

1892-3.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

VOTES

AND

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

DURING THE SESSION

OF

1892-3,

WITH THE VARIOUS DOCUMENTS CONNECTED THEREWITH.

IN EIGHT VOLUMES.

VOL. II.

SYDNEY :

CHARLES POTTER, GOVERNMENT PRINTER, PHILLIP-STREET.

1893.

1892-3.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS.

SESSION 1892-3.

(IN EIGHT VOLUMES.)

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VOL. II.

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1892.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS

FOR THE

YEAR 1891,

ACCOMPANIED BY THE

TWENTY-FIRST ANNUAL REPORT OF THE AUDITOR-GENERAL

(UNDER THE ACT 33 VIC. No. 18).

ORDERED BY THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY TO BE PRINTED,
31 *August*, 1892.

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1892.

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1892.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.

(FOR THE YEAR 1891, WITH 21ST ANNUAL REPORT OF THE AUDITOR-GENERAL.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 31 August, 1892.

The Auditor-General to The Honorable the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly.

Sir,

Department of Audit, Sydney, 31 August, 1892.

Under the provisions of the Audit Act of 1870, I do myself the honor to transmit to you, for presentation to the Legislative Assembly, a copy of the Colonial Treasurer's Statement of the Receipts and Expenditure of the Consolidated Revenue and other moneys for the year 1891, together with my Report thereon.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

EDWARD A. RENNIE,

Auditor-General.

ABSTRACTS
OF THE
PUBLIC ACCOUNTS
OF THE
COLONY OF NEW SOUTH WALES,
FOR THE YEAR
1891.

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PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.

STATEMENT

OF

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE DURING THE YEAR 1891,

ON ACCOUNT OF THE

CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND, THE RAILWAY LOAN REDEMPTION FUND, TREASURY BILLS REDEMPTION FUND, THE COLONIAL TREASURER'S MASTER IN EQUITY ACCOUNT, THE COLONIAL TREASURER'S MASTER IN LUNACY ACCOUNT, THE OLD LOANS ACCOUNT, THE SUPERANNUATION REPEAL FUND, THE GENERAL LOAN ACCOUNT, AND THE TRUST FUNDS (NOS. 9 TO 14);

SHOWING ALSO THE

BALANCES ON 31ST DECEMBER, 1890, AND 31ST DECEMBER,
1891, RESPECTIVELY.

PUBLIC

STATEMENT showing the BALANCES on the CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND, the the COLONIAL TREASURER'S MASTER IN EQUITY ACCOUNT, the COLONIAL SUPERANNUATION REPEAL FUND, 36 VIC. No. 29, the GENERAL LOAN ACCOUNT, the 31st December, 1890; the RECEIPTS and PAYMENTS during the year Statements of Details.

Reference to Statements of Detail.		HEAD OF ACCOUNT.	Credit Balances on 31st December, 1890.		
No.	Page.		£	s.	d.
		Public Account.			
1	7	CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND	434,258	13	5
6	55	OLD LOANS ACCOUNT	132,326	0	4
		TRUST FUND—			
9	79	Public Instruction Endowment Account	193,342	12	5
10	83	Civil Service Superannuation Account, 48 Vic. No. 24	398,649	2	3
11	87	Police Reward Fund	25,663	19	7
12	91	Police Superannuation Fund	15,234	14	2
13	98	Trust Moneys Account (20 Vic. No. 11)	68,459	16	8
14	99	Special Deposits Account	2,286,494	17	9
		Total Trust Fund	2,987,845	2	10
		<i>Less Consolidated Revenue Fund Debit Balance</i>			
		TOTAL, PUBLIC ACCOUNT	£ 3,554,429	16	7
8	63	GENERAL LOAN ACCOUNT... ..	1,349,017	5	6
2	39	THE RAILWAY LOAN REDEMPTION FUND			
3	43	THE TREASURY BILLS REDEMPTION FUND			
4	47	THE COLONIAL TREASURER'S MASTER IN EQUITY ACCOUNT...	351,522	19	11
5	51	THE COLONIAL TREASURER'S MASTER IN LUNACY ACCOUNT...	42,623	17	10
7	59	SUPERANNUATION REPEAL FUND, 36 VIC. No. 29			
		<i>Less General Loan Account Debit Balance</i>			
		GRAND TOTAL	£ 5,297,593	19	10

The Treasury, New South Wales,
31st March, 1892.

JAMES J. HINCHY,
Accountant.

ACCOUNTS.

RAILWAY LOAN REDEMPTION FUND, the TREASURY BILLS REDEMPTION FUND, TREASURER'S MASTER IN LUNACY ACCOUNT, the OLD LOANS ACCOUNT, the and the TRUST FUND ACCOUNTS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF NEW SOUTH WALES, on 1891; and the BALANCES thereon on 31st December, 1891, as per accompanying

Receipts in the Year 1-91.	Total.	Payments in the Year 1891.	Credit Balances on 31st December, 1891.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
10,184,875 5 3	10,619,133 18 8	10,951,437 1 4	Dr. (See below.)
.....	132,326 0 4	132,326 0 4	.....
17,262 11 2	210,605 3 7	16,769 6 4	193,835 17 3
124,302 11 1	522,951 13 4	89,692 9 8	433,259 3 8
10,134 18 9	35,798 18 4	3,096 6 7	32,702 11 9
21,953 4 11	37,187 19 1	30,413 18 7	6,774 0 6
69,924 12 1	138,384 8 9	49,220 16 9	89,163 12 0
7,384,781 1 9	9,671,275 19 6	5,912,063 14 0	3,759,212 5 6
7,628,358 19 9	10,616,204 2 7	6,101,256 11 11	4,514,947 10 8
.....	.....	.....	4,514,947 10 8
17,813,234 5 0	21,367,664 1 7	17,185,019 13 7	332,303 2 8
			4,182,644 8 0
*2,427,326 0 4	3,776,343 5 10	5,081,500 10 6	Dr. (See below.)
75,000 0 0	75,000 0 0	.....	75,000 0 0
150,000 0 0	150,000 0 0	150,000 0 0	.....
326,054 7 0	677,577 6 11	325,473 18 0	352,103 8 11
48,916 0 3	91,539 18 1	36,536 1 9	55,003 16 4
198 19 11	198 19 11	198 19 11	.....
.....	.....	.....	4,664,751 13 3
			1,305,157 4 8
20,840,729 12 6	26,138,323 12 4	22,778,729 3 9	3,359,594 8 7

* Portion of Loan floated in London September, 1891, brought to Account.

JOHN SEE,
Treasurer.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE BALANCES ON 31st DECEMBER, 1891.				£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.		
CASH:—														
Cash in hands of the Receiver										15,385	15	1		
Sydney Account—														
Commercial Banking Company of Sydney—				£	s.	d.								
Public Account, <i>Cr.</i>				287,047	5	6								
Railway Loans Redemption Fund, <i>Cr.</i>				75,000	0	0								
Colonial Treasurer's Master in Equity Account, <i>Cr.</i>				12,103	8	11								
Colonial Treasurer's Master in Lunacy Account, <i>Cr.</i>				13,219	16	4								
							387,370	10	9					
<i>Less</i> General Loan Account, <i>Dr.</i>							359,365	12	3					
Credit Balance										28,001	18	6		
<i>Less</i> —														
Bank of New South Wales—														
General Loan Account, <i>Dr.</i>				403,185	14	10								
<i>Less</i> Public Account, <i>Cr.</i>				399,678	16	7								
Debit Balance							3,506	18	3					
Australian Joint Stock Bank—														
General Loan Account, <i>Dr.</i>				345,383	2	0								
<i>Less</i> Public Account, <i>Cr.</i>				343,220	10	10								
Debit Balance							2,162	11	2					
Commercial Bank of Australia—														
General Loan Account, <i>Dr.</i>				197,222	15	7								
<i>Less</i> Public Account, <i>Cr.</i>				192,218	4	5								
Debit Balance							5,004	11	2					
										10,674	0	7		
Total Credit Balance, Sydney Account... ..												17,330	17	11
London Account—														
Add balance at the credit of the London Account at date of latest advices, viz., 31st October, 1891...										£	451,566	3	4	
Net Credit Cash Balance carried forward...										£	484,282	16	4	

DISTRIBUTION OF THE BALANCES ON 31st DECEMBER, 1891— <i>continued.</i>			
	£	s.	d.
Net Credit Cash Balance brought forward ...			484,282 16 4
SECURITIES—			
Treasury Chest—			
Police Reward and Superannuation Fund—De- bentures	24,000	0	0
Public Instruction Endowment Account—			
Debentures £ 68,400	68,400	0	0
New South Wales Four per Cents.	106,781	19	3
New South Wales Treasury Bills	18,600	0	0
	193,781	19	3
Assurance Fund—Real Property Act—			
Debentures £ 64,900	64,900	0	0
New South Wales Treasury Bills	16,000	0	0
	80,900	0	0
Government Savings Bank Fund—			
Debentures £ 89,200	89,200	0	0
New South Wales Four per Cents.	296,466	13	11
New South Wales Treasury Bills	1,270,000	0	0
	1,655,666	13	11
Civil Service Superannuation Fund 48 Vic. No. 24—			
New South Wales Treasury Bills	330,000	0	0
Municipal Council of Sydney—Sinking Fund—			
New South Wales Treasury Bills	6,500	0	0
University of Sydney—Wm. Roberts' Bequest Trust—			
New South Wales Treasury Bills	4,000	0	0
Permanent Trustee Company of New South Wales (Limited)—			
New South Wales Treasury Bills	20,000	0	0
Perpetual Trustee Company (Limited)—			
New South Wales Treasury Bills	20,000	0	0
Bankruptcy Estates Account—			
New South Wales Treasury Bills	7,000	0	0
Colonial Treasurer's Master in Equity Account—			
New South Wales Treasury Bills	340,000	0	0
Colonial Treasurer's Master in Lunacy Account—			
New South Wales Treasury Bills'	41,784	0	0
Consolidated Revenue Fund—			
New South Wales Treasury Bills	150,000	0	0
Miscellaneous	1,078	19	1
			2,874,711 12 3
Commercial Banking Company of Sydney—			
Debentures—Lunacy Trust, 42 Vic. No. 7		600	0 0
Total Securities			2,875,311 12 3
Total Cash and Securities, 31st December, 1891			£ 3,359,594 8 7
Ledger Balances on 31st December, 1891, as shown on page 3.			£ 3,359,594 8 7

The Treasury, New South Wales,
31st March, 1892.

JAMES J. HINCHY,
Accountant,

JOHN SEE,
Treasurer.

No. 1.

ACCOUNT CURRENT
OF
RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS
IN THE YEAR
1891,
ON ACCOUNT OF THE
CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND.

No. 1.

CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND ACCOUNT CURRENT, FOR THE YEAR 1891.

Dr.

Cr.

RECEIPTS.	TOTAL.	DISBURSEMENTS.	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
To Cash Balance at the credit of the Consolidated Revenue Fund on 31st December, 1890	434,258 13 5	By Payments in the Year 1891, as per Statement marked B, page 15, viz. :—		
To Receipts in the Year 1891, as per Statement marked A, page 13 ...	10,184,875 5 3	For Services of the Year 1885	9,042 16 11	
		For Services of the Year 1888	5,789 5 2	
		For Services of the Year 1889	37,240 0 2	
		For Services of the Year 1890	793,555 13 5	
		For Services of the Year 1891	9,633,044 18 8	10,478,672 14 4
To Balance at the debit of the Consolidated Revenue Fund, 31st December, 1891	332,303 2 8	Other Payments		472,764 7 0
TOTAL	£10,951,437 1 4	TOTAL		£10,951,437 1 4

The Treasury, New South Wales,
31st March, 1892.

JAMES J. HINCHY,
Accountant.

JOHN SEE,
Treasurer.

8

A.

STATEMENT OF REVENUE AND RECEIPTS IN THE YEAR 1891, ON ACCOUNT OF THE CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND.

HEAD OF REVENUE OR RECEIPT.	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.
TAXATION.		
CUSTOMS :—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Spirits	869,750 15 8	
Wine	49,377 5 7	
Ale and Beer	80,889 17 6	
Tobacco and Cigars	277,676 14 2	
Tea	120,283 11 2	
Coffee and Chicory	9,852 0 8	
Sugar and Molasses	135,040 9 10	
Opium	29,021 2 7	
Rice	16,924 12 6	
Dried Fruits	59,127 9 7	
Specific Duties†	472,283 5 10	
Ad Valorem Duties	39,394 5 1	
Bonded Warehouses	8,575 1 2	
Rent of Goods in Queen's Warehouses... ..	62 17 1	
		*2,168,264 8 5
EXCISE :—		
Duty on Beer brewed in the Colony	131,850 12 0	
Duty on Spirits distilled in the Colony... ..	23,729 8 11	
Duty on Tobacco, Cigars, and Cigarettes	131,353 7 2	
Tobacco Factory License Fees	1,265 0 0	
		288,198 8 1
STAMP DUTIES		326,778 3 7
LICENSES :—		
To Wholesale Spirit Dealers	8,629 3 6	
To Auctioneers	4,811 3 2	
To retail Fermented and Spirituous Liquors	101,345 0 0	
Billiard and Bagatelle Licenses to Publicans	9,434 0 0	
To Distillers and Rectifiers	107 1 0	
To Hawkers and Pedlers... ..	2,533 11 8	
To Pawnbrokers	737 0 0	
To retail Colonial Wine, Cider, and Perry	1,480 0 0	
Licenses, Gunpowder Act of 1876	821 15 0	
Licenses to sell Tobacco, Cigars, and Cigarettes	2,568 0 0	
All other Licenses	586 10 0	
		133,103 4 4
TOTAL TAXATION	£	2,916,344 4 5
LAND REVENUE.		
SALES :—		
Auction Sales	146,867 16 2	
Improved Purchases	24,278 15 3	
Newcastle Pasturage Reserve Sales	17,791 14 5	
Deposits and Improvements on Conditional Purchases	167,629 7 5	
Instalments and Interest, Conditional Purchases	701,783 12 10	
Balances of Conditional Purchases	102,229 3 7	
Miscellaneous Purchases	2,757 13 7	
		1,163,338 3 3
Interest on Land Conditionally Purchased		107,174 6 5
LAND REVENUE carried forward	£	1,270,512 9 8
Carried forward	£	2,916,344 4 5

* Collected at Sydney	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Collected at Outports, including the Bonds at Morpeth and Maitland		1,773,457 12 5
Inland Customs :—		143,317 1 2
On Importations from Victoria	96,504 8 7	
Do from South Australia... ..	134,766 2 11	
On New South Wales Importations	19,116 15 3	
On Importations from Queensland	1,102 8 1	
		251,489 14 10
		£2,168,264 8 5

† See detailed statement, pages 13 and 14.

STATEMENT OF REVENUE AND RECEIPTS—*continued.*

HEAD OF REVENUE OR RECEIPT.	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward ... ..	.....	2,916,344 4 5
LAND REVENUE—continued.		
Brought forward...	.....	1,270,512 9 8
PASTORAL OCCUPATION:—		
Pastoral Leases (Runs)	402,053 4 7	
Conditional Leases	147,027 18 0	
Annual Leases	33,141 12 11	
Occupation Licenses	185,561 15 9	
Homestead Leases	59,879 15 2	
Snow Leases	893 6 4	
Scrub Leases	17 16 7	
Quit Rents... ..	209 5 2	
		828,784 14 6
MINING OCCUPATION:—		
Mineral Leases	24,879 4 6	
Mineral Licenses	2,147 11 0	
Leases of Auriferous Lands	12,101 3 2	
Miners' Rights	6,889 5 0	
Business Licenses... ..	3,560 5 0	
Royalty on Minerals	3,708 17 3	
Residential Leases	164 10 5	
		53,450 16 4
MISCELLANEOUS LAND RECEIPTS:—		
Timber Licenses	8,564 17 1	
Fees on Transfer of Runs and Leases	1,053 10 0	
Fees on Preparation and Enrolment of Title-deeds	3,894 8 6	
Survey Fees	76,163 7 3	
Royalty on Timber, &c.	7,530 8 11	
Expenses on Applications for Leases	936 6 8	
Ringbarking Fees... ..	827 15 0	
Subdivision Fees	163 1 11	
Rents, Special Objects	12,007 9 4	
Improvements on Snow Leases... ..	472 15 4	
Sale of Confiscated Timber	488 9 9	
Rents, Forest Blocks	138 17 7	
Sale of Lithographs and Tracings, &c.	828 4 8	
Other receipts	818 8 9	
		113,888 0 9
TOTAL LAND REVENUE ... ..	.....	2,266,636 1 3
RECEIPTS FOR SERVICES RENDERED.		
RAILWAY RECEIPTS:—		
Railway Tolls	3,105,843 4 5	
Miscellaneous	32,860 7 7	
Tramway Tolls	296,532 3 5	
Miscellaneous	4,047 6 4	
		3,439,283 1 9
POST OFFICE:—		
Postage	443,656 3 5	
Electric Telegraph Receipts	178,484 16 9	
Telephone Receipts	7,214 3 6	
Commission on Money Orders	19,197 17 3	
		648,553 0 11
MINT RECEIPTS ... ..	.....	13,928 14 8
FEEs FOR ESCORT AND CONVEYANCE OF GOLD ... ..	.....	479 2 8
PILOTAGE AND HARBOUR AND LIGHT RATES AND FEES:—		
Pilotage—Sydney... ..	23,287 16 10	
„ Outports	17,559 7 8	
Harbour and Light Rates	20,476 5 4	
Harbour Dues	5,389 5 0	
Marine Board	1,567 8 4	
		68,280 3 2
Carried forward ... ..	.....	4,170,524 3 2
Carried forward ... ..	.....	5,182,980 5 8

STATEMENT OF REVENUE AND RECEIPTS—continued.

HEAD OF REVENUE OR RECEIPT.	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward ... ..	.....	5,182,980 5 8
RECEIPTS FOR SERVICES RENDERED—continued.		
Brought forward ... ..	.....	4,170,524 3 2
FEES UNDER THE REGISTRATION OF BRANDS ACT	.....	1,530 5 5
PUBLIC SCHOOL FEES	.....	75,916 1 0
METROPOLITAN WATER RATES	.....	164,464 7 6
COUNTRY TOWNS WATER RATES	.....	5,813 8 1
METROPOLITAN SEWERAGE RATES	.....	81,356 6 9
AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE { Students' Fees £878 3 0 } { Sale of Produce, &c.... 35 17 1 }	.....	914 0 1
RABBIT ACCOUNT ASSESSMENT	.....	1,240 2 11
FEES OF OFFICE:—		
On Certificates of Naturalization	182 0 0	
• Registrar-General	36,122 2 0	
Prothonotary of Supreme Court...	7,281 9 1	
Registrar of Probates	548 10 0	
Master in Equity	3,007 3 4	
Curator of Intestate Estates	2,223 12 11	
In Bankruptcy	5,855 9 8	
Sheriff	2,337 19 4	
District Courts	8,732 11 0	
Courts of Petty Sessions...	10,112 19 9	
Shipping Masters	2,566 6 7	
Department of Mines	2,270 6 2	
Registration of Dogs	13,749 2 6	
Wardens' Courts	78 16 4	
Board of Pharmacy	53 0 0	
Copyright Act	34 5 0	
Lunacy Act	95 17 1	
Imported Stock Act	1,829 15 6	
Cattle Export Act	189 17 0	
Examiner of Patents	82 5 6	
Other Fees	6,555 4 1	
		103,908 12 10
TOTAL RECEIPTS FOR SERVICES RENDERED		4,605,672 7 9
GENERAL MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS.		
RENTS—EXCLUSIVE OF LAND:—		
Tolls and Ferries...	4,039 3 0	
Wharfs, Sheds, and Jetties	14,433 14 3	
Wharfage and Tonnage, including Sale of Water, &c	41,057 8 1	
Government Buildings and Premises	11,107 11 10	
		70,642 17 2
FINES AND FORFEITURES:—		
Sheriff	905 0 7	
Courts of Petty Sessions	17,041 11 8	
Crown's Share of Seizures	1,404 13 2	
Confiscated and Unclaimed Property	151 19 2	
Other Fines	33 6 4	
		19,536 10 11
UNCLASSIFIED RECEIPTS:—		
Sale of Government Property	14,754 3 5	
For the support of Patients in the Lunatic Asylums	12,049 18 7	
Collections by the Government Printer	8,695 12 11	
Store Rent and Carriage of Gunpowder	7,621 3 6	
For work performed by Prisoners in Gaols	8,291 12 0	
Fees on presenting Private Bills to Parliament and on Letters of Registration	4,266 10 2	
Interest on Bank Deposits and on other Temporary Invest- ments of Public Moneys	13,046 17 9	
Glebe Island Abattoirs Receipts	10,252 2 10	
For docking vessels, Fitzroy Dock, &c....	1,913 0 3	
Carried forward	£ 80,891 1 5	
Carried forward		90,179 8 1
Carried forward		9,788,652 13 5

STATEMENT OF REVENUE AND RECEIPTS—*continued.*

HEAD OF REVENUE OR RECEIPT.	AMOUNT.			TOTAL.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Brought forward				9,788,652	13	5
GENERAL MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS—<i>continued.</i>						
Brought forward				90,179	8	1
UNCLASSIFIED RECEIPTS—<i>continued.</i>						
Brought forward	80,891	1	5			
Assessment on Sugar Refinery	1,500	0	0			
Receipts under Fisheries Act	2,674	10	2			
Seed Wheat	1,110	8	7			
Influx of Chinese Restriction Act	100	0	0			
Repayments to Credit of Votes. See pages 115 to 120	16,911	5	1			
Amount transferred from the Public Instruction Endowment Account, Surplus Receipts for 1891 (in part)	14,756	12	1			
Amount of unclaimed Sums at the credit of the following Trust Fund Accounts, transferred, in accordance with the provisions of the Audit Act, to the Consolidated Revenue Fund, on the 31st December, 1891, viz.:—						
Sundry Accounts, 1889 and previous years	848	1	0			
Seamen's Wages, 1889... ..	150	15	0			
Unclaimed Moneys, 1889	1,418	3	2			
Value of Improvements, Homestead Leases, 1888	1,384	12	5			
Do do 1889	1,194	18	11			
Poundage, 1887... ..	335	2	4			
Revenue Suspense Account, 1889	2,285	10	5			
Immigration Remittances, 1889	21	0	0			
Deposits under Mining Act, 1889	771	9	8			
Do Application for Scrub Leases, 1889	18	2	1			
Unclaimed Ringbarking Fees, 1889	922	3	7			
Survey Fees, Land Act, 1884, sec. 143 (in part)	15	5	0			
Transfer from Telephones Account (in part)	1,500	0	0			
Balances of Insolvent Estates, 1887	520	19	10			
Do Intestate Estates, 1884	7,348	4	2			
Transfer from Trust Fund, Government Savings Bank Account, the estimated amount of Departmental Expenses for the year 1890, pursuant to clause 15 of Savings Bank Act, 1870	5,000	0	0			
Unexpended balance of annual grant to Sydney Branch of Royal Mint, for the year 1890—repaid	45	9	6			
Use of Diamond Drills and Water Augers	6,672	9	5			
Amount received for dredging at private wharfs	268	0	0			
Contributions towards the Support of Children, &c., in the Industrial Schools and Charitable Institutions of the Colony	1,321	7	10			
Towards support of British Prisoners and Lunatics to 31 Dec., 1890	407	6	6			
Fees for watering Live Stock	1,860	19	8			
Rent of Public Watering Places	3,020	11	5			
Sale of Water, Broken Hill and Silverton Tank	4,014	3	0			
Accumulation Dead Letter Office, 1885 to 1887	187	14	10			
Commission on Imperial Pensions	542	2	4			
Proceeds of sale of Overtime Goods	233	6	4			
Rebate Primage on Shipments and Insurance recovered	596	5	9			
Contribution under section 137 of Bankruptcy Act of 1887	718	0	11			
Interest on Bankruptcy Estate Fund	492	9	9			
Costs Recovered in various actions	701	19	0			
Erection of Public Gates	129	3	0			
One half cost of Surveys and Alignments made for Municipalities	1,402	7	4			
Conscience Money	30	0	0			
Amounts forfeited for non-fulfilment of Contracts	1,525	0	3			
Forfeited Election Deposits	640	0	0			
Other Miscellaneous Receipts	1,833	1	3			
				168,320	3	0
TOTAL, GENERAL MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS	£			258,499	11	1
TOTAL, REVENUE AND RECEIPTS	£			10,047,152	4	6
Less Repayments to the credit of Votes, the Expenditure of which has been reduced to a like extent in the accompanying Statement of Disbursements				10,966	14	4
	£			10,036,185	10	2
Carried forward	£			10,036,185	10	2

STATEMENT OF REVENUE AND RECEIPTS—continued.

HEAD OF REVENUE OR RECEIPT.						TOTAL.		
						£	s.	d.
Brought forward						£10,036,185	10	2
ADVANCES REPAID—								
Advances to Public Accountants in 1889 to cash Stamps received as Revenue ...						450	15	4
Do do 1890 do do ...						1,736	9	10
Do do 1891 do do ...						710	0	0
Advances to Contractors, 1885						78	2	2
Do do 1886						38	18	4
Do do 1887						206	0	3
Do do 1888						381	7	4
Do do 1889						537	17	4
Do do 1890						1,863	17	4
Do do undistributed ... { £66 4 4 } ...						660	4	6
Do do undistributed ... { 594 0 2 } ...								
Treasurer's Advance Account, 1890						132,303	7	7
Prevention of Scab in Sheep, 1891						9,219	16	8
General Post Office Approaches Improvements, 53 Vic. No. 13						23	14	2
Centennial Park, 1887						479	4	3
TOTAL						£ 148,689	15	1
GRAND TOTAL						£ 10,184,875	5	3

The Treasury, New South Wales,
31st March, 1892.

JAMES J. HINCHY,
Accountant.

JOHN SEE,
Treasurer.

DETAIL STATEMENT OF SPECIFIC DUTIES.

	£	s.	d.
Acetic Acid	11	12	6
Advertising matter	325	14	5
Aerated Mineral Waters	22	1	6
Almonds	37	18	11
Arrowroot	1	11	9
Bacon and Hams, &c.	11,331	6	7
Baking Powder, &c.	25	19	5
Barley	5	13	11
Barley (prepared or patent)	7	9	8
Beans	5	19	5
Biscuits	626	0	5
Bitters under 25 per cent. of proof spirit	220	14	1
Bitters over 25 per cent. of proof spirit	756	0	4
Bitters under 50 per cent. of proof spirit	20	4	8
Bitters over 75 per cent. of proof spirit	25	12	5
Butter	5,964	6	0
Bolts, Spikes, Nuts, &c.	424	14	7
Bran	696	9	11
Candles	21,806	5	3
Cement	30,076	8	5
Cheese	2,108	19	4
Cocoa (raw)	83	12	3
Cocoa and Chocolate	11,084	2	6
Colours, Dry	39	6	1
Confectionery	6,786	3	1
Cordage	107	14	8
Cordials and Wines (not containing spirit)	71	8	10
Corn Flour and Maizena	509	16	2
Doors (wood)	4,437	14	0
Dynamite and Lithofracteur	2,007	10	11
Essences under 25 per cent. of proof spirit	71	5	2
Essences over 25 per cent. of proof spirit	1,815	0	3
Essences under 50 per cent. of proof spirit	3	10	0
Essences under 75 per cent. of proof spirit	2	4	2
Essences over 75 per cent. of proof spirit	153	5	9
Farinaceous Foods	6	7	0
Fish (dried, preserved, or salt)	18,323	12	8
Flour	1,245	10	1
Fruits (boiled, &c.)	248	0	3
Fruits, bottled (not containing spirit)	13	16	0
Fruits, green	852	11	3
Galvanized iron	37,216	9	7
Galvanized Manufactures	33,618	0	8
Gasoline	112	7	5
Gelatine	24	16	3
Glucose (liquid and syrup)	515	7	8
Carried forward	£ 193,350	16	2

DETAIL STATEMENT OF SPECIFIC DUTIES—*continued.*

	£	s.	d.
Brought forward	193,350	16	2
Glucose (solid)	664	6	5
Glue and Size	25	8	5
Grease (axle and lubricating)	7	6	10
Groats (patent)	37	13	0
Hay and Chaff	1,813	9	9
Honey	15	17	5
Iron and Steel Wire (not galvanized)	18,493	19	7
Jams and Jellies	16,599	19	8
Laths (timber)	12	10	1
Lead, sheet and roll	385	15	4
Lead, pipe	19	10	0
Macaroni and Vermicelli	49	5	9
Maize	48	5	2
Meat Extract	0	11	10
Meat, Preserved	121	7	4
Methylated Spirit	4,490	13	0
Milk (Condensed or Preserved)	12,461	4	9
Naphtha	76	4	9
Oatmeal	66	2	0
Oats	960	12	1
Oils (in bottle)	2,675	15	5
Oils, Kerosene	44,043	4	6
Oils (other)	27,538	11	9
Oilmen's Stores	185	10	0
Onions	191	5	11
Paints and Colours (ground in oil)	8,788	1	9
Palings (timber)	3	18	4
Paper (brown and wrapping)	216	11	9
Paper Bags (printed)	16	0	0
Paper Bags (plain)	115	2	0
Peas	10	5	7
Playing Cards	24	8	3
Plaster and Plaster of Paris	4	9	0
Pollard	298	10	11
Potatoes	91	11	10
Putty	10	18	8
Powder, Blasting	5,868	0	7
Powder, Sporting	1,727	19	11
Preserves	2,633	6	6
Rice Flour and Ground Rice	10	17	1
Sago and Sago Flour	373	1	6
Salt	28,047	3	9
Sashes	153	8	0
Semolina, Tapioca, &c.	4,885	2	5
Sharps	35	8	0
Shingles	5	5	0
Shot	1,277	8	9
Shutters	8	16	0
Soap (fancy and scented)	137	19	9
Soap (other)	137	1	1
Soda Crystals	47	13	4
Starch, &c.	283	9	4
Straw	34	19	0
Sulphuric Acid	17	12	7
Timber (dressed)	23,168	2	0
Timber (undressed)	64,000	7	0
Tinctures, &c., under 25 per cent. of proof spirit	5	8	1
Tinctures, &c., under 50 per cent. of proof spirit	18	15	3
Tinctures, &c., under 75 per cent. of proof spirit	3	12	8
Tinctures, &c., over 75 per cent. of proof spirit	72	15	7
Tobacco (sheepwash)	0	9	0
Varnishes (containing spirit)	4,398	17	4
Vegetables (fresh)	89	17	7
Vegetables (preserved)	82	0	3
Vinegar	134	16	6
Wax and Stearine	0	6	2
Wheat	645	9	4
Whiting and Chalk	30	1	1
Wire Netting (not galvanized)	0	5	0
Zinc	37	5	5
Total	£472,288	5	10

B.

CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND.

ABSTRACT OF DISBURSEMENTS IN THE YEAR 1891, AS DETAILED IN THE ANNEXED STATEMENT.

GENERAL HEAD OF SERVICE.	SERVICE OF THE YEAR					TOTAL
	1885.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	
SCHEDULES TO IMPERIAL ACT 18 & 19 VICTORIÆ, CAP. 54	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
I.—SUPPLEMENTS TO SCHEDULES A AND B				1,909 9 10	34,742 3 1	36,651 12 11
II.—EXECUTIVE AND LEGISLATIVE				514 1 8	18,496 13 9	19,010 15 5
III.—COLONIAL SECRETARY			400 0 0	139,703 11 9	1,085,074 7 9	1,225,177 19 6
IV.—TREASURER AND SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE	9,042 16 11			32,726 17 1	491,786 17 8	533,556 11 8
RAILWAYS (INCLUDING TRAMWAYS)			3,640 7 3	124,021 7 10	2,229,369 15 1	2,357,031 10 2
V.—ATTORNEY-GENERAL			35 11 3	131 7 7	37,910 12 1	38,077 10 11
VI.—SECRETARY FOR LANDS		20 0 0	841 9 5	26,338 5 5	375,966 16 7	403,166 11 5
VII.—SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS		5,683 0 5	30,809 4 8	303,249 4 4	1,086,816 11 2	1,426,558 0 7
VIII.—MINISTER OF JUSTICE				3,998 9 0	271,176 16 5	275,175 5 5
IX.—MINISTER OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION			428 1 3	10,595 7 7	758,722 2 6	769,745 11 4
X.—SECRETARY FOR MINES		86 4 9	221 19 8	19,519 8 0	120,081 12 3	139,909 4 8
XI.—POSTMASTER-GENERAL				55,077 4 4	639,556 10 0	694,633 14 4
UNCLASSIFIED EXPENDITURE			863 6 8	74,944 9 8	2,453,590 14 8	2,529,398 11 0
TOTAL CHARGES AGAINST APPROPRIATIONS	£ 9,042 16 11	5,789 5 2	37,240 0 2	793,555 13 5	9,633,044 18 8	10,478,672 14 4
OTHER PAYMENTS OUT OF THE CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND						£ 472,764 7 0
GRAND TOTAL						£ 10,951,437 1 4

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The Treasury, New South Wales,
31st March, 1892.

JAMES J. HINCHY,
Accountant.

JOHN SEE,
Treasurer.

STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENTS, IN THE YEAR 1891, OUT OF THE
CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND.

No. of Appropriation.	HEAD OF SERVICE.	ESTABLISHMENTS.		OTHER SERVICES.	TOTAL PAYMENTS.
		Salaries.	Contingencies.		
	SERVICES OF THE YEAR 1885.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	No. IV.—Treasurer and Secretary for Finance and Trade.				
	MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES (irrespective of date of claims)— Bank of New South Wales—Interest on overdrawn account, &c.			9,042 16 11	9,042 16 11
	TOTAL, TREASURER AND SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE.....£			9,042 16 11	9,042 16 11
	TOTAL EXPENDITURE FOR SERVICES OF THE YEAR 1885...£			9,042 16 11	9,042 16 11
	SERVICES OF THE YEAR 1888.				
	No. VIII.—Secretary for Lands.				
289	SURVEY OF LANDS	20 0 0			20 0 0
	TOTAL, SECRETARY FOR LANDS.....£	20 0 0			20 0 0
	No. IX.—Secretary for Public Works.				
	ROADS AND BRIDGES GENERALLY (irrespective of date of claims)—				
420	Bridges, as per Schedule (see page 121)			4,756 11 5	} 5,683 0 5
421	Other Roads, as per Schedule (see page 121).....			926 9 0	
	TOTAL, SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS.....£			5,683 0 5	5,683 0 5
	No. X.—Secretary for Mines.				
	MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES (irrespective of date of claims)— Reclamation of Sand-drift at Newcastle			86 4 9	86 4 9
461	TOTAL, SECRETARY FOR MINES			86 4 9	86 4 9
	TOTAL EXPENDITURE FOR SERVICES OF THE YEAR 1888... £	20 0 0		5,769 5 2	5,789 5 2
	SERVICES OF THE YEAR 1889.				
	No. III.—Colonial Secretary.				
	CHARITABLE ALLOWANCES (Irrespective of date of claims)— In aid of the Home for Indigent Blind Women, at Alexandria, an equal amount having been raised by private contributions.....			150 0 0	150 0 0
64					
	MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES (irrespective of date of claims)— Colossal statue of Governor Phillip			250 0 0	250 0 0
155					
	TOTAL, COLONIAL SECRETARY			400 0 0	400 0 0
	Carried forward			400 0 0	400 0 0

STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENTS, &c.—continued.

No. of Appropriation.	HEAD OF SERVICE.	ESTABLISHMENTS.		OTHER SERVICES.	TOTAL PAYMENTS.
		Salaries.	Contingencies.		
	SERVICES OF THE YEAR 1889—continued.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	Brought forward.....£			400 0 0	400 0 0
	Ac. II.—Railways.				
253	RAILWAYS AND TRAMWAYS:— Existing Lines—Working Expenses—Railways and Tramways.....£			3,640 7 3	3,640 7 3
	TOTAL, RAILWAYS AND TRAMWAYS.....£			3,640 7 3	3,640 7 3
	Ac. V.—Public Instruction.				
	GRANTS IN AID OF PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS (irrespective of date of claims)— Sydney University—				
302	Erection of Chemical Laboratory			350 0 0	} 428 1 3
317	In aid of Educational Institutions, in the proportion of £1 to every £2 raised by private contributions			78 1 3	
	TOTAL, PUBLIC INSTRUCTION			428 1 3	428 1 3
	Ac. VII.—Attorney-General.				
373	CROWN SOLICITOR		35 11 3		35 11 3
	TOTAL, ATTORNEY-GENERAL		35 11 3		35 11 3
	Ac. VIII.—Secretary for Lands.				
	MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES (irrespective of date of claims)—				
382	Public Cemeteries—Purchase of sites, fencing, clearing, building, &c.			36 13 1	} 841 9 5
410	Coleman, Mark—Purchase of allotments Nos. 13 and 14, of section 9, village of Goobang, county of Ashburnham, with a view to the cancellation of the survey of that village in order that the land may be otherwise dealt with			12 0 0	
428	Refunds to Pastoral Lessees			792 16 4	
	TOTAL, SECRETARY FOR LANDS			841 9 5	841 9 5
	Ac. IX.—Secretary for Public Works.				
429	DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.....	0 10 4	206 5 0		206 15 4
	PUBLIC WORKS (irrespective of date of claims)—				
	HARBOURS AND RIVERS NAVIGATION—				
445	Snagging Mullet Creek—further sum			184 10 0	} 5,036 1 5
447	Working four Dredges, double shifts, at Newcastle and Lake Macquarie			0 10 0	
448	Grab Dredge and Punts for Richmond River			257 12 0	
450	New Boiler and Engines for Tug "Thetis"			480 4 7	
451	Alterations to Dredge "Newcastle"			151 2 11	
452	Widening, opening, and alterations, &c., to Glebe Island Bridge			1 0 10	
453	Snagging Richmond River and tributaries.....			748 15 11	
454	Wharf, Bateman's Bay			477 10 10	
457	Wharf, Cockle Creek, Brisbane Water			314 10 2	
465	Wharf, Oxley Island, Manning River			403 3 6	
466	Wharf, North Codrington, Richmond River.....			265 0 0	
467	Wharf, Sans Souci			949 8 9	
471	Additions and Approach, Wingham Wharf, Manning River			418 18 5	
473	Wharf, Gladstone, Macleay River			343 13 6	
475	Wharf, Miller's Forest			40 0 0	
483	COLONIAL ARCHITECT.....	2 0 0			2 0 0
	Carried forward	2 10 4	206 5 0	5,036 1 5	5,244 16 9
	Carried forward		35 11 3	5,309 17 11	5,345 9 2

STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENTS, &c.—continued.

No. of Appropriation.	HEAD OF SERVICE.	ESTABLISHMENTS.		OTHER SERVICES.	TOTAL PAYMENTS.
		Salaries.	Contingencies.		
	SERVICES OF THE YEAR 1889—continued.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	Brought forward.....£		35 11 3	5,309 17 11	5,345 9 2
	Ac. H.E.—Secretary for Public Works—continued.				
	Brought forward.....£	2 10 4	206 5 0	5,036 1 5	5,244 16 9
	PUBLIC WORKS AND BUILDINGS (irrespective of date of claims)—				
	COLONIAL ARCHITECT—				
509	Museum—Repairs, alterations, &c.			511 19 0	} 6,481 3 10
510	Coraki Post and Telegraph Office—Erection of.....			200 0 0	
512	Uralla Lock-up and Police Station—Erection of			1,430 0 0	
519	Turret Clocks for Post Offices at Redfern, Ballina, Tenterfield, and Kempsey			927 8 5	
522	Furniture, Fittings, Case, &c., in connection with New Medical School Buildings at University of Sydney			862 5 1	
525	Little Bay Hospital—Alterations and additions			7 12 6	
527	Mittagong Post and Telegraph Office—Erection of			275 0 0	
528	Jugiong Lock-up—Erection of.....			780 0 0	
531	Wollongong Court-house—Wall and Railing, Turret Clock, &c.			638 12 6	
533	Resumption of land, Parramatta Gaol—Extension, Compensation, &c.....			20 5 9	
534	Granville Post and Telegraph Office—Erection of			400 0 0	
542	Ashfield Post and Telegraph Office—Erection of			144 0 0	
544	Wellington Police Quarters (Re-vote of 1886).....			284 0 7	
	ROADS AND BRIDGES (irrespective of date of claims)—				
553	Armidale to Maryland, 142 miles, at £20 per mile			22 10 0	22 10 0
	Roads and Bridges Generally (irrespective of date of claims)—				
573	Minor Roads under Department, as per Schedule, not including any road within Municipal limits			1,595 10 11	} 18,821 8 2
574	Minor Roads under Trustees, as per Schedule			29 9 0	
576	Bridges, as per Schedule. (See page 121)			9,846 0 0	
577	Other Roads, as per Schedule. (See page 122)			3,850 17 0	
578	Bridge, 305 miles, Warrambool, Walgett Road, further sum			550 15 10	
579	Bridge, Malabar Creek			784 6 0	
585	Bridge, Copmanhurst and Approaches			103 4 0	
590	Spit Road, St. Leonards			27 3 0	
591	Bridge in Byng-street, Orange			60 0 0	
595	Bridge over Myall River, Bulladelah, further sum			940 12 10	
599	Cooma, <i>vid</i> Kiandra and Talbring, to Tumut (Re-vote of 1883)			498 2 7	
600	Bridge, Minnamurra (Re-vote of 1887)			535 7 0	
	SEWERAGE (irrespective of date of claims)—				
603	Surveys—Country and Suburban Sewerage			28 3 3	} 239 5 11
604	Bridge over Rusheutter's Bay open channel			211 2 8	
	TOTAL, SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS...£	2 10 4	206 5 0	30,600 9 4	30,809 4 8
	Ac. H.E.—Secretary for Mines.				
623	SCHOOL OF MINES AND ASSAY WORKS			221 19 8	221 19 8
	TOTAL, SECRETARY FOR MINES £			221 19 8	221 19 8
	Special Appropriations.				
	INTEREST ON AND EXTINCTION OF RAILWAY LOAN (£1,000,000) 31 VIC. NO. 11			780 0 0	780 0 0
	PARLIAMENTARY REPRESENTATIVES ALLOWANCES, 53 VIC. NO. 12			83 6 8	83 6 8
	TOTAL, SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS £			863 6 8	863 6 8
	TOTAL EXPENDITURE FOR SERVICES OF THE YEAR 1889 ...£	2 10 4	241 16 3	36,995 13 7	37,240 0 2

STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENTS, &c.—continued.

No. of Appropriation.	HEAD OF SERVICE.	ESTABLISHMENTS.		OTHER SERVICES.	TOTAL PAYMENTS.
		Salaries.	Contingencies.		
	SERVICES OF THE YEAR 1890.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	No. I.—Schedules to Imperial Act 18 and 19 Victoria, cap. 54.				
	SCHEDULE A			257 0 8	257 0 8
	SCHEDULE B—				
	Pensions to Judges			175 0 0	} 541 13 4
	Pensions to Political Officers			366 13 4	
	SCHEDULE C—				
	Church of England			518 19 2	} 1,110 15 10
	Roman Catholic Church			533 6 8	
	Presbyterian Church			58 10 0	
	TOTAL, SCHEDULES A, B, AND C £			1,909 9 10	1,909 9 10
	SUPPLEMENT TO SCHEDULE B.				
	SCHEDULE B—Supplement—				
1	Pensions to Judges, 46 Vic. No. 19			280 0 0	} 514 1 8
	Do Widows and others			234 1 8	
	TOTAL, SUPPLEMENTS TO SCHEDULES A AND B ... £			514 1 8	514 1 8
	No. II.—Executive and Legislative.				
2	HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR	31 18 0	16 17 5		48 15 5
3	EXECUTIVE COUNCIL	3 9 4			3 9 4
4	LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL	99 5 4	16 6 6		115 11 10
5	LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY	138 4 0	9 17 8		148 1 8
6	LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL AND ASSEMBLY	0 19 4	11 1 5		12 0 9
7	PARLIAMENTARY LIBRARY	6 9 0	434 2 5		440 11 5
8	PARLIAMENTARY REPORTING STAFF	56 12 0	1 6 11		57 18 11
	TOTAL, EXECUTIVE AND LEGISLATIVE £	336 17 0	489 12 4		826 9 4
	No. III.—Colonial Secretary.				
10	COLONIAL SECRETARY	24 1 8	10 7 8		34 9 4
11	FOREST CONSERVANCY BRANCH	397 5 0	4,476 13 9		4,873 18 9
12	VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL AND REPRESENTATIVE OF THE GOVERNMENT IN THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL	32 10 0			32 10 0
13	ABORIGINES PROTECTION BOARD	0 4 0	1,338 6 9		1,338 10 9
	PERMANENT AND VOLUNTEER MILITARY FORCES—				
14	General Staff		50 0 0		50 0 0
16	Artillery Force	2,131 7 6	1,192 5 1		3,323 12 7
17	Permanent Submarine Miners	217 1 10	272 19 10		490 1 8
18	Permanent Mounted Infantry	112 6 6	47 3 9		159 10 3
19	Volunteer Force	10,319 7 11	3,843 18 2		14,163 6 1
20	Works of Defence (irrespective of date of claims)			765 5 11	765 5 11
21	ORDNANCE AND BARRACK DEPARTMENT	14 15 8	6,418 17 3		6,433 12 11
22	NAVAL BRIGADE		19 1 0		19 1 0
23	VOLUNTEER NAVAL ARTILLERY (irrespective of date of claims)			109 12 9	109 12 9
24	TRAINING-SHIP "WOLVERENE" (irrespective of date of claims)			617 16 8	617 16 8
26	POLICE	77 11 11	11,306 17 1		11,384 9 0
	LUNACY—				
27	Official Visitors			151 13 4	151 13 4
28	Hospitals for the Insane generally	4 16 8	37 12 3		42 8 11
29	Hospital for the Insane, Gladesville	7 14 6	676 18 7		684 13 1
30	Hospital for the Insane, Parramatta	13 2 3	2,491 0 7		2,504 2 10
31	Reception-house for the Insane, Darlinghurst	0 16 0	118 2 9		118 18 9
32	Hospital for the Insane, Newcastle	1 18 7	499 10 3		501 8 10
33	Hospital for the Insane, Callan Park	7 10 4	1,271 5 8		1,278 16 0
34	Lunatic Patients (irrespective of date of claims)			1,316 4 3	1,316 4 3
	Carried forward £	13,362 10 4	31,071 0 5	2 960 12 11	50,394 3 8
	Carried forward £	336 17 0	489 12 4	2,423 11 6	3,250 0 10

STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENTS, &c.—continued.

No. of Appropriation.	HEAD OF SERVICE.	ESTABLISHMENTS.		OTHER SERVICES.	TOTAL PAYMENTS.
		Salaries.	Contingencies.		
	SERVICES OF THE YEAR 1890—continued.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	Brought forward	£ 336 17 0	489 12 4	2,423 11 6	3,250 0 10
	Ac. III.—Colonial Secretary—continued				
	Brought forward... ..	£ 13,362 10 4	34,071 0 5	2,960 12 11	50,394 3 8
35	MASTER IN LUNACY	36 6 0	.....	.....	36 6 0
36	MEDICAL BOARD	28 6 8	.....	.....	28 6 8
37	THE MEDICAL ADVISER TO THE GOVERNMENT	10 13 0	1,572 3 7	.....	1,582 16 7
38	COAST HOSPITAL	3 2 8	295 4 9	.....	298 7 5
39	ANALYTICAL BRANCH	2 13 4	63 0 1	.....	65 13 5
40	DAIRIES SUPERVISION ACT .. ..	.....	33 12 5	.....	33 12 5
41	MAINTENANCE OF SICK PAUPERS .. ..	.....	.....	615 17 7	615 17 7
42	DEPARTMENT OF AUDIT	54 10 11	113 16 10	.....	168 7 9
43	REGISTRAR-GENERAL	101 13 8	2,327 3 1	.....	2,428 16 9
44	GOVERNMENT STATISTICIAN	9 19 8	227 14 7	.....	237 14 3
45	AGENT-GENERAL FOR THE COLONY	1,013 16 0	183 17 6	.....	1,197 13 6
46	IMMIGRATION .. ..	.....	.....	898 11 6	898 11 6
47	CITY OF SYDNEY IMPROVEMENT BOARD	1 18 8	39 19 10	.....	41 18 6
48	CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS	3 16 8	.....	.....	3 16 8
49	ASYLUMS FOR THE INTIRM AND DESTITUTE	147 11 0	48 14 3	.....	196 5 3
50	STATE CHILDREN'S RELIEF BRANCH	5 12 4	2,265 17 0	.....	2,271 9 4
51	FISHERIES COMMISSION	29 19 8	.....	.....	29 19 8
52	FIRE BRIGADES	4 15 4	3 6 8	.....	8 2 0
53	CIVIL SERVICE BOARD	5 2 0	.....	.....	5 2 0
54	BOTANIC GARDENS	3 13 8	192 6 2	.....	195 19 10
55	NURSERY GARDEN, CAMPBELLTOWN	0 13 4	.....	.....	0 13 4
56	GOVERNMENT DOMAINS	0 18 8	17 0 9	.....	17 19 5
	CHARITABLE ALLOWANCES (irrespective of date of claims)—				
60	Support of Women and Children in the Benevolent Asylum, Sydney, and Infants' Home and other Institutions .. ..	.....	.....	1,016 13 0	4,599 19 0
63	In aid of Charitable Institutions, an equal amount having been raised by private annual contributions, and also that the Government, through Police Magistrates or other approved Officers, have the right of recommending the admission of Patients .. ..	.....	.....	3,312 10 5	
64	In aid of the building funds of Country Hospitals, on the usual conditions .. ..	.....	.....	270 15 7	
	MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES (irrespective of date of claims)—				
71	Expense of compiling and printing Electoral Lists and Electoral Rolls .. ..	.....	.....	0 5 6	
72	Newspapers, Almanacs, Books, &c .. ..	.....	.....	81 17 5	
73	Burial of destitute persons in cases where inquests were not held .. ..	.....	.....	72 5 0	
77	In aid of the funds of the Animals Protection Society, an equal amount having been raised by private contributions .. ..	.....	.....	97 9 0	
78	In aid of the funds of the New South Wales Zoological Society, an equal amount having been raised by private subscriptions .. ..	.....	.....	75 12 0	
85	Formation and maintenance of Gardens at Railway Stations .. ..	.....	.....	4 11 5	
87	In aid of the Agricultural Societies of the Colony, in the proportion of 10s. for every £1 raised by private contributions .. ..	.....	.....	13,205 10 1	
89	Special grant to Country and Suburban Municipalities, equal to 10s. per £ of the total amount of the general rates collected for the municipal year ended 4th February, 1890 .. ..	.....	.....	56,103 17 6	72,778 15 0
90	Protectorate of New Guinea—Proportion of the Colony's share of expense of—as agreed at the Convention .. ..	.....	.....	2,500 0 0	
91	Carrying out the provisions of the "Vine Diseases Act, 1886" .. ..	.....	.....	9 3 8	
92	Allowance to Clerk-in-charge of Friendly Societies' Records .. ..	.....	.....	0 6 8	
93	Maintenance and care of the Sand drift Works at Wollongong (being placed at the disposal of the Trustees) .. ..	.....	.....	100 0 0	
98	Subsidy for a monthly steam service to the New Hebrides, <i>via</i> Fiji and New Caledonia, for 12 months .. ..	.....	.....	184 12 2	
99	In aid of Tree-planting in Country and Suburban Municipalities, an equal amount having been raised by private subscriptions .. ..	.....	.....	329 6 10	
100	Expenses in connection with Public Buildings and Grounds, Rookwood .. ..	.....	.....	13 17 9	
	Carried forward	£ 14,827 13 7	41,454 17 11	81,853 16 0	138,136 7 6
	Carried forward	£ 336 17 0	489 12 4	2,423 11 6	3,250 0 10

STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENTS, &c.—*continued.*

No. of Appropriation.	HEAD OF SERVICE.	ESTABLISHMENTS.		OTHER SERVICES.	TOTAL PAYMENTS.
		Salaries.	Contingencies.		
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	SERVICES OF THE YEAR 1890—continued.				
	Brought forward	£ 336 17 0	489 12 4	2,423 11 6	3,250 0 10
	Ac. III.—Colonial Secretary—continued.				
	Brought forward	£ 14,827 13 7	41,454 17 11	81,853 16 0	138,136 7 6
	MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES (irrespective of date of claims)—<i>continued</i>—				
103	Rent of Premises occupied by Medical and Pharmacy Board			41 13 4	} 1,567 4 3
104	Rent of Premises known as "Victoria Lodge," adjoining "Moorecliff," in connection with the Sydney Hospital, at £200 per annum			33 6 8	
105	Subsidy for Inter Island Steam Communication with the New Hebrides Group			230 15 0	
	Expenses connected with the New Zealand and South Seas Exhibition			208 13 4	
	Expenses in connection with the representation of this Colony at the London International Mining Exhibition			21 17 11	
	Municipal Council of Glen Innes, amount of subsidy to which entitled under the Municipalities Act on rates collected but not accounted for by the late Council Clerk			130 8 2	
	Expenses in connection with the Board appointed to act on behalf of the Government in the matter of International Exchanges of Literary and Scientific Works, Official Publications, &c, from 1st August			87 10 0	
	Interest on balance of purchase money for property, &c (Charlotte-place), purchased as a site for a Royal Naval Home			90 0 0	
	Municipal Council, Casino— Statutory Endowments not claimed within the period prescribed by the Municipalities Act of 1867			593 10 0	
	Special Endowment for year ended 6th February, 1885			122 14 10	
	Rent of Rooms for Office-keeper, Friendly Societies Records, from 22nd April			6 15 0	
	TOTAL, COLONIAL SECRETARY	£ 14,827 13 7	41,454 17 11	83,421 0 3	139,703 11 9
	Ac. IV.—Treasurer and Secretary for Finance and Trade.				
108	TREASURY	197 15 7			197 15 7
109	STAMP DUTIES	42 9 1	0 14 0		43 3 1
110	CUSTOMS	187 18 5	4 19 10		192 18 3
111	GOLD RECEIVERS	65 0 0			65 0 0
112	GOLD AND ESCORT (irrespective of date of claims)			117 0 6	117 0 6
113	GOVERNMENT PRINTER'S DEPARTMENT			104 14 11	104 14 11
114	STORES AND STATIONERY	14 5 8	434 13 4		448 19 0
115	BOARD OF HEALTH	20 7 6	1,372 4 1		1,392 11 7
116	BOARD OF PHARMACY	10 0 0			10 0 0
117	SHIPPING MASTERS	81 13 8	50 0 0		131 13 8
118	GLEBE ISLAND ABATTOIRS	2 14 8	1,873 17 10		1,876 12 6
	MARINE BOARD OF NEW SOUTH WALES—				
119	Marine Board, Sydney	145 16 0			} 2,015 8 7
120	Local Marine Board, Newcastle	19 10 8			
121	Harbour Masters	5 3 4			
122	Colonial Light-houses	257 12 3			
123	Sea and River Pilots	391 18 7			
124	Boatmen	351 4 11			
125	Telegraph Stations	35 7 3			
126	Australian Coast Light-houses (irrespective of date of claims)			621 4 2	
127	Miscellaneous (irrespective of date of claims)			187 11 5	
128	Life boats (irrespective of date of claims)			3 0 0	
129	Public Wharves	27 12 2			27 12 2
	MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES (irrespective of date of claims)—				
130	Postage of Public Departments			160 17 0	} 7,877 11 7
131	Advertising for the Public Service			2,699 10 5	
132	Transmission of Telegraphic Messages			3,012 9 9	
133	Commission on payments in England by the Government Financial Agents			1,037 10 1	
134	Insurance, &c., on English Shipments			967 4 4	
	Carried forward	£ 1,856 9 9	3,736 9 1	8,911 2 7	14,504 1 5
	Carried forward	£ 15,164 10 7	41,944 10 3	85,844 11 9	142,953 12 7

STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENTS, &c.—*continued.*

No. of Appropriation.	HEAD OF SERVICE.	ESTABLISHMENTS.		OTHER SERVICES.	TOTAL PAYMENTS.
		Salaries.	Contingencies.		
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	SERVICES OF THE YEAR 1890—continued.				
	Brought forward	£ 15,164 10 7	41,944 10 3	85,844 11 9	142,953 12 7
	No. F D.—Treasurer and Secretary for Finance and Trade—continued.				
	Brought forward	£ 1,856 9 9	3,736 9 1	8,911 2 7	14,504 1 5
	MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES (irrespective of date of claims)—continued—				
135	Management of, and payment of half-yearly dividends on, Inscribed Stock by the Bank of England			8,339 2 5	} 11,878 18 0
136	Exchange on Remittances within and beyond the Colony			1,117 18 8	
137	Allowance for Postage and Stationery to Clerks of Petty Sessions, Land Agents, & Registrars of District Courts			734 5 1	
138	Commission on payment of Interest on Debentures in Sydney			4 15 11	
140	In aid of the Sailor's Home, Newcastle			350 0 0	
141	Subsidizing Tug-boats for Northern Rivers and Harbours			743 19 11	
142	Subsidizing a Tug-boat for Wollongong Harbour			41 13 4	
143	Interest on Funds in the temporary possession of the Government belonging to suitors in Equity and Lunacy patients			547 2 8	
144	Unforeseen Expenses—				
	Gratuities for Overtime Services, Treasury Clerks Expenses Government Agency in England			200 0 0	
	Refreshments supplied on the Railways to Distinguished Visitors.....			181 4 8	
	Gratuity to Mr. W. R. Row for sitting on Board of Inquiry into working of the Charting Branch, Mines Department			64 15 6	
	Cost of building Flood-boats for Macleay River			63 0 0	
	Interest at 5 per cent on payment by the Union Bank in London of £950, interest on the City of Sydney Sewerage Debentures, from 21st March, 1890, to 13th January, 1891			58 9 10	
	Miscellaneous items			38 18 5	
145	Interest at 4 per cent on the uninvested Funds at the credit of the Government Savings Bank in the Treasury			81 13 6	
147	Interest at 4 per cent on the uninvested Funds at the credit of the Civil Service Superannuation Account			3,617 7 7	
148	Interest at 4 per cent. on the balance at the credit of the Municipal Council of Sydney—Sinking Fund Account			677 7 11	
149	Establishing an Institute in connection with the Government Railways—erection of building, fittings, &c			34 5 1	
152	Expenses connected with payment of Imperial, Military, and Naval Pensioners in the Colony.—			1,289 6 2	
	Clerk-in-charge	1 6 0			
	Incidental expenses		1 6 0		
	To pay interest at 4 per cent on Balance at the credit of the Bankruptcy Unclaimed Dividend Fund			34 17 0	
	TOTAL, TREASURER AND SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE	£ 1,857 15 9	3,737 15 1	27,131 6 3	32,726 17 1
	No. F D.—Railways,				
	RAILWAYS AND TRAMWAYS—				
154	Existing Lines—Working expenses, Railways and Tramways			123,796 7 10	123,796 7 10
	MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES (irrespective of date of claims)—				
	Gratuity to Mrs. Smith, widow of Henry Smith, late foreman, locomotive boilermakers' shop, accidentally killed on Botany tram-line, 10th March, 1888			200 0 0	} 225 0 0
	Expenses in connection with the formation and maintenance of a Railway and Tramway Band			25 0 0	
	TOTAL, RAILWAYS			124,021 7 10	124,021 7 10
	No. V.—Attorney-General.				
159	ATTORNEY-GENERAL	3 3 4	50 7 0		53 10 4
160	PARLIAMENTARY DRAFTSMAN	4 13 4	37 16 2		42 9 6
161	CROWN SOLICITOR	15 19 1			15 19 1
162	QUARTER SESSIONS	19 8 8			19 8 8
	TOTAL, ATTORNEY-GENERAL	£ 43 4 5	88 3 2		131 7 7
	Carried forward	£ 17,065 10 9	45,770 8 6	236,997 5 10	299,833 5 1

STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENTS, &c.—continued.

No. of Appropriation.	HEAD OF SERVICE.	ESTABLISHMENTS.		OTHER SERVICES.	TOTAL PAYMENTS.
		Salaries.	Contingencies.		
	SERVICES OF THE YEAR 1890—continued.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	Brought forward.....	£ 17,065 10 9	45,770 8 6	236,997 5 10	299,833 5 1
	Ac. Off.—Secretary for Lands.				
163	DEPARTMENT OF LANDS.....	674 4 1	58 18 9		733 2 10
164	RABBIT BRANCH	1 18 8	99 1 6		101 0 2
165	MINOR ROADS—				
	Expenses of fencing Public Roads when proclaimed through enclosed land			96 8 9	
166	Alignment-posts for towns			20 6 0	
167	Claims for compensation for land taken for proclaimed roads and extension of streets			127 9 7	244 4 4
168	Land Agents, Appraisers, and others	408 7 5	9,077 8 6		9,485 15 11
	MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES (irrespective of date of claims)—				
169	Public Cemeteries—Purchase of sites, fencing, clearing, building, &c.			127 4 0	
171	Legal expenses			164 8 1	
172	Improvements and general maintenance of Public Parks and Recreation Grounds			1,490 17 3	1,845 14 4
177	Lighting Wentworth Park, Glebe, with 23 lamps, at £5 10s. each per annum			63 5 0	
187	SURVEY OF LANDS	287 6 11	10,980 14 4		11,268 1 3
188	TRIANGULATION AND GENERAL SURVEY OF THE COLONY... ..	28 8 1	173 12 5		202 0 6
	MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES (irrespective of date of claims)—				
	Abatement of Pensions and Gratuities to Officers retiring through abolition of office			2,310 8 4	
	Muir, John—Compensation for loss of improvements effected by him on portion of his conditional purchases 78-76 and 78-107, Land District of Cowra, found to encroach upon W. M. Rothery's freehold of 1,106 acres, parish of Walli, county of Bathurst			76 12 9	
	Wilson, Alexander—Compensation awarded by the Land Board, Carcoar, for loss of improvements on 6½ acres of land excised from his conditional purchases 78-40 and 78-54, Carcoar, in order to remove an encroachment on T. J. Lawson's 40 acres, portion 14, parish of Carlton, county of Bathurst			15 15 0	2,458 6 1
	Foley, Michael—Compensation for value of improvements on conditional purchase 82-138, Gunning, portion 85, parish of Cullarin, county of King, transferred to him by Eleanor Foley. The conditional purchase was declared void through non-residence of the applicant, and before the land was brought to auction was re-selected as conditional purchase 89-164 by Edward J. Foley, who has paid into the Treasury the amount now proposed			55 10 0	
	TOTAL, SECRETARY FOR LANDS	£ 1,400 5 2	20,389 15 6	4,518 4 9	26,338 5 5
	Ac. Off.—Secretary for Public Works.				
189	DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS—Establishment	1,160 17 6	1,538 8 0		2,699 5 6
	RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION BRANCH	600 0 0	98 0 2		698 0 2
	PUBLIC WORKS AND SERVICES (irrespective of dates of claims, and subject to such alterations within the limit of the total vote for each branch as the exigencies of any case demanded from time to time, the excess on any item having been available for a deficiency on any other)—				
190	HARBOURS AND RIVERS NAVIGATION AND WATER SUPPLY, AS PER SCHEDULE A. (See page 121.)			9,410 18 4	9,410 18 4
191	FITZ ROY DOCK	4 8 4			4 8 4
192	DREDGE SERVICE.....		2,445 7 4		2,445 7 4
193	ARCHITECT, AS PER SCHEDULE C. (See page 122.)			39,239 10 8	39,239 10 8
194	ROADS AND BRIDGES, AS PER SCHEDULE D. (See page 123.)			239,626 3 7	239,626 3 7
196	MILITARY WORKS, AS PER SCHEDULE F. (See page 124.)			7,614 8 0	7,614 8 0
197	PARLIAMENTARY STANDING COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC WORKS	2 6 8	5 5 4		7 12 0
198	WATER SUPPLY DEPARTMENT			720 14 11	
	SEWERAGE DEPARTMENT			782 15 6	1,503 10 5
	TOTAL, SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS...£	1,767 12 6	4,087 0 10	297,394 11 0	303,249 4 4
	Carried forward.....£	20,233 8 5	70,247 4 10	538,940 1 7	629,420 14 10

STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENTS, &c.—continued.

No. of Appropriation.	HEAD OF SERVICE.	ESTABLISHMENTS.		OTHER SERVICES.	TOTAL PAYMENTS.
		Salaries.	Contingencies.		
SERVICES OF THE YEAR 1890—continued.					
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	Brought forward	20,233 8 5	70,247 4 10	538,940 1 7	629,420 14 10
No. VIII.—Administration of Justice.					
199	DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	20 14 8	4 9 11	.....	25 4 7
200	MASTER IN EQUITY	9 16 8	.....	.....	9 16 8
201	PROTHONOTARY	15 0 8	.....	.....	15 0 8
202	DIVORCE COURT	0 10 0	.....	.....	0 10 0
203	CURATOR	3 16 8	.....	.....	3 16 8
204	SHERIFF	19 14 11	779 6 5	.....	799 1 4
205	BANKRUPTCY COURT	60 1 4	1 16 0	.....	61 17 4
206	DISTRICT COURTS	440 10 11	35 17 4	.....	476 8 3
207	CORONERS	19 15 0	497 8 3	.....	517 3 3
208	PETTY SESSIONS	588 15 10	24 6 0	.....	613 1 10
209	PRISONS	235 0 8	.....	.....	235 0 8
210	THE SHAFESBURY REFORMATORY FOR GIRLS	0 13 10	49 9 6	.....	60 3 4
211	PATENTS AND COPYRIGHT	6 5 8	377 16 10	.....	384 2 6
MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES (irrespective of date of claims)—					
213	Allowances to Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors under Licensing Act, 45 Vic. No. 14 .....	.....	.....	463 3 11	} 807 1 11
214	Almanacs for Country Benches of Magistrates, Newspapers, Law Books, &c. ....	.....	.....	7 17 8	
215	Charge and preparation of Books for binding in Law Library .....	.....	.....	4 3 4	
217	Preparation of boundaries for New Court and Police Districts, as required .....	.....	.....	25 0 0	
221	Purchase of 100 copies of Supreme Court Law Reports .....	.....	.....	105 0 0	
222	Rent of Premises used as Temporary Central Police Court and Offices .....	.....	.....	125 0 0	
223	New Weights for Inspector of Weights and Measures .....	.....	.....	1 5 6	
	Expenses Inquiry on Commission <i>in re</i> case of James M'Donald, heard at Mount M'Donald .....	.....	.....	23 1 6	
	Preparation of Third Edition Licensing Acts Manual .....	.....	.....	52 10 0	
	TOTAL, ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE .. £	1,420 16 10	1,770 10 3	807 1 11	3,998 9 0
No. IX.—Public Instruction.					
225	PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, UNDER THE ACT 43 VIC. NO. 23.....	.....	.....	2,476 10 4	2,476 10 4
INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS—					
226	Nautical School-ship "Vernon"	6 0 3	471 5 6	}	684 5 7
227	Industrial School for Girls, Parramatta	1 17 4	205 2 6		
228	OBSERVATORY	115 9 4	444 17 9	.....	560 7 1
230	FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY	11 6 4	900 18 2	.....	912 4 6
GRANTS IN AID OF PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS (irrespective of date of claims)—					
Sydney University—					
234	Additions, Repairs, and Furniture .....	.....	.....	1 1 0	} 5,818 5 1
241	Maintenance of the National Art Gallery .....	.....	.....	0 0 0	
243	Linnean Society .....	.....	.....	0 0 0	
250	Instruction to the Blind—in the proportion of £2 to every £1 raised by private contributions .....	.....	.....	500 0 0	
251	Providing Mechanics Institutes and kindred Institutions with Maps, &c. ....	.....	.....	8 4 10	
252	In aid of Educational Institutions, in the proportion of £1 to every £2 raised by private contributions .....	.....	.....	3,886 3 1	
253	In aid of Buildings (Educational Institutions) in the proportion of £1 to every £1 raised and expended on new and additional buildings .....	.....	.....	882 0 2	
	Improving the Sanitary Arrangements of the Sydney University (balance of lapsed vote, 1888) ..	.....	.....	315 16 0	
MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES (irrespective of date of claims)—					
Miscellaneous—					
	Gratuity at the rate of one month's pay for each year of service, to Mr. John Plummer, on his retirement from the Service as Drawing Master at the Training School .....	.....	.....	68 15 0	} 143 15 0
	Purchase of a Model of the celebrated Strasburg Clock for exhibit in the Technological Museum, including valuation fee .....	.....	.....	75 0 0	
	TOTAL, PUBLIC INSTRUCTION	134 13 3	2,022 3 11	8,438 10 5	10,595 7 7
	Carried forward	21,788 18 6	74,039 19 0	548,185 13 11	644,014 11 5

STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENTS, &c.—*continued.*

No. of Appropriation.	HEAD OF SERVICE.	ESTABLISHMENTS.		OTHER SERVICES.	TOTAL PAYMENTS.
		Salaries.	Contingencies.		
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
SERVICES OF THE YEAR 1890—continued.					
	Brought forward.....	£ 21,788 18 6	74,039 19 0	548,185 13 11	644,014 11 5
No. I.—Secretary for Mines.					
257	DEPARTMENT OF MINES.....	1,045 17 8	9,391 15 1	.....	10,437 12 9
259	IMPORTED STOCK.....	0 13 4	68 19 8	.....	69 13 0
260	REGISTRATION OF BRANDS	12 19 10	11 0 0	.....	23 19 10
261	MANAGEMENT OF POUNDS AND COMMONS.....	.....	20 0 0	.....	20 0 0
262	WATER CONSERVATION AND IRRIGATION	17 7 4	1,349 5 2	.....	1,366 12 6
263	AGRICULTURAL BRANCH.....	.....	.....	3,729 14 5	3,729 14 5
264	MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES (irrespective of date of claims)— For the purposes of the Pastures and Stock Protection Act .....	.....	.....	3,857 7 6	} 3,871 15 6
265	Cultivation of Virus of Pleuro-Pneumonia.....	.....	.....	14 8 0	
	TOTAL, SECRETARY FOR MINES	£ 1,076 18 2	10,840 19 11	7,601 9 11	19,519 8 0
No. II.—Postmaster-General.					
266	POST OFFICE	4,111 9 11	417 15 8	} 43,641 6 4	} 48,200 11 11
	do CONVEYANCE OF MAILS .....	.....	.....
267	MONEY ORDER AND SAVINGS BANK BRANCH	35 3 2	236 9 0	.....	271 12 2
268	ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT	349 15 1	.....	.....	349 15 1
269	TELEPHONE BRANCH	15 0 8	.....	.....	15 0 8
270	ELECTRIC LIGHTS	0 14 2	501 9 10	.....	502 4 0
271	BRITISH AND AUSTRALIAN CABLE SUBSIDY .....	.....	.....	5,738 0 6	5,738 0 6
	TOTAL, POSTMASTER-GENERAL	£ 4,512 3 0	1,185 14 6	49,379 6 10	55,077 4 4
Special Appropriations.					
	INTEREST ON, AND EXTINGUISHMENT OF RAILWAY LOAN UNDER 31 VICTORIA, No. 11 .....	.....	.....	35,527 10 0	35,527 10 0
	INTEREST ON TREASURY BILLS, 53 VIC., No. 9.....	.....	.....	38,142 0 0	38,142 0 0
	ENDOWMENT OF THE AFFILIATED COLLEGES .....	.....	.....	125 0 0	125 0 0
	DISTRICT COURT JUDGES SALARIES AND PENSIONS ACT, 46 VIC. No. 16. ....	.....	.....	62 10 0	62 10 0
	PENSIONS UNDER SUPERANNUATION ACT REPEAL ACT OF 1873 .....	.....	.....	548 17 6	548 17 6
	FEES TO COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS.....	.....	.....	150 0 0	150 0 0
	PENSION UNDER THE RAILWAY ACT, 51 VIC. No. 35. ....	.....	.....	78 2 6	78 2 6
	PARLIAMENTARY REPRESENTATIVES ALLOWANCES, 53 VIC. No. 12 .....	.....	.....	310 9 8	310 9 8
	TOTAL SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS .....	£ .....	.....	74,944 0 8	74,944 9 8
	TOTAL EXPENDITURE FOR SERVICES OF THE YEAR 1890....	£ 27,377 19 8	86,066 13 5	680,111 0 4	793,555 13 5

STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENTS, &c.—continued.

No of Appropriation.	HEAD OF SERVICE.	ESTABLISHMENTS.		OTHER SERVICES.	TOTAL PAYMENTS.
		Salaries.	Contingencies.		
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
SERVICES OF THE YEAR 1891.					
No. I.—Schedules to Imperial Act 18 and 19 Victoria, cap. 54.					
	SCHEDULE A			17,993 4 8	17,993 4 8
	SCHEDULE B—				
	Pensions to Judges			3,155 12 10	} 8,063 19 6
	Pensions to Political Officers			1,408 6 8	
	Pensions to Superannuated Officers*			3,500 0 0	
	SCHEDULE C—				
	Church of England			4,866 12 3	} 8,684 18 11
	Roman Catholic Church			2,358 6 8	
	Presbyterian Church			585 0 0	
	Wesleyan Methodist Church			875 0 0	
	TOTAL, SCHEDULES A, B, AND C.....£			34,742 3 1	34,742 3 1
SUPPLEMENTS TO SCHEDULES A AND B.					
	SCHEDULE A—				
	Chief Justice			1,500 0 0	} 14,339 4 11
	Puisne Judges			12,600 0 0	
	Colonial Treasurer			239 4 11	
	SCHEDULE B—Supplement—				
1	Pensions to Judges, 46 Vic., No. 19			3,449 3 10	} 4,157 8 10
	Do Widows and others			708 5 0	
	TOTAL, SUPPLEMENTS TO SCHEDULES A AND B ..£			18,496 13 9	18,496 13 9
No. II.—Executive and Legislative.					
2	HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR	1,612 9 6	548 4 2		2,160 13 8
3	EXECUTIVE COUNCIL	1,196 10 8	8 14 0		1,205 4 8
4	LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL	5,900 12 4	104 12 3		6,005 4 7
5	LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY	9,441 11 3	349 19 0		9,791 10 3
6	LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL AND ASSEMBLY	2,114 0 7	974 16 6		3,088 17 1
7	PARLIAMENTARY LIBRARY	1,261 2 4	392 0 3		1,653 2 7
8	PARLIAMENTARY REPORTING STAFF	5,779 5 4	69 7 6		5,848 12 10
	TOTAL, EXECUTIVE AND LEGISLATIVE	£ 27,305 12 0	2,447 13 8		29,753 5 8
No. III.—Colonial Secretary.					
9	COLONIAL SECRETARY	8,736 17 6	1,118 18 2		9,855 15 8
10	DEPARTMENT OF AUDIT	10,031 0 5	1,536 8 1		11,567 8 6
11	REGISTRAR-GENERAL	17,468 8 2	7,550 10 2		25,018 18 4
12	FORESTS	10,707 3 6	12,608 4 5		23,315 7 11
13	VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL AND REPRESENTATIVE OF THE GOVERNMENT IN THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL	327 1 10			327 1 10
14	ABORIGINES PROTECTION BOARD	79 14 8	8,030 7 7		8,110 2 3
	PERMANENT AND VOLUNTEER MILITARY FORCES—				
15	General Staff	5,440 0 6	2,718 14 5		8,158 14 11
16	Military Instructors	860 5 0	424 9 0		1,284 14 0
17	Artillery Force	30,412 18 6	26,736 18 2		57,149 16 8
18	Commanding Engineer	1,389 6 0	1,668 0 11		3,057 6 11
19	Permanent Submarine Miners	1,997 19 5	970 19 3		2,968 18 8
20	Permanent Medical Staff Corps	1,644 8 6	1,062 11 1		2,706 19 7
21	Volunteer Force	56,332 11 2	57,881 4 7		114,213 15 9
22	Ordinance and Barrack Department	10,415 1 4	15,395 10 9		25,810 12 1
23	Naval Brigade	5,095 9 10	343 5 1		5,443 14 11
24	Volunteer Naval Artillery (irrespective of date of claims)			987 19 4	987 19 4
25	TRAINING-SHIP "WOLVERENE" (irrespective of date of claims)			2,583 15 0	2,583 15 0
26	TORPEDO FLEET (irrespective of date of claims)			1,285 11 9	1,285 11 9
27	POLICE	240,181 10 6	57,321 2 10		297,502 13 4
	Carried forward	£ 401,119 16 10	195,372 4 6	4,857 6 1	601,349 7 5
	Carried forward	£ 27,305 12 0	2,447 13 8	53,238 16 10	82,992 2 6

STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENTS, &c.—continued.

No. of Appropriation.	HEAD OF SERVICE.	ESTABLISHMENTS.		OTHER SERVICES.	TOTAL PAYMENTS.				
		Salaries.	Contingencies.						
	SERVICES OF THE YEAR 1891—continued.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
	Brought forward	27,305	12 0	2,447	13 8	53,238	16 10	82,992	2 6
	No. III.—Colonial Secretary—continued.								
	Brought forward	401,119	16 10	195,372	4 6	4,857	6 1	601,349	7 5
	LUNACY—								
28	Official Visitors					505	10 9	505	10 9
29	Hospitals for the Insane generally	1,583	2 0	128	1 0			1,711	3 0
30	Hospital for the Insane, Gladesville	9,364	18 11	12,978	13 11			22,343	12 10
31	Hospital for the Insane, Parramatta	11,538	6 10	13,544	3 0			25,082	9 10
32	Reception-house for the Insane, Darlinghurst	1,002	13 5	612	2 8			1,614	16 1
33	Hospital for the Insane, Newcastle	2,493	0 0	3,794	18 5			6,287	18 5
34	Hospital for the Insane, Callan Park	9,541	6 1	12,314	12 3			21,855	18 4
35	Lunatic Patients (irrespective of date of claims)					4,590	14 0	4,590	14 0
36	Master in Lunacy	2,438	3 10	148	12 6			2,586	16 4
37	MEDICAL BOARD	103	6 8					103	6 8
38	THE MEDICAL ADVISER TO THE GOVERNMENT	5,958	4 11	5,450	5 1			11,408	10 0
39	COAST HOSPITAL	3,633	19 3	5,040	10 11			8,674	10 2
40	ANALYTICAL BRANCH	889	0 0	160	4 8			1,049	4 8
41	DAIRIES SUPERVISION ACT	191	12 6	215	8 8			407	1 2
42	MAINTENANCE OF SICK PAUPERS					8,933	16 4	8,933	16 4
43	GOVERNMENT STATISTICIAN	3,464	4 11	670	6 10			4,134	11 9
	COST OF TAKING THE CENSUS OF 1891, UNDER ACT 54 VIC No. 31					26,461	8 4	26,461	8 4
44	AGENT-GENERAL FOR THE COLONY	3,314	19 0	1,590	0 0			4,904	19 0
45	IMMIGRATION					3,665	6 10	3,665	6 10
46	CITY OF SYDNEY IMPROVEMENT BOARD	578	1 4	226	5 0			804	6 4
47	CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS	1,146	3 4					1,146	3 4
48	ASYLUMS FOR THE INFIRM AND DESTITUTE	3,272	10 0	33,074	0 6			36,346	10 6
49	STATE CHILDREN'S RELIEF BRANCH	1,904	4 4	22,206	17 9			24,111	2 1
50	FISHERIES COMMISSION	4,232	17 4	649	15 7			4,882	12 11
51	FIRE BRIGADES	930	3 0	296	19 8			1,227	2 8
52	CIVIL SERVICE BOARD	1,564	17 4	455	0 0			2,019	17 4
53	BOTANIC GARDENS	1,246	4 8	4,643	3 4			5,889	8 0
54	NURSERY GARDEN, CAMPBELLTOWN	199	6 8	561	15 1			761	1 9
55	GOVERNMENT DOMAINS	294	0 4	2,070	5 2			2,364	5 6
56	GARDEN PALACE GROUNDS	120	0 0	914	7 5			1,034	7 5
	CHARITABLE ALLOWANCES (irrespective of date of claims)—								
57	In aid of the Sydney Hospital, on condition of an equal amount having been raised by private contributions					3,628	5 10		
58	In aid of the Prince Alfred Hospital, on condition of an equal amount having been raised by private contributions					4,000	0 0		
59	Support of Women and Children in the Benevolent Asylum, Sydney, and Infants' Home, and other Institutions					3,541	4 6		
60	In aid of the Funds of the Benevolent Society, Sydney, on condition of an equal amount having been raised by voluntary contributions					500	0 0		
61	In aid of the Deaf, Dumb, and Blind Institution, on condition of an equal amount having been raised by private contributions					450	0 0		
62	In aid of Charitable Institutions, on condition of an equal amount having been raised by private annual contributions, and also that the Government, through Police Magistrates, or other approved officers, had the right of recommending the admission of patients					25,500	13 10		
63	In aid of the building funds of Country Hospitals—on the usual conditions					473	13 5		
64	Infants' Home, Ashfield—aid on the usual conditions					201	14 0		
65	Hospital for Sick Children, Sydney—on the usual conditions					700	0 0		
66	In aid of the Home for Indigent Blind Women at Petersham, on condition of an equal amount having been raised by private contributions					500	0 0		
68	Forbes District Hospital—Special grant in aid of					300	0 0		
69	Newcastle Hospital—Special grant for re-fencing					300	0 0		
70	Mudgee Hospital—Special grant for erection of Fever Ward					300	0 0		
71	Society for the prevention of Cruelty to Children					50	0 0		
72	Armidale and New England Hospital—Special grant for purchase of surgical instruments					50	0 0		
73	Ballina Hospital—Special grant for building purposes					500	0 0		
74	Balmam Benevolent Society—Special grant in aid of					100	0 0		
75	Barraba Hospital—Special grant in aid of					500	0 0		
77	Bingera Hospital—Special grant to purchase instruments					150	0 0		
78	Bourke Hospital—Special grant in aid of					2,000	0 0		
79	Broken Hill Hospital—Special grant in aid of					1,600	0 0		
80	Bulli Cottage Hospital—Special grant in aid of building					500	0 0		
81	Carrington Centennial Hospital—Special grant to supplement private contributions					5,000	0 0		
	Carried forward	472,125	3 6	317,118	13 11	99,859	13 11	889,103	11 4
	Carried forward	27,305	12 0	2,447	13 8	53,238	16 10	82,992	2 6

STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENTS, &c.—*continued.*

No. of Appropriation.	HEAD OF SERVICE.	ESTABLISHMENTS.		OTHER SERVICES.	TOTAL PAYMENTS.
		Salaries.	Contingencies.		
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	SERVICES OF THE YEAR 1891—continued.				
	Brought forward	27,305 12 0	2,447 13 8	53,238 16 10	82,992 2 6
	No. XXX—Colonial Secretary—continued.				
	Brought forward	472,125 3 6	317,118 13 11	99,859 13 11	889,103 11 4
	CHARITABLE ALLOWANCES (irrespective of date of claims)—<i>continued.</i>				
82	Carrington Centennial Hospital—Subsidy of £ for £ upon contributions			1,226 2 5	
83	Carrington Centennial Hospital—Maintenance of Government patients transferred to this Hospital for purpose of ensuring their more rapid recovery			378 2 0	
84	Casino Hospital—Special grant for erection of Fever Ward			250 0 0	
85	Cobar Hospital—Special grant in aid of			200 0 0	
86	Coonabarabran Hospital—Special grant in aid of			250 0 0	
87	Cootamundra Hospital—Special grant for purchase of surgical instruments and to complete furnishing			200 0 0	
88	Corowa Hospital—Special grant for purchase of building site			700 0 0	
89	Dungog Cottage Hospital—Special grant in aid of Building Fund			500 0 0	
90	Glen Innes Hospital—Special grant in aid of			300 0 0	
91	Glen Innes Hospital—Special grant for furnishing (Female Ward)			150 0 0	
92	Goulburn Hospital—Special grant for erection of separate wards			2,000 0 0	
93	Grafton Hospital—Special grant for erection of a cottage for treatment of fever cases			300 0 0	
94	Grundagai Hospital—Special grant for erection of Fever Ward			150 0 0	
95	Hay Hospital—Special grant in aid of			1,000 0 0	
96	Hillgrove Cottage Hospital—Special grant in aid of			300 0 0	
97	Hillston Hospital—Special grant in aid of			300 0 0	
98	Home for Indigent Blind Women—Special grant to purchase site for building			1,650 0 0	
99	Inverell Hospital—Special grant			1,000 0 0	
100	Junee Hospital—Special grant for tree-planting in Hospital grounds			130 0 0	
101	Junee Hospital—Special grant in aid of			500 0 0	
102	Leichhardt Benevolent Society—Special grant in aid of			100 0 0	
103	Maitland Benevolent Society—Special grant in aid of			150 0 0	
104	Maitland Hospital—Reimbursement of £ for £ for improvements made to Institution			2,000 0 0	28,989 14 7
105	Macleay District Hospital—Further special grant			500 0 0	
106	Merrima Hospital—Special grant for building purposes			500 0 0	
107	Milparinka Cottage Hospital—Grant in aid of building			500 0 0	
108	Molong Hospital—Special grant for planting and improving grounds			150 0 0	
109	Moree Hospital—Special grant to purchase instruments			150 0 0	
110	Moruya Hospital—Special grant in aid of			150 0 0	
111	Muswellbrook Hospital—Special grant in aid of			220 0 0	
112	Narrabri Hospital—Special grant in aid of			500 0 0	
113	Newcastle Benevolent Society—Special grant in aid of			500 0 0	
114	Parkes Hospital—Special grant in aid of			500 0 0	
115	Parramatta Hospital—Special grant in aid of			500 0 0	
116	Peak Hill District Hospital—Special grant for building purposes			500 0 0	
117	Pearce Memorial Nurses' Institute, West Maitland—Amount of subscriptions received to be supplemented			50 0 0	
118	Prince Alfred Hospital—Special grant for the erection of a Nurses' Home on condition of an equal amount having been raised by private subscriptions			4,135 10 2	
120	Scone Hospital—Special grant			400 0 0	
121	Sydney Benevolent Asylum—Special grant towards the Outdoor Relief Department of the Asylum			3,000 0 0	
122	Tamworth Hospital—Special grant for erection of Fever Ward			300 0 0	
123	Temora Hospital—Special grant in aid of			100 0 0	
124	Tibooburra Hospital—Special grant in aid of Building Fund			600 0 0	
125	Walcha Cottage Hospital—Special grant in aid of			500 0 0	
126	Walgett Hospital—Special grant in aid of			250 0 0	
127	Wentworth Hospital—Special grant for the erection of a building to be used as a Benevolent Asylum in conjunction with the Hospital			750 0 0	
128	Wollongong Hospital—Special grant in aid of			500 0 0	
	Carried forward	472,125 3 6	317,118 13 11	128,849 8 6	918,093 5 11
	Carried forward	27,305 12 0	2,447 13 8	53,238 16 10	82,992 2 6

STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENTS, &c.—continued.

No. of Appropriation.	HEAD OF SERVICE.	ESTABLISHMENTS.		OTHER SERVICES.	TOTAL PAYMENTS.				
		Salaries.	Contingencies.						
	SERVICES OF THE YEAR 1891—continued.	£	s d.	£	s d.	£	s d.	£	s d.
	Brought forward	27,305	12 0	2,447	13 8	53,238	16 10	82,992	2 6
	No. III.—Colonial Secretary—continued.								
	Brought forward	472,125	3 6	317,118	13 11	128,849	8 6	918,093	5 11
	MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES (irrespective of date of claims)—								
129	Defraying expenses of the Returning Officers of the several Electoral Districts					17,396	6 4		
130	Expense of compiling and printing Electoral Lists and Electoral Rolls					3,923	11 11		
131	Newspapers, Almanacs, Books, &c.					693	6 1		
132	Burial of destitute persons in cases where inquests were not held					447	2 9		
133	Maintenance of deserted children, paupers taken charge of for protection, expenses of transmission, &c.					1 200	0 0		
134	Rewards for apprehension of Offenders					103	0 0		
135	Special grant for Royal Naval House					200	0 0		
136	In aid of the funds of the Animals Protection Society on condition of an equal amount having been raised by private contributions					250	4 0		
138	In aid of the Royal Humane Society of Australasia					250	0 0		
139	Lord Howe Island—Expenses in connection with					300	0 0		
140	Municipal Rates on Government Buildings					11,297	11 8		
141	Wages for Gardener, and Tools and Incidental Expenses for East Maitland Gaol Reserve					128	3 9		
142	Quarterly Revision of Mr. Percy Dove's Plans of Sydney					25	0 0		
143	Formation and maintenance of Gardens at Railway Stations					151	15 1		
144	Rent of "Moorcliff," Miller's Point, in connection with the Sydney Hospital					400	0 0		
145	In aid of the Agricultural Societies of the Colony, in the proportion of £1 for every £1 raised by private contributions					16,230	14 11		
147	Special grant to Country and Suburban Municipalities, equal to 5s. per £ of the total amount of the general rates collected for the Municipal year ended 2nd February, 1891					59,636	1 1		
148	Protectorate of New Guinea—Proportion of the Colony's share of expense of—as agreed at the Convention					3,750	0 0		
149	Allowance to Clerk in charge of Trades Unions and Friendly Societies' Records					124	11 8		
150	Maintenance and care of the Sand-drift Works at Wollongong, to be placed at the disposal of the Trustees					100	0 0	129,049	6 3
151	Officer in charge of Whitehead Torpedoes and Plant					275	0 0		
152	5,000 copies of Year Book of New South Wales, special edition					250	0 0		
153	Expenses of necessary preparatory work for Local Government and Electoral Bills					2,935	18 9		
154	Subsidy for a Monthly Steam Service to the New Hebrides, <i>via</i> Fiji and New Caledonia, for twelve months					1,107	14 0		
155	In aid of Tree-planting in Country and Suburban Municipalities, on condition of an equal amount having been raised by private subscriptions					174	12 3		
156	Expenses in connection with Public Buildings and Grounds, Rookwood					836	5 6		
158	General improvements, National Park					4,000	0 0		
159	Rent of Premises occupied by Medical and Pharmacy Board					208	6 8		
160	Rent of Premises known as "Victoria Lodge," adjoining "Moorcliff," in connection with the Sydney Hospital, at £200 per annum					166	13 4		
161	Subsidy for Inter-Island Steam Communication with the New Hebrides Group					692	6 6		
162	Publication of work on Orchids					100	0 0		
163	Western Rifle Association—Special grant in aid of					250	0 0		
165	Wallsend and Plattsburg Volunteer Fire Brigade—Special grant in aid of					200	0 0		
166	Singleton Fire Brigade—Special grant in aid of					250	0 0		
167	Gratuity to Mrs. Rohan, widow of George Rohan, who was killed in the performance of his duties as a messenger of the Colonial Secretary's Department					45	0 0		
168	Northern Rifle Association—Special grant in aid of					250	0 0		
170	Silverton Municipality—Special grant in aid of tree-planting					100	0 0		
171	Broken Hill Municipality—Special grant in aid of tree-planting					100	0 0		
172	Corowa Pastoral, Agricultural, and Horticultural Society—Special grant in aid of					500	0 0		
	Carried forward	472,125	3 6	317,118	13 11	257,898	14 9	1,047,142	12 2
	Carried forward	27,305	12 0	2,447	13 8	53,238	16 10	82,992	2 6

STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENTS, &c.—*continued.*

No. of Appropriation.	HEAD OF SERVICE.	ESTABLISHMENTS.		OTHER SERVICES.	TOTAL PAYMENTS.
		Salaries.	Contingencies.		
SERVICES OF THE YEAR 1891—continued.					
	Brought forward.....	£ 27,305 12 0	£ 2,447 13 8	£ 53,238 16 10	£ 82,992 2 6
No. III.—Colonial Secretary—continued.					
	Brought forward.....	£ 472,125 3 6	£ 317,118 13 11	£ 257,898 14 9	£ 1,047,142 12 2
MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES (irrespective of date of claims)— <i>continued</i> :—					
173	Purchase of revolvers for police			414 13 9	
174	Expenses in connection with the Board appointed to act on behalf of the Government in the matter of International Exchange of Literary and Scientific works, Official Publications, &c.			270 0 0	
175	Gratuity to ex-Gunnery Inspector Reeve, Naval Brigade, disabled in the performance of his duties			216 0 0	
176	Rent of rooms for Caretaker, Friendly Societies, Records Office			39 0 0	
177	Gratuity to Mr. Charles Moore, Director, Botanic Gardens, in appreciation of his services in connection with the Centennial Park			500 0 0	
178	Ashfield Fire Brigade—Special grant in aid of.....			100 0 0	
179	Balranald Fire Brigade			100 0 0	
180	Campbelltown Municipality—Special grant for formation of a Fire Brigade			300 0 0	
181	Demiquin Fire Brigade Board—Special grant in aid of			200 0 0	
182	Forbes Fire Brigade Board—Special grant for building purposes			200 0 0	
183	Glen Innes Fire Brigade—Special grant in aid of			500 0 0	
184	Grafton Fire Brigade			300 0 0	
185	Hamilton Fire Brigade			300 0 0	
186	Hay Fire Brigade—Special grant in aid of			100 0 0	
187	Honeysuckle Volunteer Fire Brigade—Special grant in aid of			300 0 0	
188	Lambton Volunteer Fire Brigade—Special grant in aid of			300 0 0	
189	Newcastle City Fire Brigade			100 0 0	
190	Orange Fire Brigade—Special grant in aid of			400 0 0	
191	Queanbeyan Fire Brigade			200 0 0	
192	Stockton Fire Brigade			300 0 0	
193	Tighe's Hill Volunteer Fire Brigade—Special grant in aid of			300 0 0	
194	Tamworth Fire Brigade Board—Special grant in aid of			300 0 0	
195	Wagga Wagga Volunteer Fire Brigade—Special grant in aid of			100 0 0	
196	Wentworth Municipal Council—Special grant for formation of Fire Brigade			150 0 0	
197	Wickham Volunteer Fire Brigade—Special grant in aid of			200 0 0	
199	Wollongong Fire Brigade			200 0 0	
200	Lallina Rifle Company—Special grant to repair Rifle Range			50 0 0	
201	Cobar Reserve Rifle Company—Special grant in aid of			25 0 0	
202	Goulburn Reserve Rifle Company—Special grant in aid of			25 0 0	
203	Inverell Reserve Rifle Company—Special grant for new Rifle Range			300 0 0	
204	Lismore Rifle Company—Special grant to repair Range			100 0 0	
205	Northern Rifle Association—Special grant in aid of			150 0 0	
206	Snowy River Rifle Company—Special grant in aid of			25 0 0	
207	Tenterfield Rifle Company—Special grant to repair Range			100 0 0	
208	Wagga Wagga Branch, Southern Rifle Association—Special grant in aid of			250 0 0	
209	Wardell Rifle Company—Special grant to repair Range			50 0 0	
210	Grafton Rowing Club—Special grant towards erection of Boat-shed			100 0 0	
211	Parramatta Borough Council—Special grant to complete asphaltting in front of Government properties			1,000 0 0	
212	Bathurst Municipal Council—Special grant for improvements to Macchattie Park			1,000 0 0	
213	National Park Trust—Erection of a bridge or causeway over Port Hacking River, and formation of approaches to, on road to Wollongong, through the National Park			300 0 0	
214	Zoological Society of New South Wales—Special grant in aid of			4,000 0 0	
215	New South Wales Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind—Cost of asphaltting the footpaths in front of the Institution			200 0 0	
216	Planting sand-drift, Lady Robinson's Beach			500 0 0	
217	Purchase of three cottages used in conjunction with the Parramatta Benevolent Asylum, as a general Relief Depot for the District			350 0 0	
219	Compensation to Henry Baylis, P.M., Wagga, for services rendered in opposing armed bushrangers in 1863....			1,500 0 0	
	Carried forward	£ 472,125 3 6	£ 317,118 13 11	£ 274,313 8 6	£ 1,063,557 5 11
	Carried forward	£ 27,305 12 0	£ 2,447 13 8	£ 53,238 16 10	£ 82,992 2 6

STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENTS, &c.—continued.

No. of Appropriation.	HEAD OF SERVICE.	ESTABLISHMENTS.		OTHER SERVICES.	TOTAL PAYMENTS.	
		Salaries.	Contingencies			
	SERVICES OF THE YEAR 1891—continued.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
	Brought forward	27,305 12 0	2,447 13 8	53,238 16 10	82,992 2 6	
	No. III.—Colonial Secretary—continued.					
	Brought forward	472,125 3 6	317,118 13 11	274,313 8 6	1,063,557 5 11	
	MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES (irrespective of date of claims)— continued:—					
	Expenses in connection with the investigation into, and the establishment of the industry of Sericulture in the Colony—further sum . . . . .	.. .. .	.. .. .	41 13 4	} 21,517 1 10
	Salary of Office-keeper, Trades Unions and Friendly Societies Records . . . . .	.. .. .	.. .. .	5 0 0	
	Expenses in connection with compilation of the Official History of New South Wales—further sum . . . . .	.. .. .	.. .. .	1,346 0 10	
	Salary of Overseer, Centennial Park, at £17 per annum, from 1st September . . . . .	.. .. .	.. .. .	14 0 0	
	Erecting three additional rooms and making certain necessary alterations to the Cottage occupied by the Forest Ranger and Schoolmistress at Lord Howe Island . . . . .	.. .. .	.. .. .	18 0 0	
	Expenses in connection with the Representation of this Colony at the London International Exhibition of Mining and Metallurgy—further sum . . . . .	.. .. .	.. .. .	2,832 12 8	
	Relief to sufferers, &c, by the late floods—further sum . . . . .	.. .. .	.. .. .	2,528 11 1	
	Expenses of Royal Commission on Strikes . . . . .	.. .. .	.. .. .	2,645 4 5	
	Expenses of Public Service Inquiry Commission—further sum . . . . .	.. .. .	.. .. .	2,800 0 0	
	Expenses in connection with the Royal Commission on City and Suburban Railways—further sum . . . . .	.. .. .	.. .. .	1,766 18 11	
	Expenses in connection with the National Federal Convention held in Sydney . . . . .	.. .. .	.. .. .	5,806 9 9	
	Purchase of Site for the Fire Brigade Station at Newtown . . . . .	.. .. .	.. .. .	1,200 0 0	
	Expenses in connection with the Chinese Gambling Inquiry Commission . . . . .	.. .. .	.. .. .	512 10 10	
	TOTAL, COLONIAL SECRETARY	472,125 3 6	317,118 13 11	295,830 10 4		1,085,074 7 9
	No. IV.—Treasurer and Secretary for Finance and Trade.					
220	TREASURY	22,799 12 10	2,795 15 0		25,595 7 10
221	STAMP DUTIES	4,274 2 8	501 7 0		4,775 9 8
222	CUSTOMS	47,001 1 8	11,970 4 9	.. .. .	58,971 6 5
223	GOLD RECEIVERS	68 15 7	.. .. .	.. .. .	68 15 7
224	GOLD AND ESCORT (irrespective of date of claims) . . . . .	.. .. .	.. .. .	280 3 10	280 3 10
225	GOVERNMENT PRINTER'S DEPARTMENT . . . . .	.. .. .	.. .. .	77,099 6 0	77,099 6 0
226	STORES AND STATIONERY	5,401 13 8	110,653 14 6	.. .. .	116,055 8 2
227	BOARD OF HEALTH	3,936 15 8	8,289 18 5	.. .. .	12,226 14 1
228	BOARD OF PHARMACY	110 0 0	.. .. .	.. .. .	110 0 0
229	SHIPPING MASTERS	3,187 9 4	18 18 3	.. .. .	3,206 7 7
230	GLEBE ISLAND ABATTOIRS	956 5 4	11,053 19 3	.. .. .	12,010 4 7
	MARINE BOARD OF NEW SOUTH WALES—					
231	Marine Board, Sydney	5,342 12 8	.. .. .	.. .. .	} 48,762 6 9
232	Local Marine Board, Newcastle	1,726 18 5	.. .. .	.. .. .
233	Harbour Masters	1,231 12 8	.. .. .	.. .. .
234	Colonial Light-houses	6,612 12 2	.. .. .	.. .. .
235	Sea and River Pilots	11,942 13 6	.. .. .	.. .. .
236	Boatmen	11,147 10 9	.. .. .	.. .. .
237	Telegraph Stations	1,302 15 1	.. .. .	.. .. .
238	Australian Coast Light-houses (irrespective of date of claims) . . . . .	.. .. .	.. .. .	1,512 17 3	
239	Miscellaneous (irrespective of date of claims) . . . . .	.. .. .	.. .. .	7,942 14 3	
240	LIFE-BOATS (irrespective of date of claims) . . . . .	.. .. .	.. .. .	1,223 13 4	1,223 13 4
241	PUBLIC WHARFS	3,258 1 2	1,232 11 11	.. .. .	4,490 13 1
	Carried forward	130,300 13 2	146,516 9 1	88,058 14 8	364,875 16 11	
	Carried forward	490,430 15 6	319,566 7 7	349,069 7 2	1,168,066 10 2	

STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENTS, &c.—continued.

No. of Appropriation.	HEAD OF SERVICE.	ESTABLISHMENTS.		OTHER SERVICES.	TOTAL PAYMENTS.
		Salaries.	Contingencies.		
	SERVICES OF THE YEAR 1891—continued.				
	Brought forward	£ 499,430 15 6	319,566 7 7	349,069 7 2	1,168,066 10 3
	Ac. FD.—Treasurer and Secretary for Finance and Trade—continued				
	Brought forward	£ 130,300 13 2	146,516 9 1	88,058 14 8	364,875 16 11
	MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES (irrespective of date of claims):—				
242	Postage of Public Departments			20,000 0 0	} 85,003 17 6
243	Advertising for the Public Service			8,114 2 9	
244	Transmission of Telegraphic Messages			14,756 7 10	
245	Commission on payments in England by the Government Financial Agents			1,174 19 6	
246	Insurance, &c., on English Shipments			135 5 5	
247	Management of and payment of half-yearly dividends on Inscribed Stock by the Bank of England			8,340 11 1	
248	Exchange on Remittances within and beyond the Colony			23,600 7 11	
249	Allowance for Postage and Stationery to Clerks of Petty Sessions, Land Agents, and Registrars of District Courts			1,008 14 3	
250	Commission on payment of Interest on Debentures in Sydney			172 0 1	
251	Relief and conveyance of distressed Seamen belonging to the Colony from Foreign Ports or from Wrecked Vessels, &c.			75 9 0	
253	Subsidising Tug-boats for Northern Rivers and Harbours			5,411 18 3	} 1,662 10 10
254	Subsidising a Tug-boat for Clarence River			380 16 0	
255	Interest on Funds, in the temporary possession of the Government, belonging to Suitors in Equity and Lunacy Patients			1,833 5 5	
256	Unforeseen Expenses—				
	Expenses, Government Agency in England			201 14 0	
	Flood Boats for Lismore, Swan Bay, Alumny Creek, Carr's Creek, Richmond, and Iron Punt for Maclean			152 0 0	
	Interest (paid by the Bank of England) on amount tendered by Banks for late Loan between date of tender and date of return to Banks			136 19 9	
	Gratuity to Acting Government Printer for services during Government Printer's absence			100 0 0	
	Expenses in connection with the recent Postal Conference			98 0 9	
	Gratuities to Officers of the Colonial Secretary's Department for extra services in connection with the General Elections and Housing the Unemployed			81 13 9	
	Refreshments supplied to distinguished Visitors and others whilst travelling upon the Railways			72 14 9	
	Boats supplied for Shark and Whale Fishing			71 0 0	
	Gratuity to Mr. Saunders for enquiry into the Charting Branch, Mines Department			68 0 0	
	Gratuity to Mr. H. A. Unwin, Colonial Secretary's Department, for preparing and revising 2nd edition of his Telegraph Cypher Code and for his services on a special mission to Adelaide			60 0 0	
	Gratuity to Mr. Godbolt for special services in connection with the Imperial Pension Office			50 0 0	
	Fee to Mr. Gray for preparing List of Vessels arriving in Port Jackson between 1817 and 1841			50 0 0	
	Advance to Mr. H. Taylor, M.L.A., for the relief of distressed families suffering from Influenza in Parramatta District			50 0 0	
	Portraits of General Wolseley and Sir John Robertson for Colonial Secretary's Department, and of Sir H. Parkes and Sir J. Robertson for the Treasury			47 10 0	
	Premiums of Insurance on Buildings, late A.S.N. Co.'s Wharf			42 10 7	
	Gratuities to Messrs. Maxted and Ormiston for extra services whilst supervising housing of the Unemployed in Admiralty Shed, Woolloomooloo Bay			40 0 0	
	Refund of Informers' Share of Fines inflicted upon Shearers at Narrandera			40 0 0	
	Premiums on Fidelity Guarantees required for Police acting as Clerks of Petty Sessions, and others			36 5 0	
	Expenses connected with the Funeral of Sir J. Robertson			31 15 0	
	Gratuities to Clerks, Audit Office, for extra services in re-arranging Vouchers, Land Revenue			30 0 0	
	Fee to Mr. Maxwell Bury for Report on plans and estimates for a new Abattoir			30 0 0	
	Overtime for extra services, Treasury Clerks			29 5 0	
	Storage and Insurance on State Carriage			20 1 6	
	Miscellaneous Items			128 0 9	
	Carried forward	£ 130,300 13 2	146,516 9 1	174,725 3 0	451,542 5 3
	Carried forward	£ 499,430 15 6	319,566 7 7	349,069 7 2	1,168,066 10 3

STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENTS, &c.—*continued.*

No. of Appropriation.	HEAD OF SERVICE.	ESTABLISHMENTS.		OTHER SERVICES.	TOTAL PAYMENTS.
		Salaries.	Contingencies.		
	SERVICES OF THE YEAR 1891—continued.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	Brought forward.....	£ 499,430 15 6	319,566 7 7	349,069 7 2	1,168,066 10 3
	Ac. F. — Treasurer and Secretary for Finance and Trade—continued.				
	Brought forward.....	£ 130,300 13 2	146,516 9 1	174,725 3 0	451,542 5 3
	MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES (irrespective of date of claims)—continued—				
258	Supply of water to the various Public Offices, Sydney and Country Towns			2,829 10 10	} 31,050 5 6
259	Interest, at 4 per cent., on the uninvested Funds at the credit of the Civil Service Superannuation Account ...			3,133 7 9	
260	Interest, at 4 per cent., on the balance at the credit of the Municipal Council of Sydney—Sinking Fund Account			50 5 8	
261	Interest, at 4 per cent., on balance at the credit of the Bankruptcy Unclaimed Dividend Fund			37 1 3	
262	Amount paid to Railway Department for conveyance, without charge, of Members of Parliament, Distinguished Visitors, School Children, and others			25,000 0 0	
263	Expenses connected with payment of Imperial, Military, and Naval Pensioners in the Colony	406 8 0	24 6 0		430 14 0
	Discount on Fixed Deposits of Public Funds withdrawn before maturity			6,263 12 11	} 8,763 12 11
	Interest on Special Deposits by the Savings Bank of New South Wales			2,500 0 0	
	TOTAL, TREASURER AND SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE	£ 130,707 1 2	146,540 15 1	214,539 1 5	491,786 17 8
	Ac. F. — Railways.				
	RAILWAYS AND TRAMWAYS—				
265	Existing Lines—Working Expenses:—				
	Railways			2,056,494 12 7	} 2,218,682 2 11
	Tramways			162,187 10 4	
	MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES (irrespective of date of claims)—				
267	Gratuities at rate of one month's pay for each year of service to Officers of Permanent Staff not entitled to pensions, whose services have been dispensed with ...			4,503 3 10	} 10,687 12 2
268	Abatement which is, in terms of the Civil Service Act, deducted from the pensions payable to Officers whose services have been dispensed with			3,684 8 4	
269	Gratuities paid to relatives of Employés fatally injured while in execution of their duty			2,500 0 0	
	TOTAL, RAILWAYS.....	£ .....	.....	2,229,369 15 1	2,229,369 15 1
	Ac. G. — The Attorney-General.				
270	ATTORNEY-GENERAL	1,621 15 0	3,863 3 0		5,484 18 0
271	PARLIAMENTARY DRAFTSMAN	1,502 9 10	208 10 3		1,711 0 1
272	CROWN SOLICITOR	5,475 0 0	650 0 0		6,125 0 0
273	QUARTER SESSIONS	6,296 9 6	18,293 4 6		24,589 14 0
	TOTAL, ATTORNEY-GENERAL.....	£ 14,895 14 4	23,014 17 9	.....	37,910 12 1
	Ac. H. — Secretary for Lands.				
274	DEPARTMENT OF LANDS.....	64,056 7 3	3,643 4 6		67,699 11 9
	MINOR ROADS—				
275	Expenses of fencing Public Roads when proclaimed through enclosed land			935 12 3	} 945 12 3
277	Claims for Compensation for Land taken for proclaimed roads and extension of streets			10 0 0	
278	LAND AGENTS, APPRAISERS, AND OTHERS	13,348 0 2	32,455 3 8		45,803 3 10
279	LAND COURT	5,016 19 4	1,475 1 9		6,492 1 1
	MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES (irrespective of date of claims)—				
280	Public Cemeteries—Purchase of sites, fencing, clearing, building, &c.			1,978 4 0	} 15,852 10 6
282	Legal Expenses			1,524 6 6	
283	Improvements and general maintenance of Public Parks and Recreation Grounds			10,850 0 0	
284	Improvement of Hyde, Cook, and Phillip Parks			1,000 0 0	
285	Improvement of Wentworth Park			500 0 0	
	Carried forward.....	£ 82,421 6 9	37,573 9 11	16,798 2 9	186,792 19 5
	Carried forward	£ 645,033 11 0	489,122 0 5	2,792,978 3 8	3,927,133 15 1

STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENTS, &c.—continued.

No. of Appropriation.	HEAD OF SERVICE.	ESTABLISHMENTS.		OTHER SERVICES.	TOTAL PAYMENTS.
		Salaries.	Contingencies.		
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	SERVICES OF THE YEAR 1891—continued.				
	Brought forward.....	£ 645,033 11 0	489,122 0 5	2,792,978 3 8	3,927,133 15 1
	No. VI.—Secretary for Lands—continued.				
	Brought forward	£ 82,421 6 9	37,573 9 11	16,798 2 9	136,792 19 5
	MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES (irrespective of date of claims)— <i>continued—</i>				
283	Improvement of Victoria Park .....	.....	.....	500 0 0	} 1,490 11 3
287	Improvement of Rushcutter Bay Park .....	.....	.....	500 0 0	
288	Lighting Wentworth Park, Glebe, with 23 lamps, at £5 10s. each per annum .....	.....	.....	90 11 3	
289	Purchase and resumption of site for a Cemetery at Clifton .....	.....	.....	400 0 0	
292	SURVEY OF LANDS	84,603 2 4	136,780 14 7	.....	221,383 16 11
293	TRIANGULATION SURVEY OF THE COLONY	2,513 17 5	2,988 18 6	.....	5,502 15 11
294	SPECIAL SERVICE—Detailed Survey of City and Suburbs for the continuation of the Water Supply and Sewerage Schemes	7,031 15 10	3,764 17 3	.....	10,796 13 1
	TOTAL, SECRETARY FOR LANDS	£ 176,570 2 4	181,108 0 3	18,288 14 0	375,966 16 7
	No. VII.—Secretary for Public Works.				
295	DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS—Establishment	68,956 13 5	12,743 15 9	.....	81,700 9 2
	RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION BRANCH	5,778 8 0	4,519 17 10	.....	10,298 5 10
	PUBLIC WORKS AND SERVICES (irrespective of dates of claims, and subject to such alterations within the limit of the total vote for each branch as the exigencies of any case demanded from time to time, the excess on any item having been available for a deficiency on any other, exclusive of salaries)—				
296	FITZ ROY DOCK	1,226 11 0	2,481 15 6	.....	3,708 6 6
297	HARBOURS AND RIVERS NAVIGATION AND WATER SUPPLY, AS PER SCHEDULE A. (See page 125.) .....	.....	.....	67,625 8 3	67,625 8 3
298	DREDGE SERVICE	58,676 2 4	51,846 13 0	.....	110,522 15 4
299	ARCHITECT, AS PER SCHEDULE C (See page 126.) .....	.....	.....	109,797 15 0	109,797 15 0
300	ROADS AND BRIDGES, AS PER SCHEDULE D. (See page 127.) .....	.....	.....	609,787 14 11	609,787 14 11
301	SEWERAGE, AS PER SCHEDULE E. (See page 128.) .....	.....	.....	3,395 11 5	3,395 11 5
302	MILITARY WORKS, AS PER SCHEDULE F. (See page 128.) .....	.....	.....	19,840 16 3	19,840 16 3
303	PARLIAMENTARY STANDING COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC WORKS	1,124 10 0	190 4 10	.....	1,314 14 10
304	WATER SUPPLY DEPARTMENT .....	.....	.....	26,556 9 10	} 63,229 2 2
	SEWERAGE DEPARTMENT .....	.....	.....	24,410 19 0	
	PRESIDENT'S SALARY AND BOARD FEES .....	.....	.....	2,261 13 4	
	MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES (irrespective of date of claims):—				
305	Abatement deducted in terms of the Civil Service Act from the pension of the late Engineer-in-Chief for Railways .....	.....	.....	1,360 16 2	} 5,595 11 6
306	Abatements deducted in terms of the Civil Service Act from the pensions of certain officers whose services have been dispensed with .....	.....	.....	3,573 7 7	
307	Gratuities to officers whose services have been dispensed with .....	.....	.....	661 7 9	
	TOTAL, SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS ..	£ 135,762 4 9	71,782 6 11	879,271 19 6	1,086,816 11 2
	No. VIII.—Administration of Justice.				
308	DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	8,398 6 11	1,022 13 10	.....	9,421 0 9
309	MASTER IN EQUITY	3,518 15 4	176 0 0	.....	3,694 15 4
310	PROTHONOTARY	6,143 8 4	6,902 14 6	.....	13,046 2 10
311	DIVORCE COURT	199 6 8	50 0 0	.....	249 6 8
312	CURATOR	1,503 8 4	54 0 0	.....	1,557 8 4
313	SHERIFF	12,677 9 5	10,122 17 4	.....	22,800 6 9
314	BANKRUPTCY COURT	2,627 11 4	59 1 6	.....	2,686 12 10
315	DISTRICT COURTS	4,385 19 7	3,611 2 10	.....	7,997 2 5
316	CORONERS	1,369 8 4	3,054 13 9	.....	4,424 2 1
317	PEITY SESSIONS	68,188 7 6	17,271 2 3	.....	85,459 9 9
318	PRISONS	71,897 17 5	37,780 19 4	.....	109,678 16 9
319	SHAFTESBURY REFORMATORY FOR GIRLS	613 5 6	278 2 2	.....	891 7 8
320	PATENTS AND COPYRIGHT	1,935 16 8	660 19 3	.....	2,596 15 11
	PROBATE OFFICE.....	78 0 0	50 5 0	.....	128 5 0
	Carried forward.....	£ 183,537 1 4	81,094 11 9	.....	264,631 13 1
	Carried forward	£ 957,365 18 1	742,012 7 7	3,690,538 17 2	5,389,917 2 10

STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENTS, &c.—continued.

No. of Appropriation.	HEAD OF SERVICE.	ESTABLISHMENTS.		OTHER SERVICES.	TOTAL PAYMENTS.
		Salaries.	Contingencies.		
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	SERVICES OF THE YEAR 1891—continued.				
	Brought forward	£ 957,365 18 1	742,012 7 7	3,690,538 17 2	5,389,917 2 10
	Ac. OFF.—Administration of Justice—continued—				
	Brought forward	£ 183,537 1 4	81,094 11 9	.....	264,631 13 1
	MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES (irrespective of date of claims)—				
321	Necropolis—Improving, draining, trenching, planting, and other contingencies			750 0 0	
322	Allowances to Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors, under Licensing Act, 45 Vic. No. 14			1,894 5 9	
323	Almanacs for Country Benches of Magistrates, Newspapers, Law Books, &c.			116 12 2	
324	Charge and preparation of Books for Binding in Law Library			50 0 0	
326	Preparation of boundaries for New Court and Police Districts, as required			86 5 0	
327	Purchase of fifty bound copies of the New South Wales Weekly Notes			105 0 0	
328	Purchase of fifty copies of Australian Magistrate (fifth edition)			138 2 6	
329	Purchase of 100 copies of Supreme Court Law Reports ..			315 0 0	
330	Rent of Premises used as Temporary Central Police Court and Offices			635 0 0	
331	Expenses of Inquiries under Commission Act, 44 Vic. No. 1, and Inquiries under Criminal Law Amendment Act sec No. 383			184 16 0	
332	Purchase of fifty copies of the Companies Act of New South Wales, by Rolin and Rich			80 0 0	
334	Towards Improvements, Long Bay Cemetery			100 0 0	6,545 3 4
335	Improvements, &c., in connection with the Gore's Hill Cemetery			100 0 0	
	Abatement which is in terms of the Civil Service Act, deducted from the Pensions paid to the following:—				
336	A. Forbes, late Gaoler, Bathurst			160 19 0	
337	J. M. Marsh, late Stipendiary Magistrate, Water Police Office			530 5 8	
338	W. D. McAra, late Police Magistrate, Mudgee.			532 10 5	
339	F. B. Davidson, late Assistant Clerk of Petty Sessions, Water Police Office			214 11 9	
340	R. Godson, late Chief Overseer, Parramatta Gaol—further sum... ..			11 9 0	
341	M. Wallace, late Deputy Gaoler, Bathurst—further sum ..			22 7 9	
342	S. Caldwell, late Gaoler, Armidale—further sum			25 10 7	
343	G. P. Keon, late Police Magistrate, Eden—further sum ..			91 10 0	
345	Civil Service Superannuation Fund Repayment of—Amount of gratuity paid therefrom to Edward Stewart, late Warder, Wentworth Gaol... ..			100 17 9	
346	Gratuity to the Widow of the late John Lovett, Governor, Sydney Gaol			300 0 0	
	TOTAL ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE	£ 183,537 1 4	81,094 11 9	6,545 3 4	271,176 16 5
	Ac. E.E.—Public Instruction.				
347	PUBLIC INSTRUCTION UNDER THE ACT 43 VIC, NO. 23			687,725 0 0	687,725 0 0
	Industrial Schools.—				
348	Nautical School ship "Vernon"	2,574 19 10	3,164 0 0		
349	Industrial School for Girls, Parramatta	843 13 4	1,346 0 8		7,928 13 10
350	OBSERVATORY	3,276 16 9	1,145 10 11		4,422 7 8
351	MUSEUM	2,751 0 0	3,697 19 4		6,448 19 4
352	FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY	5,046 13 8	3,264 1 6		8,310 15 2
	GRANTS IN AID OF PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS (irrespective of date of claims).				
	Sydney University—				
354	Apparatus for Medical School			400 0 0	
355	Scientific Apparatus			1,000 0 0	
356	Additions, Repairs, and Furniture			2,146 9 3	
357	Additional Endowment			8,900 0 0	
358	Establishment of evening Lectures (including University Extension Lectures and Lectures in Law)			2,000 0 0	
359	Apparatus for Department of Physics			500 0 0	
360	Apparatus for Department of Chemistry			500 0 0	
361	Matriculation and other Fees for Students of the Training Schools under the Department, attending University Lectures			1,600 0 0	
	Carried forward	£ 14,493 3 7	12,617 12 5	704,771 9 3	731,882 5 3
	Carried forward	£ 1,140,902 19 5	823,106 19 4	3,697,084 0 6	5,661,093 19 3

STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENTS, &c.—continued.

No. of Appropriation.	HEAD OF SERVICE.	ESTABLISHMENTS.		OTHER SERVICES.		TOTAL PAYMENTS.	
		Salaries.	Contingencies.				
	SERVICES OF THE YEAR 1891—continued.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
	Brought forward.....	1,141,902	19 5	823,106	19 4	3,697,084	0 6
	No. F.F.—Public Instruction—continued.						
	Brought forward	14,493	3 7	12,617	12 5	704,771	9 3
	GRANTS IN AID OF PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS (irrespective of date of claims)—continued—						
362	Purchase of Works of Art for the National Art Gallery .....	...				5,000	0 0
363	Maintenance of the National Art Gallery .....	...				1,500	0 0
364	Maintenance of the Art Society of New South Wales .....	...				500	0 0
366	Royal Society—Amount in proportion of £1 to every £1 raised by private contributions ..	...				500	0 0
	Sydney Grammar School—						
368	Increase of salaries of Junior Teachers .....	...				550	0 0
369	Maintenance of Dining-hall .....	...				50	0 0
370	Head-master—Allowance for Quarters ..	...				250	0 0
371	Lectures in Science .....	...				250	0 0
372	Balance of amount of contract and extras, Architect's commission on Science Class-room ..	...				242	0 0
374	Providing Mechanics Institutes and kindred Institutions with Maps, &c .....	...				26	5 7
375	In aid of Educational Institutions, in the proportion of £1 to every £2 raised by private contributions ..	...				2,093	5 3
376	In aid of Buildings (Educational Institutions) in the proportion of £1 to every £1 raised and expended on new and additional buildings ..	...				2,637	8 11
377	In aid of the Women's Branch of the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, to assist it in its work in connection with Public Schools ..	...				50	0 0
	MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES (irrespective of date of claims)—						
	Purchase Money, &c., of the Ship "Sobraon" to be used as a training ship for boys ..	...				13,136	14 9
	Steam Launch for Training Ship "Vernon" ..	...				54	2 9
	TOTAL, PUBLIC INSTRUCTION ..	14,493	3 7	12,617	12 5	731,611	6 6
	No. F.—Secretary for Mines.						
378	DEPARTMENT OF MINES	29,397	6 3	50,593	2 11	...	79,990 9 2
380	IMPORTED STOCK ..	419	6 8	1,519	9 3	...	1,938 15 11
381	REGISTRATION OF BRANDS ..	1,741	8 9	...	...	...	1,741 8 9
382	MANAGEMENT OF POUNDS AND COMMONS ..	...		187	16 10	...	187 16 10
383	WATER CONSERVATION AND IRRIGATION	6,212	18 11	9,944	15 7	...	16,157 14 6
384	AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT	4,208	19 1	10,653	13 6	...	14,862 12 7
	MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES (irrespective of date of claims)—						
385	For the purposes of the Pastures and Stock Protection Act ..	...		...	...	5,018	6 8
386	Cultivation of Virus of Pleuro-Pneumonia ..	...		...	...	184	7 10
	TOTAL, SECRETARY FOR MINES ..	41,979	19 8	72,898	18 1	5,202	14 6
	No. F.F.—Postmaster-General.						
388	POST OFFICE	198,703	5 6	51,375	0 10	...	416,479 10 8
	do CONVEYANCE OF MAILS .....	...		...	...	166,401	4 4
389	MONEY ORDER AND SAVINGS BANK BRANCH	11,885	6 9	1,761	0 11	...	13,646 7 8
390	ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT	126,967	7 9	60,588	19 5	...	187,556 7 2
391	TELEPHONE BRANCH	5,064	12 5	4,922	0 7	...	9,986 13 0
392	ELECTRIC LIGHTS ..	2,244	7 9	1,609	18 11	...	3,854 6 8
393	BRITISH AND AUSTRALIAN CABLE SUBSIDY .....	...		...	...	8,033	4 10
	TOTAL, POSTMASTER-GENERAL.....	344,865	0 2	120,257	0 8	174,434	9 2
	Special Appropriations.						
	INTEREST ON DEBENTURES AND FUNDED STOCK .....	...		...	...	1,775,203	15 7
	TOWARDS THE PAYMENT OF INTEREST AND EXTINCTION OF THE RAILWAY LOAN OF 1867 (£1,000,000), 31 Vic. No. 11 ..	...		...	...	13,885	0 0
	INTEREST ON TREASURY BILLS 53 Vic. No. 9.....	...		...	...	41,477	13 7
	DRAWBACKS AND REFUND OF DUTIES ..	...		...	...	37,023	5 6
	REVENUE REFUNDED:—						
	Land Revenue:—						
	Conditional Purchases of Crown Lands ..	...		...	...	46,995	12 10
	Conditional Leases ..	...		...	...	7,229	10 3
	Mineral and Auriferous Leases ..	...		...	...	6,268	19 6
	Annual Leases ..	...		...	...	2,292	1 7
	Homestead Leases ..	...		...	...	1,868	5 5
	Pre-emptive Leases ..	...		...	...	21	15 5
	Carried forward .	£				1,932,265	19 8
	Carried forward	£1,542,241	2 10	1,028,880	10 6	4,608,332	10 8

STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENTS, &c.—*continued.*

Appropriation.	HEAD OF SERVICE.	ESTABLISHMENTS.		OTHER SERVICES.	TOTAL PAYMENTS.				
		Salaries.	Contingencies.						
	SERVICES OF THE YEAR 1891—continued.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
	Brought forward.....	£	1,542,241 2 10	1,028,880 10 6	4,608,332 10 8	7,179,454 4 0			
	Special Appropriations—continued.								
	Brought forward .....	£	.....	.....	1,932,265 19 8	1,932,265 19 8			
	REVENUE REFUNDED—continued—								
	Land Revenue—continued—								
	Resumed Areas, Pastoral Holdings, Rent of Runs, and Occupation Licenses .....		.....	.....	58,411 8 0				
	Survey Fees .....		.....	.....	23,050 4 11				
	Improved Land .....		.....	.....	1,736 5 5				
	Residential Leases of Crown Lands .....		.....	.....	256 18 6				
	Deposits on Scrub Leases (1888 and previous years) .....		.....	.....	217 8 4				
	Special Leases .....		.....	.....	207 6 0				
	Improvements on Homestead Leases .....		.....	.....	98 6 8				
	Ringbarking Fees—From Unclaimed Moneys .....		.....	.....	145 9 0				
	Subdivision Fees—Land .....		.....	.....	106 0 6				
	Registration Fees and Stamp duty on Conditional Purchase transfers .....		.....	.....	96 7 6				
	Auction Sales of Land .....		.....	.....	85 14 9				
	Amount paid for Inquiry into Improved Purchase application .....		.....	.....	82 14 0				
	Special Licenses Land .....		.....	.....	74 13 1				
	Deed Fees .....		.....	.....	50 0 0				
	Railway Revenue—								
	Railway Tolls for Traffic beyond Albury and Wallangarra, paid to the Governments of Victoria and Queensland for 1890-1891 .....		.....	.....	14,863 16 1				
	Steam Freight collected at various Railway Stations .....		.....	.....	6,132 10 8				
	Rebate on Goods to and from various Railway Stations and Sydney .....		.....	.....	3,960 17 2				
	Amount realised by sale of wool not delivered .....		.....	.....	3,329 4 7				
	Proportion of Fares to Lady Robinson's Beach .....		.....	.....	1,360 0 5				
	Commission on sale of Steamer Tickets, Hawkesbury River .....		.....	.....	766 0 3				
	Overcharge on haulage of coal .....		.....	.....	383 18 7				
	Freight paid in error by Queensland Railway Commissioners .....		.....	.....	123 8 0				
	Amount paid Eight Hours Demonstration Committee for Tickets to Kosehill, sold .....		.....	.....	101 2 0				
	Amount overpaid for hire of Special Train .....		.....	.....	95 2 4				
	Proportion of Fares due for conveyance of Passengers on Toronto Tramway Line .....		.....	.....	78 16 9				
	Russell, J., Crane penalties at Newcastle .....		.....	.....	78 7 2				
	Rebate allowed on Trader's Ticket .....		.....	.....	25 0 0				
	Rent deducted in error from Wages Sheet .....		.....	.....	21 13 10			160,360 15 9	
	Miscellaneous:—								
	Stamps received in lieu of cash .....		.....	.....	22,843 1 4				
	Erroneous credits .....		.....	.....	7,816 18 11				
	Licenses .....		.....	.....	2,724 11 11				
	Late Revenue Suspense Account .....		.....	.....	2,677 14 0				
	Stamp and Probate Duty .....		.....	.....	1,526 15 7				
	Stamp Duty on Mineral Lease transfers .....		.....	.....	41 5 0				
	Electric Telegraph Receipts refunded to Railway Tolls .....		.....	.....	1,913 0 6				
	Electric Telegraph Department of South Australia on account of Intercolonial business .....		.....	.....	94 0 10				
	Porterage on Telegrams.....		.....	.....	319 8 1				
	Postal Gratuities in connection with San Francisco Mail .....		.....	.....	866 13 4				
	Amount of Government Debentures lost in 1856 .....		.....	.....	1,000 0 0				
	Wharfage, Pilotage, Harbour and Light Rates, and Tonnage .....		.....	.....	403 0 7				
	Guarantee for use of Diamond Drills .....		.....	.....	346 19 4				
	Amount of Intestate Estates refunded to nearest surviving relatives .....		.....	.....	326 7 10				
	Fines .....		.....	.....	744 0 1				
	Deposits under the Mining Act (1888 and previous years) .....		.....	.....	264 10 0				
	Fees on Private Bills submitted to Parliament .....		.....	.....	245 12 11				
	Amount due W. M'Donald, in case Cooper v. Hellyer (Cooper being Administrator under the will of W. M'Donald) .....		.....	.....	216 6 9				
	Refund of Rates on account of Water Supply and Sewerage .....		.....	.....	90 0 0				
	Estreated Bail .....		.....	.....	57 7 5				
	Deposit on Tenders .....		.....	.....	55 0 0				
	Fees—Real Property Act .....		.....	.....	45 19 0				
	Overcharge on Docking .....		.....	.....	42 7 4				
	Fees—Land Titles Regulations .....		.....	.....	36 17 0				
	Oyster Leases .....		.....	.....	32 0 0				
	Excess Remittances .....		.....	.....	24 3 5				
	Costs of Court .....		.....	.....	23 8 2				
	Other Fees .....		.....	.....	67 4 0				
	Other Miscellaneous .....		.....	.....	177 7 11				
	Carried forward .....	£	.....	.....	2,092,626 15 5	2,092,626 15 5			
	Carried forward.....	£	1,542,241 2 10	1,028,880 10 6	4,608,332 10 8	7,179,454 4 0			

STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENTS, &c.—continued.

Appropriation.	HEAD OF SERVICE.	ESTABLISHMENTS.		OTHER SERVICES.	TOTAL PAYMENTS.
		Salaries.	Contingencies.		
	SERVICES OF THE YEAR 1891—continued	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	Brought forward.....	£1,542,241 2 10	1,028,880 10 6	4,608,332 10 8	7,179,454 4 0
	Special Appropriations—continued.				
	Brought forward .. . . . .	£ .....	.....	2,092,626 15 5	2,092,626 15 5
	CHARGES ON COLLECTIONS, 1891 :—				
	Commission paid for collection of rent of property resumed by the Government, and cost of repairs to the same ..	.....	.....	966 13 1	} 1,006 17 1
	Commission paid on sale of Leases of Slaughter-houses at Glebe Island Abattoir .. . . . .	.....	.....	40 4 0	
	ENDOWMENT OF THE UNIVERSITY OF SYDNEY ... ..	.....	.....	5,000 0 0	5,000 0 0
	ENDOWMENT OF THE AUSTRALIAN MUSEUM ... ..	.....	.....	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0
	ENDOWMENT OF THE SYDNEY GRAMMAR SCHOOL ... ..	.....	.....	1,500 0 0	1,500 0 0
	ENDOWMENT OF THE AFFILIATED COLLEGES .. . . . .	.....	.....	1,416 13 4	1,416 13 4
	ENDOWMENT UNDER THE MUNICIPALITIES ACT .. . . .	.....	.....	42,217 7 3	42,217 7 3
	PRELIMINARY EXPENSES OF MUNICIPAL INSTITUTIONS .. .	.....	.....	828 5 0	828 5 0
	JUDGES UNDER THE DISTRICT COURTS ACT .. . . .	.....	.....	10,375 0 0	10,375 0 0
	PENSIONS UNDER THE DISTRICT COURT JUDGES SALARIES AND PENSIONS ACT, 46 VIC. No. 16 .. . . .	.....	.....	687 10 0	687 10 0
	SYDNEY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL MINT.....	.....	.....	15,000 0 0	15,000 0 0
	PENSIONS UNDER THE SUPERANNUATION ACT REPEAL ACT OF 1873, 36 VIC. No. 29 .. . . .	.....	.....	3,654 5 1	3,654 5 1
	COMMISSIONERS OF CUSTOMS, 42 VIC. No. 19 .. . . .	.....	.....	450 0 0	450 0 0
	EXPENSES OF PARLIAMENTARY WITNESSES, 45 VIC. No. 5 .. . . .	.....	.....	6 0 0	6 0 0
	EXPENSES UNDER THE CIVIL SERVICE ACT, 48 VIC. No. 24 .. . . .	.....	.....	495 11 10	495 11 10
	ENDOWMENT UNDER THE FIRE BRIGADES ACT, 47 VIC. No. 3 .. . . .	.....	.....	4,681 6 7	4,681 6 7
	RAILWAY COMMISSIONERS, 51 VIC. No. 35 AND 52 VIC. No. 5 .. . . .	.....	.....	6,000 0 0	6,000 0 0
	PENSION UNDER THE RAILWAY ACT, 51 VIC. No. 35 .. . . .	.....	.....	859 7 6	859 7 6
	ALLOWANCES TO PARLIAMENTARY REPRESENTATIVES, 53 VIC. No. 12 .. . . .	.....	.....	33,917 15 7	33,917 15 7
	REMUNERATION TO PARLIAMENTARY PUBLIC WORKS COMMITTEE, 53 VIC. No. 11 .. . . .	.....	.....	1,854 9 0	1,854 9 0
	WOLLONGONG HARBOUR TRUST, 53 VIC. No. 19 .. . . .	.....	.....	5,000 0 0	5,000 0 0
	SEWERAGE AND WATER BOARD, 43 VIC. No. 32, AND 51 VIC. No. 28 .. . . .	.....	.....	13 11 0	13 11 0
	REDEMPTION OF TREASURY BILLS (53 VIC. No. 9), ISSUED UNDER THE TREASURY BILLS DEFICIENCY ACT OF 1889 .. . . .	.....	.....	150,000 0 0	150,000 0 0
	REDUCTION OF THE PUBLIC DEBT FOR RAILWAYS, 53 VIC. No. 24 .. . . .	.....	.....	75,000 0 0	75,000 0 0
	TOTAL, SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS... ..	£ .....	.....	2,453,590 14 8	2,453,590 14 8
	TOTAL EXPENDITURE FOR SERVICES OF THE YEAR 1891	£1,542,241 2 10	1,028,880 10 6	7,061,923 5 4	9,633,044 18 8
	TOTAL EXPENDITURE FOR SERVICES OF 1890 AND PREVIOUS YEARS .. . . .	£ .....	.....	£ .....	845,627 15 8
	OTHER PAYMENTS —				
	Advance to Treasurer .. . . . .	.....	.....	200,000 0 0	200,000 0 0
	Advances to Contractors .. . . . .	.....	.....	3,000 0 0	3,000 0 0
	Prevention of Scab in Sheep .. . . . .	.....	.....	9,219 16 8	9,219 16 8
	Advances to Public Accountants to cash Stamps received as Revenue.....	.....	.....	1,970 0 0	1,970 0 0
	Construction of Centennial Park, 51 Vic. No. 9.....	.....	.....	28,040 1 6	28,040 1 6
	General Post Office Approaches Improvements, 53 Vic. No. 13 .. . . .	.....	.....	177,730 10 4	177,730 10 4
	Advance in aid of the Superannuation Repeal Fund, 36 Vic. No. 29 .. . . .	.....	.....	198 19 11	198 19 11
	Railways—				
	Additions, alterations, and improvements to roads, stations, and buildings (in anticipation of Loan Vote)	.....	.....	41,615 9 9	41,615 9 9
	EXPENDITURE SUSPENSE ACCOUNT :—				
	(Balance—to be hereafter adjusted).....	.....	.....	10,989 8 10	10,989 8 10
	TOTAL OTHER PAYMENTS.....	£ .....	.....	£ .....	472,764 7 0
	GRAND TOTAL.....	£ .....	.....	£ .....	10,951,437 1 4

The Treasury, New South Wales,
31st March, 1892.JAMES J. HINCHY,
Accountant.JOHN SEE,
Treasurer.

No. 2.

RAILWAY LOAN REDEMPTION FUND.

(53 VIC. No. 24.)

ACCOUNT CURRENT
RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS
IN THE YEAR 1891.

RAILWAY LOAN

(53 Vic.

Dr.

ACCOUNT CURRENT of RECEIPTS

PARTICULARS OF RECEIPTS.	AMOUNT.		
	£	s.	d.
To Transfer from the Consolidated Revenue Fund in terms of section 2 of the Act			
53 Vic. No. 24	75,000	0	0
TOTAL... ..	75,000	0	0

The Treasury, New South Wales,
31st March, 1892.

JAMES J. HINCHY,
Accountant.

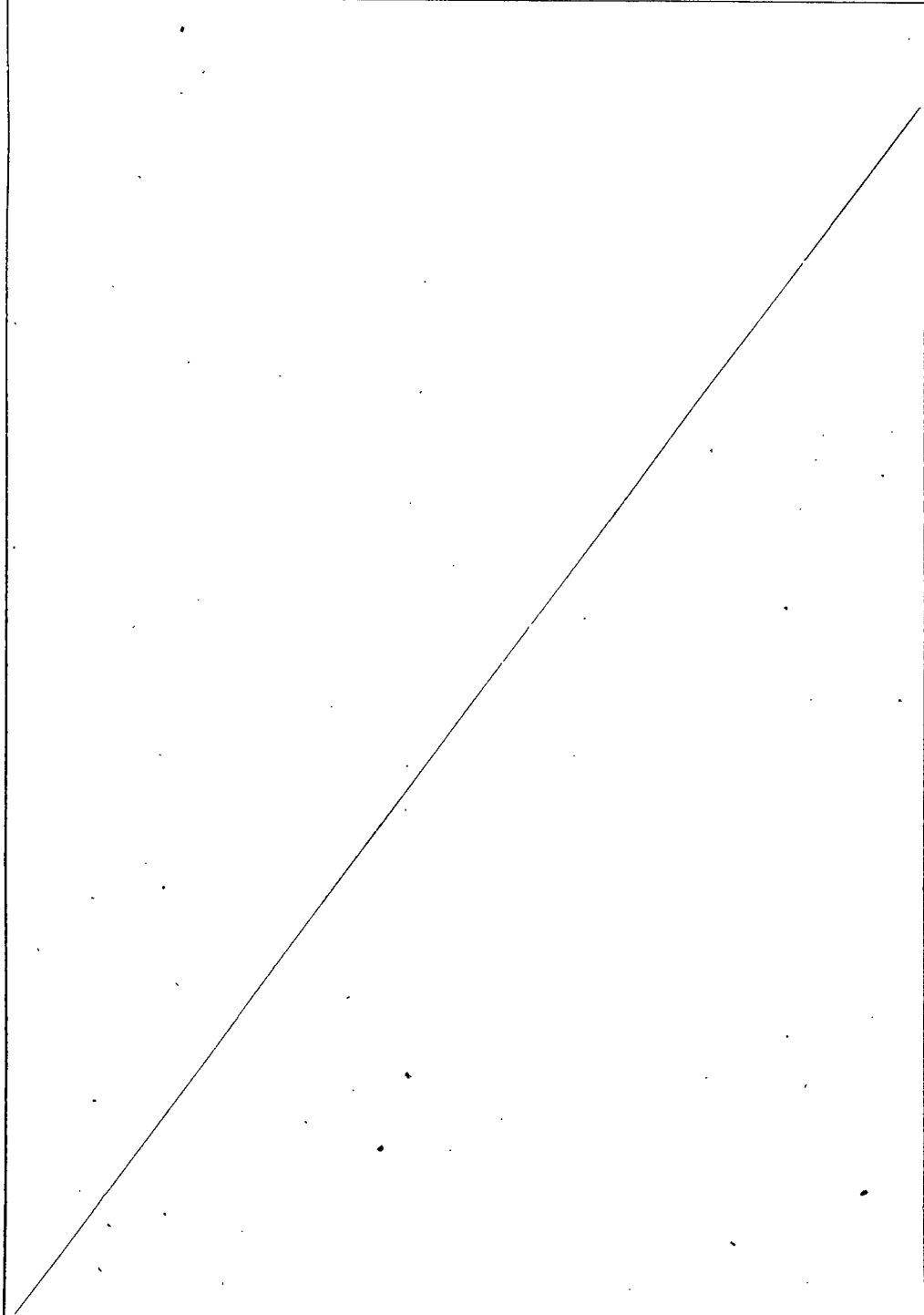
2.

REDEMPTION FUND

No. 24.)

and DISBURSEMENTS in the Year 1891.

Cr.

PARTICULARS OF DISBURSEMENTS.	AMOUNT.		
	£	s.	d.
			
By Balance	£	75,000	0 0
TOTAL	£	75,000	0 0

JOHN SEE,
Treasurer.

No. 3.

TREASURY BILLS REDEMPTION FUND.

(53 VIC. No. 9.)

ACCOUNT CURRENT

OF

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

IN THE YEAR 1891.

TREASURY BILLS

(53 Vic.

Dr.

ACCOUNT CURRENT of RECEIPTS

PARTICULARS OF RECEIPTS.	AMOUNT.		
	£	s.	d.
To Transfer from the Consolidated Revenue Fund for the purpose of paying off Treasury Bills issued under Treasury Bills Deficiency Act of 1889, and in terms of section 6 of that Act (53 Vic. No. 9)	150,000	0	0
TOTAL	£	150,000	0 0

The Treasury, New South Wales.
31st March, 1892.

JAMES J. HINCHY,
Accountant.

3.

REDEMPTION FUND.

No. 9.)

and DISBURSEMENTS in the Year 1891.

Cr.

PARTICULARS OF DISBURSEMENTS.	AMOUNT.		
	£	s.	d.
By Redemption of Treasury Bills, Nos. 23, 24, and 25, held on behalf of the Government			
Savings Bank	150,000	0	0
TOTAL	£ 150,000	0	0

JOHN SEE,
Treasurer.

No. 4.

THE COLONIAL TREASURER'S MASTER IN
EQUITY ACCOUNT.

ACCOUNT CURRENT

OF

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS
IN THE YEAR 1891.

THE COLONIAL TREASURER'S

Dr.

ACCOUNT CURRENT OF RECEIPTS

PARTICULARS OF RECEIPTS.		AMOUNT.	
		£	s. d.
To Balance on 31st December, 1890—			
Investment in New South Wales Treasury Bills	... .. £210,000 0 0		
Cash	... .. 141,522 19 11		
			351,522 19 11
Receipts	... .. 156,054 7 0		
Investment in New South Wales Treasury Bills issued under the Act 53 Vic. No. 9	... .. 150,000 0 0		
Proceeds of sale of New South Wales Treasury Bills issued under the Act 53 Vic. No. 9	... .. 20,000 0 0		
Total	... ..		326,054 7 0
TOTAL		£	677,577 6 11

The Treasury, New South Wales,
31st March, 1892.

JAMES J. HINCHY,
Accountant.

4.

MASTER IN EQUITY ACCOUNT.

and DISBURSEMENTS in the Year 1891.

Cr.

PARTICULARS OF DISBURSEMENTS.										AMOUNT.			
										£ . s. d.			
By Disbursements	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	155,473	18,	0
Purchase of New South Wales Treasury Bills issued under the Act 53 Victoria No. 9										150,000	0	0	
New South Wales Treasury Bills withdrawn for sale	...	...	...	...	...					20,000	0	0
TOTAL										£	325,473	18	0
By Balance, 31st December, 1891:—													
Investment in New South Wales Treasury Bills	...	...	...	...	...	£340,000	0	0				
Cash	...	...	...	...	...	12,103	8	11		352,103	8	11
TOTAL										£	677,577	6	11

JOHN SEE,
Treasurer.

No. 5.

THE COLONIAL TREASURER'S MASTER IN
LUNACY ACCOUNT.

ACCOUNT CURRENT

OF

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

IN THE YEAR 1891.

5.
MASTER IN LUNACY ACCOUNT.

and DISBURSEMENTS in the Year 1891.

Cr.

PARTICULARS OF DISBURSEMENTS.	AMOUNT.
	£ s. d.
By Disbursements	19,752 1 9
Purchase of New South Wales Treasury Bills issued under the Act 53 Victoria No. 9 ...	16,784 0 0
<hr/>	
Total... .. £	36,536 1 9
<p>Balance, 31 December, 1891:—</p>	
Investment in New South Wales Treasury Bills £41,784 0 0	
Cash 13,219 16 4	
	<hr/> 55,003 16 4
Total... .. £	<hr/> 91,539 18 1

JOHN SEE,
 Treasurer.

No. 6.

OLD LOANS' ACCOUNT.

ACCOUNT CURRENT

OF

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

IN THE YEAR 1891,

ON ACCOUNT OF PUBLIC WORKS PROVIDED FOR BY LOANS SECURED
ON THE CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND, PRIOR TO THE
ESTABLISHMENT OF THE GENERAL LOANS ACCOUNT.

OLD LOANS'

Dr. ACCOUNT CURRENT of RECEIPTS and DISBURSEMENTS, in the year 1891, on account of prior to the establishment of

PARTICULARS OF RECEIPTS.							TOTAL.		
							£	s.	d.
To Cash Balance on 31st December, 1890	...	..	...	...	...	...	132,326	0	4
Total							£	132,326	0 4

The Treasury, New South Wales,
31st March, 1892.

JAMES J. HINCHY,
Accountant.

6.

ACCOUNT.

PUBLIC WORKS provided for by LOANS secured on the CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND, Cr.
THE GENERAL LOAN ACCOUNT.

PARTICULARS OF DISBURSEMENTS.	TOTAL.		
By Transfer to the General Loan Account in terms of the 3rd section of the Loan Act, 54 Victoria No. 33, as amended by Act 55 Victoria No. 35, section 8, of the unexpended balance at credit of the account	£	s.	d.
	132,326	0	4
TOTAL	£	132,326	0 4

JOHN SEE,
Treasurer.

No. 7.

**THE SUPERANNUATION REPEAL FUND,
36 VICTORIA No. 29.**

ACCOUNT CURRENT

OF

**RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS
IN THE YEAR 1891.**

UNDER THE SUPERANNUATION ACT REPEAL ACT OF 1873.

THE SUPERANNUATION

Dr.

ACCOUNT CURRENT of RECEIPTS and DISBURSEMENTS in the Year

PARTICULARS OF RECEIPTS.	AMOUNT.
<p>To Transfer from Consolidated Revenue Fund... ..</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">£ s. d. 198 19 11</p>
<p style="text-align: right;">TOTAL... .. £</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">198 19 11.</p>

The Treasury, New South Wales,
31 March, 1892.

JAMES J. HINCHY,
Accountant.

7.

REPEAL FUND, 36 VICTORIA No. 29.

1891, under the SUPERANNUATION ACT REPEAL ACT of 1873.

Cr.

PARTICULARS OF DISBURSEMENTS.	AMOUNT.
	<p style="text-align: right;">£ s. d.</p>
By Arrears to Pensioners and Gratuitants	198 19 11
<p style="text-align: right;">TOTAL... .. £</p>	198 19 11

JOHN SEE,
Treasurer.

No. 8.

THE GENERAL LOAN ACCOUNT.

ACCOUNT CURRENT

OF

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

IN THE YEAR 1891,

ON ACCOUNT OF PUBLIC WORKS AND OTHER SERVICES PROVIDED
FOR BY THE VARIOUS LOAN ACTS NAMED HEREIN.

THE GENERAL

Dr. ACCOUNT CURRENT of RECEIPTS and DISBURSEMENTS, in the Year 1891, on

PARTICULARS OF RECEIPTS.	TOTAL.		
	£	s.	d.
To Cash Balance at the credit of this account on the 31st December, 1890	1,349,017	5	6
To Credit Balance of Old Loans Account on 31st December, 1890, transferred to General Loan Account	132,326	0	4
To Transfer from Railway Stores Account Trust Fund, to cover advance made in 1888 for purchase of Rails, &c., in construction of Railway Line, Forbes to Wilcannia, Act 48 Victoria No. 26—Loans Suspense Account	85,000	0	0
To part proceeds of sale of Inscribed Stock £4,500,000, September, 1891, under Loan Act 54 Victoria No. 33, brought to account	2,210,000	0	0
To Debit Balance, General Loan Account, 31st December, 1891... ..	1,305,157	4	8
Carried forward	£ 5,081,500	10	6

8.

LOAN ACCOUNT.

account of PUBLIC WORKS provided for by the various LOAN ACTS named.

Cr.

PARTICULARS OF DISBURSEMENTS.	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.
38 VICTORIA, No. 2. Railways— Unadjusted Land Claims	£ s. d.	£ s. d. 276 12 2
41 VICTORIA, No. 4. Railways— Bathurst to Orange ... ..	.....	1 0 0
43 VICTORIA, No. 11. Railways— Goulburn to Wagga Wagga ... ..	.....	13 10 11
44 VICTORIA, No. 12. Railways— Orange to Dubbo ... ..	.....	0 10 0
44 VICTORIA, No. 28. Railways— Goulburn to Cooma, <i>via</i> Tarago, Bungendore, and Queanbeyan, 130 miles Murrumburrah to Blayney ... ..	..... 1 16 4 8,830 9 3	..... 8,832 5 7
Harbours and Rivers— Completing Darling Harbour Wharf ... ..	.....	9,948 1 9
45 VICTORIA, No. 22. Harbours and Rivers— Completion of Darling Harbour Wharf, &c. ... ..	.....	13,476 0 6
46 VICTORIA, No. 23, and 54 VICTORIA, No. 13. Harbours and Rivers Navigation— Improvements to Clarence River Heads ... ..	.....	16,907 18 1
48 VICTORIA, No. 26. Harbours and Rivers Branch— Removal of Rocks, front wharf, Newcastle ... ..	.....	0 3 0
Colonial Architect— Government Printing Office Additions Grafton Gaol ... ..	..... 212 14 4 249 11 8	..... 462 6 0
Railway Branch— Inverell to Glen Innes South Grafton to Glen Innes Gundagai to Tumut Goulburn to Crookwell, 25 miles... .. Tenterfield to Queensland Border ... ..	..... 1,461 10 11 17 1 0 2,574 7 0 399 14 2 2,388 13 6	..... 6,841 6 7
<i>Light Lines—</i> Narrabri to Moree... ..	.....	3 15 0
48 VICTORIA, No. 26 ; 54 VICTORIA, Nos. 10 and 33. Railways— Lismore to the Tweed ... ..	.....	65,001 3 6
48 VICTORIA, No. 26 ; 54 VICTORIA, Nos. 4 and 33. Railways— Kiama to Nowra ... ..	.....	134,702 13 7
48 VICTORIA, No. 26 ; 54 VICTORIA, Nos. 5 and 33. Railways— Molong to Parkes and Forbes ... ..	.....	12,291 9 9
Carried forward	£	268,758 16 5

Dr.

ACCOUNT CURRENT of RECEIPTS and

PARTICULARS OF RECEIPTS.	TOTAL.		
	£	s.	d.
Brought forward	5,081,500	10	6
Carried forward	£ 5,081,500	10	· 6

DISBURSEMENTS in the Year 1891—*continued.*

Cr.

PARTICULARS OF DISBURSEMENTS.	AMOUNT.			TOTAL.		
	£	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Brought forward				268,758	16	5
<i>Light Lines.</i>						
48 VICTORIA, No. 26, and 54 VICTORIA, No. 2. Railways— Nyngan to Cobar				175,629	12	6
48 VICTORIA, No. 26, and 54 VICTORIA, No. 3. Railways— Culcairn to Corowa				101,214	5	1
50 VICTORIA, No. 28. Sewerage Branch— Sydney Sewerage Works—Works in progress and resumption of Land				20	1	8
Railway Branch— Tamworth to Tenterfield—further sum	8,156	12	5			
Wallerawang to Mudgee		0	10			
Cootamundra to Gundagai	6,648	8	6			
				14,805	10	11
52 VICTORIA, No. 16. Repayment of Loans— To meet 5 per cent. Debentures— Land and Immigration—22 Victoria, Nos. 5 and 26, due January, 1889				300	0	0
52 VICTORIA, No. 17. Fortifications— Cost of Warlike Materials and other expenses connected with the Fortifications of the Colony				76,552	2	6
Harbours and Rivers Branch— Woolloomooloo Bay improvements	1,491	7	9			
Trial Bay Harbour Works—further sum		4	1			
Dredge and Punts to be used first on the Myall River... ..	529	14	0			
Lake Macquarie Harbour Works (North Breakwater Ex- tension)—further sum	802	6	0			
Towards improving the navigation of the Darling and Murrum- bidgee Rivers	344	17	1			
Country Towns Water Supply	32,074	19	3			
Towards carrying out necessary works relating to the Sydney and connected Water Supplies in the County of Cumberland	221	10	9			
Extension of Sydney Water Supply to Western Suburbs and District north of the Parramatta River	28,262	3	8			
Reclamation and Dredging Works, Cook's River	108	19	7			
				63,839	19	3
52 VICTORIA, No. 17, AND 52 VICTORIA, No. 19. Harbours and Rivers Branch— Newcastle Harbour improvements				125	0	1
52 VICTORIA, No. 17, and 52 VICTORIA, No. 20. Harbours and Rivers Branch— Circular Quay Improvements				13,602	4	6
52 VICTORIA, No. 17, and 52 VICTORIA, No. 27. Harbours and Rivers Branch— Storage Reservoir, Potts' Hill				28,368	13	6
52 VICTORIA, No. 17, and 53 VICTORIA, No. 18. Harbours and Rivers Branch— Laying second pipe between Potts' Hill and Crown-street				113,166	11	9
52 VICTORIA, No. 17, and 54 VICTORIA, No. 9. Harbours and Rivers Branch— Richmond River Improvements				18,290	9	9
Carried forward	£			874,673	7	11

Dr.

ACCOUNT CURRENT of RECEIPTS and

PARTICULARS OF RECEIPTS.	TOTAL.		
Brought forward	£	s.	d.
	5,081,500	10	6
Carried forward	£	5,081,500	10 6

DISBURSEMENTS in the Year 1891—*continued.*

Cr.

PARTICULARS OF DISBURSEMENTS.	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward		874,673 7 11
52 VICTORIA, No. 17—<i>continued.</i>		
Colonial Architect—		
Australian Museum extension	6,431 0 0	
Fortifications and Defence Works generally—further sum ...	23,568 8 3	
Towards buildings and other works in connection with Naval Stations	35,695 6 2	
Light House, Smoky Cape	3,340 3 10	
Completion of New Lands Office	20,916 8 5	
		94,951 6 8
52 VICTORIA, No. 17, and 52 VICTORIA, No. 24.		
Colonial Architect—		
New Central Police Court		23,721 4 6
Roads and Bridges—		
Bridge over Goulburn River	235 6 7	
Bridge over Hunter, between Aberdeen and Singleton... ..	2,218 2 11	
Bridge, Hunter, between Maitland and Branxton	10,149 7 3	
Bridge, Darling River, Wilcannia	4,030 3 9	
Bridge, Darling River, at Wentworth	4,745 3 1	
Bridge, Bega, Tarraganda... ..	2,705 4 2	
Bridge over Murrumbidgee, at Narrandera	2,847 11 4	
		26,930 19 1
Sewerage Department—		
Completion of Works reported upon by the late Mr. Clark ...	6,792 18 8	
Riley-street Branch	1,861 17 11	
Sewerage, Pyrmont Branch	147 8 9	
Potts' Point and Elizabeth Bay Branch	649 3 5	
Darling Point Branch	235 2 0	
Waterloo Branch	10 0 0	
Alexandria Branch... ..	11,149 8 7	
Sewerage—Parramatta	2,888 0 0	
Sewerage—Resumption of land, &c.	826 2 1	
		24,560 1 5
Railways—		
Homebush to Waratah—Amount required to cover cost of con- structing nine iron bridges and eight tunnels for a double line	47,035 15 11	
North Shore Railway, from Junction to Crows' Nest	2,072 1 2	
Rolling Stock	96,664 8 6	
		145,772 5 7
53 VICTORIA, No. 23.		
Public Wharfs—		
Resumption of Land for Wharfs		120,225 7 1
Railways—		
Meat Market at Pyrmont... ..	172 0 6	
Duplication double line Eveleigh to Homebush	175,496 19 7	
Additions and Alterations, Improvements to Roads, &c. ...	21,466 14 11	
New Workshops, Eveleigh	3,502 13 6	
Reconstruction and improvements of Rolling Stock and Per- manent Way	577,034 15 3	
		777,673 3 9
Duplicating Railway Lines—		
Granville to Picton	123,912 15 11	
Teralba to Adamstown	713 1 3	
Strathfield to Ryde	8,051 4 8	
Widening Railway and other Works in connection with Darling Island Wharves	8,816 6 3	
		141,493 8 1
Tramways—		
Rolling Stock	173 10 1	
Duplication Botany Lines as far as Sir Joseph Banks Grounds	30 6 1	
		203 16 2
Carried forward... ..		2,230,205 0 3

D.

ACCOUNT CURRENT of RECEIPTS and

PARTICULARS OF RECEIPTS.	TOTAL.		
	£	s.	d.
Brought forward	5,081,500	10	6
Carried forward	£ 5,081,500	10	6

DISBURSEMENTS in the Year 1891—*continued.*

Cr.

PARTICULARS OF DISBURSEMENTS.	AMOUNT.			TOTAL.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Brought forward				2,230,205	0	3
53 VICTORIA, No. 23—<i>continued.</i>						
Public Instruction—						
Technical College, Erection of	24,593	5	0			
Erection of new School Buildings and purchase of Sites ...	120,000	0	0			
Erection of new High Schools	13,264	2	0			
				157,857	7	0
Department of Public Works—Tramways—						
Construction and extension of Tramways				79,613	8	1
Harbours and Rivers Branch—						
Jetty, Woolgoolga Bay	5,134	2	11			
Jetty, Coff's Harbour	1,564	9	11			
New Dock, Cockatoo Island	8,109	11	3			
White Bay Reclamation	700	0	7			
Byron Bay Jetty—Cranes, moorings, &c.	208	11	8			
Appliances for reclaiming land by Sand-pump Dredges ...	4,734	18	10			
Sydney Water Supply Works—further sum	15,530	5	9			
Admiralty Wharf, Woolloomooloo Bay—Cost of filling up back	772	15	3			
Improvement of Navigation at entrance of Brunswick River...	17	11	2			
Dredger and Plant, Nambuccra River	2,602	3	8			
Improvements, Cowper Wharf, Woolloomooloo Bay	840	2	6			
Dredge Plant, Sydney Harbour	2,506	17	5			
Cutting Channel, Moama Wharf... ..	3,698	14	3			
Removal Argyle Reef, Clarence River	791	13	4			
Improvement of Navigation, Hawkesbury River	96	16	11			
Colonial Architect's Branch—				47,308	15	5
University—Completion of Lodges, Gates, Laboratory, &c. ...	3,237	0	0			
University—Chemical and Mineralogical Department—Towards						
erection of, an equal amount to be paid from the Challis						
Bequest	191	5	3			
Parramatta Protestant Orphan School—Alterations, &c. ...	1,295	16	9			
Parramatta Hospital for Insane—Additions, &c.	5,950	15	5			
Newcastle Court-house	9,285	17	9			
Silverton or Broken Hill Gaol	5,131	0	0			
New Public Offices, resumption of Land, &c.	38,405	11	7			
Roads and Bridges Branch—				63,497	6	9
Bridge, Lane Cove River	22	5	0			
Kiandra Road	3,817	6	2			
Bridge over the Hunter River, Aberdeen	8,027	1	11			
Main Southern Road, near Bowral, to Wombeyan Caves ...	588	15	8			
Bridge over the Williams River, Bandon Grove	2,760	17	8			
Bridge over Lachlan River at Forbes	4,552	12	8			
Bridge over Alumny Creek, Grafton	3,093	8	8			
Bridge, Hunter River, between Maitland and Branxton ..	3,920	16	5			
Bridge over the Hunter River, between Aberdeen and Singleton	2,997	12	4			
Bridge, Murray River, Wahgunyah	4,784	3	7			
Bridge, Murray River, Tintaldra... ..	12	0	0			
Road from Fernmount to Grafton, Armidale Road	2,657	10	0			
Sewerage Branch—				37,234	10	1
Woollabra Drainage	9,260	1	6			
Waterloo Drainage	4,774	18	6			
Resumption of land, Sutherland and Goodhope-street, Pad-						
dington	1,595	11	7			
Sewerage, Bourke-street Branch	2,549	17	1			
Sewerage, Potts' Point and Elizabeth Bay Branch	10,000	0	0			
Macdonaldtown Drainage	2,186	2	6			
				30,366	11	2
For surveys, gauging of rivers, &c., in connection with water con-						
servation and distribution from the Murray, Murrumbidgee,						
Darling, &c... ..				57,436	15	9
REPAYMENT OF LOANS—						
Railway Debentures falling due January, 1890—23 Vic. No. 5 ...	500	0	0			
Railway and Public Works Debentures falling due July, 1890—23						
Vic. No 10	5,400	0	0			
				5,900	0	0
Carried forward	£			2,709,419	14	6

Dr.

ACCOUNT CURRENT OF RECEIPTS and

PARTICULARS OF RECEIPTS.	TOTAL.		
	£	s.	d.
Brought forward	£ 5,081,500	10	6
Carried forward	£ 5,081,500	10	6

DISBURSEMENTS in the Year 1891—*continued.*

Cr.

PARTICULARS OF DISBURSEMENTS.	AMOUNT.			TOTAL.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Brought forward				2,709,419	14	6
53 VICTORIA, No. 23, and 52 VICTORIA, No. 22. Sewerage Branch— North Shore Sewerage				3,939	19	2
53 VICTORIA, No. 23, and 53 VICTORIA, No. 15. Sewerage Branch— Sewerage Main Scheme—Western Suburbs				107,905	10	10
54 VICTORIA No. 33. Purchase of Land, Regent-street, for Police purposes				5,173	17	11
Towards erection of Northern Fire Brigade Station, George-street, Sydney				1,080	0	0
Purchase of Land at Kogarah, Rockdale, Tumut, &c.				1,670	0	0
Purchase of Land, Goulburn, for Lunatic Asylum				15,158	0	0
Railways— Duplicating Railway Lines, Hurstville to George's River, Sutherland, and Waterfall—further sum		572	1 10			
Additional Rolling Stock, Existing Lines	140,892	17	4			
Additions, Alterations, and Improvements to Roads, Stations, and Buildings, and for other purposes, including purchase of land required for extending works	244,265	16	4			
Improving Grades and Curves, and construction of deviation to avoid Lapstone Zigzag	68,482	0	11			
For completing Suburban Line widening, Redfern to Flemington Completion of duplication of Illawarra Line to Waterfall, North Coast Line—Teralba to Adamstown, Main Southern Line—Granville to Picton, and continuation of same towards Goulburn; also, duplication of line, Ryde to Hornsby	305,094	16	3			
Rolling Stock, New Lines... ..	233,095	15	10			
				1,121,903	14	11
Tramways— Additions, alterations, and improvements to Workshops, Buildings, and Waiting-rooms, and for other purposes for extending works	12,753	11	11			
Additional Rolling-stock and to meet the expenses of experi- ments in connection with Electric Trams	47,501	18	4			
				60,255	10	3
Towards acquisition of land for Public Parks in various parts of the Colony				62	3	7
Railway Construction Branch— Towards the construction of a line of Railway from Marrick- ville to Burwood Road	197	17	4			
To complete the Railway from Sydney to Wollongong and Kiama Railway Trial Surveys	570	8	6			
Purchase of Railway Stores	24,997	14	7			
	200,000	0	0*			
				225,766	0	5
Harbours and Rivers Branch— Tweed River Improvements	1,237	3	6			
Trial Bay Harbour Works—further sum	9,610	9	9			
Long Cove reclamation and dredging	6,608	14	3			
Lake Macquarie Harbour Works	3,274	12	0			
Cook's River and Shea's Creek, reclamation and dredging— further sum, including cost of resumption of land	12,738	17	7			
Snail's Bay—Reclamation	969	16	5			
Appliances for reclaiming land by Sand-pump Dredges	10,096	11	3			
New Dredge for Clarence River	4,225	18	6			
Dredge Plant, Sydney Harbour—further sum	9,614	4	2			
Towards Construction of Jetties at foot of Erskine-street	1,461	11	1			
Jetty, Coff's Harbour	3,700	6	8			
Moama Wharf	962	14	10			
Reclamation of Careening Cove and Neutral Bay, North Shore Improving entrance to Bellinger River	825	16	10			
	1,905	15	5			
				67,232	12	3
Carried forward... ..				4,319,567	3	10

* Transferred to new Trust Account, "Railway Construction Store Account."

Dr.

ACCOUNT CURRENT of RECEIPTS and

PARTICULARS OF RECEIPTS.	TOTAL.
<p>Brought forward</p>	<p>£ s. d. 5,081,500 10 6</p>
<p>Carried forward</p>	<p>5,081,500 10 6</p>

DISBURSEMENTS in the Year 1891—*continued.*

Cr.

PARTICULARS OF DISBURSEMENTS.	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward ... ..	.....	4,319,567 3 10
54 VICTORIA, No. 33— <i>continued.</i>		
Government Architect's Branch—		
Court-house and Lock-up, St. Alban's	750 0 0	
For the erection and completion of Gaols, Court-houses, and Lock-ups—		
For permanent additions to the undermentioned buildings :—		
Broken Hill Court-house and Lock-up—further sum ...	1,538 5 3	
Silverton Gaol... ..	1,750 0 0	
Towards the erection of the undermentioned buildings, viz. :—		
Greta Court-house—Site for	250 0 0	
Watch-house, Clarence-street, Sydney	1,915 0 0	
Brushgrove Lock-up	1,283 10 0	
Court-house, Dubbo—Land for	2,627 2 9	
Redfern Court-house and Site	4,518 4 9	
Towards the erection of the undermentioned buildings :—		
Alma, South Broken Hill, Police Barracks... ..	212 12 0	
Peak Hill Police Buildings	484 0 0	
Emmaville Police Station	200 0 0	
Port Macquarie Police Station	212 0 0	
		15,740 14 9
Post and Telegraph Offices—		
To complete the undermentioned buildings, viz. :—		
Mittagong	210 7 0	
Hunter's Hill	900 0 0	
Moss Vale	900 0 0	
Braidwood	85 0 0	
Purchase of Sites, Post and Telegraph Offices	4,809 13 11	
		6,905 0 11
Hospitals for Insane—		
Branch Hospital, Parramatta—Ward for Epileptic Patients, &c.	678 0 0	
Hospital, Gladesville—New Wing	1,474 0 0	
		2,152 0 0
Miscellaneous Buildings—		
General Post Office—Additional Works... ..	6,720 8 3	
Benevolent Asylums—Additions	2,114 16 6	
Coast Hospital—Additions	144 18 0	
University—Additions to the Engineering Department ...	3,000 0 0	
Stamp Office and site	11,671 10 0	
Admiral's Residence—Additions and alterations	6,505 19 8	
Roads and Bridges—		
Bridges Branch—		
For the erection of Bridges at the undermentioned sites :—		
Bullock Island	2 9 0	
Castlereagh River at Mungah	1,260 2 3	
Wilson's River at Ballingarra, Road Rolland's Plains to Ballingarra	87 5 3	
Wilson's River, at Telegraph Point... ..	43 11 11	
Morton's Creek, Road Beechworth to Ennis	57 7 6	
George's River at Liverpool	9 1 0	
Stone Quarry Creek, at Picton	1 1 0	
Hunter River, at Jerry's Plains	27 4 5	
Redbourneberry Bridge—Approaches to	1,695 16 2	
Roads Branch—		
Wood blocking Oxford-street, &c.	1 1 0	
Wood blocking Cook's River Road, &c.	7,975 14 0	
		3,183 18 6
		7,976 15 0
Sewerage Branch—		
Potts' Point and Elizabeth Bay Sewers, east and west sides...	2,366 10 1	
Storm-water Sewers—		
Iron Cove Creek Storm-water Channel	7,349 13 3	
Storm-water Channels draining into Long Cove Creek—		
Draining parts of Leichhardt	523 9 10	
Johnston's Creek Storm-water Channel	272 10 6	
Storm-water Channel from Munni-street, Newtown, to Shea's Creek	15,500 0 0	
		26,012 3 8
Carried forward... ..		4,385,683 5 5

Dr.

ACCOUNT CURRENT of RECEIPTS and

PARTICULARS OF RECEIPTS.								TOTAL.			
							£	5,081,500	10	6	
Brought forward								£	5,081,500	10	6
TOTAL									5,081,500	10	6

The Treasury, New South Wales,
Sydney, 31st March, 1892.

JAMES J. HINCHY,
Accountant.

DISBURSEMENTS in the Year 1891—*continued.*

PARTICULARS OF DISBURSEMENTS.	AMOUNT.			TOTAL.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Brought forward	26,012	3	8	4,385,683	5	5
54 VICTORIA, No. 33— <i>continued.</i>						
Sewerage Branch— <i>continued.</i>						
Macdonaldtown Park Storm-water Sewer	5,964	5	9			
Storm-water Channel from Eveleigh Railway Siding to Storm-water Channel, Alexandria Park	1,825	10	8			
Storm-water Channel from Buckland-street to Southern boundary, Alexandria Park	2,127	15	9			
Storm-water Channel from Orphan School Creek through University Reserve to dam in St. Paul's College Reserve... ..	1,218	7	3			
Beattie-street to White Bay Storm-water Channel, Balmain	33	7	6			
Pymont Bridge Road Storm-water Channel	1,234	5	9			
Rose Bay Side Drainage Storm-water Channel	13	0	0			
Storm-water Channel from a point south of Buckland-street	86	5	0			
Homebush Creek Storm-water Sewer, &c.	142	17	10			
Water Supply and Sewerage—				38,657	19	2
Extension of Water Reticulation, Sydney and Suburbs	144,353	12	4			
Construction of New Sewers, Ventilating Shafts, &c., Sydney and Suburbs	73,184	0	7			
Store Advance Account	35,000	0	0			
Contractors Advance Account, Sewerage... ..	5,000	0	0			
Military Works Branch—				257,537	12	11
Naval Magazines at Spectacle Island	5,999	9	10			
Military Magazines at Goat Island	776	8	10			
Technical Education—				6,775	18	8
Technological Museum, Sydney—Erection of				2,052	0	0
High Schools—High Schools, Maitland				2,700	0	0
Additional areas to existing Public School grounds, purchase of				25,000	0	0
Agricultural Department—Agricultural Colleges and Experimental Stations				8,954	14	5
Water Conservation and Irrigation—Surveys, Gauging of Rivers, &c.				1,013	8	6
Electric Telegraphs—Construction and Extension of Telegraph Lines generally				40,000	0	0
Repayment of Loans—						
To meet 5 per cent. Debentures due in January, 1891, viz.:—						
Railway and Public Works—						
22 Victoria, No. 22	24,900	0	0			
To meet 5 per cent. Debentures due in July, 1891, viz.:—						
Public Works (including Railways)—						
19 Victoria, Nos. 38 and 40	6,600	0	0			
Immigration—						
22 Victoria, Nos. 5 and 26	700	0	0			
Railways and Public Works—						
22 Victoria, No. 22	21,700	0	0			
24 Victoria, No. 24	102,100	0	0			
Immigration—						
24 Victoria, No. 26	53,200	0	0			
City of Sydney Sewerage Debentures, 6 per cent., due January, 1891	26,000	0	0	209,200	0	0
Municipal Council, Darlington, Sewerage Debentures, 6 per cent., due 2nd May, 1891	2,000	0	0			
Municipal Council, Darlington, Sewerage Debentures, 6 per cent., due 2nd July, 1891	3,000	0	0			
54 VICTORIA, No. 33, and 54 VICTORIA, No. 17. Schedule A.				31,000	0	0
Water Supply and Sewerage—						
Reticulation of Western Suburbs Sewerage Schemes, &c.				2,460	12	2
54 VICTORIA, No. 33, and 54 VICTORIA, No. 14.						
Railway Construction Branch—Railway Line, Cootamundra to Temora				2,364	14	8
54 VICTORIA, No. 33, and 54 VICTORIA, No. 21.						
Railway Construction Branch—Railway Line, St. Leonards to Milson's Point				21,629	19	1
54 VICTORIA, No. 33, and 52 VICTORIA, No. 19.						
Harbours and Rivers Branch—Newcastle Harbour Improvements, &c.				39,482	2	10
54 VICTORIA, No. 33, and 54 VICTORIA, No. 22.						
Water Supply and Sewerage—Erection of New Office, including fittings and purchase of site				6,988	2	8
TOTAL	£			5,081,500	10	6

JOHN SEE,
Treasurer.

No. 9.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION ENDOWMENT ACCOUNT.

ACCOUNT CURRENT

OF

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

IN THE YEAR

1891.

No.
PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

Dr.

ACCOUNT CURRENT OF RECEIPTS AND

PARTICULARS OF RECEIPTS.	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
To BALANCE, 31ST DECEMBER, 1890—		
Investments—		
Debentures in Treasury Chest... ..	68,400 0 0	
New South Wales Four per Cents. ...	106,781 19 3	
New South Wales Treasury Bills ...	18,600 0 0	
	193,781 19 3	
Less—Cash Overdraft	439 6 10	
		193,342 12 5
To COLLECTIONS—		
Rent of Leases	8,180 16 1	
Deed Fees, Special Permits to cut Timber, &c. ...	1,172 9 5	
Interest on Investments	7,909 5 8	
		17,262 11 2
TOTAL	£	210,605 3 7

The Treasury, New South Wales,
31st March, 1892.

JAMES J. HINCHY,
Accountant.

9.

ENDOWMENT ACCOUNT.

DISBURSEMENTS IN THE YEAR 1891.

Cr.

PARTICULARS OF DISBURSEMENTS.	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
By SALARIES	1,439 17 4	
Contingencies	555 1 11	
Refunds, &c.	17 15 0	
		2,012 14 3
Transfer to Consolidated Revenue Fund, in terms of 6th clause of Act 44 Vic. No. 19—		
On account of Income, 1891 ... ..	.....	14,756 12 1
		16,769 6 4
Balance, 31st December, 1891—		
Investments—		
Debentures in Treasury Chest	68,400 0 0	
New South Wales Four per Cents.	106,781 19 3	
New South Wales Treasury Bills	18,600 0 0	
	193,781 19 3	
Cash in Treasury	53 18 0	
		193,835 17 3
TOTAL ... ..	..... £	210,605 3 7

No. 10.

CIVIL SERVICE SUPERANNUATION ACCOUNT
(48 VICTORIA, No. 24.)

ACCOUNT CURRENT

OF

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

IN THE YEAR

1891.

CIVIL SERVICE SUPER-

(48 Vic.

ACCOUNT CURRENT OF RECEIPTS AND

Dr.

PARTICULARS OF RECEIPTS.	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
To balance, 31st December, 1890—		
Investment—New South Wales Treasury Bills	310,000 0 0	
Cash	83,649 2 3	
		398,649 2 3
To deductions from the Salaries of Public Officers, at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum, during the year 1891	67,454 12 1	
To amount of fines received in 1891	80 13 1	
To transfer from Schedule B, amount provided for Pensions to Superannuated Officers... ..	3,500 0 0	
To interest on investment, New South Wales Treasury Bills, to 30th June, 1891	12,400 0 0	
To interest on Uninvested Funds to 30th June, 1891	3,810 15 8	
To transfer from Consolidated Revenue Fund to meet abatements which should have been deducted from Pensions paid to officers whose services have been dispensed with	11,940 12 7	
To transfer from Consolidated Revenue Fund to pay gratuities to Permanent and Temporary Officers not entitled to pensions, and whose services were dispensed with	5,038 11 4	
To gratuities, and instalments on account of gratuities, refunded	71 1 4	
To transfer to Superannuation Fund, 35 Vic., No., 29, Thomas Jones' pension charged in error 4 December, 1890	6 5 0	
To investment in New South Wales Treasury Bills issued under the Act 53 Vic. No. 9.	20,000 0 0	
Total Receipts	£	124,362 11 1
TOTAL	£	522,951 13 4

The Treasury, New South Wales,
31st March, 1892.

JAMES J. HINCHY,
Accountant.

10.

ANNUATION ACCOUNT.

No. 24.)

DISBURSEMENTS IN THE YEAR 1891.

Cr.

PARTICULARS OF DISBURSEMENTS.	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
By pensions authorised under Schedule B	3,473 16 3	
By pensions authorised under Civil Service Act of 1884	56,600 8 3	
		60,074 4 6
By gratuities granted under section 43	512 14 6	
By gratuities granted under section 44	2,627 19 10	
By gratuities granted under section 45	126 13 4	
By gratuities granted under section 46	2,416 11 7	
By gratuities granted under section 49	367 3 9	
By gratuities granted under section 51	3,106 15 0	
		9,157 18 0
By Miscellaneous—		
Refund of improper deductions	148 4 3	
Refund to Consolidated Revenue Fund—amount incorrectly transferred in 1889	312 2 11	
		460 7 2
By purchase of New South Wales Treasury Bills issued under the Act 53 Vic., No. 9 ... ..	.....	20,000 0 0
Total payments ... .. £	.....	89,692 9 8
By Balance, 31 December, 1891—		
Investment—New South Wales Treasury Bills	330,000 0 0	
Cash	103,259 3 8	
		433,259 3 8
TOTAL ... .. £	.....	522,951 13 4

JOHN SEE,
Treasurer.

No. 11.

POLICE REWARD FUND.

(16 VICTORIA, No. 33, AND 25 VICTORIA, No. 16.)

ACCOUNT CURRENT

OF

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

IN THE YEAR

1891.

No.
POLICE RE-
(16 VICTORIA, No. 33,

ACCOUNT CURRENT OF RECEIPTS AND

Dr.

PARTICULARS OF RECEIPTS.	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.
To BALANCE, 31ST DECEMBER, 1890:—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Investment—Public Works Debentures (24 Vic. No. 24)	200 0 0	
Investment—Debentures (39 Vic. No. 18)	24,000 0 0	
Cash in Treasury	1,463 19 7	
		25,663 19 7
To AMOUNT OF FINES, &C., RECEIVED IN 1891	8,964 18 9	
To INTEREST ON DEBENTURES BELONGING TO THIS FUND, 1ST JULY, 1890, TO 30TH JUNE, 1891	970 0 0	
To PROCEEDS OF DEBENTURES FALLING DUE 1ST JULY, 1891, AND PAID-OFF UNDER THE ACT 54 VICTORIA No. 33	200 0 0	
TOTAL RECEIPTS	£	10,134 18 9
TOTAL		35,798 18 4

The Treasury, New South Wales,
31st March, 1892.

JAMES J. HINCHY,
Accountant.

11.

WARD FUND.

AND 25 VICTORIA, No. 16.)

DISBURSEMENTS IN THE YEAR 1891.

Cr.

NAMES.	PERIOD FOR WHICH DRAWN.		AMOUNT DRAWN.	TOTAL.
	From	To		
By PENSIONS PAID :—				
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Catherine Bannon, widow of late Constable William Bannon	1 Oct., 1890	30 Sept., 1891	36 10 0	
Margaret Beatty, widow of late Sergeant James Beatty	"	"	75 0 0	
Louisa Codrington, widow of late Trooper Codrington, of the Western Gold Escort	"	"	18 5 0	
Mary Agnes Drum, widow of late Senior-constable Drum	"	"	91 5 0	
Annie Dundas, widow of Senior-constable Arthur Dundas	"	2 April, 1891	20 4 5	
Ann Foy, widow of late Constable Foy, of the Tabulam Police	"	30 Sept., 1891	30 0 0	
Jane Govers, widow of late Constable James Govers	"	"	50 0 0	
Agnes Hayes, widow of late Senior-constable J. S. W. Hayes	"	"	40 0 0	
Isabella Hird, widow of late Constable Wm. Hird	"	"	75 0 0	
Julia Ledgerwood, widow of late Constable Ledgerwood, of the Newcastle Police	"	"	40 0 0	
Georgina Mitchell, widow of late Constable Mitchell	"	"	75 0 0	
Elizabeth Murphy, widow of late Chief Constable Murphy, of the Port Macquarie Police	1 July, 1890	9 Aug., 1890	5 8 8	
Elizabeth Nelson, widow of late Constable Samuel Nelson	1 Oct., 1890	30 Sept., 1891	15 0 0	
Agnes Redshaw, widow of late Senior-constable Samuel Redshaw	"	16 Aug., 1891	87 15 5	
Margaret Wood, widow of late Chief Constable Wood, of the Maitland Police	"	30 Sept., 1891	62 10 0	
				721 18 6
By GRATUITIES PAID :—				
Catherine Ellen Abbott, widow of late Senior 1st Class Detective Chas. Abbott			360 0 0	
Susan Cowan, widow of late Constable William Cowan			63 0 0	
Annie Dundas, widow of late Senior-constable Arthur Dundas			75 0 0	
Lucy Ann Gilbert, widow of late Constable John Gilbert			135 0 0	
Alice Harrison, widow of late Inspector Charles Harrison			541 13 4	
Ellen Hassett, widow of late Constable P. B. Hassett			112 10 0	
Lily Oliver, widow of late Sergeant R. H. Oliver			277 10 0	
Agnes Redshaw, widow of late Senior-constable Samuel Redshaw			150 0 0	
Alice Waters, widow of late Constable J. L. Waters			78 15 0	
				1,793 8 4
By MISCELLANEOUS PAYMENTS :—				
Refund to Clerks of Petty Sessions, excess on collections			0 5 0	
Gratuities for assisting the police			107 0 0	
Transferred to Consolidated Revenue Fund—amounts credited in error to this Fund			24 9 9	
Refund of fines			172 0 0	
Funeral expenses of deceased constables			52 0 0	
Compensation to A. Forbes, Mary Forbes, and Kate Smith for wrongful arrest			20 0 0	
Cost of defending Constable T. R. Robinson, charged with inflicting bodily harm			5 5 0	
				380 19 9
By INVESTMENT IN DEBENTURES issued under the Act 24 Vic. No. 24, withdrawn for repayment under the Act 54 Vic. No. 33				
				200 0 0
TOTAL PAYMENTS			£	3,096 6 7
By BALANCE, 31ST DECEMBER, 1891 :—				
Investment—Debentures (39 Vic. No. 18)			24,000 0 0	
Cash in Treasury			8,702 11 9	
				32,702 11 9
TOTAL			£	35,798 18 4

JOHN SEE,
Treasurer.

No. 12.

POLICE SUPERANNUATION FUND.

(16 VICTORIA No. 33, AND 25 VICTORIA No. 16.)

ACCOUNT CURRENT

OF

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

IN THE YEAR

1891.

Dr.

ACCOUNT CURRENT OF RECEIPTS AND

PARTICULARS OF RECEIPTS.	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.
To BALANCE, 31ST DECEMBER, 1890—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Investments, viz.:—		
Public Works Debentures (24 Vic. No. 24)	14,000 0 0	
Cash in Treasury	£ 1,234 14 2	
		15,234 14 2
To AMOUNT OF DEDUCTIONS from the SALARIES of the POLICE FORCE, paid into the Treasury in 1891	7,253 4 11	
To INTEREST ON DEBENTURES belonging to this Fund, 1st July, 1890, to 30th June, 1891	700 0 0	
To PROCEEDS OF DEBENTURES falling due in July, 1891, and paid off under the Act 54 Vic. No. 33... ..	14,000 0 0	
TOTAL RECEIPTS		21,953 4 11
Carried forward	£	37,187 19 1

12.

ANNUATION FUND.

AND 25 VICTORIA No. 16.)

DISBURSEMENTS IN THE YEAR 1891.

Cr.

NAMES.	PERIOD FOR WHICH DRAWN.		AMOUNT DRAWN.	TOTAL.
	From	To		
By PENSIONS PAID—			£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Superintendent James Garland ...	1 Oct., 1890	30 Sept., 1891	300 0 0	
Superintendent John D. Brown ...	1 Jan., 1891	" "	253 2 6	
Inspector Robert Anderson ...	" "	" "	325 0 0	
Inspector John Donohoe ...	11 Nov., 1890	" "	286 13 9	
Inspector Thomas Kerrigan ...	1 Oct., 1890	" "	275 0 0	
Inspector James Stephenson...	1 Jan., 1891	" "	243 15 0	
Inspector Charles Thorpe ...	1 Oct., 1890	" "	325 0 0	
Sub-Inspector Peter Conway ...	" "	" "	136 17 6	
Sub-Inspector John Carroll ...	" "	" "	250 0 0	
Sub-Inspector Samuel D. Johnstone...	" "	" "	187 10 0	
Sub-Inspector James Keegan ...	" "	" "	168 15 0	
Sub-Inspector Richard Musgrave ...	14 April, 1891	" "	89 5 0	
Sub-Inspector Stephen Steele ...	4 July, 1890	" "	234 7 6	
Sub-Inspector Robert W. Waters ...	1 Oct., 1890	" "	121 13 4	
Acting Sub-Inspector T. H. Webb ...	" "	" "	127 15 0	
Chief Constable Thomas Hildebrandt	" "	" "	123 0 0	
Sergeant-Major Edward Giles ...	" "	" "	139 18 4	
Senior Sergeant John Buckley ...	" "	" "	86 13 9	
Senior Sergeant Charles Dalton ...	" "	5 Feb., 1891	50 2 8	
Senior Sergeant John P. Ewing ...	" "	30 Sept., 1891	191 12 6	
Senior Sergeant Dennis Finegan ...	" "	" "	127 15 0	
Senior Sergeant Jeremiah Frewin ...	" "	" "	36 10 0	
Senior Sergeant John Harmer ...	" "	" "	191 12 6	
Senior Sergeant David Hawkin ...	" "	" "	95 16 3	
Senior Sergeant John Healey ...	" "	" "	191 12 6	
Senior Sergeant Robert Keelty ...	1 Jan., 1891	23 Sept., 1891	139 13 0	
Senior Sergeant Abraham Kershaw ...	1 Oct., 1891	30 Sept., 1891	115 11 8	
Senior Sergeant William Lawler ...	" "	" "	142 19 2	
Senior Sergeant Richard Lee ...	" "	" "	142 19 2	
Senior Sergeant Joseph Parker ...	" "	" "	191 12 6	
Senior Sergeant R. W. Thomson ...	" "	" "	191 12 6	
Sergeant Bennett Bennett ...	1 Jan., 1891	" "	126 5 3	
Sergeant Michael Cassidy ...	1 Oct., 1890	" "	82 2 6	
Sergeant John Dawson ...	" "	" "	106 9 2	
Sergeant L. Dwyer ...	" "	" "	74 10 5	
Sergeant Lewis Griffiths ...	" "	" "	168 16 3	
Sergeant John Gordon ...	" "	" "	168 16 3	
Sergeant Thomas Goldrick ...	" "	" "	168 16 3	
Sergeant John Kearney ...	" "	" "	83 12 11	
Sergeant Adam Haggarty ...	" "	" "	168 16 3	
Sergeant John F. Lane ...	" "	" "	121 13 4	
Sergeant William Morrow ...	1 Jan., 1891	" "	92 6 3	
Sergeant Alexander Miller ...	1 Oct., 1890	" "	168 16 3	
Sergeant D. Meagher...	14 April, 1891	" "	76 10 6	
Sergeant James M'Ghee ...	1 May, 1891	" "	70 15 3	
Sergeant Francis Rooney ...	1 Oct., 1890	" "	74 10 5	
Sergeant Henry Stapleton ...	" "	" "	126 4 7	
Sergeant William Sutton ...	" "	" "	168 16 3	
Sergeant Henry Tubman ...	" "	" "	106 9 2	
Sergeant August Zoellner ...	" "	" "	142 19 2	
Senior Constable John Benton ...	" "	" "	101 17 11	
Senior Constable George Wm. Berney ...	" "	" "	97 6 8	
Senior Constable Richard Barrett ...	" "	" "	68 8 9	
Senior Constable Henry Bassmann ...	" "	" "	109 10 0	
Senior Constable Arthur Berckelman ...	" "	" "	109 10 0	
Senior Constable E. Broomfield ...	" "	" "	68 8 9	
Senior Constable James Campbell ...	1 Jan., 1891	" "	52 10 0	
Senior Constable John Dobbs ...	21 Feb., 1891	" "	88 16 0	
Senior Constable Henry Finlay ...	1 Oct., 1890	" "	68 8 9	
Senior Constable John Goddard ...	" "	" "	127 15 0	
Senior Constable James Johnston ...	" "	" "	109 10 0	
Senior Constable Michael King ...	" "	" "	109 10 0	
Senior Constable George Lamont ...	" "	" "	60 16 8	
Senior Constable Michael M'Glynn...	" "	" "	109 10 0	
Carried forward ...	... ..	... ..	9,063 1 0	

Dr.

ACCOUNT CURRENT of RECEIPTS and

PARTICULARS OF RECEIPTS.	TOTAL.
<p style="text-align: right;">Brought forward</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">£ s. d. 37,187 19 1</p>
<p style="text-align: right;">Carried forward</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">£ 37,187 19 1</p>

DISBURSEMENTS in the Year 1891—*continued.*

Cr.

NAMES.	PERIOD FOR WHICH DRAWN.		AMOUNT DRAWN.	TOTAL.
	From	To		
Brought forward			£ 9,063 s. 1 d. 0	£ s. d.
BY PENSIONS PAID— <i>continued.</i>				
Senior Constable James M'Hale	1 Sept., 1890	30 Sept., 1891	65 16 8	
Senior Constable William Martin	1 Oct., 1890	"	146 0 0	
Senior Constable John Mara	"	"	109 10 0	
Senior Constable Charles Pearson	"	"	146 0 0	
Senior Constable Patrick Ryan	"	"	146 0 0	
Senior Constable Thos. W. Smith	"	"	109 10 0	
Senior Constable John O'Flaherty	"	"	146 0 0	
Senior Constable Daniel O'Sullivan	"	"	109 10 0	
Senior Constable William Walsh	"	"	97 6 8	
Senior Constable Charles Walmsley	"	"	68 8 9	
Senior Constable L. F. Ward	"	"	109 10 0	
Senior Constable Max Zglinicki	"	"	101 17 11	
Constable John Arthur	"	"	95 16 3	
Constable John Agnew	"	"	95 16 3	
Constable Joseph Boyan	1 July, 1891	"	25 13 0	
Constable P. Cain	1 Oct., 1890	"	54 15 0	
Constable Thomas Coonan	"	"	79 1 8	
Constable John Cochrane	"	15 Jan., 1891	29 17 5	
Constable John Colleton	"	30 Sept., 1891	85 3 4	
Constable Dennis Collins	"	21 Feb., 1891	34 16 0	
Constable Caesar Cowle	"	30 Sept., 1891	79 1 8	
Constable W. S. Dangar	"	"	54 15 0	
Constable John Davis	"	"	50 0 0	
Constable James Delaney	21 Feb., 1891	"	83 5 0	
Constable James Dillon	1 Oct., 1890	"	91 5 0	
Constable George Dearden	"	"	88 4 2	
Constable George Egar	"	"	54 15 0	
Constable James Farrant	"	"	54 15 0	
Constable Jno. Farry	"	"	85 3 4	
Constable James Fegan	1 July, 1890	"	98 19 8	
Constable G. Fitzgerald	1 Oct., 1890	"	95 16 3	
Constable Thomas Franklin	1 Jan., 1891	"	66 3 0	
Constable Thomas Graham	1 Oct., 1890	4 Oct., 1891	92 5 0	
Constable Edward Grace	1 Sept., 1891	30 Sept., 1891	11 5 0	
Constable Thomas A. Harricks	1 Oct., 1890	"	136 17 6	
Constable Thomas Harris	"	"	136 17 6	
Constable John Henry	"	"	95 16 3	
Constable Thomas Hawley	"	"	136 17 6	
Constable Thomas Heagney	"	"	95 16 3	
Constable James Johnston	"	"	101 17 11	
Constable Robert Jones	"	"	91 5 0	
Constable Edward Kedwell	"	"	54 15 0	
Constable Robert Kennedy	"	"	91 5 0	
Constable Roger Kennedy	"	"	60 16 8	
Constable Charles Lane	"	"	60 16 8	
Constable John Lawler	"	"	101 17 11	
Constable Thomas Leonard	"	"	59 6 3	
Constable Patrick McDonagh	"	"	91 5 0	
Constable James Mackay	"	"	91 5 0	
Constable Henry Margetts	"	"	101 17 11	
Constable Robert Mayne	"	"	79 1 8	
Constable Allan M'Diarmid	"	"	136 17 6	
Constable John Micklegun	"	"	97 6 8	
Constable Patrick Moran	"	"	127 15 0	
Constable Michael Moran	"	"	136 17 6	
Constable John Moloney	"	"	101 17 11	
Constable Thomas Naghton	"	"	101 17 11	
Constable Thomas Neville	1 Sept., 1891	"	3 10 6	
Constable Patrick Nicholson	1 Oct., 1890	"	136 17 6	
Constable James Nolan	"	"	73 0 0	
Constable George Payne	1 Sept., 1890	"	69 2 6	
Constable Alexander Pirie	1 Oct., 1890	"	101 17 11	
Constable James Potter	"	"	59 6 3	
Constable Oliver Rea	1 July, 1890	"	46 0 0	
Constable James Roberts	1 Oct., 1890	"	54 15 0	
Constable Chas. Ryan	"	20 Dec., 1891	22 12 3	
Carried forward			14,782 12 5	

Dr.

ACCOUNT CURRENT of RECEIPTS and

PARTICULARS OF RECEIPTS.				TOTAL.		
				£	s.	d.
Brought forward	...	...	£	37,187	19	1
TOTAL				£	37,187	19 1

The Treasury, New South Wales,
31st March, 1892.

JAMES J. HINCHY,
Accountant.

DISBURSEMENTS in the Year 1891—*continued.*

Cr.

NAMES.	PERIOD FOR WHICH DRAWN.		AMOUNT DRAWN.	TOTAL.
	From	To		
Brought forward...			£ s. d. 14,782 12 5	£ s. d.
BY PENSIONS PAID—<i>continued.</i>				
Constable James Ryan	1 Oct., 1890	30 Sept., 1891	136 17 6	
Constable James Rutledge	"	"	136 17 6	
Constable Karl Schroder	"	"	136 17 6	
Constable John Sheaves	"	"	54 15 0	
Constable Henry A. Slater	"	"	75 0 0	
Constable James Smith	"	"	54 15 0	
Constable Patrick Smith	"	"	136 17 6	
Constable Octavius Smith	"	"	54 15 0	
Constable Ernest Stüre	18 June, 1891	"	34 13 0	
Constable Donald Sutherland	1 Oct., 1890	"	127 15 0	
Constable James Thompson	1 July, 1890	"	68 11 0	
Constable M. Tierney... ..	1 Oct., 1890	"	54 15 0	
Constable Henry Turner	"	"	54 15 0	
Constable Robert Walker	1 Sept., 1890	"	69 2 3	
Constable Frederick Williams	1 Oct., 1890	"	146 0 0	
Constable John White	14 April, 1891	"	45 7 2	
				16,170 6 1
BY AMOUNTS PAID AS GRATUITIES on leaving the Police Force:—				
Constable W. E. Abbey			60 18 0	
Constable J. A. Clarke			39 18 0	
Constable John Gordon			65 8 0	
Constable Angus Ross			29 8 0	
				195 12 0
BY MISCELLANEOUS PAYMENTS:—				
Medical Fees			31 10 0	
Funeral expenses of deceased Constables			16 10 6	
				48 0 6
BY INVESTMENT IN DEBENTURES issued under the Act 24 Victoria, No. 24, withdrawn for repayment under the Act 54 Victoria, No. 33				
				14,000 0 0
Total Payments... ..			£	30,413 18 7
BY BALANCE, 31st December, 1891:—				
Cash in Treasury				6,774 0 6
TOTAL				£ 37,187 19 1

JOHN SEE,
Treasurer.

No. 13.

TRUST MONEYS DEPOSIT ACCOUNT.

STATEMENT of TRUST MONEYS deposited in the TREASURY, and of the RE-ISSUES therefrom, in the Year 1891.

OFFICER DEPOSITING.	Balances on the 31st December, 1890.	Deposits in the Year 1891.	Total.	REISSUES IN THE YEAR 1891.	BALANCES ON THE 31st DECEMBER, 1891.
	£ s d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Curator of Intestate Estates	59,077 13 0	56,008 5 9	115,085 18 9	37,473 10 2	77,612 8 7
Prothonotary	1,281 16 11	2,424 14 10	3,706 11 9	2,320 15 8	1,385 16 1
Official Assignees in Insolvency ...	L. T. Lloyd... ..	455 0 11	702 18 11	604 11 0	98 7 11
	E. M. Stephen	6,006 11 11	8,837 5 1	6,016 17 4	2,820 7 9
	Augustus Morris	5,029 18 8	10,051 14 3	2,805 2 7	7,246 11 8
TOTALS	£ 68,459 16 8	69,924 12 1	138,334 8 9	49,220 16 9	89,163 12 0

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The Treasury, New South Wales,
31st March, 1892.

JAMES J. HINCHY,
Accountant.

JOHN SEE,
Treasurer.

No. 14.

SPECIAL DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

STATEMENT of SPECIAL DEPOSITS and of the REISSUES therefrom, in the Year 1891.

ACCOUNTS.	Balances on the 31st December, 1890.	Deposits in the Year 1891.	Total.	REISSUES IN THE YEAR 1891.	BALANCES ON THE 31ST DECEMBER, 1891.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Advances to Contractors' Account	70 18 3	8,236 15 1	8,307 13 4	8,040 8 6	267 4 10
Advances by Banks in London ... ..	.....	1,050,000 0 0	1,050,000 0 0	750,000 0 0	300,000 0 0
Assurance Fund, Real Property Act, 26 Vic. No. 9	101,693 6 7	8,983 8 6	110,676 15 1	336 8 0	110,340 7 1
Bankruptcy Estates Account, 51 Vic. No. 19	14,000 0 0	.....	14,000 0 0	.....	14,000 0 0
Bankruptcy Suitors Fund, 51 Vic. No. 19	30 10 2	71 18 3	102 8 5	30 10 2	71 18 3
Bankruptcy Unclaimed Dividend Fund, 51 Vic. No. 19	1,861 18 3	6 16 1	1,868 14 4	22 1 2	1,846 13 2
Bank of New Zealand—Deposit Account ... ..	.....	100,000 0 0	100,000 0 0	.....	100,000 0 0
British Australian Telegraph Account	10,244 13 10	61,862 15 11	72,107 9 9	67,421 16 11	4,685 12 10
Commissioners' Fund, Real Property Act, 26 Vic. No. 9	359 3 0	689 10 0	1,048 13 0	326 8 0	722 5 0
Gold Fields Survey Fee Account	586 0 3	1,289 19 0	1,875 19 3	1,733 13 0	142 6 3
Government Savings Bank Account	1,850,852 13 9	1,888,403 16 2	3,739,256 9 11	1,614,231 9 5	2,125,025 0 6
Immigration Remittances	3,155 19 7	550 10 0	3,705 9 7	166 0 0	3,540 9 7
Imperial Money Orders Account	397 17 4	18,387 15 5	18,785 12 9	18,785 12 9	.....
Lunacy Trust Fund, 42 Vic. No. 7	1,695 19 5	170 0 6	1,865 19 11	1,265 19 11	600 0 0
Municipal Council of Sydney Sinking Fund, 50 Vic. No. 13	8,878 4 8	2,444 10 9	11,322 15 5	.....	11,322 15 5
New Zealand Cable Account	925 4 10	11,657 3 7	12,582 8 5	11,314 2 1	1,268 6 4
Over-issues, Consolidated Revenue Votes	16,520 6 1	93,175 16 3	109,696 2 4	93,747 2 4	15,949 0 0
Over-issues, Loan Votes	40,831 18 4	153,746 11 11	194,578 10 3	131,287 12 8	63,290 17 7
Perpetual Trustee Company (Limited)	20,000 0 0	.....	20,000 0 0	.....	20,000 0 0
Permanent Trustee Company of New South Wales (Limited)	20,000 0 0	.....	20,000 0 0	.....	20,000 0 0
Poundage	3,454 5 0	1,041 10 7	4,495 15 7	1,128 19 7	3,366 16 0
Public Schools Property Fund	62 18 6	1,023 13 2	1,086 11 8	1,055 10 2	31 1 6
Rabbit Account	187 5 4	1,300 11 1	1,487 16 5	1,487 16 5	.....
Railway Stores Account	14,305 1 10	1,260,548 18 10	1,274,854 0 8	1,114,154 6 9	160,699 13 11
Railway Construction Store Account ... ..	.....	238,608 12 9	238,608 12 9	216,979 5 11	21,629 6 10
Revenue Suspense Account	36,936 19 11	594,361 1 4	631,298 1 3	600,208 10 4	31,089 10 11
Seamen's Wages	478 2 4	813 11 5	1,291 13 9	975 7 11	316 5 10
Sheep Account	1,341 9 6	24,379 5 9	25,720 15 3	19,911 19 11	5,808 15 4
Savings Bank of New South Wales—Deposit Account ... ..	.....	590,000 0 0	590,000 0 0	.....	590,000 0 0
Sewerage—Contractor's Advance Account ... ..	.....	5,697 1 3	5,697 1 3	3,230 7 4	-2,466 13 11
Treasurer's Advance Account	42,350 15 7	506,735 1 4	549,085 16 11	546,351 17 1	2,733 19 10
Water Supply and Sewerage Store Advance Account ... ..	.....	90,774 0 4	90,774 0 4	83,411 13 1	7,362 7 3
Sundry Deposits Account	95,273 5 5	669,820 6 6	765,093 11 11	624,458 14 7	140,634 17 4
TOTALS... ..	£ 2,286,494 17 9	7,384,781 1 9	9,671,275 19 6	5,912,063 14 0	3,759,212 5 6

66

The Treasury, New South Wales,
31st March, 1892.

JAMES J. HINCHY,
Accountant.

JOHN SEE,
Treasurer.

D.

STATEMENT of the Balances of Loan Votes in Over Issues Trust Fund, on
31st December, 1891.

PARTICULARS.	AMOUNT.		
	£	s.	d.
29 VICTORIA, No. 9. Penrith, Picton, and Singleton Extension	50	0	0
29 VICTORIA, No. 9. Land Claims—Old Lines	78	2	6
31 VICTORIA, No. 11. Railway Extension to Goulburn	100	0	0
36 VICTORIA, No. 21. Increased Wharf Accommodation	27	1	6
38 VICTORIA, No. 2. Enlarging Machine Shops	30	14	10
40 VICTORIA, No. 12. Bourke Bridge	3	12	3
Railway, Junee to Narrandera... ..	3,076	9	4
Railway, Orange to Wellington	22	0	9
41 VICTORIA, No. 4. Railway, Murrurundi to Tamworth	1,961	4	7
43 VICTORIA, No. 11. Railway, Dubbo to Bourke	1,049	4	4
Railway, Gunnedah to Narrabri	2,330	16	10
Railway, Narrandera to Hay	3,121	10	4
Railway, Wallerawang to Mudgee	429	5	11
Sydney Water Supply	2	2	0
44 VICTORIA, No. 28. Southern Breakwater, Newcastle	500	0	0
Railway, Albury to the River Murray	945	8	10
Railway, Narrandera to Jerilderie	2,539	12	0
Railway, Wagga Wagga to Albury	3,934	3	5
Railway, Murrumburrah to Blayney	2,510	17	6
Goulburn to Cooma	5,086	7	1
46 VICTORIA, No. 23. Dredging Plant for Richmond and other Northern Rivers	4	14	2
Construction of Tramways	293	19	10
48 VICTORIA, No. 26. Kiama Light-house	2	1	6
Country Towns Water Supply	0	16	6
Railway, Tenterfield to Queensland Border... ..	924	2	3
Railway, Inverell to Glen Innes	0	4	0
50 VICTORIA, No. 28. Dubbo Public Buildings	918	19	11
Railway, Wallerawang to Mudgee	521	18	0
Railway, Albury to the River Murray... ..	716	15	0
52 VICTORIA, No. 17. Additional Works, General Post Office—further sum	0	3	4
Dredge and Punts, Myall River	2	5	0
Sydney Water Supply	294	1	10
Richmond River Improvements	0	3	6
53 VICTORIA, No. 23. Sydney Water Supply	92	15	9
Additions and Alterations to Station Buildings, &c... ..	42	4	1
Water Conservation and Irrigation—Surveys, gauging of rivers, &c.	326	3	1
Reconstruction and Improvement of Rolling Stock	24,134	13	9
White Bay Reclamation	5	1	3
Bridge, Lachlan, at Forbes	700	0	0
Construction, Extension of Tramways	6,282	16	9
54 VICTORIA, No. 33. Additions and Alterations, Station Buildings	42	0	0
Extension of Water Reticulation to Sydney and Suburbs	1	8	0
Powder Magazines, Goat Island	45	8	6
Construction and Extension of Telegraph Lines generally... ..	139	7	7
TOTAL	£	63,290	17 7

The Treasury, New South Wales,
31st March, 1892.JAMES J. HINCHY,
Accountant.

E.

CONSOLIDATED REVENUE.

DEFICIENCY DEBT OF 1886 AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

SECURITY ACCOUNT.

ACCOUNT CURRENT

OF

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

IN THE YEAR 1891.

CONSOLIDATED REVENUE DEFICIENCY
SECURITY

Dr.

ACCOUNT CURRENT of RECEIPTS

PARTICULARS OF RECEIPTS.	TOTAL.
	£ s. d.
To Proceeds of sale of New South Wales Treasury Bills, Nos. 100, 101, and 102, of £50,000 each, to the Colonial Treasurer's Master-in-Equity Account	150,000 0 0
„ Proceeds of sale of New South Wales Treasury Bill, No. 106, to the Colonial Treasurer's Master-in-Lunacy Account	16,784 0 0
„ Proceeds of sale of New South Wales Treasury Bills, Nos. 97, 98, and 99, of £50,000 each, to the Government Savings Bank	150,000 0 0
<p style="text-align: right;">TOTAL RECEIPTS</p>	
	316,784 0 0
To Balance, 31st December, 1891,—	
New South Wales Treasury Bills	150,000 0 0
TOTAL	£ 466,784 0 0

The Treasury, New South Wales,
31st March, 1892.

JAMES J. HINCHY,
Accountant.

E.

**DEBT OF 1886 AND PREVIOUS YEARS.
ACCOUNT.**

and DISBURSEMENTS in the Year 1891.

Cr.

PARTICULARS OF DISBURSEMENTS.	AMOUNT.
	£ s. d.
By Balance on 31st December, 1890—	
New South Wales Treasury Bills 	466,784 0 0
TOTAL	£ 466,784 0 0

JOHN SEE,
Treasurer.

F.

SERVICES PROVIDED FOR BY LOANS.

ABSTRACT of Expenditure for Public Works and other Services provided for by Loan Acts, from the commencement of the Loans Account to the 31st December, 1891.

HEAD OF SERVICE.	AMOUNT.			TOTAL.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Railways	34,090,974	16	6*			
Tramways	1,491,417	5	5			
Telegraphs	775,464	2	4			
Immigration	569,930	0	0†			
Sewerage and Water Supply, Sydney (each Service £200,000)	400,000	0	0			
Compensation to Municipal Council of Sydney for lands resumed under the Water Supply Act, 17 Vic. No. 35	43,261	14	6			
New Water Supply for Sydney	2,474,687	18	5			
New Water Supply for Country Towns	479,807	3	10			
Water Supply, County of Cumberland	340,332	12	4			
Water Supply, Western Suburbs	143,596	15	11			
Conservation and Supply of Water, Country Districts	76,613	8	6			
New Sewerage Scheme for Sydney, including resumption of land	1,222,911	6	10			
Sewerage, Shea's Creek to Webb's Grant	100,000	0	0			
Water Supply and Sewerage—Stores Advance Account	35,000	0	0			
Water Supply and Sewerage—Erection of New Offices	6,988	2	8			
Public Instruction, School Buildings, &c.	309,463	0	10			
Harbours and Rivers Navigation Improvements:—						
Improving the Harbour of Newcastle and the River Hunter... ..	184,234	0	4			
Wharf, Newcastle	202,311	14	4			
Wharf, Bullock Island	6,939	4	0			
Steam Cranes, Newcastle	19,384	18	11			
Southern Breakwater, Newcastle Harbour	83,844	1	5			
Northern Breakwater, Newcastle Harbour	17,801	1	6			
Coal Staihs, Newcastle	24,058	7	11			
Navigation of the rivers Darling, Murray, and Murrumbidgee	102,690	8	4			
Improving the navigation of the Edward River	4,902	13	1			
Harbour Works, Wollongong	50,559	6	10			
Harbour Works, Kiama	66,857	17	7			
Jetties—Woolgoolga Bay, Byron Bay, and Coff's Harbour	28,284	9	4			
Harbour Works, Lake Macquarie	65,087	8	9			
Improving the navigation of other Harbours and Rivers, &c... ..	115,268	8	2			
Steam Dredges and Punts	260,603	5	10			
Improvements, Circular Quay	97,657	16	8			
Purchase of Land, Circular Quay	304,007	12	0			
Steam Cranes, Wharf, &c., Darling Harbour	512,047	14	0			
Fitz Roy Dry Dock	37,405	16	11			
Wharf, &c., Woolloomooloo Bay	34,904	6	10			
Reclaiming Land at Darling Harbour and Blackwattle Swamp	46,199	9	0			
Blackwattle Bridge and Causeway	17,150	13	3			
Increased Wharf Accommodation at Sydney	99,987	6	5			
Wharf, Eden	2,364	9	3			
Wharf, Morpeth	4,342	10	9			
Breakwater at the Clarence River	141,463	16	8			
Improving the entrance of the Moruya River	18,000	0	0			
Extension of Dock Accommodation	279,638	6	3			
Towards enlarging Wentworth Wharf	1,200	0	0			
Reclamation, Cook's River, &c.	110,977	6	9			
Harbour of Refuge, Trial Bay	42,617	0	5			
Sand Pump Dredgers	28,096	11	3			
Carried forward	3,010,888	2	9	42,560,448	8	1

* The expenditure for Railways includes £175,838 13s. 1d., contributed in 1877 by the Consolidated Revenue Fund to make good the amount short realised by the negotiation of the Railway Loan Act under 36 Vic. No. 17. † Inclusive of £375,500 6s. 2d. for a Debenture Debt due by the Territorial Revenue for Immigration Service at 23rd November, 1855, the date of the proclamation of the new Constitution.

STATEMENT—*continued.*

HEAD OF SERVICE.	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward	3,010,888 2 9	42,560,448 8 1
Public Works and Buildings:—		
Benevolent Asylums	2,259 14 6	
Purchase of Land, Phillip and Hunter Streets—for Police and other Public Offices	26,739 16 11	
University of Sydney	125,934 10 7	
Affiliated Colleges	51,582 6 7	
Grammar School	25,000 0 0	
Australian Museum Enlargement	37,610 3 8	
Technological Museum	2,052 0 0	
Parliamentary Buildings	15,000 0 0	
Juvenile Reformatories	19,946 17 9	
Dam at North Rocks, Parramatta	5,000 0 0	
Dam at Hunt's Creek, Parramatta	8,000 0 0	
New General Post Office	173,132 18 4	
New Printing Office	7,150 4 9	
New Public Offices	208,218 17 2	
Public Offices, Newcastle	7,579 13 6	
Custom House, Newcastle	10,870 3 11	
Receiving Houses at Redfern and the Necropolis	12,548 13 7	
Free Public Library	24,994 18 5	
Observatory	7,000 0 0	
Asylum for Destitute Children	5,000 0 0	
Additions to the Sydney Infirmary	5,000 0 0	
Public Works and Improvements, Sydney and Suburbs	2,460 17 0	
Lunatic Asylums	115,124 18 2	
Light-houses	90,052 2 3	
Glebe Island Abattoirs, Bridge, &c.	61,866 11 0	
Gaols, Court and Watch Houses	138,028 13 2	
Police Barracks and Stations, Sydney and Country Districts	24,049 18 6	
Fire Stations, Sydney	26,080 0 0	
Home for State Children at Paddington	5,800 0 0	
New Central Police Court	62,374 3 0	
Colonial Stores	15,000 0 0	
Government Resumption of Land	196,952 2 6	
Court-house and Post Office, Balmain	6,000 0 0	
Post and Telegraph Offices	7,295 7 0	
Dubbo Public Buildings	10,894 6 2	
Orphan School, Parramatta	7,300 0 0	
Compensation for land taken for New General Post Office	16,500 0 0	
Agricultural Colleges and Experimental Stations	8,954 14 5	
		4,586,242 15 7
Roads and Bridges ... ..	.....	701,281 9 9
Fortifications and Military Works ... ..	.....	1,018,679 6 0
Repayments by Loans:—		
Loans repaid under various Acts ... ..	.....	3,687,830 0 0
Public Works, Queensland, prior to separation from N. S. Wales, on 10th December, 1859:—		
Harbours and Rivers	1,837 18 2	
Public Works and Buildings	33,203 10 4	
Roads and Bridges	14,814 0 0	
		49,855 8 6
TOTAL	£	52,604,337 7 11

The Treasury, New South Wales,
Sydney, 31st March, 1892.

JAMES J. HINCHY,
Accountant.

G.

LOANS ACCOUNT.

GENERAL ACCOUNT

OF

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE

TO

31ST DECEMBER, 1891.

G.
LOANS

Dr.

GENERAL ACCOUNT of RECEIPTS and

PARTICULARS.	TOTAL.								
To PAYMENTS made to 31st December, 1891, under Loan Appropriations, on account of Railways, Telegraphs, Public Works, and other Services, as per Abstract of Expenditure, page 105	<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="text-align: right; width: 5%;">£</td> <td style="text-align: center; width: 5%;">s.</td> <td style="text-align: left; width: 5%;">d.</td> <td style="width: 85%;"></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: right;">52,604,337</td> <td style="text-align: center;">7</td> <td style="text-align: left;">11</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	£	s.	d.		52,604,337	7	11	
£	s.	d.							
52,604,337	7	11							
TOTAL	<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="text-align: right; width: 5%;">£</td> <td style="text-align: center; width: 5%;">52,604,337</td> <td style="text-align: center; width: 5%;">7</td> <td style="text-align: left; width: 5%;">11</td> <td style="width: 80%;"></td> </tr> </table>	£	52,604,337	7	11				
£	52,604,337	7	11						

The Treasury, New South Wales,
Sydney, 31st March, 1892.

ACCOUNT.

EXPENDITURE to 31st DECEMBER, 1891.

Cr.

PARTICULARS.	AMOUNT.			TOTAL.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
By PROCEEDS of DEBENTURES, Funded and Inscribed Stock, issued for Public Works and other Services provided for by Loans to 31st December, 1891, to the amount of £54,373,503 9s. 2d., as shown by Public Debt Statement, page 112				52,496,308	18	9
<i>Less—</i>						
Amounts of Proceeds included in Public Debt Statement, but not credited to Loans Account, viz. :—						
Immigration	£724,733	3	1			
Treasury Bills	2,523,884	0	0			
Municipal Council of the City of Sydney—						
Waterworks	85,000	0	0			
Municipal Council of the City of Sydney—						
Sewerage Works	126,000	0	0			
Municipal Council, Darlington—Sewerage Works	5,000	0	0			
Municipal Council, Redfern—Sewerage Works	27,532	11	10			
				3,492,149	14	11
Amounts over-raised and credited to Consolidated Revenue Fund, viz. :—						
Act 16 Victoria, No. 39	£6,436	3	4			
Act 35 Victoria, No. 5... ..	444	19	6			
Act 36 Victoria, No. 2... ..	15,833	10	9			
				22,714	13	7
Charges on Sale of Debentures to year 1871, not deducted from Proceeds shown in Public Debt Statement... ..	68,103	0	1			
				3,582,967	8	7
				48,913,341	10	2
By PART PROCEEDS of ISSUE of £4,500,000 in September, 1891, under Act 54 Victoria, No. 33, brought to account				2,210,000	0	0
NETT PROCEEDS credited to Loans Account... ..				51,123,341	10	2
By AMOUNT TRANSFERRED from the CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND, in terms of Act 41 Victoria, No. 8, to make good the amount short-raised in negotiation of Debentures authorised to be issued under Act 36 Victoria, No. 1. (Issue, £1,901,500; nett proceeds, £1,725,661 6s. 11d.)				175,838	13	1
By DR. BALANCE, GENERAL LOAN ACCOUNT, 31st December, 1891				1,305,157	4	8
TOTAL	£			52,604,337	7	11

JAMES J. HINCHY,
Accountant.

STATEMENT
OF THE
PARTICULARS OF THE PUBLIC DEBT OF THE COLONY
OF
NEW SOUTH WALES,
ON
31ST DECEMBER, 1891.

STATEMENT OF THE PARTICULARS OF THE PUBLIC DEBT OF

SERVICES.	AUTHORITY.	AMOUNT AUTHORIZED TO BE RAISED.		AMOUNT OF DEBENTURES, FUNDED AND INSCRIBED STOCK, SOLD.		AMOUNT RAISED.		AMOUNT OVER-RAISED.		AMOUNT NOT YET RAISED.	
		£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
DEBENTURES, FUNDED AND INSCRIBED STOCK.											
Immigration	Govt. Gazettes, 1842 to 1855.	705,200	0 0	705,200	0 0	724,733	3 1	19,533	3 1
Loans to the Sydney Railway Company ...	16 Vic., No. 39	216,571	0 0	217,500	0 0	223,936	3 4	†6,436	3 4
Sydney Sewerage	17 Vic., No. 34	200,000	0 0	209,030	0 0	201,149	11 9	}	The issue of Debentures under various Loan Acts, in 1870, to the extent of £450,000, has adjusted the amounts short and over, raised under these Acts.	}	}
Sydney Water Supply	17 Vic., No. 35	200,000	0 0	208,400	0 0	201,264	13 5				
Public Works	18 Vic., No. 35	178,750	0 0	144,000	0 0	136,890	13 2				
Railways	18 Vic., No. 40	624,733	18 8	666,800	0 0	630,105	11 7				
Public Works	19 Vic., Nos. 38 & 40.	445,323	0 0	410,500	0 0	393,427	5 8				
To pay off Land and Immigration Debentures	20 Vic., No. 1	73,776	0 0	73,700	0 0	70,300	16 2				
Railways	20 Vic., No. 1	200,000	0 0	203,000	0 0	199,997	10 0				
To pay off Land and Immigration Debentures	20 Vic., No. 16	130,400	0 0	132,300	0 0	130,311	0 0				
Public Works	20 Vic., No. 33	107,717	18 11	112,000	0 0	107,787	15 0				
Railways	20 Vic., No. 34	300,000	0 0	299,000	0 0	300,895	12 6				
To pay off Debentures... ..	22 Vic., Nos. 5 & 26.	145,000	0 0	145,700	0 0	145,007	0 0				
Railways and Public Works	22 Vic., No. 22	758,500	0 0	760,700	0 0	756,890	15 0				
Public Works	22 Vic., No. 26	11,600	0 0	5,000	0 0	4,962	10 0				
To pay off Debentures... ..	23 Vic., No. 5	365,600	0 0	365,600	0 0	361,612	10 0				
Public Works and to pay off Debentures	23 Vic., No. 10	348,223	0 0	348,200	0 0	341,084	15 0				
Railways and Public Works	24 Vic., No. 24	113,535	0 0	113,900	0 0	112,209	11 6				
Voluntary and Assisted Immigration	24 Vic., No. 26	55,000	0 0	55,500	0 0	54,945	16 0				
Railways and Public Works	25 Vic., No. 19	1,782,370	14 6	1,782,300	0 0	1,696,828	5 0				
Railways and Public Works	26 Vic., No. 14	161,832	0 0	162,000	0 0	136,728	17 10				
Public Works	27 Vic., No. 14	670,025	12 7	670,000	0 0	565,483	14 2				
To pay off Debentures	29 Vic., No. 5	300,000	0 0	300,000	0 0	270,252	5 0				
Public Works and Immigration	29 Vic., No. 9	219,450	0 0	219,400	0 0	193,474	0 0				
Public Works	29 Vic., No. 23	758,000	0 0	758,000	0 0	718,844	10 0				
Public Works	30 Vic., No. 23	65,850	0 0	65,800	0 0	61,902	0 0				
Railways	31 Vic., No. 11	1,000,000	0 0	1,000,000	0 0	981,655	7 0				
Public Works	31 Vic., No. 27	177,407	0 0	177,400	0 0	178,055	0 0				
Public Works	32 Vic., No. 13	197,885	0 0	197,800	0 0	196,625	9 10				
Public Works and other purposes	34 Vic., No. 2	407,151	13 7	407,100	0 0	403,327	7 6				
To make good the loss sustained in the negotiation of the Debentures of previous Loans	Under various Acts.	.....	.....	450,000	0 0	439,787	7 11		
Public Works and other purposes	35 Vic., No. 5	374,980	0 0	374,900	0 0	375,424	19 6				
Public Works and other purposes	36 Vic., No. 2	406,863	7 3	406,800	0 0	422,696	18 0				
Railways	36 Vic., No. 17	1,901,500	0 0	1,901,500	0 0	†1,725,661	6 11				
Public Works	39 Vic., No. 18	235,690	0 0	224,900	0 0	221,045	0 0				
Public Works and other purposes	38 Vic., No. 2	3,249,552	0 0	3,249,500	0 0	3,178,374	1 5	71,177	18 7
	40 Vic., No. 12										
Public Works	41 Vic., No. 4
Public Works	41 Vic., No. 7	1,120,000	0 0	} \$8,472,700	0 0	8,520,756	4 4	47,988	4 4
Public Works	43 Vic., No. 11	7,352,768	0 0								
Public Works	44 Vic., No. 12	1,262,000	0 0	a1,262,000	0 0	1,253,236	.6 2	8,763	13 10
Public Works	44 Vic., No. 28	7,102,000	0 0	a7,102,000	0 0	6,537,166	13 0	564,833	7 0
Public Works	45 Vic., No. 22	1,000,000	0 0	a1,000,000	0 0	899,516	4 3	100,483	15 9
Public Works	46 Vic., No. 23	2,000,000	0 0	a2,000,000	0 0	1,799,032	8 6	200,967	11 6
Public Works	48 Vic., No. 26	14,388,303	0 0	a12,322,700	0 0	11,944,717	12 0	2,443,585	8 0
Public Works	50 Vic., No. 28	3,115,393	0 0	3,115,393	0 0
To pay off Debentures	52 Vic., No. 16	1,390,600	0 0	a1,390,600	0 0	1,401,013	15 5	10,413	15 5
Railways and Public Works	52 Vic., No. 17	3,641,305	0 0	3,641,305	0 0
Railways and other purposes	53 Vic., No. 23	5,089,896	0 0	5,089,896	0 0
Railways and other purposes... ..	54 Vic., No. 33	7,021,757	0 0	b.....	7,021,757	0 0
Public Works and other purposes	36 Vic., No. 21	509,780	0 0	530,189	9 2	509,780	0 0
Treasury Bills	53 Vic., No. 9	2,600,000	0 0	2,523,884	0 0	2,523,884	0 0
Municipal Council of the City of Sydney Waterworks	85,000	0 0	85,000	0 0	85,000	0 0
Municipal Council of the City of Sydney Sewerage Works	126,000	0 0	126,000	0 0	126,000	0 0
Municipal Council, Darlington, Sewerage Works	5,000	0 0	5,000	0 0	5,000	0 0
Municipal Council, Redfern, Sewerage Works	30,000	0 0	30,000	0 0	27,532	11 10
TOTALS	£ 74,928,289	5 6	54,373,503	9 2	52,496,308	18 9	100,649	16 5	22,272,807	14 8

* Overdue bonds unrepresented. † Credited to the Consolidated Revenue Fund. ‡ The amount short-raised under this Act, viz., £175,838 13s. 1d., has been made good from the Consolidated Revenue Fund. § Of this sum, £2,050,000 were issued in Debentures. The £2,000,000 loan of 1882 was issued in Debentures also, but they were since authorized to be exchanged for Inscribed Stock at the option of the holders—a privilege which was availed of to the extent of £1,186,300 only. a Issued as Inscribed Stock. b £4,500,000, Inscribed Stock, issued in September, 1891, accounts not yet received from London, but £2,210,000, part proceeds credited to General Loan Account. c £25,000 repaid by Government of Victoria.

THE COLONY OF NEW SOUTH WALES, ON 31ST DECEMBER, 1891.

PARTICULARS OF THE SEVERAL ISSUES OF DEBENTURES, FUNDED AND INSCRIBED STOCK.

AMOUNT OF EACH ISSUE SOLD.	PAID OFF.	OUTSTANDING	DUE DATES.	RATE OF INTEREST PER ANNUM.	ANNUAL INTEREST ON TOTAL LOAN OUTSTANDING FOR EACH SERVICE	SYNOPSIS OF DUE DATES OF OUTSTANDING DEBENTURES, FUNDED AND INSCRIBED STOCK.			
						Authority under which issued	Year when due.	Amount	Total.
£ 705,200 0 0	£ 705,200					17 Vic, No. 35	1888	£ 100 100 200 200	£ 600 0 0
217,500 0 0	217,500				19 Vic, Nos 38 & 40				
25,900 0 0	25,900				20 Vic, No 33				
97,500 0 0	97,500				20 Vic, No. 34				
6,730 0 0	6,670	60 0 0	*1882			22 Vic, No. 22	1889		*100 0 0
24,000 0 0	24,000					23 Vic., No. 5	1890	£ 200 500	*700 0 0
54,900 0 0	54,900					23 Vic., No. 10			
29,000 0 0	29,000					19 Vic, Nos. 38 & 40	1891	£ 100 100 2,000 11,800	*16,300 0 0
50,700 0 0	50,700	100 0 0	*1 July, 1888			22 Vic., No. 22			
36,700 0 0	36,700					22 Vic., No. 22			
31,000 0 0	31,000					24 Vic., No. 24			
61,000 0 0	60,900					24 Vic, No. 26	1892	£ 2,300	
21,000 0 0	21,000					25 Vic, No. 19	1892		1,782,300 0 0
12,800 0 0	12,800					18 Vic, No. 35	1893		40,000 0 0
70,200 0 0	70,200					26 Vic., No. 14	1895	£ 162,000 670,000	832,000 0 0
40,000 0 0	40,000	0 0 0	1 July, 1893	5 per cent	2,000 0 0	27 Vic., No. 14			
291,800 0 0	291,800					29 Vic., No. 9	1896	£ 219,400 758,000	977,400 0 0
139,000 0 0	139,000					29 Vic., No. 23			
100,000 0 0	100,000					30 Vic, No. 23	1897		65,800 0 0
133,300 0 0	133,300	2,700 0 0	Permanent		135 0 0	31 Vic., No. 11	Annual drawings of £20,000 commenced 1872		384,200 0 0
2,700 0 0	2,700					31 Vic., No. 27			
46,200 0 0	46,200					31 Vic., No. 27	1898		177,200 0 0
150,000 0 0	150,000					32 Vic., No. 13	1899		197,700 0 0
70,800 0 0	70,600	200 0 0	*1882			34 Vic., No. 2	1900	£ 407,100 450,000	857,100 0 0
136,800 0 0	136,700	100 0 0	*1 July, 1888			Under various Acts			
6,700 0 0	6,600	100 0 0	*1 July, 1891			35 Vic, No. 5	1901	£ 374,900 5,000	404,900 0 0
70,500 0 0	70,500					City of Sydney Waterworks			
3,200 0 0	3,200					City of Sydney Sewerage Works	1902	£ 25,000 34,700	459,000 0 0
203,000 0 0	203,000					17 Vic, No. 34			
132,300 0 0	132,300					19 Vic., Nos. 38 & 40	Interminable or payable at the option of the Government in 1882 or afterwards		60 0 0
100,000 0 0	100,000	200 0 0	*1 July, 1888		89,115 0 0	18 Vic., No. 40			
10,000 0 0	9,800					36 Vic., No. 21	Interminable (Funded Stock)		530,189 9 2
2,000 0 0	2,000					36 Vic., No. 17			
175,000 0 0	175,000					36 Vic., No. 17	1903		1,901,500 0 0
90,000 0 0	89,800	200 0 0	*1 July, 1888			City of Sydney Waterworks	1904	£ 20,000 38,000	58,000 0 0
34,000 0 0	34,000					City of Sydney Sewerage Works			
145,000 0 0	145,000					39 Vic., No. 18	1906		224,900 0 0
700 0 0	700					38 Vic, No. 2	1908	£ 1,450,000 1,799,500	3,249,500 0 0
400,000 0 0	400,000					40 Vic., No. 12			
312,000 0 0	311,900	100 0 0	*1 July, 1889			41 Vic, No. 4	1909		
25,000 0 0	24,900	100 0 0	*1 Jan., 1891			41 Vic., No. 7			
23,700 0 0	21,700	2,000 0 0	*1 July, 1891			43 Vic, No. 11	1910		2,050,000 0 0
5,000 0 0	5,000					Municipal Council, Redfern, Sewerage			
365,600 0 0	365,400	200 0 0	*1 Jan., 1890			43 Vic, No. 11	1912		30,000 0 0
348,200 0 0	347,700	500 0 0	*1 July, 1890			43 Vic., No. 11			
113,900 0 0	102,100	11,800 0 0	*1 July, 1891			43 Vic., No. 11	1933	£ 1,186,300	2,000,000 0 0
55,500 0 0	53,200	2,300 0 0	*1 July, 1891			44 Vic, No. 7			
1,782,300 0 0	1,782,300					43 Vic, No. 11	1933		3,000,000 0 0
162,000 0 0	162,000					44 Vic, No. 11			
670,000 0 0	670,000					44 Vic, No. 12	1933	£ 1,422,700 315,300	3,000,000 0 0
300,000 0 0	300,000					44 Vic, No. 28			
219,400 0 0	219,400					44 Vic., No. 28	1924	£ 1,286,700 1,000,000	5,500,000 0 0
758,000 0 0	758,000					45 Vic., No. 22			
65,800 0 0	65,800					46 Vic, No. 23	1924	£ 2,000,000 1,213,300	5,500,000 0 0
1,000,000 0 0	615,800					48 Vic, No. 26			
177,400 0 0	200					48 Vic., No. 26	1918		3,500,000 0 0
197,800 0 0	100					48 Vic., No. 26			
407,100 0 0	407,100					52 Vic, No. 16	1918	£ 2,109,400 1,390,600	3,500,000 0 0
450,000 0 0	450,000					Treasury Bills			
374,900 0 0	374,900								2,223,884 0 0
406,800 0 0	7,500								
1,901,500 0 0	1,901,500								
224,900 0 0	224,900								
3,249,500 0 0	3,249,500		1908 & 1909		129,980 0 0				
8,472,700 0 0	2,863,700		1 July, 1910		114,548 0 0				
1,262,000 0 0	5,609,000		1 July, 1933		224,360 0 0				
7,102,000 0 0	1,262,000		1 July, 1933		50,480 0 0				
1,000,000 0 0	315,300		1 July, 1933		12,612 0 0				
2,000,000 0 0	6,786,700		1 Oct., 1924	3½ per cent.	237,534 10 0				
2,000,000 0 0	1,000,000		1 Oct., 1924		35,000 0 0				
6,713,300 0 0	2,000,000		1 Oct., 1924		70,000 0 0				
3,500,000 0 0	6,713,300		1 Oct., 1924		234,935 10 0				
2,109,400 0 0	3,500,000		1 Sept., 1918		122,500 0 0				
	2,109,400		1 Sept., 1918		73,829 0 0				
1,390,600 0 0	1,390,600		1 Sept., 1918		48,671 0 0				
530,189 9 2	530,189 9 2		Interminable		21,207 11 6				
2,523,884 0 0	300,000	2,223,884 0 0	Various		88,955 7 2				
85,000 0 0	5,000	80,000 0 0	Various	4, 5, & 6 do.	4,000 0 0				
126,000 0 0	26,000	100,000 0 0	Various	5 and 6 do	5,620 0 0				
5,000 0 0	5,000		1 July, 1912		1,200 0 0				
30,000 0 0	30,000								
54,373,503 9 2	6,374,970	47,998,533 9 2			1,865,048 18 8				47,998,533 9 2

Public Debt.

STATEMENT showing the DUE DATES, &c., of OUTSTANDING DEBENTURES, FUNDED and INSCRIBED STOCK, on the 31st December, 1891.

YEAR.	DEBENTURES.	INSCRIBED AND FUNDED STOCK.	TOTAL.		ANNUAL INTEREST.			
					Rate.	Amount		
	£	£	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1888 ..	600 ^a	.....	600	0	0	5 ½ cent.	.....	.....
1889...	100 ^a	.....	100	0	0	"	.....	.....
1890...	700 ^a	.....	700	0	0	"	.....	.....
1891...	16,300 ^a	.....	16,300	0	0	"	.....	.....
1892...	1,782,300	.....	1,782,300	0	0	5 ½ cent.	889,115	0 0
1893...	40,000	.....	40,000	0	0	"	2,000	0 0
1895...	832,000	.....	832,000	0	0	"	41,600	0 0
1896...	977,400	.....	977,400	0	0	"	48,870	0 0
1897...	65,800	.....	65,800	0	0	"	3,290	0 0
1898...	177,200	.....	177,200	0	0	"	8,860	0 0
1899...	197,700	.....	197,700	0	0	"	9,885	0 0
1900...	857,100	.....	857,100	0	0	"	42,855	0 0
1901...	374,900	.....	374,900	0	0	"	18,745	0 0
1901...	† 5,000	.....	5,000	0	0	6 ½ cent.	300	0 0
1901...	* 25,000	.....	25,000	0	0	"	1,500	0 0
1902...	399,300	.....	399,300	0	0	5 ½ cent.	19,965	0 0
1902...	† 25,000	.....	25,000	0	0	6 ½ cent.	1,500	0 0
1902...	* 34,700	.....	34,700	0	0	"	2,082	0 0
1903...	1,901,500	.....	1,901,500	0	0	4 ½ cent.	76,060	0 0
1904...	† 20,000	.....	20,000	0	0	5 ½ cent.	1,000	0 0
1904...	* 38,000	.....	38,000	0	0	"	1,900	0 0
1905...	* 2,300	.....	2,300	0	0	6 ½ cent.	138	0 0
1906...	224,900	.....	224,900	0	0	4 ½ cent.	8,996	0 0
1908...	1,450,000	}	3,249,500	0	0	"	129,980	0 0
1909...	1,799,500							
1910...	2,050,000	}	2,863,700	0	0	"	114,548	0 0
1910...	813,700							
1912...	† 30,000	.....	30,000	0	0	"	1,200	0 0
1912...	† 30,000	.....	30,000	0	0	"	1,200	0 0
1918...	.....	3,500,000	3,500,000	0	0	3 ½ cent.	122,500	0 0
1918...	.....	3,500,000	3,500,000	0	0	"	122,500	0 0
1924...	.....	5,500,000	5,500,000	0	0	"	192,500	0 0
1924...	.....	5,500,000	5,500,000	0	0	"	192,500	0 0
1924...	.....	5,500,000	5,500,000	0	0	"	192,500	0 0
1933...	.....	1,186,300	1,186,300	0	0	4 ½ cent.	47,452	0 0
1933...	.....	3,000,000	3,000,000	0	0	"	120,000	0 0
1933...	.....	3,000,000	3,000,000	0	0	"	120,000	0 0
Annual drawings of £20,000, which commenced 31st December, 1872 ...	384,200	.....	384,200	0	0	5 ½ cent.	19,210	0 0
Interminable, being unrepresented balance of Debentures payable off in 1882	260	.....	260	0	0	"	.....	.....
Funded Stock—Interminable Permanent ...	2,700	530,189 9 2	530,189 9 2			4 ½ cent.	21,207 11 6	
Treasury Bills ...	.....	.....	2,700 0 0			5 ½ cent.	135 0 0	
.....	.....	.....	2,223,884 0 0			4 ½ cent.	88,955 7 2	
Total Amount outstanding, 31st December, 1891 ...	14,558,160	31,216,489 9 2	47,998,533 9 2			.....	1,865,048 18 8	

* City of Sydney Sewerage Debentures taken over by the Government. † City of Sydney Waterworks Debentures taken over by the Government.
 ‡ Municipal Council Redfern Sewerage Works taken over by the Government. ^a Overdue Debentures not yet presented.
^b Interest to extent of £44,557 10s. payable on 1st January, 1892, when the bonds expire.

The Treasury, New South Wales,
Sydney, 31st March, 1892.

JAMES J. HINCHY,
Accountant.

SCHEDULE of REPAYMENTS, to the CREDIT of VOTES, during the YEAR 1891, which have not been carried to account in reduction of payments during that year.

PARTICULARS.	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.
Services of the Year 1878.		
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Advances to Contractors	67 16 8	67 16 8
Services of the Year 1881.		
Advances to Contractors	43 0 6	43 0 6
Services of the Year 1882.		
Advances to Contractors	100 0 0	100 0 0
Services of the Year 1883.		
Advances to Contractors	14 6 7	14 6 7
Services of the Year 1885.		
Immigration	0 3 9	
Relief Works	2 14 8	2 18 5
Services of the Year 1886.		
Fencing Public Cemeteries	0 17 6	
Improving Public Parks	228 10 4	229 7 10
Services of the Year 1887.		
Contingent Works on Roads	2 16 7	
Expenses of Punts	5 0 0	
Fencing Public Cemeteries	17 16 4	
Improving Public Parks	11 6 10	
Municipal Rates on Government Buildings	45 0 0	
Public Instruction	22 0 0	
Volunteers Salaries	0 10 0	104 9 9
Services of the Year 1888.		
Armidale to Maryland	1 0 0	
Australian Museum	156 17 6	
Forest Conservancy	4 0 0	
Free Public Library—Contingencies	3 2 5	
Fencing Public Cemeteries	0 11 0	
Improving Public Parks	50 0 0	
Incidental Expenses to Wharfs	4 8 6	
Interest on Debentures	214 0 0	
Municipal Rates on Government Buildings	45 0 0	
Minor Roads under Departments	21 8 0	
Protection of River Bank, West Maitland	8 13 4	
Relief and Conveyance of Distressed Seamen	25 17 0	
Volunteers Contingencies	0 10 0	535 7 9
Carried forward	£	1,097 7 6

SCHEDULE OF REPAYMENTS, &c.—*continued.*

PARTICULARS.	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.
Brought forward ... £	£ s. d.	£ s. d. 1,097 7 6
Services of the Year 1889.		
Australian Museum	28 0 0	
Cost of Repairing Damages to Roads	4 16 1	
Contingent Works on Roads	0 5 0	
Construction and Maintenance of Small Docks—Northern Rivers ...	45 0 0	
Conveyance of Mails	29 0 1	
Fitzroy Dock—Contingencies	50 0 0	
Gratuity to Officers whose Services have been dispensed with—Railway Department	345 6 11	
Gratuity to Officers who have retired through the abolition of their offices—Lands Department	202 14 11	
Improving Public Parks	138 18 2	
Incidental Expenses to Wharfs	0 1 0	
Legal Expenses—Lands	42 8 0	
Main Roads in Municipalities	0 1 6	
Mines Department—Contingencies	1 17 2	
Municipal Rates on Government Buildings	22 10 0	
Relief and Conveyance of Distressed Seamen	50 11 0	
Revenue Refunded... ..	123 0 0	
Stores and Stationery—Contingencies	216 0 0	
Technological Museum	354 3 7	
Urgent Claims—Roads and Bridges	0 0 6	
Unclassified Roads	43 14 6	
		1,698 8 5
Services of the Year 1890.		
Australian Museum	30 0 0	
Civil Service Board—Contingencies	3 0 8	
Crown Solicitor—Contingencies	20 2 11	
Curator—Contingencies	5 7 6	
Dredge Service—Salaries	1 2 2	
Electric Telegraphs—Contingencies	181 8 8	
Fisheries—Contingencies	0 0 10	
Fitzroy Dock—Contingencies	163 1 8	
Gaols Generally—Contingencies	148 6 8	
Incidental Expenses to Wharfs	64 11 7	
Interest on Debentures	47 3 6	
Law Costs—Heron <i>v.</i> Maltram	15 14 6	
London Chartered Bank <i>v.</i> McMillan	31 18 3	
Bowman <i>v.</i> McMillan	97 13 0	
Manus Appeal <i>v.</i> Commissioner for Stamps	18 1 0	
Thornhill <i>v.</i> Smith	19 6 1	
Maintenance of Deserted Children, &c.... ..	1 18 10	
Prothonotary—Contingencies	1,221 7 1	
Premium on Debentures purchased—Railway Loan 31 V., No. 11 ...	33 0 0	
Quarter Sessions—Contingencies	590 13 1	
Relief to Sufferers by Floods	357 16 2	
Royal Commission on City and Suburban Railways	0 14 0	
Royal Commission on Strikes	0 2 0	
Revenue refunded	92 12 10	
Treasury—Contingencies	1 11 10	
Telephone—Contingencies	2 0 0	
		3,148 14 10
TOTAL ... ..	..... £	5,944 10 9

The Treasury, New South Wales,
Sydney, 31st March, 1892.

JAMES J. HINCHY,
Accountant.

SCHEDULE of REPAYMENTS, to the CREDIT of VOTES, during the YEAR 1891, which have been carried to account in reduction of payments during that year.

PARTICULARS.	AMOUNT.			TOTAL.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Services of the Year 1889.						
Conveyance of Mails	3	0	0			
Interest and Extinction Railway Loan	20	0	0			
Minor Roads under Trustees	1	18	0			
Do do Departments	10	3	1			
Mines Department—Contingencies	0	19	10			
Parliamentary Representatives Allowance	83	6	8			
Railway Working Expenses	231	11	4			
				350	18	11
Services of the Year 1890.						
Attorney-General—Contingencies	0	18	0			
Aborigines Protection Board	0	5	6			
Artillery Force—Salaries	1	2	0			
Do Contingencies	130	5	2			
Advertising	113	13	0			
Agricultural Branch—Contingencies	109	4	7			
Board of Health—Contingencies	0	5	0			
Bridges, as per Schedule	1	3	1			
Colonial Secretary—Contingencies	0	17	7			
City of Sydney Improvement Board—Contingencies	3	15	2			
Customs—Contingencies	0	1	8			
Coroners—Contingencies	11	17	0			
Crown Solicitor—Contingencies	100	0	0			
Contingent Works on Roads	26	14	6			
Cost of obtaining Reports	1	1	0			
Country Postmasters—Salaries	1	8	6			
Conveyance of Mails	20	8	10			
Construction and Maintenance of Roads and Bridges... ..	6	18	6			
District Courts—Contingencies	45	5	8			
Dredge Service—Salaries	0	16	0			
Do Contingencies	93	7	10			
Exchange on Remittances... ..	5	18	10			
Electric Telegraphs—Salaries	314	16	8			
Do Contingencies	15	6	3			
Fencing Public Cemeteries, &c.	42	1	0			
Fitzroy Dock—Contingencies	39	7	6			
Government Statistician—Contingencies	2	1	7			
Glebe Island Abattoirs—Contingencies	0	7	6			
Gaols generally—Salaries... ..	1	3	2			
Grant in aid of Public Institutions	0	4	3			
Grafton Punt Tolls	15	6	0			
General Post Office—Contingencies	630	8	0			
Hospital for Insane, Callan Park—Contingencies	1	14	0			
Do Gladesville do	4	5	8			
Do Newcastle do	0	1	0			
Do Parramatta do	1	13	8			
Harbour and River Surveys	350	0	0			
International Exhibition of Mining and Metallurgy	31	10	2			
Interest on Uninvested Funds, Equity and Lunacy Patients	46	5	10			
Improvement of Public Parks	89	2	9			
Incidental Expenses to Wharfs	0	6	6			
Justice Department—Contingencies	0	10	1			
Legislative Assembly—Contingencies	6	15	8			
Lands Department—Salaries	29	10	11			
Land Agents, Appraisers, &c.—Salaries	4	14	0			
Do do Contingencies	705	18	2			
Legal Expenses (Lands)	91	2	3			
Landing Silt, &c.	5	15	0			
Maintenance of Deserted Children, &c.	3	7	8			
Marine Board—Miscellaneous	2	5	0			
Main South Road	0	3	9			
Carried forward	£ 3,111	11	5	350	18	11

SCHEDULE OF REPAYMENTS, &c.—*continued.*

PARTICULARS.	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.
Brought forward	£	£ s. d. 350 18 11
Services of the Year 1890—<i>continued.</i>		
Brought forward	£ 3,111 11 5	
Main West Road	1 10 0	
Minor Roads under Departments	34 14 3	
Do under Trustees	19 8 6	
Mines Department—Salaries	2 1 5	
Do Contingencies	37 15 3	
Do Prospecting Votes	108 10 0	
New Zealand and South Seas Exhibition	350 18 10	
Ordnance and Barrack—Contingencies	21 5 11	
Other Roads	0 17 0	
Police Constabulary—Salaries	16 19 5	
Do Contingencies	34 2 1	
Public Instruction	351 4 9	
Petty Sessions—Contingencies	28 15 8	
Prothonotary do	69 10 0	
Public Works Establishment—Contingencies	42 10 8	
Parliamentary Standing Committee on Public Works—Contingencies... ..	5 1 8	
Do Representatives Allowance	300 0 0	
Quarter Sessions—Contingencies... ..	54 17 5	
Relief and Conveyance of Distressed Seamen	13 16 0	
Railways—Working Expenses	18 11 6	
Rabbit Branch—Contingencies	10 3 4	
Repairs to Bridges	1 0 1	
State Children's Relief Department—Contingencies	150 0 0	
Stores and Stationery—Contingencies	3 2 6	
Sea and River Pilots	4 16 0	
Sheriff—Salaries	12 16 0	
Do Contingencies	4 2 5	
Survey of Lands—Salaries	8 8 0	
Do Contingencies... ..	721 11 1	
Sewerage Department	16 1 4	
Treasury—Contingencies	13 8 2	
Triangulation and General Survey—Contingencies	40 12 1	
Unclassified Roads	5 19 2	
Volunteers—Salaries	989 4 5	
Do Contingencies	23 11 0	
“Wolverine”	0 12 0	
Water Supply Department	153 15 7	
Water Conservation and Irrigation—Contingencies	5 14 8	
		6,788 19 7
Services of the Year 1891.		
Aborigines Protective Board—Contingencies	0 16 3	
Artillery Force—Salaries	0 11 6	
Do Contingencies	2 8 5	
Asylum for the Infirm and Destitute—Contingencies	13 17 9	
Advertising	16 6 0	
Agricultural Department—Contingencies	1 17 3	
Botanic Gardens—Contingencies... ..	0 5 10	
Boatmen	1 12 0	
Colonial Secretary—Contingencies	0 13 4	
Commanding Engineers—Contingencies... ..	0 1 0	
Customs—Salaries	2 14 0	
Do Contingencies	0 9 9	
Coroner's do	18 10 8	
Country Postmasters—Salaries	14 19 7	
Conveyance of Mails	21 6 10	
Charges on Collections	1 0 0	
District Courts—Contingencies	97 3 2	
Drawbacks	1 3 0	
Expenses of Returning Officers	334 16 7	
Carried forward	£ 530 12 11	7,139 18 6

SCHEDULE OF REPAYMENTS, &c.—*continued.*

PARTICULARS.	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.
Brought forward	£ s. d.	£ s. d. 7,139 18 6
Services of the Year 1891—<i>continued.</i>		
Brought forward	530 12 11	
Expenses of Local Government	3 4 2	
Exchange on Remittances... ..	0 5 0	
Expenses in connection with Commission of Inquiry under Crown		
Law Amendment Act	21 14 0	
Expenses of Punts	1 1 0	
Electric Telegraphs—Salaries	178 18 2	
Do do Contingencies	32 0 11	
Electric Lights—Contingencies	1 17 6	
Fisheries—Contingencies	0 3 3	
Fencing Public Cemeteries	21 16 0	
Government Statistician—Contingencies	2 10 0	
Government Printer	0 16 10	
Glebe Island Abbatoirs—Contingencies...	0 1 0	
Gaols generally—Salaries	9 8 8	
Do Contingencies	8 18 1	
Gaols, Court-houses	1 7 0	
General Post Office—Salaries	9 0 11	
Do Contingencies	16 14 8	
Hospital for Insane, Callan Park—Salaries	5 0 7	
Do do Contingencies	6 6 6	
Do Gladesville—Contingencies	3 11 11	
Do Newcastle—Contingencies	8 15 5	
Do Parramatta—Contingencies	0 2 0	
Industrial School for Girls, Parramatta—Contingencies	12 0 9	
Incidental Expenses, Roads and Bridges	1 12 5	
Imported Stock—Contingencies	0 17 0	
Interest on Debentures	600 0 0	
Legislative Assembly—Contingencies	0 1 0	
Lunatic Patients	20 7 9	
Lands Department—Salaries	2 11 8	
Legal Expenses	75 5 0	
Military Instructors—Contingencies	2 10 0	
Medical Adviser—Contingencies	0 10 0	
Master in Lunacy—Contingencies	1 7 6	
Military Works—Removing and Mounting Ordnance ...	6 2 9	
Construction of Rifle Range, Randwick	0 3 0	
Roads, Drainage, &c., Victoria Barracks	2 0 0	
Minor Roads under Department	1 9 0	
Do Trustees	0 12 3	
Mines Department—Salaries	43 12 0	
Do Contingencies	5 18 10	
Money Order and Government Savings' Bank—Contingencies	9 19 3	
Naval Brigade—Salaries	23 15 0	
N.S.S. "Vernon"—Contingencies	17 15 0	
Ordnance and Barrack—Salaries	2 18 4	
Do Contingencies	0 5 1	
Parliamentary Library—Contingencies	0 10 0	
Police—Salaries	303 16 3	
Do Contingencies	28 9 4	
Public Instruction	70 10 1	
Prothonotary—Contingencies	1,211 12 3	
Petty Sessions—Contingencies	71 16 3	
Public Works Establishment—Contingencies	17 5 7	
Parliamentary Representatives Allowance	130 0 0	
Quarter Sessions—Salaries	19 4 0	
Registrar-General—Salaries	1 18 9	
Railway—Working Expenses	90 14 5	
Repairs—Public Buildings	0 5 9	
Repairs to Bridges... ..	1 2 0	
Revenue refunded	123 17 1	
State Children's Relief Department—Contingencies	1 0 6	
Stores and Stationery—Contingencies	11 13 6	
Carried forward	£ 3,779 15 10	7,139 18 6

SCHEDULE OF REPAYMENTS, &c.—*continued.*

PARTICULARS.	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.
Brought forward	£	£ s. d. 7,139 18 6
Services of the Year 1891—<i>continued.</i>		
Brought forward	3,779 15 10	
Shipping Master—Contingencies	1 1 9	
Sea and River Pilots	3 12 0	
Supply of Water to Public Offices—City and Country Towns...	2 0 0	
Sheriff—Contingencies	9 7 3	
Survey of Lands—Salaries... ..	6 1 0	
Torpedo Defence	0 8 0	
Treasury—Contingencies (Inspection Branch)	3 0 0	
Transmission of Telegraphic Messages	4 14 3	
Unclassified Roads... ..	0 7 0	
Volunteers—Salaries	5 9 2	
Do Contingencies	8 3 4	
“Wolverene”	1 4 0	
Water Conservation and Irrigation—Salaries	1 12 3	
	3,826 15 10	
TOTAL	£	10,966 14 4

The Treasury, New South Wales,
Sydney, 31st March, 1892.

JAMES J. HINCHY,
Accountant.

PARTICULARS of Expenditure on account of item No. 420, of 1888, "Bridges,"
as per Schedule. (See page 16.)

No.	PARTICULARS.	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.
Bridges.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
3	Bridge—Cooper's Creek	599 13 10	
4	Bridge—Serpentine Creek	9 1 3	
10	Bridge—Namoi River	154 17 6	
13	Bridge—Bokhira Creek	592 15 0	
14	Bridge—Biree River	253 1 0	
15	Bridge—Culgoa River	522 13 8	
19	Bridge—Ford's	221 8 0	
22	Bridge—Bulladeelah	722 19 2	
48	Bridge—Bombala River	1,680 2 0	
		£	4,756 11 5

PARTICULARS of Expenditure on account of item No. 421, of 1888, "Other
Roads," as per Schedule. (See page 16.)

No.	PARTICULARS.	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.
Roads.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
10	Darkey Creek Deviation	926 9 0	
		£	926 9 0

PARTICULARS of Expenditure in 1891 on account of item 576, of 1889,
"Bridges," as per Schedule. (See page 18.)

No.	PARTICULARS.	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.
Bridges.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
2	Deep Creek, road Casino to Sandy Creek	43 1 11	
5	Wilson's Creek, road Clunes to Byron Bay	540 8 6	
6	Byron Creek, road Clunes to Byron Bay	296 7 3	
11	Darkwater Creek	822 6 0	
12	Camden Haven River	686 0 0	
14	Uralla, Main North Road	955 1 11	
15	Apsley River, Walcha	720 1 6	
21	Washpool, Stroud	742 15 0	
24	Melville Ford, Hunter River	875 9 5	
28	Redeeking Richmond Bridge	682 12 2	
29	Duck River, near Clyde	260 14 10	
31	Prospect Creek	299 13 8	
34	Tarago, on Lower Boro Road	350 0 0	
39	Eucumbene River	74 0 0	
40	Strike-a-light Creek	181 7 8	
41	Egan Creek, Mangoplah to Yerong Railway Station	240 17 0	
42	Creek, road Albury to Wagga Wagga	151 0 0	
45	Gulgo and Deep Creeks	437 6 4	
46	Wallamundra Creek	44 11 6	
47	Box Creek, road Balranald to Ivanhoe	614 5 4	
49	Billybong Creek, road Maude to Deniliquin	828 0 0	
		£	9,846 0 0

PARTICULARS of Expenditure in 1891 on account of item 577, of 1889, "Other Roads," as per Schedule. (See page 18.)

No.	PARTICULARS.	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.
	Roads.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
2	Condong Mill, across Condong Plain	45 7 6	
3	Possum Shoot to Newrybar	337 6 9	
5	Woodburn to Selman's	192 0 0	
15	Wingham to Black Flat	195 0 0	
17	Road at Oxley Island	82 17 0	
20	New England Table-land to Hillgrove Mines	293 10 8	
21	Walgett Streets	149 0 0	
22	Stewart's Brook to Belltrees	314 0 7	
36	Mount Victoria to Jenolan Caves	331 13 4	
43	Metalling Munghorn Sands	457 3 10	
50	Swallowtail Road	522 0 0	
51	Deviations, Adelong to Tumberumba	356 0 0	
52	Approaches to town of Tumut	229 4 9	
54	Wyndham, up Matagonah Creek	9 1 3	
55	Eurobodalla to Nerrigundah... ..	213 18 0	
60	Punt, Maclean	27 3 4	
62	Roads in Richmond River Electorate	0 10 0	
66	Widening Rocky Point Road	95 0 0	
		£	3,850 17 0

PARTICULARS of Expenditure in 1891 on account of item 190, of 1890,
 "Harbours and Rivers Navigation," as per Schedule A. (See page 23.)

PARTICULARS.	AMOUNT.			TOTAL.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Harbours and Rivers Navigation.						
<i>(Irrespective of date of claims, &c.)</i>						
Preliminary Harbour and River Surveys	155	12	0			
Landing Silt from Dredge and forming ground	7	3	4			
Expenses connected with, or arising out of, employment of Tugs on Special Service, and expenses connected with the Rocket Apparatus, Newcastle	190	3	7			
Steamer for general purposes, Sydney Harbour	68	15	0			
Punts for Grab Dredges	53	3	0			
Sea-wall, Coogee Bay	663	14	6			
Jetty, Mortlake, Parramatta River	203	4	10			
Working Expenses, Sydney Water Supply (for part in charge of Department)	650	17	4			
Working Expenses, Hunter River District Water Supply	667	15	11			
Repairs to Newcastle Wharf	610	9	7			
Enlarging Wharf, North Forster, Wallamba River	427	11	4			
Removal of Rocks, Port Macquarie	206	14	6			
Wharf, Seven Oaks, Macleay River	296	17	0			
Alterations, &c., to Wharf, Bellinger Heads	289	2	6			
Wharf—Eatonsville, Clarence River	185	6	6			
Wharf—Southgate, Clarence River	475	1	10			
Wharf—Bungawalbin Creek, Richmond River	170	3	7			
Extension of Coraki Wharf, Richmond River	450	2	0			
Wharf—Buckendoon, Richmond River	329	11	6			
Wharf—Brunswick River Heads	3	4	6			
Wharf—Byangum, west side, Tweed River	1	4	6			
Crane—Murwillumbah Wharf, Tweed River	8	14	0			
Repairs to Pier Heads, Wharf and Basin, &c., Kiama	679	9	2			
Tathra Wharf Extension	960	12	6			
Protecting encroachments of Macquarie River of Government Buildings at Warren	9	16	0			
Protecting banks of Castlereagh River at Coonamble	5	16	9			
Removal of Rocks, Camden Haven	22	18	4			
Abatement which, in terms of the Civil Service Act, is deducted from the pension of M. H. Moriarty, late Assistant Engineer for Harbours and Rivers	464	14	8			
Snail's Bay Reclamation—further sum	0	4	5			
Rushcutters' Bay—Rebuilding Stone Dyke Wall... ..	719	3	5			
Payment to Jane Goodsell, £100; Emily Tysoll, £100; and Andrew Morantelli, £50 (compensation in connection with accident at Prospect Quarry, 7th December, 1889)	*250	0	0			
Docks—Contingencies, Coals, Stores, Wages, &c.... ..	*89	10	6			
Repairs to River Bank, West Maitland, damaged by floods	*46	18	0			
Redecking Wharf and Jetties, late Australian Steam Navigation Company's Wharf	*47	1	9			
Total, Schedule A	£			9,410	18	4

* Vote under Schedule "A," Supplementary Estimates for 1890.

PARTICULARS of Expenditure in 1891 on account of item 193 of 1890,
 "Architect," as per Schedule C. (See page 23.)

PARTICULARS.	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.
Architect.		
<i>(Irrespective of date of claims, &c.)</i>		
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Repairs, Alterations, Additions, &c., Public Buildings generally...	69 0 9	
Furniture and Fittings for Public Offices generally	354 10 1	
Hard Labour—Providing Building and other Materials for completion or repair of Gaols and other Public Buildings, by the labour of Prisoners in Gaol	14 18 0	
Lighting Government Lamps in Streets of Sydney, the Domain, Hyde Park, &c.	284 2 5	
Supply of Coffins for Paupers	51 17 6	
Newcastle Custom-house, gas, &c., lighting turret clock at ...	19 6 8	
University of Sydney—Lighting lamps	31 7 3	
Institutions for Insane generally—alterations, additions, repairs, furniture, &c.	253 0 3	
Parliamentary Buildings—attending to the lighting and extinguishing of gas... ..	50 0 0	
Cost of Photographs of Public Works and Buildings in the City and Colony generally, and copying plans by the Ferro-prussiate process	1 13 0	
Post and Telegraph Offices—minor towns	420 13 6	
Bathurst Police Station—erection of	2,360 0 0	
Obley Court and Watch House—erection of	1,758 9 0	
Emmaville Police Buildings—erection of	1,150 0 0	
Corowa Police Buildings—erection of	850 10 0	
Robertson Lock-up—erection of	1,300 0 0	
Marrickville Post and Telegraph Office—erection of	1,205 0 0	
Cobar Post and Telegraph Office—erection of quarters	190 0 0	
Kogarah Post and Telegraph Office	430 0 0	
Cundletown Post and Telegraph Office—erection of	1,180 0 0	
Cassilis Police-station—erection of	1,100 0 0	
Temora Post and Telegraph Office—erection of	1,432 0 0	
Broken Hill Post and Telegraph Office—erection of—further sum	4,500 0 0	
Coast Hospital—lavatories and other improvements	3,323 4 9	
Leper Hospital—erection of... ..	500 0 0	
Gladesville Hospital—erection of new wing	4,600 0 0	
Moss Vale Post and Telegraph Office—erection of	1,500 0 0	
Wilcannia Gaol—additions	2,083 0 0	
Bombala Lock-up—erection of	1,680 5 10	
Crookwell Court-house—erection of	1,318 0 0	
Hunter's Hill Post and Telegraph Office—erection of	1,500 0 0	
Picton Post and Telegraph Office—erection of	687 0 0	
Wollongong Post and Telegraph Office—erection of	1,486 0 0	
Post and Telegraph Office, Glebe—purchase of site	12 13 0	
Grafton Police Buildings—additions	17 0 0	
Broughton Creek Court-house—erection of (Re-vote of 1887) ...	1,492 18 8	
Total, Schedule C	£	39,239 10 8

PARTICULARS of Expenditure in 1891 on account of item 194 of 1890, "Roads and Bridges," as per Schedule D. (See page 23.)

PARTICULARS.	AMOUNT.			TOTAL.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Roads and Bridges.						
<i>(Irrespective of date of claims, &c.)</i>						
<i>Main Northern Road.</i>						
Morpeth to Maryland—						
373 miles, at £20 per mile ...	802	14	1			
<i>Main Southern Road.</i>						
Sydney to Albury—						
350 miles, at £20 per mile ...	1,269	2	8			
<i>Main Western Road.</i>						
Sydney to Warren—						
309 miles, at £20 per mile ...	1,365	0	11			
<i>Grafton, via Glen Innes, to Inverell.</i>						
133½ miles, at £50 per mile ...	2,416	4	5			
<i>Tolls, Grafton Ferry.</i>						
Wallerawang to Mudjee.	409	11	11			
66 miles, at £10 per mile ...	117	8	3			
<i>Bombala, via Tantawangalo, to Merimbula.</i>						
54 miles, at £40 per mile ...	202	19	11			
<i>Orange, via Boree, to Forbes.</i>						
74 miles, at £40 per mile ...	535	17	0			
<i>Goulburn to Cooma.</i>						
82 miles, at £20 per mile ...	183	14	6			
36½ do £40 do ...						
<i>Tarago to Braidwood.</i>						
36 miles, at £40 per mile ...	112	10	7			
<i>Bathurst, via Blayney and Cowra, to Grenfell.</i>						
63 miles, at £20 per mile ...	1,117	18	11			
131 do £40 do ...						
<i>Port Jackson to Peat's Ferry</i>						
417 miles, at £20 per mile ...	417	14	5			
<i>Main South Coast Road.</i>						
Campbelltown to Milton—						
28 miles, at £40 per mile ...	218	13	10			
<i>Main and other Roads within Municipal limits, as per Schedule No. D 1</i>						
2,779 miles, at £20 per mile ...	2,779	11	9			
<i>Roads and Bridges generally.</i>						
Contingent work on Roads and Works under Department ...	3,564	7	1			
Expenses of working Punts and maintaining approaches ...	1,757	14	5			
Repair and painting Bridges ...	3,412	18	4			
Conveyance of officers' equipment and material by Railway ...	1,625	17	1			
Rent of Offices in country districts ...	360	3	4			
Unclassified Roads ...	12,289	16	2			
Costs of obtaining Reports, and other contingent expenses ...	362	4	10			
Minor Roads under Department, as per Schedule No. D 2, not including any road within Municipal limits ...	93,533	16	1			
Minor Roads under Trustees, as per Schedule No. D 3, not including any road within Municipal limits ...	785	12	3			
Bridges, as per Schedule No. D 4 ...	8,229	8	8			
Other Roads, as per Schedule No. D 5... ..	9,264	2	7			
Wood paving Cook's River Road, the sum of £1,500 having been contributed by the Municipal Council of Newtown	6,051	7	9			
<i>Spit Ferry, Middle Harbour.</i>						
Cottage for Engineer ...	342	16	0			
<i>Punt, Brushgrove.</i>						
Including Land Appliances, Ferry House, and contingencies..	9	0	0			
<i>Pipes, Cobar Reservoir to Town</i>	56	2	3			
Drainage of Storm-water, Monaro-street, Queanbeyan, conditionally upon Queanbeyan Council agreeing to carry out the works ...						
26 miles, at £19 per mile ...	26	19	6			
Sundry unpaid Railway Accounts ...	*1,137	0	0			
Bombala River Bridge, Bibbenluke... ..	*156	12	11			
Construction of, repairs to, Roads and Bridges generally ...	*84,661	1	2			
Re-vote, 1888.						
<i>Bridge, as per Schedule, 1888.</i>						
Bridge—Wilbetree ...	50	0	0			
Total, Schedule D ...				239,626	3	7

PARTICULARS of Expenditure in 1891, on account of item 196, of 1890,
 "Military Works," as per Schedule F. (See page 23.)

PARTICULARS.	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.
Military Works.		
<i>(Irrespective of date of claims, &c.)</i>		
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Repairs, alterations, additions, &c., to Military Buildings ...	1,988 14 3	
Water supply, gas, sanitation, sewerage, &c., Barracks and Buildings ...	108 1 3	
Repairs to Batteries, &c., at the Heads ...	124 4 0	
Fortifications, Repairs, &c., Barracks at the Heads, &c. ...	76 6 0	
Roads, drainage, and terracing at Victoria Barracks ...	153 9 9	
Barrack and other buildings at Submarine Mining Establishment, Chowder Bay and George's Head ...	3,423 15 6	
Military workshops and machinery ...	400 0 0	
Removing and mounting ordnance ...	1,334 10 4	
Examination, cleaning, &c., of ordnance and munitions of war ...	5 6 11	
Total, Schedule F ...	.....	7,614 8 - 0

PARTICULARS of Expenditure in 1891, on account of item 297, "Harbours and Rivers Navigation," as per Schedule A. (See page 34.)

PARTICULARS.	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.
Harbours and Rivers Navigation.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
<i>(Irrespective of date of claims, &c.)</i>		
Incidental and other expenses in connection with Wharfs, Bridges, Light Houses, and other Public Works	16,397 2 1	
Preliminary Harbour and River Surveys	4,614 10 6	
Landing Silt from Dredge and forming ground	11,017 2 3	
Expenses connected with, or arising out of, employment of Tugs on Special Service, and Expenses connected with the Rocket Apparatus, Newcastle	702 17 5	
Working Expenses, Sydney Water Supply (for part in charge of Department)	5,864 14 4	
Working Expenses, Hunter River District Water Supply ...	3,998 1 2	
Master and Driver of Launch "Ena," now "Ganymede" (Master, £170; Driver, £150)	317 1 8	
Sea-wall, Coogee Bay—further sum	1,500 0 0	
Repairs to Newcastle Wharfs	1,000 0 0	
Improvement of Richmond River and Tributaries... ..	2,753 10 2	
Tugs and Punts for Dredge Service	3,335 1 6	
New Engines and Boilers, Tug "Thetis"—further sum	5,000 0 0	
Abatement which, in terms of the Civil Service Act, is deducted from the Pension of Joseph Mather, Chief Engineer and Master, Dredge Service	125 15 4	
Extension of Wharf and Approach, Lismore, Richmond River ...	340 2 6	
Wharf and Approach, Blandville, Parramatta River, the Hunter's Hill Council having expended an equal amount	125 0 0	
Fee to Mr. Norman Selfe, C.E.—Services rendered by him in the matter of the improvement of the Circular Quay	500 0 0	
Protection of River Banks, West Maitland	4,997 8 6	
Sutherland Dock, Biloela—Costs of law suit, Stapleton v. Smith...	468 4 6	
Alterations to Dredge "Newcastle"	2,636 4 7	
Erection of Cargo Shed, Woolloomooloo Bay	1,932 11 9	
Total, Schedule A ... ..	.....	67,625 8 3

PARTICULARS of Expenditure in 1891 on account of item 299, "Architect," as per Schedule C. (See page 34.)

PARTICULARS.	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.
Architect.		
<i>(Irrespective of date of claims, &c.)</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Casual Repairs—Repairs, Alterations, Additions, &c, Public Buildings generally	19,983 0 8	
Furniture and Fittings for Public Offices generally	9,999 15 10	
Gaols, Court-houses, and Lock-ups	17,902 11 10	
Post and Telegraph Offices—Repairs, Furniture, &c....	7,999 10 0	
Hard Labour Gaols—Building and other materials for completion or repair of Gaols and other Public Buildings, by the labour of Prisoners in Gaol	5,000 0 0	
Lighting Government Lamps in streets of Sydney, the Domain, Hyde Park, &c.	568 7 3	
Newcastle Custom-house, Gas, &c.—Lighting turret clock at...	66 17 0	
University—Lighting lamps	104 7 6	
Parliamentary Buildings—Attending to the lighting and extinguishing of gas	50 0 0	
New Lands Office, Working lift	301 0 0	
Institutions for the Insane generally—Alterations, Additions, Repairs, Furniture, &c.	5,906 17 10	
Police Stations and Officers' Quarters, &c.—Erection, &c. ...	7,971 2 3	
New Public Offices—Working lift	301 0 0	
Supply of Coffins, &c., for Paupers	169 10 9	
Photographs of Public Works and Buildings in the City and Colony generally, and copying plans by the Ferro-prussiate process	336 13 0	
Broken Hill Court-house and Lock-up—Additions, &c. ...	1,500 0 0	
Macleay Court-house—Erection of—further sum	1,766 15 10	
Coast Hospital—Additions, &c....	2,897 14 10	
Newcastle Hospital for Insane—Additions, &c.	1,370 15 0	
Gladesville Hospital for Insane—Dining Hall	868 12 0	
Inverell Gaol—Additions	740 0 0	
Observatory—Additions, Repairs, &c.	457 10 3	
Shaftesbury Reformatory—Additions, &c.	1,560 16 8	
Australian Museum—Cases and Fittings for	1,337 0 0	
Erection of Cottage, Furniture, &c., Government House Grounds	6,213 13 5	
Erection of Sydney Hospital—Balance at debit of the Sydney Hospital Account, in Bank of New South Wales, Alston's Balance of Contract of 1884, Interest on Overdraft, and Architect's Commission on Building	14,404 3 1	
TOTAL, SCHEDULE C	£	109,797 15 0

PARTICULARS of Expenditure in 1891 on account of item 300 "Roads and Bridges," as per Schedule D. (See page 34.)

PARTICULARS.	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.
Roads and Bridges.		
<i>(Irrespective of date of claims, &c.)</i>		
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
<i>Main Northern Road—</i>		
Morpeth to Maryland—		
370 miles, at £20 per mile	7,228 1 0	
<i>Main Southern Road—</i>		
Sydney to Albury—		
340 miles, at £20 per mile	7,549 11 3	
<i>Main Western Road—</i>		
Sydney to Warren—		
309 miles, at £20 per mile	5,811 9 9	
<i>Grafton, viâ Glen Innes, to Inverell—</i>		
133½ miles, at £50 per mile	5,763 19 8	
<i>Tolls, Grafton Ferry</i>	2,740 19 7	
<i>Wallerawang to Mudgee—</i>		
66 miles, at £10 per mile	625 10 11	
<i>Bombala, viâ Tantawangalo, to Merimbula—</i>		
54 miles, at £40 per mile	1,977 15 9	
<i>Orange, viâ Borce, to Forbes—</i>		
7½ miles, at £10 per mile	3,073 7 10	
<i>Goulburn to Cooma—</i>		
117 miles, at £20 per mile	1,771 18 11	
<i>Tarago to Braidwood—</i>		
36 miles, at £40 per mile... ..	1,480 19 1	
<i>Bathurst, viâ Blayney and Cowra, to Grenfell—</i>		
97 miles, at £40 per mile	4,377 13 7	
<i>Port Jackson to Peat's Ferry</i>	1,542 15 3	
<i>Main South Coast Road—</i>		
Campbelltown to Milton—		
48 miles, at £40 per mile	1,542 15 7	
<i>Main and other Roads and Works within Municipal limits, as per Schedule D1</i>	33,711 10 4	
<i>Roads and Bridges generally—</i>		
Unclassified Roads, Contingent and other urgent Works ...	96,111 15 1	
Expenses of working Punts and maintaining approaches ...	12,240 15 4	
Repair and painting Bridges	25,198 1 10	
Incidental Expenses—(Equipment and Travelling Allowance of Field Officers; Conveyance by Railway; Rents, cleaning and caretaking; Cost of obtaining Reports, and other contingent expenses)... ..	47,314 16 0	
Minor Roads under Department as per Schedule D2, not including any road within Municipal limits	299,379 2 7	
Minor Roads under Trustees, as per Schedule D3, not including any road within Municipal limits	32,356 6 11	
Bridges, as per Schedule D4	6,396 14 1	
Roads and other Works, as per Schedule D5	11,591 14 7	
Total Schedule D	£	609,787 14 11

PARTICULARS of Expenditure in 1891, on account of item 301, "Sewerage Department," as per Schedule E. (See page 34.)

PARTICULARS.	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.
Sewerage.		
<i>(Irrespective of date of claims, &c.)</i>		
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Contingencies... ..	1,872 5 9	
Surveyors' Instruments, Drawing Paper, and stores for Drafting Office, and incidental expenses	200 0 0	
Cost of surveys, country and suburban sewerage	1,323 5 8	
Total, Schedule E ... ..	.....	3,395 11 5

PARTICULARS of Expenditure in 1891, on account of item 302, "Military Works," as per Schedule F. (See page 34.)

PARTICULARS.	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.
Military Works.		
<i>(Irrespective of date of claims, &c.)</i>		
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Repairs, alterations, and additions, &c., to Military Buildings ...	7,319 14 9	
Water supply, gas, sanitation, sewerage, &c., Barracks and Buildings	823 17 5	
Repairs to Batteries, &c., at the Heads	569 13 10	
Fortifications, Repairs, &c., Barracks at the Heads	290 15 9	
Roads, drainage, and terracing at Victoria Barracks	524 12 10	
Military workshops and machinery... ..	2,103 6 5	
Removing and mounting ordnance	673 3 3	
Examination, cleaning, &c., of ordnance and munitions of war ...	165 9 7	
Completion of School of Gunnery	3 5 0	
Construction of New Rifle Range, Randwick	7,108 7 6	
Furniture, fitments, &c., Military Buildings	258 9 11	
Total, Schedule F ... ..	.....	19,810 16 3

TWENTY-FIRST ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

AUDITOR-GENERAL

ON

THE TREASURER'S STATEMENTS OF THE RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE OF THE CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND, AND OTHER MONEYS, FOR THE YEAR 1891.

(Under Act 33 Victoria No. 18.)

1. THE accompanying Statements of the Treasurer's Receipts and Disbursements during the year 1891 were received for examination on the 31st March, were returned for correction and amendment on the 24th June, and were received back from the Treasury on the 11th August amended as required, and I have now the honor to submit those Statements to the Legislative Assembly, with the following Report and Explanations so far as they refer to the Receipts and Payments for the year 1891, as directed by the 38th section of the Audit Act of 1870.

GENERAL STATE OF THE BALANCES.

2. The following are the gross results of the year's operations within the General Public Account of the Colony as consisting of the three branches of the Public Funds—the Consolidated Revenue Fund, the Loans Fund, and the Trust Fund:—

Credit balances in cash and securities on 1st January, 1891	...	£4,830,809	19	10
Receipts within the year 1891	... ..	21,157,513	12	6
		<u>£25,988,323</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>4</u>
Disbursements during the year	... ..	22,778,729	3	9
Credit balances at 31st December, 1891	... ..	<u>£3,209,594</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>7</u>
Consisting of—				
Cash and securities at 31st December, 1891	... ..	£2,758,028	5	3
Cash and securities in London at 31st October, 1891	... ..	451,566	3	4
		<u>£3,209,594</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>7</u>

The London Accounts for the months of November and December, 1891, increased the total balance at credit by a net sum of £1,373,687 10s. Od., which will, as hitherto, not be brought to account until the current year.

The

The total actual credit balance at 31st December, in Sydney and London, was therefore £4,583,281 18 7

Adding to this the Temporary Issues recoverable hereafter on account of the—

Treasurer's Advance Vote for 1890	...	...	67,696	12	5
Do do 1891	...	...	200,000	0	0
Issues under the Act (51 Victoria No. 9) on account of the Centennial Park	...	...	197,797	16	4
General Post Office Approaches Improvements (53 Victoria No. 13)	...	...	331,543	3	4
Advance in anticipation of a Loan Vote	...	...	41,615	9	9
Expenditure Suspense Account	...	...	22,025	13	11
Other Temporary Advances	...	...	10,097	18	5

There results a total balance of Ways and Means, in Sydney and London, at 31st December, of... .. £5,454,058 12 9

Contributed by—

Loans Fund—General Loan Account	...	...	£695,858	9	11
Railway Loan Redemption Fund	...	...	75,000	0	0
Trust Funds	...	...	4,472,526	19	10
Consolidated Revenue Fund	...	...	210,673	3	0

£5,454,058, 12 9

3. The Public Account has, during the year, been kept in Sydney between the Bank of New South Wales, the Commercial Banking Company of Sydney, the Australian Joint Stock Bank, the Mercantile Bank of Sydney (succeeded by the Commercial Bank of Australia), the City Bank for a portion of the year (closed in May), and by the London and Westminster Bank in London.

THE CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND ACCOUNT.

4. The Consolidated Revenue Fund income during the year consisted of the following contributions from—

Taxation	...	...	£2,916,344	4	5
Land Revenue	...	...	2,266,636	1	3
Receipts for Services rendered	...	...	4,605,672	7	9
General Miscellaneous Receipts	...	...	247,532	16	9

£10,036,185 10 2

The Overdraft at 31st December, 1890, as shown at page 121 of the Report on the Accounts of 1890 having been 1,271,434 9 2

The Balance represents the amount available to meet the current Liabilities of 1891 £8,764,751 1 0
Excepting

Excepting Temporary Issues hereafter recoverable, the actual payments charged to the Revenue Account during the year were :—

Towards the Interest and Extinction of the Public Debt	£1,825,396	5	7
Interest on Treasury Deficiency Bills	79,619	13	7
For other Statutory and Regulation Expenses	459,785	14	4
For Expenditure under the Annual Appropriation Acts	7,953,033	15	8
For transfer of the amount at the credit of the "Old Loans Account" (Consolidated Revenue Fund) to the "General Loan Account"	132,326	0	4
In all	£10,450,161	9	6

The final Disbursements therefore exceeded the available Income at 31st December by £1,685,410 8 6

But to that excess has to be added the Balance of Payments over Receipts in London during November and December (adjusted in the Colony in 1892) 177,800 8 6

The actual Cash Overdraft on the Revenue Account, at Sydney and London inclusive, thus appeared to be £1,863,210 17 0

5. It may be noticed that the total amount of the Disbursements above given is less than that given in the Detailed Statement by a sum of £11,036 5s. 1d., being the remaining portion of the Expenditure Suspense Account, of which a Balance only is given of £10,989 8s. 10d. at the foot of page 38. This latter sum is not covered by the Supplementary portion of the Appropriation Act for 1892, although the whole amount of £22,025 13s. 11d. is included in the sums set forth in the Schedule to the Treasury Indemnity Act, 1892, as covering payments made during the period 24th to 31st December, 1891, "without Appropriation and Warrant."

6. The delay in passing the Annual Appropriation Act until after the close of the year prevented the inclusion among the Disbursements of the sums paid out of the Treasurer's Advance Account for the Service of 1891 and previous years; and, although that account was replenished by £100,000 under a preliminary Supply Act passed in November, it was yet unable to meet the payments above referred to, and which would, in ordinary course, have been charged to it. As that could not, however, be done, they have necessarily been excluded from the Certificate of Discharge to the Treasurer for the month of December. In connection with this matter, attention is again called to the large provision which is made in the 18th section of the Audit Act for meeting exigencies of the kind.

7. The entry of £150,000 as transferred for "Redemption of Treasury Bills," under the Act 53 Victoria No. 9, is also omitted from the above figures as forming part of

THE DEFICIENCY DEBT AND REDEMPTION ACCOUNT.

8. In the last Report the maximum deficiency on the Revenue Account of 1886 and previous years was shown to be £2,503,785 14s. 3d. By the final settlement with the Bank of New South Wales of their claim to interest for overdraft on their Account with the Government in 1885, the above sum has now been reduced to £2,502,183 3s. 2d.

9. Under the "Treasury Bills Deficiency Act of 1889," Treasury Bills were issued to the amount of £1,907,100, in 1889, towards the adjustment of cash overdrafts due by the Consolidated Revenue Fund to the Trust Fund Accounts, and a further amount of Treasury Bills for the sum of £166,784 was placed in 1891, in adjustment of similar overdrafts due to the Trust Funds, making in all £2,073,884.

10. By the nominal redemption of Bills prepared but not negotiated for £150,000 in 1890, as explained in last report, so much of the deficiency debt account was cancelled, but not met by the Revenue. By a similar process in 1891, a further sum of £150,000 has been written off the deficiency debt, but not met by the Revenue as was intended by the Treasury Bills Act above referred to.

This latter process has been effected by what is virtually nothing more than an exchange of three Bills issued in 1889, on behalf of the Government Savings' Bank for three of the Bills prepared, but not negotiated in 1890. This, of course, leaves the same amount of Bills at the credit of the Savings Bank, as were originally placed there in 1889.

11. The operation, however, in no way benefits the Revenue, but, together with the nominal redemption of £150,000 in 1890, it simply reduces the account of deficiency debt by £300,000, without really reducing the amount of it—the condition of the Revenue Cash Account at the close of 1890 and 1891, not admitting of that result.

12. There is still a sum of £3,795 6s. in course of recovery to the credit of the account, according to the statement of the Deficiency Debt given at page 141 of last year's report. The balance above stated is therefore still subject to alteration to the extent to which any portion may be found finally irrecoverable.

13. The position of the Deficiency Debt may now be stated thus:—

Maximum amount, as given in last year's report	...	...	...	...	£2,503,785	14	3
Further reduction in 1891	...	...	...	...	1,602	11	1
					<u>£2,502,183</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>2</u>
Treasury Bills issued in 1889	...	...	...	...	£1,907,100	0	0
Treasury Bills issued in 1891	...	...	...	...	166,784	0	0
Written off in 1890 and 1891	...	...	...	...	300,000	0	0
					<u>£2,373,884</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
Balance for which Bills were authorised to be issued (if occasion shall require)	...	...	...	...	£128,299	3	2*

THE

* Bills for £129,000 have been negotiated during this year, to close this balance.

THE CONDITION OF THE REVENUE ACCOUNT.

14. At the close of the year 1890 it was shown that as a Cash Account the Consolidated Revenue Fund was in debt to the amount of £1,939,625 6s. 7d., that is to say, there was then a cash overdraft of £32,525 6s. 7d., with a liability for redemption of Treasury Bills negotiated in 1889 to the amount of £1,907,100.

15. Irrespective of the entries connected with the Treasury Deficiency Bills—

The gross receipts for the year 1891, were	...	...	£10,184,875	5	3
And the gross disbursements for the year 1891, were...			10,801,437	1	4
<hr/>					
Excess of disbursements during 1891	...	...	£616,561	16	1
Overdraft at 31st December, 1890	...	...	32,525	6	7
<hr/>					
Total excess	...	...	£649,087	2	8

But as a portion of the Treasury Bills prepared, but not negotiated in 1890, was placed during the year to the credit of the following accounts, viz.—

The Colonial Treasurer's Master in Equity Account...	...	...	£150,000	0	0
The Colonial Treasurer's Master in Lunacy Account	...	...	16,784	0	0
The Government Savings Bank Account	...	...	150,000	0	0
<hr/>					
			£316,784	0	0
Less amount debited to the Government Savings Bank Account	...	...	150,000	0	0
<hr/>					
			166,784	0	0
<hr/>					

The cash overdraft on the Consolidated Revenue Account was reduced at 31st December, 1891, to ... 482,303 2 8

As, however, this overdraft is exclusive of the liability for redemption of Treasury Bills now increased in amount to ... 2,073,884 0 0

The actual cash overdraft on the close of the year, so far as the Sydney account was concerned, stood at ... £2,556,187 2 8

The Revenue Account, however, has credit for issues on account under the head of Other Payments, which are treated as recoverable to the extent of £870,776 14s. 2d., and as this amount forms part of the cash overdraft, just stated, the difference will be seen to agree with that given above at page 133 as £1,685,410 8s. 6d. This being the state of the case it is obvious that all outstanding liabilities on the close of the year which will be found stated at the foot of *Appendix A* must necessarily be met out of the growing produce of the Revenue for the current year, as well as any supplementary or additional appropriations which may nominally be assigned to years prior to 1892, over and above the credits derivable from the recoveries of other payments of a temporary character.

16. In accordance with the new special terms attached to the Votes taken for Public Works, as referred to in the last year's report, the payments on account of Roads and Bridges (item No. 300) for 1891, which are detailed at page 129, show excesses over a number of subheads of appropriation to an amount in all of £86,350 14s. 10d., within the year 1891, for which an authority has recently been given by the Governor and Executive Council, applying an equal amount reported as balances on certain other subheads of the same Vote, No. 300. The authority referred to, however, covers the whole operations under the Vote running into the present year, which have involved a further adjustment of the subdivisions of the appropriation for 1891, to the extent of £16,622 0s. 9d. A complete Schedule is, therefore, given of the whole amount in *Appendix B*, together with a similar Schedule in connection with the corresponding Vote for the year 1890, which has likewise been covered by the authority of the Governor and Executive Council.

17. Under Schedule F, covering appropriations for 1890 and 1891, similar variations in expenditure have occurred of which Schedules are also given in *Appendix B*. Authorities in relation thereto, have as yet been issued by the Governor and Executive Council, only in respect to the operations upon the appropriation for 1890.

THE TRUST FUNDS ACCOUNT.

18. The transactions of the year have resulted in a considerable addition to the balance at the credit of the General Trust Funds Account, the balance at the 1st January having been £2,987,845 2s. 10d., and at 31st December, £4,514,947 10s. 8d., showing an increase of £1,527,102 7s. 10d. on the year, which is chiefly accounted for by deposits (at interest) of £590,000 by the Savings Bank of New South Wales, of £100,000 by the Bank of New Zealand, and of £300,000 by Banks in London, and by an increase in the deposits in the Government Savings Bank of over £274,000. The total balance is represented by securities lodged in the Treasury Chest to an amount of £2,342,927 12s. 3d., and of £600 on account of the Lunacy Trust in the Commercial Bank of Sydney, by advances to the General Loan Account of £1,305,157 4s. 8d., and of £482,303 2s. 8d. to the Consolidated Revenue Fund, and by a working cash balance of £383,959 11s. 1d. in the General Public Account.

19. The separate accounts of the Master in Equity and the Master in Lunacy show small additions of £580 9s. in the former, and £12,379 18s. 6d. in the latter. Their aggregate balance credit having been £407,107 5s. 3d., of which £381,784 were invested

invested in Treasury Bills. Those two accounts, as formerly explained, are continued to be worked outside of the Public Account, and, not being subject to audit, I do not certify to their correctness beyond the correspondence of the balances with the Bank Accounts.

20. The credit balance of the Civil Service Superannuation Account has improved to the extent of £34,610 1s. 5d., the augmented balance at 31st December having reached the sum of £433,259 3s. 8d., of which £330,000 were invested in Treasury Bills bearing interest at 4 per cent.

The ordinary income of this fund credited in 1891 amounted to £87,246 0s. 10d. while the ordinary charges for pensions and gratuities paid within the year amounted to £64,505 14s. 1d., showing a nominal credit margin of £22,740 6s. 9d. upon the year's ordinary transactions.

The annual rate of new pensions was £8,764 8s., and that of pensions ceased through death (exclusive of a reduction of £70 under Schedule B) was £2,931 10s. 9d., making a net addition of £5,832 17s. 3d. to the total rate of 1890, the annual rate at 31st December being computed at £59,126 10s. 5d. Lists of the additions to and deductions from the Pension List are given in Appendix C. The payments for gratuities exceeded those in 1890 by £298 9s. 2d. only.

21. The Police Superannuation Fund has suffered a small decrease of £662 1s. 3d., as between income and expenditure, in comparison with 1890, but its condition by itself showed a difference in excess of £8,460 13s. 8d. over income during 1891, which was covered by the realisation of its investment in debentures of £14,000, leaving a cash balance of £6,774 0s. 6d. at its credit.

22. The Police Reward Fund, on the other hand, shows an addition to its credit balance of £7,038 12s. 2d., with a resulting total of £32,702 11s. 9d. The surplus over liabilities against this balance is held to be available to meet deficiencies in the Police Superannuation Fund.

23. Treated as one account, the total income of both Funds for the year may be stated at £17,888 3s. 8d., and the total issues at £19,310 5s. 2d., with a joint balance credit of £39,476 12s. 3d. at 31st December, 1891, or a decrease on the year of £1,422 1s. 6d., which is attributable to a net increase of the Pension List of £2,134 17s. 11d.—the new pensions giving a gross annual rate of £3,272 7s. 6d. and the lapsed pensions a like rate of £1,137 9s. 7d. The total annual rate of outstanding Police Pensions at 31st December, 1891, was £17,678 12s. 3d.

24. The "Railway Loan Redemption Fund" is the title adopted for the Special Trust Fund Account directed to be opened by the Act 53 Victoria No. 24. That Act provides for an annual contribution from the Consolidated Revenue Fund of £75,000, until a sufficient amount shall have accumulated to pay off "and extinguish one million pounds of the Public Debt for Railways." It provides also that the fund so created shall to the extent of moneys at the credit thereof be held "available from time to time to pay off and extinguish Government Debentures issued on account of Railways and becoming due in the meantime." In accordance with those directions a first contribution of £75,000 was transferred from the Consolidated Revenue Fund on the 31st December, to the Account in question.

25. No direct reference is made to the specific appropriation of £1,000,000 made in the Loan Act 53 Victoria No. 23 for "Reconstruction and Improvement of Rolling Stock and Permanent Way," but it was understood that the Act in question, 53 Victoria No. 24, which was passed simultaneously with it, was expressly designed to pay off the debt to be incurred to meet the vote referred to, and apparently limited to a loan raised by the issue of "Debentures."

No loan has yet been raised to meet the appropriation of £1,000,000 just quoted, while the whole amount has been expended and charged to the service for which it was intended. There thus occurs the curious anomaly of money being in hand to redeem a loan not yet negotiated.

THE TREASURER'S ADVANCE ACCOUNT.

26. As the Annual Appropriation Act was not passed until after the close of the year, the provision made by it for supplementing the appropriations of 1890 and 1891 was not available to enable the Treasurer to fully adjust his Advance Account for 1890 by the 31st December in terms of the Vote, £132,303 7s. 7d. only having been restored to the Revenue from the Trust Fund, where the account is operated on. There was then left a balance upon the Advance Vote for 1890 of £67,696 12s. 5d. still to be adjusted.

27. The Advance Vote for 1891 was supplemented by a portion of the Interim Supply Act, 55 Victoria No. 2, to the amount of £100,000, to which a portion of the Supplementary Services of 1891 was charged directly, without passing through the Trust Fund Account. Notwithstanding that relief, however, the Advance Vote for 1891 was practically exhausted long before the close of the year, when there remained only a balance at its credit of £2,733 19s. 10d.

28. A detailed statement is appended [*Appendix D*] as usual, showing how the remainder—£197,266 0s. 2d.—had been applied. The greater part of this amount has been subsequently covered by the Supplementary Appropriations, and, not, of course, being available for reissue, should be at once restored to the Revenue without waiting until the close of the year.

The effect of that arrangement is to deprive the Revenue Fund of the advantage which it is entitled to for such adjustment whenever it is effected. The terms of the Advance Votes do not direct the adjustment of each year's advance to be postponed on the 31st of December of the following year, but that the adjustment should take place *not later* than that date.

THE GENERAL LOAN ACCOUNT.

29. The balance at the credit of this account at the opening of the year was £1,349,017 5s. 6d., to which has been added the repayment of an advance made in 1888 to the Railway Store Account of £85,000, the transfer of the balance at the credit of the Old Loans Account, £132,326 0s. 4d., and an instalment of £2,210,000 on account of an additional Loan of £4,500,000, negotiated in London in September, 1891. Those credits provided a total available Loan Fund of £3,776,343 5s. 10d. towards meeting the charges for Loan Services during the year, but as the charges paid reached a total of £5,081,500 10s. 6d., the year closed with a debit balance on this Account of £1,305,157 4s. 8d.

30. The total net disbursements for Loan Services to the 31st December, 1891, were for the following classes of services, viz. :—

Head of Service.	Expenditure in 1891.	Expenditure prior to 1891.	Total to 31st December, 1891.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Railways and Tramways	3,096,289 16 7	32,486,102 5 4	35,582,392 1 11
Electric Telegraphs	40,000 0 0	735,464 2 4	775,464 2 4
Immigration ... ..	.....	569,930 0 0	569,930 0 0
Harbours and Rivers	334,349 15 1	2,796,763 14 9	3,131,113 9 10
Roads and Bridges	75,326 2 8	625,955 7 1	701,281 9 9
Sewerage Works	307,088 17 6	1,236,816 10 8	1,543,905 8 2
Water Supply	441,422 2 7	3,337,871 12 3	3,779,293 14 10
Works and Buildings (Government Architect)	177,040 10 7	969,897 17 11	1,146,938 8 6
Fortifications, Naval and Military Works	154,097 15 3	864,581 10 9	1,018,679 6 0
Buildings for Public Instruction Purposes	200,468 12 3	408,168 7 10	608,637 0 1
Agricultural Department	8,954 14 5	.....	8,954 14 5
Public Parks	62 3 7	.....	62 3 7
Renewal of Loans	246,400 0 0	3,441,430 0 0	3,687,830 0 0
Public Works, Queensland, prior to 10th December, 1859 ... ..	.....	49,855 8 6	49,855 8 6
	£5,081,500 10 6	£47,522,836 17 5	£52,604,337 7 11

31. The additional loan of four and half millions was placed as Inscribed Stock by the Bank of England under the Act of 1883, bearing interest at £3 10s. per cent. for twenty-seven years from the 1st September, 1891. The gross proceeds were £4,276,030 1s. 6d., and show that the loan was negotiated at an average discount of £4 19s. 6½d. per cent. This discount was increased to £7 1s. 1¼d. by the usual charges, amounting to £65,014 6s. 11d., and accrued interest of £28,522 12s. from the 1st September to the respective dates of payment of the deposits and instalments under the conditions. The net proceeds were therefore £4,182,493 2s. 7d., which, with the limited currency of twenty-seven years, involve a rate of interest of £4 0s. 6¼d. per cent.

32. In ascertaining the exact result of this last loan it will be observed that the average price tendered for it has been computed to include the accrued interest to dates of settlement. On inquiry as to how such accrued interest had been dealt with on former occasions, it appears that the whole proceeds, excepting the ordinary charges of negotiation, have been credited to the General Loan Account without reference to the portion of the price tendered which represented the accrued interest from the date from which the stock is declared to bear interest to the respective dates of settlement by the lenders. As the Consolidated Revenue Fund bears the charge of such interest the amount of it ought to be at once credited to that Fund when the proceeds are brought to account, or, if not so credited at first, be made a charge on the General Loan Account for transfer to the Revenue Account.

The Loan Accounts up to 41 Victoria No. 4 having been practically closed by section 8 of the recent Loan Act of 1892, it is considered that the loans raised in connection with the later Loan Acts, viz. :—41 Victoria No. 7 to 52 Victoria No. 16, are chargeable with repayments to the Revenue Account for accrued interest, to the amount in all of £392,289 5s. 3d.

33. The new loan is for a part only of the sum authorised to be raised under the Act 54 Victoria No. 33, but the chief portion of this partial loan is required to renew old loans falling due in 1891 and January, 1892, to the amount of £2,038,800.

The

The expenditure for services, however, under that Act amounted at the close of the year to £2,277,259 8s. 1d., of which £257,224 2s. 1d. were disbursed in 1890, thus showing that the whole of the loan of September last, after covering those disbursements for services, was insufficient to take up the whole of the debentures which fell due last January.

34. It has not been the practice in recent years to apportion the proceeds of loans to the credit of the several classes of services, as set forth in the Loan Acts, although the disbursements are duly apportioned under those classes, without reference to whether or not funds have been raised to meet them. In former reports an effort has been made to show for what services the public debt has been incurred from year to year, but from the want of correspondence between the loans raised and the actual expenditure under the Loan Acts, any apportionment of the kind is at best but an arbitrary one, and such apportionment will, for the present at least, be omitted.

This may be seen from the considerable discrepancy which exists between the amounts hitherto assigned to the distinct classes of Loan Services, as nominally raised on their account and the amounts expended for them. For example, under the Loan Act of 1884, 48 Victoria No. 26, the following table shows the operations :—

Service.	Amount Authorised.	Stock issued (computed proportions).	Amount Raised.	Amount expended to 31st December, 1891.
	£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Harbours and Rivers ...	935,200	800,941 10 1	11,944,717 12 0	928,992 5 7
Colonial Architect's Branch...	265,203	227,130 2 5		253,316 19 11
Roads and Bridges ...	44,400	38,025 17 7		39,955 2 4
Railways ...	13,013,500	11,145,265 9 2		2,080,670 13 6
Fortifications...	130,000	111,337 0 9		130,000 0 0
	£ 14,388,303	12,322,700 0 0	11,944,717 12 0	3,432,935 1 4

35. The subsequent Loan Acts—50 Victoria No. 28, 52 Victoria No. 17, and 53 Victoria No. 23—authorise in the aggregate loans to an amount of £11,846,594. For no portion of that sum has any loan yet been raised, while there have been expended to the close of the year, under the authority of the Acts quoted, £9,775,253 18s. 8d. The services represented by those two amounts are the following, viz. :—

Class of Service.	Authorised.	Expended.
	£	£ s. d.
Railways and Tramways ...	5,062,643	4,732,347 19 4
Electric Telegraphs ...	100,000	100,000 0 0
Harbours and Rivers ...	2,647,961	2,324,410 18 8
Roads and Bridges ...	295,930	108,232 18 11
Sewerage Works...	1,460,265	553,390 16 10
Water Supply ...	75,600	75,600 0 0
Miscellaneous—Public Works and Buildings ...	1,480,995	1,158,771 4 11
Renewal of Loans ...	723,200	722,500 0 0
	£ 11,846,594	9,775,253 18 8

36. In the form in which the accounts of the Loan Services are now annually presented, it is practically impossible to ascertain accurately the current relations subsisting

subsisting between the authorities to borrow, the classes of services, the amounts borrowed, the amounts expended, the balances of the loans and appropriations, and the proportions of the annual interest on the public debt, assignable to the several services which are chiefly provided for by borrowed money. Information is now being collected with a view to the preparation of a comprehensive statement of the condition of the Loan Account in the above particulars, which I hope to be able to submit with next report.

37. In the meantime, it may be stated that at the close of the year the total unexpended balances of the Loan Appropriation Accounts still open for expenditure amounted to £18,460,471 8s. 1d., and are classified as follows, viz. :—

Railways and Tramways	...	...	...	...	£12,814,625	0	6
Harbours and Rivers	...	...	...	...	689,866	18	4
Roads and Bridges	...	...	...	...	295,752	5	3
Sewerage Works	...	...	...	...	1,786,112	13	2
Water Supply	...	...	...	...	319,683	1	0
Miscellaneous Public Works and Buildings and other Services	...	...	...	...	754,431	9	10
Renewal of Loans	...	...	...	...	1,800,000	0	0
					£18,460,471	8	1

Excepting the balance of the loan of last September, credited this year as referred to above, the whole of those outstanding liabilities, together with the overdraft on the General Loan Account at 31st December, required then to be provided for.

33. There was also an advance from the Consolidated Revenue Fund in anticipation of a Loan Vote for Railway Services of £41,615 9s. 9d., issued under the Temporary Supply Act of November, 1891, since covered by the Loan Act of 1892, 55 Victoria No. 35.

39. The Public Debt for Loan Services shows an increase over the amount at 31st December, 1890, of £2,440,900, after allowing for the amount falling due for repayment on the 1st January, 1892, of £1,782,300, thus :—

Total Debt at 31st December, 1890	...	...	...	£46,051,449	9	2
Additional Loan, negotiated 1st September, 1891	...	...	...	4,500,000	0	0
				£50,551,449	9	2
Debentures paid off during 1891—						
Bearing interest at 5 per cent....	...	...	...	£245,800		
Bearing interest at 6 per cent....	...	...	...	31,000		
Bearing interest at 5 per cent., paid off on 1st January, 1892	...	...	...	1,782,300		
					2,059,100	0 0
Net total at close of the year	...	...	...	£48,492,349	9	2

The annual Interest on this total, payable from 1st January, 1892, is computed to amount to £1,844,478 11s. 6d.

THE RAILWAY ACCOUNTS.

39. The gross receipts from Railway and Tramway Tolls and miscellaneous collections in connection therewith actually credited at the Treasury during the year 1891 amounted to £3,439,283 1s. 9d., as given at page 10, but there have to be set off against that sum the usual refunds to the extent within the year of £31,319 17s. 10d. The particulars of those refunds are set forth at page 37, under the head of Revenue refunded. There results a net sum of £3,407,963 3s. 11d. as the produce of the Railway income, so far as represented by the Treasury Cash Accounts during the year.

40. In former Reports a comparison was instituted between the amounts of gross receipts and the gross payments for what have been called the working expenses of the Railways and Tramways, with a view of showing, approximately at least, the extent to which the apparent profit was available as a set-off against the charge for interest on the Railway portion of the Public Debt of the Colony, and other charges not embraced in the general head of Working Expenses.

41. Following up a like comparison for 1891, it appears that the gross amount paid for working expenses was £2,346,118 18s., to which has to be added the first instalment of £75,000 towards redemption of £1,000,000, voted under the Loan Act 53 Victoria No. 23 for "Reconstruction and Improvement of Rolling Stock and Permanent-way." Deducting these two sums from the above stated net produce of income, there results a net balance of £986,814 5s. 11d.

42. The figures given formerly for the years 1884 to 1890, and those now above given for 1891, are obviously however not comprehensive enough to show the progressive relationship of the income derived from the railway enterprise to the expenditure thereupon from the public revenue. The vague statements also that have been made in this matter from time to time have impressed upon me the desirability of preparing, so far as it can now be done, an exhaustive statement of the railway income and expenditure, from the commencement in 1850, based as closely as possible upon the figures which have been given in the annual statements of the public accounts.

43. With very considerable labor a statement has at length been compiled showing the progressive expenditure and income on account of the Railways and Tramways of the Colony, from the commencement in 1850 to the close of the year 1891, under the following heads annually :—

1. The gross receipts, less refunds ;
2. The disbursements for Railway services, exclusive of loan moneys ;
3. The balances upon the above ;
5. The interest paid on moneys borrowed for construction and other purposes ;
5. The balances between the net produce of income and the charge for interest ;
and
6. The actual expenditure out of borrowed moneys. (*Appendix E.*)

44. For the years 1855 to 1857 the receipts and expenses are taken from the then Railway Commissioner's Reports, as the Treasury accounts only show the net receipts without the expenditure. The sums stated for the following years under those heads may readily be traced in the annual public accounts, except for the years 1881 to 1891.

The payments shown from 1850 to the date of purchase by the Government of the properties of the Sydney Railway and of the Hunter River Railway Companies in 1855 were, to the amount of £8,744 2s. 2d., made in fulfilment of the engagements of the Government to guarantee 5 per cent. upon the Railway capital of the Companies referred to, together with a partial loan with interest of £23,802 14s. 8d. under the Act 16 Victoria No. 39. Those sums together were issued on account out of the then Territorial Revenue, and would doubtless have in due time been repaid to the Treasury had the Companies successfully carried out their Railway projects.

That liability, however, disappeared in the sale of their property to the Government, and was in all probability taken into account in the price paid, but it nowhere appears in that shape, nor does the Sydney Railway Company's liability to redeem the loan of £217,500 obtained for them by the Government under the Act 16 Victoria No. 39.

45. Those issues from the Territorial Revenue not having been repaid to it upon its absorption into the Consolidated Revenue Fund, nor having been distinctly set forth in the agreement to purchase the Companies' interest, became thus a permanent payment by the Revenue, and consequently ought to appear as a charge against the Railway enterprise.

46. The expenses shown for the years 1881 to 1891 include the value of Railway tickets, and cost of printing the same; of material for the Tramway tickets; the cost of stationery supplied to the Railway Department, but paid for out of the Vote for Stores and Stationery; the cost of printing railway matter charged to the Votes for the Government Printing Office; and the cost of a Review Audit of the Traffic Receipts, paid out of Vote for the Department of Audit. Information as to these charges could not be obtained prior to 1881.

47. A Supplement to the Statement shows under what heads, and how, year by year, the Disbursements out of Revenue have been incurred and paid. Some portion of those expenses may for special purposes be treated as "Capital," but, if so, such amount must then be held as bearing interest. My object, however, is simply to state how much money has been issued from the Revenue under all aspects, as money advanced on account of, and to be recouped by, the profits to be derived from the Railways and Tramways.

48. The charges for interest on moneys provided by Loans for the Railway Service have been computed mainly upon the sums actually expended under Loan Appropriation Acts, and which are set out in the last column of the Statement. It was found to be practically impossible to follow any single rule of procedure in making the computations in consequence of the absence in the majority of cases of any distinction having been made in the Accounts of the Services for which any Loan was credited, and no connection having been shown between the payments and the specific credits against which they were supposed to be drawn. In some cases the expenditure considerably anticipated the Loan authorised for it, and in most the Loan anticipated the expenditure by years, while to a considerable extent money has been issued and charged to Loan Appropriations for which as yet no Loan whatever has been raised.

49. In these circumstances the general rule has been to assume that for the payments made in any year the money was available from the commencement of it, and to charge the current rate of 5, 4, or $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. onwards. But when any Loan has been specifically raised for Railways only, the interest has been computed upon the Debentures or other bonds instead of the expenditure.

For

For example the Loan Act 20 Victoria No. 1 authorised a loan of £200,000 for Railway purposes. The Debentures issued in 1856 were for £203,000 at 5 per cent. redeemable in July, 1876, and were then paid off out of Revenue, but not by Railway profits. Interest has therefore been charged at 5 per cent. on £203,000 to July, 1876. At that date the annual rate of interest was 4 per cent., and that rate is charged as due to the Revenue up to the end of 1884, when the rate is again reduced to $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., and so on to 1891. The same principle of computation is adopted in the case of the Million Loan Act of 1867, it being held that, although partially redeemed by Revenue, yet the Revenue has a claim for interest at current rate until repaid by Railway income—the balance unredeemed under that Act continuing to be charged at 5 per cent.

50. In a similar manner, when any Loan containing a portion for Railway Services has been renewed at maturity at a lower rate of interest, such lower rate has been computed onwards on the same amount of expenditure as charged with interest at the original rate. When expenditure has occurred in anticipation of Loans it has been charged with a rate corresponding to the rates ruling for the period of payment.

51. It must be observed further that in taking the actual disbursements as a basis of computation it has not been overlooked that it falls short of the actual cost to the revenue by the difference arising out of the discounts on the principal at which most of the Railway Loan money has been obtained. In round numbers the total discounts which, sooner or later, will to some extent have to be made good are computed at £1,250,000, involving an additional annual charge of nearly £50,000.

52. The general results arrived at by the Statement are as follow, viz. :—

Gross Receipts, from 1855 to 1891—less Refunds ...	£35,891,497	13	5
Gross Disbursements out of Revenue for Railway Service, from 1850 to 1891—less Recredits ...	24,044,202	18	0
			<hr/>
Net Balance Credit ...	£11,847,294	15	5
Total Interest paid on Railway Loans, from 1853 to 1891, out of Revenue Funds ...	18,519,129	10	6
			<hr/>
Net Balance Debit ...	£6,671,834	15	1
			<hr/>
Total Net Expenditure out of borrowed moneys, from 1853 to 1891 ...	£35,582,392	1	11
			<hr/>
Annual rate of Interest thereupon up to the close of 1891...	£1,371,061	18	9
			<hr/>

53. While the above figures show that, as a mere money interest, the balance is considerably on the wrong side, there has to be taken into account the advantage which the public generally derives through the establishment of Railway communication between the Capital and outlying districts of the Colony, such as the improved value of the public estate, the facilities for commerce, the settlement of the country, together with a comparatively rapid and inexpensive means of intercourse between the people, &c. For those benefits there exist no satisfactory means of estimating the money value, but it probably more than meets the excess hitherto existing in the annual balance-sheet of the Railway income and expenditure.

LOCAL INSPECTION OF RAILWAY STATION ACCOUNTS.

54. The number of Collecting Railway Stations and Offices has been increased during the past year from 285 to 301. Of those it was found possible to visit and inspect before the close of the year 232 only, but eight stations were revisited on account of matters not having been found satisfactory at the first inspection, and of the remainder the greater part were overtaken early this year.

55. In consequence of extra trouble arising from an increase in the cases of embezzlement and of minor irregularities, much additional time had to be given at the stations where these occurred—notably at Narrandera and Newcastle. The discovery of considerable defalcations at the former place, in connection with the platform traffic, showed the importance of paying special attention to that portion of the receipts throughout the lines with the result, it is believed, that a considerable amount of revenue has been saved which would otherwise have escaped collection. The default at Narrandera was £297 11s. (including £72 10s. 10d. discovered by the Traffic Auditor's Inspectors), and at Newcastle £153 3s.

56. A total sum of £545 17s. 7d. has been recovered in various ways for the past year, a result which indicates that, but for the close scrutiny exercised over the minute details of the railway traffic receipts, a considerably larger sum might have failed to reach its proper destination.

57. The Inspecting Officers have, as usual, furnished me with an exhaustive and interesting report of the details of this work for the past year; but it would occupy far too great a space in this Report to specify the numerous questions that continually arise for explanation and settlement in investigating the correctness of the station books of record and supporting documents, by which the accuracy of the amounts collected and remitted to the Treasury is ascertained.

58. Seeing that the Railway and Tramway collections may now be quoted as aggregating $3\frac{1}{2}$ millions annually, and that a large portion of those collections is made up of exceedingly numerous small sums, it may easily be understood that a faithful and efficient audit of those collections is a work of no small responsibility, and frequently of a very arduous character, where evidence occurs of laxity or wrong-doing on the part of the collectors. It is due to the officers who carry out under my directions the independent inspection of the railway-station accounts to bear testimony to their faithfulness, efficiency, and zeal in the execution of their trust—a service for which, relatively to the rates of pay awarded to officers engaged in similar duty, their rate of remuneration is not by any means either adequate or encouraging.

59. For a portion of this year provision has been made for the addition to the present staff of a junior inspector in connection with this Department, which will, it is expected, enable it to overtake all the stations once within each year. It would be more satisfactory, however, that all, except perhaps the smaller stations, should receive a second visit every year, but this would involve the expense of the employment of at least two additional inspectors, unless, indeed, an arrangement could be made for the transfer of two of the Commissioners' staff of inspectors, and a corresponding reduction in the work and expense of the inspections now made in connection with the Traffic Auditor's Department.

60. In *Appendix F* is given a list of the cases in which the authority of the Governor-in-Council has been furnished for additional rates of tolls, and variations
in

in existing rates, which were found by the inspectors to be in operation prior to that authority having been obtained, but since supplied in satisfaction of queries by this Department.

61. The combined accounts of the Railway and Tramway earnings, as ascertained after a careful examination by my inspectors, show the following results at 31st December last :—

Net outstandings at 31st December, 1890	...	£	169,771	15	9
Earnings for the year 1891	...	...	3,411,822	19	4
			<hr/>		
			£3,581,594	15	1
Accounted for as follows :—					
Cash remittances to the Treasury, through the Public Account	...	...	£3,229,105	4	11
Accounts for services paid by Public Departments through the Treasury [<i>Appendix G</i>]			157,069	13	7
Special credits allowed under authority as a set-off against earnings and refunds of excessive charges made from the cash takings prior to remittance	...	...	24,220	0	3
Uncollected and outstanding	...	...	171,199	16	4
			<hr/>		
			£3,581,594	15	1
			<hr/>		

62. The investigation into the Special credits and Refunds involved the examination of considerably over 3,000 sets of papers, which, with others, have been promptly supplied on demand by the Commissioners' Staff. It is gratifying to be able to report that the papers referred to have been more regularly furnished, and bore evidence of having been more carefully dealt with than in any former year; and that the official relationship of this Department with the Railway Commissioners continues of a satisfactory character.

MISCELLANEOUS.

63. The usual Certificates of Discharge have been issued to the Treasurer. A Schedule of sums disallowed is given in *Appendix H*.

64. The Mint Bullion Accounts and the Accounts of the Government Savings' Bank have been examined and certified to agree with the books and vouchers representing the same.

65. The following Special Statements are also appended for information, viz. :—

Statement of Advances to Public Officers and others awaiting adjustment. [*Appendix I.*]

Statement of Surcharges raised and recovered upon the Expenditure and Revenue Accounts. [*Appendix J.*]

Statement of Authorities granted by the Governor and Executive Council in relief of Public Accountants under Sections 30 and 31 of the Audit Act. [*Appendix K.*]

Statement of the Registration of Brands Account, 30 Victoria No. 12; of the Rabbit Account, 46 Victoria No. 14; and of the Abattoirs Fund, 14 Victoria No. 36. [*Appendix L.*]

66. The following cases of default have been ascertained since the list given in Report for 1890, viz. :—

- Mr. G. A. Allerton, Clerk, Treasury. Deficiency, £38 15s. Recovered from Salary. Prosecuted. Sentenced to two years imprisonment.
- Mr. Herbert Hanson, Customs Locker, Cobar. Deficiency, £117 12s. 3d. Recovered, £41 7s. 1d. Prosecuted. Sentenced to four years imprisonment.
- Mr. G. E. Labertouche, Clerk in charge of Imperial Pensions, Treasury. Deficiency, £8,749 5s. 2d.; of this amount £8,206 19s. 6d. were provided for by a Vote of Parliament, £42 5s. 8d. by Salary, and £500 by Guaranteeing Societies. Prosecuted. Sentenced to five years imprisonment.
- Mr. T. Barrett, Railway Goods Clerk, Newcastle. Deficiency, £158 3s. Recovered £117 18s. 6d. Prosecuted. Sentence, six months imprisonment.
- Mr. R. Beattie, Officer in Charge, Railway Station, Alexandria. Deficiency, £56 14s. 4d. Recovered. Prosecuted. Sentence, four months imprisonment.
- Mr. A. Herkes, Railway Porter, Burwood. Deficiency, £8 12s. 9d. Recovered. Prosecuted. Sentence, two months imprisonment.
- Mr. W. P. Murphy, Railway Goods Clerk, Narrandera. Deficiency, £205 10s. 9d. Recovered, £100. Prosecuted. Sentence, three years' imprisonment.
- Mr. Marcus Dulhunty, Land Agent, Corowa. Deficiency, £354 18s. 11d. Recovered, £70 16s. 3d. Prosecuted. Sentence, twelve months imprisonment.
- Mr. S. W. Haynes, Land Agent, Hay. Deficiency, £170 6s. 1d. Recovered, £18 11s. 4d. Prosecuted. Sentence, eight years imprisonment.
- Mr. J. Mackins, Land Agent, Corowa. Deficiency, £32.
- Mr. W. W. S. Bridges, Clerk of Petty Sessions, Moss Vale. Deficiency, £2 8s. 8d. Made good by salary.
- Mr. Henry F. Mason, Clerk, Central Police Office. Deficiency, £54 11s. 2d. Recovered, £19 4s. Absconded.
- Mr. Selwyn Pembroke, Clerk of Petty Sessions, Gunning. Deficiency, £505 3s. 7d. Recovered, £68 18s. Committed suicide.
- Mr. E. W. Robinson, Clerk of Petty Sessions, Emmaville. Deficiency, £18 17s. Recovered.
- Mr. John Dodd Beckett, Post and Telegraph Master, Stockton. Deficiency, £77 0s. 8d. Recovered. Prosecuted. Sentence, two years and six months imprisonment.
- Miss Comans, Postmistress, Wilson. Deficiency, £3. Recovered.
- Miss A. Dargin, Post and Telegraph Mistress, Randwick. Deficiency, £21 13s. 3d. Recovered. Died.
- Mr. Henry John Phillips, Postal Assistant, Broken Hill. Deficiency, £342. Recovered, £104 5s. 8d. Prosecuted. Sentence, two years and ten months imprisonment.
- Mr. W. H. Redriff, Post and Telegraph Station-master and Mining Registrar, Kiandra. Deficiency, £120 3s. 8d. Recovered. Prosecuted. Sentence, twelve months imprisonment.

67. The above list of cases of default has been given here as directed by the 36th section of the Audit Act, but in the absence of any inspection by this Department of the Public Accounting Offices there are no means of verifying the accuracy of the particulars given, the most of which have on this occasion been supplied by the Treasury.

68. There is no doubt that the absence from the Audit Act of any provisions for a local inspection of the accounts of the collecting and spending departments of the Government is a serious drawback to the completeness and the effectiveness of the audit by this Department of the Public Accounts generally, and also occasions a large amount of detail work within the office, which would, probably, be found to be unnecessary under a system of general local inspection. The advantages realised in the case of the Railway Traffic Receipts through the independent inspection thereof by this Department, already referred to above, are sufficient to show that if judiciously extended as suggested, both economy in cost and effectiveness in work might well be expected as the result.

69. Subject to the foregoing observations and explanations, and to the adjustment of outstanding advances in full accordance with the Services and Votes to which such advances have been charged in the accompanying Statements, subject also to the disallowances specified in *Appendix H*, as well as to satisfactory replies being furnished to all outstanding queries, I consider that the Statements now submitted are correct Abstracts of the Treasurer's Receipts and Disbursements within the year 1891. The Statements marked E, F, and G, together with the detailed Statement of the Public Debt, being, however, outside of the requirements of the 22nd section of the Audit Act, do not come under the examination and report required by the 36th section, and their contents rest, therefore, on the responsibility of the Treasurer.

EDWARD A. RENNIE,
Auditor-General.

Department of Audit,
Sydney, 25th August, 1892.

APPENDIX A.

SPECIFICATION of the Liabilities of the Consolidated Revenue Fund proper for 1891:—

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Annual Appropriation Act, 54 Vic. No. 32...	7,339,727	17	4				
Appropriation Act, 55 Vic. No. 2, in anticipation of Supplementary Estimates, 1891...	350,000	0	0				
Statutory Charges—							
Schedules to the Constitution Act and Supplements—	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
Schedule A, Imperial Act 18 and 19 Vic., cap. 54	18,050	0	0				
Schedule A, Supplement, Colonial Acts 20 Vic. Nos. 5 and 18, 28 Vic. No. 7, 45 Vic. No. 1, 46 Vic. No. 15, 50 Vic. No. 35 and 51 Vic. No. 19	14,350	0	0				
Schedule B, Imperial Act 18 and 19 Vic., cap. 54	8,700	0	0				
Schedule B, Supplement, Colonial Acts 46 Vic. Nos. 15 and 19 and 51 Vic. No. 19	3,780	0	0				
Schedule C	9,793	0	0				
				54,673	0	0	
Other Fixed Statutory Charges—							
Parliamentary Representatives Allowance Act, 53 Vic. No. 12	34,510	16	7				
Salaries of Commissioners for Railways, under 51 Vic. No. 35 and 52 Vic. No. 5...	6,000	0	0				
Pension under Railway Act, 51 Vic. No. 35	937	10	0				
Fees to Civil Service Board, 48 Vic. No. 24	500	0	0				
Fees to Commissioners of Customs, under Customs Act 42 Vic. No. 19	600	0	0				
Salaries of District Court Judges, 22 Vic. No. 18 and 46 Vic. No. 16	10,443	10	10				
Pensions of District Court Judges, 46 Vic. No. 16	778	4	6				
Superannuation Act Repeal Act of 1873— Pensions for 1891	4,104	12	6				
				57,874	14	5	
Endowments—							
Wollongong Harbour Trust, 53 Vic. No. 19 (five years from 1st October, 1889)	5,000	0	0				
Educational Establishments	9,000	0	0				
				14,000	0	0	
Mint Annuity				15,000	0	0	
				141,547	14	5	
Unfixed Statutory Charges—							
Remuneration to Parliamentary Public Works Committee, 53 Vic. No. 11...	1,854	9	0				
Witnesses' Expenses, Parliamentary Evidence Act, 45 Vic. No. 25	6	0	0				
Drawbacks and Refunds of Duties	37,023	5	6				
Other Refunds	225,037	0	9				
Endowments and Preliminary Expenses of Municipalities	43,045	12	3				
Charges on Collections	1,006	17	1				
Election Expenses	16,796	6	4				
Endowments under Fire Brigades Act, 47 Vic. No. 3	4,681	6	7				
Sewerage and Water Board, 43 Vic. No. 32 and 51 Vic. No. 28	13	11	0				
Advance in aid of Superannuation Repeal Fund, 36 Vic. No. 29	198	19	11				
				329,663	8	5	
				£8,160,939	0	2	
Reduce by—							
Advance to Treasurer	200,000	0	0				
Do Railway Commissioners	3,000	0	0				
Prevention of Scab in Sheep	20,385	0	0				
Church and School Lands	2,290	0	0				
				225,675	0	0	
				£7,935,264	0	2	
GENERAL LIABILITIES ON ACCOUNT OF PREVIOUS YEARS:—							
Balance, 1st January, 1891, as per Appendix A, page 139, of Report on Accounts of 1890	1,614,370	1	11				
Savings restored	10,083	5	8				
				1,654,453	7	7	
Carried forward...	£9,589,717	7	9				

Brought forward £9,589,717 7 9

INTEREST AND EXTINCTION OF THE PUBLIC DEBT:—

	£	s.	d.
Twentieth Annual Instalment of the Million Loan and Interest for 1891, 31 Vic. No. 11	70,000	0	0
General Interest on the Public Debt for the period from 1st January to 31st December, 1891, as follows, viz.:—			
On Debentures for £200,500 at 5 per cent., matured 1st July, 1891, from 1st January to 30th June, 1891	5,012	10	0
„ Debentures for £5,706,400 at 5 per cent., from 1st January to 31st December, 1891	285,320	0	0
„ Debentures for £8,239,600 at 4 per cent., from 1st January to 31st December, 1891	329,584	0	0
„ Funded Stock inscribed in the Colony for £530,189 9s. 2d. at 4 per cent., from 1st January to 31st December, 1891...	21,207	11	6
„ Inscribed Stock in London for £7,186,300 at 4 per cent., from 1st January to 31st December, 1891	287,452	0	0
„ Inscribed Stock in London for £16,500,000 at 3½ per cent., from 1st October, 1890, to 30th September, 1891	577,500	0	0
„ Inscribed Stock in London for £7,000,000 at 3½ per cent from 1st September, 1890, to 31st August, 1891	245,000	0	0
„ City of Sydney Water Works Debentures taken over from Municipal Council of Sydney for £80,000, at 4, 5, and 6 per cent., viz., upon			
£30,000 at 6 per cent., from 1st January to 31st December, 1891	1,800	0	0
£20,000 at 5 per cent., from 1st January to 31st December, 1891	1,000	0	0
£30,000 at 4 per cent., from 1st January to 31st December, 1891	1,200	0	0
„ City of Sydney Sewerage Debentures taken over from Municipal Council of Sydney for £100,000, at 5 and 6 per cent., viz., upon			
£62,000 at 6 per cent. from 1st January to 31st December, 1891	3,720	0	0
£38,000 at 5 per cent. from 1st January to 31st December, 1891	1,900	0	0
„ Municipal Council of Redfern Sewerage Debentures taken over from the Council for £30,000, at 4 per cent., from 1st January to 31st December, 1891	1,200	0	0
„ Municipal Council of Darlington Sewerage Debentures taken over from the Council for £5,000, at 6 per cent., viz., upon			
£2,000 from 1st January to 2nd May, 1891	40	2	2
£3,000 from 1st January to 2nd July, 1891	90	4	11
	<u>1,762,026</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>7</u>
		1,832,026	8 7
TREASURY BILLS.			
Interest on Treasury Bills for £2,073,884, at 4 per cent, from 1st January to 31st December, 1891	82,955	7	2
Towards Redemption of Treasury Bills	150,000	0	0
		<u>232,955</u>	<u>7 2</u>
Towards reduction of Public Debt for Railways, 53 Vic. No. 24		75,000	0 0
		<u>£11,729,699</u>	<u>3 6</u>
Gross Final Payments, as per folio 38, Treasurer's Statement	10,467,835	9	2
Balances, no longer required, written off	183,393	19	4
		<u>10,651,229</u>	<u>8 6</u>
Balance		<u>£1,078,469</u>	<u>15 0</u>

APPENDIX B.

STATEMENT showing the variations made in the expenditure under the subheads of the Schedules C, D, and F to the Appropriation for Public Works in 1890 and 1891, as provided by the special terms of those votes, viz., "Public Works and Services (irrespective of dates of claims), and subject to such alterations within the limit of the total vote for each Branch as the exigencies of any case may demand from time to time, the excess on any item being available for a deficiency on any other."

	Amount Voted.			Amount Expended			Expenditure in excess of Vote			Excess of Appropriation applied.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1890 Services.												
SCHEDULE C.—ARCHITECT.												
Repairs to Public Buildings	20,000	0	0	20,020	2	5	20	2	5	.....	
Goals, Court-houses, and Lock-ups	18,000	0	0	18,228	2	11	228	2	11	.....	
Repairs, &c., Post and Telegraph Offices	8,000	0	0	8,036	17	5	36	17	5	.....	
Police Stations and Officers' Quarters	8,000	0	0	8,020	15	4	20	15	4	.....	
Supply of Coffins, &c.	400	0	0	239	19	9	.....			160	0	3
Lighting Lamps in Streets, Domain, &c.	1,300	0	0	1,187	15	7	.....			109	6	11
Gas, &c., Newcastle Custom-house	116	3	9	79	12	10	.....			36	10	11
Application of excess appropriation to excess expenditure authorised by Minute of Executive Council, No 91-21, dated 21st April, 1891.	-						305	18	1	305	18	1
SCHEDULE D.—ROADS AND BRIDGES.												
Main Western Road	6,180	0	0	7,817	17	1	1,637	17	1	.....	
Road, Grafton to Inverell	6,675	0	0	11,839	18	6	5,164	18	6	.....	
Tolls, Grafton Ferry	2,000	0	0	2,259	5	4	259	5	4	.....	
Road, Wallerawang to Mudgee	660	0	0	786	4	3	126	4	3	.....	
Do Bombala to Merimbula	2,160	0	0	2,740	16	1	580	16	1	.....	
Do Tarago to Bradwood	1,440	0	0	1,741	7	6	301	7	6	.....	
Do Bathurst to Grenfell	3,880	0	0	4,098	8	7	218	8	7	.....	
Do Port Jackson to Peat's Ferry	1,200	0	0	1,792	7	11	592	7	11	.....	
Do Main South Coast	1,120	0	0	3,363	0	11	2,243	0	11	.....	
Roads within Municipal Limits	26,863	0	0	26,934	14	1	71	14	1	.....	
Contingent Works	15,000	0	0	31,236	16	1	16,236	16	1	.....	
Punts and Approaches	10,000	0	0	13,188	5	1	3,188	5	1	.....	
Repairs to and Painting Bridges	14,955	0	0	17,429	15	8	2,464	15	8	.....	
Conveyance by Railway	6,000	0	0	6,261	9	5	261	9	5	.....	
Rent, Country Offices	1,000	0	0	1,226	3	3	226	3	3	.....	
Unclassified Roads	32,000	0	0	78,285	11	6	46,285	11	6	.....	
Cost of Reports, &c.	1,500	0	0	2,887	3	2	1,387	3	2	.....	
Minor Roads under Trustees	31,500	0	0	34,518	5	1	18	5	1	.....	
Main North Road	7,460	0	0	7,221	17	1	.....			238	2	11
Do South do	7,000	0	0	6,876	2	6	.....			123	17	6
Road, Orange to Forbes	2,960	0	0	1,889	7	1	.....			1,070	12	11
Do Goulburn to Cooma	3,100	0	0	1,632	5	1	.....			1,467	14	11
Minor Roads, as per Schedule	370,000	0	0	339,054	4	3	.....			30,945	15	9
Bridges, as per Schedule	39,850	0	0	20,242	9	5	.....			19,607	10	7
Other Roads Do	47,040	0	0	29,358	3	7	.....			17,681	16	5
Paving Cook's River Road	7,500	0	0	7,121	6	9	.....			378	13	3
Cottage at Spit Ferry	450	0	0	422	16	0	.....			27	4	0
Brushgrove Punt	400	0	0	159	0	0	.....			241	0	0
Cobar Reservoir	2,500	0	0	2,449	1	3	.....			50	18	9
Drainage, Queanbeyan	600	0	0	26	19	6	.....			573	0	6
Terrabo Bridge	1,500	0	0	.....			.....			1,500	0	0
Meln Bridge	2,000	0	0	.....			.....			2,000	0	0
Narran Bridge	1,500	0	0	.....			.....			1,500	0	0
Wilbetree Bridge	2,997	0	0	137	5	2	.....			2,858	2	0
Back Creek Bridge	300	0	0	.....			.....			300	0	0
Narira Bridge	700	0	0	.....			.....			700	0	0
Application of excess appropriation to excess expenditure authorised by Minutes of Executive Council, Nos 91-21 and 91-53, dated 21st April and 29th September, 1891, respectively.							81,264	9	6	81,264	9	6
SCHEDULE F.—MILITARY WORKS.												
Repairs, &c., to Military Buildings	3,500	0	0	8,326	11	0	4,826	11	0	.....	
Water Supply, Sanitation, &c.	400	0	0	752	10	1	352	10	1	.....	
Repairs to Batteries at the Heads	500	0	0	685	17	0	185	17	0	.....	
Do Barracks do	500	0	0	239	14	8	.....			260	5	4
Roads, Drainage, &c., Victoria Barracks	1,200	0	0	1,854	15	5	654	15	5	.....	
Fitments, &c., Ordnance Store Buildings	1,200	0	0	.....			.....			1,200	0	0
Do School of Submarine Mining	500	0	0	.....			.....			500	0	0
Barracks, &c., Chowder Bay and George's Head	5,500	0	0	4,080	2	8	.....			1,419	17	4
Workshops and Machinery	1,500	0	0	414	17	11	.....			1,085	2	1
Removing and Mounting Ordnance	3,000	0	0	2,599	11	6	.....			400	8	6
Examination, &c., Munitions of War	1,500	0	0	395	19	9	.....			1,104	0	3
Painting Ordnance Carriages	50	0	0	.....			.....			50	0	0
Application of excess appropriation to excess expenditure authorised by Minute of Executive Council, No 91-53 dated 29th September, 1891.							6,019	13	6	6,019	13	6

APPENDIX B—continued.

	Amount Voted			Amount Expended			Expenditure in excess of Vote.			Excess of Appropriation applied.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1891 Services.												
SCHEDULE D.—ROADS AND BRIDGES.												
Main North Road	7,400	0	0	7,541	9	7	141	9	7			
Do South do	6,800	0	0	7,824	8	8	1,024	8	8			
Do West do	6,180	0	0	6,288	12	2	108	12	2			
Tolls, Grafton Ferry	2,000	0	0	2,958	0	8	958	0	8			
Road, Orange to Forbes	2,960	0	0	3,073	7	10	113	7	10			
Do Tarago to Bradwood	1,440	0	0	1,430	19	1	40	19	1			
Do Bathurst to Grenfell	3,880	0	0	4,494	19	10	614	19	10			
Do Port Jackson to Peat's Ferry	1,200	0	0	1,542	15	3	342	15	3			
Unclassified Roads	40,000	0	0	96,595	3	5	56,595	3	5			
Punts and Approaches	10,000	0	0	13,323	2	4	3,323	2	4			
Repairs to, and Painting Bridges	20,000	0	0	25,387	17	1	5,387	17	1			
Incidental Expenses	15,000	0	0	49,321	19	8	34,321	19	8			
Road, Grafton to Inverell	6,675	0	0	5,850	6	6				824	13	6
Do Wallerawang to Mudgee	660	0	0	655	15	5				4	4	7
Do Bombala to Merimbula	2,160	0	0	2,103	6	6				56	13	6
Do Goulburn to Cooma	2,340	0	0	2,047	4	11				292	15	1
Do Main South Coast	1,920	0	0	1,554	8	1				365	11	11
Roads within Municipal Limits	37,357	0	0	35,386	14	7				1,970	5	5
Minor Roads, as per Schedule	360,000	0	0	335,429	14	1				24,570	5	11
Do under Trustees	34,500	0	0	33,433	19	6				1,065	6	6
Bridges, as per Schedule	61,420	0	0	12,833	12	11				48,586	7	1
Roads and other Works, as per Schedule	41,108	0	0	15,871	7	11				25,236	12	1
							102,972	15	7	102,972	15	7
Application of excess appropriation to excess expenditure authorised by Minute of Executive Council, No. 92-32, dated 25th July, 1892.												
SCHEDULE F.—MILITARY WORKS												
Repairs, &c., to Military Buildings	3,500	0	0	7,319	14	9	3,819	14	9			
Water Supply, Gas, Sanitation, &c	700	0	0	823	17	5	123	17	5			
Repairs to Batteries, &c., at the Heads	500	0	0	569	13	10	69	13	10			
Do Barracks at the Heads	500	0	0	290	15	9				209	4	3
Roads, Drainage, &c, Victoria Barracks	1,200	0	0	526	12	10				673	7	2
Fittings, &c., Ordnance Store Buildings	500	0	0							500	0	0
Do School of Submarine Mining	500	0	0							500	0	0
Workshops and Machinery	1,000	0	0	2,103	6	5	1,103	6	5			
Removing and Mounting Ordnance	3,000	0	0	679	6	0				2,320	14	0
Examination, &c Munitons of War	1,000	0	0	165	9	7				834	10	5
Painting Ordnance Carriages	50	0	0							50	0	0
Completion of School of Gunnery	600	0	0	3	5	0				596	15	0
Ammunition Magazine, Victoria Barracks	600	0	0							600	0	0
New Rifle Range Randwick	5,000	0	0	7,108	10	6	2,108	10	6			
Rectification of Victoria Barracks Walls, &c.	800	0	0							800	0	0
Furniture, &c, Military Buildings	400	0	0	258	9	11				141	10	1
							7,225	2	11	7,226	0	11

APPENDIX C No. 1—*continued.*

Situation.	Name.	Date of Commencement of Pension.	Annual Rate of Pension.		
		1891.	£	s.	d.
Late Station-master, Railway Department...	Tanner J. ...	9 Dec. ...	52	10	0
„ Engineer-in-Chief, Railway Department ...	Whitton J. ...	1 Jan. ...	675	0	0
„ Roads Superintendent, Roads Department ...	Wikner M. E. ...	1 „ ...	93	19	0
„ Governor, Maitland Gaol ...	Watt A. ...	1 April... ..	120	19	0
„ Attendant, Hospital Insane, Newcastle ...	Warman T. ...	1 June .	31	4	0
„ Station-master, Railways	Woodall G. ...	16 „ ...	143	2	0
„ Clerk, Money Order Office	White G. F. ...	1 Aug ...	50	13	0
„ Porter, Railway Department ..	Webster J. ...	11 „ ...	58	15	0
„ School Attendance Officer, Public Instruction Department	Weir T. G. ...	1 Nov... ..	84	1	0
„ Sub-Collector Customs, Mulwala	Whitehand W. ...	1 July ...	69	19	0
„ Station-master, Railway Department... ..	Verdon W. U. ...	3 Dec. ..	149	14	0
	Total ... ..	.....	£8,764	8	0

No. 2.

List of Pensions ceased through the Deaths of the Recipients, under the Civil Service Act, during the year 1891.

Situation.	Name.	Date of Death.	Annual rate of Pension.		
		1891.	£	s.	d.
Late Chief Clerk, Customs Department	Buchanan L. ...	30 Nov. ...	160	16	0
„ Stipendiary Magistrate	Buchanan J. ...	9 Dec. ...	413	10	0
„ Public School Teacher... ..	Collier J. P. ...	20 May ...	78	3	0
„ „ „ „	Chapman C. M. ...	15 July ...	75	8	0
„ Station-master, Railways	Darby R. ...	22 Jan. ...	152	18	0
„ Landing-waiter, Customs	Eames R. L. ...	18 Mar. ...	135	1	0
„ Warder, Darlinghurst Gaol	Gilberthorpe W. ...	11 Nov. ...	37	2	0
„ P.M., Bourke	Grant A. O. ...	12 May ...	215	15	0
„ District Engineer, Railways	Jamieson G. ...	15 Feb. ...	166	18	0
„ Station-master, „	Moodie A. ...	24 July ...	147	13	0
„ Boatman, Marine Board	Molloy J. ...	27 Jan. ...	55	9	0
„ Stipendiary Magistrate	Marsh J. M. ...	15 Mar. ...	422	17	0
„ Public School Teacher ..	M'Donald M. ...	2 April... ..	36	14	0
„ Examiner, Locomotive Branch, Railways	Sutton G. ...	20 Aug. ...	47	1	0
„ Foreman, Stores Branch, „	Sirkett T. ...	26 June... ..	89	3	0
„ Draftsman, Survey Department	Stack J. ...	27 Oct. ...	166	11	9
„ Cook, Dredge “Vulcan”	Suter F. E. ...	3 July ...	35	10	0
„ Secretary for Railways	Vernon D. ...	14 Oct. ...	392	15	0
„ Clerk, Stores Branch, Railways	Wascoe J. O. ...	17 „ ...	64	16	0
„ Coxswain, Customs Department	Keats W. H. ...	13 Dec. ...	37	10	0
	Total ... ..	.....	£2,931	10	9

APPENDIX D.

ABSTRACT Statement of Payments out of the Treasurer's Advance Vote for 1891, which remained outstanding for adjustment on the 31st December, 1891:—

EXECUTIVE AND LEGISLATIVE.

	£	s.	d.
His Excellency the Governor, 1891	33	0	0
Executive Council—Salaries, 1891	80	0	0
Legislative Assembly—Salaries, 1891	312	10	0
Do Contingencies, 1891	49	18	7
Total, Executive and Legislative	£475	8	7

COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Royal Commission on Strikes	107	11	4
Do Defence Works... ..	887	10	0
Do Chinese Gambling, &c.	987	8	8
Commission on Defences of King George's Sound, &c., &c.	638	17	4
Inquiry <i>re</i> Loss of Barque "Ellen"	339	12	0
Do Glebe and Pymont Bridges	92	4	8
Do Callan Park Asylum	616	15	8
Do Dr. Koch's Treatment for Tuberculosis	563	6	10
Conference at Brussels <i>re</i> International Tariff	57	5	6
Do Paris <i>re</i> Electric Telegraphs	21	2	6
Do Vienna <i>re</i> Postage	135	0	0
London International Mining Exhibition	61	12	8
Ballarat Exhibition	164	14	11
Melbourne Exhibition	6	1	6
Chicago Exhibition	750	0	0
Tasmanian Exhibition	500	0	0
Newcastle Fire Brigade—Grant	150	0	0
Adamstown Fire Brigade—Grant	200	0	0
Rockdale Municipality—Special Grant	500	0	0
Metropolitan Fire Brigades Association—Grant	1,000	0	0
Rockdale Municipality—Grant for Drainage of Patmore Swamp	100	0	0
Grafton Water Brigade—Special Grant	50	0	0
Bombala Rifle Range—Clearing, &c.	100	0	0
Randwick Rifle Range	1,869	13	8
Paintings of Plates of Wild Flowers	50	0	0
Maps of New South Wales	245	0	0
Painting of Captain Cook	131	13	0
Relics of Captain Cook	35	0	0
Old Sketches of Sydney	100	0	0
Portrait of Sir J. and Lady Banks	52	10	0
Bust of Lord Salisbury	405	0	0
Rossville Estate, Goulburn—Interest on Purchase Money, Survey, &c.	1,474	17	3
Royal Naval Home—Interest on Purchase Money	270	0	0
Lord Howe Island—Expenses, &c.	415	16	9
Costs Wagga Wagga Gaol Resumption	35	8	8
New Engines, Launch "Biloela"	417	5	0
Stayton, G. H.—Reports on Sewerage Purification	105	0	0
Strike Relief Board	295	6	9
Board to revise Text of History of New South Wales	178	10	0
Flood Relief, 1890	309	7	6
State Children Relief Board, 1891	4,500	0	0
Grants in Aid Charitable Institutions	2,856	18	0
Travelling Expenses of G. O'M. Clarke, Esq., on Special Services to Bourke	50	0	0
Military Instructors—Salaries, 1890	150	0	0
Military Force—General Advance, 1891	5,000	0	0
Military Works Branch—Advance, 1891	1,000	0	0
Victoria Barracks—Erection Stables	1,187	6	10
General Staff—Salaries, 1890	92	0	0
Volunteer—Salaries, 1890	652	13	9
Torpedo Defence, 1891	285	8	11
Naval Artillery Volunteers, 1891	173	5	6
H.M.C.S. "Wolverene," 1891	124	3	3
Ordnance and Barrack Department—Salaries, 1891	226	8	7
Do Contingencies, 1891	5,736	8	1
Volunteer—Contingencies, 1891	248	14	10
N.S.W. Artillery—Contingencies, 1891	892	4	6
Spare Parts of Rifles, 1891	323	18	0
Law Costs—Macintosh <i>v.</i> Blanchard	333	5	8
Do and Verdict—Adams <i>v.</i> Richardson	275	0	0
Colonial Secretary—Contingencies, 1891	621	0	2
Newspapers, Books, &c, 1891	499	7	7
Transmission of Paupers, 1891	139	1	9

COLONIAL SECRETARY— <i>continued.</i>										£	s.	d.
Rookwood Grounds, &c., 1891	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	327	5	10
Centennial Park, 1891	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	43	15	0
Garden Island, 1891	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	10	0
Government Domain, 1891	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	7	3
Fisheries Commission—Contingencies, 1891	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	180	5	0
Forest Conservancy—Salaries, 1890	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	10	0
Friendly Societies Records, 1891	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55	0	0
Registrar-General—Salaries, 1891	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	788	6	8
Do Contingencies, 1891	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	525	0	0
Sericulture, 1891	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,303	16	2
Government Statistician—Contingencies, 1891	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,476	4	8
Reception House for Insane, 1891	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	0	0
Government Asylums—Contingencies, 1891	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,817	10	5
Coast Hospital—Contingencies, 1891	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	395	18	8
Inspector of Scaffolding—Salary, &c., 1891	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	0	0
Preliminary Expenses of Municipalities, 1891	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	15	5
Casual Labour Board	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	0	0
Total, Colonial Secretary										£50,822	2	8

TREASURER AND SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE.										£	s.	d.
Insurance on English Shipments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,063	12	7
Official History of New South Wales	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	328	12	6
Report <i>re</i> City Improvements by Mr. Coyle	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	988	10	0
Advance to Treasury Paymaster	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	900	0	0
Interest on Bankruptcy Estates Fund, 1890	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	73	12	10
Do Amount deposited with Master in Equity <i>re</i> Cooper <i>v.</i> Hellyer	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	91	8	10
Do Deposit by London and Australian Debenture Corporation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	156	9	10
Do Debit Balances at various Banks	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,951	19	9
Do Uninvested Balance Bankruptcy Estates Account	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	138	16	11
Do Advance by Trustees late J. H. Challis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	650	8	2
Do Advances made by London Banks	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,726	19	11
Do Probate Duty overpaid Langmore Estate	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	181	2	1
Premium on Debentures purchased on account of Extinction £1,000,000 Railway Loan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	482	3	6
Commission on Payment of Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	65	15	0
Insurance on Public Buildings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	3	0
Expenses <i>re</i> Conversion of Loan, 1891	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	87	3	2
Legal Expenses, 1891	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	374	13	3
Verdict and Costs, Burnside <i>v.</i> McMillan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	102	0	0
Expenses <i>re</i> Drafting Bills	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	577	10	0
Law Costs—Robison <i>v.</i> Attorney-General	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	0	0
Exchange on Remittances, 1891	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,388	12	2
Relief of Distressed Seamen, 1891	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	14	11
Privy Council Appeals, 1891	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500	0	0
Postage—Public Departments, 1891	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	102	18	5
Railway Institute, 1891	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	873	16	2
Treasury—Salaries, 1890	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	13	4
Do Contingencies, 1890	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	0	0
Do Salaries, 1891	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	880	5	0
Do Contingencies, 1891	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	984	1	3
Glebe Abattoirs—Contingencies, 1891	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	996	8	0
Do Offal Barge	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	119	19	3
Do Improvements, 1891	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	194	13	9
Do Desiccating Works, 1891	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	393	19	10
Do Salt-water Pumps	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	16	0
Government Printer, 1891	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,293	1	8
Do Travelling Expenses to Europe	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	360	0	0
Shipping Master—Salaries, 1890	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	2	4
Do do 1891	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	115	8	4
Do Contingencies, 1891	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	15	6
Public Wharfs—Contingencies, 1891	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,326	19	8
Do Salaries, 1891	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	190	8	4
Marine Board—Telegraph Stations, 1890	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	0	0
Do do 1891	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41	5	0
Do Colonial Lighthouses, 1891	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	10	0
Do Sea and River Pilots, 1891	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33	6	8
Customs—Salaries, 1891	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	162	10	0
Do Contingencies, 1891	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,088	11	10
Wollongong Tug Service, 1891	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	125	0	0
Board of Health—Salaries, 1891	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	0	0
Stores and Stationery, 1890	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	6	8
Do 1891	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,765	12	10
Erection Shed, Circular Quay, 1891	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,705	16	3
Colonial Treasurer—Master-in-Equity Account—Interest	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,634	6	1
Total, Treasurer and Secretary Finance and Trade										£49,630	0	7

RAILWAYS.

	£	s.	d.
Compensation to Mail-guard W. Stone, for injuries received at Cootamundra Railway Accident	100	0	0
Grants to relatives of Railway Employees fatally injured	460	10	0
Advances to Contractors, 1891	98	13	0
Total, Railways	£659	3	0

ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

General Advance to Crown Solicitor for Law Costs various Departments... ..	1,600	0	0
Crown Solicitor—Salaries, 1891	1,762	6	1
Total, Attorney-General	£3,362	6	1

SECRETARY FOR LANDS.

Compensation to S. Bourke for Improvements	20	0	0
Camwell G.—Compensation for Land	186	8	9
Wilson H. A.—Refund of Deposit	10	0	0
Dodds W. A.—Compensation for removal of fence	12	15	0
Capitt J.—Refund of Deposit	3	10	0
Board of Inquiry <i>re</i> Local Land Board Staff, &c.	315	0	0
Fencing, &c., Cemeteries, 1891... ..	515	12	11
Public Park, Taree	400	0	0
Survey Department—Salaries, 1890	2	16	0
Do do 1891	14	11	8
Do Contingencies, 1891	5,480	16	4
Lands Department do 1890	2	8	0
Do Salaries, 1891	468	15	0
Local Land Board do 1890	26	10	0
Land Agents and others, &c.—Salaries, 1891... ..	389	11	8
Do do Contingencies, 1891	13,193	1	0
Total, Secretary for Lands	£21,041	16	4

SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS.

Tathra Wharf Extension	641	8	6
Sans Souci Wharf	17	7	0
Gerringong Wharf	46	14	9
Extension—Coraki Wharf	0	10	0
Enlarging N. Forster Wharf	14	1	9
Buckendoon Wharf	27	0	0
Oxley Island Wharf	2	16	0
Incidental Expenses to Wharfs, 1891	2,762	4	0
Woolloomooloo Bay Jetty—Replanking	207	2	4
Byron Bay Breakwater	67	1	1
Fort Macquarie Drill-shed	2,000	0	0
Repairs—Pier Head, Kiama	57	18	2
Rushcutters' Bay Wall	976	15	2
Woolloomooloo Bay Cargo-shed	134	19	5
Smoky Cape Light-house	452	14	10
Kellick Creek Channel	872	9	0
Pile Light—Shark Island	101	1	9
Boomi River Bridge	201	11	5
Curban Creek Bridge	759	17	3
Mulwala Bridge	2,723	2	7
Girilambone Creek Bridge	751	3	10
Mandarama Bridge	196	0	0
Winding Creek Bridge	250	0	0
Admiralty House—Additions, &c.	788	12	5
Hill View, Moss Vale—Additions, &c... ..	1,131	12	9
Parramatta Industrial School—Additions, &c... ..	950	0	0
Bolwarra Flood Embankment	961	2	8
Camperdown Post and Telegraph Office Site	480	0	0
Moss Vale Post and Telegraph Office—Erection	432	0	0

SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS—*continued.*

	£	s.	d.
Broken Hill Post and Telegraph Office—Erection	306	0	0
Repairs—Post and Telegraph Offices, 1891	2,573	19	1
Minor Towns—Post and Telegraph Offices, 1891	725	0	0
Riverstone Police Station—Erection	297	0	0
Silverton Lock-up—Additions, &c.	401	13	0
Catherine Hill Bay—Erection of Police Cell... ..	57	10	0
Police Stations—Erection of, 1891	1,349	12	9
Gaols—Court-houses, &c., 1891	2,823	10	4
Hard Labour Gaols, 1891	1,900	11	9
Bathurst Gaol—Disposal of Sewerage... ..	580	0	0
Broken Hill Court-house	488	16	9
Furniture—Public Offices, 1891	1,666	18	3
Repairs—Public Buildings, 1891	871	11	11
Roads under Trustees	200	0	0
Queanbeyan Drainage	1,000	0	0
Sewerage—Contingencies, 1891	1,066	3	3
Sewerage—City of Sydney	4,423	16	0
Gratuity to widow of J. Michelson, drowned while on duty... ..	100	0	0
Do do J. Brooks, drowned while on duty	100	0	0
Compensation to C. Beneditta, for injuries received at Prospect Dam	200	0	0
Gratuity to widow, M. Hawes, fatally injured while on duty	100	0	0
Railway Construction Branch—General Advance	500	0	0
Harbours and Rivers Department—General Advance	2,000	0	0
Public Works Department—Salaries, 1890	59	10	1
Do do Contingencies, 1890	15	0	0
Do do Salaries, 1891	2,417	16	3
Do do Contingencies, 1891	63	15	0
Government Architect—Salaries, 1888	13	13	6
Do do 1889	10	5	2
Total, Secretary for Public Works	£44,329	9	9

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

Justice Department—General Advance, 1891... ..	25	19	0
District Court—Salaries, 1890	56	0	0
Do do 1891	2,344	6	10
Petty Sessions—Salaries, 1890	1	3	4
Do do 1891	173	15	0
Justice Department—Salaries, 1891	68	18	10
Patents Office—Salaries, 1891	22	18	4
Do Contingencies, 1891	78	15	9
Registrar of Probates—Salaries, 1891	876	6	2
Do Contingencies, 1891	481	12	7
Drafting Rules Probate Court	50	0	0
Prisons Department—Salaries, 1891	363	8	6
Do Contingencies, 1891	4,939	16	2
Bankruptcy Court—Salaries, 1891	76	4	7
Do Contingencies, 1891	117	6	6
Prothonotary—Contingencies, 1891	300	0	0
Total, Administration of Justice... ..	£10,031	11	7

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Purchase and Alterations of training ship "Sobraon"	711	11	3
Steam Launch for training ship "Vernon"	478	18	0
University—Chemical Laboratory	764	19	1
Public Schools—Water and Sewerage Rates, 1891	488	7	7
Board of International Exchanges, 1891	18	15	0
Parramatta Industrial School for Girls, 1890	36	5	0
Do do 1891	15	0	0
Free Public Library—Contingencies, 1891	7	2	6
Powell, T.—Gratuity on retiring	22	16	3
Carmichael, M.—Compensation for death of son through injuries received at sham fight at Tamworth... ..	138	13	0
Total, Public Instruction	£2,682	7	8

SECRETARY FOR MINES.

	£	s.	d.
Advances to Inspectors of Public Watering Places	1,500	0	0
Newcastle Sand Drift, 1891	221	1	8
Wollongong do do	50	0	0
Hillgrove Water Supply Works	15	0	0
Sheep Account	12	10	0
Vine Diseases Board, 1890	1	0	0
Do 1891	1,435	13	6
Water Conservation—Salaries, 1891	14	7	8
Do Contingencies, 1891	71	15	8
Department of Mines—Salaries, 1889	2	10	0
Do do 1890... ..	16	13	4
Do do 1891... ..	66	13	4
School of Mines and Assay Works, 1891	480	1	7
Agriculture Branch—Salaries, 1891	1,236	8	4
Imported Stock—Contingencies, 1891	983	16	5
Law Costs—Markham v. Abbott	250	0	0
Total, Secretary for Mines	£6,357	11	6

POSTMASTER-GENERAL.

Expenses of Postal Conference... ..	200	0	9
Compensation to Mrs. Drew, whose son was killed on duty... ..	100	0	0
Post Office—Salaries, 1890	1	10	0
Country Postmasters—Salaries, 1890	1,158	17	3
Electric Telegraph Department—Salaries, 1890	4	2	11
Do do do 1891	55	0	0
Do do Contingencies, 1891	4,941	1	2
Compensation to J. M. Beatty, for injuries received while on duty	142	19	2
Total, Postmaster-General	£6,638	2	3
Total, to be covered by Votes	£195,995	0	0

ADVANCES ON ACCOUNT OF OTHER GOVERNMENTS.

Mauritius Government	446	16	0
Hong Kong ,,	10	12	6
Trinity House Pensions... ..	9	18	0
Norfolk Island—Conveyance of Mails... ..	33	6	8
Lord High Admiral v. Barber	64	16	3
Total, on Account of other Governments	£505	9	5

ADVANCES ON ACCOUNT OF LOANS SERVICES.

Construction and Extension Telegraph Lines... ..	440	0	9
University—Engineers' Department	215	10	0
Agricultural College, &c., &c.	50	0	0
Total, on Account of Loans Services	£705	10	9
Total, to be recovered in Cash	£1,271	0	2
Grand Total, outstanding at 31st December, 1891... ..	£197,266	0	2

APPENDIX E.

STATEMENT showing the progressive Expenditure and Income on account of the Railways and Tramways of the Colony of New South Wales, from the commencement in 1850 to the close of the year 1891, based as closely as possible on the Annual Statements of the Public Accounts for those years respectively.

Year.	Income.		Expenditure out of the Public Revenue.		Balances.		Interest Paid on Moneys Borrowed.	Balances.		Expenditure out of Moneys Borrowed.				
					Dr.	Cr.		Dr.	Cr.					
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.		
1850	.....	.....	517	6 4	517	6 4	.....	.....	517	6 4	.....	.....
1851	.....	.....	443	18 4	443	18 4	.....	.....	443	18 4	.....	.....
1852	.....	.....	1,053	11 1	1,053	11 1	.....	.....	1,053	11 1	.....	.....
1853	.....	.....	1,913	12 4	1,913	12 4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1854	.....	.....	4,869	6 1	4,869	6 1	.....	.....	.....	.....	50,000	0 0		
1855	.....	.....	32,546	16 10	32,546	16 10	.....	.....	.....	.....	150,000	0 0		
1855	9,248	10 3	5,958	13 10	.....	3,289	16 5	17,038	0 10	13,748	4 5	.....	420,228	8 6
1856	32,283	0 11	21,788	6 3	.....	10,494	14 8	46,745	10 3	36,250	15 7	.....	364,434	3 3
1857	43,387	17 10	31,338	0 3	.....	12,049	17 7	59,370	9 7	47,320	12 0	.....	155,307	6 1
1858	64,757	12 2	51,898	6 0	.....	12,859	6 2	66,053	18 7	53,194	12 5	.....	143,669	2 2
1859	61,843	1 7	81,791	18 9	19,948	17 2	.....	82,259	14 7	102,208	11 9	.....	235,441	2 11
1860	60,009	0 9	55,874	13 4	.....	4,134	7 5	117,598	3 8	113,463	16 3	.....	257,824	8 8
1861	75,629	15 2	57,281	8 6	.....	18,348	6 8	111,537	16 4	93,189	9 8	.....	297,271	18 8
1862	97,029	9 11	71,458	19 9	.....	25,570	10 2	121,068	16 4	95,498	6 2	.....	306,173	14 7
1863	129,468	18 5	98,414	16 9	.....	31,054	1 8	134,878	7 4	103,824	5 8	.....	275,306	1 9
1864	145,812	19 1	112,342	0 11	.....	33,470	18 2	152,985	6 3	119,514	8 1	.....	361,602	17 1
1865	163,349	18 3	114,058	9 6	.....	49,291	8 9	177,212	17 4	127,921	8 7	.....	485,223	14 9
1866	176,246	0 7	113,732	3 8	.....	62,513	16 11	200,133	10 4	137,619	13 5	.....	458,434	11 4
1867	188,610	6 9	122,411	4 4	.....	66,199	2 5	225,066	13 4	158,867	10 11	.....	528,349	16 2
1868	215,727	18 8	145,769	2 0	.....	69,958	16 8	278,016	11 3	208,057	14 7	.....	543,030	5 11
1869	273,077	4 0	165,686	4 6	.....	107,390	19 6	288,488	3 4	181,097	3 10	.....	445,604	6 8
1870	303,779	15 1	214,213	4 1	.....	89,566	11 0	303,849	3 4	214,232	12 4	.....	520,987	5 3
1871	361,425	15 9	207,950	18 3	.....	153,474	17 6	319,846	8 4	166,371	10 10	.....	346,459	15 8
1872	421,888	3 11	207,595	12 10	.....	214,292	11 1	337,979	2 3	123,686	11 2	.....	291,307	7 7

APPENDIX E—continued.

Year.	Income.		Expenditure out of the Public Revenue.		Balances.		Interest Paid on Moneys Borrowed.	Balances.		Expenditure out of Moneys Borrowed.														
					Dr.	Cr.		Dr.	Cr.															
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.												
1873	483,574	5	6	241,096	19	0	.....	242,477	6	6	.....	105,638	3	10								
1874	532,852	7	10	251,417	13	4	.....	281,434	14	6	.....	350,334	6	10								
1875	597,938	4	10	312,277	16	7	.....	285,660	8	3	.....	968,210	9	8								
1876	677,539	7	7	372,687	9	3	.....	304,851	18	4	.....	531,109	5	7								
1877	799,392	14	1	452,342	11	6	.....	347,050	2	7	.....	816,868	10	10								
1878	860,008	6	0	648,769	9	3	.....	211,238	16	9	.....	721,992	13	6								
1879	976,523	16	0	787,626	13	9	.....	188,897	2	3	.....	1,146,463	4	8								
1880	1,189,563	14	10	830,216	5	1	.....	359,347	9	9	.....	1,522,187	12	0								
1881	1,458,194	1	2	791,027	5	2	.....	667,166	16	0	.....	2,155,843	4	11								
1882	1,827,096	16	9	1,034,523	5	4	.....	792,573	11	5	.....	2,195,026	6	10								
1883	2,080,395	13	0	1,450,070	16	6	.....	630,324	16	6	.....	2,527,135	18	11								
1884	2,288,285	8	0	1,599,544	19	1	.....	688,740	8	11	.....	2,929,250	15	4								
1885	2,471,355	2	3	1,744,377	6	6	.....	726,977	15	9	.....	2,982,752	17	8								
1886	2,367,767	14	0	1,728,801	16	11	.....	638,965	17	1	.....	2,754,683	5	4								
1887	2,487,728	17	4	1,712,218	0	2	.....	775,510	17	2	.....	1,433,682	5	4								
1888	2,725,928	1	1	1,829,200	6	8	.....	896,727	14	5	.....	915,829	5	0								
1889	2,845,522	3	11	1,803,500	15	3	.....	1,042,021	8	8	.....	601,935	6	2								
1890	2,990,292	6	3	2,062,352	16	6	.....	927,939	9	9	.....	1,190,502	5	11								
1891	3,407,963	3	11	2,471,247	17	8	.....	936,721	6	3	.....	3,096,289	16	7								
Totals..£	35,891,497	13	5	*24,044,202	18	0	61,293	8	2	11,908,588	3	7	18,519,129	10	6	6,726,441	11	8	54,606	16	7	35,582,392	1	11

* For details, see Supplement to this Appendix.

Department of Audit,
30th July, 1892.

SUPPLEMENT TO APPENDIX E.

ABSTRACT STATEMENT of the Annual Payments made from the Public Revenue of the Colony of New South Wales from the commencement in 1850 to the close of the year 1891 on account of Railways and Tramways, exclusive of Payments made out of Borrowed Money for Construction and other purposes.

Year.	Payments to Railway Companies.	General Establishment.	Working Expenses, including Compensations for Accidents.	Railway Tickets and Material for Tramway Tickets.	Printing Railway Tickets.	General Printing.	Stationery and Stores.	Retiring Expenses.	Works in Progress, including Valuation of Land.*	Alterations and Additions.	Other Works paid from Revenue.	Special Review Audit of Traffic Receipts.	Total.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1850	517 6 4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	517 6 4
1851	443 18 4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	443 18 4
1852	1,053 11 1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,053 11 1
1853	1,913 12 4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,913 12 4
1854	4,869 6 1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,869 6 1
1855	32,546 16 10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	32,546 16 10
1856	5,958 13 10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,958 13 10
1857	21,788 6 3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21,788 6 3
1858	31,338 0 3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	31,338 0 3
1859	11,254 9 1	40,212 16 11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	51,898 6 0
1860	10,091 16 11	55,487 10 4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,411 5 2†	.....	8,801 6 4	.....	81,791 18 9
1861	10,527 17 10	44,961 0 7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	385 14 11†	.....	.....	.....	55,874 13 4
1862	10,586 3 3	45,672 19 2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,022 6 1†	.....	.....	.....	57,281 8 6
1863	12,184 5 10	59,274 13 11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	71,458 19 9
1864	12,260 19 0	86,153 17 9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	98,414 16 9
1865	3,063 7 2	103,219 8 7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,059 5 2	.....	.....	.....	112,342 0 11
1866	2,759 7 7	104,914 18 3	.....	348 13 8	.....	.....	.....	6,035 7 0	.....	.....	.....	114,058 9 6
1867	2,245 8 4	104,346 4 7	.....	351 3 4	.....	.....	.....	5,706 19 5	.....	1,082 8 0	.....	113,732 3 8
1868	1,977 5 4	115,244 8 7	.....	350 0 0	.....	.....	.....	4,822 7 5	.....	17 3 0	.....	122,411 4 4
1869	2,120 14 6	138,283 11 5	.....	350 0 0	.....	.....	.....	5,014 16 1	.....	.....	.....	145,769 2 0
1870	2,105 0 2	157,406 8 2	.....	350 0 0	.....	.....	.....	5,824 16 2	.....	.....	.....	165,686 4 6
1871	2,142 8 11	203,803 7 6	.....	380 0 0	.....	.....	.....	7,887 7 8	.....	.....	.....	214,213 4 1
1872	2,048 11 7	198,176 15 2	.....	365 0 0	.....	.....	.....	7,300 11 6	.....	60 0 0	.....	207,950 18 3
1873	2,399 1 8	197,602 14 2	.....	365 0 0	.....	.....	.....	7,228 17 0	.....	.....	.....	207,595 12 10
1874	3,138 6 5	232,034 9 11	.....	380 0 0	.....	.....	.....	5,544 2 8	.....	.....	.....	241,096 19 0
1875	4,258 6 4	239,559 9 1	.....	380 0 0	.....	.....	.....	7,065 10 8	154 7 3	.....	.....	251,417 13 4
1876	4,400 3 4	279,292 4 0	.....	425 0 0	.....	.....	.....	8,314 18 8	19,845 10 7	.....	.....	312,277 16 7
1877	3,882 9 8	339,100 14 10	.....	425 0 0	.....	.....	.....	9,283 7 6	19,995 17 3	.....	.....	372,687 9 3
1878	3,754 17 0	401,476 2 9	.....	484 0 0	.....	.....	.....	8,487 8 8	26,177 14 8	11,962 8 5	.....	452,342 11 6
1879	5,672 14 4	527,570 2 8	.....	484 0 0	.....	.....	.....	9,774 2 11	75,826 8 1	29,442 1 3	.....	648,769 9 3
1880	6,083 7 0	612,839 3 7	.....	525 0 0	.....	.....	.....	10,484 16 1	94,415 0 11	62,879 6 2	.....	787,626 13 9
1881	7,483 0 1	669,986 5 10	.....	535 0 0	.....	.....	.....	11,421 18 0	97,904 6 4	42,885 14 10	.....	830,216 5 1
1882	6,825 3 10	742,513 4 6	251 14 0	560 0 0	.....	2,421 19 10	.....	11,668 15 4	4,269 17 9	22,516 9 11	.....	791,027 5 2
1883	6,732 7 3	953,110 4 2	164 1 3	615 0 0	8,264 12 9	3,472 8 3	434 0 0	11,816 1 9	46,810 12 8	3,099 16 8	.....	1,034,523 5 4
1884	8,139 3 3	1,393,522 15 1	374 1 3	804 2 6	10,405 12 0	2,998 2 11	1,144 0 0	12,716 0 7	3,189 7 4	16,335 12 1	441 19 6	1,450,070 16 6
1885	7,717 1 9	1,562,987 18 3	295 6 3	811 2 0	11,616 3 5	3,684 2 0	607 0 0	9,916 0 4	.....	418 18 0	1,491 7 1	1,599,544 19 1
1886	8,012 10 4	1,698,793 9 2	347 16 3	912 5 0	13,297 7 9	4,784 15 8	.....	16,676 10 10	.....	.....	1,552 11 6	1,744,377 6 6
1887	8,438 4 6	1,651,523 3 8	452 16 3	1,006 10 0	13,634 15 4	3,175 9 7	.....	19,013 13 4	.....	1 12 3	1,555 12 0	1,728,801 16 11
1888	9,157 10 4	1,669,780 10 3	686 16 3	1,068 9 0	11,418 15 11	3,059 8 2	.....	15,412 14 3	.....	.....	1,633 16 0	1,712,218 0 2
1889	10,528 9 2	1,791,598 11 4	629 13 2	1,073 3 0	9,112 7 7	1,411 4 5	.....	13,190 19 6	.....	.....	1,655 18 6	1,829,200 6 8
1890	6,025 15 0	1,749,745 9 5	1,046 5 8	1,177 7 0	10,684 14 0	1,126 6 10	20,229 16 6	11,598 12 10	.....	.....	1,866 8 0	1,803,500 15 3
1891	6,000 0 0	2,026,717 7 3	994 15 5	1,240 11 0	9,446 9 1	1,922 8 8	4,831 16 5	9,380 5 9	.....	.....	1,819 2 11	2,062,352 16 6
1891	6,000 0 0	2,423,843 18 0	1,103 7 7	1,316 5 0	13,739 5 5	2,796 2 7	8,187 12 2	12,357 2 2	.....	.....	1,898 4 9	2,471,241 17 8
	41,344 11 0	210,016 6 9	22,709,840 19 9	6,346 13 4	17,082 14 6	111,620 3 3	30,852 8 11	35,438 5 1	279,653 15 5	388,589 2 10	199,502 16 11	13,915 0 3	24,044,202 18 0

* The cost of valuation of land was paid as a Loan Service from 1860 to 1864. † Compensation for land ‡ Trial and special surveys. § £5,141 11s. 11d. paid from Railway Stores Account. ¶ Paid from Railway Stores Account. ¶ £13,737 5s. 3d. paid from Railway Stores Account

APPENDIX F.

STATEMENT of Rates levied without the sanction of the Governor and Executive Council, as required by provisions of the Railway Act, but subsequently authorised by Special Minutes.

Particulars of Rates.	Number and Date of Audit Query.	Number and Date of Executive Council Minute.
The minimum charge on buggies omitted from rate book.	1,827 <i>a</i> , 2 Jan., 1891	91-9, 17 Feb., 1891.
The rate charged of 6d. per ton to the E. and A. Copper Co., Newcastle.	1,833 <i>a</i> , 8 Jan., 1891	91-11, 10 Mar., 1891.
Rates for lime	1,900 <i>a</i> , 2,730 <i>a</i> , 9 Jan. and 20 Aug., 1891.	91-11, 10 Mar., 1891.
The rate on coal from Greta to Newcastle and coal for shipment in Commissioners' hopper waggons to Bullock Island or Darling Harbour.	1,935 <i>a</i> , 13 Jan., 1891	91-9, 17 Feb., 1891.
Agreement between Messrs. Cook and Sons and the Railway Commissioners to the issue of tickets and a commission of 10 per cent.	1,953 <i>a</i> , 13 Jan., 1891	91-11, 10 Mar., 1891.
Special excursion fares between Sydney and Country Stations.	2,069 <i>a</i> , 20 Feb., 1891	91-9, 17 Feb., 1891.
Luggage allowance to passengers increased	2,216 <i>a</i> , 21 April, 1891	91-20, 5 May, 1891.
Special fares of 4s. 6d., 1st, and 3s., 2nd, charged in connection with Campbelltown Encampment.	2,225 <i>a</i> , 24 April, 1891	91-63, 5 Nov., 1891.
Carriage of some second-hand gas material from Parramatta to Armidale, reduced from 1st class rates to B rates.	2,753 <i>a</i> , 22 Aug., 1891 3,006 <i>a</i> , 15 Oct., 1891	} 91-72, 31 Dec., 1891.
The charge on season tickets between Sydney and Melbourne, and sleeping berth accommodation.	2,776 <i>a</i> , 27 Aug., 1891 3,212 <i>a</i> , 30 Nov., 1891		} 91-70, 15 Dec., 1891.
Gravel for Hay Council	2,801 <i>a</i> , 31 Aug., 1891	} Extension of Executive Minute 90-7 of 18/2/90.
The special fares to Newcastle of 12s. 6d., 1st, single; 7s. 6d., 2nd, single; 18s. 9d., 1st, return; 16s. 8d., 1st, holiday excursion, and 10s., 2nd, holiday excursion.—The extension of the suburban section to Liverpool (but not to interfere with the through traffic).—The special fares between Newcastle and Cockle Creek of 2s. and 1s. 6d., as per By-law No. 2.	3,327 <i>a</i> , 30 Dec., 1891 3,117, 13 Nov., 1891		} 92-6, 16 Feb., 1892.
The rate charged for special trams (special tram to Sans Souci).	3,333, 31 Dec., 1891	92-5, 9 Feb., 1892.

APPENDIX G.

RAILWAY Tolls credited at the Treasury by transfer during the year 1891, from the undermentioned accounts.

Item No.	Head of Service.	Amount.
CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND ACCOUNTS.		
1889.		
		£ s. d.
451	Alterations to Dredge "Newcastle"	0 18 9
603	Surveys, Country and Suburban Sewerage... ..	0 18 9
1890.		
2	His Excellency the Governor	0 11 3
10	Colonial Secretary	0 7 0
11	Forest Conservancy	11 7 0
13	Aborigines Protection Board	24 6 11
16	Artillery Force	68 5 1
19	Volunteer Force	260 12 11

APPENDIX G—continued.

Item No.	Head of Service.	Amount.
		£ s. d.
26	Police	1,008 10 1
37	Medical Adviser	0 14 9
40	Dairies' Supervision	1 7 0
41	Maintenance of Sick Paupers	0 0 1
46	Immigration	39 1 0
49	Asylums for Infirm, &c	1 7 10
50	State Children's Relief Branch	15 17 0
52	Fire Brigades	3 6 8
74	Maintenance of Deserted Children, &c.	0 7 8
100	Buildings and Grounds, Rookwood... ..	1 4 6
110	Customs	0 7 6
112	Gold and Escort	40 15 0
144	Unforeseen Expenses	4 15 6
159	Attorney-General	0 12 6
162	Quarter Sessions	54 17 5
163	Land Agents, &c.	326 4 1
—	New Zealand and South Seas Exhibition	20 15 0
189	Public Works Department	67 14 8
190	Harbours and Rivers Navigation, &c.	23 0 2
193	Architect	33 14 9
194	Roads and Bridges	2,037 12 3
198	Water Supply and Sewerage Board... ..	6 0 9
204	Sheriff	51 8 10
207	Coroners	1 6 0
226	Nautical School ship "Vernon"	2 18 9
257	Department of Mines	46 10 11
259	Imported Stock	5 2 6
262	Water Conservation and Irrigation... ..	87 3 2
263	Agricultural Branch	103 5 5
266	Post Office	10,068 16 0
1891.		
2	His Excellency the Governor	161 16 6
9	Colonial Secretary	3 6 3
11	Registrar-General	4 2 6
12	Forests	307 8 6
14	Aborigines' Protection Board	798 18 1
17	Artillery Force	308 19 7
21	Volunteer Force	9,851 16 1
22	Ordnance and Barrack Department	1 19 4
23	Naval Brigade	42 12 3
24	Volunteer Naval Artillery	8 6 3
27	Police	4,904 19 8
30	Hospital for the Insane, Gladesville	10 17 8
31	Do do Parramatta	25 14 3
38	Medical Adviser	13 10 0
41	Dairies Supervision	14 19 11
42	Maintenance of Sick Paupers	46 3 7
43	Government Statistician	19 5 3
45	Immigration	26 8 7
48	Asylums for Infirm, &c.	1,206 12 2
49	State Children's Relief Branch	517 1 0
50	Fisheries Commission	81 0 5
51	Fire Brigades	103 6 8
53	Botanic Gardens	0 5 3
54	Nursery Gardens, Campbelltown	1 10 6
55	Government Domains	26 14 0
129	Expenses of Returning Officers	0 14 9
133	Transmission of Paupers	698 14 1
153	Expenses, Local Government and Electoral Bills... ..	70 9 9
220	Treasury	173 18 11
222	Customs	273 15 7
224	Gold and Escort	116 0 10
226	Stores and Stationery	2 8 7
227	Board of Health	17 2 9
256	Unforeseen Expenses	3 6 3
262	Conveyance, Members of Parliament, Visitors, and School Children	25,000 0 0
265	Railways, Working Expenses	0 17 9

APPENDIX G—continued.

Item No.	Head of Service.	Amount.
		£ s. d.
270	Attorney-General	100 1 6
273	Quarter Sessions	293 4 6
278	Land Agents, &c.	735 18 10
279	Land Court	91 11 0
292	Survey of Lands	1,273 9 10
293	Triangulation Survey	0 9 9
—	Revenue Refunded	1,313 0 6
295	Works Department	125 12 4
297	Harbours and Rivers—Navigation, &c.	73 1 2
298	Dredge Service	85 1 0
299	Architect	366 7 6
300	Roads and Bridges	3,787 5 10
301	Sewerage	29 3 9
302	Military Works	0 7 7
304	Water Supply and Sewerage Board	70 14 0
310	Prothonotary	100 0 0
312	Curator	4 0 0
313	Sheriff	132 4 7
315	District Courts	373 1 9
317	Petty Sessions	597 9 10
318	Prisons	1,971 3 10
348	Nautical School-ship "Vernon"	10 7 0
350	Observatory	3 0 0
351	Museum	28 19 4
378	Department of Mines	860 16 2
383	Water Conservation and Irrigation... ..	157 19 1
384	Agricultural Department	595 5 4
388	Post Office	55,506 5 11
390	Electric Telegraph Department	1,633 13 2
		£ 129,587 4 0
LOANS ACCOUNT.		
Act.		
44 Vic., No. 28	Darling Harbour Wharf, &c.	20 2 6
46 " " 23	Improvements, Clarence River Heads	6 4 7
48 " " 26	Erection of Grafton Gaol	1 7 11
48 " " 26	Railway, Inverell to Glen Innes	82 2 5
48 " " 26	" Lismore to the Tweed	4 0 9
48 " " 26	" Kiamo to Nowra	19 14 4
48 " " 26	" Goulburn to Crookwell	1 4 6
48 " " 26	" Molong to Parkes and Forbes	153 0 9
48 " " 26	" Nyngan to Cobar	666 16 1
48 " " 26	" Culcairn to Corowa	5,953 9 6
50 " " 28	" Cootamundra to Gundagai	7 3 6
52 " " 17	Improvements, Circular Quay	6 3 11
52 " " 17	Country Towns Water Supply	2,790 7 3
52 " " 17	Storage Reservoir, Pott's Hill	1 14 7
52 " " 17	Extension of Sydney Water Supply, Western Suburbs	0 11 11
52 " " 17	Improvements, Richmond River	92 11 8
52 " " 17	Naval Stations	3 12 11
52 " " 17	Bridge over the Hunter between Maitland and Branxton	230 16 10
52 " " 17	Railway, Homebush to Waratah	1 18 11
52 " " 23	Reconstruction and Improvements, Rolling Stock and Permanent Way	161 18 4
53 Vic. No. 23	Railway, Duplication, Granville to Picton	17 0 7
53 " " 23	Do do Strathfield to Ryde... ..	0 1 9
53 " " 23	Tramways, Construction and Extension	361 2 11
53 " " 23	Jetty, Woolgoolga	7 19 6
53 " " 23	Sydney Water Supply	269 15 6
53 " " 23	Cutting Channel, Moama Wharf	3 0 0
53 " " 23	Improving Navigation, Hawkesbury River... ..	3 0 9
53 " " 23	Erection of Court-house, Newcastle	0 17 3
53 " " 23	Bridge over Hunter, at Aberdeen	328 6 3
53 " " 23	Do do Maitland and Branxton	22 13 3
53 " " 23	Do do Aberdeen and Singleton	3 15 6
53 " " 23	Sewerage, Western Suburbs... ..	3 2 4
53 " " 23	Surveys, Gaugings of Rivers, &c.	543 14 11
54 " " 33	Railways, Additions, Alterations, &c.	17 11 8

APPENDIX G—continued.

Item No.	Head of Service.	Amount.
		£ s. d.
54 Vic. No. 33	Railways—Improving Grades and Curves	2 1 10
54 " " 33	Do Duplication of Illawarra Line, &c.	50 16 4
54 " " 33	Tramways, Additions and Alterations	0 19 6
54 " " 33	Railways, Cootamundra to Temora	90 2 0
54 " " 33	Do Sydney to Wollongong and Kiama	1 0 11
54 " " 33	Do Trial Surveys	357 6 3
54 " " 33	Harbour Improvements, Newcastle... ..	6 19 10
54 " " 33	Do Works, Lake Macquarie	0 2 0
54 " " 33	Reclamation, Long Cove	0 2 3
54 " " 33	Do Cook's River and Shea's Creek	4 14 7
54 " " 33	Appliances for Reclaiming Land, &c.	7 6 6
54 " " 33	Extension of Water Reticulation, Sydney and Suburbs	900 19 6
		£ 13,209 16 10
TRUST FUND ACCOUNTS.		
.....	Treasurer's Advance Account	11,641 1 10
.....	Railway Store Account	2,163 11 4
.....	Over Issues, Loans	352 1 11
.....	Do Consolidated Revenue	41 13 0
.....	Sheep Account	74 4 8
		£ 14,272 12 9
	Total Credited on Account of Tolls	£ 157,069 13 7
<p>NOTE.—A further item of £4,286 17s. 2d. was credited by transfer to Railway Revenue for services not coming under the ordinary head of Traffic Receipts, viz.—from Funds at the credit of the following heads of Service:—</p>		
CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND ACCOUNTS.		
193 of 1890	Architect	0 11 8
191 " 1890	Roads and Bridges	8 2 6
226 " 1891	Stores and Stationery	6 13 4
301 " 1891	Water Supply and Sewerage Board	4 14 1
388 " 1891	Post Office	1,461 14 7
390 " 1891	Electric Telegraphs	11 5 0
LOANS ACCOUNTS.		
53 Vic. No. 23	Reconstruction, &c., Rolling Stock and Permanent Way... ..	26 2 8
53 " " 23	Duplication of Railway—Granville to Picton	1,438 15 1
53 " " 23	Do Strathfield to Ryde	106 15 4
53 " " 23	Construction and Extension of Tramways	131 8 7
53 " " 23	Waterloo Drainage	7 3 6
54 " " 33	Railways—Additions, Alterations, &c.	0 8 0
54 " " 33	Do Improving Grades and Curves	48 0 0
.....	Do Duplication Illawarra Line, &c.	1,031 1 4
TRUST FUND ACCOUNT.		
.....	Railway Suspense Account	4 1 6
	Amount Credited as Miscellaneous Receipts	£ 4,286 17 2
	Amount Credited on Account of Tolls	157,069 13 7
	Grand Total	161,356 10 9

APPENDIX H.

STATEMENT of Payments during 1891, withheld from Certificates of Discharge to the Colonial Treasurer.

Fund and Service.	Amount.
CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND ACCOUNT.	
Payments in anticipation of Warrants.	
Colonial Secretary, 1891	7 7 10
Customs, 1891	337 12 9
Exchange on Remittances, 1891	375 0 0
Postage, 1891	2,084 9 6
Stamp Duties, 1891	11 15 7
Treasury, 1891... ..	87 3 5
Witnesses under Parliamentary Evidence Act, 1891	6 0 0
Payments in Excess of Appropriations.	
Road, Port Jackson to Peat's Ferry, 1891	342 15 3
Do Bathurst to Grenfell, 1891	497 13 7
Do Orange to Forbes, 1891	113 7 10
Do Tarago to Braidwood, 1891	40 9 1
Do Main Southern, 1891	749 11 3
Unclassified Roads, 1891	56,112 2 1
Roads, Incidental Expenses, 1891	32,306 10 1
Tolls, Grafton Punt, 1891	740 19 7
Punts and Approaches, 1891... ..	2 241 14 4
Repairs to Bridges, 1891	5,199 3 10
Repairs to Military Buildings, 1891... ..	3,819 14 9
Repairs to Batteries at the Heads, 1891	69 13 10
Rifle Range, 1891	2,108 10 6
Water Supply, &c., Military Works, 1891	123 17 5
Workshops, do	1,103 6 5
Executive Council, 1891	19 4 0
Colonial Secretary, 1891	122 14 10
Registrar-General, 1891	68 16 0
Ordnance and Barrack Department, 1891	25 0 0
Volunteer Naval Artillery, 1891	67 19 4
"Wolverene," 1891	127 6 2
Torpedo Defence, 1891	85 19 9
Reception House for Insane, Darlinghurst, 1891	24 0 0
Government Statistician, 1891	884 5 2
Asylums for Infirm and Destitute, 1891	45 3 4
Friendly Societies Records, Housekeeper, 1891	5 0 0
Public Buildings and Grounds, Rookwood, 1891	76 7 5
Government Domains, 1891	102 5 2
Sericulture Expenses, 1891	41 13 4
Centennial Park, Overseer's Salary	14 0 0
Lord Howe's Island, Repairs to Cottage, 1891	18 0 0
Customs, 1891... ..	914 14 0
Government Printer's Department, 1891	5,600 2 10
Board of Health, 1891	0 19 3
Shipping Masters, 1891	8 17 0
Abattoirs, 1891	240 4 6
Public Wharfs, 1891	7 6 8
Crown Solicitor, 1891... ..	61 11 3
Quarter Sessions, 1891	26 14 2
Department of Lands, 1891	56 5 0
Land Agents, Appraisers, and others, 1891	520 1 9
Survey of Lands, 1891	1,216 4 7
Department of Public Works, Establishment, 1891	118 6 4
Incidental Expenses to Wharfs, 1891	406 3 6
Gaols, Court Houses, and Lock-ups, 1891	21 0 0
Department of Justice, 1891	9 0 0
Probate Office, 1891	128 5 0
Bankruptcy Court, 1891	10 0 0
District Courts, 1891... ..	125 0 0
Petty Sessions, 1891	26 8 0
Patents and Copyrights, 1891	13 11 11
"Vernon," Steam Cutter for, 1891	75 6 3
Imported Stock, 1891... ..	20 7 4
Water Conservation and Irrigation, 1891	4 3 4
Agricultural Department, 1891	244 17 7
Electric Telegraphs, 1891	2,166 2 11
"Sobraon," Alterations, 1891	670 14 9
Telegraph Lines, Alterations and Additions, &c., 1891	193 9 6

APPENDIX H—*continued.*

Fund and Service.	Amount.
	£ s. d.
School of Mines and Assay Works, 1891	32 14 7
Prisons, 1891	42 19 4
Exchange on Remittances, 1891	3,244 0 0
Treasury, 1891... ..	48 18 0
Legislative Council and Assembly, 1891	16 11 9
Legislative Assembly, 1891	58 6 8
Callan Park Asylum Inquiry Board, 1891	29 3 4
Board to revise Text History of New South Wales, 1891	15 15 0
History of New South Wales, 1891... ..	100 0 0
Stores and Stationery, 1891	211 1 4
Public Wharfs, 1891	48 11 8
Interest on Advances by London Banks	3,564 0 4
TRUST FUND ACCOUNT.	
Payments in anticipation of Warrants.	
Rabbit Account	91 6 3
Treasurer's Advance Account	3,065 13 6
Gold-fields Survey Fee Account	128 9 0
GENERAL LOANS ACCOUNT.	
Payments from Votes not applicable.	
Additions, Alterations to Stations, &c., 53 Vic. No. 23 (on account of Farm Produce Market, Darling Harbour)	220 0 0
Fortifications and Defence Works generally, 52 Vic. No. 17 (on account of Rifle Range)	4 9 0
Payments in anticipation of Warrants.	
Railway, Molong to Parkes and Forbes, 48 Vic. No. 26, 54 Vic. Nos. 5 and 33	1,271 12 10
Do Nyngan to Cobar, 48 Vic. No. 26, and 54 Vic. No. 2	14,567 1 10
Technical College, 53 Vic. No. 23	77 18 10
Clarence River Improvements, 46 Vic. No. 23, and 54 Vic. No. 13	2,980 10 0
Newcastle Harbour Improvements, 52 Vic. Nos. 17 and 19	125 0 1
Laying Second Pipe between Pott's Hill and Crown-street, 52 Vic. No. 17 and 53 Vic. No. 18	4,213 6 8
Naval Magazines, Spectacle Island, 54 Vic. No. 33	32 2 10
Payments for Services unauthorised in terms of Public Works Act.	
Woolloomooloo Bay Improvements, 52 Vic. No. 17	1,490 17 9
Railway, Grafton to the Tweed, 48 Vic. No. 26	51 6 6
Do Kiamia to Jervis Bay, 48 Vic. No. 26	120 6 8

APPENDIX I.

(No. 1.)

SCHEDULE of Advances to Road and other Trustees up to 31st December, 1890, which remained wholly, or in part, unadjusted on the 30th June, 1892.

Names of Trustees.	Amount.
AUTHORISED BY DEPARTMENT OF LANDS, 1886.	
W. J. Hawthorne	£ 100 0 0
G. Denning	150 0 0
Waverley Municipal Council	150 0 0
T. Smith	100 0 0
G. Ramsay and T. H. Matthews	4 18 10
A. Anderson, M. Conlon, and A. J. Watson	100 0 0
J. Johnston, R. Clyde, and H. Taylor	24 7 6
AUTHORISED BY PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, 1886.	
P. Whittall, R. Fryer, and J. Connell	100 0 0
G. R. Tuckwell, T. Swannell, and H. Robson	50 0 0
C. R. Barry, M. Thomas, and W. Taylor	136 10 11

APPENDIX I (No. 1)—continued.

Names of Trustees.	Amount.		
AUTHORISED BY LANDS DEPARTMENT, 1887.			
T. Wilson	£	s.	d.
M. Bradley	2	5	9
W. Barrett and J. Allen	100	0	0
J. Green and Z. G. Bice	56	1	6
T. W. Taylor and A. Wilson... ..	128	3	0
Hons. C. Moore and J. Norton	100	0	0
T. E. Fisher and C. J. Ingrey	24	10	2
G. W. Holmes and A. W. Simpson... ..	93	4	8
J. Black, J. Windred, and J. M'Groder	100	0	0
J. J. Lynch and T. J. Loder	100	0	0
Hons. J. Norton and C. Moore	41	5	11
H. Vance, J. T. Hayter, and W. Barrett	50	0	0
J. G. Morris, C. Bennett, and J. D. Sheriff	50	0	0
S. Kearney, F. Lowe, and W. J. Hawthorne	5	18	8
D. Bremner, G. Parsons, and T. Bell	50	0	0
AUTHORISED BY PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, 1887.			
J. Mossman, A. M'Donald, and R. Campbell	50	8	0
E. Beattie, A. Logan, and T. Riley	150	0	0
G. F. Want, A. Barden, and E. P. Simpson	97	3	5
P. G. Whittall, R. Fryer, and J. Connell	74	6	6
C. Dunn, J. Sherritt, and A. Graham	25	0	0
Do do	200	0	0
J. Prince, H. V. Jackson, and A. Adams	1,000	0	0
AUTHORISED BY MINES DEPARTMENT, 1887.			
Kiama Municipal Council	20	0	0
AUTHORISED BY LANDS DEPARTMENT, 1888.			
J. Teas, G. Williams, and J. Williams	91	15	0
C. J. Ingrey, R. Halls, and A. Hambly	25	0	0
Armidale Municipal Council	50	0	0
Liverpool do	25	0	0
J. Milson and J. Benson	30	0	0
A. J. Hood, A. Cameron, and W. R. Baker	30	0	0
C. W. Pratt, G. W. Biles, and P. Whittall	30	0	0
Hon. R. Hill, G. Hill, and J. Lupton	100	0	0
R. Butcher, G. Withers, and J. B. Olliffe	28	4	6
W. Vance, J. T. Hayter, and W. Barrett	150	0	0
AUTHORISED BY PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, 1888.			
J. A. Wiseman, E. R. Reading, and M. Cagney	50	0	0
AUTHORISED BY COLONIAL SECRETARY'S DEPARTMENT, 1888.			
S. See, and G. H. Varley	0	7	6
AUTHORISED BY LANDS DEPARTMENT, 1889.			
J. Hardie, J. Daley, and J. Olliffe	20	0	0
C. Moore, M. A. M'Lean, and T. Correy	30	0	0
J. Carter, L. J. Dargan, and J. H. Gannon	44	5	3
J. C. Ryall, J. J. Richards, and C. Campbell	30	0	0
Hon. C. Moore, Hon. A. Garraan, and E. D. Fitzgerald	16	15	0
M. Morton, W. H. Hayes, and J. Mackins	40	0	0
T. Rawlinson, M. J. Peden, and A. French	27	0	0
Armidale Municipal Council... ..	75	0	0
T. Rawlinson, M. J. Peden, and J. Davey	27	0	0
J. Pile, G. Miller, and S. M'Kenzie... ..	40	0	0
Randwick Borough Council	2	18	6
Yass Municipal Council	50	0	0
Hon. C. Moore, Hon. F. T. Humphrey, and J. Morton	75	0	0
H. W. Flett, C. M'Donell, and J. Abbott	30	0	0
E. De Faur, E. L. Montefiore, and G. Evans	40	0	0
J. J. Lynch, W. H. Whiting, and C. Ross	25	0	0
M. Paterson, G. N. Paynter, and W. J. Atcheson	49	9	0
D. Bremner, G. Parsons, and T. Bell	50	0	0
W. D. Meares, D. Cassin, and M. Meally	16	12	0
AUTHORISED BY PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, 1889.			
T. W. Taylor, L. Buggy, and A. Wilson,	50	0	0
J. Anthony, S. Critchley, Junr., and F. A. Kenyon	100	0	0
Do do do	50	0	0

APPENDIX I (No. 1)—*continued.*

Names of Trustees.	Amount.		
	£	s.	d.
T. W. Taylor, A. Wilson, and L. Buggy	50	0	0
M. Boulton and H. W. G. Innes	250	0	0
T. Love, M. Butler, and J. T. Gibson	2	4	7
E. Martin, J. Lakeman, and F. W. A. Downes	5	0	0
F. A. Hooke, G. A. Mackay, and J. Robson	100	0	0
AUTHORISED BY LANDS DEPARTMENT, 1890.			
G. Yeomans, W. Deane, and E. Reading	30	0	0
H. Whittingham, C. Cameron, and M. H. Hindmarsh	100	0	0
Hon. R. Hill, G. Hill, Junr., and J. M'Elhone	83	17	3
J. Bruce, J. Higgins, and J. E. Spurr	30	0	0
Armidale Municipal Council	75	0	0
Do do	50	0	0
S. Elyard, J. M'Arthur, and J. Monaghan	50	0	0
J. Carter, L. J. Dargan, and J. H. Gannon	50	0	0
L. S. Crackanthorpe, R. E. Glennie, and C. Prowse	13	6	8
W. Gunn, W. Crozier, and J. O. Edwards	50	0	0
Hon. C. Moore, J. See, and G. Wall	2	11	11
T. K. B. Mayne, G. A. Cruikshank, and J. Sinclair	75	0	0
Carcoar Municipal Council	6	16	5
C. Moore, M. A. Maclean, and T. Corry	30	0	0
Hon. C. Moore, Hon. A. Garran, and R. D. Fitzgerald	25	0	0
Yass Borough Council	50	0	0
J. Donoghue, J. M. Jannett, and C. Ross	30	0	0
H. G. A. Wright, C. Moore, and B. Palmer	27	3	3
Balmain Borough Council	332	9	5
Five Dock Municipal Council	50	0	0
Do do	50	0	0
J. Carrol, R. Kirkland, and P. Tierney	6	18	7
P. J. Fogarty, J. Hay, and Rev. W. F. James	250	0	0
J. Daly, J. Neate, and A. Wilson	60	0	0
J. Ross, W. Bunyan, and J. Burns	20	0	0
A. Anderson, A. L. B. Brain, and T. Chapman	50	0	0
AUTHORISED BY JUSTICE DEPARTMENT, 1890.			
R. T. Moodie and A. J. Lewington	300	0	0
AUTHORISED BY PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, 1890.			
J. Clissold E. L. Moore, and D. Nott	30	0	0
J. B. Bettington, A. W. Blaxland, and C. J. Spratt	300	0	0
J. Jackson, W. Murray, and J. B. Smith	105	0	0
J. Mossman, A. M'Donald, and R. Campbell	165	0	0
T. Pye, J. Dellow, and W. Buckley	30	0	0
Maitland District Council	140	0	0
C. H. Pickard, J. H. Fludder, and F. Cabrera	145	0	0
Maitland District Council	50	0	0
Do do	73	0	0
H. E. Fryer, T. Ellison, and G. Nash	15	0	0
W. T. Pullen, A. H. Webb, and G. Hearne	50	0	0
R. Hattey, F. Vine, and J. Coor	50	0	0
J. Bignell, J. Kenny, and J. Byron	75	0	0
J. Maslem, G. Moxey, and G. H. Pepper	40	0	0
J. Mossman, A. M'Donald, and R. Campbell	20	0	0
L. F. de Salis, C. H. M'Keahnie, and A. J. Cunningham	50	0	0
J. H. Lord, J. Kenny, and G. Charlesworth	70	0	0
C. H. Pickard, J. H. Fludder, and R. Carter	30	0	0
H. Flett, J. Algie, and H. Elliott	200	0	0
W. O'Neill, E. L. Lascelles, and A. Reakes	150	0	0
R. A. Ritchie, H. M. Oxley, and W. Livingstone	60	0	0
W. H. Griffiths, T. Knight, and E. J. Black	30	0	0
S. Bartlett, W. Kenyon, and J. Ryder	50	0	0
W. J. Pullen, A. H. Webb, and G. Hearne	50	0	0
W. H. Griffiths, F. Rogers, and C. M'Alister	100	0	0
G. E. Driffield, and R. Officer	100	0	0
J. Owens, J. Hobbs, and J. B. Johnstone	100	0	0
Do do do	50	0	0
T. Pye, J. Dellow, and J. Luke	40	0	0
Wollongong Municipal Council	200	0	0
J. H. Johnston and B. Hall	50	0	0
D. Cameron, T. Bennett, and J. Worth	12	0	0
W. J. Croker, S. T. Robards, and J. Windross	60	0	0
J. B. Bettington, A. W. Blaxland, and C. J. Spratt	500	0	0

APPENDIX I—continued.

(No. 2.)

SCHEDULE of Amounts advanced from the Treasury to 31st December, 1891 (exclusive of sums issued to Trustees for Roads and other services), for which no accounts have been received in adjustment up to the 30th June, 1892.

Officer or Department.	Year.	Amount.
Goulburn Hospital Committee	1885	£ 7 2 10
N. Melville	1890	17 18 6
Sydney Grammar School	"	100 0 0
H. F. Barton " "	1891	242 0 0
Staff Paymaster, Military Forces	"	5 0 0
Trustees National Art Gallery	"	109 18 6
Trustees Australian Museum	"	641 19 2
Sydney University	"	282 15 0
E. Watt	"	4,003 11 5
J. D. Cronin	"	39 4 0
H. Taylor and S. Maxted	"	900 0 0
H. Taylor and E. J. Love	"	50 0 0
Engineer-in-Chief for Harbours and Rivers	"	250 0 0
Commissioner for Roads	"	6,650 0 0
Under Secretary for Mines	"	353 4 2
President, Water Supply and Sewerage Board	"	1,029 18 0
Director of Military Works	"	4 9 3
Crown Solicitor	"	1,000 0 0
C. F. Smith	"	1,500 0 0
W. Houston	"	3 0 0
Engineer-in-Chief for Railways	"	47 10 0
Railway Commissioners	"	32 10 0
		29 18 10

APPENDIX J.

(No. 1.)

STATEMENT of Surcharges raised in 1891 on account of Disbursements, and recovered in 1891-2.

Accounting Officer.	Raised.	Explained.	Recovered.	Outstanding.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Chief Paymaster, Military Forces	112 0 10	75 16 3	36 4 7	.....
Commissioner and Engineer, Roads and Bridges	87 11 8	50 14 1	36 17 7	.....
Comptroller-General of Prisons	8 18 1	2 2 0	6 16 1	.....
Chairman, Aborigines Protection Board	2 9 1	2 9 1	.....	.....
Curator, Technological Museum	1 1 0	1 1 0	.....	.....
Clerk of the Peace	4 8 6	1 8 6	3 0 0	.....
Council Clerk, Alexandria	0 2 8	.....	0 2 8	.....
Curator, Australian Museum	0 10 0	0 10 0	.....	.....
Clerk, Legislative Assembly	0 1 0	.....	0 1 0	.....
Collector of Customs	1 3 0	.....	1 3 0	.....
Captain Commanding Naval Forces	2 8 2	1 2 8	1 5 6	.....
Chief Inspector, State Children's Relief Department	1 4 6	0 4 0	1 0 6	.....
Coroner, Temora	0 4 0	.....	0 4 0	.....
Crown Solicitor	1 0 0	1 0 0	.....	.....
Director of Government Asylums	3 19 10	0 18 7	3 1 3	.....
Do Botanic Gardens	0 12 0	0 12 0	.....	.....
Do Military Works	10 8 6	1 6 7	9 1 11	.....
Deputy-Assistant Commissary General of Ordnance	2 15 3	.....	2 15 3	.....
Director-General of Forests	5 0 0	3 11 0	.....	1 9 0
Engineer-in-Chief, Harbours and Rivers	12 0 10	4 13 0	7 7 10	.....
Do Railways	92 1 10	91 17 10	0 4 0	.....
Executive Commissioner, New Zealand and South Seas Exhibition	0 11 6	0 11 6	.....	.....
Executive Commissioner, London Mining Exhibition	0 10 0	.....	0 10 0	.....
Government Architect	4 7 5	0 15 2	3 12 3	.....
Do Printer	0 4 8	0 4 8	.....	.....
Do Statistician	0 1 0	0 1 0	.....	.....

APPENDIX J (No. 1) —continued.

Accounting Officer.	Raised.	Explained.	Recovered.	Outstanding.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Health Officer	0 5 0	.....	0 5 0	.....
Inspector-General of Insane	2 16 6	1 12 3	1 4 3	.....
Do Police	28 15 4	28 12 4	0 3 0	.....
Lieut.-Colonel Paul, Public School Cadets	1 11 8	.....	1 11 8	.....
Librarian, Free Public Library	0 10 0	.....	0 10 0	.....
Medical Adviser	8 11 6	7 10 6	1 1 0	.....
Mayor, Prospect and Sherwood	0 3 0	0 3 0	.....	.....
Do Petersham	0 1 0	.....	0 1 0	.....
Do Manly	0 2 0	0 2 0	.....	.....
Mayor, Singleton	0 9 4	.....	0 9 4	.....
Do Shoalhaven	0 4 3	.....	0 4 3	.....
Manager, E.S. & A.C. Bank	0 2 6	.....	0 2 6	.....
Do City Bank	0 2 6	.....	0 2 6	.....
Do A.J.S. Bank	28 2 10	.....	28 2 10	.....
Do Mercantile Bank	214 0 0	.....	214 0 0	.....
Do Bank of New South Wales	0 10 1	.....	0 10 1	.....
Medical Superintendent, Callan Park Asylum	32 19 7	18 4 7	14 15 0	.....
Do Quarantine Station	3 5 0	3 5 0	.....	.....
Do Hospital for Insane, Newcastle	0 15 3	0 14 3	0 1 0	.....
Medical Superintendent, Hospital for Insane, Gladesville	0 1 6	0 1 6	.....	.....
Medical Superintendent, Hospital for Insane, Parramatta	0 18 3	.....	0 18 3	.....
President, Water and Sewerage Board	23 8 4	22 16 7	0 11 9	.....
President, Royal Commission, City and Suburban Railways	0 14 0	.....	0 14 0	.....
President, Marine Board	0 19 0	0 11 0	0 8 0	.....
President, Royal Commission on Strikes	0 3 10	.....	0 3 10	.....
Principal Under Secretary	49 8 3	43 4 5	6 3 10	.....
Railway Commissioners	159 15 2	86 11 7	50 8 10	22 14 9
Returning Officer, Upper Hunter	0 1 0	.....	0 1 0	.....
Registrar University	2 0 10	0 5 0	1 15 10	.....
Superintendent, Hospital for Insane, Parramatta Branch Establishment	0 11 8	0 11 8	.....	.....
Superintendent, Electric Telegraphs	5 6 9	1 4 9	4 2 0	.....
Do of Stores	80 16 1	45 7 11	35 8 2	.....
Do Reception House for Insane	0 2 4	.....	0 2 4	.....
Do of Abattoirs	4 1 1	0 6 0	3 15 1	.....
Do Industrial School for Girls, Parramatta	4 5 6	.....	4 5 6	.....
Secretary, General Post Office	5 12 10	0 2 2	5 10 8	.....
Do Fisheries Commission	1 5 6	.....	1 5 6	.....
Sheriff	18 4 11	0 12 0	17 12 11	.....
Strike Relief Board	43 2 2	42 18 0	0 4 2	.....
Trustees, Rushcutter Bay Park	0 15 0	0 15 0	.....	.....
Do Road from Nicholl's Corner to Enfield Road	0 1 8	.....	0 1 8	.....
Trustees, Scarborough Park, Rockdale	0 3 4	.....	0 3 4	.....
Do Rose Bay Park	0 7 1	0 7 1	.....	.....
Do Gregson Park, Hamilton	1 10 0	1 10 0	.....	.....
Do Road from Wollombi and Broke Road	0 1 0	.....	0 1 0	.....
Under Secretary, Lands	16 1 0	13 7 10	2 13 2	.....
Do Mines	56 6 3	29 12 5	26 13 10	.....
Do Justice	8 10 7	4 12 10	3 17 9	.....
Do Finance and Trade	8 4 4	7 3 4	1 1 0	.....
Do Public Instruction	29 6 2	23 8 5	5 17 9	.....
Do Public Works	0 19 6	.....	0 19 6	.....
	£ 1,202 7 7	626 12 4	551 11 6	24 3 9
RECAPITULATION.				
Total amount of Surcharges raised, recovered, &c., on account of 1891				1,202 7 7
STATEMENT showing how disposed of:—				
Total amount of Surcharges recovered				551 11 6
Do Surcharges explained				626 12 4
Do Surcharges outstanding				24 3 9
Total				£ 1,202 7 7

APPENDIX J—continued.

(No. 2.)

STATEMENT of moneys recovered by Surcharges and otherwise under queries upon Revenue and Receipts Accounts credited during 1891.

Public Accountants.	Amount.	Public Accountants.	Amount.
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Clerk of Petty Sessions—		Wardens' Clerks—	
Bingera	0 15 0	Deepwater	10 0 0
Parkes	0 15 0	Inverell	9 0 0
Singleton	0 10 0	Tingha	5 0 0
	£ 2 0 0	Uralla	0 5 0
Crown Lands Agents—		Wagonga	5 0 0
Albury	152 16 3		£ 29 5 0
Armidale	3 2 6		
Bathurst	15 12 7		
Berrima	5 14 8		
Bingera	1 6 3		
Bombala	32 15 0	Under Secretary, Finance and Trade	151 5 10
Bourke	1 5 0	Under Secretary, Mines	42 5 0
Braidwood	2 0 0	Inspector of Stock, Dubbo	0 1 0
Burrowa	38 4 5		£ 193 11 10
Carcoar	6 12 6		
Cassilis	8 9 9		
Condobolin	1 8 0	Customs Surcharges recovered—	
Cooma	32 3 6	Sydney	42 6 6
Coonabarabran	13 15 0	Barrington	0 1 9
Coonamble	5 10 0	Bourke	2 4 1
Cootamundra	21 17 11	Cobar	0 10 8
Corowa	49 11 11	Corowa	2 9 0
Cowra	7 8 7	Deniliquin	4 0 0
Deniliquin	53 5 6	Grafton	1 5 0
Eden	7 12 9	Howlong	0 14 0
Forbes	10 5 0	Kiama	0 19 8
Glen Innes	0 10 0	Moama	0 2 8
Goulburn	54 0 3	Newcastle	7 5 10
Grafton	7 1 9	Wentworth	0 2 4
Gundagai	4 9 0	Wilcannia	1 0 0
Gunnedah	1 2 6	Willyama	0 9 4
Gunning	18 7 6		£ 63 10 10
Hay	32 10 10		
Hillston	56 12 5		
Kempsey	13 2 6	Railway Commissioners, Recoveries—	
Lismore	6 13 0	Surcharges on Special Credits ...	40 19 6
Lithgow	31 13 0	Undercharges on H. C. & D.	
Milton	5 7 6	Traffic	31 12 1
Molong	64 15 0	Undercharges on Live Stock	
Moree	1 19 6	Traffic	46 15 8
Moruya	25 0 0	Undercharges on Goods Traffic...	7 19 6
Mudgee	30 11 6	Do Coaching Traffic	2 9 0
Murwillumbah	6 7 6	Do Parcels Traffic	0 13 9
Muswellbrook	15 16 9	Do Platform Traffic	130 17 11
Narrabri	42 8 0	Do Miscellaneous	
Narrandera	84 5 0	Traffic	87 18 0
Nowra	4 1 0		
Parkes	0 5 9	Total recoveries from Public... £	349 5 5
Parramatta	13 5 0	Undercharges recovered from Govt.	
Paterson	0 12 1	Departments	196 12 2
Picton	11 5 0		
Queanbeyan	36 9 5	Total recoveries, Railway Revenue,	
Rylstone	4 0 0	1891	£ 515 17 7
Scone	67 2 1		
Singleton	4 17 9	GRAND TOTAL	£ 2,525 3 1
Tamworth	21 18 1		
Taree	18 0 0		
Tumut	2 18 9		
Urana	71 3 8		
Wagga Wagga	371 14 2		
Wellington	25 15 0		
Wollombi	6 7 6		
Yass	0 7 6		
Young	57 4 6		
	£ 1,690 17 10		

APPENDIX K.

(No. 1.)

STATEMENT of Authorities granted by the Governor-in-Council, under the 30th and 31st sections of the Audit Act of 1870, for the relief of Public Accountants from Surcharge, and for the Allowance of Expenditure without written vouchers.

Accounting Officers.	Amount.	Year of Service.	No. of Executive Council Minute.	Service.	Reason why Vouchers are deficient, or Relief from Surcharge granted.
Railway Commissioners	£ 1,252 s. 7 d. 10	1883-4	33 of 1890	Freight, &c., due by the Orange Slaughtering Co.	Company does not now exist.
Trustees of Recreation Reserves and Cemeteries ...	1,314 7 3	1885	18 ,, 1891	Improvement of Recreation Grounds and Fencing, &c., Cemeteries.	Vouchers not obtainable.
Railway Commissioners	91 19 7	{1885, 1887, 1888.}	49 ,, 1891	Wages and Travelling Expenses	Acquittances mislaid.
Do do	1,595 17 7	1886-7	34 ,, 1890	Conveyance of Mails	Reduction by a new scale of computed value of service which had been taken to account in railway books.
Do do	3 9 8	1888-9	21 ,, 1891	Rebate overpaid to Messrs. Wearne & Sons ...	Firm having assigned their estate.
Returning Officer, Municipality of Enfield...	31 4 9	1889	66 ,, 1891	Preliminary Expenses, Municipality of Enfield ...	Vouchers not obtainable.
Trustees of Road, Colongolook to Bulladelah ...	125 0 0	1889 & 1890	68 ,, 1891	Improvement of Bridle-track	do do.
Railway Commissioners	{269 4 10 } { 6 16 9 }	{1888 to } { 1891. }	5 ,, 1892	Freight, &c.	Amounts irrecoverable.
Late Coroner at Casino	3 0 0	1890	59 ,, 1891	Jurors' Fees	Accounts lost in transit.
Engineer-in-Chief, Harbours and Rivers	78 1 11	1890	63 ,, 1891	Wages—£75 9s., Circular Quay Improvement, and £2 12s. 2d., Dredging Cook's River and Shea's Creek.	Pay-sheets lost, and signatures not obtainable when duplicates prepared.
Trustees of Road from Railway Station, up Wyong Creek, to Bumble Hill.	143 18 11	1890	6 ,, 1892	Improvement of Road	Acquittances not procurable.
Municipal Council of Bourke	1,806 14 8	1890	9 ,, 1892	Construction of Embankment around the township during a time of flood.	Vouchers not obtainable.
Railway Commissioners	44 5 0	1890 & 1891	52 ,, 1891	Freight, &c.	Cash having been stolen, and forged bank notes tendered.
Do do	416 4 6	1890 & 1891	1 ,, 1892	Travelling and other Expenses of Mr. Thow, Chief Mechanical Engineer, in Europe and America.	Acquittances not taken.
Do do	64 13 5	1891	1 ,, 1892	Payments by Railway Goods Superintendent in settlement of claims.	Receipt lost.
Do do	2 6 6	1891	5 ,, 1892	Deficient Collections on two Railway Tickets ...	Special circumstances.

APPENDIX K—continued.

(No. 2.)

STATEMENT of Authorities granted during the year 1891 by the Governor-in-Council, under the 30th and 31st sections of the Audit Act, for relief from Surcharge of Public Accountants.

RAILWAY REVENUE.

Accounting Officers.	Amount.	Year of Service.	Reasons, &c.	No. of Executive Minute.
The Railway Commissioners for New South Wales.	£ s. d. 55 2 0	1882.	Freight, charges, and short collections irrecoverable.	91-9
	141 5 6	1888.	Freight, charges, and short collections irrecoverable.	"
	3 9 8	1888-9.	Surcharge on Rebate irrecoverable ...	91-21
	71 16 7	1889.	18s. 6d. reduction of Tariff Rates, and £70 18s. 1d. freight, charges, and short collections irrecoverable.	91-9
	33 9 3	1890.	Reduction of Tariff Rates ...	91-14 & 91-72
	4 9 4	;	Short remittances and deficiency ...	91-9
	23 5 0	"	Cash stolen in transit to Cashier ...	91-52
	84 15 1	"	Freight, charges, and short collections irrecoverable.	91-9
	21 0 0	1891.	Forged Bank-notes taken at Stations...	91-52
	£438 12 5			

APPENDIX L.

(No. 1.)

REGISTRATION OF BRANDS.

Dr.

(30 Vic. No. 12.)

Cr.

Particulars of Receipts.	Amounts.	Particulars of Disbursements.	Amounts.
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
To amount of Collections during the year 1891	1,530 5 5	By Balance, 31st December, 1890	14,018 5 0
„ Balance, 31st December, 1891..	14,253 8 2	„ Salaries and Contingencies paid under section 22 of the Act 30 Vic. No. 12...	1,765 8 7
	15,783 13 7		15,783 13 7

(No. 2.)

ABSTRACT STATEMENT of the Receipts and the Disbursements under the Rabbit Nuisance Act, 46 Vic. No. 14, and of the Annual Balances upon the Rabbit Account, 1883 to 1891 inclusive.

Year.	Receipts.	Disbursements.	Balances.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1883	35,899 14 9	489 18 9	Cr. 35,409 16 0
1884	44,757 8 0	84,829 15 11	Dr. 40,072 7 11
1885	37,448 10 10	159,554 1 9	„ 122,110 10 11
1886	40,023 17 9	115,711 4 9	„ 75,687 7 0
1887	41,173 4 3	210,593 18 6	„ 169,420 14 3
1888	47,941 1 9	157,252 3 4	„ 103,311 1 7
1889	46,900 16 9	98,311 16 9	„ 51,411 0 0
1890	49,383 9 7	8,398 13 11	Cr. 40,984 15 8
1891	1,294 12 8	1,481 18 0	Dr. 187 5 4
	344,817 16 4	836,623 11 8	Dr. 491,805 15 4

APPENDIX L—*continued.*

(No. 3.)

PUBLIC ABATTOIRS FUND.

(14 Vic. No. 36.)

STATEMENT showing all Fees and Sums of Money received under the provisions of the Act 14 Vic. No. 36, during the year 1891, and the expenditure consequent upon carrying that Act into force during the same period, so far as can be readily ascertained from the accounts in the Audit Department.

*Dr.**Cr.*

Particulars of Receipts.	Amounts.	Particulars of Payments.	Amounts.
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Receipts during the year 1891—		Balance, 31st December, 1890 ...	146,826 13 8
Slaughtering fees	3,348 0 6	Interest on £55,866 11s., raised and expended under Loan Acts, for the construction of the Abattoirs, Glebe Island Bridge, Punts, and Lodging-houses, for the year 1891, at 5 per cent.	2,793 6 6
Rent of Abattoirs	4,124 8 4	Interest on £6,000, raised under Acts 36 Vic. No. 21, and 38 Vic. No. 2, at 4 per cent ...	240 0 0
Sale of manure	2,539 11 8	Salaries and Contingencies ...	8,272 7 7
Wharfage rates	122 1 8	Desiccating process	4,498 15 4
Other receipts... ..	118 0 8	Cost of construction of Offal Barge Glebe Island Bridge	2,991 6 3
		Glebe Island Roads	74 9 3
	10,252 2 10	Sale of Leases	484 17 11
Balance, 31st December, 1891 ...	155,969 17 8		40 4 0
Total... ..	£ 166,222 0 6	Total... ..	£ 166,222 0 6

NOTE.—The receipts during 1891 were £10,252 2 10
and the payments for the same period were for—

Interest	£3,033 6 6
Bridge and road repairs	559 7 2
Sale of Leases	40 4 0
Establishment	8,272 7 7
Desiccating process... ..	4,498 15 4
Construction of Offal Barge	2,991 6 3
	<u>19,395 6 10</u>
Dr. balance on the year... ..	<u>£9,143 4 0</u>

1892.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

NINTH REPORT

ON THE

CREATION INSCRIPTION, AND ISSUE OF STOCK

UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE

“INSCRIBED STOCK ACT OF 1883”

(46 VIC. No. 12).

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 46 Vic. No. 12, sec. 13.

SYDNEY: CHARLES POTTER, GOVERNMENT PRINTER.

1892.

[1s.]

153—A

1892.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

NINTH REPORT

ON

THE CREATION, INSCRIPTION, AND ISSUE OF STOCK,

UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE

“INSCRIBED STOCK ACT OF 1883” (46 VIC. No. 12).

To the Honorable John See, Esq., M.P., Colonial Treasurer,—

The Treasury, New South Wales,

Sir,

Sydney, 9th September, 1892.

I have the honor to submit the Ninth Annual Report under the provisions of the “Inscribed Stock Act of 1883.”

Since my last Report, dated 19th May, 1891, there have been two operations under the provisions of the Act, viz., the creation in May, 1891, of a Conversion Loan of £2,000,000, particulars of which will be found in Appendix B; and the issue by the Bank of England, on 17th September, 1891, of a Loan of £4,500,000, under the Act 54 Victoria No. 33, 1890, for the construction of Railways and other public works, and for the repayment of the balance of outstanding 5 per cent. debentures, which matured on 1st January, 1892, not converted.

A statement of the Stock created and inscribed under the provisions of the Act is given in Appendices A and B.

The Deed-polls, Declarations, &c., in connection with the operations mentioned in paragraph 2, will be found in Appendices C, D, E, F, G, H, J, and K.

I have, &c.,

F. KIRKPATRICK,

Under Secretary for Finance and Trade.

APPENDIX.

APPENDIX A.

FIRST INSCRIBED LOAN.

Created for the conversion of outstanding Debentures, on which a Loan had been raised on the 8th June, 1882, under authority of the Acts 41 Vic. No. 7 and 43 Vic. No. 11, with an obligation on the part of the Government to convert same into Inscribed Stock :—

Capital amount of such Stock	... ..	*£1,186,300.
Rate of Interest thereon	... ..	4 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly.
Currency	... ..	Fifty years.
Condition of redemption	... ..	Payment on maturity, at par.

SECOND INSCRIBED LOAN.

Created for the purpose of raising a Loan under Authority of the Acts 41 Vic. No. 7 and 43 Vic. No. 11 :—

Capital amount of such Stock	... ..	£3,000,000.
Rate of interest thereon	... ..	4 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly.
Currency	... ..	Fifty years.
Condition of redemption	... ..	Payment on maturity, at par.

THIRD INSCRIBED LOAN.

Created for the purpose of raising a Loan under the authority of the Acts 43 Vic. No. 11, 44 Vic. No. 12, and 44 Vic. No. 28 :—

Capital amount of such Stock	... ..	£3,000,000.
Rate of interest thereon	... ..	4 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly.
Currency	... ..	Fifty years.
Condition of redemption	... ..	Payment on maturity, at par.

FOURTH INSCRIBED LOAN.

Created for the purpose of raising a Loan under the authority of the Acts 44 Vic. No. 28, and 46 Vic. No. 12 :—

Capital amount of such Stock	... ..	£5,500,000.
Rate of interest thereon	... ..	3½ per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly.
Currency	... ..	Forty years.
Condition of redemption	... ..	Payment on maturity, at par.

FIFTH INSCRIBED LOAN.

Created for the purpose of raising a Loan under the authority of the Acts 44 Vic. No. 28, 45 Vic. No. 22, 46 Vic. No. 23, and 48 Vic. No. 26.

Capital amount of such Stock	... ..	£5,500,000.
Rate of interest thereon	... ..	3½ per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly.
Currency	... ..	Forty years.
Condition of redemption	... ..	Payment on maturity, at par.

SIXTH INSCRIBED LOAN.

Created for the purpose of raising a Loan under the authority of the Act 48 Vic. No. 26 :—

Capital amount of such Stock	... ..	£5,500,000.
Rate of interest thereon	... ..	3½ per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly.
Currency	... ..	Thirty-eight years.
Condition of redemption	... ..	Payment on maturity, at par.

SEVENTH INSCRIBED LOAN.

Created for the purpose of raising a Loan under the authority of the Act 48 Vic. No. 26 :—

Capital amount of such Stock	... ..	£3,500,000.
Rate of interest thereon	... ..	3½ per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly.
Currency	... ..	Thirty years.
Condition of redemption	... ..	Payment on maturity, at par.

EIGHTH INSCRIBED LOAN.

Created for the purpose of raising a Loan under the authority of the Acts 48 Vic. No. 26 and 52 Vic. No. 16 :—

Capital amount of such Stock	... ..	£3,500,000.
Rate of interest thereon	... ..	3½ per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly.
Currency	... ..	Twenty-nine years.
Condition of redemption	... ..	Payment on maturity, at par.

NINTH INSCRIBED LOAN.

Created for the purpose of raising a Loan under the authority of the Act 54 Vic. No. 33 :—

Capital amount of such Stock	... ..	£4,500,000.
Rate of interest thereon	... ..	3½ per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly.
Currency	... ..	Twenty-seven years.
Condition of redemption	... ..	Payment on maturity, at par.

APPENDIX

* The balance of this Loan, £313,700, is outstanding in Debentures.

APPENDIX B.
CONVERSION LOAN.

Created under the provisions of the "Inscribed Stock Act of 1883," for the conversion and redemption of New South Wales Government Debentures outstanding in respect of Loans raised under the provisions of the Acts 19 Vic. Nos. 38 and 40, 22 Vic. Nos. 5, 22, and 26, and 24 Vic. Nos. 24 and 26, which matured on 1st July, 1891, and also in respect of Loans raised under the provisions of the Act 25 Vic. No. 19, which matured on 1st January, 1892:—

Capital amount of such Stock	... ..	†£2,000,000.
Rate of interest thereon	... ..	3½ per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly.
Currency	... ..	Twenty-seven years.
Condition of redemption	... ..	Payment on maturity, at par.

APPENDIX C.

The Agent-General to The Bank of England.

New South Wales Stock, 3½ per cent. (1918)—Issue of £2,000,000.

To the Governor and Company of the Bank of England,—
Gentlemen,

9, Victoria-street, Westminster, S.W., 15 June, 1891.

I now beg to send you a print of the deed-poll dated 15th May, 1891, setting forth the creation of £2,000,000 3½ per cent. New South Wales Stock for the purpose of the conversion and repayment of outstanding debentures raised under the provisions of the following Acts of the Legislature of the Colony of New South Wales, viz., 19 Vic. Nos. 38 and 40, 22 Vic. Nos. 5, 22, and 26, 24 Vic. Nos. 24 and 26, and 25 Vic. No. 19. The said deed-poll declares the terms and conditions on which the said stock may be issued.

The necessary declaration to bring the stock under the provisions of the Colonial Stock Act, 1877, and to enable the Bank to carry out the issue and inscription of the stock has been signed by me, and lodged with the Inland Revenue Board. A copy of this declaration is also enclosed.

Arrangements are being made with the Commissioners of Inland Revenue for the payment of composition of stamp duty, so as to enable the stock, when inscribed in your books, to be transferred free of duty, and the Commissioners will doubtless receive the duty from you under a similar arrangement to that made with reference to previous issues of New South Wales Stock.

I have now to request that you will cancel the converted debentures, so that the New South Wales Government may have any allowance which may be made in respect of the stamps thereon, and that you will, as heretofore, pay to the Commissioners the amount of composition payable for stamp duty upon the stock, as the same is inscribed in your books.

I authorise you to grant to such holders of the stock as may desire the same, from time to time, stock certificates to bearer, in accordance with the Colonial Stock Act, 1877, upon payment of the proper fee for the issue of such certificates; and I further authorise you to transmit dividend warrants by post to holders, in accordance with the practice in the case of former issues of New South Wales Stock.

I send you for your information a copy of the Inscribed Stock Act of New South Wales, 46 Vic. No. 12, and a copy of the New South Wales Loan Act of 1890, 54 Vic. No. 33, under which the conversion and loan are authorised.

I have, &c.,

SAUL SAMUEL,

Agent-General for the Colony of New South Wales.

APPENDIX D.

Dated 15th May, 1891.

NEW SOUTH WALES STOCK £3½ per cent. (1918). Issue of £2,000,000.

DREED-POLL declaring the creation of £2,000,000 New South Wales Stock, £3½ per cent. (1918), and the terms and conditions on which the same shall be issued and redeemed.

To all to whom these presents shall come:

Sir Saul Samuel, Knight Commander of The Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, Companion of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath, Agent-General, resident in London, of the Colony of New South Wales; Sir Daniel Cooper, Baronet, Knight Grand Cross of The Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George; Donald Larnach, Esquire, Frederick Holkham Dangar, Esquire, William Richmond Newburn, Esquire, and Nathaniel Cork, Esquire, *send greeting*: WHEREAS by an Act passed by the Legislature of the Colony of New South Wales, entitled "The Inscribed Stock Act of 1883," it was among other things enacted, that whenever by any Act then or thereafter in force power should be given to the Governor (in the said Act defined to mean the Governor with the advice of the Executive Council) to raise any sum or sums of money by way of loan for the public service of the Colony, it should be lawful for the Governor to raise the whole or any portion of such sum or sums in the form of Inscribed Stock thereafter termed "stock," and that all such stock should be styled "New South Wales Stock" and subject to the provisions of the now reciting Act, should be issued in such amounts in such manner at such times bearing interest at such rate not exceeding 4 per centum per annum, and should be redeemable at such times and upon such conditions and should be subject to such terms and conditions as the Governor before exercising the aforesaid power should from time to time determine and appoint. And it was further enacted that the Governor should have and might

† Of the capital amount of £2,000,000 created, a sum of £494,200 only has been inscribed; the balance has lapsed. The amount of £494,200 is made up as follows, namely:—

Debentures due 1st July, 1891, exchanged for 3½ per cent. Stock	15,000
Debentures due 1st January, 1892, exchanged for 3½ per cent. Stock	279,200
Stock handed to the London Chartered Bank as security for an advance, under which Debentures due 1st July, 1891, to the extent of £185,500 were redeemed. This Stock was, upon the repayment of the advance, transferred back to the Government, and is now available for sale as opportunity offers	200,000
	£494,200

might exercise the following powers and authorities or any of them, that was to say, he might from time to time declare all or any of the debentures issued under the authority of any Act of Parliament to be convertible into stock redeemable at such times and subject to such terms and conditions as he might, before the creation thereof, determine and appoint; he might authorise the issue of an equivalent amount of such stock in exchange for debentures; and he might, on such conditions as he might determine, authorise the creation and issue of any stock for the purpose of converting any outstanding debentures into stock, and to pay any expenses in connection with such conversions or in carrying out the provisions of the Act. And it is further enacted that any such conversion of debentures into stock might be effected either by arrangement with the holders of such debentures or by purchase thereof out of moneys raised by the sale of new stock or partly in one way and partly in the other. And it was further enacted that the Governor might appoint two or more agents in London for the purposes of the Act, of whom one should be the Agent-General of the said Colony for the time being, and might empower such Agents, or any one or more of them, to exercise the powers of the Act exercisable by the Governor or as the Governor might authorise and direct.

And whereas the Right Honorable Sir Augustus William Frederick Spencer Loftus (commonly called Lord Augustus Loftus), Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath, a Member of Her Majesty's Most Honorable Privy Council, the Governor and Commander-in-Chief for the time being of the said Colony and its Dependencies, with the advice of the Executive Council, by Letters Patent under the Great Seal of the said Colony, and bearing date the 14th day of April, 1883, in virtue of the powers conferred by the "Inscribed Stock Act of 1883," did appoint the said Sir Saul Samuel, Sir Daniel Cooper, Donald Larnach, Frederick Holkham Dangar and Edward Knox, a Member of the Legislative Council of the said Colony, Agents in London, for the purposes of the same Act, and did thereby empower them or any one or more of them to exercise such powers as are by the Governor exercisable under the same Act.

And whereas the said Sir Augustus William Frederick Spencer Loftus, as such Governor as aforesaid, with such advice as aforesaid, did on or about the 24th day of September, 1885, revoke the said appointment of the said Edward Knox, and by Letters Patent under the Great Seal of the Colony, bearing date on or about the same 24th day of September, 1885, in virtue of the powers conferred by the "Inscribed Stock Act of 1883," did appoint the said William Richmond Newburn and the said Nathaniel Cork additional Agents in London for the purposes of the same Act, and did thereby empower the said Sir Saul Samuel, Sir Daniel Cooper, Donald Larnach and Frederick Holkham Dangar and the said William Richmond Newburn and Nathaniel Cork, hereinafter called the said Agents, or any one or more of them to exercise such powers as are by the Governor exercisable under the same Act.

And whereas by an Act of the said Legislature, entitled the "Public Works Loan Act of 1884," it was enacted that it should be lawful for the Governor with the advice of the Executive Council to raise by the sale of debentures or the issue of inscribed stock, secured upon the Consolidated Revenue Fund of the Colony, and bearing interest at a rate not exceeding 4 per centum per annum, such several sums of money not exceeding in the whole the sum of £14,388,303, as might be required for the purposes in the same Act mentioned.

And whereas by an Act of the said Legislature, entitled the "Repayment of Loans Act of 1888," it was enacted that it should be lawful for the Governor, with such advice as aforesaid, to raise by the sale of debentures or the issue of inscribed stock, secured upon the Consolidated Revenue Fund of the Colony, and bearing interest at a rate not exceeding 4 per centum per annum, such several sums of money, not exceeding in the whole the sum of £1,390,600, as might be required for the purposes in the same Act mentioned.

And whereas by another Act of the said Legislature, entitled the "Loan Act of 1890," it was enacted that it should be lawful for the Governor, with such advice as aforesaid, to raise by the sale of debentures or the issue of inscribed stock, secured upon the Consolidated Revenue Fund of the Colony, and bearing interest at a rate not exceeding 4 per centum per annum, such several sums of money not exceeding in the whole the sum of £7,021,757, as might be required for the public works and services (including the sums of £200,500 and £1,782,300 for repayment of loans) in the same Act mentioned.

And whereas by a deed-poll under the hands and seals of the said Sir Saul Samuel and Donald Larnach, dated the 16th day of April, 1888, after reciting as therein was recited, and that the Governor, with such advice as aforesaid, was about to borrow and raise in Great Britain, under the authority of the said "Public Works Loan Act, 1884," a sum of money by the issue of £3 10s. per centum inscribed stock, the said Agents, in the said deed-poll called the said Commissioners, declared that in exercise of the powers conferred upon them by the said Letters Patent respectively, and by virtue of the "Inscribed Stock Act of 1883," they had created an amount of £3,500,000 sterling of capital stock to be called "New South Wales Stock," "Three and a half per Cent.," and had determined that the same should be issued at the rate and on the terms therein mentioned, and that the interest or dividend to be paid thereon should be at the rate of £3 10s. per centum per annum, and should be payable half-yearly, at the Bank of England, on the 1st day of March and the 1st day of September in each year, until and including the 1st day of September, 1918, on which day the capital should be repaid at par at the same place.

And whereas the whole of the said amount of £3,500,000 of capital stock referred to in the deed-poll lastly above recited has been issued, and is now inscribed in the books of the Governor and Company of the Bank of England in the names of the several persons entitled thereto.

And whereas by another deed-poll under the hands and seals of the said Sir Saul Samuel, and Donald Larnach, dated the 8th day of July, 1889, after reciting as therein was recited, and that the Governor, with such advice as aforesaid, was about to borrow and raise in Great Britain, under the authority of the said "Public Works Loan Act, 1884" and "Repayment of Loans Act, 1888," a further sum of money by the issue of £3 10s. per centum inscribed stock, the said Agents, in the said deed-poll called the said Commissioners declared that in exercise of the powers conferred on them by the said Letters Patent, and by virtue of the "Inscribed Stock Act of 1883," they had created an amount of £3,500,000 sterling of capital stock to be called "New South Wales Stock," "Three and a half per Cent.," and had determined that the same should be issued at the rate and on the terms therein mentioned, and that the interest or dividend to be paid thereon should be at the rate of £3 10s. per centum

per

per annum, and that a quarter of a year's interest or dividend should be payable on the 1st day of September, 1889, at the Bank of England, and that thereafter the said interest or dividend should be payable at the same place half-yearly on the 1st day of March and the 1st day of September in each year, until and including the first day of September, 1918, and further that on the said 1st day of September, 1918, the capital should be repaid at par at the same place.

And whereas the whole of the said amount of £3,500,000 of capital stock referred to in the deed-poll lastly above recited has been issued, and is now inscribed in the books of the Governor and Company of the Bank of England in the names of the several persons entitled thereto.

And whereas there are debentures of the said Colony outstanding in respect of loans raised under the provisions of the following Acts of the Legislature of the Colony of New South Wales, viz., 19 Victoria Nos. 38 and 40, 22 Victoria Nos. 5, 22, and 26, and 24 Victoria Nos. 24 and 26, amounting in all to the sum of £200,500, maturing in July, 1891, and also in respect of loans raised under the provisions of 25 Victoria No. 19, amounting to £1,782,300, maturing in January, 1892.

And whereas the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, has declared that all or any of the said debentures so outstanding as aforesaid might be convertible into "stock."

And whereas the Governor, with such advice as aforesaid, being authorised under the provisions of the "Loan Act of 1890," as before mentioned, to provide for the repayment of the said outstanding debentures, and having so declared that all or any of the said debentures might be convertible into "stock," the said Agents, for the purpose of such repayment and conversion, and for the purpose of paying the expenses in connection with such conversion and the creation of the "stock" hereinafter mentioned, have determined to create and issue an amount of not exceeding £2,000,000 sterling of "New South Wales Stock," "Three and a half per Cent." in addition to and to rank *pari passu* with the said amounts of £3,500,000 and £3,500,000 "New South Wales Stock," "Three and a half per Cent." so created and issued as aforesaid respectively and determined and appointed the time at which the same shall be redeemable and the terms and conditions on which the same shall be issued.

And whereas it is expedient that such determination and appointment shall be declared and manifested under the hands and seals of two or more of the said Agents.

Now therefore these presents witness that they, the said Agents, in exercise of the powers conferred upon them by the said Letters Patent respectively and by virtue of the "Inscribed Stock Act of 1883," do by these presents declare that they have created an amount of £2,000,000 sterling of capital stock to be called "New South Wales Stock," "Three and a half per Cent." to be in addition to and rank *pari passu* with the said amounts of £3,500,000, and £3,500,000 "New South Wales Stock," "Three and a half per Cent." heretofore created and issued as aforesaid respectively, and they have determined that so much of the same capital stock as it shall be necessary to issue to the holders of the debentures now outstanding as aforesaid, and which may be deposited for conversion on or before the 1st day of June, 1891, shall on and after such date be issued to such holders at the rate of £100 of stock for every nominal £100 represented by any of the said outstanding debentures, and upon surrender of the same respectively; and that so much of the same capital stock as it shall be necessary to issue to the holders of debentures now outstanding as aforesaid, which may not be deposited for conversion until after the said date, shall from time to time, subsequent to such date, be issued to such holders at the rate of stock to be notified from time to time by the said Agents at the Bank of England for every nominal £100 represented by any of such outstanding debentures, and upon the surrender of the same respectively; and that so much of the same capital stock as it shall be necessary to sell for the purpose of redeeming such of the debentures as may not be converted into stock by the holders of any such debentures and of paying such expenses as aforesaid shall from time to time be sold and issued to the purchasers thereof, or their respective nominees, at such price or prices as can be reasonably obtained for the same, and that the interest or dividend to be paid on the said amount of £2,000,000 sterling of stock so created by them as aforesaid, or any lesser amount which shall be issued shall be at the rate of £3 10s. per centum per annum, and shall be payable at the Bank of England half-yearly on the 1st day of March and the 1st day of September in each year until and including the 1st day of September, 1918. And further, that on the said 1st day of September, 1918, the capital shall be repaid at par at the same place.

And they do further declare that the revenues of the Colony of New South Wales alone are liable in respect of the Stock hereinbefore described, and the dividends thereon, and that the Consolidated Fund of the United Kingdom, and the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury are not directly or indirectly liable or responsible for the payment of the stock or of the dividends thereon, or for any matter relating thereto.

In witness whereof, two of them, the said Agents have hereunto set their hands and seals this fifteenth day of May, 1891.

Signed, sealed, and delivered, by the above-named Sir Saul } (L.S.) SAUL SAMUEL.
Samuel and Donald Larnach, in the presence of, — } (L.S.) DONALD LARNACH.

RANDOLPH C. WANT, Solicitor, 32, Victoria-street, London.

APPENDIX E.

Dated 5th June, 1891.

NEW SOUTH WALES STOCK £3½ per cent. (1918). Issue of £2,000,000.

DECLARATION for Inland Revenue Commissioners.

NEW SOUTH WALES STOCK.

It is hereby declared that by an Act of the Legislature of the Colony of New South Wales, being Act 46 Vic. No. 12, to be cited as the "Inscribed Stock Act of 1883," provision is made in the terms following, that is to say:—

Section 2.—Whenever by any Act now or hereafter in force, power is given to the Governor to raise any sum or sums of money by way of loan for the Public Service of the Colony, it shall be lawful for the Governor to raise the whole or any portion of such sum or sums in the form of inscribed stock (hereinafter termed "stock").

Section

Section 3.—All such stock shall be styled “New South Wales Stock,” and subject to the provisions of this Act, shall be issued in such amounts, in such manner, at such times, bear interest at such rate (not exceeding 4 per centum per annum), and shall be redeemable at such times, and on such conditions, and shall be subject to such terms and conditions as the Governor, before exercising the aforesaid power, shall from time to time determine and appoint.

Section 4.—The Governor shall have and may exercise the following powers and authorities, or any of them:—

- (i) He may from time to time declare all or any of the debentures issued under the authority of any Act of Parliament to be convertible into stock, redeemable at such times and subject to such terms and conditions as he may, before the creation thereof, determine and appoint.
- (ii) He may authorise the issue of an equivalent amount of such stock in exchange for such debentures.
- (iii) He may, on such conditions as he may determine, authorise the creation and issue of any stock for the purpose of converting any outstanding debentures into stock, and of paying any expenses in connection with such conversion or in carrying out the provisions of this Act.

Section 5.—Any such conversion of debentures into stock may be effected either by arrangement with the holders of such debentures or by purchase thereof out of moneys raised by the sale of new stock, or partly in one way and partly in the other.

Section 7.—The Governor may from time to time enter into such agreement with any bank carrying on business in London as to him seems fit to provide for all or any of the following matters (*inter alia*):—

- (i) For the inscription and issue of stock.
- (ii) For effecting the conversion of debentures into stock, and regulating transfers of stock.
- (iv) For securing stock certificates, and as often as occasion shall require reinscribing or reissuing such certificates.
- (viii) For conducting generally all business connected with stock or loans.

Section 8.—Every agreement made with any such bank shall be as valid and effectual as if the terms thereof had been enacted by this Act.

Section 9.—The Governor may appoint two or more persons in London as Agents for the purposes of this Act, of whom one shall be the Agent-General of the Colony for the time being, and may empower such agents, or any one or more of them, to exercise such powers by this Act exercisable by the Governor as the said Governor may authorise or direct.

Section 14.—The word “Governor” in this Act means “Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council.”

And it is hereby further declared that the Right Honorable Sir Augustus William Frederick Spencer Loftus (commonly called Lord Augustus Loftus), Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath, a Member of Her Majesty’s Most Honorable Privy Council, Governor and Commander-in-Chief for the time being of the said Colony and its Dependencies, with the advice of the Executive Council, by Letters Patent under the Great Seal of the said Colony, and bearing date the 14th day of April, 1883, in virtue of the powers conferred by the “Inscribed Stock Act of 1883,” did appoint Sir Saul Samuel, Knight Commander of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, Agent-General resident in London of the said Colony; Sir Daniel Cooper, Baronet, Knight Commander of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George; Donald Larnach, Esquire, Frederick Holkam Dangar Esquire, and Edward Knox, a Member of the Legislative Council of the said Colony of New South Wales, Agents in London, for the purposes of the same Act, and did thereby empower them or any one or more of them, to exercise such powers as are by the Governor exercisable under the same Act.

And it is hereby further declared that the said Sir Augustus William Frederick Spencer Loftus, as such Governor as aforesaid, with such advice as aforesaid, did on or about the 24th day of September, 1885, revoke the said appointment of the said Edward Knox, and by Letters Patent under the Great Seal of the Colony, bearing date on or about the same 24th day of September, 1885, in virtue of the powers conferred by the “Inscribed Stock Act of 1883,” did appoint William Richmond Mewburn, Esquire, and Nathaniel Cork, Esquire, additional agents in London, for the purposes of the same Act, and did thereby empower the said Sir Saul Samuel, Sir Daniel Cooper, Donald Larnach, and Frederick Holkam Dangar, and the said William Richmond Mewburn and Nathaniel Cork, hereinafter called the said Agents, or any one or more of them, to exercise such powers as are by the Governor exercisable under the same Act.

And it is hereby further declared that by another Act of the said Legislature entitled the “Public Works Loan Act of 1884” it was enacted that it should be lawful for the Governor, with such advice as aforesaid, to raise by the sale of debentures, or the issue of inscribed stock, secured upon the Consolidated Revenue Fund of the Colony and bearing interest at a rate not exceeding 4 per centum per annum such several sums of money not exceeding in the whole the sum of £14,388,303 as might be required for the purposes in the same Act mentioned.

And it is hereby further declared that by another Act of the said Legislature entitled the “Repayment of Loans Act of 1888,” it was enacted that it should be lawful for the Governor, with such advice as aforesaid, to raise by the sale of debentures or the issue of inscribed stock, secured upon the Consolidated Revenue Fund of the Colony, and bearing interest at a rate not exceeding 4 per centum per annum, such several sums of money, not exceeding in the whole the sum of £1,390,600, as might be required for the purposes in the same Act mentioned.

And it is hereby further declared that by another Act of the said Legislature, entitled the “Loan Act of 1890,” it was enacted that it should be lawful for the Governor, with such advice as aforesaid, to raise by the sale of debentures or the issue of inscribed stock, secured upon the Consolidated Revenue Fund of the Colony, and bearing interest at a rate not exceeding 4 per centum per annum, such several sums of money not exceeding in the whole the sum of £7,021,757, as might be required for the public works and services (including the sums of £200,500 and £1,782,300 for repayment of loans) in the same Act mentioned.

And

And it is hereby further declared that by a deed-poll under the hands and seals of the said Sir Daniel Cooper and Donald Larnach, dated the 16th day of April, 1888, after reciting that the Governor, with such advice as aforesaid, being about to borrow and raise in Great Britain, under the authority of the "Public Works Loan Act of 1884," a sum of money by the issue of £3 10s. per centum inscribed stock, they had determined to create and issue stock to the amount and upon the terms therein mentioned, the said Agents, in the said deed-poll called the said Commissioners, did declare that in exercise of the powers conferred upon them by the said Letters Patent respectively, and by virtue of the "Inscribed Stock Act of 1883," they had created an amount of £3,500,000 sterling of capital stock to be called "New South Wales Stock," "Three and a half per Cent.," and had determined that the same should be issued at the rate and on the terms therein mentioned, and that the interest or dividend to be paid thereon should be at the rate of £3 10s. per centum per annum, and should be payable half-yearly at the Bank of England on the 1st day of March and the 1st day of September in each year, until and including the 1st day of September, 1918, on which day the capital should be repaid at par at the same place.

And it is hereby further declared that the whole amount of £3,500,000 of capital stock, referred to in the deed-poll lastly above mentioned, has been issued and is now inscribed in the books of the Governor and Company of the Bank of England, in the names of the several persons entitled thereto.

And it is hereby further declared that by a deed-poll under the hands and seals of the said Sir Saul Samuel and Donald Larnach, dated the 8th day of July, 1889, after reciting that the Governor, with such advice as aforesaid, being about to borrow and raise in Great Britain, under the authority of the "Public Works Loan Act of 1884," and "Repayment of Loans Act of 1888," a further sum of money by the issue of £3 10s. per centum inscribed stock, they had determined to create and issue stock to the amount and upon the terms therein mentioned, the said Agents, in the said deed-poll called the said Commissioners, did declare that in exercise of the powers conferred upon them by the said Letters Patent respectively, and by virtue of "The Inscribed Stock Act of 1883," they had created an amount of £3,500,000 sterling of capital stock to be called "New South Wales Stock," "Three and a half per Cent.," and had determined that the same should be issued at the rate and on the terms therein mentioned, and that the interest or dividend to be paid thereon should be at the rate of £3 10s. per centum per annum, and that a quarter of a year's interest or dividend should be payable on the 1st day of September, 1889, at the Bank of England, and that thereafter the said interest or dividend should be payable at the same place half-yearly on the 1st day of March and the 1st day of September in each year until and including the 1st day of September, 1918; and further, that on the said 1st day of September, 1918, the capital should be repaid at par at the same place.

And it is hereby further declared that the whole amount of £3,500,000 of capital stock referred to in the deed-poll lastly above mentioned has been issued, and is now inscribed in the books of the Governor and Company of the Bank of England in the names of the several persons entitled thereto.

And it is hereby further declared that by a deed-poll under the hands and seals of two of them, the said Agents, dated the 15th day of May, 1891, after reciting that there were debentures of the said Colony outstanding in respect of loans raised under the provisions of the following Acts of the Legislature of the Colony of New South Wales, viz.: 19 Vic. Nos. 38 and 40, 22 Vic. Nos. 5, 22, and 26, and 24 Vic. Nos. 24 and 26, amounting in the whole to the sum of £200,500, maturing in July, 1891, and also in respect of loans raised under the provisions of 25 Vic. No. 19, amounting to £1,782,300, maturing in January, 1892, and that the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, had declared that all or any of the said debentures so outstanding as aforesaid might be convertible into stock, and that being authorised under the provisions of the "Loan Act of 1890" as before mentioned, to provide for the repayment of the said outstanding debentures, and having so declared that all or any of the said debentures might be convertible into stock, the said Agents, for the purpose of such repayment and conversion, and for the purpose of paying the expenses in connection with such conversion and the creation of the stock thereafter mentioned, had determined to create and issue stock to the amount and upon the terms therein mentioned, the said Agents did declare that in exercise of the powers conferred upon them by the said Letters Patent respectively, and by virtue of the "Inscribed Stock Act of 1883," they had created an amount of £2,000,000 sterling of capital stock to be called "New South Wales Stock," "Three and a half per Cent." to be in addition to and to rank *pari passu* with the said amounts of £3,500,000 and £3,500,000, theretofore created and issued as aforesaid respectively, and had determined that so much of the same capital stock as it should be necessary to issue to the holders of the debentures then outstanding as aforesaid, and which might be deposited for conversion on or before the 1st day of June, 1891, should, on and after such date, be issued to such holders at the rate of £100 of stock for every nominal £100 represented by any of the said outstanding debentures, and upon surrender of the same respectively; and that so much of the same capital stock as it should be necessary to issue to the holders of debentures then outstanding as aforesaid, and which might not be deposited for conversion until after the said date, should from time to time, subsequent to such date, be issued to such holders at the rate of stock to be notified from time to time by the said Agents at the Bank of England for every nominal £100 represented by any of such outstanding debentures, and upon the surrender of the same respectively; and that so much of the same capital stock as it should be necessary to sell for the purpose of redeeming such of the debentures as might not be converted into stock by the holders of any such debentures and of paying such expenses as aforesaid, should from time to time be sold and issued to the purchasers thereof or their respective nominees at such price or prices as could be reasonably obtained for the same, and that the interest or dividend to be paid thereon should be at the rate of £3 10s. per centum per annum, and should be payable at the Bank of England half-yearly on the 1st day of March and the 1st day of September in each year until and including the 1st day of September, 1918, and further that on the said 1st day of September, 1918, the capital should be repaid at par at the same place.

And it is hereby further declared that in further pursuance of the said "Inscribed Stock Act of 1883," and by virtue of the said Letters Patent the said Agents have entered into an agreement with the Governor and Company of the Bank of England, providing among other things for the inscription in a register kept in England by the said bank of the said stock mentioned in the said last-mentioned deed-poll to have been created for the transfer of such stock.

And it is hereby further declared that the stock to be inscribed and transferred in conformity with such provision is "New South Wales Stock," "Three and a half per Cent.," mentioned in the last-mentioned deed-poll.

And

And it is hereby further declared that the revenues of the Colony of New South Wales alone are liable in respect of the stock hereinbefore described, and the dividends thereon, and that the Consolidated Fund of the United Kingdom and the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury are not directly or indirectly liable or responsible for the payment of the stock, or of the dividends thereon or for any matter relating thereto.

And it is hereby further declared that his Excellency, the said Sir Augustus William Frederick Spencer Loftus, as the Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the said Colony and its Dependencies, by Letters Patent under the Great Seal of the Colony, and dated the 11th day of August, 1880, appointed the said Sir Saul Samuel, then Saul Samuel, Esquire, to be Agent-General for the said Colony, resident in London, to act under such instructions as he should from time to time receive from the Government of the said Colony, to transact such business of the Government as might be specially entrusted to him, or such as might necessarily arise in the absence of such instructions, and in all things whatsoever to serve the Colony to the best of his judgment and ability.

In witness whereof the said Sir Saul Samuel, in exercise of the powers conferred upon him by the said Letters Patent of the 11th day of August, 1880, under the Great Seal of the said Colony, hath hereunto set his hand this 5th day of June, 1891.

SAUL SAMUEL.

Witness—RANDOLPH C. WANT, Solicitor, 32, Victoria-street, Westminster.

APPENDIX F.

Agent-General to Bank of England.

New South Wales Government $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Stock (1918)—Third issue, £4,500,000.

Westminster Chambers, 9, Victoria-street, London, S.W.,

29 September, 1891.

Gentlemen,

Referring to my previous communication with you and to my written instructions to you of the 10th instant to place upon the market a loan of £4,500,000, and referring to your letters of 2nd and 12th June, 1885, to the Agent-General for New South Wales, I have now formally to request that you will be good enough to undertake the inscription of the loan of £4,500,000 which has so been raised by the New South Wales Government through you.

For this purpose, I and Mr. Donald Larnach, in exercise of the powers conferred upon us by certain Letters Patent with which you are acquainted, have created a further amount of stock called "New South Wales Stock," "Three and a half per Cent.," and determined that the amount of such stock shall be issued at the rate of £100 of stock for every nominal amount of £100, which shall be represented by the scrip certificates or letters of allotment respectively, to be issued to subscribers for any part of the said loan, and in proof thereof I enclose a duplicate of a deed-poll under date of the 17th instant, which has been duly enrolled.

To enable you to carry out the inscription and management of this further amount of stock under the Colonial Stock Act, I have duly made and lodged with the Inland Revenue Commissioners the necessary declaration to bring the stock under the provisions of that Act, and I send you herewith a print of that declaration, dated the 24th instant.

In further exercise of the powers conferred on me as aforesaid, I beg to adopt and confirm with reference to this new issue of New South Wales Stock, the terms and conditions for the inscription and management of the same by you, as set out in your letters above referred to of the 2nd and 12th June, 1885.

In accordance with the usual practice, you will please pay to the Commissioners of Inland Revenue the composition for stamp duty, so as to enable the stock that shall be inscribed in your books to be transferred, free of duty, and the Commissioners will no doubt receive the duty from you under a similar arrangement to that made with reference to the previous issue of New South Wales Stock.

On behalf of the New South Wales Government I have to request that you will be good enough to carry out this arrangement, and to pay to the Commissioners the amount of composition payable for stamp duty in respect of the stock as inscribed in your books.

On behalf of the New South Wales Government I further authorise you, on the terms of your letters of the 2nd and 12th June, 1885, above referred to, to issue to the holders of inscribed stock, who may desire the same, from time to time stock certificates to bearer, in pursuance of the provisions of the Colonial Stock Act, 1877; and I further authorise you to transfer the dividend warrants by post in the same manner and on the same conditions as the warrants for dividends on Government funds are sent.

I have, &c.,

The Governor and Company of The Bank of England.

SAUL SAMUEL.

APPENDIX G.

Dated 17th September, 1891.

NEW SOUTH WALES STOCK $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. (1918). Issue of £4,500,000.

DEED-POLL declaring the creation of £4,500,000 New South Wales Stock, $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. (1918), and the terms and conditions on which the same shall be issued and redeemed.

To all to whom these presents shall come:

Sir Saul Samuel, Knight Commander of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, Companion of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath, Agent-General, resident in London, of the Colony of New South Wales; Sir Daniel Cooper, Baronet, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George; Donald Larnach, Esquire; Frederick Holkham Dangar, Esquire; William Richmond Mewburn, Esquire, and Nathaniel Cork, Esquire, *send greeting*:

WHEREAS by an Act passed by the Legislature of the Colony of New South Wales, entitled "The Inscribed Stock Act of 1883," it was among other things enacted, that whenever by any Act then or thereafter in force power should be given to the Governor (in the said Act defined to mean the Governor with

with the advice of the Executive Council) to raise any sum or sums of money by way of loan for the public service of the Colony, it should be lawful for the Governor to raise the whole or any portion of such sum or sums in the form of inscribed stock hereinafter termed "stock," and that all such stock should be styled "New South Wales Stock," and subject to the provisions of the now reciting Act, should be issued in such amounts, in such manner, at such times, bearing interest at such rate not exceeding 4 per centum per annum, and should be redeemable at such times and upon such conditions and should be subject to such terms and conditions as the Governor before exercising the aforesaid power should from time to time determine and appoint. And it was further enacted that the Governor should have and might exercise the following powers and authorities or any of them, that was to say, he might from time to time declare all or any of the debentures issued under the authority of any Act of Parliament to be convertible into stock redeemable at such times and subject to such terms and conditions as he might, before the creation thereof, determine and appoint; he might authorise the issue of an equivalent amount of such stock in exchange for debentures; and he might, on such conditions as he might determine, authorise the creation and issue of any stock for the purpose of converting any outstanding debentures into stock, and to pay any expenses in connection with such conversions or in carrying out the provisions of the Act. And it was further enacted that any such conversion of debentures into stock might be effected either by arrangement with the holders of such debentures or by purchase thereof out of moneys raised by the sale of new stock or partly in one way and partly in the other. And it was further enacted that the Governor might appoint two or more agents in London for the purposes of the Act, of whom one should be the Agent-General of the said Colony for the time being, and might empower such Agents or any one or more of them to exercise the powers of the Act exercisable by the Governor or as the Governor might authorise and direct.

And whereas the Right Honorable Sir Augustus William Frederick Spencer Loftus (commonly called Lord Augustus Loftus), Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath, a Member of Her Majesty's Most Honorable Privy Council, the Governor and Commander-in-Chief for the time being of the said Colony and its Dependencies, with the advice of the Executive Council, by Letters Patent under the Great Seal of the said Colony, and bearing date the 14th day of April, 1883, in virtue of the powers conferred by the "Inscribed Stock Act of 1883," did appoint the said Sir Saul Samuel, Sir Daniel Cooper, Donald Larnach, Frederick Holkham Dangar, and Edward Knox, a Member of the Legislative Council of the said Colony, Agents in London for the purposes of the same Act, and did thereby empower them or any one or more of them to exercise such powers as are by the Governor exercisable under the same Act.

And whereas the said Sir Augustus William Frederick Spencer Loftus as such Governor as aforesaid with such advice as aforesaid, did on or about the 24th day of September, 1885, revoke the said appointment of the said Edward Knox, and by Letters Patent under the Great Seal of the Colony, bearing date on or about the same 24th day of September, 1885, in virtue of the powers conferred by the "Inscribed Stock Act of 1883," did appoint the said William Richmond Mewburn and the said Nathaniel Cork, additional Agents in London for the purposes of the same Act, and did thereby empower the said Sir Saul Samuel, Sir Daniel Cooper, Donald Larnach and Frederick Holkham Dangar and the said William Richmond Mewburn and Nathaniel Cork, hereinafter called the said Agents, or any one or more of them to exercise such powers as are by the Governor exercisable under the same Act.

And whereas by an Act of the said Legislature, entitled the "Public Works Loan Act, 1884," it was enacted that it should be lawful for the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, to raise by the sale of debentures or the issue of inscribed stock, secured upon the Consolidated Revenue Fund of the Colony, and bearing interest at a rate not exceeding 4 per centum per annum, such several sums of money not exceeding in the whole the sum of £14,388,303, as might be required for the purposes in the same Act mentioned.

And whereas by an Act of the said Legislature, entitled the "Repayment of Loans Act of 1888," it was enacted that it should be lawful for the Governor, with such advice as aforesaid, to raise by the sale of debentures or the issue of inscribed stock, secured upon the Consolidated Revenue Fund of the Colony, and bearing interest at a rate not exceeding 4 per centum per annum, such several sums of money not exceeding in the whole the sum of £1,390,600, as might be required for the purposes in the same Act mentioned.

And whereas by another Act of the said Legislature, entitled, the "Loan Act of 1890," it was enacted that it should be lawful for the Governor with such advice as aforesaid to raise, by the sale of debentures or the issue of inscribed stock secured upon the Consolidated Revenue Fund of the Colony, and bearing interest at a rate not exceeding 4 per centum per annum, such several sums of money not exceeding in the whole the sum of £7,021,757, as might be required for the purposes in the same Act mentioned.

And whereas by a deed-poll under the hands and seals of the said Sir Daniel Cooper and Donald Larnach, dated the 16th day of April, 1888, after reciting as therein was recited, and that the Governor, with such advice as aforesaid, was about to borrow and raise in Great Britain, under the authority of the said "Public Works Loan Act, 1884," a sum of money by the issue of £3 10s. per centum inscribed stock, the said Agents, in the said deed-poll called the said Commissioners, declared that, in exercise of the powers conferred upon them by the said letters patent respectively, and by virtue of the "Inscribed Stock Act of 1883," they had created an amount of £3,500,000 sterling of capital stock, to be called "New South Wales Stock," "Three and a half per Cent.," and had determined that the same should be issued at the rate and on the terms therein mentioned, and that the interest or dividend to be paid thereon should be at the rate of £3 10s. per centum per annum, and should be payable half-yearly, at the Bank of England, on the 1st day of March and the 1st day of September in each year, until and including the 1st day of September, 1918, on which day the capital should be repaid at par at the same place.

And whereas the whole of the said amount of £3,500,000 of capital stock referred to in the deed-poll lastly above recited has been issued, and is now inscribed in the books of the Governor and Company of the Bank of England in the names of the several persons entitled thereto.

And whereas by another deed-poll under the hands and seals of the said Sir Saul Samuel and Donald Larnach, dated the 8th day of July, 1889, after reciting as therein was recited, and that the Governor, with such advice as aforesaid, was about to borrow and raise in Great Britain, under the authority of the said "Public Works Loan Act, 1884," and "Repayment of Loans Act, 1888," a further sum

sum of money by the issue of £3 10s. per centum inscribed stock, the said agents, in the said deed-poll called the said Commissioners, declared that, in exercise of the powers conferred upon them by the said letters patent and by virtue of the "Inscribed Stock Act of 1883," they had created an amount of £3,500,000 sterling of capital stock, to be called "New South Wales Stock," "Three and a half per Cent." and had determined that the same should be issued at the rate and on the terms therein mentioned, and that the interest or dividend to be paid thereon should be at the rate of £3 10s. per centum per annum, and that a quarter of a year's interest or dividend should be payable on the 1st day of September, 1889, at the Bank of England, and that thereafter the said interest or dividend should be payable at the same place half-yearly on the 1st day of March and on the 1st day of September in each year, until and including the 1st day of September, 1918, and further, that on the said 1st day of September, 1918, the capital should be repaid at par at the same place.

And whereas the whole of the said amount of £3,500,000 of capital stock referred to in the deed-poll lastly before recited has been issued and is now inscribed in the books of the Governor and Company of the Bank of England in the names of the several persons entitled thereto.

And whereas by another deed-poll under the hands and seals of the said Sir Saul Samuel and Donald Larnach, dated the 15th day of May, 1891, after reciting as therein was recited, and that there were debentures of the said Colony outstanding in respect of loans raised under the provisions of the following Acts of the Legislature of the Colony of New South Wales, viz., 19 Victoria Nos. 33 and 40, 22 Victoria Nos. 5, 22 and 26, and 24 Victoria Nos. 24 and 26, amounting in all to the sum of £200,500, maturing in July, 1891, and also in respect of loans raised under the provisions of 25 Victoria No. 19, amounting to £1,782,300, maturing in January, 1892, and that the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, had declared that all or any of the said debentures so outstanding might be convertible into stock, and that being authorised under the provisions of the "Loan Act of 1890," as before mentioned, to provide for the repayment of the said outstanding debentures, and having so declared that all or any of the said debentures might be convertible into "stock," the said agents, for the purpose of such repayment and conversion, and for the purpose of paying the expenses in connection with such conversion and the creation of the "stock" hereinafter mentioned, had determined to create and issue an amount of not exceeding £2,000,000 sterling of "New South Wales Stock," "Three and a half per Cent.," the said agents in exercise of the powers conferred upon them by the said Letters Patent respectively and by virtue of the "Inscribed Stock Act of 1883," declared that they had created an amount of £2,000,000 sterling of capital stock, to be called "New South Wales Stock," "Three and a half per Cent.," and had determined that the same should be issued at the rates and on the terms therein mentioned, and that the interest or dividend to be paid thereon should be at the rate of £3 10s. per centum per annum, and should be payable at the Bank of England half-yearly on the 1st day of March and the 1st day of September in each year, until and including the 1st day of September, 1918, and further, that on the said 1st day of September, 1918, the capital should be repaid at par at the same place.

And whereas a part only of the said amount of £2,000,000 of capital stock referred to in the deed-poll lastly before recited has been issued and is inscribed in the books of the Governor and Company of the Bank of England in the names of the several persons entitled thereto, and it is intended to provide for the repayment of the balance of the said outstanding debentures now remaining unconverted out of the amount to be realised by the issue of the capital stock hereinafter declared to be created.

And whereas the Governor, with such advice as aforesaid, being about to borrow and raise in Great Britain, under the authority of the said "Loan Act of 1890," a sum of money by the issue of £3 10s. per cent. inscribed stock, the said agents have determined to create and issue for that purpose an amount of not exceeding £4,500,000 sterling of "New South Wales Stock," "Three and a half per Cent.," in addition to and to rank *pari passu* with the said amounts of "New South Wales Stock," "Three and a half per Cent.," so created and issued as aforesaid respectively, and determined and appointed the time at which the same shall be redeemable and the terms and conditions on which the same shall be issued.

And whereas it is expedient that such determination and appointment shall be declared and manifested under the hands and seals of two or more of the said agents.

Now therefore these presents witness that they, the said agents, in exercise of the powers conferred upon them by the said letters patent respectively, and by virtue of the "Inscribed Stock Act of 1883," do by these presents declare that they have created an amount of £4,500,000 sterling of capital stock, to be called "New South Wales Stock," "Three and a half per Cent.," to be in addition to and rank *pari passu* with the "New South Wales Stock," "Three and a half per Cent.," heretofore created and issued as aforesaid respectively, and they have determined that such capital stock shall be issued at the rate of £100 of stock for every nominal amount £100 which shall be represented by the scrip certificates or letters of allotment respectively to be issued to subscribers for any part of such capital stock when the instalments payable thereon shall have been fully paid, and that the interest or dividend to be paid on the said amount of £4,500,000 sterling of stock so lastly created by them as aforesaid, or any lesser amount which shall be issued shall be at the rate of £3 10s. per centum per annum, and that a half year's interest or dividend shall be payable on the 1st day of March, 1892, at the Bank of England, and that thereafter the said interest or dividend shall be payable at the same place half-yearly on the 1st day of March and the 1st day of September in each year, until and including the 1st day of September, 1918. And further, that on the said 1st day of September, 1918, the capital shall be repaid at par at the same place.

And they do further declare that the revenues of the Colony of New South Wales alone are liable in respect of the stock hereinbefore described, and the dividends thereon, and that the Consolidated Fund of the United Kingdom and the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury are not directly or indirectly liable or responsible for the payment of the stock or of the dividends thereon, or for any matter relating thereto.

In witness whereof two of them, the said agents, have hereunto set their hands and seals this seventeenth day of September, 1891.

(L.S.) SAUL SAMUEL.
(L.S.) D. LARNACH.

Signed, sealed, and delivered by the above-named Sir Saul Samuel and Donald Larnach in the presence of,—

RANDOLPH C. WANT, Solicitor, 32, Victoria-street, Westminster.

APPENDIX H.

Dated 24th September, 1891.

NEW SOUTH WALES STOCK £3½ per cent. (1918)—Issue of £4,500,000.

Declaration for Inland Revenue Commissioners.

NEW SOUTH WALES STOCK.

It is hereby declared that by an Act of the Legislature of the Colony of New South Wales, being Act 46 Vic. No. 12, to be cited as the "Inscribed Stock Act of 1883," provision is made in the terms following, that is to say:—

Section 2.—Whenever by any Act now or hereafter in force, power is given to the Governor to raise any sum or sums of money by way of loan for the Public Service of the Colony, it shall be lawful for the Governor to raise the whole or any portion of such sum or sums in the form of inscribed stock (hereinafter termed "stock.")

Section 3.—All such stock shall be styled "New South Wales Stock," and subject to the provisions of this Act, shall be issued in such amounts, in such manner, at such times, bear interest at such rate (not exceeding 4 per centum per annum), and shall be redeemable at such times, and on such conditions, and shall be subject to such terms and conditions, as the Governor, before exercising the aforesaid power, shall from time to time determine and appoint.

Section 4.—The Governor shall have and may exercise the following powers and authorities, or any of them:—

- (i) He may from time to time declare all or any of the debentures issued under the authority of any Act of Parliament to be convertible into stock, redeemable at such times, and subject to such terms and conditions, as he may, before the creation thereof, determine and appoint.
- (ii) He may authorise the issue of an equivalent amount of such stock in exchange for such debentures
- (iii) He may, on such conditions as he may determine, authorise the creation and issue of any stock for the purpose of converting any outstanding debentures into stock, and of paying any expenses in connection with such conversion or in carrying out the provisions of this Act.

Section 5.—Any such conversion of debentures into stock may be effected either by arrangement with the holders of such debentures or by purchase thereof out of moneys raised by the sale of new stock, or partly in one way and partly in the other.

* * * * *

Section 7.—The Governor may from time to time enter into such agreement with any bank carrying on business in London as to him seems fit to provide for all or any of the following matters (*inter alia*):—

- (i) For the inscription and issue of stock.
- (ii) For effecting the conversion of debentures into stock, and regulating transfers of stock.
- (iv) For securing stock certificates, and as often as occasion shall require reinscribing or reissuing such certificates.
- (viii) For conducting generally all business connected with stock or loans.

* * * * *

Section 8.—Every agreement made with any such bank shall be as valid and effectual as if the terms thereof had been enacted by this Act.

* * * * *

Section 9.—The Governor may appoint two or more persons in London as Agents for the purposes of this Act, of whom one shall be the Agent-General of the Colony for the time being, and may empower such agents or any one or more of them to exercise such powers by this Act exercisable by the Governor as the said Governor may authorise or direct.

Section 14.—The word "Governor" in this Act means "Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council."

And it is hereby further declared that the Right Honorable Sir Augustus William Frederick Spencer Loftus (commonly called Lord Augustus Loftus), Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath, a Member of Her Majesty's Most Honorable Privy Council, Governor and Commander-in-Chief for the time being of the said Colony and its Dependencies, with the advice of the Executive Council, by Letters Patent under the Great Seal of the said Colony, and bearing date the 14th day of April, 1883, in virtue of the powers conferred by the "Inscribed Stock Act of 1883," did appoint Sir Saul Samuel, Knight Commander of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, Agent-General, resident in London, of the said Colony; Sir Daniel Cooper, Baronet, Knight Commander of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George; Donald Larnach, Esquire; Frederick Holkham Dangar, Esquire; and Edward Knox, a Member of the Legislative Council of the said Colony of New South Wales, Agents in London, for the purposes of the same Act, and did thereby empower them, or any one or more of them, to exercise such powers as are by the Governor exercisable under the same Act.

And it is hereby further declared that the said Sir Augustus William Frederick Spencer Loftus, as such Governor as aforesaid, with such advice as aforesaid, did on or about the 24th day of September, 1885, revoke the said appointment of the said Edward Knox, and by Letters Patent under the Great Seal of the Colony, bearing date on or about the same 24th day of September, 1885, in virtue of the powers conferred by the "Inscribed Stock Act of 1883," did appoint William Richmond Mewburn, Esquire, and Nathaniel Cork, Esquire, additional agents in London, for the purposes of the same Act, and did thereby empower the said Sir Saul Samuel, Sir Daniel Cooper, Donald Larnach, and Frederick Holkham Dangar, and the said William Richmond Mewburn, and Nathaniel Cork, hereinafter called the said Agents, or any one or more of them, to exercise such powers as are by the Governor exercisable under the same Act.

And

And it is hereby further declared that by another Act of the said Legislature, entitled the "Public Works Loan Act of 1884," it was enacted that it should be lawful for the Governor, with such advice as aforesaid, to raise by the sale of debentures, or the issue of inscribed stock, secured upon the Consolidated Revenue Fund of the Colony, and bearing interest at a rate not exceeding 4 per centum per annum, such several sums of money, not exceeding in the whole the sum of £14,388,303, as might be required for the purposes in the same Act mentioned.

And it is hereby further declared that by another Act of the said Legislature, entitled the "Repayment of Loans Act of 1888," it was enacted that it should be lawful for the Governor, with such advice as aforesaid, to raise by the sale of debentures or the issue of inscribed stock, secured upon the Consolidated Revenue Fund of the Colony, and bearing interest at a rate not exceeding 4 per centum per annum, such several sums of money, not exceeding in the whole the sum of £1,390,600, as might be required for the purposes in the same Act mentioned.

And it is hereby further declared that by another Act of the said Legislature, entitled the "Loan Act of 1890," it was enacted that it should be lawful for the Governor, with such advice as aforesaid, to raise by the sale of debentures or the issue of inscribed stock secured upon the Consolidated Revenue Fund of the Colony, and bearing interest at a rate not exceeding 4 per centum per annum, such several sums of money not exceeding in the whole the sum of £7,021,757 as might be required for the purposes in the same Act mentioned.

And it is hereby further declared that by a deed-poll under the hands and seals of the said Sir Daniel Cooper and Donald Larnach, dated the 16th day of April, 1888, after reciting that the Governor, with such advice as aforesaid, being about to borrow and raise in Great Britain, under the authority of the "Public Works Loan Act of 1884," a sum of money by the issue of £3 10s. per centum inscribed stock, they had determined to create and issue stock to the amount and upon the terms therein mentioned, the said Agents, in the said deed-poll called the said Commissioners, did declare that in exercise of the powers conferred upon them by the said Letters Patent respectively, and by virtue of the "Inscribed Stock Act of 1883," they had created an amount of £3,500,000 sterling of capital stock, to be called "New South Wales Stock," "Three and a half per Cent.," and had determined that the same should be issued at the rate and on the terms therein mentioned, and that the interest or dividend to be paid thereon should be at the rate of £3 10s. per centum per annum, and should be payable half-yearly at the Bank of England on the 1st day of March and the 1st day of September in each year, until and including the 1st day of September, 1918, on which day the capital should be repaid at par at the same place.

And it is hereby further declared that the whole amount of £3,500,000 of capital stock referred to in the deed-poll lastly above mentioned, has been issued and is now inscribed in the books of the Governor and Company of the Bank of England, in the names of the several persons entitled thereto.

And it is hereby further declared that by a deed-poll under the hands and seals of the said Sir Saul Samuel and Donald Larnach, dated the 8th day of July, 1889, after reciting that the Governor, with such advice as aforesaid, being about to borrow and raise in Great Britain under the authority of the "Public Works Loan Act of 1884," and "Repayment of Loans Act of 1888," a further sum of money by the issue of £3 10s. per centum inscribed stock, they had determined to create and issue stock to the amount and upon the terms therein mentioned, the said Agents, in the said deed-poll called the said Commissioners, did declare that in exercise of the powers conferred upon them by the said Letters Patent respectively, and by virtue of the "Inscribed Stock Act of 1883," they had created an amount of £3,500,000 sterling of capital stock to be called "New South Wales Stock," "Three and a half per Cent.," and had determined that the same should be issued at the rate and on the terms therein mentioned, and that the interest or dividend to be paid thereon should be at the rate of £3 10s. per centum per annum, and that a quarter of a year's interest or dividend should be payable on the 1st day of September, 1889, at the Bank of England, and that thereafter the said interest or dividend should be payable at the same place half-yearly, on the 1st day of March and the 1st day of September in each year, until and including the 1st day of September, 1918; and further, that on the said 1st day of September, 1918, the capital should be repaid at par at the same place.

And it is hereby further declared that the whole amount of £3,500,000 of capital stock referred to in the deed-poll lastly above mentioned has been issued, and is now inscribed in the books of the Governor and Company of the Bank of England in the names of the several persons entitled thereto.

And it is hereby further declared that by a deed-poll under the hands and seals of the said Sir Saul Samuel and Donald Larnach, dated the 15th day of May, 1891, after reciting that there were debentures of the said Colony outstanding in respect of loans raised under the provisions of the following Acts of the Legislature of the Colony of New South Wales, viz.: 19 Vic. Nos. 38 and 40, 22 Vic. Nos. 5, 22, and 26, and 24 Vic. Nos. 24 and 26, amounting in the whole to the sum of £200,5000, maturing in July, 1891, and also in respect of loans raised under the provisions of 25 Vic. No. 19, amounting to £1,782,300, maturing in January, 1892, and that the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, had declared that all or any of the said debentures so outstanding might be convertible into stock, and that being authorised under the provisions of the "Loan Act of 1890" as before mentioned, to provide for the repayment of the said outstanding debentures, and having so declared that all or any of the said debentures might be convertible into stock, the said Agents, for the purpose of such repayment and conversion and for the purpose of paying the expenses in connection with such conversion and the creation of the stock thereafter mentioned, had determined to create and issue an amount of not exceeding £2,000,000 sterling "New South Wales Stock," "Three and a half per Cent.," the said Agents did declare that in exercise of the powers conferred upon them by the said Letters Patent respectively, and by virtue of the "Inscribed Stock Act of 1883" they had created an amount of £2,000,000 sterling of capital stock, to be called "New South Wales," "Three and a half per Cent.," and had determined that the same should be issued at the rates and on the terms therein mentioned, and that the interest or dividend to be paid thereon should be at the rate of £3 10s. per centum per annum, and should be payable at the Bank of England half-yearly on the 1st day of March and the 1st day of September in each year until and including the 1st day of September, 1918, and further that on the said 1st day of September, 1918, the capital should be repaid at par at the same place.

And it is hereby further declared that a part only of the said amount of £2,000,000 of capital stock referred to in the deed-poll lastly above mentioned has been issued, and is inscribed in the books of the

the Governor and Company of the Bank of England in the names of the several persons entitled thereto, and it is intended to provide for the repayment of the balance of the said outstanding debentures remaining unconverted out of the amount to be realised by the issue of the capital stock next hereinafter referred to.

And it is hereby further declared that by a deed-poll under the hands and seals of two of them, the said Agents, dated the 17th day of September, 1891, after reciting that the Governor, with such advice as aforesaid, being about to borrow and raise in Great Britain under the authority of the said "Loan Act of 1890" a further sum of money by the issue of £3 10s. per centum inscribed stock, the said Agents had determined to create and issue stock to the amount and upon the terms therein mentioned, the said Agents did declare that in exercise of the powers conferred upon them by the said Letters Patent respectively, and by virtue of the "Inscribed Stock Act of 1883," they had created an amount of £4,500,000 sterling of capital stock to be called "New South Wales Stock," "Three and a half per Cent." to be in addition to and to rank *pari passu* with the "New South Wales Stock," "Three and a half per Cent.," theretofore created and issued as aforesaid respectively, and had determined that the same should be issued at the rate and on the terms therein mentioned, and that the interest or dividend to be paid thereon should be at the rate of £3 10s. per centum per annum, and that a half-year's interest or dividend should be payable on the 1st day of March, 1892, at the Bank of England, and that thereafter the said interest or dividend should be payable at the same place half-yearly on the 1st day of March and the 1st day of September in each year until and including the 1st day of September, 1918, and further that on the said 1st day of September, 1918, the capital should be repaid at par at the same place.

And it is hereby further declared that in further pursuance of the said "Inscribed Stock Act of 1883," and by virtue of the said Letters Patent, the said agents have entered into an agreement with the Governor and Company of the Bank of England, providing among other things for the inscription in a register kept in England by the said Bank of the stock mentioned in the said last-mentioned deed poll to have been created for the transfer of such stock.

And it is hereby further declared that the stock to be inscribed and transferred in conformity with such provision is "New South Wales Stock," "Three and a half per Cent.," mentioned in the last-mentioned deed-poll.

And it is hereby further declared that the revenues of the Colony of New South Wales alone are liable in respect of the stock hereinbefore described, and the dividends thereon, and that the consolidated fund of the United Kingdom and the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury are not directly or indirectly liable or responsible for the payment of the stock, or of the dividends thereon, or for any matter relating thereto.

And it is hereby further declared that His Excellency, the said Sir Augustus William Frederick Spencer Loftus, as the Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the said Colony and its Dependencies, by Letters Patent under the Great Seal of the Colony, and dated the 11th day of August, 1880, appointed the said Sir Saul Samuel, then Saul Samuel, Esquire, to be Agent-General for the said Colony, resident in London, to act under such instructions as he should from time to time receive from the Government of the said Colony, to transact such business of the Government as might be specially entrusted to him, or such as might necessarily arise in the absence of such instructions, and in all things whatsoever to serve the Colony to the best of his judgment and ability.

In witness whereof the said Sir Saul Samuel, in exercise of the powers conferred upon him by the said Letters Patent of the 11th day of August, 1880, under the Great Seal of the said Colony, hath hereunto set his hand this 24th day of September, 1891.

SAUL SAMUEL.

Witness—RANDOLPH C. WANT, Solicitor, 32, Victoria-street, Westminster.

APPENDIX J.

NEW SOUTH WALES GOVERNMENT £3½ PER CENT. INSCRIBED STOCK.—1918.

Third issue—£4,500,000.

Repayable at par, 1st September, 1918.—First dividend, being six months' interest, payable 1st March, 1892.—Minimum price of issue, £95 per cent.

Authorised by the Parliament of New South Wales under Act 54 Vic. No. 33, 1890, for the construction of railways and other public works; and for the repayment of the balance of outstanding 5 per cent. debentures maturing 1st January, 1892, not converted, amounting to £1,503,100, and secured upon the Consolidated Revenues of the Colony.

THE Governor and Company of the Bank of England give notice that they are authorised to receive on Thursday, 17th September, 1891, tenders for £4,500,000 New South Wales £3½ per cent. inscribed stock, repayable at par, 1st September, 1918.

This stock will be in addition to, and will rank *pari passu* with the New South Wales £3½ per cent. stock, 1918, already existing, the dividends on which are payable half-yearly on the 1st March and 1st September; the first dividend, on the present issue, due 1st March, 1892, will be for six months' interest from 1st September, 1891, on the nominal amount of stock.

The books of the stock are kept at the Bank of England, where all assignments and transfers are made; and holders of the stock are able, on payment of the usual fees, to take out stock certificates to bearer, with coupons attached, which certificates may be reinscribed into stock at the will of the holder.

All transfers and stock certificates are free of stamp duty.

Dividend warrants will be transmitted by post if desired.

By the Act 40 and 41 Vic., ch. 59, the revenues of the Colony of New South Wales alone will be liable in respect of this stock and the dividends thereon, and the Consolidated Fund of the United Kingdom and the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury will not be directly or indirectly liable or responsible for the payment of the stock or of the dividends thereon, or for any matter relating thereto.

Tenders may be for the whole or any part of the stock, and must state what amount of money will be given for every £100 of the stock. Tenders for other than even hundreds of stock, or at a price including fractions of a shilling other than sixpence, will not be accepted. Tenders must be delivered

at

at the Chief Cashier's Office, Bank of England, before two o'clock, on Thursday, 17th September, 1891. Tenders at different prices must be on separate forms. The amount of stock applied for must be written on the outside of the tender.

The minimum price, below which no tender will be accepted, has been fixed at £95 for every £100 of stock.

A deposit of £5 per cent. on the amount of stock tendered for must be paid at the same office at the time of the delivery of the tender, and the deposit must not be enclosed in the tender. Where no allotment is made the deposit will be returned, and in case of partial allotment the balance of the deposit will be applied towards the first instalment.

In the event of the receipt of tenders for a larger amount of stock than that proposed to be issued at or above the minimum price, the tenders at the lowest price accepted will be subject to a *pro rata* diminution.

The dates at which the further payments on account of the Loan will be required are as follows:—

On Friday, the 25th September, 1891.	} so much as, when added to the deposit, will leave seventy-five pounds (sterling) to be paid for each hundred pounds of stock.
On Thursday, the 22nd October, 1891, £25 per cent. ;	
On Friday, the 20th November, 1891, £25 per cent. ;	
On Monday, the 21st December, 1891, £25 per cent.	

The instalments may be paid in full on or after the 25th September, 1891, under discount at the rate of £2½ per cent. per annum. In case of default in the payment of any instalment at its proper date, the deposit and instalments previously paid will be liable to forfeiture.

Scrip certificates to bearer will be issued in exchange for the provisional receipts.

The stock will be inscribed in the bank books on or after the 21st December, 1891, but scrip paid up in full may be forthwith inscribed.

No tender will be received unless upon the printed form, which can be obtained at the Chief Cashier's Office, Bank of England, of Messrs. Mullins, Marshall, & Co., Stock Brokers, 4, Lombard-street, London, E.C.; and of the Agent-General for the Government of New South Wales, 5, Westminster Chambers, Victoria-street, S.W.

Bank of England, London, 10th September, 1891.

APPENDIX K.

No.

NEW SOUTH WALES GOVERNMENT £3½ PER CENT. INSCRIBED STOCK. 1918.
Third Issue £4,500,000.—Minimum Price, £95 per Cent.

To the Governor and Company of the Bank of England, London.

Having paid to you the sum of £ . . . , being a deposit of *£5 per cent. on this application, hereby tender for †£ . . . , say . . . pounds of the above Stock, for every hundred pounds of which . . . willing to give the sum of . . . pounds . . . shillings and . . . pence (£ . . .); and . . . hereby engage to pay the several instalments, as they shall become due, on any allotment that may be made in respect of this tender, in accordance with the terms of the Prospectus dated 10th September, 1891.

Name in full.

Address.

Date.

* The Deposit must accompany this application, but should not be enclosed herein.

† Tenders to be for even hundreds of Stock, and at prices that do not include fractions of a shilling other than sixpence.
N.B.—Tenders will not be received after Two o'clock on Thursday, 17th September, 1891.

1892.

— — —
 LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
 NEW SOUTH WALES.

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE FOR 1893, AND SUPPLEMENTARY
 ESTIMATES FOR 1892 AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

(MESSAGE No. 20.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 14 December, 1892.

JERSEY,

Governor.

Message No. 20.

In accordance with the provisions contained in the 54th clause of the Constitution Act, the Governor recommends for the consideration of the Legislative Assembly the accompanying Estimates of Expenditure for the year 1893, together with the Supplementary Estimates of Expenditure for the year 1892 and previous years.

Government House,

Sydney, 14th December, 1892.

ESTIMATES
OF THE
PROBABLE EXPENDITURE
OF THE
GOVERNMENT
OF
NEW SOUTH WALES,
FOR THE YEAR
1893.

ORDERED BY THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY TO BE PRINTED,
14 DECEMBER, 1892.



SYDNEY: CHARLES POTTER, GOVERNMENT PRINTER.

1892.

[48.]

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NEW SOUTH WALES.

—◆—

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE,
1893.

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE.

ABSTRACT of the ESTIMATES of the PROBABLE EXPENDITURE of the GOVERNMENT of NEW SOUTH WALES, for the Year 1893, compared with the authorized Expenditure for 1892.

Page.	GENERAL HEADS OF SERVICE.	Amounts authorized for 1892.	Amounts required for 1893.
		£	£
4	SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS	2,702,485	2,870,792
5	I.—SCHEDULES TO THE CONSTITUTION ACT	55,212	54,508
9	II.—EXECUTIVE AND LEGISLATIVE... ..	31,464	31,921
13	III.—THE COLONIAL SECRETARY	1,130,075	1,080,786
49	IV.—THE TREASURER AND SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE—		
49-51	DEPARTMENTS GENERALLY	538,591	590,162
69	RAILWAYS	2,159,295	2,196,751
75	V.—THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL	41,171	44,936
79	VI.—THE SECRETARY FOR LANDS	447,180	394,555
89	VII.—THE SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS	1,486,047	401,748
99	VIII.—MINISTER OF JUSTICE	[298,527	303,148
131	IX.—MINISTER OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION	878,312	861,446
143	X.—THE SECRETARY FOR MINES	254,192	230,566
151	XI.—THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL	768,197	787,487
		10,790,748	9,848,306
79	THE SECRETARY FOR LANDS—SPECIAL SERVICE...	11,217	9,404
	TOTAL £	10,801,965	9,858,210

SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS.

SERVICE.	APPROPRIATED FOR 1892.			REQUIRED FOR 1893.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Interest on Debentures and Funded Stock Towards the Payment of Interest and Ex- tinction of the Railway Loan of 1867 (£1,000,000), 31 Vic. No. 11	1,889,101	0	0	1,862,630	0	0
Interest on Treasury Bills (deficiency of 1886 and previous years)	70,000	0	0	70,000	0	0
Interest on Treasury Bills under Act 55 Vic. No. 7	82,956	0	0	82,116	0	0
Drawbacks and Refund of Duties	45,000	0	0	141,875	0	0
Revenue and Receipts returned	200,000	0	0	75,000	0	0
Charges on Collections	1,000	0	0	260,000	0	0
Endowment of the University of Sydney	5,000	0	0	1,000	0	0
Endowment of the Australian Museum	1,000	0	0	5,000	0	0
Endowment of the Sydney Grammar School	1,500	0	0	1,000	0	0
Endowment of the Affiliated Colleges	1,500	0	0	1,500	0	0
Endowment under the Municipalities Act	45,000	0	0	2,000	0	0
Judges under the District Courts Act	10,500	0	0	45,000	0	0
Sydney Branch of the Royal Mint	15,000	0	0	10,500	0	0
Pensions under the District Court Judges Salaries and Pensions Act, 46 Vic. No. 16	750	0	0	15,000	0	0
Pensions under the Superannuation Act Repeal Act of 1873	4,071	0	0	750	0	0
Pension under the Railway Act, 51 Vic No. 35	937	0	0	4,071	0	0
Preliminary Expenses of Municipal Insti- tutions	1,000	0	0	937	0	0
Endowment under the Fire Brigades Act, 47 Vic. No. 3	5,000	0	0	1,000	0	0
Commissioners of Customs, 42 Vic. No. 19... ..	600	0	0	5,000	0	0
Expenses of Parliamentary Witnesses, 45 Vic. No. 5... ..	100	0	0	600	0	0
Expenses under the Civil Service Act, 48 Vic. No. 24	500	0	0	100	0	0
Collections for the State House, 51 Vic. No. 9	3,000	0	0	500	0	0
Metropolitan Water and Sewerage Board, 43 Vic. No. 32 and 51 Vic. No. 28	200	0	0	3,000	0	0
Railway Commissioners, 51 Vic. No. 35 and 52 Vic. No. 5	6,000	0	0	200	0	0
Hunter District Water Supply and Sewerage Board, 55 Vic. No. 27	5,000	0	0	6,000	0	0
Wollongong Harbour Trust, 53 Vic. No. 19	39,600	0	0	5,000	0	0
Allowances to Parliamentary Representa- tives, 53 Vic. No. 12	6,000	0	0	39,600	0	0
Remuneration to Parliamentary Public Works Committee, 53 Vic. No. 11	150,000	0	0	6,000	0	0
Towards the redemption of Treasury Bills (53 Vic. No. 9), issued under the Treasury Bills Deficiency Act of 1889	75,000	0	0	150,000	0	0
Towards the reduction of the Public Debt for Railways, 53 Vic. No. 24	37,170	0	0	75,000	0	0
Proportion payable by Colony of New South Wales, in terms of "The Australasian Naval Force Act of 1887"	37,170	0	0	37,170	0	0
President and Members, Land Appeal Court, 55 Vic. No. 26 ... ..	.....	.....	.....	4,000	0	0
St. Andrew's College Building Fund, 18 Vic. No. 37 ... ..	.....	.....	.....	1,900	0	0
TOTAL, SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS £	2,702,485	0	0	2,870,792	0	0

I.

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

OF ACTS 18 & 19 VICTORIA, CAPUT 54.

SUMMARY.

Page.	HEAD OF SERVICE.	PROVIDED BY THE CONSTITUTION ACT.	PROVIDED BY COLONIAL ACTS.	VOTED.	TOTAL.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	Authorized Expenditure.				
	SCHEDULE A:—				
6	Salaries, as per annexed Statement...	18,050 0 0	14,350 0 0	.....	32,400 0 0
	SCHEDULE B:—				
6	Pensions, as per annexed Statement...	8,700 0 0	3,780 0 0	.....	12,480 0 0
	SCHEDULE C:—				
7	Public Worship, as per annexed State- ment	8,743 0 0	.....	.....	8,743 0 0
		35,493 0 0	18,130 0 0	.....	53,623 0 0
	Expenditure to be Authorized.				
	SUPPLEMENT TO SCHEDULE B:—				
7	Pensions, as per Statement attached, £	.....	.....	355 0 0	355 0 0
7	Military Pensions do.	.....	.....	530 0 0	530 0 0
	TOTAL	£ 35,493 0 0	18,130 0 0	885 0 0	54,508 0 0

No. I.—SCHEDULES.		PROVIDED IN SCHEDULE.			PROVIDED BY COLONIAL ACTS.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
SCHEDULE A.							
His Excellency the Governor	...	7,000	0	0	.....	
The Chief Justice	...	2,000	0	0	1,500	0	0
Six Puisne Judges, at £2,600	...	3,000	0	0	12,600	0	0
The Colonial Secretary	...	2,000	0	0	.....	
The Colonial Treasurer	...	1,250	0	0	250	0	0
The Auditor-General	...	900	0	0	.....	
The Attorney-General	...	1,500	0	0	.....	
The Governor's Private Secretary	...	400	0	0	.....	
TOTAL	...	£ 18,050	0	0	14,350	0	0
SCHEDULE B.							
Pensions.							
To JUDGES, who have retired from office:—							
The Honorable Sir Alfred Stephen, G.C.M.G., C.B., late Chief Justice	...	1,400	0	0	420	0	0
Sir William Montague Manning, Knight, late Puisne Judge	...	1,050	0	0	770	0	0
Peter Faucett, M.L.C., late Puisne Judge	...	1,050	0	0	770	0	0
George Hibbert Deffell, late Judge in Bankruptcy	...	.....			1,820	0	0
		3,500	0	0	3,780	0	0
To OFFICERS OF THE GOVERNMENT who, on political grounds, retired, or were released from office:—							
Sir William Montague Manning, Knight, formerly Solicitor-General	...	800	0	0	.....	
Francis Lewis Shaw Merewether, formerly Auditor-General	...	900	0	0	.....	
		1,700	0	0	.....	
To THE UNDERMENTIONED PENSIONERS, according to the Scale and Rates fixed by the Superannuation Act of the Imperial Parliament, 4 and 5 Gul. IV., cap. 24, viz.:—							
Edward Wilson, late Constable, Penrith Police	...	14	18	3	.....	
Thomas Reilly, late Sergeant to Governor-General's Orderlies	...	32	13	4	.....	
Hannah Pope, late Housekeeper in the Colonial Secretary's Office	...	22	17	6	.....	
Ellen Delprado, late Housekeeper, Audit Office	...	39	11	8	.....	
J. S. Adam, late Chief Draftsman, Surveyor-General's Department	...	228	11	5	.....	
Henry Halloran, late Under Secretary, Colonial Secretary's Department	...	800	0	0	.....	
R. T. Hall, late Assistant Inspector, Audit Department	...	166	0	0	.....	
T. C. Battley, late Clerk of Petty Sessions, Gosford	...	118	12	0	.....	
C. G. Lockhart, late Commissioner, Crown Lands	...	214	0	0	.....	
Hy. Broderick, late Engineer, &c., Marine Board	...	196	0	0	.....	
Eliza B. Daly, late Postmistress, Maitland	...	109	0	0	.....	
James H. Palmer, late Shorthand-writer, Legislative Assembly	...	321	8	6	.....	
John A. Scarr, late Shorthand-writer, Legislative Council	...	311	0	0	.....	
John B. Martin, late Clerk of Petty Sessions, Camden	...	157	17	0	.....	
Robert Dawson, late Police Magistrate, Cooma	...	262	10	0	.....	
Robert Blake, late Inspector of Distilleries	...	263	12	4	.....	
Balance to be appropriated	...	241	8	0	.....	
		3,500	0	0	.....	
TOTAL SCHEDULE B...	...	£ 8,700	0	0	3,780	0	0

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1893.

No. I.—SCHEDULES.

		PROVIDED IN SCHEDULE.	PROVIDED BY COLONIAL ACTS.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
SCHEDULE C.			
Public Worship—			
Church of England		4,991 0 0	.....
Presbyterian Church		702 0 0	.....
Wesleyan Methodist Church		750 0 0	.....
Roman Catholic Church		2,300 0 0	.....
TOTAL SCHEDULE C... ..		£ 8,743 0 0	.....
SUPPLEMENT TO SCHEDULE B.			
		AMOUNTS VOTED.	TOTAL.
Pensions.			
Mrs. Margaret Edwards, Widow of the late Pilot Edwards		50 0 0	
Mrs. Julia Robinson, Widow of the late Pilot Robinson		150 0 0	
Mrs. Jane Reader, Widow of the late Pilot Reader		75 0 0	
Mrs. Shanks, Widow of the late Pilot Shanks... ..		50 0 0	
Mrs. Petersen, Widow of the late Pilot Petersen		30 0 0	
			355 0 0
Military Pensions.			
Mrs. E. Hammond, Widow of Lieutenant T. Hammond		200 0 0	
Mrs. E. E. Bedford, Widow of Lieutenant R. J. E. Bedford... ..		200 0 0	
Mrs. E. M'Kee, Widow of Corporal J. A. M'Kee		80 0 0	
Mrs. Jane Bennett, Mother of Bugler Charles Bennett		50 0 0	
			530 0 0
TOTAL AMOUNT TO BE VOTED		£	885 0 0

II.

Executive and Legislative.

SUMMARY.

Page.	HEAD OF SERVICE.	Amount voted for 1892.	Amount required for 1893.
		£	£
10	His Excellency the Governor	2,197	2,194
10	Executive Council	1,210	1,210
10	Legislative Council	6,105	6,105
11	Legislative Assembly	10,165	10,585
11	Legislative Council and Assembly	3,422	3,422
12	Parliamentary Library	1,985	2,025
12	Parliamentary Reporting Staff... ..	6,380	6,380
	TOTAL	£ 31,464	31,921

*The Treasury, New South Wales,
Sydney, 14th December, 1892.*

JOHN SEE,
Treasurer.

No. of Persons.				SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1892	1893			Amount voted for 1892.		Amount required for 1893.	
				£		£	
No. II.—EXECUTIVE AND LEGISLATIVE.							
His Excellency the Governor.							
PRIVATE SECRETARY.							
1	1	Private Secretary. (Provided in Schedule.)					
1	1	Clerk to Private Secretary... ..		450		450	
1	1	Messenger		170		170	
1	1	Office-cleaner		55		55	
AIDE-DE-CAMP.							
1	1	Aide-de-Camp		358	1,033	358	1,033
MOUNTED ORDERLIES.							
1	1	Sergeant, at 10s. 6d. per diem		193		192	
1	1	Orderly, at 8s. do		147		146	
2	2	Orderlies, at 7s. 6d. do		275	615	274	612
CONTINGENCIES.							
<i>(Irrespective of date of claims.)</i>							
		Allowance in lieu of Forage to Aide-de-Camp		146		146	
		Allowance in lieu of Lodging to do		173		173	
		Forage for four Horses for Orderlies		120		120	
		Remounts for Orderlies		60		60	
		Allowance for Cab-hire and Incidental Expenses		50		50	
					549		549
9	9	TOTAL		£	2,197	£	2,194
Executive Council.							
1	1	Clerk of the Executive Council		800		800	
1	1	Clerk		240		240	
1	1	Messenger		160	1,200	160	1,200
CONTINGENCIES.							
<i>(Irrespective of date of claims.)</i>							
		Incidental Expenses		10		10	
					10		10
3	3	TOTAL		£	1,210	£	1,210
Legislative Council.							
1	1	President		1,200		1,200	
1	1	Chairman of Committees		500		500	
1	1	Clerk of the Parliaments		800		800	
1	1	Clerk Assistant		600		600	
1	1	Usher of the Black Rod		440		440	
1	1	First Clerk		450		450	
1	1	Second Clerk		400		400	
1	1	Third Clerk		350		350	
1	1	Fourth Clerk		250		250	
1	1	Chief Messenger		200		200	
1	1	Door-keeper... ..		160		160	
4	4	Assistant Messengers, at £145		580	5,930	580	5,930
CONTINGENCIES.							
<i>(Irrespective of date of claims.)</i>							
		Incidental Expenses		75		75	
		Expenses in connection with Select Committees		100		100	
					175		175
15	15	TOTAL		£	6,105	£	6,105

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1893.

No. of Persons.		No. II.—EXECUTIVE AND LEGISLATIVE.						SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1892	1893							Amount voted for 1892.		Amount required for 1893.	
								£		£	
Legislative Assembly.											
1	1	Speaker	...	...	...	...	...	1,500		1,500	
1	1	Chairman of Committees	...	...	...	...	...	800		800	
1	1	Clerk of Assembly	...	...	...	...	...	1,000		1,000	
1	1	Clerk Assistant	...	...	...	...	...	750		750	
1	1	Second Clerk Assistant	...	...	...	...	...	625		625	
1	1	Sergeant-at-Arms	...	...	...	...	...	550		550	
1	1	Clerk of Records	...	...	...	...	...	490		490	
1	1	Do Select Committees	...	...	...	...	...	440		440	
1	1	Do Printing Branch	...	...	...	...	...	390		390	
1	1	Clerk in charge of Printed Papers	...	...	...	...	...	340		340	
3	3	Clerks—1 at £340, 1 at £265, and 1 at £200	...	...	...	...	...	805		805	
1	1	Principal Messenger	...	...	...	...	...	260		260	
1	1	Do Doorkeeper	...	...	...	...	...	190		190	
9	9	Messengers, 1 at £180, and 8 at £160	...	...	...	...	...	1,460		1,460	
1	4	Messengers at £140	...	...	...	...	...	140		560	
1	1	Lavatory Attendant..	...	...	...	...	...	75		75	
									9,815		10,235
CONTINGENCIES.											
<i>(Irrespective of date of claims.)</i>											
Expenses of Witnesses summoned before Select Committees...								100		100	
Incidental Expenses								150		150	
1	1	Temporary Clerk	...	...	...	...	...	100		100	
									350		350
27	30	TOTAL	...	...	...	...	£	.....	10,165	.....	10,585
Legislative Council and Assembly.											
1	1	Steward and Housekeeper...	...	...	...	...	...	325		325	
1	1	Assistant Housekeeper	...	...	...	...	...	90		90	
1	1	Watchman...	...	...	...	...	...	160		160	
1	1	House Servant	...	...	...	...	...	145		145	
1	1	Stableman	...	...	...	...	...	145		145	
1	1	Out-door Servant	...	...	...	...	...	145		145	
3	3	Female Servants, at £80	...	...	...	...	...	240		240	
1	1	Cook	...	...	...	...	...	210		210	
3	3	Waiters, 2 at £175, and 1 at £160	...	...	...	...	...	510		510	
...	4	Waiters, at £135	...	...	...	...	...	.....		540	
1	1	Scullery-maid	...	...	...	...	...	80		80	
1	1	Assistant Stableman	...	...	...	...	...	145		145	
									2,195		2,735
CONTINGENCIES.											
<i>(Irrespective of date of claims.)</i>											
For occasional assistance during the Session								1,000		460	
Incidental Expenses								150		150	
Service in connection with fire-extinguishing appliance..								25		25	
Remuneration to Engineer of Electric Lights and Assistant for extra services, at £26 each per annum								52		52	
									1,227		687
15	19	TOTAL	...	...	...	...	£	.....	3,422	.....	3,422

No of Persons.		No. II.—EXECUTIVE AND LEGISLATIVE.						SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1892	1893							Amount voted for 1892.		Amount required for 1893.	
								£		£	
Parliamentary Library.											
1	1	Librarian	...	...	...	...	...	490		490	
2	2	Assistants, 1st £375, 2nd £300	...	...	...	...	...	675		675	
1	1	Messenger	...	...	...	...	...	100		100	
									1,265		1,265
CONTINGENCIES.											
<i>(Irrespective of date of claims.)</i>											
		Books and Periodicals	...	...	...	...	...	450		450	
		Periodicals, Newspapers, &c., for Council Reading-room	...	...	...	...	...	100		100	
		Do do for Assembly Reading-room	...	...	...	...	...	100		100	
		Insurance of Books	...	...	...	...	...	45		60	
		Incidental Expenses	...	...	...	...	...	25		50	
									720		760
4	4	TOTAL	...	...	...	...	£	.....	1,985	.....	2,025
Parliamentary Reporting Staff.											
1	1	Principal Shorthand-writer	...	...	...	...	...	900		900	
1	1	Second Shorthand-writer	...	...	...	...	...	700		700	
4	4	Shorthand-writers, 3 at £550, 1 at £350	...	...	...	...	...	2,000		2,000	
1	1	Shorthand-writer	...	...	...	...	...	470		470	
2	2	Shorthand-writers, at £450	...	...	...	...	...	900		900	
1	1	Shorthand-writer	...	...	...	...	...	450		450	
1	1	Shorthand-writer	...	...	...	...	...	350		350	
1	1	Shorthand Type-writer	...	...	...	...	...	200		200	
									5,970		5,970
CONTINGENCIES.											
<i>(Irrespective of date of claims.)</i>											
		Sessional Shorthand-writing	...	...	...	...	...	400		400	
		Incidental expenses	...	...	...	...	...	10		10	
									410		410
12	12	TOTAL	...	...	...	...	£	.....	6,380	.....	6,380

III.

Colonial Secretary.

SUMMARY.

Page.	HEAD OF SERVICE.	Amount voted for 1892.		Amount required for 1893.
		£	£	£
14	Colonial Secretary		10,520	10,520
15	Auditor-General		12,235	12,379
16	Registrar-General		28,513	29,663
17	Vice-President of the Executive Council and Representative of the Government in the Legislative Council		415	415
17	Aborigines Protection Board		11,490	13,490
	Permanent and Volunteer Military Forces—			
18	General Staff	8,537	} Rearranged for 1893.	
19	Military Instructors	1,661		
19-21	Artillery Force	61,136		
21, 22	Commanding Engineer	4,184		
22	Permanent Submarine Miners	3,922		
23	Permanent Medical Staff Corps	3,752		
23-29	Volunteer Force	134,743		
29	Works of Defence	4,500		
30, 31	*Ordnance and Barrack Department	39,056		
32	Naval Brigade	6,439		
32	Volunteer Naval Artillery	3,420		
32	Training Ship "Wolverene"	2,500		
32	Torpedo Defence	1,800		
		275,650		
	Less—Amount of reduction by vote in Committee of Supply	50,000		
			225,650	
31	Military Works		†15,040	
31	General Staff			650
31	Military and Naval and Torpedo Defences generally			215,000
31	Military and Volunteer Forces Encampment			35,000
31	Warlike Stores			30,000
33	Police		313,258	332,925
34-37	Lunacy		101,023	101,472
37	Master in Lunacy		2,760	2,760
37	Medical Board		120	120
38, 39	The Medical Adviser to the Government		34,978	34,535
40	Government Statistician		13,810	7,870
40	Agent-General for the Colony		5,936	5,936
40	Immigration		2,000	3,000
41	City of Sydney Improvement Board		865	865
41, 42	Charitable Institutions		67,881	79,280
43	Fisheries Commission		5,891	5,005
43	Fire Brigades		5,860	1,280
43	Civil Service Board		2,170	2,170
44	Botanic Gardens		6,355	6,535
44	Nursery Garden, Campbelltown		860	1,075
45	Government Domains		2,263	2,488
45	Garden Palace Grounds		1,150	1,100
45	Centennial Park		4,303	4,583
46	Charitable Allowances		86,500	48,550
47, 48	Miscellaneous Services		168,229	92,120
	TOTAL	£ 1,130,075		1,080,786

* £9,069 Transferred to Treasury Department.

† Transferred from Department of Public Works.

		No. III.—COLONIAL SECRETARY.				SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
No. of Persons.						Amount voted for 1892.		Amount required for 1893.	
1892	1893					£		£	
		Colonial Secretary.							
1	1	Colonial Secretary. (Provided in Schedule.)							
1	1	Principal Under Secretary				1,100		1,100	
1	1	Assistant Under Secretary				700		700	
1	1	Chief Clerk				650		650	
1	1	Clerk of Records				500		500	
1	1	Clerk in Charge of Miscellaneous Branch				450		450	
1	1	Do of Correspondence Branch				420		420	
1	1	Accountant				380		380	
4	4	Clerks—1 at £320, 1 at £310, 2 at £300				1,230		1,230	
2	2	Do 1 at £280, 1 at £275				555		555	
4	4	Do 1 at £250, 1 at £190, 1 at £200, 1 at £180				820		820	
4	4	Do 1 at £180, 1 at £170, 2 at £75				500		500	
22	22						7,305		7,305
1	1	Chief Messenger and Doorkeeper (Macquarie-street) ...				200		200	
1	1	Messenger and Caretaker				200		200	
6	6	Messengers—1 at £160, 1 at £150, 1 at £130, 1 at £125, and 2 at £65				695		695	
1	1	Housekeeper				70		70	
9	9						1,165		1,165
		<i>Cleaners for Colonial Secretary's and Public Works Offices.</i>							
1	1	Chief Cleaner				130		130	
8	8	Cleaners—1 at £120, 2 at £110, 2 at £100, and 3 at £60				720		720	
9	9						850		850
		CONTINGENCIES.							
		(Irrespective of date of claims.)							
		Extra Clerical Assistance as required—Incidental and Unforeseen Expenses, &c. ... ..				.....	1,200	.....	1,200
		TOTAL				£	10,520	.....	10,520
40	40								

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1893.

15

No. of Persons.				SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.	
1892	1893			Amount voted for 1892.	Amount required for 1893.
				£	£
Auditor-General.					
1	1	Auditor-General. (Provided for in Schedule.)		100	100
1	1	Inspector of Accounts		700	700
1	1	Senior Assistant Inspector of Railway Accounts ...		500	500
3	3	Junior Assistant Inspectors of Railway Accounts, at £375		938	1,125
2	2	Senior Examiners, at £400		800	800
3	3	Junior Examiners, at £375		1,125	1,125
1	1	Correspondence Clerk and Clerk of Records ...		340	340
4	4	Clerks, 1 at £315, 1 at £300, 1 at £290, 1 at £280 ...		1,185	1,185
2	2	Do at £265		530	530
2	2	Do at £240		480	480
3	3	Do at £225		675	675
4	4	Do at £200		800	800
1	1	Clerk		190	190
3	3	Clerks, at £165		495	495
2	2	Do at £150		300	300
3	3	Do at £125		375	375
				9,533	9,720
<i>Probationary Clerks.</i>					
4	4	Clerks at £100		400	400
2	2	Do at £75		150	150
				550	550
1	1	Messenger		104	104
1	...	Do Boy		48	.....
1	1	Housekeeper		75	75
				227	179
				10,310	10,449
CONTINGENCIES.					
(Irrespective of date of claims.)					
		Rent of Offices		1,000	1,000
		Travelling Expenses, Railway Revenue Audit ...		500	500
		Incidental Expenses		25	30
		Extra Clerical Assistance		*400	400
				1,925	1,930
45	44	TOTAL		£ 12,235	..... 12,379

* Voted under Salaries in 1892.

No. of Persons.		No. III.—COLONIAL SECRETARY.						SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1892	1893	Registrar-General.						Amount voted for 1892.		Amount required for 1893.	
							£		£		
1	1	Registrar-General					800	800	800	800	
		LAND TITLES BRANCH.									
1	1	Senior Examiner of Titles...					860		860		
1	1	Examiner of Titles...					860		860		
1	1	Do					860		860		
1	1	Principal Draftsman					675		675		
1	1	Deputy Registrar-General...					600		600		
1	1	Do do					400		400		
								4,255		4,255	
		DEEDS REGISTRATION BRANCH.									
1	1	Deputy Registrar-General					500		500		
1	1	Deputy-Registrar					375		375		
								875		875	
		ACCOUNT BRANCH.									
1	1	Accountant					400		400		
1	1	Cashier					300		300		
1	1	Assistant Cashier					240		240		
								940		940	
		DRAFTSMEN.									
1	1	Assistant Principal Draftsman					450		450		
4	4	Draftsmen—1 at £340, 1 at £290, 2 at £270					1,170		1,170		
6	6	Do 2 at £230, 4 at £220					1,340		1,340		
4	4	Do 1 at £170, 1 at £150, 1 at £125, 1 at £60					505		505		
								3,465		3,465	
		OFFICERS.									
3	3	1 at £420, 1 at £400, and 1 at £390					1,210		1,210		
3	3	1 at £340, 2 at £280					900		900		
4	4	1 at £275, 1 at £250, 1 at £240, 1 at £235					1,000		1,000		
3	3	1 at £230, 1 at £220, 1 at £210					660		660		
6	6	2 at £210, 4 at £175					1,120		1,120		
5	5	1 at £160, 3 at £150, 1 at £135					745		745		
4	4	1 at £120, 3 at £110					450		450		
8	8	6 at £100, 1 at £80, 1 at £75					755		755		
								6,840		6,840	
		MESSENGERS, &c.									
1	1	Printer and Caretaker					190		190		
1	1	Storekeeper					150		150		
1	1	Record Attendant					150		150		
1	1	Stamper					140		140		
4	4	Junior Messengers, at £52					208		208		
1	1	Officekeeper					100		100		
								938		938	
		CONTINGENCIES. (<i>Irrespective of date of claims.</i>)									
		Allowance to District Registrars, &c.					6,500		6,800		
		Incidental expenses					900		900		
		Extra Clerical Assistance					300		300		
		Fees for Contract Draftsmen					800		800		
		Cost of Binding and Repairing Books					800		800		
		Preparation of General Indexes of Births, Marriages, and Deaths					400		400		
		Copying Index, Registration of Deeds					400		400		
		Cost of preparing and preserving Plans lodged in the Land Titles Office, in accordance with the provisions of the Real Property Act; also purchase of Maps and Plans					150		150		
		Inspecting and Checking Descriptions and Measurements of Land comprised in Subdivision Plans deposited under the Provisions of the Real Property Act					100		200		
		Purchase of Law Books, &c.					50		50		
		Rent of additional Premises, at £750 per annum		750		
								10,400		11,550	
72	72	TOTAL	28,513	29,663	

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1893.

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No. of Persons.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1892	1893	Amount voted for 1892.		Amount required for 1893.	
		£		£	
		Vice-President of the Executive Council and Representative of the Government in the Legislative Council.			
1	1	Secretary to the Representative of the Government in the Legislative Council	390	390	
		Incidental Expenses (irrespective of date of claims) ...	25	25	
			415		415
1	1	Aborigines Protection Board.			
1	1	Secretary	240	240	
			240		240
		CONTINGENCIES.			
		<i>(Irrespective of date of claims.)</i>			
		Aid for the maintenance of old and infirm Aborigines, and for other assistance to Aborigines—to be expended under the authority of the Board ...	7,000	7,000	
		Towards cost of maintaining the Aboriginal Stations at Warangesda, Cumeroounga, and Brewarrina, at present under the control of the Aborigines Protection Association	3,000	3,000	
		Rent of Offices and Incidental Expenses	250	250	
		Medical attendance on Aborigines	a.....	a.....	
		Towards establishment of an Asylum for Aborigines and School for Aboriginal Children, Clarence River District	1,000	.....
		Expenses of maintaining the Home for Aborigines, Clarence River District ... ..	.....	1,000	
		Towards establishment of a Home for Aborigines, and School for Aboriginal Children, Richmond River District ... ..	.....	1,000	
		Conveyance of Aborigines and Stores on the Government Railways ... ..	.....	1,000	
			11,250		13,250
1	1	TOTAL... ..	£	11,490	13,490

No. of Persons.		No. III.—COLONIAL SECRETARY.				SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.	
1892	1893					Amount voted for 1892.	Amount required for 1893.
		Permanent and Volunteer Military Forces.*					
		GENERAL STAFF.				£	
1	...	Officer Commanding Forces	...	...	...	1,095	
1	...	Assistant Adjutant-General	...	...	...	560	
1	...	Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General	...	...	...	474	
1	...	Instructor of Musketry	...	...	...	392	
1	...	Chief Clerk, Major-General's Staff Office	...	...	...	250	
1	...	Lieutenant and Quartermaster	...	...	...	238	
1	...	Superintending Clerk, Assistant Adjutant-General's Office	...	...	...	174	
1	...	1st Assistant Clerk of Records	do	...	...	165	
1	...	2nd do Clerk, Assistant Adjutant-General's Office	...	...	...	147	
1	...	3rd do do do	do	...	...	138	
1	...	4th do do do	do	...	...	92	
1	...	Superintending Clerk, Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General's Office	...	...	...	174	
1	...	1st Assistant Clerk,	do	do	...	156	
1	...	2nd do do	do	do	...	147	
1	...	3rd do do	do	do	...	138	
15							4,340
		CONTINGENCIES.					
		<i>(Irrespective of date of claims.)</i>					
		<i>Forage Allowance.</i>					
		Officer Commanding Forces (2 horses), Assistant Adjutant-General (1 horse), Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General (1 horse), Instructor of Musketry (1 horse), at £64 each horse ...				320	
		<i>Allowance in lieu of Quarters.</i>					
		Assistant Adjutant-General ...				150	
		Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General ...				150	
		Instructor of Musketry ...				90	
		1 Chief Clerk and 1 Quartermaster, at £60 each ...				120	
		9 Non-commissioned Officers ...				361	
		<i>Allowance in lieu of Stabling.</i>					
		Officer Commanding Forces ...				100	
		Assistant Adjutant-General, Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General, and Instructor of Musketry, at £50 each per annum ...				150	
		Compensation in lieu of Uniform to 9 Staff Clerks, at £5 each ...				45	
		Servants—Allowance for 6 Officers, at £52 each ...				312	
		Rations ...				315	
		Fuel and light ...				200	
							2,313
		STAFF PAYMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.					
1	...	Staff Paymaster	...	...	...	400	
1	...	Accountant	...	...	...	250	
1	...	Superintending Clerk	...	...	...	174	
1	...	1st Assistant do	...	...	...	165	
1	...	2nd do do	...	...	...	147	
1	...	3rd do do	...	...	...	138	
6							1,274
		CONTINGENCIES.					
		<i>(Irrespective of date of claims.)</i>					
		<i>Allowance in lieu of Quarters.</i>					
		Staff Paymaster ...				120	
		Accountant ...				60	
		4 Non-commissioned Officers ...				165	
		Compensation in lieu of Uniform to 4 Staff Clerks, at £5 ...				20	
		Rations ...				117	
		Fuel and light ...				76	
		Servant's allowance, Staff Paymaster ...				52	
							610
21		TOTAL...				£	8,537

* Total vote in 1892 under this heading reduced by £50,000. See summary, page 13.

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1893.

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No. III.—COLONIAL SECRETARY.

No. of Persons.			SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.	
1892	1893		Amount voted for 1892.	Amount required for 1893.
Permanent and Volunteer Military Forces—continued.				
MILITARY INSTRUCTORS.				
1	...	Major	550	
1	...	Warrant Officer, Instructor of Gunnery (Transferred from Artillery)	183	
1	...	Warrant Officer, Assistant to Firemaster, and Instructor	183	
1	...	Firemaster's Clerk and Instructor	138	
			1,054	
CONTINGENCIES.				
<i>(Irrespective of date of claims.)</i>				
<i>Forage Allowance.</i>				
		1 Major, at £64	64	
<i>Allowance in lieu of Quarters.</i>				
		1 Major and 3 Non-commissioned Officers	280	
		Servant's allowance for 1 Major, at £52...	52	
<i>Allowance in lieu of Stabling.</i>				
		1 Major, at £50	50	
			15	
			98	
			48	
			607	
4		TOTAL...	£	1,661
ARTILLERY FORCE.				
<i>Regimental Officers.</i>				
1	...	Colonel Commanding	730	
2	...	Lieutenant-Colonels, at £450	900	
2	...	Majors	756	
5	...	Captains, 3 at £312 each, and 2 at £275 each	1,486	
10	...	Lieutenants, 3 at £238 each, and 7 at £200 each	2,114	
1	...	Inspector of Ordnance, machinery, &c.	400	
1	...	Surgeon, Newcastle (civilian)	75	
1	...	Veterinary Surgeon	150	
			6,611	
23				
<i>District and Regimental Staff.</i>				
1	...	Brigade Sergeant-Major, at 10s. per diem	183	
1	...	Do Quartermaster-Sergeant, at 8s. per diem	146	
1	...	Superintending Clerk, at 8s. per diem	146	
3	...	District Clerks, 2 at 4s. 2d., and 1 at 4s. per diem	225	
1	...	Bandmaster, at 8s. per diem	146	
1	...	Trumpet Corporal, at 3s. 4d. per diem	61	
1	...	Provost Sergeant, at 8s. per diem	146	
9	...	Master Gunners, 1 at 10s., 1 at 8s., 2 at 7s., and 5 at 5s. per diem each	1,040	
8	...	Sergeant Artificers, at 7s. per diem	1,022	
11	...	Assistant Artificers, at 5s. per diem	1,004	
			4,119	
37				
60		Carried forward...	£	10,730

No. of Persons.				SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.	
1892	1893			Amount voted for 1892.	Amount required for 1893.
No. III.—COLONIAL SECRETARY.					
Permanent and Volunteer Military Forces—continued.					
ARTILLERY FORCE—continued.					
£					
60		Brought forward...	£	.....	10,730
<i>Non-commissioned Officers, Trumpeters, and Gunners.</i>					
4	...	Battery Sergeant-Majors, at 5s. 6d. per diem	...	402	
4	...	Quartermaster-Sergeants, at 5s. per diem	...	365	
1	...	Farrier-Sergeant, at 5s. per diem	...	91	
1	...	Collarmaker-Sergeant, at 5s. per diem	...	91	
1	...	Wheeler-Sergeant, at 5s. per diem	...	91	
1	...	Sergeant Cook, at 5s. per diem	...	91	
1	...	Band Sergeant, at 4s. 4d. per diem	...	79	
15	...	Sergeants, at 4s. per diem	...	1,095	
1	...	Band Corporal, at 3s. 6d. per diem	...	64	
1	...	Instructor in Riding, at 3s. 6d. per diem	...	64	
15	...	Corporals, at 3s. 4d. per diem	...	913	
1	...	Shoeing-smith, at 3s. 3d. per diem	...	59	
1	...	Collar-makers' Assistant, at 3s. 3d. per diem	...	59	
30	...	Assistant District Gunners Storemen, at 3s. 3d. per diem	...	1,779	
17	...	Bombardiers, at 3s. 2d. per diem	...	983	
11	...	Trumpeters, at 2s. 3d. per diem	...	452	
372	...	Gunners and Drivers, at 2s. 3d. per diem	...	14,988	
22	...	Musicians, 11 at 3s. 3d., 11 at 2s. 3d. per diem	...	1,104	
499		Good Conduct Pay for 210 Non-Commissioned Officers, Trumpeters, Gunners, and Drivers, at 3d. per Badge	...	959	
		7 Orderly Room Clerks, at 6d. per diem	...	64	
		1 Assistant Provost Sergeant, at 6d. per diem	...	10	
		Increase of pay to Sergeants at 6d. per diem, Corporals and Bombardiers at 4d. per diem, Trumpeters, Gunners, and Drivers at 3d. per diem, on re-engagement	...	790	
		Acting Adjutant, at 2s. 6d. per diem	...	46	
		Command pay—4 Officers commanding batteries at £27 each	...	108	
		1 Provost Cook, at 1s. 6d. per diem	...	27	
		5 Telephone Operators, 2 at 1s., and 3 at 4d. each per diem	...	55	
					24,829
559		Carried forward	£	35,559

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1893.

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No. III.—COLONIAL SECRETARY.

No. of Persons.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1892	1893	Amount voted for 1892.		Amount required for 1893.	
		£			
Permanent and Volunteer Military Forces—continued.					
ARTILLERY FORCE—continued.					
559		Brought forward...	£	.....	35,559
CONTINGENCIES.					
<i>(Irrespective of date of claims.)</i>					
		Forage allowance for 1 Colonel Commanding (2 horses), 2 Lieut.-Colonels, 2 Majors, 1 Adjutant, 3 Field Battery Officers, 3 Resident Officers, Out Stations 1 horse each, at £64 per annum		832	
		Forage allowance to 60 Field Battery horses, at £30 ...		1,800	
		Forage allowance—3 District Horses, at £30		90	
		Uniforms, boots, chevrons, &c., for Warrant Officers, Non-commissioned Officers, and Musicians, at 6d. per diem each; Trumpeters, Gunners and Drivers, at 4d. per diem each		3,734	
		650 free Rations of bread, meat, groceries, and vegetables, at 1s. per ration per diem		11,862	
		Towards providing great coats every 5 years, helmet every 2 years, and gaiters every 3 years		400	
		Fuel and Light		1,300	
		Encampment		750	
		Incidental Expenses		500	
		Band Allowances		100	
		Mess Allowances		100	
		Artillery Association		150	
		For hire of Steamers to convey Troops between Sydney and the Batteries		300	
		Allowance in lieu of Quarters and Stabling—1 Captain, 2 Lieutenants, and 57 Married men... ..		2,032	
		Free kits for 100 Recruits		1,000	
		Free kits for 25 men re-engaged at £3 each		75	
		Travelling Expenses for Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers, and men		350	
		Books for Garrison Library		100	
		Drugs for Horses		50	
		Gratuity for Driver Foster		52	
				25,577	
559		TOTAL...	£	.....	61,136
COMMANDING ENGINEER.					
1	...	Lieutenant-Colonel (Imperial officer)		850	
1	...	Warrant Officer, Superintending Clerk, and Surveyor, at 10s. per diem		183	
1	...	Warrant Officer, Submarine Storekeeper, at 10s. per diem		183	
1	...	Warrant Officer, Instructor to Engineers, at 10s. per diem		183	
1	...	Warrant Officer Submarine Miners, at 10s. per diem ...		183	
1	...	Instructor Submarine Miners, at 9s. per diem		165	
1	...	Record Clerk, at 7s. per diem		129	
1	...	Officer-in-charge, Rifle Range, Randwick		200	
				2,076	
8		Carried forward ... ..	£	.....	2,076

No. of Persons.		No. III.—COLONIAL SECRETARY.				SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1892	1893					Amount voted for 1892.		Amount required for 1893.	
						£			
Permanent and Volunteer Military Forces—continued.									
8		Brought forward	...	...	£	.....	2,076		
CONTINGENCIES.									
<i>(Irrespective of dates of claims.)</i>									
		Allowance in lieu of quarters—							
		1 Lieutenant-Colonel	...	...	...	150			
		4 Non-commissioned Officers	...	...	...	180			
		Forage Allowance, 1 Lieutenant-Colonel	...	...	...	64			
		Stable Allowance, 1 Lieutenant-Colonel	...	...	...	50			
		Servants' Allowance, 1 Lieutenant-Colonel	...	...	...	52			
		Stores for Instructional purposes—Engineers	...	...	...	100			
		Do do Submarine Miners	...	...	...	500			
		Stores and Incidental Expenses for Submarine Steamers and Boats	...	...	...	600			
1	...	Caretaker, Submarine Establishment	...	...	...	147			
		Compensation in lieu of Uniforms to 5 Non-commissioned Officers, at £5	...	...	...	25			
		Rations	...	...	...	100			
		Fuel and Light	...	...	...	60			
		Middle Head Disaster, Easter Encampment, 1891—Pension to widow of Corporal McKee	...	...	...	80			
							2,108		
9		TOTAL	...	...	£	.....	4,184		
PERMANENT SUBMARINE MINERS.									
1	...	Captain	...	...	...	350			
1	...	Company Sergeant-Major, at 8s. 6d. per diem	...	...	...	156			
1	...	Quartermaster-Sergeant and Pay Sergeant, at 7s. 6d. per diem	...	...	...	138			
2	...	Sergeants, at 7s. 6d. per diem	...	...	...	273			
2	...	1st Corporals, at 6s. 6d. per diem	...	...	...	238			
3	...	2nd Corporals, at 5s.	...	...	...	275			
1	...	Bugler, at 2s. 3d.	...	...	...	42			
11	...	Sappers, at 4s.	...	...	...	803			
							2,275		
1	...	Orderly Room Clerk, at 1s. per diem	...	...	...	19			
1	...	Pay Corporal, at 1s. do.	...	...	...	19			
		Command Pay	...	...	...	27			
							65		
CONTINGENCIES.									
<i>(Irrespective of date of claims.)</i>									
		Uniform for 21 Non-commissioned Officers and Sappers				140			
		35 free rations	...	...	...	638			
		Fuel and light	...	...	...	243			
		9 free kits	...	...	...	36			
		Incidental expenses	...	...	...	200			
		Allowance in lieu of quarters for 1 Captain, and 3 married men	...	...	...	198			
		Boots	...	...	...	25			
		Encampment	...	...	...	50			
		Servant's allowance	...	...	...	52			
							1,582		
24		TOTAL	...	...	£	.....	3,922		

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1893.

23

No. of Persons.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.	
1892	1893	Amount voted for 1892.	Amount required for 1893.
No. III.—COLONIAL SECRETARY.			
Permanent and Volunteer Military Forces—continued.			
PERMANENT MEDICAL STAFF CORPS.			
		£	
1	...	Brigade Surgeon and Principal Medical Officer ...	472
1	...	Surgeon ...	365
1	...	Surgeon, Newcastle (Civilian) (Transferred from Artillery Vote) ...	75
1	...	Surgeon, Wollongong (Civilian) ...	45
1	...	Warrant Officer, Garrison Compounder, and in charge Garrison Hospital, at 10s. per diem ...	183
1	...	Sergeant, Assistant Wardmaster, Compounder, and Storekeeper, at 6s. 6d. per diem ...	119
1	...	Corporal, at 5s. 6d. per diem ...	101
2	...	2nd Corporals, at 4s. 6d. per diem ...	165
8	...	Privates, at 3s. per diem ...	440
		Pay Sergeant, at 6d. per diem ...	10
		Command Pay ...	27
			2,002
CONTINGENCIES.			
<i>(Irrespective of date of claims.)</i>			
		Uniforms for 13 Non-commissioned Officers and Privates	100
		Rations ...	264
		Fuel and light ...	135
		Incidentals ...	100
		13 free kits ...	130
		Good-conduct Badges, at 3d. per diem ...	25
		Cost of material, diagrams, &c., for instructional purposes	200
		Allowance in lieu of quarters for 1 Brigade Surgeon, 1 Surgeon, and 2 married men ...	316
		Forge allowance for 2 Officers, at £64 ...	128
		Stable do do at £50 ...	100
		Servants' do 1 Officer, at £52 ...	52
		Maintenance and renewal of Ambulance equipments ...	200
			1,750
17		TOTAL £	3,752
VOLUNTEER FORCE.			
<i>Permanent Staff, unattached.</i>			
1	...	Brigade Sergeant-Major, at 10s. per diem ...	183
1	...	Sergeant Instructor of Musketry, at 9s. 6d. per diem ...	174
4	...	Sergeant Instructors, at 8s. and 8s. 6d. per diem ...	657
1	...	Musketry Clerk, at 7s. 6d. per day ...	137
1	...	Staff Messenger, at 8s. per diem ...	147
1	...	Sergeant-in-charge of Rifle Range and Government Properties, at 8s. per diem ...	147
		Compensation to 9 Staff Sergeants, in lieu of uniforms, at £5 each ...	45
		Rations ...	113
		Fuel and light ...	41
		Lodging allowances ...	344
			1,988
9		Carried forward... .. £	1,988

No. of Persons.		No. III.—COLONIAL SECRETARY.						SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.	
1892	1893	Permanent and Volunteer Military Forces—continued.						Amount voted for 1892.	Amount required for 1893.
		VOLUNTEER FORCE—continued.						£	
9		Brought forward...	1,988
		<i>Cavalry.</i>							
1	...	Officer Commanding	...	...	...	...	60	
9	...	Captains, at £40	...	...	...	...	360	
8	...	1st Lieutenants, at £30	...	...	...	...	240	
8	...	2nd Lieutenants, at £25	...	...	...	...	200	
1	...	Adjutant (Imperial Officer)	...	...	...	...	350	
1	...	Quartermaster	...	...	...	...	30	
1	...	Sergeant-Major, at 9s. per day	...	...	...	...	165	
1	...	Quartermaster-Sergeant, at 8s. 6d. per day	...	...	...	...	156	
1	...	Orderly-room Clerk, at 7s. 6d. per day	...	...	...	...	138	
5	...	Sergeant Instructors, at 7s., 7s. 6d., and 8s. per day	...	...	...	...	668	
8	...	Troop Sergeant-Majors, at £17	...	...	...	...	136	
24	...	Sergeants, at £15	...	...	...	...	360	
8	...	FARRIER Sergeants, at £15	...	...	...	...	120	
32	...	Corporals, at £14	...	...	...	...	448	
8	...	Trumpeters, at £10	...	...	...	...	80	
8	...	Shoing-smiths, at £12	...	...	...	...	96	
288	...	Troopers, at £12	...	...	...	...	3,456	
1	...	Band Sergeant	...	...	...	...	15	
16	...	Bandsmen, at £12	...	...	...	...	192	
		Command pay	...	...	...	...	20	
								7,290	
429		<i>Contingencies. (Irrespective of date of claims.)</i>							
		Forage Allowance—1 Commanding Officer, 1 Adjutant, 8 Instructors, at £64 each						640	
		Uniforms						1,358	
		Lodging Allowance, 1 Adjutant						90	
		Lodging Allowance, 8 Instructors						290	
		Stable Allowance, 1 Adjutant						50	
		Stable Allowance, 1 Warrant Officer						50	
		Servant's allowance, 1 Adjutant						52	
		Compensation in lieu of uniforms, to 8 Staff Sergeants, at £5 each						40	
		Rations						41	
		Fuel and light						28	
		Allowance towards keep of 17 Regimental Band Horses at £7 each per annum						119	
								2,758	
		<i>Artillery.</i>							
1	...	Officer Commanding	...	...	...	...	70	
2	...	Majors, at £50	...	...	...	...	100	
9	...	Captains, at £40	...	...	...	...	360	
9	...	1st Lieutenants, at £30	...	...	...	...	270	
9	...	2nd Lieutenants, at £25	...	...	...	...	225	
1	...	Quartermaster	...	...	...	...	25	
1	...	Adjutant and Paymaster	...	...	...	...	300	
1	...	Regimental Sergeant-Major, at 10s. per diem	...	...	...	...	183	
1	...	Regimental Quartermaster-Sergeant, at 9s. per diem	...	...	...	...	165	
1	...	Orderly Room Clerk, at 8s. per diem	...	...	...	...	146	
5	...	Staff Sergeant Instructors, at 7s. and 8s. per diem	...	...	...	...	712	
1	...	Trumpet-Major	...	...	...	...	17	
9	...	Battery Sergeant-Majors, at £17	...	...	...	...	153	
9	...	Quartermaster-Sergeants, at £16	...	...	...	...	144	
27	...	Sergeants, at £15	...	...	...	...	405	
2	...	FARRIER-Sergeants, at £15	...	...	...	...	30	
36	...	Corporals, at £14	...	...	...	...	504	
36	...	Bombardiers, at £13	...	...	...	...	468	
18	...	Trumpeters, at £10	...	...	...	...	180	
375	...	Gunners, at £12	...	...	...	...	4,500	
1	...	Band Sergeant	...	...	...	...	15	
24	...	Bandsmen, at £12	...	...	...	...	288	
2	...	Shoing-smiths	...	...	...	...	24	
		Command pay	...	...	...	...	30	
								9,314	
580									
1018		Carried forward...	21,350

No. of Persons.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.	
1892	1893	Amount voted for 1892.	Amount required for 1893.
No. III.—COLONIAL SECRETARY.			
Permanent and Volunteer Military Forces—continued.			
<i>VOLUNTEER FORCE—continued.</i>			
1258		£	
		Brought forward...	28,416
<i>Mounted Infantry.</i>			
1	...	Officer Commanding	50
8	...	Captains, at £10 each	320
8	...	1st Lieutenants, at £30 each	240
8	...	2nd do at £25 each	200
1	...	Adjutant and Paymaster	300
1	...	Quartermaster	25
1	...	Sergeant-Major and Instructor, at 9s. per diem	165
1	...	Quartermaster-Sergeant, at 8s. 4d.	153
1	...	Orderly Room Clerk, at 7s.	128
5	...	Sergeant Instructors, at 7s. and 7s. 6d.	652
8	...	Colour-Sergeants, at £17	136
24	...	Sergeants, at £15	360
32	...	Corporals, at £14	448
8	...	Buglers, at £10	80
8	...	Farrier Sergeants, at £15	120
8	...	Shoeing Smiths, at £12	96
288	...	Privates, at £12	3,456
1	...	Band Sergeant	15
16	...	Bandsmen, at £12	192
		Command Pay	20
			7,156
<i>Contingencies. (Irrespective of date of claims.)</i>			
		Forage Allowance for 1 Commanding Officer, 1 Adjutant, and 7 Instructors, at £64 each	576
		Uniforms	1,584
<i>Allowance in lieu of Quarters—</i>			
		1 Adjutant, at £90	90
		8 Instructors	298
<i>Servant's allowance to—</i>			
		1 Adjutant	52
		Rations	50
		Fuel and light	25
		Compensation to 8 Staff Sergeants in lieu of Uniform, at £5	40
		Stable Allowance for 1 Adjutant and 1 Warrant Officer	100
		Allowance towards keep of 17 Regimental Band Horses, at £7 per annum	119
428			2,934
<i>Infantry.</i>			
4	...	Commanding Officers, at £70	280
8	...	Majors, at £50	400
40	...	Captains, at £40	1,600
40	...	1st Lieutenants, at £30	1,200
40	...	2nd Lieutenants, at £25	1,000
4	...	Quartermasters, at £25	100
4	...	Adjutants and Paymasters, 1 at £378, 3 at £300	1,278
4	...	Regimental Sergeant-Majors, at 9s. per diem	660
4	...	Quartermaster-Sergeants, 2 at 9s. and 2 at 8s. 4d. per diem	631
4	...	Orderly Room Clerks, at 8s. per diem	582
18	...	Sergeant Instructors, at 7s., 7s. 6d., and 8s. per diem	2,448
4	...	Bugle-Majors, at £17	68
40	...	Colour-Sergeants, at £17	680
120	...	Sergeants, at £15	1,800
160	...	Corporals, at £14	2,240
80	...	Buglers, at £10	800
2160	...	Privates, at £12	25,920
4	...	Band Sergeants, at £15	60
96	...	Bandsmen, at £12	1,152
		Command Pay, 4 Officers, at £30	120
			43,019
2831		Carried forward...	81,525
4520			

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1893.

No. III.—COLONIAL SECRETARY.

No. of Persons.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.	
1892.	1893.	Amount voted for 1892	Amount required for 1893.
Permanent and Volunteer Military Forces—continued.		£	
<i>VOLUNTEER FORCE—continued.</i>			
4520	Brought forward... ..	£	81,525
<i>Contingencies.</i>			
<i>(Irrespective of date of claims.)</i>			
	Uniforms	6,536	
	Forage Allowance, 4 Commanding Officers, 8 Majors, and 4 Adjutants, at £64 each	1,024	
	Allowance in lieu of Quarters for 4 Adjutants; 1 Major, £120; 3 Captains, £90	390	
	Allowance in lieu of Quarters for 30 Non-commissioned Officers... ..	1,192	
	Stable Allowance for 4 Adjutants, at £50	200	
	Servants' Allowance for 4 Adjutants, at £52 each	208	
	Compensation to 30 Staff Sergeants in lieu of Uniforms, at £5	150	
	Rations	189	
	Fuel and light	167	
		10,056	
<i>Medical Staff Corps.</i>			
1	Surgeon-Major Commanding	60	
8	Surgeons, at £40 per annum	320	
1	Instructor for Ambulance Service	100	
1	Company Sergeant-Major and Staff Instructor, at 8s. per diem	147	
1	Sergeant-Major	17	
1	Sergeant, as Compounder	16	
1	Quartermaster-Sergeant	16	
6	Sergeants, at £15	90	
8	Corporals, at £14	112	
2	Buglers, at £10	20	
84	Privates, at £12	1,008	
	Command pay	10	
		1,916	
114			
<i>Contingencies.</i>			
<i>(Irrespective of date of claims.)</i>			
	Horse allowance for 9 Officers, at £25 each per annum	225	
	Medical Examination of Recruits in Country Districts by local Practitioners... ..	300	
	Uniforms	490	
	Compensation in lieu of Uniform for 1 Staff Sergeant... ..	5	
	Lodging allowance for 1 Staff Sergeant	40	
		1,060	
<i>Transport Corps.</i>			
1	Captain	40	
1	Company Sergeant-Major	17	
3	Sergeants, at £15	45	
3	Corporals, at £14	42	
30	Privates, at £12	360	
1	Bugler	10	
	Command pay	5	
		519	
39			
4673	Carried forward... ..	£	95,076

No. of Persons.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.	
1892	1893	Amount voted for 1892.	Amount required for 1893.
No. III.—COLONIAL SECRETARY.			
Permanent and Volunteer Military Forces—continued.			
<i>VOLUNTEER FORCE—continued.</i>			
		£	
4673		Brought forward... .. £	95,076
<i>Contingencies.</i>			
<i>(Irrespective of date of claims.)</i>			
Uniforms		430	
Horse allowance, 1 Lieutenant		25	
		455	
CONTINGENCIES.			
<i>(Irrespective of date of claims.)</i>			
1	...	General Storeman, at 8s. per diem	147
1	...	Store Clerk, at 7s. 6d. per diem	138
2	...	Markers, Rifle Range, at 7s. per diem each	257
Badges for Marksmen		250	
Hire of Horses for Field Guns		500	
Contributions to Bands of Volunteer Artillery, 4 Regiments of Infantry, Cavalry, and 1 Regiment of Mounted Infantry		350	
N.S.W. Rifle Association, for Prizes		1,000	
Northern Rifle Association, for Prizes		250	
Southern Rifle Association, for Prizes		250	
Western Rifle Association, for Prizes		250	
Artillery Association		150	
Freight and Cartage and Incidental Expenses		1,000	
Constructing new Butts and keeping in repair the several Ranges of Corps		650	
Travelling Expenses for Officers and Non-commissioned Officers on duty		2,000	
Encampment and Expenses incidental to Training and Exercise		8,000	
Rent of Pay and Regimental Offices, Head Quarters		650	
Hire of two Offices for Country Corps		30	
Office-keeper, Pay and Regimental Offices		40	
Office-keeper, Staff Office		40	
2	...	Labourers at Victoria Barracks, at 7s. per diem... ..	257
Forage allowance for 2 Garrison Horses, at 2s. 6d. per diem		92	
Small Armouries for Country Corps, Cleaning spare Arms		800	
1	...	Labourer in charge of Artillery Stores, at 7s. per diem... ..	128
1	...	Messenger for Volunteer Offices, at 8s. per diem	147
2	...	Carters, 1 at 7s. and 1 at 6s. per diem	238
Rent, Regimental Stores, 3rd and 4th Regiments, at £50 each per annum		100	
Hire of Steamers for Conveyance of Volunteer Artillery to and from the Heads		300	
Uniform for Storeman and Store Clerk, 2 Markers, 3 Labourers, Messenger, and 2 Carters, at £5 each		5)	
Allowance, Officers' Mess		75	
Lodging allowance for Non-commissioned Officers		215	
Expenses of compilation of a Military Map, Sydney		500	
Expenses of Contour Survey of Newcastle and Neighbourhood for Military purposes		500	
Rations		55	
Fuel and Light		26	
		19,435	
10		Carried forward... .. £	114,966
1683			

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1893.

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No. of Persons.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.		
1892	1893		Amount voted for 1892.	Amount required for 1893.
		Permanent and Volunteer Military Forces—continued.		
		<i>VOLUNTEER FORCE—continued.</i>		
4633		Brought forward... .. £	114,966	
1	...	<i>Permanent Staff in connection with the Reserves.</i>		
1	...	Lieutenant-Colonel Commanding Metropolitan, Western, and Southern Reserves	400	
1	...	Lieutenant-Colonel Commanding Northern Reserves	100	
1	...	Adjutant, Metropolitan, Western, and Southern Districts	300	
2	...	Sergeant-Majors, at 9s. per diem	330	
2	...	Quartermaster Sergeants, 1 at 8s. 4d. and 1 at 8s. 6d. per diem	308	
8	...	Sergeant Instructors, at 7s. 6d., and 8s. per diem	1,159	
1	...	Messenger, at 8s. per diem	147	
			2,744	
16		<i>Contingencies. (Irrespective of date of claims.)</i>		
		Forage Allowance for 2 Lieut.-Colonels and 1 Adjutant, at £64 each	192	
		Allowance in lieu of Quarters to 1 Commanding Officer, at £150, and 1 Adjutant, at £90	240	
		Allowance in lieu of Quarters, 13 Sergeant Instructors	496	
		Stabling Allowance, 2 Officers, at £50 each	100	
		Grooms' Allowance, 2 Officers, at £52 each	104	
		Compensation for Uniforms for 17 Staff Sergeants, at £5 each	85	
		Cost of railway passes for shooting purposes, rifle meetings, &c.	6,000	
		United Service Institute—On condition that an equal amount be raised by private contributions	200	
			7,417	
		Travelling expenses for Officers and Non-Commissioned Officers on Duty	2,500	
		Rent of Office, Head Quarters	150	
		Do Northern District	30	
		Special expenses connected with training	200	
		Carriage Stores, repair of Arms, &c.	700	
		Subsistence while in Camp	100	
		Incidental	500	
		Rations	96	
		Fuel and Light	55	
			4,331	
		Grant in aid of expenses for ranges, uniforms, prizes for shooting, &c., at £1 per head for 4,500 efficient shots of Rifle Reserve Companies	4,500	
		Middle Head Disaster, Easter Encampment, 1891.		
		Pensions to relatives of victims—		
		Widow of Lieutenant Hammond, from 3rd April, 1891, to 31st December, 1891, at £200 per annum	149	
		Widow of Lieutenant Hammond	200	
		Widow of Lieutenant Bedford, from 3rd April, 1891, to 31st December, 1891, at £200 per annum	149	
		Widow of Lieutenant Bedford	200	
		Mother of Bugler Bennett, from 3rd April, 1891, to 31st December, 1891, at £50 per annum	37	
		Mother of Bugler Bennett	50	
			785	
4699		TOTAL £	134,743	
		WORKS OF DEFENCE.		
		<i>(Irrespective of date of claims.)</i>		
		To meet cost of removing and mounting Ordnance	3,000	
		Examination & cleaning of Ordnance and Munitions of War	1,000	
		For the purchase of Tools, materials, &c., for Ordnance Workshops	500	
			4,500	
			4,500	

No. of Persons.			SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.	
1892	1893		Amount voted for 1892.	Amount required for 1893.
No. III.—COLONIAL SECRETARY.				
Ordnance and Barrack Department.				
<i>Ordnance Office Staff—Sydney.</i>				
			£	
1	...	Assistant Commissary-General of Ordnance	450	
1	...	Deputy Assistant Commissary-General of Ordnance ...	300	
1	...	Assistant Ordnance Storekeeper	350	
1	...	Commissary of Ordnance	250	
1	...	Inspector of Magazines	300	
5	...	Clerks—1 at £225, 1 at £200, 1 at £175, 1 at £150, and 1 at £125	875	
1	...	Clerk	75	
1	...	Messenger	75	
			2,675	
<i>Artificers and Labourers—Ordnance Stores, Circular Quay.</i>				
1	...	Superintending Store Clerk	175	
1	...	Overseer	129	
8	...	Labourers, at 7s. per diem... ..	1,025	
1	...	Tinsmith	129	
1	...	Sail-maker	129	
1	...	Carpenter	129	
9	...	Labourers	1,161	
			2,877	
<i>Barrack Depôt and Store—Victoria Barracks.</i>				
1	...	Barrack Sergeant	147	
1	...	Labourer	129	
1	...	Lamp-lighter	28	
			304	
<i>Magazine, Goat Island.</i>				
1	...	Foreman, Merchants' explosives	275	
1	...	Do Government Military explosives	240	
1	...	Cooper, at 8s. per diem	147	
1	...	Laboratory Overseer	128	
10	...	Warders and Magazine Assistants, at 7s. per diem ...	1,281	
1	...	Night Watchman, at 8s. per diem	147	
			2,218	
<i>Lighterage and Steam Transport.</i>				
1	...	Master of Steam vessel "Kate"	160	
1	...	Engineer do	160	
3	...	Boatmen and Deck-hands, at 8s. per diem	440	
			760	
<i>Armoury, Victoria Barracks—Military Branch.</i>				
1	...	Warrant Officer (Superintending Clerk)... ..	156	
1	...	Chief Armourer (Sergeant)	185	
1	...	Armoury Sergeant, 10s. per diem... ..	183	
1	...	Assistant Armoury Sergeant, 7s. per diem	129	
6	...	Labourers at 7s. per diem	769	
			1,422	
<i>Depôt Magazine, Middle Harbour.</i>				
1	...	Foreman	250	
7	...	Warders and Magazine Assistants, at 7s. per diem ...	897	
			1,147	
75		Carried forward	£	11,403

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1893.

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No. III.—COLONIAL SECRETARY.

No. of Persons.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1892	1893	Amount voted for 1892.		Amount required for 1893.	
Ordnance and Barrack Department—continued.					
75	...	Brought forward... ..	£	.....	11,463
<i>Magazine, Broken Bay, for Dynamite, &c.</i>					
1	...	Overseer ... ..	...	175	
2	...	Warders and Magazine Assistants, at 7s. per diem ... ..	...	257	
				432	
1	..	Visiting Surgeon, Magazine Establishments ... ..	...	50	
				50	
<i>Floating Magazine, Newcastle.</i>					
1	...	Overseer and Clerk ... ..	...	200	
4	...	Warders and Magazine Assistants, at 7s. per diem ... ..	...	513	
				713	
<i>Lighterage and Steam Transport.</i>					
1	...	Coxswain, Steam Launch "Pearl," at 7s. per diem ... ..	...	129	
1	...	Engineer, do at 7s. do ... ..	...	129	
				258	
CONTINGENCIES. (Irrespective of date of claims.)					
		General Stores, including Warlike Stores ... ..	...	15,000	
		Rations, Fuel, Light, Medicines for Island Residents, and Forage ... ..	...	1,000	
		Extra Labour and Incidental Expenses ... ..	...	200	
		Allowance in lieu of Quarters to Officers and Warders... ..	...	1,100	
		Fees for supervision of Magazine, Newcastle ... ..	...	50	
		Fuel, Light, Oil, Repairs, &c., for Steam Vessels ... ..	...	200	
		Travelling Expenses of Inspector of Magazines... ..	...	100	
		Hire of Lighters and Horses for conveyance of Powder... ..	...	150	
		Expenses in connection with Floating Magazines at Newcastle, Middle Harbour, and Broken Bay ... ..	...	1,000	
		Fees for an Analyst ... ..	...	100	
		Rent of Stores and Offices ... ..	...	4,700	
		Furniture for Military Department ... ..	...	300	
		Water Supply, Sanitation, Sewerage, and Sweeping Chimneys ... ..	...	1,200	
		New Lighter for Explosives ... ..	...	600	
		Three Hydraulic Lifts for Store ... ..	...	500	
				26,200	
85		TOTAL... ..	£	.....	39,056
Military Works.					
		Military Works and Services as per Schedule ... ..	...	.....	*15,040
General Staff.					
		Pension to Major-General Richardson ... ..	...	.....	650
Military and Naval and Torpedo Defences generally.					
		Particulars deferred pending reorganisation, but will be supplied to Parliament when Estimates are under consideration ... ..	...	.....	215,000
Military and Volunteer Forces Encampment.					
		Expenses in connection with Encampment ... ..	...	.....	35,000
Warlike Stores.					
		Cost of Warlike Stores... ..	...	.....	30,000

* Transferred from Department of Public Works in 1893.

		No. III.—COLONIAL SECRETARY.			
No. of Persons.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1892	1893	Amount voted for 1892.		Amount required for 1893.	
		£		£	
Naval Brigade.					
1	...	Captain Commanding Naval Forces, at 5s. per diem	92		
1	...	Paymaster, at 3s. 6d. do	64		
1	...	Gunnery Instructor, Sydney	200		
1	...	Do Newcastle	52		
8	...	Commanders and Lieutenants, at 4s. per diem	586		
5	...	Sub-Lieutenants, at 2s. per diem	183		
7	...	Midshipmen, at 1s. per diem	128		
1	...	Bugler and Bandmaster	75		
20	...	Warrant Officers, at £18 each per annum	360		
20	...	Petty Officers, at £15 each do	300		
230	...	A.B's., at £12 each do	2,760		
53	...	Newcastle Company of Naval Brigade	746		
				5,546	
CONTINGENCIES.					
<i>(Irrespective of date of claims.)</i>					
		Uniforms for Warrant and Petty Officers and A.B's. of the Brigade	350		
		Incidental Expenses	250		
		Gratuity equal to one month's pay for each year of service to Lieutenant Jackson, Naval Brigade, Sydney, upon his retirement	.....	
		Gratuity equal to one month's pay for each year of service to Commander, Naval Brigade, at Newcastle, upon his retirement	171		
		Gratuity equal to one month's pay for each year of service to the Gunnery Instructor, Newcastle Naval Brigade, upon his retirement	122		
				893	
348	...	TOTAL...	£	6,439	
Volunteer Naval Artillery.					
<i>(Irrespective of date of claims.)</i>					
		For maintaining the Corps under the partially-paid system, according to Regulations	2,500		
		Expenses of Instruction, &c.	570		
		Incidental Expenses	350		
				3,420	
		TOTAL ..	£	3,420	
Training Ship "Wolverene."					
<i>(Irrespective of date of claims.)</i>					
		Maintaining the H.M.C.S. "Wolverene" in Commission	.....	2,500	
		TOTAL...	£	2,500	
Torpedo Defence.					
<i>(Irrespective of date of claims.)</i>					
1	...	Officer in charge of Whitehead Torpedos	300		
		For maintaining and working the Torpedo Boats "Acheron" and "Avernus"	1,500		
				1,800	
1	...	TOTAL...	£	1,800	

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1893.

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No. of Persons.		No. III.—COLONIAL SECRETARY.						SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1892	1893	Police.						Amount voted for 1892.		Amount required for 1893.	
								£		£	
		GENERAL ESTABLISHMENT.									
1	1	Inspector-General ...	...	...	...	...	1,000		1,000	
1	1	Secretary ...	...	...	...	...	650		650	
1	1	First Clerk ...	...	...	...	...	325		325	
1	1	Clerk ...	...	...	...	...	300		300	
1	1	Do ...	...	...	...	...	290		290	
1	1	Do ...	...	...	...	...	215		215	
1	1	Do ...	...	...	...	...	215		215	
1	1	Office-keeper ...	...	...	...	...	40		40	
8	8							3,035		3,035	
		CONSTABULARY.									
4	4	Superintendents, at £500 ...	...	...	...	...	2,000		2,000	
3	3	Do at £450 ...	...	...	...	...	1,350		1,350	
2	2	Do at £400 ...	...	...	...	...	800		800	
12	12	Inspectors, at £325 ...	...	...	...	...	3,900		3,900	
8	8	Sub-Inspectors, at £275 ...	...	...	...	...	2,200		2,200	
18	18	Do at £250 ...	...	...	...	...	4,500		4,500	
1	1	Inspector and Drill Instructor ...	...	...	...	...	325		325	
1	1	Sub-Inspector and Police Storekeeper ...	...	...	...	...	250		250	
60	60	Sergeants, 1st Class, at 10s. 6d. per diem ...	...	...	...	...	
100	105	Do 2nd Class, at 9s. 3d. do ...	...	...	...	...	
260	270	Senior-constables, at 8s. do ...	...	...	...	...	
475	495	Constables, 1st Class, at 7s. 6d. do ...	...	...	...	...	225,959		233,577	
320	645	Ordinary Constables, at 7s. do ...	...	...	...	...	
100	100	Probationary Constables, at 6s. do ...	...	...	...	...	
60	60	Trackers, 30 at 3s. and 30 at 4s. do ...	...	...	...	...	
1724	1784							241,284		248,902	
		DETECTIVES.									
1	1	Inspector ...	...	...	...	...	325		325	
1	1	Sub-Inspector ...	...	...	...	...	250		250	
...	1	Do ...	...	...	...	...	.....		250	
1	...	Acting Sub-Inspector, at 12s. per diem ...	...	...	...	...	
3	4	Detectives, 1st Class, at 12s. do ...	...	...	...	...	
3	4	Do do at 11s. do ...	...	...	...	...	3,221		3,413	
5	5	Do 2nd Class, at 10s. do ...	...	...	...	...	
5	5	Do 3rd Class, at 9s. do ...	...	...	...	...	
...	...							3,796		4,238	
...	...	Police Surgeon ...	...	...	...	...	.....^a		.....^a	
19	21							248,115		256,175	
		CONTINGENCIES.									
		<i>(Irrespective of date of claims.)</i>									
		Allowance to Members of the Police Force when absent from their Quarters on duty ...	...	...	...	...	7,700		8,000	
		Provisions for Prisoners in Lock-ups ...	...	...	...	...	2,000		2,000	
		Fuel, Light, and Water, to Lock-ups and Police Stations ...	...	...	...	...	2,000		2,500	
		Rental of Premises for Police purposes ...	...	...	...	...	4,500		5,000	
		Forage ...	...	...	...	...	18,000		17,000	
		Remount Horses ...	...	...	...	...	2,000		2,000	
		Shoeing, Veterinary Attendance, and Medicine ...	...	...	...	...	2,000		2,000	
		Conveyance of Prisoners and Police ...	...	...	...	...	7,500		7,500	
		Fencing Paddocks ...	...	...	...	...	500		750	
		Wire fencing for Police paddocks in rabbit infested country ...	...	...	...	...	.....		2,000	
		Incidental Expenses—Boats, New Vehicles, Repairs to Saddlery and Carts, Destroying Dogs, and for Miscellaneous Items ...	...	...	...	...	4,000		4,000	
		Allowances to Members of the Force unprovided with Quarters, at 1s. per diem ...	...	...	...	...	12,000		12,000	
		Extra allowance for Police serving at Out-stations ...	...	...	...	...	2,000		2,000	
		Medical Attendance ...	...	...	...	...	.....^a		.....^a	
		Purchase of land, Bourke-street, Surry Hills, for Lock-up For Additional Constables for Metropolitan District; Allowance to Members of the Police Force when absent from their quarters on duty, and also required in consequence of Police detached for duty at Broken Hill...	...	...	...	...	943			
								65,143	10,000	76,750	
1751	1813							313,258		332,925	

No. of Persons.		No. III.—COLONIAL SECRETARY.						SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1892	1893							Amount voted for 1892.		Amount required for 1893.	
								£		£	
		Lunacy.									
		OFFICIAL VISITORS.									
		Allowances					600		600		
		Clerical Assistance					60		60		
								660		660	
		HOSPITALS FOR THE INSANE GENERALLY.									
1	1	Inspector-General					1,060		1,060		
1	1	Clerk and Accountant					410		410		
1	1	Messenger and Boatman					118		118		
								1,588		1,588	
3	3										
		CONTINGENCIES.									
		<i>(Irrespective of date of claims.)</i>									
		Travelling Expenses					130		130		
		Incidental Expenses					80		80		
								210		210	
		HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE, GLADESVILLE.									
1	1	Medical Superintendent					650		650		
1	1	Chaplain, Church of England					50		50		
1	1	Do Roman Catholic					50		50		
1	1	Medical Officer					415		415		
1	1	Junior Medical Officer					300		300		
1	1	Assistant Superintendent					410		410		
1	1	Clerk					225		225		
1	1	Assistant Clerk					140		140		
1	1	Matron					160		160		
1	1	Chief Attendant					160		160		
1	1	Attendant-in-charge of Hill Branch					130		130		
4	4	Artisan Attendants					558		558		
1	1	Needlewoman					60		60		
46	47	Attendants					4,008		4,008		
25	25	Nurses					1,298		1,298		
19	20	Servants					1,402		1,468		
								10,016		10,082	
106	108										
		CONTINGENCIES.									
		<i>(Irrespective of date of claims.)</i>									
		Allowance in lieu of Provisions and Fuel to the Medical Superintendent, Two Medical Officers, and Assistant Superintendent, at £45 each					180		180		
		Allowance in lieu of Provisions and Fuel to Junior Officers, at £30 each					120		120		
		Allowance towards House Rent to Married Attendants, 32 at £12 each					384		384		
		Engine-drivers and Fuel					1,000		1,000		
		Provisions, Medical Comforts, Fuel, Light, Forage, Medicines, and urgent minor Repairs, &c.					11,000		11,000		
		For the maintenance of Steam-launch "Mabel"					500		500		
		Books and Periodicals, and to provide Amusement for Inmates					250		250		
		Incidental Expenses					400		400		
		For purchase of Timber, Paint, and Materials, for employment of Patients, &c.					500		500		
								14,334		14,334	
100	111	Carried forward					£	26,808	£	26,874	

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1893.

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No. III.—COLONIAL SECRETARY.

No. of Persons.			SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1892	1893		Amount voted for 1892.		Amount required for 1893.	
109	111		£		£	
		Lunacy—continued.				
		Brought forward... ..	£	26,808	£	26,874
		HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE, PARRAMATTA.				
1	1	Medical Superintendent	650		650	
1	1	Chaplain, Church of England	50		50	
1	1	Do Roman Catholic... ..	50		50	
1	1	Senior Medical Officer	415		415	
1	1	Junior Medical Officer	300		300	
1	1	Assistant Superintendent	360		360	
1	1	Clerk... ..	215		215	
1	...	Assistant Clerk	165		.....
1	1	Matron	160		160	
1	...	Acting Matron at £130 per annum (from 1st March to 31st August in 1892)	65		.....
1	1	Chief Attendant	160		160	
1	1	Attendant in charge of Weatherboard Division... ..	120		120	
48	48	Attendants	4,320		4,320	
30	31	Nurses	1,564		1,612	
20	21	Servants	1,542		1,604	
3	4	Artisan Attendants	421		557	
1	1	Needlewoman	60		60	
2	2	Engine-drivers	330		330	
				10,947		10,963
		CONTINGENCIES. (Irrespective of date of claims.)				
		Allowance in lieu of Provisions and Fuel to the Medical Superintendent, two Medical Officers, and Assistant Superintendent, at £45 each	180		180	
		Allowance to Junior Officers in lieu of Provisions and Fuel, at £30 each	90		90	
		Allowance towards House Rent to Married Attendants, 46 at £12 each	552		552	
		Books, Periodicals, and Newspapers, and to provide Amusement for Inmates	250		250	
		Provisions, Medical Comforts, Medicines, Fuel, Light, and Forage, and urgent minor repairs, &c.... ..	13,000		13,000	
		For purchase of Timber, Paints, and Materials for employment of Patients, &c.... ..	500		500	
		Incidental Expenses	400		400	
		Repairs	2,000		.....
				16,972		14,972
		HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE, RYDALMERE.				
1	1	Medical Superintendent	600		600	
1	1	Chaplain, Church of England	26		26	
1	1	Do Roman Catholic... ..	26		26	
1	1	Dispenser and Chief Attendant	210		210	
...	1	Clerk and Storekeeper ... ..	.....		200	
19	24	Attendants	1,475		1,812	
10	11	Servants	700		775	
2	2	Artisan Attendants	260		260	
1	1	Needlewoman	60		60	
				3,357		3,969
		CONTINGENCIES. (Irrespective of date of claims.)				
		Allowance in lieu of Provisions and Fuel to the Medical Superintendent, at £45 per annum	45		45	
		Allowance in lieu of Provisions and Fuel to 2 Junior Officers, at £30 per annum	30		60	
		Allowance towards House Rent to Married Attendants, 16 at £12 each	108		192	
		Provisions, Medical Comforts, Medicines, Fuel, Light, and Forage, and urgent minor repairs, &c.	3,400		4,000	
		Books, Periodicals, and Newspapers, and to provide Amusement to Patients	125		150	
		Incidental Expenses	250		250	
		For purchase of Timber, Paints, and Materials for Employment of Patients, &c.	200		300	
36	43			4,158		4,997
261	271	Carried forward... ..	£	62,242	£	61,775

No. III.—COLONIAL SECRETARY.

No. of Persons.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1892	1893	Lunacy—continued.		Amount voted for 1892.	Amount required for 1893.
261	271			£	£
		Brought forward... ..		62,242	61,775
		RECEPTION-HOUSE FOR THE INSANE, DARLINGHURST.			
1	1	Superintendent	£	240	240
1	1	Matron		75	75
...	...	Medical Visitor		.....^a	.....^a
5	5	Attendants		486	486
4	4	Nurses		214	214
1	...	Acting Superintendent at £300 per annum (5 months in 1892)		125	.....
				1,140	1,015
		CONTINGENCIES.			
		<i>(Irrespective of date of claims.)</i>			
		Clerical Assistance		50	.....
		Occasional Additional Attendants when required, at 5s. per diem		80	80
		Provisions, Medicine and Medical Comforts, and Fuel and Light, and urgent minor repairs, &c.		600	600
		Transferring Patients to Asylums		60	60
		Fees for Medical Certificates		30	30
		Allowance to Gaol Dispenser		25	25
		Allowance towards House Rent to Married Attendants, 4 at £12 each		48	48
		Allowance to Gaol Messenger		12	12
		Incidental Expenses		50	50
12	11			955	905
		HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE, NEWCASTLE.			
1	1	Medical Superintendent		335	335
1	1	Chaplain, Church of England		30	30
1	1	Do Roman Catholic		30	30
1	1	Storekeeper and Chief Attendant		160	160
1	1	Matron		100	100
8	8	Attendants		714	732
9	12	Nurses		472	593
2	2	Artisan Attendants		265	265
1	1	Needlewoman		55	55
7	7	Servants		466	482
				2,627	2,762
		CONTINGENCIES.			
		<i>(Irrespective of date of claims.)</i>			
		Allowance for Clerical Assistance		100	100
		Allowance in lieu of Fuel and Provisions to the Medical Superintendent		45	45
		Allowance towards House Rent to Married Attendants, 8 at £12		96	96
		Provisions, Medical Comforts, Fuel, Light, Medicines, Forage, and urgent minor repairs, &c.		3,400	3,700
		Amusements, Books, Periodicals, Newspapers, &c.		100	100
		For the purchase of Timber, Paints, and Materials, &c., for the employment of Patients, &c.		150	150
		Incidental Expenses		250	250
32	35			4,141	4,441
		HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE, CALLAN PARK.			
1	1	Medical Superintendent		650	650
1	1	Chaplain, Church of England		50	50
1	1	Do Roman Catholic		50	50
1	1	Senior Medical Officer		415	415
1	1	Junior do		300	300
1	1	Assistant Superintendent		360	360
1	1	Clerk		215	215
1	1	Matron		160	160
1	1	Chief Attendant		160	160
1	1	Dispenser		170	170
47	47	Attendants		4,050	4,050
35	36	Nurses		1,752	1,792
3	3	Artisan Attendants		393	393
19	19	Servants		1,292	1,316
2	2	Engine-Drivers		329	329
1	1	Needlewoman		60	60
117	118			10,406	10,470
422	435	Carried forward...	£	81,511	81,388

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1893.

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No. of Persons.		No. III.—COLONIAL SECRETARY.				SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1892	1893					Amount voted for 1892.		Amount required for 1893.	
						£		£	
422	435	Lunacy—continued.							
		Brought forward... .. £				.....	81,511	.....	81,388
HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE, CALLAN PARK—continued.									
<i>(Irrespective of date of claims.)</i>									
		Allowances in lieu of Provisions and Fuel to the Medical Superintendent, 2 Medical Officers, and Assistant Superintendent, at £45 each... ..				180		180	
		Allowances in lieu of Provisions and Fuel to the Junior Officers, at £30 each... ..				120		120	
		Allowances towards House Rent to Married Attendants—32 at £12... ..				312		384	
		Provisions, Medical Comforts, Fuel and Light, Forage, Medicines, and urgent minor repairs, &c... ..				12,300		12,800	
		Books and Periodicals, and to provide amusements for Patients... ..				300		300	
		For purchase of Timber, Paint, and Materials for employment of Patients, &c... ..				500		500	
		Incidental expenses (including Burials)... ..				500		500	
							14,212		14,784
LUNATIC PATIENTS.									
<i>(Irrespective of date of claims.)</i>									
		For Maintenance of Patients in Licensed Houses or in Temporary or Branch Establishments, to meet unforeseen expenses, and to supplement the Votes for the existing Asylums in the event of the increase of Patients, pending erection of new establishments, and for Maintenance of Patients in Public Hospitals and under the care of friends, under sections 48 and 89 of the Lunacy Act... ..				.....	5,300	.....	5,300
422	435	TOTAL ... .. £				.....	101,023	.....	101,472
Master in Lunacy.									
1	1	Master in Lunacy... ..				350		350	
1	1	Chief Clerk... ..				550		550	
1	1	Accountant... ..				390		390	
1	1	Second Clerk... ..				290		290	
1	1	Third Clerk... ..				225		225	
1	1	Fourth Clerk... ..				190		190	
1	1	Fifth Clerk... ..				140		140	
1	1	Sixth Clerk... ..				120		120	
1	1	Clerk... ..				100		100	
1	1	Probationer... ..				50		50	
1	1	Office-cleaner... ..				30		30	
1	1	Messenger... ..				75		75	
							2,510		2,510
CONTINGENCIES.									
<i>(Irrespective of date of claims.)</i>									
		Contingencies... ..				.....	250	.....	250
12	12	TOTAL ... .. £				.....	2,760	.....	2,760
Medical Board.									
1	1	Secretary... ..				.....	100	.....	100
1	1	Office-cleaner... ..				.....	20	.....	20
2	2	TOTAL ... .. £				.....	120	.....	120

No. III.—COLONIAL SECRETARY.					
No. of Persons.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1892	1893	Amount voted for 1892.		Amount required for 1893.	
		£			£
		The Medical Adviser to the Government.			
1	1	Medical Adviser	400		400
1	1	Deputy Medical Adviser	300		300
1	1	Secretary	205		205
1	...	Clerk	175		.....
1	1	Government Medical Officer and Vaccinator for Sydney	675		675
1	1	Government Medical Officer for the Parramatta District	700		700
1	1	Surgeon and Dispenser at Trial Bay Prison	400		400
1	1	Government Dispenser for the Parramatta District ...	270		270
1	1	Dispenser, Sydney Gaol and Shaftesbury Reformatory...	190		190
1	1	Do Biloea Gaol	140		140
1	1	Office-keeper of Hospital Admission Depôt	30		30
			3,485		3,310
		VISITING OFFICERS.			
1	1	Ophthalmic Surgeon to Government Asylums	200		200
1	1	Surgeon, Sydney Gaol, Reception House, and Shaftesbury Reformatory	500		500
1	1	Surgeon, Biloea Gaol and N.S.S. "Sobraon"	300		300
1	1	Surgeon and Dispenser, Berrima Gaol	200		200
1	1	Do do Maitland Gaol	200		200
1	1	Surgeon, Goulburn Gaol	120		120
1	1	Do Bathurst Gaol	120		120
1	1	Dispenser, Goulburn Gaol... ..	100		100
1	1	Do Bathurst Gaol	100		100
1	1	Surgeon and Dispenser, Mudgee Gaol	50		50
...	1	Do do Broken Hill Gaol ... ..	.....		50
13	13	Surgeons and Dispensers to various Country Gaols, at £40 per annum	520		520
			2,410		2,460
			5,895		5,770
		CONTINGENCIES.			
		<i>(Irrespective of date of claims.)</i>			
		To payment of fees for Medical Attendance upon Aboriginals	500		500
		For payment of fees for Medical Attendance in minor Country Gaols... ..	800		800
		Fees to Medical Practitioners, Vaccination, Coroners' Inquests, Lunacy Cases and Medical Attendance, and Expenses contingent on Outbreak of Disease	5,000		5,000
		Rent of office for the Medical Adviser to the Government and his Staff	200		200
		Rent of office and quarters for the Government Medical Officer and Vaccinator for Sydney	200		200
		Incidental Expenses	100		100
			6,800		6,800
34	34	Carried forward... ..	£	12,695	.....
				12,695	12,570

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1893.

No. III.—COLONIAL SECRETARY.

No. of Persons.						SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.				
1892	1893					Amount voted for 1892.		Amount required for 1893.		
						£		£		
The Medical Adviser to the Government—continued.										
34	34	Brought forward... ..				£	.....	12,695	.....	12,570
COAST HOSPITAL.										
1	1	Medical Superintendent				500		500		
1	1	Assistant Medical Officer and Dispenser... ..				200		200		
1	..	Storekeeper and Assistant Superintendent				240		.....	
..	1	Clerk and Storekeeper ... ..				.....		175		
1	1	Matron				125		125		
20	20	Nurses				800		800		
1	1	Needlewoman				50		60		
1	..	Chief Wardsman and Clerk				110		.....	
5	7	Wardsmen and Attendants				348		525		
5	5	Cooks and Kitchenman				380		380		
6	6	Laundresses and General Servants				300		300		
4	4	Ambulance Men				300		300		
4	4	Artisan Attendants				360		360		
1	1	Office and Dispensary Boy				40		40		
1	..	Stores Attendant				80		.....	
							3,833		3,765	
CONTINGENCIES.										
<i>(Irrespective of date of claims.)</i>										
Incidental Expenses						100		100		
Maintenance of Patients and Ambulance Services and other contingencies, including material for minor repairs						6,250		6,000		
							6,350		6,100	
52	52									
ANALYTICAL BRANCH.										
1	1	Government Analyst				600		600		
1	1	Assistant				200		200		
1	1	Messenger and Office-cleaner				100		100		
							900		900	
CONTINGENCIES.										
<i>(Irrespective of date of claims.)</i>										
Allowance for Apparatus, Chemicals, and other materials, &c.						200		200		
							200		200	
3	3									
DAIRIES SUPERVISION ACT.										
1	1	Inspector under the Board of Health				200		200		
Incidental Expenses <i>(irrespective of date of claims)</i>						300		300		
							500		500	
MAINTENANCE OF SICK PAUPERS.										
For support of Paupers in the Sydney, Prince Alfred, Carrington Centennial Convalescent, and other Hospitals, and contingent expenses connected therewith <i>(irrespective of date of claims)</i>						10,500		10,500		
							10,500		10,500	
90	90	TOTAL... ..				£	.....	34,978	.....	34,535

		No. III.—COLONIAL SECRETARY.						SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
No. of Persons.								Amount voted for 1892.		Amount required for 1893.	
1892	1893							£		£	
Government Statistician.											
1	1	Statistician ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	825		825	
1	1	Chief Compiler ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	450		450	
1	1	Chief Clerk ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	425		425	
1	1	Compiler ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	345		345	
1	1	Do ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	300		300	
1	1	Do ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	275		275	
1	1	Do ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	225		225	
1	1	Do ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	150		150	
1	1	Do ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	100		100	
1	1	Probationer ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	50		75	
1	1	Messenger ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	120		120	
1	1	Housekeeper ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	20		40	
1	1	Assistant Actuary ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	275		275	
									3,560		3,605
<i>Contingencies. (Irrespective of date of claims.)</i>											
		Rent and Incidental Expenses ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	450		450	
		Extra clerical assistance, as required ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	800		2,500	
		Compiling Stock and Crop Returns ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	.....		400	
									1,250		3,350
<i>Census of the Colony.</i>											
		General Census ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	6,000			
		Industrial Census ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	3,000			
									9,000		
REGISTRAR OF FRIENDLY SOCIETIES AND TRADES UNIONS.											
...	1	Clerk-in-Charge of Friendly Societies Records ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	.....		500	
<i>Contingencies. (Irrespective of date of claims.)</i>											
		Compiling and Indexing Records of Friendly Societies and Trades Unions from 1874 onwards ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	.....		240	
		Incidental expenses ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	.....		50	
		Actuarial Assistance ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	.....		125	
											415
13	14	TOTAL...	...	...	...	...	£	.....	13,810	.....	7,870
Agent-General for the Colony.											
1	1	Agent-General, to represent the Colony, resident in London ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	2,000		2,000	
1	1	Secretary ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	900		900	
1	1	Accountant and Chief Clerk ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	400		400	
1	1	Clerk-in-Charge of Indents ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	225		225	
1	1	Clerk and Shorthand-writer ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	200		200	
1	1	Clerk ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	200		200	
1	1	Do ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	120		120	
2	2	Messengers at £58... ..	...	...	...	...	...	116		116	
									4,161		4,161
<i>Contingencies. (Irrespective of date of claims.)</i>											
		Rent ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	625		625	
		Fuel and light ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	50		50	
		Cleaning ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	50		50	
		Stationery and Printing ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	400		400	
		Unforeseen Office Expenses, Travelling, &c. ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	150		150	
		Extra Official Expenses, incidental to the Office ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	500		500	
									1,775		1,775
9	9	TOTAL...	...	...	...	...	£	.....	5,936	.....	5,936
Immigration.											
<i>(Irrespective of date of claims.)</i>											
		Immigration generally	2,000	3,000
		TOTAL...	£	2,000	3,000

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1893.

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No. of Persons.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1892	1893	Amount voted for 1892.		Amount required for 1893.	
No. III.—COLONIAL SECRETARY.					
City of Sydney Improvement Board.					
1	1	Registrar and Board Officer	£ 380	£ 380	
1	1	Clerk	200	200	
			580		580
CONTINGENCIES.					
<i>(Irrespective of date of claims.)</i>					
		Rent of Offices	175	175	
		Incidental Expenses	60	60	
		Legal expenses, Counsel's fees, &c., in connection with the City of Sydney Improvement Act	50	50	
			285		285
2	2	TOTAL...	£ 865	£ 865	
Charitable Institutions.					
1	1	Director of Government Asylums for the Infirm and Destitute, and Boarding-out Officer	700	700	
1	1	Secretary and Assistant Boarding-out Officer and Inspector	450	450	
			1,150		1,150
OFFICE OF ASYLUMS FOR INFIRM AND DESTITUTE.					
1	1	Chief Clerk	300	275	
1	1	First Clerk	250	250	
1	1	Clerk	200	200	
1	1	Do	200	200	
1	1	Do	200	200	
1	...	Do	175	.....
1	...	Do	150	.....
1	1	Do	50	100	
1	1	Housekeeper	80	80	
9	7		1,605	1,305	
GOVERNMENT ASYLUMS.					
<i>Parramatta.</i>					
1	1	Medical Superintendent	500	500	
...	1	Chaplain, Church of England	.....	50	
...	1	Do Roman Catholic	.....	50	
1	3		500	600	
<i>Newington.</i>					
1	1	Nurse-Superintendent	200	200	
1	1	Sub-Matron	85	85	
...	1	Chaplain, Church of England	.....	50	
...	1	Do Roman Catholic	.....	50	
2	4		285	385	
<i>George-street, Parramatta.</i>					
1	1	Matron-Superintendent	240	240	
1	1	Sub-Matron	95	95	
1	1	Assistant Sub-Matron	60	60	
3	3		395	395	
<i>Macquarie-street, Parramatta.</i>					
1	1	Matron-Superintendent	190	190	
1	1	Nurse	60	60	
2	2		250	250	
19	21	Carried forward...	£ 3,035	1,150	2,935
					1,150

No. III.—COLONIAL SECRETARY.						
No. of Persons.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.				
1892	1893	Amount voted for 1892.		Amount required for 1893.		
		£		£		
Charitable Institutions—continued.						
19	21	Brought forward...	£ 3,035	1,150	2,935	1,150
GOVERNMENT ASYLUMS—continued.						
<i>Liverpool.</i>						
1	1	Surgeon-Superintendent	550		550	
1	1	Dispenser	150		150	
1	1	Matron	240		240	
1	1	Sub-Matron	95		95	
1	1	Assistant Sub-Matron	60		60	
...	1	Chaplain, Church of England ... ..	.....		50	
...	1	Do Roman Catholic... ..	.....		50	
5	7		1,095		1,195	
CONTINGENCIES.						
<i>(Irrespective of date of claims.)</i>						
		Rations, Medical Comforts, Medicines, Travelling Expenses, and other Contingencies	31,900		32,700	
		Daily attendance of Visiting Medical Officers and Dispenser at Newington Asylum	365		365	
		Repairs to Buildings	1,000		2,000	
		Allowance to Cooks, Warders, Nurses, and other Servants Maintenance, rent, &c., Boys Home, Rydalmere, transferred from George-street Asylum	1,750		1,900	
		Rent, Maintenance, &c., of 150 inmates on Glenfield Farm	1,200		1,200	
		Gratuity, equal to a fortnight's pay for each year of service, to Margaret Haggerty, Head Wardswoman, Newington Asylum, upon her retirement	26		.....
		Transfer of Patients from Metropolitan and Country Hospitals to the Asylums for the Infirm and Destitute ... ..	.....		4,000	
		Medical Attendance, Cottage Homes at Parramatta, Pennant Hills, and Rydalmere ... ..	.....		100	
		Medical Attendance, Glenfield Farm ... ..	.....		100	
				26,241		44,865
STATE CHILDREN'S RELIEF BRANCH.						
1	1	Inspector	350		350	
3	2	Inspectors at £275	775		550	
1	1	Chief Clerk and Inspector... ..	200		200	
1	1	Clerk and Inspector	175		175	
1	1	Clerk	125		125	
1	1	Do	75		75	
1	1	Matron	110		110	
1	1	Sub-Matron... ..	100		100	
				1,910		1,685
10	9					
CONTINGENCIES.						
<i>(Irrespective of date of claims.)</i>						
		Maintenance, Additional Inspection, &c., of 2,500 children	19,500		20,600	
		Outfits	1,100		1,450	
		Incidental Expenses	250		.....
		Conveyance of Children ... ..	.....		200	
		Medical Attendance	200		250	
		Travelling Expenses	750		900	
		Extra Clerical Assistance	150		150	
		Maintenance of 120 ophthalmic, delicate, and crippled children, removed from Metropolitan and other Hospitals and Public Asylums to 8 Cottage Homes at Parramatta and Mittagong	2,500		2,900	
		Expenses in connection with the administration of the Children's Protection Act ... ..	.....		1,000	
				24,450		27,450
34	37	TOTAL... ..	£	67,881	.....	79,280

No. III.—COLONIAL SECRETARY.

No. of Persons.			SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1892	1893		Amount voted for 1892.		Amount required for 1893.	
			£		£	
		Fisheries Commission.				
1	1	Chief Inspector and Secretary	500		500	
1	1	First Clerk	290		290	
1	1	Second Clerk	200		200	
1	1	Draftsman	200		200	
1	...	Temporary Clerk	157		.....
2	2	1 Travelling Inspector, at £220, and Assistant Inspector at £200	420		420	
8	8	Assistant Inspectors, at £150	1,200		1,200	
3	3	Do do £75	225		225	
1	1	Assistant Inspector	50		50	
10	10	Acting Assistant Inspectors, at £20	200		200	
5	5	Boatmen and Acting Assistant Inspectors, at £140	700		700	
1	1	Messenger	120		120	
				4,262		4,105
		CONTINGENCIES.				
		<i>(Irrespective of date of claims.)</i>				
		Travelling Expenses	500		500	
		Incidental Expenses	100		100	
		Rent of Offices	150		150	
		Marine Fish Culture	100		100	
		Erection of Residence and Construction of Hatching Ponds, Berrima	700		.....
		Purchase of Trout Ova	50		50	
		Cost of Construction of a Boat to be used by Inspector, Manning River	29		.....
				1,629		900
35	34	TOTAL... .. £	.....	5,891	.....	5,005
		Fire Brigades.				
1	1	Superintendent and Inspector of Kerosene	675		675	
		FIRE BRIGADES BOARD.				
1	1	Chairman	260		260	
				935		935
		CONTINGENCIES.				
		<i>(Irrespective of date of claims.)</i>				
		Allowance in lieu of Uniform, to Superintendent	30		30	
		Incidental Expenses	150		150	
1	1	Fireman for Public Buildings	165		165	
		Additional Plant and Working Expenses in connection with Fire Brigades and Erection of Telephones, &c.	4,580		.....
				4,925		345
3	3	TOTAL... .. £	.....	5,860	.....	1,280
		Civil Service Board.				
1	1	Secretary	600		600	
1	1	Accountant	450		450	
1	1	Clerk	250		250	
1	1	Clerk	100		100	
1	1	Messenger	140		140	
1	1	Office-cleaner	30		30	
				1,570		1,570
		CONTINGENCIES.				
		<i>(Irrespective of date of claims.)</i>				
		Fees to Actuary and Incidental Expenses	200		200	
		Rent... ..	300		300	
		Extra Clerical Assistance as required	100		100	
				600		600
6	6	TOTAL... .. £	.....	2,170	.....	2,170

No. of Persons.				No. III.—COLONIAL SECRETARY.			
				SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1892	1893			Amount voted for 1892.		Amount required for 1893.	
				£		£	
Botanic Gardens.							
1	1	Director	...	550		550	
1	1	Secretary and Accountant...	...	330		330	
1	1	Overseer	...	250		250	
1	1	Bailiff	...	120		120	
					1,250		1,250
CONTINGENCIES.							
<i>(Irrespective of date of claims.)</i>							
		Wages to Gardeners and Labourers	...	3,425		3,550	
		Travelling and other Expenses of Collecting	...	100		100	
		Forage for Horses	...	50		45	
		Cases for Plants, and Expenses of Transmission...	...	25		25	
		Towards the Formation of a Public Botanical Library...	...	40		40	
		Coals and Manure	...	70		70	
		Cost of Aviary	...	125		125	
		Painting and additional Seats	...	70		70	
		Labelling and Lettering the names of the Plants and Shrubs	...	40		40	
		Pots for Plants	...	60		60	
		Timber for Repairs	...	60		60	
		Asphalting Walks	...	200		200	
		Expenses in connection with the Grounds of Hill View (the Governor's Residence)	...	260		270	
		Expenses in connection with the Grounds of Wotonga (the Admiral's Residence)	...	250		300	
		Distribution of plants for public places within the Colony	...	160		160	
		New Plant Frames	...	40		40	
		Incidental Expenses	...	130		130	
					5,105		5,285
4	4	TOTAL...	£	.....	6,355	.....	6,535
Nursery Garden, Campbelltown.							
1	1	Superintendent	...	200		200	
					200		200
<i>(Irrespective of date of claims.)</i>							
		Wages to Workmen and Incidental Expenses	...	660		.....
		Wages to Workmen	...	.....		450	
		Vote for Plants	...	.....		100	
		Cases for Plants for Distribution	...	.....		50	
		Incidental Expenses	...	.....		75	
		Laying on Pipes for Water Service	...	.....		200	
					660		875
1	1	TOTAL...	£	.....	860	.....	1,075

No. III.—COLONIAL SECRETARY.

No. of Persons.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1892	1893	Amount voted for 1892.		Amount required for 1893.	
		£		£	
Government Domains.					
1	1	Overseer	175	175	
1	1	Bailiff	120	120	
			295		295
CONTINGENCIES.					
<i>(Irrespective of date of claims.)</i>					
		Wages to Labourers	1,263	1,263	
		Forage for one Horse	30	30	
		Material to keep in repair Roads and Paths	250	250	
		Repair of Gates and Fences, and additional Seats	50	100	
		Soil and Manure	25	25	
		To keep in order Plantations at Public Buildings in Sydney	150	150	
		Asphalting Paths	100	100	
		Painting Gates and Fences	50	50	
		Incidental Expenses	50	50	
		For purchase of one Horse ... ..	.....	25	
		For widening and re-forming the back Road from the main entrance to Government House ... ..	.....	150	
			1,968		2,193
2	2	TOTAL... ..	£	2,263	.....
					2,488
Garden Palace Grounds.					
1	1	Bailiff	120	120	
					120
CONTINGENCIES.					
<i>(Irrespective of date of claims.)</i>					
		Wages to Gardeners and Labourers	850	850	
		Asphalting Paths	50	50	
		Forage for one Horse	30	30	
		Laying on additional Water Pipes	50	.....
		Incidental Expenses	50	50	
			1,030		980
1	1	TOTAL... ..	£	1,150	.....
					1,100
Centennial Park.					
1	1	Secretary and Accountant... ..	50	50	
1	1	Overseer	175	175	
					225
CONTINGENCIES.					
<i>(Irrespective of date of claims.)</i>					
		Wages to Gardeners and Labourers	3,210	3,320	
		Wages to four Special Constables	458	458	
		Forage for two Horses	60	60	
		Material to keep in repair—Roads and Paths	150	200	
		Soil and Manure	100	100	
		Incidental Expenses	100	100	
		Horse for use of Special Constables ... ..	.....	25	
		Forage for Horse for Special Constables ... ..	.....	20	
		Uniforms for Special Constables ... ..	.....	25	
		New Iron Roller ... ..	.....	50	
			4,078		4,358
2	2	TOTAL	£	4,303	.....
					4,583

No. III.—COLONIAL SECRETARY.				
	Amount voted for 1892.		Amount required for 1893.	
	£		£	
Charitable Allowances.				
<i>(Irrespective of date of claims.)</i>				
In aid of the Sydney Hospital, on condition of an equal amount being raised by private contributions	4,000		4,000	
In aid of the Prince Alfred Hospital, on condition of an equal amount being raised by private contributions	4,000		4,000	
For the support of Women and Children in the Benevolent Asylum, Sydney, and Infants' Home, and other Institutions... ..	4,000		4,000	
In aid of the Funds of the Benevolent Society, Sydney, on condition of an equal amount being raised by voluntary contributions	500		1,000	
In aid of the Deaf, Dumb, and Blind Institution, on condition of an equal amount being raised by private contributions... ..	450		450	
Infants' Home, Ashfield—aid on the usual conditions	300		300	
Hospital for Sick Children, Sydney—on the usual conditions	700		1,000	
In aid of the Home for Indigent Blind Women at Strathfield, on condition of an equal amount being raised by private contributions	500		500	
Carrington Centennial Hospital, on condition of an equal amount being raised by private contributions... ..	1,500		1,500	
In aid of Charitable Institutions, on condition that an equal amount be raised by private annual contributions, and also that the Government, through Police Magistrates or other approved Officers, have the right of recommending the admission of Patients	25,000		25,000	
In aid of the building funds of Country Hospitals—on the usual conditions	8,000		2,000	
Towards providing surgical instruments for Hospitals	500		500	
Sydney Benevolent Asylum—special grant towards the Outdoor Relief Department of the Asylum	3,000		3,000	
Newcastle Benevolent Society—special grant in aid of ... ..	.....		1,000	
Glebe Point Hospital for Sick Children—special grant in connection with ward for diphtheria ... ..	.....		250	
Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children—special grant in aid of	.....		50	
Other Votes, 1892	34,050		.....
		86,500		48,550
TOTAL... ..	£	86,500	.....	48,550

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1893.

47

No. III.—COLONIAL SECRETARY.

	Amount voted for	Amount required for
	1892.	1893.
	£	£
Miscellaneous Services.		
<i>(Irrespective of date of claims.)</i>		
Expenses in connection with the new Electoral System ... ..	.....	14,000
For defraying Expenses of the Returning Officers of the several Electoral Districts	600	.....
Expense of compiling and printing Electoral Lists and Electoral Rolls...	4,000	4,000
Newspapers, Almanacs, Books, &c.	800	800
Burial of destitute persons, in cases where inquests are not held ...	500	500
Maintenance of deserted children, paupers taken charge of for protection, expenses of transmission, &c.	1,700	2,000
Rewards for apprehension of Offenders	500	500
Special grant for Royal Naval House	200	200
In aid of the funds of the Animals Protection Society, on condition of an equal amount being raised by private contributions	300	300
In aid of the funds of the New South Wales Zoological Society, on condition of an equal amount being raised by private subscriptions...	500	500
In aid of the Royal Humane Society of Australasia	250	250
Lord Howe Island—Expenses in connection with... ..	650	650
To pay Municipal Rates on Government Buildings	12,000	12,000
Wages for Gardener, and Tools and Incidental Expenses, for East Maitland Gaol Reserve... ..	138	138
For quarterly Revision of Mr. Percy Dove's Plans of Sydney	25	25
For formation and maintenance of Gardens at Railway Stations	300	.....
Rent of Premises occupied by Medical and Pharmacy Board	250	250
Rent of premises known as "Victoria Lodge," adjoining "Moorcliff," in connection with the Sydney Hospital	200	200
Rent of "Moorcliff," Miller's Point, in connection with the Sydney Hospital	400	400
Rent of Premises, Glebe Point, in connection with the Hospital for Sick Children ... ..	.....	250
Towards planting and maintenance and care of the Sand-drift at Wollongong	550	.....
Special grant to Country and Suburban Municipalities, equal to 5s. per £ of the total amount of the general rates collected for the Municipal year ended 6th February, 1893	60,000	.....
Protectorate of New Guinea—Proportion of the Colony's share of expense of—as agreed at the Convention	5,670	5,670
To meet Counsel Fees and Expenses of engraving and searches in connection with conveyancing and other legal matters	250	500
5,000 copies of Year Book of New South Wales, special edition	250	250
Expenses in connection with Local Government	3,300	12,000
Subsidy to Country and Suburban Municipalities in aid of Tree-planting, on condition of an equal amount being raised by private subscriptions	500	.....
Expenses in connection with Public Buildings and Grounds, Rookwood..	800	800
Expenses in the carrying by rail of Attendants at Pauper Funerals between Sydney and the Necropolis and Newcastle and Sandgate Cemetery	30	30
General improvements, National Park, and acclimatisation of English Fish	4,000	4,000
Towards publication of Work on Orchids	100	100
Expenses in connection with the Board appointed to act on behalf of the Government in the matter of International Exchange of Literary and Scientific Works, Official Publications, &c.	400	400
Expenses in connection with the Exhibit of this Colony at the Imperial Institute, London ... ..	.....	500
Towards planting sand-drift, Lady Robinson's Beach	500	.....
The World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago—Towards Expenses in connection with the Commission	10,000	10,000
Inspector of Scaffolding—Salary, £200; Travelling and Incidental Expenses, £60	200	260
Government Labour Bureau—Expenses in connection therewith	1,400	1,600
Rent of premises, Bent-street, in connection with Sydney Hospital	650	650
To meet the abatement which should, in terms of the Civil Service Act, be deducted from the pensions payable to officers whose services have been dispensed with ... ..	.....	690
Towards general improvements, Centennial Park... ..	.....	5,250
Carried forward... ..	£ 111,918	79,663

No. III.—COLONIAL SECRETARY.				
	Amount voted for 1892.		Amount required for 1893.	
	£		£	
Miscellaneous Services—continued.				
<i>(Irrespective of date of claims.)</i>				
Brought forward	111,913		79,663	
Contributions towards Fire Brigades in Country Towns, pending amendment of the Fire Brigades Act... ..			4,650	
Market Square, Berrima—Improvements			100	
Expenses in connection with supplying information to British journalists <i>re</i> resources of the Colony			250	
Expenses in connection with the exchange of Law Reports of New South Wales with the Canadian Government			300	
Sydney Hospital—Special grant in connection with the Removal of patients, rental, &c., and other expenses caused through the demolition of the wooden structures used as the Sydney Hospital			3,157	
Cost of Conveyance of Unemployed for Government Labour Bureau			1,500	
Compensation to H. C. Hoyle, Esq., M.P., for personal expenses incurred during the recent inquiry by Royal Commission into the working of the Baldwin Engines			100	
Value of Land at Nowra vested in School of Arts Trustees, now resumed for Police purposes			400	
New South Wales Zoological Society—special grant in aid of			2,000	
Other Votes, 1892	56,316			
		168,229		92,120
TOTAL... ..	£	168,229	.....	92,120

IV.

Treasurer and Secretary for Finance and Trade.

SUMMARY.

Page.	HEAD OF SERVICE.	Amount voted for 1892.	Amount required for 1893.
		£	£
50-52	Treasury	27,288	27,986
52	Stamp Duties	4,875	4,570
53-56	Customs	69,151	71,662
56	Gold Receivers	205	150
56	Gold and Escort	1,500	800
57	Government Printer's Department	73,179	75,805
58	Stores and Stationery	117,195	120,195
58-59	Ordnance and Barrack Department, Civil and Magazine Branch ... ..	.....	*9,069
59-60	Board of Health	10,618	10,848
60	Board of Pharmacy	120	140
60	Shipping Masters	3,477	3,302
61	Glebe Island Abattoirs	10,010	11,980
61-65	Marine Board of New South Wales	51,485	50,633
65	Life-boats	1,300	1,300
66	Public Wharfs	5,268	5,278
67	Miscellaneous Services	162,920	196,444
67	Advance to Treasurer	200,000	200,000
67	Deduct Advances to the Treasurer which do not form permanent charges	738,591 200,000	790,162 200,000
	TOTAL	£ 538,591	590,162

* Voted under Colonial Secretary in 1892.

The Treasury, New South Wales,
Sydney, 14th December, 1892.

JOHN SEE,
Treasurer.

No. of Persons.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.	
1892	1893	Amount voted for 1892.	Amount required for 1893.
No. IV.—TREASURER AND SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE.			
Treasury.			
1	...		
1	1,030
Secretary for Finance and Trade. (Provided in Schedule.)			
Under Secretary			
ACCOUNT BRANCH.			
1	...		
1	...	800	
2	...	500	
1	...	870	
4	...	350	
8	...	1,255	
1	...	1,700	
1	...	213	
1	...	60	
			5,748
REVENUE BRANCH.			
1	...	800	
1	...	500	
1	...	500	
5	...	1,700	
7	...	1,795	
4	...	665	
1	...	320	
1	...	50	
			6,330
PAY BRANCH.			
1	...	800	
1	...	435	
1	...	400	
5	...	1,255	
			2,890
EXAMINING BRANCH.			
1	...	600	
1	...	350	
2	...	350	
			1,300
CORRESPONDENCE AND CONTRACTS.			
1	...	600	
1	...	250	
1	...	175	
1	...	100	
			1,125
57	...	£	18,393
Carried forward			

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1893.

51

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

No. of Persons.						SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1892	1893					Amount voted for 1892.		Amount required for 1893.	
						£		£	
Treasury—continued.									
57	...	Brought forward...	...	...	£	.....	18,393	£	
RECORDS.									
1	...	Registrar	...	...	...	450			
2	...	Clerks—1 at £325, 1 at £260	...	...	...	585			
1	...	Probationer...	...	...	...	75			
							1,110		
MISCELLANEOUS.									
1	...	Emergency Clerk	...	...	...	350			
1	...	Clerk and Shorthand-writer	...	...	...	300			
							650		
MESSENGERS, &C.									
1	...	Chief Messenger	...	...	...	200			
3	...	Messengers—1 at £125, 1 at £120, and 1 at £70	...	...	...	315			
2	...	Housekeepers, at £95	...	...	...	190			
							705		
							400		
							1,200		
							30		
							1,630		
INSPECTING BRANCH.									
...	...	Chief Inspector of Public Revenue Collectors' Accounts and Consulting Accountant to the Treasury	...	...	...	*.....
1	...	Senior Inspector	...	...	...	700			
3	...	Inspectors—1 at £600, 1 at £550, and 1 at £500	...	...	...	1,650			
2	...	Acting Inspectors—1 at £450, 1 at £400	...	...	...	850			
							1,600		
							4,800		
Treasury.									
<i>(As reorganized.)</i>									
...	1	Secretary for Finance and Trade. (Provided in Schedule.)	...	...	...	.....
...	1	Under Secretary	...	...	...	.....		.....	1,000
...	1	Chief Inspector and Accountant	...	...	...	.....		800	
...	1	Senior Inspector	...	...	...	.....		700	
...	3	Inspectors—1 at £600, 1 at £550, and 1 at £500	...	...	...	.....		1,650	
...	2	Acting Inspectors—1 at £450, and 1 at £400	...	...	...	.....		850	
...	1	Sub-Accountant	...	...	...	.....		500	
...	2	Principal Book-keepers—1 at £460, 1 at £435	...	...	...	.....		895	
									5,395
...	1	Receiver	...	...	...	.....		800	
...	1	Registrar of Conditional Purchases	...	...	...	.....		500	
...	1	Registrar of Leases	...	...	...	.....		500	
									1,800
...	1	Paymaster	...	...	...	.....		800	
...	1	Assistant Paymaster	...	...	...	.....		435	
...	1	Chief Clerk	...	...	...	.....		400	
									1,635
...	1	Examiner	...	...	...	.....		600	
...	1	Assistant Examiner	...	...	...	.....		350	
									950
...	1	Registrar of Funded Stock, Clerk of Correspondence, and Secretary to Tender Board	...	...	...	.....		660	
...	1	Deputy Registrar of Funded Stock	...	...	...	.....		350	
									1,010
75	22	Carried forward...	...	...	£	.....	27,288	.....	11,790

* Provided for under Account Branch

No. IV.—TREASURER AND SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE.			
No. of Persons.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.	
1892	1893	Amount voted for 1892.	Amount required for 1893.
Treasury—continued.			
75	22	£	£
		Brought forward... ..	27,288
		£	11,790
...	1	Registrar	450
...	42	Clerks—1 at £375, 2 at £350, 1 at £340, 6 at £325, 2 at £300, 1 at £290, 2 at £280, 1 at £275, 1 at £270, 3 at £260, 4 at £250, 2 at £240, 1 at £220, 3 at £210, 1 at £200, 1 at £180, 2 at £175, 1 at £170, 2 at £160, 1 at £140, 4 at £100	10,230
...	4	Probationers, at £75	300
...	1	Emergency Clerk	350
...	1	Clerk for Collection and Deposit of Public Moneys	320
...	1	Chief Messenger	230
...	4	Messengers—1 at £140, 1 at £125, 1 at £120, and 1 at £70	455
...	1	Boy Messenger	60
...	2	Housekeepers, at £95	190
...	3	Constables, as Day and Night Watchmen, at 7s. 6d. per diem each	935
			411
CONTINGENCIES.			
<i>(Irrespective of date of claims).</i>			
		Incidental Expenses	400
		Extra Clerical Assistance	1,200
		Travelling Expenses of Inspectors, including Equipment allowances	1,600
		... ..	3,200
75	82	TOTAL £	27,288
			27,986
Stamp Duties.			
1	1	Commissioner	650
1	1	Deputy Commissioner	400
1	1	Accountant	350
1	1	Clerk in charge of Stampers	300
1	1	Cashier	275
1	1	Entry and Issue Clerk	250
1	1	Sales Clerk	200
5	5	Clerks—1 at £165, 1 at £125, 1 at £110, and 2 at £100	600
1	1	Foreman of Stampers	190
7	7	Stampers—1 at £175, and 6 at £150	1,075
1	1	Messenger	120
1	1	Office-keeper	45
			4,455
CONTINGENCIES.			
<i>(Irrespective of date of claims.)</i>			
		Rent of Office	350
		Assistance in cleaning offices	50
		Incidental Expenses	20
			420
22	22	TOTAL £	4,875
			4,570

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1893.

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

No. of Persons.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1892	1893	Amount voted for 1892.		Amount required for 1893.	
		£		£	
Customs.					
<i>Sydney.</i>					
1	1	Collector, Registrar of Shipping, and Chief Inspector of Distilleries	1,000	1,000	
INDOOR BRANCH.					
1	1	Inspector	600	600	
...	1	Chief Clerk	550	550	
1	1	Cashier	500	500	
1	...	First Clerk	500	.....
1	1	Second do	440	440	
1	1	Third do	390	390	
1	1	Fourth do	390	340	
1	1	Fifth do	340	325	
3	3	Clerks, at £290	870	870	
3	3	Do at £265	795	795	
2	...	Do at £240	480	.....
...	2	Do 1 at £240 and 1 at £225	.....	465	
4	4	Do 2 at £200 and 2 at £150	700	700	
2	2	Do 1 at £130 and 1 at £120	250	250	
6	...	Do 2 at £110, 2 at £90, and 2 at £75	550	.....
...	8	Do 2 at £110, 4 at £90, and 2 at £75	.....	730	
2	...	Temporary Clerks, at £190	380	.....
			7,235		6,955
LANDING BRANCH.					
1	1	Inspector	600	600	
5	...	Gaugers, Examining Officers, and Timber Measurers—3 at £390; and 2 Assistant Inspectors of Invoices—1 at £390, and 1 at £350	1,910	.....
...	10	Gaugers, Examining Officers, and Timber Measurers—4 at £390, 2 at £350, 2 at £225, and 2 at £200	.....	3,110	
1	1	Landing Waiter	405	405	
10	...	Landing Waiters, at £350	3,500	.....
...	9	Do at £350	.....	3,150	
1	...	Do at £325	325	.....
...	2	Do at £325	.....	650	
5	5	Do at £290	1,450	1,450	
2	2	Do at £270	540	540	
2	2	Do at £245	490	490	
2	2	Do at £225	450	450	
...	4	Do 2 at £200 and 2 at £180	.....	760	
			9,670		11,605
TIDE BRANCH.					
1	1	First Tide Surveyor	415	415	
1	1	Second Tide Surveyor	375	375	
			790		790
WAREHOUSE BRANCH.					
1	1	Warehouse Keeper and Inspector of Warehouses	500	500	
1	1	Inspecting Locker	325	325	
2	2	Lockers, at £290	580	580	
2	2	Do at £275	550	550	
9	9	Do at £240	2,160	2,160	
3	3	Do at £220	660	660	
...	2	Do at £200	.....	400	
1	1	Junior Locker	200	200	
2	2	Do Lockers, at £185	370	370	
...	11	Do do at £180	.....	1,980	
2	...	Assistant do at £170	340	.....
9	...	Temporary Lockers, at £180	1,620	.....
			7,305		7,725
93	104	Carried forward	£ 26,000	.....	28,075

No. of Persons.		No. IV.—TREASURER AND SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE.			
		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1892	1893	Amount voted for 1892.		Amount required for 1893.	
		£		£	
		Customs—continued.			
		Brought forward... .. £			
		.....	26,000	.....	28,075
		EXCISE—DISTILLERIES, REFINERIES, TOBACCO FACTORIES, AND BREWERIES.			
		Senior Inspector 550			
1	1	Inspectors, Harwood Island—1 at £450, 1 at £350, and 1 at £250 1,050			
1	1	Book-keeper in charge of Beer Stamps 390			
1	1	Inspector of Tobacco Factories 390			
1	1	Inspector of Refineries 340			
1	1	Clerk and Acting Inspector of Distilleries, Sydney 300			
5	5	Sub-Inspectors of Breweries—3 at £250, and 2 at £200 1,150			
2	...	Lockers at Tobacco Factories, at £200 400			
1	1	Acting Locker at Tobacco Factory 200			
1	1	Gate-keeper... .. 120			
1	1	Night Watchman 108			
2	2	Boy Messengers and Office Cleaners, at £40 80			
		MISCELLANEOUS.			
1	1	Secretary to the Commissioners of Customs 50			
1	1	Messenger 150			
1	1	Warrant Messenger 170			
1	1	Porter, Queen's Warehouse 135			
14	...	Boy Messengers—5 at £50, and 9 at £10 610			
...	22	Do 5 at £50, and 17 at £40 930			
2	2	Watchmen, at £120 240			
1	1	Housekeeper 90			
2	2	Coxswains, at £145 290			
6	6	Boatmen, at £133 798			
1	1	Engine-driver, Steam Launch 145			
		2,678		3,003	
		OUTPORT BRANCH.			
		<i>Botany Bay.</i>			
1	1	Preventive Officer 160			
		<i>Broken Bay.</i>			
1	1	Acting Temporary Coast Waiter... .. 200			
2	2	Boatmen, at £118 236			
		<i>Newcastle.</i>			
1	1	Sub-Collector 700			
1	1	Tide Surveyor 415			
1	1	Landing Waiter 290			
1	1	Locker 290			
2	2	Assistant Lockers, at £180 360			
1	1	Clerk 290			
1	1	Do 240			
1	1	Do 200			
1	1	Acting Wharfinger, Stockton 165			
1	1	Messenger 108			
1	1	Housekeeper 26			
1	1	Engine-driver, Steam Launch 145			
1	1	Coxswain 133			
3	3	Boatmen, at £126 378			
		<i>Morpeth.</i>			
1	1	Sub-Collector 390			
1	1	Assistant Officer 200			
		<i>Grafton.</i>			
1	1	Sub-Collector 300			
1	1	Acting Customs Officer (Yamba) 52			
		<i>Tweed River.</i>			
1	1	Sub-Collector 325			
1	1	Boatman 118			
		<i>Port Stephens.</i>			
1	1	Preventive Officer 186			
		<i>Wollongong and Bellambi.</i>			
1	...	Preventive Officer 186			
		<i>Wollongong.</i>			
...	1	Acting Preventive Officer 186			
		6,093		6,098	
172	189	Carried forward... .. £			
		.....	33,756	.....	35,756

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1893.

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

No. of Persons.			SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.				
1892	1893		Amount voted for 1892.		Amount required for 1893.		
			£		£		
		Customs—continued.					
		Brought forward...	£	.....	33,756	.....	35,756
		<i>OUTPORT BRANCH—continued.</i>					
		Brought forward...	£	6,093		6,098	
		<i>Eden.</i>					
1	1	Sub-Collector		325		325	
		<i>Richmond River.</i>					
1	1	Acting Customs Officer		52		52	
		<i>Kiama.</i>					
1	1	Acting Customs Officer		52		52	
		<i>Shoalhaven.</i>					
1	1	Acting Customs Officer		52		52	
		<i>Bateman's Bay.</i>					
1	1	Acting Customs Officer		52		52	
		<i>M'Leay River.</i>					
1	1	Acting Customs Officer		25		25	
		<i>Tathra.</i>					
1	1	Acting Customs Officer		25		25	
		<i>Port Macquarie.</i>					
1	1	Acting Customs Officer		25		25	
		<i>Nambucca River.</i>					
1	1	Acting Customs Officer		25		25	
		<i>Bellingher River.</i>					
1	1	Acting Customs Officer		25		25	
		<i>Port Kembla.</i>					
1	1	Acting Customs Officer		20		20	
		<i>Byron Bay.</i>					
1	1	Acting Customs Officer		26		26	
		<i>Bermagui.</i>					
1	1	Acting Customs Officer		26		26	
		<i>Bellambi.</i>					
...	1	Acting Customs Officer ... ..		.....		20	
		<i>Manning River.</i>					
...	1	Acting Customs Officer ... ..		.....		25	
					6,823		6,873
		BORDER BRANCH.					
		<i>Moama.</i>					
1	1	Sub-Collector		390		390	
1	2	Assistant Officers of Customs, 1 at £525, and 1 at £200		325		525	
1	1	Temporary Assistant Officer at Barham Crossing ...		200		200	
1	...	Acting Clerk		200		.....
1	1	Bridge Watchman		120		120	
...	1	Night Watchman ... ..		.....		108	
1	1	Messenger		52		52	
		<i>Albury.</i>					
1	1	Sub-Collector		390		390	
1	1	Assistant Clerk		190		190	
1	1	Assistant Locker		180		180	
1	1	Watchman for Night and Day work		120		120	
...	1	Messenger ... ..		.....		52	
		<i>Wentworth.</i>					
1	1	Sub-Collector		390		390	
1	1	Assistant Clerk		200		200	
1	1	Messenger		52		52	
1	1	Acting Customs Officer at Murthoo, South Australia ...		40		40	
		<i>Swan Hill.</i>					
1	1	Sub-Collector		325		325	
		<i>Euston.</i>					
1	1	Sub-Collector		325		325	
		<i>Howlong.</i>					
1	1	Sub-Collector		325		325	
1	1	Watchman		120		120	
		<i>Corowa.</i>					
1	1	Sub-Collector		390		390	
1	1	Temporary Assistant Officer		50		50	
		Carried forward	£	4,384		4,544	
205	226	Carried forward ... ..	£	.....	40,579	.....	42,629

No. IV.—TREASURER AND SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE.				SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.				
No. of Persons.				Amount voted for 1892.		Amount required for 1893.		
1892	1893			£		£		
		Customs—continued.						
			Brought forward... ..	£	.....	40,579	.....	42,629
		BORDER BRANCH—continued.						
			<i>Tocumwal.</i> Brought forward... ..	£	4,384		4,544	
1	1		Acting Sub-Collector		250		250	
			<i>Cobram.</i> Acting Sub-Collector		150		175	
1	1		<i>Mulwala.</i> Sub-Collector		325		325	
			<i>Silverton.</i> Sub-Collector		325		325	
1	...		Assistant Officer		190		.....
...	1		Messenger ... ..		.....		50	
			<i>Milparinka.</i> Acting Customs Officer		25		25	
1	1		<i>Cockburn.</i> Acting Customs Officer		150		150	
			<i>Willyama.</i> Sub-Collector		390		390	
2	2		Assistant Officers, at £190		380		380	
1	1		Temporary Assistant Officer		234		234	
...	2		Temporary Assistant Officers, at £200 ... ..		.....		400	
...	1		Messenger ... ..		.....		50	
			<i>Queensland Border.</i> Acting Sub-Collector (<i>Boggabilla</i>)		200		200	
			<i>Wallangarra.</i> Sub-Collector		325		325	
1	1		Assistant Officer		190		190	
			INLAND BONDED WAREHOUSES.			7,518		8,018
			<i>Bourke.</i> Sub-Collector		390		390	
1	1		Assistant Officer		75		100	
1	1		Temporary Assistant Officer		200		200	
			<i>Deniliquin.</i> Locker		325		325	
1	1		<i>Wilcannia.</i> Sub-Collector		390		390	
			<i>Cobar.</i> Locker		325		325	
1	1		<i>Barrington.</i> Locker		290		290	
			(<i>Irrespective of date of claims.</i>)			1,995		2,020
			Allowances to extra Tide Waiters, and for occasional Clerical Assistance, &c.		13,500		13,500	
			Contingent and Incidental Expenses		5,500		5,500	
			Gratuity to widow of Wm. Norquay, late boatman H.M. Customs, who was accidentally killed whilst in the execution of his duty... ..		.....	59	.....	.....
226	250		TOTAL .. ..	£	.....	69,151	.....	71,662
			Gold Receivers.					
			Receivers at Goulburn, Orange, Gundagai, Forbes, Tumut, Adelong, Sofala, Braidwood, Carcoar, Temora, Mount McDonald, Cootamundra, Hill End, and Tumberumba, at £10 each, and 1 at Bathurst, at £15, and to meet new appointments as required, £50 ... ..		.....	205	.....	.....
			Receivers at Orange, Gundagai, Forbes, Tumut, Adelong, Sofala, Braidwood, Carcoar, Tumberumba, and Bathurst, at £10 each, and to meet new appointments as required, £50 ... ..		.....	.....	.....	150
			Gold and Escort.					
			(<i>Irrespective of date of claims.</i>)					
			Freight and Conveyance of Gold and Escorts ... ..		.....	1,500	.....	*800

* This expenditure will be reimbursed in part by the Gold Escort Charges.

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1893.

57

No. of Persons.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.	
1892	1893	Amount voted for 1892.	Amount required for 1893.
Government Printer's Department.			
		£	£
1	1	800	800
1	1	550	550
		1,350	1,350
CLERICAL AND ACCOUNT BRANCH.			
1	1	450	450
1	1	400	400
1	1	300	300
1	1	300	300
8	8	1,676	1,676
		3,126	3,126
PRINTING, BOOKBINDING, AND PUBLISHING.			
1	1	400	400
1	1	375	375
1	1	325	325
1	1	335	300
1	1	300	300
387	396	30,600	31,140
		9,700	9,700
174	182	12,013	13,153
		54,048	55,093
POSTAGE STAMPS AND TRAMWAY TICKETS.			
1	1	350	350
10	9	1,794	1,633
		2,144	1,983
RAILWAY TICKETS.			
1	1	350	350
6	7	902	1,033
		1,252	1,383
PHOTO-LITHOGRAPHY, PHOTOGRAPHY, AND PHOTO-TYPE PRINTING.			
1	1	400	400
1	1	300	300
1	1	290	290
3	3	540	540
14	13	1,684	1,659
		3,214	3,189
1	1	315	315
1	1	270	270
		585	585
LITHOGRAPHING Drawings connected with Patents ...			
		150	150
Do Plans and Illustrations connected with Parliamentary and other printed Public Documents			
		350	350
		500	500
ENGRAVING, ELECTRO', STEREO', TYPE-FOUNDING, AND MECHANICAL BRANCH.			
1	1	320	320
16	17	2,577	2,613
		2,897	2,933
PARLIAMENTARY REPORTS.			
		2,500	3,500
MISCELLANEOUS.			
<i>(Irrespective of date of claims.)</i>			
		350	350
		200	200
		1,013	1,013
		1,563	1,563
637	654	£	75,805
		73,179	75,805

No. of Persons.		No. IV.—TREASURER AND SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE.						SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.				
1892	1893							Amount voted for 1892.		Amount required for 1893.		
								£		£		
Stores and Stationery.												
1	1	Superintendent and Inspector of Stores	...	...	...	...	550		550		
1	1	Assistant Superintendent of Stores	...	...	...	...	400		400		
<i>Clerical Branch.</i>												
1	1	Accountant	...	...	...	...	390	950	390	950	
8	8	Clerks, at £240	...	...	...	...	1,920		1,920		
1	1	Clerk	...	...	...	...	200		200		
1	1	Clerk	...	...	...	...	200		200		
<i>Store Branch.</i>												
1	1	Stockkeeper	...	...	...	...	290	2,710	290	2,710	
1	1	Stationer	...	...	...	...	250		250		
1	...	Assistant Stationer	...	...	...	...	200		...		
...	1	Supervisor of Fuel and Light	...	...	...	...	...		200		
1	1	Packer	...	...	...	...	200		200		
1	1	Assistant Stockkeeper	...	...	...	...	200		200		
1	1	Messenger	...	...	...	...	120		120		
1	1	Carter	...	...	...	...	140		140		
5	5	Labourers, at £127...	...	...	...	...	635		635		
<i>(Irrespective of date of claims.)</i>												
Stores and Stationery for the Public Service generally...							100,000		100,000			
Fuel and Light for Departments within the District of Sydney							8,000		10,000			
Conveyance of Stores							3,000		4,000			
Packing and other Expenses							500		500			
								2,035		2,035		
								111,500		114,500		
25	25	TOTAL...					£	117,195	120,195	
*ORDNANCE AND BARRACK DEPARTMENT.												
Civil and Magazine Branch.												
OFFICE STAFF, &C., SYDNEY.												
...	1	Inspector of Magazines	...	...	...	...	.....		325		
...	1	1st Clerk	...	...	...	...	.....		175		
...	1	2nd Clerk	...	...	...	...	.....		175		
...	1	Messenger	...	...	...	...	.....		100		
...	2	Carters, at 7s. per diem	...	...	...	...	.....		256		
MAGAZINE, GOAT ISLAND.												
...	1	Foreman in charge	...	...	...	...	.....		300		
...	1	Cooper, at 8s. per diem	...	...	...	...	.....		146		
...	9	Warders and Magazine Assistants, at 7s. per diem	...	...	...	...	.....		1,152		
LIGHTERAGE AND STEAM TRANSPORT, SYDNEY.												
...	1	Master, steam vessel, "Kate"	...	...	...	...	.....		175		
...	1	Engine-driver, do	...	...	...	...	.....		160		
...	1	Boatman and Deck-hand, at 8s. per diem	...	...	...	...	.....		146		
...	2	Boatmen, Goat Island, at 8s. per diem	...	...	...	...	.....		292		
MAGAZINE, MIDDLE HARBOUR.												
...	1	Foreman in charge	...	...	...	...	.....		250		
...	5	Warders and Magazine Assistants, at 7s. per diem	...	...	...	...	.....		640		
...	28	Carried forward...					£	4,292		

*Voted under Colonial Secretary's Department, 1892.

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1893.

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

No. of Persons.		ORDNANCE AND BARRACK DEPARTMENT— <i>continued.</i>	SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1892	1893		Amount voted for 1892.		Amount required for 1893.	
			£		£	
		Civil and Magazine Branch—<i>continued.</i>				
...	28	Brought forward ... ..	.....		£	4,292
		MAGAZINE, BROKEN BAY.				
...	1	Overseer ... ..	.....			175
...	2	Warders and Magazine Assistants, at 7s. per diem ... ..	.....			256
...	1	Visiting Surgeon to Magazine Establishments ... ..	.....			50
		FLOATING MAGAZINE, NEWCASTLE.				
...	1	Overseer and Clerk... ..	.....			200
...	4	Warders and Magazine Assistants, at 7s. per diem ... ..	.....			512
		LIGHTERAGE AND STEAM TRANSPORT, NEWCASTLE.				
...	1	Coxswain, steam-launch "Pearl," at 7s. per diem ... ..	.....			128
...	1	Engine-driver, steam-launch, "Pearl" ... ..	.....			128
		Contingencies.				
		<i>(Irrespective of date of claims.)</i>				
		Rations, Fuel, Light, Medicines for Island Residents, &c. ....	.....			578
		Allowances in lieu of Quarters to Officers and Warders ... ..	.....			500
		Fees for Supervision of Magazine, Newcastle ... ..	.....			50
		Fuel, Light, Oil, Stores, &c., to Steamers ... ..	.....			200
		Travelling Expenses, Inspector of Magazines ... ..	.....			100
		Hire of Lighters, Tugs, and Horses for conveyance of powder, forage, &c. ... ..	.....			150
		Expenses in connection with Magazines, Newcastle, Middle Harbour, Broken Bay, and Goat Island ... ..	.....			1,000
		Fees for Analyst ... ..	.....			100
		New Lighter for Explosives ... ..	.....			600
		Fees for Shipwright-Surveyor ... ..	.....			50
						3,328
...	39	TOTAL ... ..	£	.....		9,069
		Board of Health.				
		<i>Sydney.</i>				
1	1	Health and Emigration Officer	*630			*630
1	1	Inspector to the Board of Health	*550			*550
1	1	Secretary	*300			*300
2	...	Clerks—1 at £150, 1 at £100	250			.....
...	3	Clerks—1 at £225, 1 at £200, and 1 at £150 ... ..	.....			575
1	1	Veterinarian	70			355
1	1	Housekeeper	60			60
1	1	Messenger	130			130
1	1	Special Quarantine Officer	108			108
		<i>Watson's Bay.</i>				
1	1	Assistant Health Officer	550	2,098		550
1	1	Coxswain of Boat	120			120
1	1	Boatman	120			120
1	1	Driver	120			120
		<i>Quarantine Station.</i>				
1	1	Superintendent and Overseer of Stores	300	910		300
1	1	Assistant Storekeeper	150			150
1	1	Senior Quarantine Officer	120			120
5	5	Quarantine Officers, at £108	540			540
1	1	Coxswain of Quarantine Tender	120			120
1	1	Driver of Tender	120			120
		<i>Newcastle.</i>				
1	1	Health Officer ... ..	.....	1,350		1,350
...	1	Boatman and Quarantine Officer ... ..	.....	†240		†240
		<i>Leprosy Act.</i>				
		For the maintenance, treatment, and isolation of persons suffering from Leprosy ... ..	.....	1,000		.....
		<i>Diseased Animals and Meat Act.</i>				
...	1	Inspector ... ..	.....			400
		Incidental Expenses ... ..	.....			600
						1,000
24	27	Carried forward	£	5,598		7,828

* Also Officers of the Medical Department—*Vide* Colonial Secretary's Estimates.

† Also Officer of the Lunacy Department.

No. IV.—TREASURER AND SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE.						
No. of Persons.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.				
1892	1893	Amount voted for 1892.		Amount required for 1893.		
		£		£		
Board of Health—continued.						
24	27	Brought forward... ..	£	5,598	.....	7,828
<i>CONTINGENCIES (Irrespective of date of claims).</i>						
		Expenses of Vessels and Persons in Quarantine; and other Contingencies, including payment of fees to Medical Members of the Board	2,000			2,000
		Repairs to Buildings, Quarantine Station	400			400
		Rent of Offices	250			250
		Rent of Quarters for Assistant Health Officer and Boat's Crew, Watson's Bay	220			220
		Towards making provision for further accommodation of first and second class passengers at the Quarantine Station, and for replacing uninhabitable buildings, &c.	2,000			.....
		Incidental Expenses	150			150
				5,020		3,020
24	27	TOTAL... ..	£	10,618	.....	10,848
Board of Pharmacy.						
1	1	Secretary	120			120
...	...	Incidental Expenses ... ..	.....			20
				120		140
1	1					
Shipping Masters.						
<i>Sydney.</i>						
1	1	Shipping Master	500			500
1	1	Deputy Shipping Master	375			375
1	1	First Clerk and Accountant	300			300
1	1	Cashier	225			225
4	...	Clerks—1 Record Clerk at £240, 1 Clerk at £210, 1 Clerk at £200, and 1 Clerk at £100... ..	750			.....
...	3	Clerks—1 Record Clerk at £240, 1 Clerk at £200, and 1 Clerk at £100 ... ..	.....			540
1	1	Probationer	50			75
1	1	Director of Seamen... ..	180			180
1	1	Office-keeper	60			60
				2,440		2,255
<i>Newcastle.</i>						
1	1	Shipping Master	450			450
1	1	Deputy Shipping Master	300			300
1	1	Record Clerk	140			140
1	1	Probationer	75			75
1	1	Messenger	52			52
				1,017		1,017
<i>(Irrespective of date of claims.)</i>						
		Incidental Expenses	20			30
				20		30
16	15	TOTAL	£	3,477	.....	3,302

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1893.

No. of Persons.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1892	1893	Amount voted for 1892.		Amount required for 1893.	
		£		£	
Glebe Island Abattoirs.					
<i>Abattoir.</i>					
1	1	Superintendent	350	350	
1	1	Inspector	300	300	
1	1	Assistant Inspector	170	170	
1	1	Manager	220	220	
1	1	Stock Foreman	160	160	
1	1	Carpenter	110	110	
1	1	Gatekeeper	80	80	
...	3	Temporary Inspectors, at 10s. per day (Irrespective of date of claims.)	.....	468	
		Wages to men temporarily employed	1,620	2,002	1,858
		Forage allowance and allowance to meet outside services for Superintendent	150	150	
		Forage for cart horses	100	100	
		Fresh water supply	200	260	
		Coal and Wood	.....	130	
		Gas	.....	150	
		Incidental expenses	500	500	
		<i>Desiccating Process.</i>	2,570		3,292
		To meet probable expenses	4,500	.....	4,500
		<i>Salt Water Pump.</i>			
		Wages, coal, repairs, &c.	350	.....	400
		<i>Punt Service.</i>			
		Conveyance of valueless materials to sea	200	.....	380
		<i>Repairs to Buildings, &c.</i>			
		To meet estimated temporary repairs	1,000	1,000	
		Erection of Cattle Shipping Wharf	.....	400	
		Fencing and pitching Stock-yards	.....	150	1,550
7	10	TOTAL...	£ 10,010	.....	11,980
Marine Board of New South Wales.					
MARINE BOARD, SYDNEY.					
1	1	President	800	800	
6	6	Fees to the Wardens	656	656	
1	1	Secretary	500	500	
1	1	Accountant	240	240	
1	1	Engineer Surveyor, Inspector, and Examiner	600	600	
1	1	Assistant Engineer Surveyor	390	390	
1	1	Do do	320	320	
1	1	Shipwright Surveyor and Inspector	340	340	
1	1	Examiner in Navigation, Pilotage, and Seamanship	400	400	
1	1	Inspector and Surveyor	300	*310	
1	1	{ Inspector	50	50	
1	...	{ Water Bailiff	210	*220	
1	1	Clerk	150	150	
1	1	Messenger	150	150	
...	...	Surveyors at the Out Ports	350	450	
			5,456		5,576
19	18	LOCAL MARINE BOARD, NEWCASTLE.			
1	1	Harbour Master	440	440	
1	1	Fees to Chairman	110	110	
4	4	Fees to Members	250	250	
1	1	Secretary and Inspector	340	340	
1	1	Inspector	50	50	
1	1	Inspector and Surveyor	310	*320	
1	1	Boatman	144	144	
1	1	Messenger and Office-keeper	130	130	
			1,774		1,784
11	11	HARBOUR MASTERS.			
1	1	Harbour Master, Sydney	390	390	
1	...	Do Twofold Bay	290	†.....	
1	1	Assistant Harbour Master, Newcastle	340	340	
1	1	Clerk, Sydney	240	240	
			1,260		970
4	3	Carried forward	£ 8,490	.....	8,330
34	32				

* Increases under Regulations of 13th August, 1885. † Transferred to vote for "Sea and River Pilots."
NOTE.—In cases where decreases are shown new officers have been appointed at the minimum salaries, and where no increases are shown the maximum salaries have been attained.

No. of Persons.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1892	1893	Marine Board of New South Wales—continued.		Amount voted for 1892.	Amount required for 1893.
34	32			£	£
		Brought forward...	£	8,490	8,330
COLONIAL LIGHT-HOUSES.					
<i>Principal Light-keepers.</i>					
1	1	Port Jackson—Macquarie Light ...	...	167	*177
1	1	Engineer—Electric Light ...	...	270	270
1	1	Assistant Engineer—Electric Light ...	...	150	150
1	1	Port Jackson—Hornby Light ...	...	240	*250
1	1	Newcastle (acting also as Signal Master)	...	230	*240
1	1	Cape St. George ...	...	187	*197
1	1	Port Stephens ...	...	167	*177
1	1	Seal Rock Point ...	...	240	*250
1	1	Solitary Islands ...	...	177	*187
1	1	Montague Island ...	...	240	*250
1	1	Green Cape ...	...	240	*250
1	1	Broken Bay—Stewart's Light ...	...	167	*177
1	1	Light-ship "Bramble," Sydney Harbour...	...	240	*250
1	1	Light-ship, "Newcastle" ...	...	157	157
1	1	Fort Denison Light ...	...	157	157
1	1	Ulladulla ...	...	158	158
1	1	Nelson's Bay, Port Stephens ...	...	157	134
1	1	Smoky Cape... ..	...	240	*250
18	18			3,584	3,681
<i>First Assistant Light-keepers.</i>					
1	1	Port Jackson—Macquarie Light ...	...	157	157
1	1	Do Hornby Light ...	...	141	*148
1	1	Newcastle ...	...	155	*157
1	1	Cape St. George ...	...	141	*148
1	1	Port Stephens ...	...	127	127
1	1	Seal Rock Point ...	...	157	157
1	1	Solitary Islands ...	...	127	*134
1	1	Montague Island ...	...	141	*148
1	1	Green Cape ..	...	157	157
1	1	Light-ship "Bramble,"—Mate ...	...	157	127
1	1	Broken Bay—Stewart's Light ...	...	127	*134
1	1	Smoky Cape ...	...	127	*134
12	12			1,714	1,728
<i>Second Assistant Light-keepers.</i>					
1	1	Port Jackson—Macquarie Light ...	...	101	†120
1	1	Do Hornby Light ...	...	120	120
1	1	Newcastle ...	...	120	120
1	1	Cape St. George ...	...	120	120
1	1	Port Stephens ...	...	101	*106
1	1	Seal Rock Point ...	...	120	120
1	1	Solitary Islands ...	...	101	101
1	1	Montague Island ...	...	120	120
1	1	Green Cape ...	...	101	*106
1	1	Broken Bay ...	...	101	*106
1	1	Smoky Cape... ..	...	101	*106
3	3	Light-ship "Bramble,"—Crew, 2 at £120, and 1 at £101	...	360	341
1	1	Pile Light, Newcastle ...	...	120	120
15	15			1,686	1,706
79	77	Carried forward...	£	15,474	15,445

NOTE.—In cases where decreases are shown, new officers have been appointed at the minimum salaries, and where no increases are shown, the maximum salaries have been attained. * Increases under Regulations of 13th August, 1885. † Transferred from Pilot steamer.

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1893.

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

No. of Persons.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.					
1892	1893	Amount voted for 1892.		Amount required for 1893.			
		£		£			
Marine Board of New South Wales—continued.							
79	77	Brought forward... ..	£	.....	15,474	.....	15,445
SEA AND RIVER PILOTS.							
<i>Port Jackson.</i>							
2	2	Assistant Harbour Masters—1 at £340, and 1 at £290..		630		630	
4	4	Crew for do., at £143		532		*572	
<i>Pilot Service of Port Jackson.</i>							
<i>Pilot Steamer "Captain Cook"—</i>							
1	1	Master		440		475	
1	1	Mate		205		*215	
1	1	2nd Mate... ..		165		*170	
1	1	1st Engineer		280		280	
1	1	2nd Engineer		200		200	
4	4	Firemen, at £144		576		576	
6	6	A. B. Seamen, 2 at £143, 2 at £123, and 2 at £118..		758		*768	
4	4	Boatmen, 3 at £143, and 1 at £121		530		*550	
2	2	Look-out-men, at £143		276		*286	
1	1	Cook and Provodore		138		*143	
5	5	Sea Pilots, at £420		2,050		*2,100	
<i>Newcastle.</i>							
7	...	Pilots, at £360		2,520		.....
...	7	Do 5 at £370, 1 at £220, and 1 at £210 ... ..		.....		2,280	
<i>Manning River.</i>							
1	1	Pilot		235		160	
<i>M^cLeay River.</i>							
1	1	Pilot		235		*245	
<i>Clarence River.</i>							
1	1	Pilot		235		*245	
<i>Richmond River.</i>							
1	1	Pilot		170		*180	
<i>Port Macquarie.</i>							
1	1	Pilot		235		*245	
<i>Moruya.</i>							
1	1	Pilot		235		*245	
<i>Bellinger River.</i>							
1	1	Pilot		235		160	
<i>Tweed River.</i>							
1	1	Pilot		235		*245	
<i>Shoalhaven.</i>							
1	1	Pilot		235		*245	
<i>Nambuccra.</i>							
1	1	Pilot		235		*245	
<i>Camden Haven.</i>							
1	1	Pilot		235		*245	
<i>Lake Macquarie.</i>							
1	1	Pilot		235		*245	
<i>Cape Hawke.</i>							
1	1	Pilot		235		*245	
<i>Kiama.</i>							
1	1	Pilot in charge of the Light, Port and Moorings		230		240	
...	1	Pilot in charge of the Light, Port, and Moorings ... ..		.....		†160	
<i>Jerringong.</i>							
1	1	Person in charge of the Port and Moorings		25		25	
<i>Shellharbour.</i>							
1	1	Person in charge of Port and Moorings		50		50	
56	57			12,595		2,670	
135	134	Carried forward... ..	£	.....	23,069	.....	28,115

NOTE.—In cases where decreases are shown new officers have been appointed at the minimum salaries, and where no increases are shown, the maximum salaries have been attained. * Increases under Regulations of 13th August, 1885. † Transferred from vote for "Harbour Masters."

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1893.

NO. IV.—TREASURER AND SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE.										
No. of Persons.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.								
1892	1893					Amount voted for 1892.		Amount required for 1893.		
						£		£		
Marine Board of New South Wales—continued.										
135	134	Brought forward...				£	.....	28,069	.....	28,115
BOATMEN.										
<i>Port Jackson. (Boatswain's Yard.)</i>										
1	1	Boatswain in charge				192		*199		
3	2	Coxswains, at £144				432		288		
11	12	Boatmen, 9 at £143, and 3 at £133				1,498		*1,686		
<i>Newcastle.</i>										
24	24	Boatmen, 13 at £126, 2 at £154, 5 at £126, 1 at £121, 2 at £116, and 1 at £106				2,990		*3,035		
1	1	Carpenter				167		*172		
<i>Manning River.</i>										
5	5	Boatmen, 3 at £126, and 2 at £116				600		*610		
<i>Macleay River.</i>										
4	4	Boatmen, at £126				499		*504		
<i>Clarence River.</i>										
5	5	Boatmen, 3 at £126, and 2 at £106				570		*590		
<i>Richmond River.</i>										
1	...	Coxswain				126		.....	
5	6	Boatmen, 3 at £126, 1 at £116, and 2 at £106... ..				560		*706		
<i>Port Macquarie.</i>										
5	5	Boatmen, at £126				630		630		
<i>Moruya.</i>										
2	2	Boatmen, at £126				252		252		
<i>Bellinger River.</i>										
4	4	Boatmen, 3 at £126, and 1 at £101				479		479		
<i>Tweed River.</i>										
5	5	Boatmen, 4 at £126, and 1 at £106				605		*610		
<i>Shoalhaven.</i>										
4	4	Boatmen, at £126				504		504		
<i>Twofold Bay.</i>										
4	4	Boatmen, 3 at £126, and 1 at £116				489		*494		
<i>Nambuccra River.</i>										
2	2	Boatmen, at £126				252		252		
<i>Camden Haven.</i>										
2	2	Boatmen, at £126				252		252		
<i>Lake Macquarie.</i>										
2	2	Boatmen, at £126				247		*252		
<i>Cape Hawke.</i>										
2	2	Boatmen, 1 at £126, and 1 at £116				237		*242		
92	92						11,581		11,757	
TELEGRAPH STATIONS.										
1	1	Signal Master, Fort Philip				242		*249		
1	1	Signal Master's Assistant				120		120		
1	1	Signal Master, South Head				228		*235		
1	1	Night Look-out-man, Signal Hill, Newcastle				144		144		
1	1	2nd Night Look-out-man, Newcastle				128		*133		
1	1	Signal Master, Newcastle				182		*189		
1	1	Signal Man, Brunswick River				120		120		
1	1	Junior Operator and Clerk, South Head... ..				150		150		
1	1	Operator, Port Stephens				26		26		
1	1	Do Port Office, Sydney				52		52		
							1,392		1,418	
10	10	Carried forward...				£	.....	41,042	.....	41,290
237	236									

* Increases under Regulations of 13th August, 1885.

NOTE.—In cases where decreases are shown new officers have been appointed at the minimum salaries, and where no increases are shown the maximum salaries have been attained.

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1893.

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

No. of Persons.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1892	1893	Amount voted for 1892.		Amount required for 1893.	
		£		£	
Marine Board of New South Wales—continued.					
237	236	Brought forward... ..	£ 41,042	£ 41,290	
AUSTRALIAN COAST LIGHT-HOUSES.					
<i>(Irrespective of date of claims.)</i>					
Contribution towards the maintenance of Lights on Gabo Island, Wilson's Promontory, King's Island, Kent's Group, and Lady Elliott's Island		2,500			
Contribution towards the maintenance of Lights on King's Island, Kent's Group, and Lady Elliott's Island				1,400	
MISCELLANEOUS.					
<i>(Irrespective of date of claims.)</i>					
Travelling Expenses		150		150	
New Boats and Repairs, and Repairs to Boat Sheds and Pilot Stations		500		500	
Forage and Farriery for Light-house Horses		150		150	
Expense of communication		100		100	
For the maintenance of the Leading Lights in the Eastern Channel, Port Jackson		60		60	
For the maintenance of the four Leading Lights on the Beacons erected in the Port of Newcastle		48		48	
For the maintenance of the Breakwater and Tide Lights, Newcastle		72		72	
For the maintenance of Position Light, Trial Bay		52		52	
For the purchase and maintenance of Buoys, Beacons, and Moorings for the Department generally		700		700	
For erecting and maintaining Beacon Lights, Lower Flats, Newcastle, Clarence River, Richmond River, Cook's River, and other places		1,000		1,000	
Coals and other Contingent Expenses connected with the Steam Pilot Service, Port Jackson		2,000		2,000	
To erect and repair Boatmen's Quarters at Newcastle and other Out Ports		300		300	
Allowance in lieu of Quarters to Harbour Master and Pilots, Newcastle and Rent of Offices, Sydney		311		311	
Gas for Engine, Electric Light-house, South Head, Port Jackson		200		200	
Engineer and other Expenses in connection with the new Electric Light, South Head, Port Jackson		500		500	
Additional Moorings for the Harbour of Newcastle		300		300	
Incidental Expenses		1,500		1,500	
			7,943	7,943	
237	236	TOTAL... ..	£ 51,485	£ 50,633	
Life-boats.					
<i>(Irrespective of date of claims.)</i>					
Gratuities to Coxswains and Crews of Life-boats, and Life-saving Apparatus and other Expenses in connection therewith		700		700	
Subsidy for Steamer in connection with Life-boat Service, Newcastle		600		600	
			1,300	1,300	
		TOTAL... ..	£ 1,300	£ 1,300	

No. of Persons.		No. IV.—TREASURER AND SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE.				SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1892	1893					Amount voted for 1892.		Amount required for 1893.	
						£		£	
Public Wharfs.									
<i>Circular Quay—</i>									
1	1	Manager and Collector ..	...	...	...	465		465	
1	1	Assistant Manager ..	...	...	...	290		290	
1	1	Bookkeeper ..	...	...	...	250		250	
1	...	Clerk ..	...	...	...	180		.....
1	1	Clerk ..	...	...	...	125		125	
...	1	Assistant Clerk ..	...	...	...	.....		75	
1	...	Officer-in-charge, Landing Stage ..	...	...	...	140		.....
1	1	Out-door Officer ..	...	...	...	170		170	
1	1	Gate-keeper ..	...	...	...	150		150	
2	...	Watchmen—1 at £130 and 1 at £114 ..	...	...	...	244		.....
...	2	Day Watchmen—1 at £130 and 1 at £104 ..	...	...	...	.....		234	
...	1	Night Watchman ..	...	...	...	.....		114	
							2,014		1,873
<i>Woolloomooloo Wharf—</i>									
1	1	Wharfinger ..	...	...	...	240		240	
1	1	Clerk ..	...	...	...	150		150	
1	1	Overseer of Planks and Stagings ..	...	...	...	143		143	
1	1	Night Watchman ..	...	...	...	104		104	
1	1	Day Watchman ..	...	...	...	104		104	
							741		741
<i>Darling Harbour Wharf—</i>									
1	1	Wharfinger ..	...	...	...	.....	298	.....	298
<i>Pymont Wharf—</i>									
1	1	Wharfinger ..	...	...	...	200		200	
1	1	Clerk ..	...	...	...	150		150	
1	1	Night Watchman ..	...	...	...	104		104	
							454		454
<i>Blackwattle Bay Wharf—</i>									
1	1	Wharfinger ..	...	...	...	75		75	
1	1	Clerk ..	...	...	...	150		150	
							225		225
<i>Byron Bay Wharf—</i>									
1	1	Wharfinger ..	...	...	...	.....	104	.....	104
<i>Woolgoolga Wharf—</i>									
1	1	Wharfinger (in 1892, from 15th February) ..	...	...	...	.....	91	.....	104
<i>Coff's Harbour Jetty—</i>									
1	1	Wharfinger (in 1892, from 15th February) ..	...	...	...	.....	91	.....	104
							4,018		3,903
<i>(Irrespective of date of claims.)</i>									
		Commissions and Rebates...	...	...	...	250		250	
		Incidental Expenses, including Water Supply, &c. ..	...	...	...	250		375	
		Cleansing Public Wharfs ..	...	...	...	625		625	
		Manager of Public Wharfs—Allowance for house-rent ..	...	...	...	100		100	
		Lighting and Maintenance of Lights on Stockton Wharf, Newcastle	25		25	
							1,250		1,375
24	24	TOTAL...	£	5,268	5,278

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1893.

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

Miscellaneous Services. <i>(Irrespective of date of claims.)</i>	Amount voted for 1892.		Amount required for 1893.	
	£		£	
Postage of Public Departments	25,000		35,000	
Advertising for the Public Service... ..	10,000		10,000	
For the transmission of Telegraphic Messages	20,000		20,000	
Commission on Payments in England, by the Government Financial Agents	2,500		3,000	
Insurance, &c., on English Shipments	1,500		1,500	
Management of, and payment of half-yearly dividends on, Inscribed Stock by the Bank of England	19,000		19,000	
Exchange on Remittances within and beyond the Colony	12,000		12,000	
Allowance for Postage and Stationery to Clerks of Petty Sessions, Land Agents, and Registrars of District Courts	1,550		2,000	
Commission on payment of Debentures and Interest on Debentures in Sydney	325		325	
For the relief and conveyance of distressed Seamen belonging to the Colony from Foreign Ports, or from Wrecked Vessels, &c.	400		400	
In aid of the Sailors' Home, Newcastle	350		350	
To subsidize Tug-boats for Northern Rivers and Harbours	6,500		6,400	
To subsidize Tug-boat for Clarence River... ..	1,000		900	
For Interest on Funds in the temporary possession of the Government belonging to Suitors in Equity and Lunacy Patients	2,000		2,300	
To meet Unforeseen Expenses, to be hereafter accounted for	3,000		3,000	
Amount payable to Railway Department for conveyance, without charge, of Members of Parliament, Distinguished Visitors, School Children, and others	25,000		25,000	
To pay interest at 4 per cent. on the uninvested Funds at the credit of the Government Savings Bank in the Treasury	5,000		18,000	
To pay interest at 4 per cent. on the uninvested Funds at the credit of the Civil Service Superannuation Account	5,000		5,000	
To pay interest at 4 per cent. on the balance at the credit of the Muni- cipal Council of Sydney—Sinking Fund Account	200		295	
To pay interest at 4 per cent. on balance at the credit of the Bankruptcy Unclaimed Dividend Fund	100		100	
To pay interest at 4 per cent. on the uninvested balance at credit of the Bankruptcy Estates Account	280		280	
Sewerage Rates, Public Buildings... ..	4,000		4,000	
Water Rates, &c., various Public Buildings, Sydney and Country Towns	.....		5,000	
To pay interest at 4 per cent. and 5 per cent. on special deposits by the Savings Bank of New South Wales	10,000		15,130	
To meet Legal Expenses, Treasury Department	500		500	
To meet the abatement which should, in terms of the Civil Service Act, be deducted from the pensions payable to officers whose services have been dispensed with	1,530		1,051	
Gratuities to officers whose services have been dispensed with	677		105	
To meet expenses of engrossing and searches in connection with con- veyancing and other legal matters	75		75	
Interest at 4 per cent. on special deposits by trustees of late J. H. Challis' Estate ... ..	.....		800	
Interest at 4 per cent. on special deposit by Sydney University—late J. H. Challis' Bequest... ..	.....		1,000	
Interest at 4 per cent. on daily credit balance of the Colonial Treasurer's Curator of Intestate Estates Account ... ..	.....		3,500	
For supply of water to the various Public Offices, Sydney and Country Towns	5,000		.....
		162,487		196,011
To meet the following expenses connected with payment of Imperial Military and Naval Pensioners in the Colony:—				
Clerk-in-charge	400		400	
Incidental Expenses	33		33	
		433		*433
TOTAL... ..	£	162,920	.....	196,444
Advance to Treasurer.				
To enable the Treasurer to make Advances to Public Officers, and on account of other Governments, and to pay expenses of an unfore- seen nature, which will afterwards be submitted for Parliamentary appropriation. The whole amount to be adjusted not later than the 31st December, 1894 ... ..	.....	200,000	.....	200,000

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

IV.

Railways.

SUMMARY.

Page.	HEAD OF SERVICE.	Amount voted for 1892.	Amount required for 1893.
	Railways and Tramways :—	£	£
70-73	Existing Lines—Working Expenses	2,140,795	2,178,251
74	Miscellaneous Services	18,500	18,500
	TOTAL... ..	£ 2,159,295	2,196,751

*The Treasury, New South Wales,
Sydney, 14th December, 1892.*

JOHN SEE,
Treasurer.

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1893.

		No. IV.—RAILWAYS.						SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.				
No. of Persons.								Amount voted for 1892.		Amount required for 1893.		
1892	1893							£		£		
		Railways.										
		WORKING EXPENSES.										
		SCHEDULE showing the distribution of the expenditure on the Vote for 1892, and that proposed for 1893, but subject to any alterations which the exigencies of the Service may from time to time demand. (<i>Irrespective of date of claims.</i>)										
		GENERAL ESTABLISHMENT.										
1	1	Secretary	...	...	...	...	...	800		800	
2	2	Inspecting Officers...	...	...	...	...	..	1,150		1,150	
4	4	Clerks	...	...	...	...	...	1,315		1,315	
								3,265		3,265		
		<i>Account Branch.</i>										
1	1	Chief Accountant	...	...	...	...	...	1,000		1,000	
1	...	Accountant	...	...	...	...	...	700		.....	
1	1	Paymaster	...	...	...	...	...	600		600	
1	1	Cashier	...	...	...	...	...	500		500	
2	2	Bookkeepers	...	...	...	...	...	800		850	
4	4	Clerks	...	...	...	...	...	990		1,015	
								4,590		3,965		
17	16	Carried forward...						£	7,855	7,230

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1893.

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No. of Persons.		No. IV.—RAILWAYS.				SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1892	1893					Amount voted for 1892.		Amount required for 1893.	
						£		£	
		Railways—continued.							
17	16	Brought forward...	...	...	£	.....	7,855	.....	7,230
		EXISTING LINES.							
		<i>Existing Lines and Maintenance Branch.</i>							
1	1	Engineer for Existing Lines	...	...	...	1,200		1,200	
...	1	Assistant Engineer...	...	...	...	.....		700	
1	...	Deputy Engineer	...	...	...	800		.....
1	1	Chief Clerk	...	...	...	470		470	
12	13	Engineers and Surveyors	...	...	...	5,155		5,800	
20	20	Draftsmen and Cadets	...	...	...	3,000		3,288	
50	48	Inspectors and Clerical Staff	...	...	...	9,335		8,236	
9	11	Permanent-way Accountant and Staff	...	...	..	1,681		1,911	
		TOTAL, SALARIES...	...	...	£	21,641		21,605	
		Salaries and Wages of Employés generally, Renewals, and Maintenance of Way and Works, Wages, and Stores				476,000	497,641	494,760	516,365
		<i>Signal and Interlocking Branch.</i>							
1	1	Interlocking Engineer	...	...	...	500		550	
5	4	Draftsmen and Cadet	...	...	...	1,133		910	
10	13	Inspecting and Clerical Staff	...	...	...	1,600		1,855	
		Wages of Employés, Maintenance and Repairs of Signals and Interlocking (Material included)				8,775	12,008	10,595	13,910
		<i>Locomotive Branch.</i>							
1	1	Locomotive Engineer	...	...	...	1,200		1,200	
1	1	Assistant Locomotive Engineer	...	...	...	650		650	
18	15	Draftsmen	...	...	...	3,469		2,969	
1	1	Chief Clerk	...	...	...	500		500	
27	27	Inspecting and Clerical Staff and Office Expenses	...	...	...	9,460		9,556	
25	23	Locomotive Accountant and Staff	...	...	..	4,045		3,625	
		TOTAL, SALARIES...	...	...	£	19,324		18,500	
		Salaries of Working Staff, Wages of Employés generally, Running Expenses, and Repairs of Locomotives, Carriages, and Waggon (Materials included) ...				737,808	757,132	738,400	756,900
200	197	Carried forward...	...	...	£	.....	1,274,636	.....	1,294,405

No. of Persons.		No. IV.—RAILWAYS.				SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1892	1893	Railways—continued.				Amount voted for 1892.		Amount required for 1893.	
						£		£	
200	197	Brought forward...	£	.....	1,274,636	.....	1,294,405	
EXISTING LINES.									
<i>Traffic Branch.</i>									
1	1	Chief Traffic Manager		1,100			1,100		
12	12	Out-door Superintendents, Goods and District Superintendents and Coal Overseer...		6,270			6,600		
2	2	Clerks		890			850		
2	2	Berthing Masters		470			470		
150	161	Station-masters		33,500			33,400		
2	...	Telegraph Inspectors		300			.....	
		Allowances for House-rent		2,300			2,300		
		Salaries and Wages of Working Staff, Officers-in-Charge, Goods and Station Clerks, Guards, Signalmen, Shunters, Porters, &c., with all Stores and Materials required for Working Traffic and Compensation ...		520,000			502,020		
					564,830			546,740	
<i>General Charges—All Branches.</i>									
1	1	Traffic Auditor		600			600		
7	7	Audit Inspectors		2,265			2,300		
56	60	Clerical Staff—Audit Branch		8,654			8,739		
1	1	Storekeeper		250			250		
1	1	Comptroller of Stores		800			800		
26	27	Clerical Staff—Store Branch		4,100			4,035		
46	48	Do Head Office (including Accountant's Staff)		9,211			10,900		
1	1	Medical Officer		900			900		
1	1	Property and Estate Agent		650			650		
		Do do Branch charges (including Advertising)		657			1,750		
		Wages, &c., Store Labourers and Sheet Repairers Ex Traffic Department		4,583			4,195		
		*Electrical Engineer ... ..		.....			800	
		*Telegraph and Electrical Staff ... ..		.....			18,906	
		Messengers and Housekeepers		659			705		
		Contingencies		1,750			1,750		
		Stationery, Printing, Rent, Postage, Telegrams, Advertising, &c.		15,000			15,000		
						50,079		72,280	
509	522	Carried forward ... ..	£	.....	1,889,545	.....	1,913,425	

STATEMENT showing results of 1891, compared with Estimate of 1892 :—

Particulars.	Estimated Expenditure, 1892.	Percentage to estimated Revenue, 1892.	Estimated Expenditure, 1893.	Percentage to Estimated Revenue, 1893.
Locomotive Branch	757,132	24.43	756,900	24.03
Maintenance do	509,619	16.44	530,275	16.83
Traffic do	561,830	18.22	546,740	17.36
General Charges, &c.	57,934	1.86	79,510	2.52
	1,889,545	60.95	1,913,425	60.74
Estimated Revenue—1893			3,150,000	
„ 1892			3,100,000	
Estimated increased Traffic			50,000	

* Formerly included in the Traffic Branch

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1893.

73

No. of Persons.		No. IV.—RAILWAYS.				SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1892	1893	Railways—continued.				Amount voted for 1892.		Amount required for 1893.	
509	522	Brought forward... ..				£		£	
					£	.....	1,889,545		1,913,425
GOVERNMENT TRAMWAYS.									
<i>Locomotive Branch.</i>									
1	1	Superintendent (Locomotive)				700		700	
10	12	Clerical Staff				1,785		1,960	
		Wages of Employés, Running Expenses, and Repairs of Locomotives, Carriage and Waggon Repairs, &c. (Wages and Stores)				137,515		146,782	
							140,000		149,442
<i>Maintenance Branch.</i>									
1	1	Engineer				425		500	
2	2	Inspectors				500		500	
3	3	Clerk and Cadet				325		355	
		Wages of Employés, Maintenance and Renewal of Way and Works, &c., with materials for the same				55,000		55,530	
							56,250		56,885
<i>Traffic Branch.</i>									
1	1	Tramway Manager				700		700	
1	1	Assistant Manager				450		450	
10	12	Inspecting and Clerical Staff				1,630		1,829	
		Stationery and Printing, Rent, &c.				1,591		1,600	
		Wages of Employés, Conductors, Shunters, Flagmen, &c., &c., with Stores for working the Traffic				50,629		53,920	
							55,000		58,499
29	33	TOTAL, TRAMWAYS... ..			£	.....	251,250		264,826
538	555	GRAND TOTAL, RAILWAYS AND TRAMWAYS ... ..			£	.....	2,140,795	.....	2,178,251

STATEMENT showing results of 1892 compared with Estimate for 1893.

Particulars.	Estimated Expenditure, 1892.	Percentage to estimated Revenue, 1892.	Estimated Expenditure, 1893.	Percentage to estimated Revenue 1893
	£		£	
Locomotive Branch	140,000	45·16	149,442	47·45
Maintenance do	56,250	18·14	56,885	18·05
Traffic do	55,000	17·74	58,499	18·57
	251,250	81·04	264,826	84·07
Estimated Revenue, 1893... ..			£315,000	
Estimated Revenue, 1892... ..			310,000	
Estimated Increase			£ 5,000	

No. IV.—RAILWAYS.		
	SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.	
	Amount voted for 1892.	Amount required for 1893.
Miscellaneous Services.	£	£
<i>(Irrespective of date of claims.)</i>		
Advances to Contractors. (Vote to be recouped as advances are recovered)	3,000	3,000
Gratuities at rate of one month's pay for each year of service, to Officers of Permanent Staff not entitled to pensions, whose services have been, or will be, dispensed with	5,500	5,500
To meet the abatement which should, in terms of the Civil Service Act, be deducted from the pensions payable to Officers whose services have been, or will be, dispensed with, also Gratuities to Weekly Wages Staff dispensed with	6,000	6,000
To provide for Gratuities which may become payable to relatives of Employés fatally injured while in execution of their duty	3,500	4,000
Gratuity to widow of F. J. Wickham, late Accountant, Railway Department	500	.....
	18,500	18,500

V.

The Attorney-General.

SUMMARY.

Page.	HEAD OF SERVICE.	Amount voted for 1892.	Amount required for 1893.
		£	£
76	The Attorney-General	5,709	6,309
76	Parliamentary Draftsmen...	1,950	2,255
77	Crown Solicitor	6,887	7,002
77	Quarter Sessions	26,625	26,625
78	Trades Disputes Councils of Conciliation and Arbitration ... ..	.....	2,745
	TOTAL	£ 41,171	44,936

*The Treasury, New South Wales,
Sydney, 14th December, 1892.*

JOHN SEI,
Treasurer.

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1893.

		No. V.—ATTORNEY-GENERAL.			
No. of Persons.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1892	1893			Amount voted for 1892.	Amount required for 1893.
		The Attorney-General.			
				£	£
1	1	Attorney-General	£2,000		
		<i>Less</i> —Provided for in Schedule	1,500	500	500
1	1	Secretary		700	700
1	1	Clerk		275	275
...	1	Do ... ..		.....	100
1	1	Messenger		150	150
				1,625	1,725
CONTINGENCIES.					
<i>(Irrespective of date of claims.)</i>					
		Fees to Prosecuting Barristers		2,400	2,750
		Travelling Expenses of Prosecuting Officers		600	600
		To meet Incidental Expenses of Prosecutions and for Legal and Clerical Assistance when required		300	375
		To provide Fees for Counsel employed in the defence of Aborigines, and of persons without means charged with capital offences		550	600
		Incidental Expenses		50	75
		Purchase of various series of Law Reports and Law Books, &c.		100	100
		Supreme Court Law Reports		84	84
				4,084	4,584
4	5	TOTAL... ..	£	5,709	6,309
Parliamentary Draftsmen.					
1	...	Parliamentary Draftsman		1,060	.....
...	2	Parliamentary Draftsmen, 1 at £900, 1 at £700 ... ..		.....	1,600
...	1	Assistant to Parliamentary Draftsmen ... ..		.....	300
1	...	Clerk		340	.....
1	1	Messenger		100	100
...	1	Office-cleaner ... ..		.....	30
				1,500	2,030
CONTINGENCIES.					
<i>(Irrespective of date of claims.)</i>					
		Towards assistance in preparing Bills		200	... ..
		Rent of Offices		200	125
		Incidental Expenses, Law Books, &c.		50	100
				450	225
3	5	TOTAL... ..	£	1,950	2,255

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1893.

No. V.—ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

No. of Persons.			SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1892	1893		Amount voted for 1892.		Amount required for 1893.	
			£		£	
		Crown Solicitor.				
1	1	Crown Solicitor	1,800		1,800	
1	1	Chief Clerk	600		600	
1	1	Chief Criminal Clerk	440		440	
1	1	Assistant Criminal Clerk	390		390	
1	...	Common Law Clerk	330		.....
1	1	General Clerk	300		300	
1	1	Clerk in charge of Common Law	330		390	
1	1	Bonds and Contracts Clerk	260		260	
1	1	Certificate Clerk	250		250	
1	1	Assistant Common Law Clerk	208		208	
1	1	Engrossing Clerk	180		180	
1	1	Shorthand-writer and Type-writer	156		200	
1	1	Clerk	100		100	
1	1	Assistant Common Law and Equity Clerk	208		280	
1	1	Accountant and Record Clerk	325		325	
2	2	Messengers, at £160 and £100	260		260	
...	1	Assistant Common Law Clerk ... ..	.....		104	
...	1	Junior Clerk ... ..	.....		65	
				6,137		6,152
		CONTINGENCIES.				
		<i>(Irrespective of date of claims.)</i>				
		Travelling Expenses	450		450	
		Engrossing and Searches	200		.....
		Incidental Expenses	100		.....
		Incidental Expenses, Purchase of Law Books, Engrossing, Searches, &c. ... ..	.....		400	
				750		850
17	18	TOTAL...	£	6,887	.....	7,002
		Quarter Sessions.				
1	1	Clerk of the Peace for the Colony	750		750	
1	1	Chief Clerk... ..	450		450	
1	1	Clerk	300		300	
1	1	Do	270		270	
1	1	Do	220		220	
2	2	Clerks, at £175 and £130	305		305	
1	1	Messenger	130		130	
				2,425		2,425
1	1	Crown Prosecutor for Sydney	800		800	
6	6	Crown Prosecutors, at £550	3,300		3,300	
				4,100		4,100
		CONTINGENCIES.				
		<i>(Irrespective of date of claims.)</i>				
		Travelling Expenses	2,000		2,000	
		Allowances to Witnesses and Jurors	17,500		17,500	
		Extra Clerical Assistance	100		100	
		Incidental and Unforeseen Expenses	500		500	
				20,100		20,100
15	15	TOTAL...	£	26,625	.....	26,625

No. V.—ATTORNEY-GENERAL.											
No. of Persons.										SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.	
1892	1893									Amount voted for 1892.	Amount required for 1893.
										£	£
Trades Disputes Councils of Conciliation and Arbitration.											
...	1	President	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	750
...	2	Arbitrators, at £100 each	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200
...	1	Clerk of Awards	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	400
...	1	Clerk	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	225
...	1	Messenger	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
...	1	Caretaker	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60
										1,735	
CONTINGENCIES.											
<i>(Irrespective of date of claims.)</i>											
Travelling Expenses (President, Arbitrators, Conciliators, and Clerk of Awards)											300
Fees											400
Incidental Expenses (Petty Cash, and Purchase of Books)											50
Rent of Office											260
										1,010	
...	7	TOTAL								£	2,745

VI.

Secretary for Lands.

SUMMARY.

Page.	HEAD OF SERVICE.	Amount voted for 1892.	Amount required for 1893.
DEPARTMENT OF LANDS.			
		£	£
80-81	Department of Lands	} 97,111	83,938
80	Rabbit Branch		
82	Minor Roads	1,400	4,600
82	Land Agents, Appraisers, and others	56,935	57,296
83	Land Appeal Court	6,655	2,655
83-4	Miscellaneous Services	46,375	6,527
	TOTAL DEPARTMENT... ..	£ 208,476	155,016
SURVEY OF LANDS.			
85-7	Survey of Lands	231,210	231,790
88	Trigonometrical Survey of the Colony	7,494	7,749
	TOTAL SURVEY	£ 238,704	239,539
	TOTAL	£ 447,180	394,555
88	Special Service— Detail Surveys of Cities, Towns, and Suburbs	£ 11,217	9,404

*The Treasury, New South Wales,
Sydney, 14th December, 1892.*

JOHN SEE,
Treasurer.

No. of Persons.		No. VI.—SECRETARY FOR LANDS.			
		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1892	1893	Amount voted for 1892.		Amount required for 1893.	
		£		£	
Department of Lands.					
1	1	Secretary for Lands	1,500	1,500	
1	1	Under Secretary	1,000	1,000	
				2,500	2,500
1	1	Chief Clerk	.....	.....	650
MINISTERIAL AND DESPATCH BRANCH.					
1	1	Clerk in charge	300	300	
4	...	Clerks—1 at £250, 1 at £225, 1 at £150, 1 at £100	725	.....
...	4	Do 1 at £250, 1 at £225, 1 at £168, 1 at £100	.....	743	
2	...	Do 1 at £130, 1 at £115	245	.....
...	5	Do 1 at £220 ^a , 2 at £157 ^a , 1 at £130, 1 at £115...	.....	*779	
1	1	Probationer	50	100	
				1,320	1,922
INQUIRY BRANCH.					
1	1	Clerk-in-charge	350	350	
1	1	Clerk and Draftsman	225	225	
...	1	Clerk	.....	150	
1	1	Do	125	125	
1	1	Telephone Clerk	*120	*120	
1	...	Junior Clerk	100	.....
				920	970
RABBIT BRANCH.					
1	1	Clerk-in-Charge	340	340	
1	1	Clerk	240	240	
...	1	Probationer ^a	.....	100	
				580	680
SALES DIVISION.					
1	1	Clerk-in-Charge	500	500	
4	4	Clerks, in charge of Sub-branches—1 at £440, 1 at £400, 2 at £350	1,540	1,540	
39	...	Clerks—1 at £375, 2 at £300, 4 at £275, 11 at £250, 4 at £240, 1 at £220, 5 at £200, 2 at £190, 2 at £175, 2 at £168, 1 at £158, 1 at £150, 1 at £120, 2 at £100	8,699	.....
...	34	Clerks—1 at £375, 2 at £300, 3 at £275, 1 at £260, 11 at £250, 4 at £240, 5 at £200, 2 at £190, 1 at £175, 1 at £150, 1 at £120, 2 at £100	.....	7,795	
19	...	Clerks—1 at £240, 1 at £225, 5 at £200, 1 at £190, 1 at £180, 3 at £175, 1 at £158, 2 at £150, 1 at £135, 1 at £130, 2 at £100	3,283	.....
...	21	Clerks—1 at £240, 1 at £225, 5 at £200, 1 at £190, ^a 1 at £188, 1 at £180, 3 at £175, ^a 3 at £158, 1 at £150, 1 at £135, 1 at £130, 2 at £100	.....	*3,637	
3	...	Probationers, at £50	150	.....
...	5	Do 3 at £100, 2 at £75	.....	450	
				14,172	13,922
LEASE DIVISION.					
1	1	Clerk-in-Charge	500	500	
3	3	Clerks in charge of Sub-branches—1 at £400, 2 at £340	1,080	1,080	
15	...	Clerks—5 at £250, 1 at £240, 3 at £225, 1 at £220, 3 at £208, 2 at £200	3,409	.....
...	16	Clerks—5 at £250, 1 at £240, 3 at £225, 2 at £220, 3 at £208, 2 at £200	.....	3,629	
9	...	Clerks—1 at £200, 1 at £180, 2 at £168, 3 at £150, 1 at £140, 1 at £85	1,391	.....
...	12	Clerks—3 at £200 ^b , 1 at £180, 1 at £175 ^a , 2 at £168, 2 at £150, 1 at £140, 1 at £100, 1 at £85	.....	*1,916	
1	...	Probationer	50	.....
...	2	Probationers—1 at £100, 1 at £75	.....	175	
				6,430	7,300
113	121	Carried forward	£	26,572	27,944

* To be temporarily employed at daily rates. ^a Paid from Contingencies, 1892. ^b Two of these paid from Contingencies, 1892

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1893.

No. VI.—SECRETARY FOR LANDS.

No. of Persons.			SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1892	1893		Amount voted for 1892.		Amount required for 1893.	
			£		£	
		Department of Lands—continued.				
113	121	Brought forward... ..	£	26,572	£	27,944
		ACCOUNT AND STORE BRANCH.				
1	1	Accountant		550		550
1	1	Assistant Accountant		400		400
15	...	Clerks—1 at £350, 3 at £290, 4 at £260, 2 at £250, 2 at £215, 1 at £210, 1 at £220, 1 at £200		3,910		.....
3	...	Clerks—1 at £240, 1 at £150, 1 at £140		530		.....
...	15	Do —1 at £350, 3 at £290, 1 at £275, 2 at £260, 2 at £250, 2 at £245, 1 at £240, 1 at £220, 1 at £200, 1 at £175 ... ..		.....		3,810
...	1	Clerk ... ..		.....		*240
...	1	Probationer ... ..		.....		50
				5,390		5,080
		STORES—SUB-BRANCH.				
1	1	Clerk-in-Charge		250		250
1	1	Clerk		200		*200
				450		450
1	1	Cumberland Ranger		220		220
2	2	Rangers of Commons—1 at £150, 1 at £150*		306		306
				3,109		3,123
		MESSENGERS, &c.				
1	1	Principal Messenger		175		175
11	11	Messengers—1 at £160, 1 at £150, 2 at £140, 1 at £135, 1 at £130, 1 at £120, 1 at £100, 1 at £75, 2 at £60		1,276		1,276
7	...	Messengers—3 at £120, 1 at £114, 1 at £60, 2 at £50... ..		634		.....
...	7	Do —3 at £120, 1 at £114, 1 at £75, 2 at £50... ..		.....		*649
1	1	Office-keeper		75		75
8	8	Office-cleaners		537		537
3	3	Constables, at 7s. 6d. per diem		412		411
				3,109		3,123
		LOCAL LAND BOARD OFFICES.				
14	14	Chairmen—1 at £800, 13 at £700		9,900		9,900
13	13	Clerks in charge of Local Land Board Offices—6 at £400, 3 at £350, 4 at £300		4,650		4,650
24	...	Clerks—10 at £250, 1 at £240, 2 at £225, 4 at £200, 2 at £150, 1 at £130, 2 at £125, 2 at £100		4,870		.....
...	27	Clerks—10 at £250, 1 at £240, 2 at £225, 4 at £200, 1 at £175, 1 at £160, 1 at £158, 2 at £150, 1 at £130, 2 at £125, 2 at £100 ... ..		.....		5,371
32	...	Clerks—2 at £225, 9 at £200, 1 at £175, 2 at £157, 6 at £150, 1 at £130, 2 at £100, 3 at £75, 6 at £50		4,194		.....
...	27	Clerks—2 at £225, 9 at £200, 1 at £175, 2 at £157, 7 at £150, 1 at £130, 2 at £100, 3 at £75 ... ..		.....		*1,344
...	9	Probationers—7 at £100, 2 at £75 ... ..		.....		850
20	20	Inspectors of Conditional Purchases, at £300		6,000		6,000
11	11	Do do 5 at £300, 6 at £250		3,000		3,000
				32,914		34,115
		CONTINGENCIES.				
		<i>(Irrespective of date of claims.)</i>				
		Preparation of Deeds		700		700
		Extra clerical assistance, when necessary		2,450		2,000
		Towards erection of rabbit-proof fences, and destruction of rabbits on Crown lands, salaries, wages, and other contingencies in connection with the administration of the Rabbit Act of 1890		25,000		10,000
				28,150		12,700
83	297	TOTAL... ..	£	97,111	£	83,938

* To be temporarily employed, α Paid from Contingencies, 1892.

No. of Persons.		No. VI.—SECRETARY FOR LANDS.			
		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1892	1893	Amount voted for 1892.		Amount required for 1893.	
		£		£	
Department of Lands—continued.					
MINOR ROADS.					
		To meet expenses of fencing public roads when pro-	1,000	2,000	
		claimed through enclosed land	100	100	
		Alignment posts for townships			
		To meet claims for compensation for land taken for pro-	300	2,500	
		claimed roads and extension of streets			
			1,400	4,600	
Land Agents, Appraisers, and others.					
1	1	Inspector of Local Board and Land Offices	650	650	
1	1	Inspector of Local Land Board and District Survey			
		Offices	500	500	
1	1	Inspector of Land Offices	375	375	
3	...	Relieving Officers—1 at £340, 1 at £320, 1 at £240 ..	900	.....
...	4	Do 1 at £340, 1 at £320, 1 at £300, 1			
		at £240 ... ..	.....	1,200	
1	...	Relieving Officer	300	.....
2	2	Land Agents, 1 at £400, 1 at £390	790	790	
23	23	Do 2 at £350, 4 at £340, 2 at £320, 12 at			
		£300, and 3 at £290	7,170	7,170	
11	...	Land Agents—7 at £250, 1 at £240, 2 at £200, 1 at £190	2,580	.....
...	11	Do 8 at £250, 2 at £200, and 1 at £190 ..	.....	2,590	
30	...	Do 1 at £170, 1 at £125, 14 at £100, 1 at			
		at £75, 11 at £50, 2 at £25	2,370	.....
...	32	Land Agents—1 at £170, 1 at £125, 14 at £100, 1			
		at £75, 11 at £50, 3 at £25, 1 at £26 ... ..	.....	2,421	
2	2	Assistant Land Agents—1 at £50, 1 at £25	75	75	
1	1	Draftsman and Land Agent	225	225	
...	3	Probationers—at £100 <i>a</i> ... ..	.....	300	
			15,935	16,296	
CONTINGENCIES.					
<i>(Irrespective of date of claims.)</i>					
		Travelling Expenses to Chairmen of Local Land Boards,			
		Inspectors, Land Agents, Witnesses, and others ...	20,000	22,000	
		Contingencies and other expenses in connection with the			
		Crown Lands Act of 1883, including appraisement			
		fees and reports of valuations of Pastoral and other			
		Leases	5,000	3,000	
		Rent and Incidental Expenses of Local Land Board			
		and Land Offices	10,000	10,000	
		Fees to Members of Local Land Boards... ..	6,000	6,000	
			41,000	41,000	
76	81	TOTAL... ..	£	56,935	57,296

* To be temporarily employed.

a Paid from Contingencies for 1892.

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1893.

83

No. VI.—SECRETARY FOR LANDS.

No. of Persons.						SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1892	1893					Amount voted for 1892.		Amount required for 1893.	
						£		£	
Land Appeal Court.									
1	...	President	...	...	...	2,000	*	
2	...	Members, at £1,000	...	...	...	2,000	*	
1	1	Registrar	...	...	...	500		500	
1	1	1st Clerk	...	...	...	260		260	
1	1	2nd Clerk	...	...	...	175		175	
1	1	Messenger	...	...	...	120		120	
							5,055		1,055
CONTINGENCIES. <i>(Irrespective of date of claims.)</i>									
		Travelling and Witnesses' Expenses	...	...	...	900		900	
		Incidental Expenses	...	...	...	700		700	
							1,600		1,600
7	4	TOTAL...	...	...	£	.....	6,655	.....	2,655
Miscellaneous Services. <i>(Irrespective of date of claims.)</i>									
		Public Cemeteries—Purchase of sites fencing, clearing, building, &c.	...	...	...	2,000		.....
		Fees to Commissioners of Courts of Claims, for hearing and reporting on Claims to Grants of Land, in terms of the Act 5 Wm. IV, No. 21	...	...	...	100		100	
		Legal Expenses	...	...	...	2,000		2,000	
		Improvements and general maintenance of Public Parks and Recreation Grounds	...	...	...	15,000		.....
		Improvement of Hyde, Cook, and Phillip Parks	...	...	...	1,000		1,000	
		Improvement of Wentworth Park	...	...	...	500		.....
		Improvement of Victoria Park	...	...	...	500		.....
		Improvement of Rusheutter Bay Park in proportion of £1 for every £1 raised by private contributions	...	...	...	500		250	
		Improvement of Parks, North Sydney	...	...	...	500		.....
		For lighting Wentworth Park (Glebe) with 23 lamps, at £5 10s. each per annum	...	...	...	127		.....
		For the destruction of Bathurst-burr on vacant Crown lands within Municipalities	...	...	...	150		.....
		For the improvement of the islands in Port Jackson, for recreation purposes	...	...	...	.....		250	
		Jane Ann Jamieson—Compensation for about 33 acres of land, parish of Uringalla, county of Argyle, forming part of 300 acres, originally granted to Joseph Peters in 1833, and subsequently (in 1851) sold to M. Spelesy	...	...	...	.....		116	
		Katherine Powell, Margaret Powell, Cornelius Powell, and John Powell—Refund of deposits lodged by them (viz., £80 each), with their applications for C.P. 85-57 and C.L. 7,311, C.P. 85-58 and C.L. 7,312, C.P. 86-11 and C.L. 7,313, and C.P. 86-12 and C.L. 7,314, Narrandera, respectively, these C.P.'s. and C.L.'s. having been forfeited	...	...	...	.....		320	
		Carried forward	...	...	£	22,377		4,036	

* Provided for under Act 55 Victoria No. 26 under Special Appropriation for 1893.

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1893.

No. of Persons.		No. VI.—SECRETARY FOR LANDS.			
		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1892	1893	Amount voted for 1892.		Amount required for 1893.	
Miscellaneous Services—continued.					
		£		£	
		Brought forward	£ 22,377	4,036	
		Elizabeth Erwin—Compensation for land taken for a road opened by the Crown through her land, part of Pheina's grant, parish of Manly Cove, county of Cumberland ... ..	.....	4	
		Yass Municipal Council—Refund of amount paid by the Council for the purchase from the Crown at auction of a site for gas-works ... ..	.....	92	
		Contribution towards cost of clearing streets on the Liverpool Town Common (subdivided for sale), the work being carried out by the Municipal Council of Liverpool ... ..	.....	101	
		Executors of the late Michael Moran—Compensation for improvements effected on land measured for C.P. 76-48 and C.P. 76-90, Bathurst, being subsequently found to be part of C. S. Marsden's freehold of 1,100 acres, parish of Yetholme, county of Roxburgh ... ..	.....	200	
		James Smith—Compensation for improvements made by him on C.P. 84-47, Lismore, declared void on the ground that at the date of application the land was sufficiently improved to bar selection ... ..	.....	216	
		William Gow—Compensation for loss of time, legal expenses, and travelling expenses of himself and five witnesses, in connection with his appeal to the Land Appeal Court, respecting the proposed forfeiture of his C.P. 89-25, Parramatta ... ..	.....	34	
		Thomas George—Compensation for improvements effected by him on area excised from his C.P. 88-37, Paterson, on account of its encroachment on Mitchell's grant ... ..	.....	10	
		For the resumption of 16½ acres of land, for a Cemetery for Wallsend and Plattsburg, County of Northumberland... ..	.....	358	
		Albert Stafford—Amount in full settlement of his claim for expenses and losses alleged to have been sustained by him in connection with his application for special lease for irrigation purposes, parish of Therribri, county of Nandewar, in consequence of the Supreme Court judgment in the suit Jaques v. Stafford subject to his surrendering all claims to the lease referred to, of every kind ... ..	.....	243	
		To provide for the acquisition, by resumption, of 10 acres of land as a site for a general Cemetery at Jamberoo ... ..	.....	400	
		John Gleeson—Refund of deposits paid by him in respect of portions 280 and 283, parish of Meringo county of Auckland, purchased at auction at Bega on 25th April, 1890 ... ..	.....	138	
		Jesse Brockhurst—Compensation for improvements effected by him on C.P. 75-962, Tamworth, comprising portions 83 and 84, parish of Turi, county of Parry, declared void on account of erroneous description of land ... ..	.....	132	
		To provide rebate of pensions to Officers retiring ... ..	.....	563	
		Other Votes of 1892	23,998	.....
			46,375	.....	6,527
		TOTAL... ..	£	46,375	.....
			46,375	.....	6,527

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1893.

No. VI.—SECRETARY FOR LANDS.

No. of Persons.			SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.	
1892	1893		Amount voted for 1892.	Amount required for 1893.
Survey of Lands.				
SURVEY STAFF.				
		£		£
1	1	Chief Surveyor and Director of Trigonometrical Survey	800	800
13	13	District Surveyors, at £625 each	8,125	8,125
32	32	Surveyors—10 at £400, 3 at £375, 14 at £350, 5 at £325	11,650	11,650
28	28	Field Assistants, at 6s. each per diem	3,075	3,075
7	7	Surveyors, at £300 each	*2,100	*2,100
81	81		25,750	25,750
ENGAGED AT HEAD OFFICE.				
1	1	Chief Draftsman	550	550
MISCELLANEOUS CHARTING BRANCH.				
1	1	Draftsman-in-charge	375	375
15	...	Draftsmen—1 at £300, 1 at £275, 2 at £265, 9 at £250, 2 at £175	3,705	.....
...	15	Draftsmen—1 at £315, 1 at £300, 1 at £275, 2 at £265, 8 at £250, 1 at £200, 1 at £175 ... ..	...	3,795
2	...	Draftsman, at £235	470	.....
...	2	Do 1 at £235, 1 at £200 ... ..	.....	*135
1	1	Custodian and Exhibitor General Maps	130	*130
2	2	Junior Draftsman, at £150; Junior Clerk, at £90	240	240
1	1	Probationer	50	100
...	3	Clerks—1 at £208 ^a , 1 at £150 ^a , 1 at £90 ^a ... ..	.....	*448
			4,970	5,523
COMPILING BRANCH.				
2	2	Draftsmen-in-charge, at £375	750	750
3	3	Examiners of Compilations—1 at £320, 1 at £300, 1 at £285	905	905
20	21	Draftsmen—3 at £285, 3 at £270, 1 at £265, 8 at £250, 1 at £225, 1 at £220, 4 at £200	4,975	5,175
16	...	Draftsmen—9 at £250, 5 at £235, 2 at £220	3,865	.....
...	17	Do 9 at £250, 3 at £235, 1 at £225, 2 at £220, 2 at £200 ... ..	.....	*4,020
2	2	Junior Draftsmen—at £175	350	350
2	3	Do (Heliographic Process), at £175	350	*525
...	1	Clerk ... ..	.....	175
...	1	Do ^a ... ..	.....	*150
			11,195	12,050
LITHOGRAPHIC BRANCH.				
1	1	Draftsman-in-charge	450	450
3	3	Lithographic Draftsmen—2 at £350, 1 at £265	965	965
1	1	Probationer	50	75
1	1	Clerk	*150	*150
			1,615	1,640
PRINTING—SUB-BRANCH.				
2	2	Working Overseers—1 at £250, 1 at £220	470	470
1	1	Printer	175	175
4	4	Printers—1 at £200, 1 at £177, 1 at £150, 1 at £130	*657	*657
3	3	Assistant Printers—1 at £150, 1 at £141, 1 at £118	*409	*409
3	3	Stone Polishers—1 at £126, 2 at £110	*316	*316
...	2	Do. 1 at £78 ^a , 1 at £50 ^a ... ..	.....	*128
87	97		2,057	2,185
168	178	Carried forward... ..	£ 46,137	47,698

* To be temporarily employed. ^a Paid from Contingencies for 1892.

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1893.

No. of Persons.		No. VI.—SECRETARY FOR LANDS.					
		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.					
1892	1893	Amount voted for 1892.		Amount required for 1893.			
		£		£			
Survey of Lands—continued.							
168	178	Brought forward...	£	.....	46,137	£	47,698
MISCELLANEOUS CONTRACT—SUB-BRANCH.							
1	1	Draftsman		285		285	
3	3	Draftsmen—1 at £250, 2 at £220		*690		*690	
...	1	Draftsman ... ..		.....		*175	
1	1	Probationer		50		100	
					1,025		1,250
OCCUPATION BRANCH (DRAFTING).							
1	1	Draftsman-in-charge		390		390	
7	...	Draftsmen—1 at £325, 1 at £300, 1 at £265, 3 at £250, 1 at £220		1,860		.....
...	7	Draftsmen—1 at £325, 1 at £300, 1 at £265, and 4 at £250 ... ..		.....		1,890	
4	...	Draftsmen—1 at £220, 2 at £200, and 1 Clerk at £140		760		.....
...	4	Do 1 at £235, 1 at £220, 1 at £200, and 1 Clerk at £140 ... ..		.....		*795	
1	1	Probationer		50		100	
					3,060		3,175
ROADS BRANCH.							
1	1	Draftsman-in-charge		490		490	
3	3	Examiners—1 at £350, 1 at £315, and 1 at £275		940		940	
3	...	Draftsmen, 1 at £275, 1 at £250, 1 at £175		700		.....
...	4	Do 1 at £275, 1 at £250, and 2 at £175 ... ..		.....		875	
7	...	Do 3 at £250, 2 at £235, and 2 at £220		1,660		.....
...	6	Do 3 at £250, 3 at £235 ... ..		.....		*1,455	
2	...	Junior Draftsmen—1 at £150, 1 at £135		285		.....
2	...	Clerks—1 at £235, 1 at £160		395		.....
...	1	Clerk ... ..		.....		*235	
...	1	Do ... ..		.....		175	
...	1	Probationer <i>a</i> ... ..		.....		75	
					4,470		4,245
CORRESPONDENCE AND RECORDS BRANCH.							
1	1	Corresponding Clerk		275		275	
3	3	Clerks—1 at £208, 1 at £190, and 1 at £180		578		578	
					853		853
PLANS SALES, RECORD, AND MOUNTING BRANCHES.							
1	1	Clerk-in-charge, Record Branch		250		250	
2	...	Clerks—1 at £200, 1 at £175		375		.....
...	1	Clerk ... ..		.....		200	
3	...	Clerks—2 at £157, 1 at £130		444		.....
...	3	Do 1 at £157, 1 at £130, and 1 at £140 ... ..		.....		*427	
1	1	Clerk-in-charge, Sales Branch		200		200	
1	...	Clerk		177		.....
1	1	Do		*157		*175	
1	1	Plan Mounter		180		180	
1	...	Assistant and Clerk		140		.....
...	1	Assistant ... ..		.....		*50	
...	1	Probationer <i>a</i> ... ..		.....		75	
					1,923		1,557
MESSENGERS, &c.							
7	7	Office-cleaners		412		412	
1	1	Corridor-cleaner		120		120	
					532		532
227	236	Carried forward...	£	.....	58,000	.....	59,310

* To be temporarily employed.

a Paid from Contingencies for 1892.

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1893.

87

No. of Persons.		No. VI.—SECRETARY FOR LANDS.			
		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1892	1893	Amount voted for 1892.		Amount required for 1893.	
		£		£	
Survey of Lands—continued.					
227	236	Brought forward...	£	58,000	59,310
ENGAGED AT LOCAL OFFICES.					
14	14	Draftsmen in charge—1 at £450, 6 at £425, 3 at £400, 1 at £375, and 3 at £350	£	5,625	5,625
52	...	Draftsmen—1 at £350, 9 at £320, 1 at £315, 1 at £300, 14 at £275, 2 at £265, 17 at £250, 5 at £225, 1 at £200, and 1 at £120	£	13,920	.....
...	51	Draftsmen—1 at £350, 9 at £320, 1 at £300, 14 at £275, 2 at £265, 17 at £250, 5 at £225, 1 at £150, 1 at £120	£	.....	13,555
40	..	Draftsmen—4 at £250, 11 at £225, 15 at £200, 4 at £175, 10 at £150, and 2 at £100	£	8,875	.....
...	45	Draftsmen—4 at £250, 2 at £235, 10 at £225, 2 at £220, 11 at £200, 4 at £175, 10 at £150, 2 at £100	£	.....	*8,760
13	...	Probationers, at £50 each	£	650	.....
...	13	Do 11 at £100, 2 at £50	£	.....	1,200
9	9	Clerks—7 at £225 and 2 at £200	£	1,975	1,975
5	5	Do at £200 each	£	*1,000	*1,000
1	1	Messenger	£	*65	*65
367	374			32,110	32,180
CONTINGENCIES.					
(Irrespective of date of claims.)					
		Fees to Licensed Surveyors	£	100,000	100,000
		Temporary Staff employed in Charting, Compiling, and other Branches of the Survey Office	£	3,500	1,000
		Travelling Allowance to District Surveyors when on field duty at 15s. each per diem, and 6s. each per diem for 1 man when required	£	1,000	1,000
		Wages and provisions for Surveying Parties at current rates	£	14,000	15,000
		Equipment Allowance for 52 Surveyors at £150 each per annum	£	7,800	7,800
		Passage and Freight	£	1,500	1,500
		Forage Allowance to Surveyors (say £50)	£	2,300	3,000
		Surveying, Drawing Instruments, Materials, and Books	£	1,000	1,000
		Lithographic Drawing, Printing by Contract, and Contingencies	£	700	1,000
		Miscellaneous Drawings, &c., under Contract	£	4,600	4,300
		Photo-lithography performed at the Government Printing Office	£	1,000	1,000
		Fees to Draftsmen for drawing diagrams on deeds	£	700	700
		Rent of Branch Survey Offices	£	1,500	1,500
		Incidental and unforeseen Expenses	£	1,500	1,500
				141,100	140,300
		TOTAL...	£	231,210	231,790

* To be temporarily employed. (α) Two of these paid from Contingencies for 1891.

		No. VI.—SECRETARY FOR LANDS.				SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
No. of Persons.						Amount voted for 1892.		Amount required for 1893.	
1892	1893					£		£	
Trigonometrical Survey of the Colony.									
FIELD STAFF.									
1	1	Surveyor in charge of Field operations	...	...	...	500		500	
1	1	Surveyor	...	...	...	400		400	
1	1	Observing Surveyor	...	...	...	300		300	
1	1	Field Assistant and Telegraph Operator	...	...	...	150		150	
2	2	Field Assistants, at 6s. per diem	...	...	...	219		*219	
2	2	Piling Overseers	...	...	...	400		400	
1	1	Do Overseer	...	...	...	200		*200	
							2,169		2,169
9	9								
OFFICE STAFF.									
1	1	Chief Computer	...	...	...	450		450	
1	1	Assistant Computer	...	...	...	350		350	
1	1	General Assistant	...	...	...	200		200	
1	1	Probationer	...	...	...	75		100	
							1,075		1,100
4	4								
CONTINGENCIES.									
<i>(Irrespective of date of claims.)</i>									
		Equipment Allowance for 3 Surveyors and 3 Piling Overseers	...	...	...	640		670	
		Forage allowance for 6 parties	...	...	...	600		600	
		Wages for do	...	...	...	2,610		2,610	
		Allowance to Government Astronomer for special services in connection with the Triangulation Survey of the Colony	...	...	...	100		100	
		Miscellaneous Contingencies	...	...	...	300		500	
							4,250		4,480
13	13	TOTAL...	...	...	£	.....	7,494	.....	7,749
Special Service.									
DETAIL SURVEYS OF CITIES, TOWNS, AND SUBURBS.									
CONTINUATION OF THE CITY OF SYDNEY SURVEY, AND FOR SURVEYS OF COUNTRY TOWNS WHERE SURVEYS ARE OR MAY BE REQUIRED FOR SEWERAGE PURPOSES.									
FIELD STAFF.									
1	1	Surveyor in charge	...	...	...	500		500	
4	4	Surveyors, 1 at £350, and 3 at £325	...	...	...	1,325		1,325	
7	3	Do at £300	...	...	...	2,100		*900	
							3,925		2,725
12	8								
OFFICE STAFF.									
1	1	Draftsman in charge	...	...	...	400		400	
1	1	First Draftsman	...	...	...	300		300	
2	...	Draftsmen, at £275	...	...	...	550		.....
...	2	Do 1 at £275, and 1 at £250	...	...	...	.....		525	
6	4	Do 1 at £225, 1 at £200, 2 at £150	...	...	...	1,125		725	
1	1	Computer and Custodian of Field Books	...	...	...	225		225	
1	1	Clerk	...	...	...	200		*200	
							2,800		2,375
12	10								
CONTINGENCIES.									
<i>(Irrespective of date of claims.)</i>									
		Equipment Allowance for 13 Surveyors	...	...	...	892		601	
		Wages for 13 Parties (8 for 1893)	...	...	...	3,300		2,200	
		Miscellaneous Contingencies	...	...	...	300		1,500	
							4,492		4,304
24	18	TOTAL...	...	...	£	.....	11,217	.....	9,404

* To be temporarily employed.

VII.

Secretary for Public Works.

SUMMARY.

Page.	HEAD OF SERVICE.	Amount voted for 1892.	Amount required for 1893.
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.			
		£	£
90-93	ESTABLISHMENT	99,667	*87,523
94	Dock Establishment	5,223	5,223
94	Dredge Service	118,000	124,835
94	Harbours and Rivers Navigation and Water Supply	111,096	45,000
94	Architect	174,623	45,000
94	Roads and Bridges	894,333	.....
94	Sewerage	5,805	6,400
95	Parliamentary Standing Committee on Public Works	1,750	1,750
95-96	Board of Water Supply and Sewerage	70,732	76,646
96	Hunter District Water Supply and Sewerage Board ... ..	.....	9,171
96	Miscellaneous Services	4,818	200
	TOTALS... ..	1,486,047	401,748

* Includes Water Conservation and Irrigation Branch, transferred from Department of Mines.

The Treasury, New South Wales,
Sydney, 14th December, 1892.

JOHN SEE,
Treasurer.

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1893.

No. of Persons.		No. VII.—SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS.				SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1892	1893					Amount voted for 1892.		Amount required for 1893.	
						£		£	
ESTABLISHMENT.									
GENERAL DIVISION.									
1	1	Secretary for Public Works	...	...	...	1,500		1,500	
1	1	Under Secretary	...	...	...	1,000		1,000	
							2,500		2,500
2	...	* Examiners of Public Works Proposals, at £750	...	...	...	.....	1,500	.....	.....
		Travelling Expenses, and to provide for Temporary Examiners as required (<i>irrespective of date of claims</i>)	...	...	...	.....	1,000	.....	.....
4	2	TOTAL...	...	...	£		5,000		2,500
PROFESSIONAL DIVISION.									
VALUATION OF LAND.									
1	1	Land Valuer	...	...	...	800		800	
1	1	Draftsman	...	...	...	400		400	
1	1	Do	...	...	...	300		300	
							1,500		1,500
CONTINGENCIES.									
<i>(Irrespective of date of claims.)</i>									
		Travelling and Incidental Expenses	...	...	...	225		225	
		Rent of Office, Phillip-street	...	...	...	250		209	
							475		484
3	3	TOTAL...	...	...	£	.....	1,975	.....	1,984
RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION.									
1	1	Engineer-in-Chief	...	...	...	1,200		1,200	
2	2	Principal Assistant Engineers—1 at £800, 1 at £700	...	...	...	1,500		1,500	
...	1	† Supervising Engineer (1st Class)	...	...	...	.....		600	
1	1	Do (2nd Class)	...	...	...	450		500	
2	2	Chief Draftsmen—1 at £500, 1 at £450	...	...	...	950		950	
8	8	Draftsmen—3 at £350, 2 at £325, 2 at £300, 1 at £250	...	...	...	2,550		2,550	
1	1	Custodian of Plans	...	...	...	165		165	
							6,815		7,465
CONTINGENCIES.									
<i>(Irrespective of date of claims.)</i>									
		Travelling Expenses	...	...	...	300		300	
		To provide further assistance as required	...	...	...	5,000		5,000	
		Drawing Paper and Stores for Drafting Offices, and Incidental Expenses	...	...	...	500		500	
							5,800		5,800
15	16	TOTAL...	...	...	£	.....	12,615	.....	13,265
22	21	Carried forward	...	...	£	.....	19,590	.....	17,699

* One Examiner transferred to the Railway Construction Branch as Supervising Engineer, at £600 per annum, and the other retired from the Service.
† Transferred from position of Examiner of Proposed Public Works.

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1893.

91

No. of Persons.		No. VII.—SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS.								
1892	1893					SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.				
						Amount voted for 1892.		Amount required for 1893.		
						£		£		
22	21	Brought forward... ..				£	19,590	17,699
HARBOURS AND RIVERS AND WATER SUPPLY.										
1	1	Engineer-in-Chief					1,200		1,200	
3	3	Principal Assistant Engineers—1 at £800, 1 at £750, 1 at £600					2,150		2,150	
2	2	Supervising Engineers (1st Class)—1 at £700, 1 at £600					1,300		1,300	
1	1	Do (2nd Class)					550		550	
1	1	Resident Engineer (1st Class)					350		350	
2	2	Resident Engineers (2nd Class), at £300					600		600	
2	2	Surveyors, at £400... ..					800		800	
4	4	Chief Draftsmen—2 at £450, and 2 at £400					1,700		1,700	
1	1	Superintendent of Reclamation					400		400	
							9,050		9,050	
CONTINGENCIES.										
(Irrespective of date of claims.)										
							100		100	
							250		250	
							350		350	
17	17	TOTAL... ..				£	9,400	9,400
ARCHITECT.										
1	1	Government Architect					1,160		1,160	
1	1	Principal Assistant Architect					500		500	
5	...	Assistant Architects—2 at £500, 1 at £450, and 2 at £350					2,150		.....
...	4	Do 2 at £500, 1 at £450, 1 at £350...					.....		1,800
6	...	Clerks of Works—1 at £415, 2 at £350, 1 at £315, 1 at £300, 1 at £275					2,005		.....
...	7	Clerks of Works—1 at £415, 3 at £350, 1 at £315, 1 at £300, 1 at £275 ... ..					.....		2,355
1	1	Building Surveyor					300		300	
4	4	Draftsmen—1 at £490, 1 at £290, 1 at £200, and 1 at £175					1,155		1,155	
							7,270		7,270	
CONTINGENCIES.										
(Irrespective of date of claims.)										
							100		100	
							2,000		2,000	
							8,000		8,000	
							150		150	
							10,250		10,250	
18	18	TOTAL				£	17,520	17,520
57	56	Carried forward				£	46,510	44,619

No. VII.—SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS.									
No. of Persons.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.							
1892	1893					Amount voted for 1892.	Amount required for 1893.		
						£	£		
57	56	Brought forward... ..				£	46,510	.....	44,619
		ROADS, BRIDGES, AND SEWERAGE.							
1	1	Commissioner and Engineer-in-Chief				1,200		1,200	
2	2	Principal Assistant Engineers, at £800				1,600		1,600	
6	6	Supervising Engineers, 1st class—5 at £700, 1 at £650..				4,150		4,150	
13	13	Do 2nd class—2 at £550, 1 at £500 and 10 at £450				6,100		6,100	
13	13	Resident Engineers, 1st class—4 at £400, 9 at £350 ...				4,750		4,750	
20	...	Do 2nd class—12 at £300, 7 at £250, 1 at £200				5,550		.....
...	18	Do do 11 at £300, 7 at £250				.....		5,050	
2	2	Chief Draftsmen, at £500				1,000		1,000	
6	6	Draftsmen—3 at £350, 1 at £250, 1 at £200, and 1 at £150				1,650		1,650	
1	1	Surveyor				350		350	
6	...	Engineering Assistants—3 at £200, 2 at £156, and 1 at £150				1,062		.....
...	7	Do 4 at £200, 2 at 156, 1 at £150				.....	27,412	1,262	
		<i>Less</i> —Amount which will not be required if the District Government Bill of 1892 becomes law during the year 1893 ... ..				.....		27,112	
								8,031	19,081
		CONTINGENCIES.							
		<i>(Irrespective of date of claims.)</i>							
		Travelling Expenses, Instruments, Books, and Incidental Expenses ... ..				.....	1,000	.....	1,000
70	69	TOTAL... ..				£	28,412	.....	20,081
127	125	Carried forward... ..				£	74,922	.....	64,700

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1893.

93

No. of Persons.		No. VII.—SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS.			
		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1892	1893	Amount voted for 1892.		Amount required for 1893.	
		£		£	
127	125		74,922		64,700
Brought forward... .. £					
CLERICAL DIVISION.					
1	1	Chief Clerk and Secretary to the Tender Board... ..	700	700	
3	3	Chief Clerks of Branches—2 at £600, 1 at £550 ...	1,750	1,750	
32	...	Clerks—2 at £450, 1 at £425, 3 at £400, 2 at £390, 2 at £375, 1 at £350, 1 at £325, 2 at £300, 1 at £290, 2 at £250, 4 at £225, 3 at £200, 3 at £190, 1 at £175, 1 at £150, 1 at £140, 1 at £125, 1 at £75	8,855	.....
...	32	Clerks—2 at £450, 1 at £425, 3 at £400, 2 at £390, 2 at £375, 1 at £350, 1 at £325, 2 at £300, 1 at £290, 2 at £250, 5 at £225, 3 at £200, 3 at £190, 1 at £170, 1 at £150, 1 at £125, 1 at £75 ... ..	.....	8,935	
36	36	TOTAL, CLERICAL DIVISION ... .. £	.....	11,305	11,385
ACCOUNTS DIVISION.					
1	1	Chief Accountant	800	800	
5	5	Accountants of Branches—1 at £525, 1 at £500, 1 at £450, 1 at £415, 1 at £350	2,240	2,240	
17	...	Clerks—2 at £425, 1 at £400, 1 at £300, 1 at £275, 1 at £265, 3 at £250, 3 at £225, 3 at £200, 1 at £170, 1 at £150	4,435	.....
...	17	Clerks—2 at £425, 1 at £400, 1 at £300, 1 at £275, 1 at £265, 3 at £250, 3 at £225, 2 at £200, 1 at £175, 1 at £150, 1 at £140 ... ..	.....	4,380	
23	23	TOTAL, ACCOUNTS DIVISION ... .. £	.....	7,475	7,420
Less Amount which will not be required if the District Government Bill of 1892 becomes law during the year 1893					
1	1	Principal Messenger	255	255	16,858
8	8	Messengers—1 at £160, 1 at £155, 1 at £125, 1 at £120, 2 at £100, 1 at £95, 1 at £75	930	930	
1	1	Boatman (Government Architect)	130	130	
10	10	Housekeepers, Cleaners, &c.	620	620	
CONTINGENCIES.					
(Irrespective of date of claims.)					
Allowance to Messengers in lieu of Quarters					
Travelling and Incidental Expenses					
WATER CONSERVATION AND IRRIGATION.					
1	1	Commissioner for the Murray River and Chief Engineer for Water Conservation	800	800	83,888
1	1	Engineer	700	700	
1	1	Assistant Engineer	400	400	
1	1	Do	300	300	
1	1	Do	250	250	
1	...	First Engineering Draftsman	400	.....
1	...	Third Do	250	.....
...	2	Engineering Draftsmen, at £325 each ... ..	.....	650	
1	1	Record Draftsman	360	360	
1	1	Clerk	100	100	
1	1	Probationer	75	75	
10	10			*3,635	3,635
206	204	TOTAL, ESTABLISHMENT ... .. £	.....	99,667	87,523

* Voted under Department of Mines in 1892.

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1893.

No. of Persons.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.	
1892	1893	Amount voted for 1892.	Amount required for 1893.
		£	£
Public Works and Services.			
DOCK ESTABLISHMENT.			
1	1	General Superintendent	500
1	1	Docking Superintendent	300
1	1	Assistant Clerk	175
1	1	Watchman	110
		1,085	1,085
<i>(Irrespective of dates of claims.)</i>			
CONTINGENCIES.			
		Coals, Stores, Wages, &c.	4,138
		TOTAL... ..	5,223
4	4		
DREDGE SERVICE.—(Schedule A).			
1	1	Superintending Engineer of Dredges	600
2	2	Clerks—1 at £250, 1 at £240	490
17	...	Chief Engineers and Masters—4 at £400, 2 at £350, 3 at £345, 1 at £325, 4 at £300, and 3 at £275	5,685
...	19	Masters and Chief Engineers—4 at £400, 2 at £350, 3 at £345, 1 at £325, 5 at £300, 4 at £275	6,260
346	382	Wages of Crews of Dredges and Tugs	52,451
		53,926	59,801
		To provide for working Dredges double shifts when necessary	14,074
		14,074	15,034
<i>(Irrespective of dates of claims.)</i>			
CONTINGENCIES.			
		Wages, Stores, Renewals, Repairs, and all other Incidental Expenses	50,000
366	404	TOTAL... ..	*124,835
HARBOURS AND RIVERS NAVIGATION AND WATER SUPPLY.			
		Public Works and Services, as per Schedule B	45,000
ARCHITECT.			
		Public Works and Services, as per Schedule C	45,000
ROADS AND BRIDGES.			
		Public Works and Services	894,333
SEWERAGE.			
		Public Works and Services, as per Schedule E	6,400
		TOTAL	96,400
370	408	TOTAL, PUBLIC WORKS AND SERVICES	226,458

* See Statement, page 97, for explanation of increase, which, as may be seen, is chiefly due to the necessity of providing for additional plant.

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1893.

95

No. VII.—SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS.				
No. of Persons.			SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.	
1892	1893		Amount voted for 1892.	Amount required for 1893.
		Parliamentary Standing Committee on Public Works.	£	£
1	1	Secretary	750	750
1	1	Clerk and Examiner of Printed Matter	325	325
...	1	Do ... ..	...	200
1	1	Messenger	75	75
			1,150	1,350
		CONTINGENCIES. (Irrespective of date of claims.)		
		Extra Clerical assistance as required, including travelling allowance to Shorthand Writers accompanying Sectional Committees... ..	300	200
		Contingent expenses, including expenses of Witnesses, &c.	300	200
			600	400
3	4	TOTAL... ..	£ 1,750	£ 1,750
		Metropolitan Water Supply and Sewerage Board.		
1		President	613	
6		Fees for members of the Board, as provided by sec. 26 of 53 Vic. No. 16—at £250 each	1,500	
		WATER DEPARTMENT. (Irrespective of date of claims.)		
		Salaries, Wages, Working Expenses, Repairs to Machinery, Water Mains, Hydrants, and Reservoirs, and Contingencies	44,171	
		SEWERAGE DEPARTMENT.		
		Salaries, Wages, Materials, Repairs to Bridges, Locomotive, and Existing Main and Branch Sewers, Instruments, Field Equipment, and Contingencies... ..	24,448	
		Board of Water Supply and Sewerage.		
...	1	President		500
...	6	Members of Board—Fees at £250 each		1,500
...	1	Secretary		600
...	1	Solicitor		350
...	1	Chief Clerk and Paymaster		350
...	1	Auditor and Examiner of Accounts		300
...	1	Accountant		500
...	1	Assessor		300
...	9	Clerks—1 at £300, 1 at £234, 1 at £225, 6 at £200		1,959
...	2	Engineers, at £800 each		1,600
...	2	Assistant Engineers—1 at £500, 1 at £400		900
7	26	Carried forward	£ 70,732	8,859

No. VII.—SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS.						
No. of Persons.			SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1892	1893		Amount voted for 1892.		Amount required for 1893.	
			£		£	
Board of Water Supply and Sewerage—continued.						
7	26	Brought forward ... .. £	.....	70,732	8,859	
...	1	Superintendent of Works .. .. .	.....		500	
...	3	District Engineers—1 at £350, 1 at £325, 1 at £275 ..	.....		950	
...	7	Draftsmen—1 at £300, 1 at £275, 5 at £234 ... ..	.....		1,745	
...	1	Comptroller of Stores ... ..	.....		300	
		Wages of Junior Clerks and Draftsmen, Cadets, Inspectors, Pumping Engineers, Turncocks, Gangers, Maintenance Men, Engine Drivers, Firemen, Cleaners, Waste Water Inspectors, Meter Readers, Mechanics, Chainmen, Messengers, Labourers, &c.; Working Expenses, Repairs, and all other Contingencies ... ..	.....		64,292	
						76,646
7	38	TOTAL ... .. £	.....	70,732	.....	76,646
Hunter District Water Supply and Sewerage Board.						
...	1	President ... ..	.....		500	
...	6	Members ... ..	.....		600	
...	1	Secretary and Accountant... ..	.....		350	
...	1	Engineer ... ..	.....		400	
...	1	Chief Clerk ... ..	.....		300	
...	1	Assessor ... ..	.....		250	
						2,400
CONTINGENCIES.						
<i>(Irrespective of date of claims.)</i>						
		Wages of Junior Clerks, Inspectors, Assistants, Cadets, Workmen, &c.; Materials, Coals, and Stores ... ..	.....		5,731	
		Incidental and Travelling Expenses ... ..	.....		500	
		Rent ... ..	.....		340	
		Forage allowance for 5 Officers, at £40 each ... ..	.....		200	
						6,771
...	11	TOTAL ... .. £	.....	.....	.....	9,171
Miscellaneous Services.						
		To meet expenses of engrossing and searches in connection with conveyancing and other legal matters ...	200		200	
		Other Services, 1892	4,618		.....
				4,818		200
		TOTAL... .. £	.....	4,818	.....	200

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1893.

97

No. VII.—SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS.

EXPLANATION of Increase of £6,835 in Dredge Service Estimate for 1893.

The following new plant is Scheduled for the first time :—

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Sand Pump Dredge "Dictys"	1,309	16	0			
Do do "Jupiter"	1,430	16	0			
Do do Von Schmidt type	1,600	0	0			
Steam Tug "Dawn"	721	12	0			

5,062 4 0

Additional Seamen, Dredge "Chi"	114	8	0	The "Chi" (formerly a Sydney dredge) is working on the Bellinger River, and requires an additional seaman.
--	-----	---	---	--

Increases as per regulations—

1 Engineer, £240 to £264	24	0	0
3 Engine-drivers, £168 to £184 16s.	50	8	0
1 Engine-driver, £144 to £158 8s.	14	8	0
1 Carpenter, £144 to £158 8s.	14	8	0
1 Blacksmith, £144 to £158 8s.	14	8	0
1 Striker, £120 to £132	12	0	0
17 Firemen, £120 to £132	204	0	0
7 Oilers, £96 to £105 12s.	67	4	0
60 Seamen, £108 to £114 8s.	384	0	0
2 Boys, £72 to £79 4s.	14	8	0
2 Do £60 to £66... ..	12	0	0

811 4 0

Contingencies—

To provide for Extra Shifts	15,034	2	0
Amount voted for 1892	14,074	2	0

960 0 0

To provide for the crews of additional dredges put on double shift.

Decrease—

Master, at £158 8s., Engineer at £158 8s. omitted	316	16	0
And Master and Driver, at £132, and Boy, at £72, Scheduled instead	204	0	0

112 16 0

The "Scylla" having been removed from Sydney to Cook's River, this saving can be effected without risk.

Increase £ 6,835 0 0

VIII.

Administration of Justice.

SUMMARY.

Page.	HEAD OF SERVICE.	Amount voted for 1892.	Amount required for 1893.
		£	£
100	Department of Justice	9,870	10,385
101	Master-in-Equity... ..	3,729	3,729
101	Prothonotary	13,817	13,817
101	Divorce Court	200	240
102	Curator	1,600	1,560
102	Sheriff	24,188	24,278
103	Bankruptcy Court	2,800	2,835
103	Probate Office	2,550	2,040
104-106	District Courts	8,892	8,957
106	Coroners	5,770	8,920
107-121	Petty Sessions	91,229	92,344
122-126	Prisons	120,863	123,110
128	Shaftesbury Reformatory for Girls	1,015	1,015
128	Patents and Copyright	2,910	3,135
129	Miscellaneous Services	9,094	6,783
	TOTAL... ..	£ 298,527	303,148

		No. VIII.—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.			
No. of Persons.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1892	1893	Amount voted for 1892.		Amount required for 1893.	
		£		£	
Department of Justice.					
1		Minister of Justice...	1,500		
1		Under Secretary ...	1,000		
1		Chief Clerk ...	650		
1		Clerk-in-charge of Correspondence ...	400		
1		Accountant ...	400		
1		Clerk-in-charge of Records ...	400		
1		Clerk ...	350		
1		Do ...	325		
1		Do ...	300		
1		Do ...	280		
2		Clerks, at £225 ...	450		
1		Clerk ...	200		
1		Do ...	200		
1		Do ...	125		
1		Do ...	120		
3		Clerks, at £100 ...	300		
3		Probationers—2 at £75; 1 at £50 ...	200		
EMERGENCY OFFICERS.					
1		Chief Emergency Officer and Inspector of Petty Sessions Offices ...	420		
2		Emergency Officers—1 at £320, 1 at £250 ...	570		
MESSENGERS, &C.					
4		Messengers—1 at £130, 1 at £90, 1 at £85, 1 at £50...	355		
1		Housekeeper ...	75		
CONTINGENCIES.					
<i>(Irrespective of date of claims.)</i>					
		Incidental Expenses ...	250		
		Extra Clerical Assistance ...	1,000		
				8,620	
					1,250
30		TOTAL...	£	9,870	
<i>(As reorganised.)*</i>					
1		Minister of Justice...			1,500
1		Under Secretary ...			1,000
1		Chief Clerk ...			650
1		Accountant ...			500
1		Clerk in charge of Correspondence ...			400
1		Clerk in charge of Records ...			400
1		Clerk ...			350
2		Clerks, at £325 ...			650
1		Clerk ...			250
3		Clerks, at £225 ...			675
3		Do at £200 ...			600
2		Do at £120 ...			240
2		Do at £100 ...			200
2		Probationers at £75 ...			150
1		Clerk and Shorthand-writer ...			225
EMERGENCY OFFICERS.					
1		Chief Emergency Officer and Inspector of Petty Sessions Offices ...			450
2		Emergency Officers—1 at £320, 1 at £250 ...			570
MESSENGERS, &C.					
4		Messengers—1 at £130, 2 at £95, 1 at £80 ...			400
1		Housekeeper ...			75
CONTINGENCIES.					
<i>(Irrespective of date of claims.)</i>					
		Incidental Expenses ...			400
		Extra Clerical Assistance ...			700
					9,285
					1,100
...	31	TOTAL ...	£		10,385
Their Honors the Judges.					
1	1	The Chief Justice	} (Provided for in Schedule A, and by Colonial Acts, ante (pp. 4 and 6).)		
6	6	The Puisne Judges			
7	7				

* In view of the largely increased work in the Department of Justice, this reorganization is necessary. In conjunction with that of "Petty Sessions" it effects a small saving on the total of the votes for the Head Office and the Petty Sessions Branch.

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1893.

101

No. of Persons.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1892	1893	Amount voted for 1892.		Amount required for 1893.	
No. VIII.—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.					
Master in Equity.					
1	1	a	Master in Equity	£ 1,100	£ 1,100
1	1		Deputy Registrar and Assistant Taxing Officer...	600	600
1	1		Chief Clerk in Equity	400	400
1	1		Accountant	340	340
1	1		Assistant Accountant	180	180
1	1		Second Clerk	230	230
1	1		Third Clerk	220	220
1	1		Fourth Clerk	150	150
1	1		Fifth Clerk	120	120
1	1		Probationer	75	75
1	1		Messenger	114	114
		CONTINGENCIES.		3,529	3,529
<i>(Irrespective of date of claims.)</i>					
			Shorthand and Type writing for Equity Court ...	50	50
			Incidental Expenses	50	100
			Towards formation of Library	100	50
				200	200
11	11	TOTAL... ..		£ 3,729	..... 3,729
Prothonotary.					
1	1	b	Prothonotary	850	850
1	1	b	Chief Clerk	500	500
1	1		Second Clerk	300	300
1	1		Third Clerk	250	250
1	1		Fourth Clerk	220	220
1	1		Fifth Clerk	175	175
1	1		Sixth Clerk... ..	150	150
1	1		Seventh Clerk	140	140
1	1		Eighth Clerk	120	120
1	1		Cashier and Accountant	340	340
				3,045	3,045
JUDGES' ASSOCIATES.					
7	7		Clerks Associate to the Judges—1 at £300, 6 at £260*...	1,860	1,860
INTERPRETERS.					
1	1		French, German, and Italian Interpreter (including Minor Courts)...	340	340
1	1		Oriental Interpreter (including Minor Courts)	190	190
				530	530
1	1		Messenger	120	120
1	1		Office-cleaner	62	62
				182	182
CONTINGENCIES.					
<i>(Irrespective of date of claims.)</i>					
			Travelling Expenses of the Judges	2,330	2,330
			Allowances to Witnesses attending the Criminal Courts, Sydney, and Circuit Courts	5,500	5,500
			Incidental Expenses	150	150
			Towards the formation of a Law Library for the use of the Supreme Court	100	100
			Temporary Clerk	120	120
				8,200	8,200
21	21	TOTAL... ..		£ 13,817	..... 13,817
Divorce Court.					
1	1		Judge (Provided for by the Matrimonial Causes Act).		
1	1	a	Registrar	150	150
1	1		Clerk	50	50
...	1		*Associate ... ..	.....	40
				200	240
3	4	TOTAL... ..		£ 200	..... 240

a The Master in Equity also acts as Master in Lunacy, with salary of £250 per annum, provided on Estimates of Colonial Secretary.

b The Prothonotary of the Supreme Court acts also as Registrar of Vice-Admiralty Court and of the Divorce Court, the Chief Clerk as Deputy Registrar of the Divorce Court, and Second Clerk as Clerk, Divorce Court.

* One Associate at £260 per annum also receives £40 per annum as Associate to Judge in Divorce.

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1893.

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No. of Persons.		No. VIII.—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.						SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1892	1893							Amount voted for 1892.		Amount required for 1893.	
								£		£	
Bankruptcy Court.											
Judge in Bankruptcy (provided for by "Bankruptcy Act, 1888").											
1	1	Registrar	...	...	...	...	...	800		800	
1	1	Accountant and Cashier	...	...	...	...	...	375		375	
1	1	Chief Clerk	...	...	...	...	...	350		350	
1	1	Second Clerk	...	...	...	...	...	260		260	
1	1	Third Clerk	...	...	...	...	...	240		240	
1	1	Fourth Clerk	...	...	...	...	...	160		160	
1	1	Fifth Clerk	...	...	...	...	...	150		150	
1	1	Sixth Clerk	...	...	...	...	...	120		120	
1	1	Seventh Clerk	...	...	...	...	...	75		110	
1	1	Eighth Clerk	...	...	...	...	...	110		110	
1	1	Messenger	...	...	...	...	...	110		110	
									2,750		2,785
CONTINGENCIES.											
<i>(Irrespective of date of claims.)</i>											
		Incidental Expenses	...	...	...	...	...	.....	50	.....	50
11	11	TOTAL	...	...	...	£	.....	.....	2,800	.....	2,835
Probate Office.											
1	1	Registrar of Probates	...	...	...	...	...	600		600	
1	1	Deputy Registrar of Probates	...	...	...	...	...	350		350	
1	1	Second Clerk	...	...	...	...	...	250		250	
1	1	Third Clerk	...	...	...	...	...	150		150	
1	1	Messenger and Sealer	...	...	...	...	...	120		120	
1	1	Office-cleaner	...	...	...	...	...	30		40	
									1,500		1,510
CONTINGENCIES.											
<i>(Irrespective of date of claims.)</i>											
		Incidental Expenses	...	...	...	...	...	50		30	
		Allowance for Copying Clerks	...	...	...	...	...	1,000		500	
									1,050		530
6	6	TOTAL	...	...	...	£	.....	.....	2,550	.....	2,040

No. of Persons.		No. VIII.—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.				SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1892	1893					Amount voted for 1892.		Amount required for 1893.	
						£		£	
District Courts.									
METROPOLITAN, SUBURBAN, AND HUNTER DISTRICTS.									
Judges (provided for by Act 46 Vic. No. 16).									
1	1	Registrar, Sydney	...	...	...	...	550		550
1	1	Do do	...	...	...	...	415		415
1	1	Clerk	...	...	...	...	315		315
1	1	Do	...	...	...	...	290		290
1	1	Do	...	...	...	...	200		200
1	1	Do	...	...	...	...	150		150
1	1	Head Bailiff and Crier, Sydney	...	...	...	...	210		210
1	1	Tipstaff and Crier	...	...	...	...	150		150
3	3	Assistant Bailiffs, Sydney, at £104	...	...	...	...	312		312
1	1	Messenger, do	...	...	...	...	120		120
1	1	Office-keeper, do	...	...	...	...	100		100
1	1	Bailiff, Parramatta	...	...	...	...	50		80
1	1	Do Windsor	...	...	...	...	50		50
1	1	Do Penrith	...	...	...	...	50		50
1	1	Do Campbelltown...	...	...	...	...	*5		*5
1	1	Do Newcastle	...	...	...	...	60		60
1	1	Do Maitland	...	...	...	...	*5		*5
1	1	Do Singleton	...	...	...	...	40		40
1	1	Do Muswellbrook...	...	...	...	...	*5		*5
21	21						3,077		3,107
SOUTHERN DISTRICT.									
Judge (provided for by Act 46 Vic. No. 16).									
1	1	Bailiff, Kiama	...	...	...	...	40		40
1	1	Do Nowra	...	...	...	...	40		40
1	1	Do Milton	...	...	...	...	30		30
1	1	Do Bombala	...	...	...	...	45		45
1	1	Do Moss Vale	...	...	...	...	40		40
1	1	Do Goulburn	...	...	...	...	*5		*5
1	1	Do Queanbeyan	...	...	...	...	40		40
1	1	Do Cooma	...	...	...	...	*5		*5
1	1	Do Braidwood	...	...	...	...	40		40
1	1	Do Moruya	...	...	...	...	30		30
1	1	Do Wollongong	...	...	...	...	*5		*5
1	1	Do Eden	...	...	...	...	20		20
1	1	Do Yass	...	...	...	...	*5		*5
1	1	Do Bega	...	...	...	...	*5		*5
14	14						350		350
35	35	Carried forward...	...	...	£	.....	3,427	.....	3,457

* Nominal salary ; holds also the position of Sheriff's Officer.

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1893.

No. VIII.—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

No. of Persons.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.					
1892	1893	Amount voted for 1892.		Amount required for 1893.			
		£		£			
District Courts—continued.							
35	35	Brought forward... .. £		.....	3,427	.....	3,457
SOUTH-WESTERN DISTRICT.							
Judge (provided for by Act 46 Vic. No. 16).							
1	1	Bailiff, Burrowa	25	25			
1	1	Do Gundagai	35	35			
1	1	Do Tumut	25	25			
1	1	Do Corowa	25	25			
1	1	Do Grenfell	25	25			
1	1	Do Hay	*5	*5			
1	1	Do Cootamundra	25	25			
1	1	Do Narrandera	25	25			
1	1	Do Temora	40	40			
1	1	Do Young	*5	*5			
1	1	Do Wagga	*5	*5			
1	1	Do Albury	*5	*5			
1	1	Do Deniliquin... ..	*5	*5			
...	1	†Do Balranald ... ..	.....	40			
...	1	†Do Hillston ... ..	.....	40			
13	15				250		330
WESTERN DISTRICT.							
Judge (provided for by Act 46 Vic. No. 16).							
1	1	Bailiff, Lithgow	30	30			
1	1	Do Bathurst	*5	*5			
1	1	Do Carcoar	25	25			
1	1	Do Cowra	30	30			
1	1	Do Orange	45	45			
1	1	Do Forbes	*5	*5			
1	1	Do Molong	40	40			
1	1	Do Wellington... ..	40	40			
1	1	Do Warren	40	40			
1	1	Do Dubbo	*5	*5			
1	1	Do Mudgee	*5	*5			
...	1	†Do Coonabarabran ... ..	.....	40			
...	1	†Do Coonamble... ..	.....	*5			
...	1	†Do Walgett ... ..	.....	*5			
11	14				270		320
NORTH-WESTERN DISTRICT.							
Judge (provided for by Act 46 Vic. No. 16).							
1	1	Bailiff, Murrurundi	40	40			
1	1	Do Gunnedah	40	40			
1	1	Do Narrabri	*5	*5			
1	...	Do Walgett	*5	b			
1	...	Do Coonabarabran	40	b			
1	1	Do Cobar	40	40			
1	1	Do Wentworth	*5	*5			
1	...	Do Balranald	40	a			
1	...	Do Hillston	40	a			
1	1	Do Menindie	20	20			
1	1	Do Silverton	40	40			
1	...	Do Coonamble... ..	*5	b			
1	1	Do Bourke	*5	*5			
1	1	Do Wilcannia	*5	*5			
1	1	Do Broken Hill	*5	*5			
...	1	†Do Moree ... ..	.....	40			
...	1	†Do Bingara ... ..	.....	40			
15	12				335		285
74	76	Carried forward... .. £		.....	4,282	.....	4,392

* Nominal salary ; holds also the position of Sheriff's Officer. † Provided under North-Western District for 1892. ‡ Provided under Northern District for 1892. a See South-Western District. See Western District.

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1893.

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No. of Persons.		Petty Sessions.	SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1892	1893		Amount voted for 1892.		Amount required for 1893.	
			£		£	
		POLICE MAGISTRATES, CLERKS OF PETTY SESSIONS, &c.				
		<i>Sydney.</i>				
6	6	Stipendiary Magistrates—4 at £860, 2 at £800 ...	5,040		5,040	
...	...	Deputy Stipendiary Magistrates, as required ...	500		500	
		<i>Central Police Office.</i>		5,540		5,540
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions and Chamber Magistrate ...	700		700	
1	1	Chief Clerk and Accountant ...	400		400	
1	1	Clerk ...	300		300	
1	1	Do ...	275		275	
2	2	Clerks, at £240 ...	480		480	
1	1	Clerk ...	200		200	
1	1	Do ...	175		175	
1	1	Do ...	145		145	
1	1	Do ...	144		144	
2	2	Clerks, at £140 ...	280		280	
1	1	Clerk ...	100		100	
2	2	Probationers, at £75 ...	150		150	
1	1	Messenger ...	125		125	
1	1	Court and Office-keeper ...	75		75	
				3,549		3,549
17	17	<i>Water Police Office.</i>				
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions and Chamber Magistrate ...	700		700	
1	1	Chief Clerk and Accountant ...	400		400	
1	1	Clerk ...	300		300	
1	1	Do ...	275		275	
1	1	Do ...	250		250	
1	1	Do ...	240		240	
1	1	Do ...	220		220	
1	1	Do ...	200		200	
1	1	Do ...	150		150	
1	1	Do ...	140		140	
1	1	Do ...	140		140	
1	1	Do ...	120		120	
1	1	Do ...	100		100	
2	2	Probationers, at £50 ...	100		100	
1	1	Messenger ...	125		125	
1	1	Court and Office-keeper ...	60		60	
				3,520		3,520
17	17	<i>Adelong.</i>				
		(See Gundagai.)				
		Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions*	*	
		<i>Albury.</i>				
1	1	Police Magistrate (visiting Howlong, Germanton, Corowa, and Mulwala) ...	500		500	
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions ...	350		350	
		<i>Angledool.</i>		850		850
		(See Walgett.)				
		Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions*	*	
		<i>Armidale.</i>				
1	1	Police Magistrate (visiting Bendemeer, Uralla, Walcha, and Hillgrove) ...	550		550	
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions ...	325		325	
		<i>Araluen.</i>		875		875
		(See Braidwood.)				
		Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions*	*	
		<i>Balranald.</i>				
1	1	Police Magistrate (visiting Euston, Moulamein, Clare, and Oxley) ...	440		440	
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions ...	50		50	
		<i>Ballina.</i>		490		490
		(See Lismore.)				
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions (visiting Wardell and Woodburn)	150		150	
7	7			150		150
47	47	Carried forward...	£	14,974		14,974

*Allowance of £10. See Contingencies.

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1893.

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No. VIII.—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

No. of Persons.			SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.				
1892	1893		Amount voted for 1892.		Amount required for 1893.		
61	61		£		£		
		Petty Sessions—continued.					
		Brought forward... ..	£	19,104	£	19,104	
1	1	<i>Bourke.</i> Police Magistrate (visiting Byrock, Barrington, Yantabulla, and Wanaaring)	550		550		
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions	350		350		
		<i>Bowral.</i> (See Berrima.) Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	.....*	900	.....*	900
		<i>Bowraville.</i> (See Kempsey.) Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	.....		.....*
1	1	<i>Braidwood.</i> Police Magistrate (visiting Araluen, Queanbeyan, Bungendore, and Captain's Flat)...†	†		
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions	390		390		
		<i>Branxton.</i> (See Maitland.) Clerk of Petty Sessions (acts also at Greta)	150	390	150	390	
1	1	<i>Brewarrina.</i> Police Magistrate and Clerk of Petty Sessions (visiting Goodooga)	440	150	440	150	
1	1	<i>Broken Hill.</i> Police Magistrate	500	440	500	440	
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions	325		325		
1	1	Assistant Clerk of Petty Sessions... ..	200		200		
		<i>Berry.</i> (See Nowra.) Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	.....*	1,025	.....*	1,025
		<i>Brunswick.</i> (See Murwillumbah.) Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions*	*		
		<i>Buckley's Crossing.</i> (See Cooma.) Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions*	*		
		<i>Bulladelah.</i> (See Dungog.) Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions*	*		
1	1	<i>Bulli.</i> (See Wollongong.) Clerk of Petty Sessions (visiting Clifton)	190		190		
		<i>Bundarra.</i> (See Inverell.) Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	.....*	190	.....*	190
		<i>Bungendore.</i> (See Braidwood.) Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions*	*		
		<i>Bungwall.</i> (See Dungog.) Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions*	*		
		<i>Burraga.</i> (See Trunkay.) Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions*	*		
1	1	<i>Burrowa.</i> Police Magistrate and Clerk of Petty Sessions (visiting Binalong, Frogmore, and Rye Park)	490		490		
		<i>Byerock.</i> (See Bourke.) Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	.....*	490	.....*	490
...	...	<i>Byron Bay.</i> (See Lismore.) Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	.....		.....*
		<i>Camden Haven.</i> (See Port Macquarie.) Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions*	*		
72	72	Carried forward... ..	£	22,689	£	22,689	

* Allowance of £10. See Contingencies. † Salary paid as Mining Warden.

No. of Persons.		No. VIII.—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.				SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1892	1893	Petty Sessions—continued				Amount voted for 1892.		Amount required for 1893.	
					£		£		
72	72	Brought forward...	...	...	£	.....	22,689	£	22,689
		<i>Campbelltown.</i> (See Parramatta.)							
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions	...	...	...	390		240	
		<i>Camden.</i> (See Parramatta.)					390		240
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions	...	...	...	200		200	
		<i>Candelo.</i> (See Bega.)					200		200
		Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions	...	...	...	.....*		.....*
		<i>Canowindra.</i> (See Carcoar.)							
		Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions	...	...	...	.....*		.....*
		<i>Captain's Flat.</i> (See Braidwood.)							
		Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions	...	...	...	.....*		.....*
		<i>Carcoar.</i>							
1	1	Police Magistrate (visiting Blayney, Canowindra, Cowra, and Mount M'Donald)	...	...	...	490		490	
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions	...	...	...	100		100	
		<i>Carathool.</i> (See Hay.)					590		590
		Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions	...	...	...	.....*		.....*
		<i>Casino.</i> (See Lismore.)							
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions	...	...	...	275		275	
		<i>Cassilis.</i> (See Scone.)					275		275
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions	...	...	...	100		100	
		<i>Cessnock.</i> (See Wollombi.)					100		100
		Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions	...	...	...	.....*		.....*
		<i>Clare.</i> (See Balranald.)							
		Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions	...	...	...	.....*		.....*
		<i>Clarence Town.</i> (See Dungog.)							
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions	...	...	...	240		240	
		<i>Clifton.</i> (See Wollongong.)					240		240
		Clerk of Petty Sessions, Bulli, attends	...	...	...	.....		.....
		<i>Cobar.</i>							
1	1	Police Magistrate (visiting Nymagee and Louth)	...	...	...	450		450	
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions	...	...	...	250		250	
		<i>Cobargo.</i> (See Bega.)					700		700
		Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions	...	...	...	.....*		.....*
		<i>Cobborah.</i> (See Mudgee.)							
		Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions	...	...	...	.....*		.....*
		<i>Collarendabri.</i> (See Walgett.)							
		Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions	...	...	...	.....*		.....*
		<i>Collector.</i> (See Goulburn.)							
		Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions	...	...	...	.....*		.....*
		<i>Colombo.</i> (See Bega.)							
		Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions	...	...	...	.....*		.....*
		<i>Condobolin.</i> (See Forbes.)							
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions	...	...	...	240		240	
		<i>Cootamundra.</i> (See Wagga)					240		240
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions	...	...	...	275		275	
							275		275
83	83	Carried forward...	£	25,699	25,549

* Allowance of £10. See Contingencies.

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1893.

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No. of Persons.		No. VIII.—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.									
		Petty Sessions—continued.						SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1892	1893							Amount voted for 1892.		Amount required for 1893.	
83	83							£		£	
		Brought forward...	...	...	£	.....	25,699	.....	25 549
		<i>Coolah.</i> (See Mudgee.) Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	...	...	...	.....*		.....*
		<i>Coolamon.</i> (See Wagga Wagga.) Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	...	...	...	.....		.....*
1	1	<i>Coonamble.</i> Police Magistrate (visiting Gilgandra, Quambone, and Coonabarabran) ... ..	...	...	...	450		450	
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	...	...	...	100		100	
1	1	Junior Clerk ... ..	...	...	...	100		100	
		<i>Coonabarabran.</i> (See Coonamble.) Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	...	...	...		650		650
1	1	<i>Cooranbong.</i> (See Gosford.) Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	...	...	...	300		300	
		<i>Cooma.</i> Police Magistrate (visiting Seymour, Buckley's Crossing, Kiandra, Michelago, Nimitybelle, and Jindabyne)... ..	...	...	...	.....†		.....†
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	...	...	...	200		200	
		<i>Copeland (Barrington River).</i> (See Dungog.) Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	...	...	...	.....*	200	.....*	200
		<i>Coraki.</i> (See Lismore.) Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	...	...	...	.....*		.....*
		<i>Corowa.</i> (See Albury.) Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	...	...	...	50		50	
1	1	<i>Cowra.</i> (See Carcoar.) Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	...	...	...	320	50	320	50
1	1	Junior Clerk ... ..	...	...	...	100		100	
		<i>Crookwell.</i> (See Goulburn.) Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	...	...	...	290	420	290	420
1	1	<i>Cudgellico.</i> (See Hillston.) Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	...	...	...	.....*	290	.....*	290
		<i>Cudal.</i> (See Orange.) Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	...	...	...	.....*		.....*
		<i>Cudgen.</i> (See Murwillumbah.) Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	...	...	...	.....*		.....*
		<i>Cumnock.</i> (See Orange.) Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	...	...	...	.....		.....*
		<i>Cundletown.</i> (See Taree.) Clerk of Petty Sessions, Taree, attends ... ..	...	...	...	.....		.....
		<i>Dalmorton.</i> (See Glen Innes.) Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	...	...	...	.....		.....*
		<i>Dandaloo.</i> (See Dubbo.) Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	...	...	...	.....*		.....*
		<i>Darlington Point.</i> (See Hay.) Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	...	...	...	.....*		.....*
		<i>Deepwater.</i> (See Glen Innes.) Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	...	...	...	.....*		.....*
93	93	Carried forward...	...	...	£	.....	27,609	.....	27,459

* [Allowance of £10. See Contingencies. † Paid as Mining Warden.

No. of Persons.		No. VIII.—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.			
		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1892	1893			Amount voted for 1892.	Amount required for 1893.
93	93			£	£
		Petty Sessions—continued.			
		Brought forward...	...	£ 27,609	27,459
		<i>Delegate.</i>			
		(See Bombala.)			
		Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions	...	.....*	.....*
		<i>Deniliquin.</i>			
1	1	Police Magistrate (visiting Moama, Mathoura, Tocumwal, and Berrigan)...	...	500	500
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions	...	325	325
				825	825
		<i>Denison Town.</i>			
		(See Mudgee.)			
		Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions	...	.....*	.....*
		<i>Denman.</i>			
		(See Scone.)			
		Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions	...	.....*	.....*
		<i>Drake.</i>			
		(See Tenterfield.)			
		Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions	...	.....*	.....*
		<i>Dungog.</i>			
1	1	Police Magistrate (visiting Bulladelah, Bungwall, Copeland, Clarence Town, Stroud, and Tea Gardens) ...	...	400	400
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions	...	225	225
				625	625
		<i>Dubbo.</i>			
1	1	Police Magistrate (visiting Warren, Nyngan & Dandaloo)	...	550	550
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions	...	350	350
				900	900
		<i>Eden.</i>			
		(See Bega.)			
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions	...	100	100
				100	100
		<i>Emmaville.</i>			
		(See Glen Innes.)			
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions	...	220	220
				220	220
		<i>Euabalong.</i>			
		(See Hillston.)			
		Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions	...	.....*	.....*
		<i>Eurobodalla.</i>			
		(See Milton.)			
		Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions	...	.....*	.....*
		<i>Euston.</i>			
		(See Balranald.)			
		Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions	...	.....*	.....*
		<i>Forbes.</i>			
1	1	Police Magistrate (visiting Parkes, Condobolin, Marsdens, and Peak Hill)	...	.....†	.....†
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions	...	340	340
				340	340
		<i>Forster.</i>			
		(See Taree.)			
		Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions	...	.....*	.....*
		<i>Frogmore.</i>			
		(See Burrowa.)			
		Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions	...	.....*	.....*
		<i>Germanton.</i>			
		(See Albury.)			
		Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions	...	.....†	.....†
		<i>Gilgandra.</i> (See Coonamble.)			
		Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions	...	.....*	.....*
		<i>Gladstone.</i>			
		(See Kempsey West.)			
		Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions	...	.....*	.....*
		<i>Glebe.</i>			
...	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions	...	.....	200
					200
		<i>Glen Innes.</i>			
1	1	Police Magistrate (visiting Deepwater, Emmaville, Kookabookra, and Dalmorton)	...	.....†	.....†
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions	...	100	100
1	1	Assistant Clerk of Petty Sessions	...	150	150
				250	250
		<i>Goodooga.</i>			
		(See Brewarrina.)			
		Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions	...	.....*	.....*
106	107	Carried forward...	...	£ 30,869	30,919

* Allowance of £10. See Contingencies.

† Paid as Mining Warden.

Allowance £20. See Contingencies.

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1893.

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No. of Persons.		No. VIII.—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.								
		PETTY SESSIONS—continued.								
		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.								
1892	1893					Amount voted for 1892.	Amount required for 1893.			
						£	£			
106	107	Brought forward... ..				£	.....	30,869	.....	30,919
		<i>Gosford.</i>								
1	1	Police Magistrate (visiting Cooranbong and Swansea) ...				450			450	
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions				150			150	
		<i>Goulburn.</i>					600			600
1	1	Police Magistrate (visiting Collector, Crookwell, Marulan, and Taralga)				550			550	
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions				400			400	
1	...	Assistant Clerk of Petty Sessions... ..				190			.....
...	1	Junior Clerk ... ..				.....			100	
		<i>Grafton.</i>					1,140			1,050
1	1	Police Magistrate (visiting Lawrence, Maclean, and Ulmarra)				550			550	
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions				490			490	
1	1	Probationer				75			75	
		<i>Grenfell.</i>					1,115			1,115
		(See Young.)								
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions				490			400	
		<i>Gresford.</i>					490			400
		(See Maitland.)								
...		Clerk of Petty Sessions from Paterson attends ... ..				.....			.....
		<i>Greta.</i>								
		(See Maitland.)								
...		Clerk of Petty Sessions from Branxton attends... ..				.....			.....
		<i>Gulgong.</i>								
		(See Mudgee.)								
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions				240			240	
		<i>Gundagai.</i>					240			240
1	1	Police Magistrate (visiting Tumut and Adelong) ...				440			440	
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions				200			200	
		<i>Gunnedah.</i>					640			640
1	1	Police Magistrate (visiting Boggabri, Blackville, and Quirindi)				440			440	
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions				200			200	
		<i>Gunning.</i>					640			640
		(See Yass.)								
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions				150			150	150
		<i>Gundaroo.</i>					150			
		(See Yass.)								
		Police Acting Clerk of Petty Sessions*		*	
		<i>Hargraves.</i>								
		(See Mudgee.)								
		Police Acting Clerk of Petty Sessions*		*	
		<i>Hay.</i>								
1	1	Police Magistrate (visiting Booligal, Darlington Point, Carrathool, and Whitton)				550			550	
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions				390			390	
		<i>Hill End.</i>					940			940
		(See Bathurst.)								
		Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..				.....†			.....
		<i>Hillgrove.</i>								
		(See Armidale.)								
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions				200			200	
		<i>Hillston.</i>					200			200
1	1	Police Magistrate (visiting Euabalong, Mount Hope, Cudgellico, and Mossgiel)				450			490†	
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions				225			225	
		<i>Howlong.</i>					675			715
		(See Albury.)								
		Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions*		*	
		<i>Inverell.</i>								
1	1	Police Magistrate (visiting Tingha and Bundarra) ...				(a)			(a)	
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions				275			275	
							275			275
128	129	Carried forward... ..				£	.....	37,974	.....	37,884

Allowance of £10. See Contingencies.

† Allowance of £15. See Contingencies.

‡ Paid at the rate of £40 per annum from Treasurer's Advance Account, from 1st July, 1892. (a) Paid as Mining Warder.

No. of Persons.		No. VIII.—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.			
		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1892	1893	Amount voted for 1892.		Amount required for 1893.	
		£		£	
		Petty Sessions—continued.			
128	129	Brought forward...	£ 37,974	£ 37,884	
		<i>Ivanhoe.</i> (See Wilcannia.) Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions**	
		<i>Jerilderie.</i> (See Narrandera.) Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions††	
		<i>Jerry's Plains.</i> (See Maitland.) Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions**	
		<i>Jindabyne.</i> (See Cooma.) Police Acting Clerk of Petty Sessions**	
		<i>Jugiong.</i> (See Yass.) Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions**	
1	1	<i>June.</i> (See Wagga Wagga.) Clerk of Petty Sessions	255	255	255
		<i>Kangaroo Valley.</i> (See Nowra.) Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions**	
		<i>Katoomba.</i> (See Penrith.) Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions**	
1	1	<i>Kempsey (West.)</i> Police Magistrate (visiting Gladstone, Bellingen, Nam- buccra, and Bowraville)	490	490	
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions	200	200	
1	1	Probationer	75	75	
		<i>Kiama.</i> Police Magistrate (visiting Shellharbour)	450	450	765
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions	250	250	
		<i>Kiandra.</i> (See Cooma.) Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions**	
		<i>Kookabookra.</i> (See Glen Innes.) Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions**	
		<i>Lambton.</i> (See Waratah.) Clerk of Petty Sessions from Waratah attends ... ..	.....	.....
		<i>Lawrence.</i> (See Grafton.) Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions††	
1	1	<i>Lismore.</i> Police Magistrate (visiting Casino, Ballina, Woodburn, Wardell, Coraki, and Byron Bay)	440	440	
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions	350	350	
1	1	Junior Clerk	100	100	
		<i>Lithgow.</i> Police Magistrate (visiting Wallerawang)	440	440	890
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions	180	180	
		<i>Liverpool.</i> (See Parramatta.) Clerk of Petty Sessions	200	200	620
		<i>Louth.</i> (See Cobar.) Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions**	
1	1	<i>Macleay.</i> (See Grafton.) Clerk of Petty Sessions	200	200	200
141	142	Carried forward...	£ 41,604	£ 41,514	

* Allowance of £10. See Contingencies. † Allowance of £15. See Contingencies. ‡ Allowance of £20. See Contingencies.

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1893.

No. VIII.—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

No. of Persons.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.							
1892	1893	Petty Sessions—continued.				Amount voted for 1892.		Amount required for 1893.	
141	142				£		£		
		<i>Maitland.</i>	Brought forward...	...	£	.....	41,604	.....	41,514
1	1		Police Magistrate (visiting Singleton, Morpeth, Paterson, Branxton, Greta, Jerry's Plains, and Gresford) ...	...		600		600	
1	1		Clerk of Petty Sessions (acts also at Morpeth) ...	...		490		490	
1	1		Assistant Clerk of Petty Sessions ...	...		140		.....
1	1		Clerk ... ..	...		100		100	
		<i>Manilla.</i>	(See Tamworth.)				1,330		1,190
			Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions ...	...		.....*		.....*
		<i>Marengo.</i>	(See Young.)						
			Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions ...	..		.....*		.....*
		<i>Marsden's.</i>	(See Forbes.)						
			Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions ...	...		.....*		.....*
		<i>Marulan.</i>	(See Goulburn.)						
			Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions ...	...		.....*		.....*
		<i>Mathoura.</i> (Redbank.)	(See Deniliquin.)						
			Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions ...	...		.....*		.....*
		<i>Menindie.</i>	(See Wilcannia.)						
			Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions ...	...		.....†		.....†
		<i>Merriwa.</i>	(See Scone.)						
1	1		Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	...		240		240	
		<i>Micalago.</i>	(See Cooma.)				240		240
			Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions ...	...		.....*		.....*
		<i>Millie.</i>	(See Moree.)						
			Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions ...	...		.....*		.....*
		<i>Milparinka.</i>	(See Berrima.)						
1	1		Police Magistrate and Clerk of Petty Sessions (visiting Tibooburra) ... ..	...		.....†		.....†
		<i>Milton.</i>	(See Orange.)						
1	1		Police Magistrate (visiting Bateman's Bay, Eurobodalla, Moruya, and Nelligen) ... ..	...		.....†		.....†
1	1		Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	...		340		340	
		<i>Mittagong.</i>	(See Berrima.)				340		340
			Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions ...	...		.....*		.....*
		<i>Moama.</i>	(See Deniliquin.)						
1	1		Clerk of Petty Sessions (acting) ... ..	...		200		200	
		<i>Mogil Mogil.</i>	(See Walgett.)				200		200
			Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions ...	...		.....*		.....*
		<i>Molong.</i>	(See Orange.)						
1	1		Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	...		300		300	
		<i>Moree.</i>	(See Orange.)				300		300
1	1		Police Magistrate and Clerk of Petty Sessions (visiting Millie and Mungindi) ... ..	...		400		400	
1	...		Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	...		200		.....
		<i>Morpeth.</i>	(See Maitland.)				600		400
			(Clerk of Petty Sessions Maitland attends.) ...	...		.....		.....
...		<i>Moruya.</i>	(See Milton.)						
1	1		Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	...		320		320	
			Carried forward... ..	...	£	.....	44,934	.....	44,504

* Allowance of £10. See Contingencies. † Paid as Mining Warden.

No. of Persons.		No. VIII.—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.				
		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.				
1892	1893	Amount voted for 1892.		Amount required for 1893.		
		£		£		
		Petty Sessions—continued.				
		Brought forward...	£	44,934	£	44,504
154	154					
		<i>Morangarell.</i> (See Temora.) Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions*	*	
		<i>Mossgiel.</i> (See Hillston.) Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions*	*	
		<i>Moss Vale.</i> (See Berrima.) Clerk of Petty Sessions	240		240	
1	1			240		240
		<i>Moulamein.</i> (See Balranald.) Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions*	*	
		<i>Mount Hope.</i> (See Hillston.) Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions*	*	
		<i>Mount M'Donald.</i> (See Carcoar.) Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions*	*	
		<i>Mudgee.</i> Police Magistrate (visiting Wollar, Gulgong, Cobborah, Denison Town, Coolah, Hargraves, and Windeyer)	550		550	
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions	250		250	
1	...	Probationer	75		.....
		<i>Mulwala.</i> (See Albury.) Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	.....*	875	.....*	800
		<i>Mungindi.</i> (See Moree.) Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	.....		.....*
		<i>Murrurundi.</i> Police Magistrate and Clerk of Petty Sessions	440		440	
1	1	Probationer	75		75	
		<i>Murrumburrah.</i> (See Young.) Clerk of Petty Sessions	290	515	290	515
1	1			290		290
		<i>Murwillumbah.</i> Police Magistrate (visiting Cudgen and Brunswick)	400		400	
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions	125		125	
		<i>Muswellbrook.</i> (See Scone.) Clerk of Petty Sessions	200	525	200	525
1	1			200		200
		<i>Nambuccra.</i> (See Kempsey West.) Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	.....*	200	.....*	200
		<i>Narrandera.</i> Police Magistrate (visiting Jerilderie and Urana)	490		490	
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions	250		250	
		<i>Narrabri.</i> Police Magistrate (visiting Wee Waa and Pilliga)	450	740	450	740
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions	100		100	
1	...	Probationer	75		.....
		<i>Nelligen.</i> (See Milton.) Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	.....*	625	.....*	550
		<i>Newcastle.</i> Police Magistrate	650		650	
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions	400		400	
1	1	Assistant Clerk of Petty Sessions	265		265	
1	1	Deposition Clerk	100		100	
1	1	Probationer	75		75	
				1,490		1,490
174	172	Carried forward...	£	50,434	£	49,854

* Allowance of £10. See Contingencies.

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1893.

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No. VIII.—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

No. of Persons.			SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.				
1892	1893		Amount voted for 1892.		Amount required for 1893.		
174	172		£		£		
		Petty Sessions—continued.					
		Brought forward... ..	£	50,434	£	49,854	
		<i>Newtown</i> (visited by Stipendiary Magistrates.)					
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions	450		450		
1	1	Deposition Clerk	200		200		
1	1	Clerk	150		150		
2	2	Junior Clerks, at £100	200		200		
1	...	Probationer	75		.....	
		<i>Nimitybelle.</i>		1,075		1,000	
		(See Cooma.)					
		Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions*	*		
		<i>Nowra.</i>					
1	1	Police Magistrate (visiting Kangaroo Valley and Berry)	400		400		
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions	200		200		
		<i>Nundle.</i>		600		600	
		(See Tamworth.)					
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions	140		140		
		<i>Nymagee.</i>		140		140	
		(See Cobar.)					
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions	220		220		
		<i>Nyngan.</i>		220		220	
		(See Dubbo.)					
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions	150		150		
		<i>Oberon.</i>		150		150	
		(See Trunkey.)					
		Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions*	*		
		<i>Obley.</i>					
		(See Wellington.)					
		Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions*	*		
		<i>Orange.</i>					
1	1	Police Magistrate (visiting Cudal, Molong, and Cumnock)	490		490		
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions	370		370		
1	...	Probationer	75		.....	
		<i>Oxley.</i>		935		860	
		(See Balranald.)					
		Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions*	*		
		<i>Panbula.</i>					
		(See Bega.)					
		Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions*	*		
		<i>Paddington.</i>					
...	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	.....		200	
		<i>Parkes.</i>				200	
		(See Forbes.)					
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions	390		390		
1	...	Probationer	75		.....	
		<i>Parramatta.</i>		465		390	
1	1	Police Magistrate (visiting Ryde, Liverpool, Campbell-					
		town, and Camden)	550		550		
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions	475		475		
1	1	Junior Clerk	100		100		
		<i>Paterson.</i>		1,125		1,125	
		(See Maitland.)					
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions (visiting Gresford)	250		250		
		<i>Peak Hill.</i>		250		250	
		(See Forbes.)					
		Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions*	*		
		<i>Penrith.</i>					
1	1	Police Magistrate (visiting Katoomba)†	390		450		
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions	100		125		
		<i>Picton.</i>		490		575	
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions	190		190		
		<i>Pilliga.</i>		190		190	
		(See Narrabri.)					
		Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions*	*		
		<i>Pooncarie.</i>					
		(See Wentworth.)					
		Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions*	*		
197	193	Carried forward... ..	£	56,074	£	55,554	

* Allowance of £10. See Contingencies.

† Difference between £390 and £450 to cover loss of fees in consequence of the office of District Registrar having been transferred to the C.P.S.

		No. VIII.—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.			
No. of Persons.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1892	1893	Petty Sessions—continued.		Amount voted for 1892.	Amount required for 1893.
1892	1893			£	£
		Brought forward...	£	56,074	55,554
		<i>Port Macquarie.</i>			
1	1	Police Magistrate and Clerk of Petty Sessions (visiting Camden Haven)	390	390	390
		<i>Purnamoota.</i>			
		(See Silverton.)			
		Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions	*	*	*
		<i>Quambone.</i>			
		(See Coonamble.)			
		Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions	*	*	*
		<i>Queanbeyan.</i>			
		(See Braidwood.)			
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions	100	100	100
		<i>Quirindi.</i>			
		(See Gunnedah.)			
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions	220	220	220
		<i>Raymond Terrace.</i>			
1	1	Police Magistrate and Clerk of Petty Sessions... ..	340	340	340
		<i>Redfern.</i> (Visited by Stipendiary Magistrates.)			
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions	450	450	450
1	1	Assistant Clerk of Petty Sessions	200	200	200
1	...	Junior Clerk	75	.....	650
		<i>Richmond.</i>		725	
		(See Windsor.)			
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions	115	115	115
		<i>Robertson.</i>		115	
		(See Berrima.)			
		Police Acting Clerk of Petty Sessions	*	*	*
		<i>Rockley.</i>			
		(See Trunkey.)			
		Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions	†	†	†
		<i>Rylstone.</i>			
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions	340	340	340
		<i>Ryde.</i>			
		(See Parramatta.)			
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions	250	250	250
		<i>Rye Park.</i>			
		(See Burrowa.)			
		Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions	*	*	*
		<i>Scone.</i>			
1	1	Police Magistrate (visiting Muswellbrook, Denman, Cassilis, and Merriwa)	490	490	490
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions	240	240	240
		<i>Seymour.</i>		730	730
		(See Cooma.)			
		Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions	*	*	*
		<i>Shellharbour.</i>			
		(See Kiama.)			
		Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions	*	*	*
		<i>Silverton.</i>			
1	1	Police Magistrate (visiting Purnamoota and Thackaringa)	†	†	†
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions	300	300	300
		<i>Singleton.</i>			
		(See Maitland)			
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions	300	300	300
		<i>Sofala.</i>			
		(See Bathurst.)			
		Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions	*	*	*
		<i>St. Alban's (Macdonald River.)</i>			
		(See Wollombi.)			
		Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions	*	*	*
		<i>North Sydney.</i>			
		(Visited by Stipendiary Magistrates.)			
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions	350	350	350
1	1	Probationer	75	75	75
				425	425
214	209	Carried forward...	£	60,309	59,714

* Allowance of £10. See Contingencies.

† Allowance of £20. See Contingencies.

‡ Paid as Mining Warden.

No. VIII.—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

No. of Persons.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.							
1892	1893	Petty Sessions—continued.				Amount voted for 1892.		Amount required for 1893.	
214	209				£		£		
		Brought forward...	...	...	£	60,309	.....	59,714
		<i>Stuart Town.</i> (See Wellington.) Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	...	...	.....*		.....*
		<i>Stroud.</i> (See Dungog.) Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	...	...	150	150	150	150
		<i>Sunny Corner (Mitchell).</i> (See Bathurst.) Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	...	...	.....†		.....†
		<i>Swansea.</i> (See Gosford.) Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	...	...	.....*		.....*
		<i>Swamp Oak.</i> (See Tamworth.) Clerk of Petty Sessions (Acting)... ..	...	...	... (a)		... (a)	
		<i>Tamworth.</i> Police Magistrate (visiting Nundle, Manilla, and Swamp Oak ... ..	...	...	550		550	
		Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	...	...	350		350	
		<i>Taralga.</i> (See Goulburn.) Police acting as Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	...	...	.....*	900	.....*	900
		<i>Taree.</i> Police Magistrate and Clerk of Petty Sessions (visiting Forster, Wingham, Cundletown, and Tinonee) ...	...	...	440	440	440	440
		<i>Tea Gardens.</i> (See Dungog.) Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	...	...	.....*		.....*
		<i>Temora.</i> Police Magistrate (visiting Barmedman and Morangarell) Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	...	...	.....† 275	275	.....† 275	275
		<i>Tenterfield.</i> Police Magistrate (visiting Wilson's Downfall and Drake) ... ..	...	...	.....†		.....†
		Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	...	...	400		400	400
		<i>Thackaringa.</i> (See Silverton.) Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	...	...	.....*		.....*
		<i>Tibooburra.</i> (See Milparinka.) Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	...	...	.....*		.....*
		<i>Tingha.</i> (See Inverell.) Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	...	...	240	240	240	240
		<i>Tinonee.</i> (See Taree.) Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	...	...	.....*		.....*
		<i>Tocumwal.</i> (See Deniliquin.) Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	...	...	.....*		.....*
		<i>Trunkey.</i> Police Magistrate (visiting Tuena, Burraga, Oberon, and Rockley) ... ..	...	...	.....†		.....†
		Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	...	...	25	25	25	25
		<i>Tuena.</i> (See Trunkey.) Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	...	...	.....†		.....†
		<i>Tumut.</i> (See Gundagai.) Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	...	...	170	170	170	170
		<i>Tumberumba.</i> Police Magistrate and Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	...	...	440	440	440	440
228	223	Carried forward...	...	...	£	63,349	.....	62,754

* Allowance of £10. See Contingencies. † Allowance of £15. See Contingencies. ‡ Paid as Mining Warden.
(a) Paid at rate of £10 per annum from Contingencies.

No. of Persons.		No. VIII.—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.				SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.	
1892	1893					Amount voted for 1892.	Amount required for 1893.
228	223	Petty Sessions—continued.				£	£
		Brought forward...	...	...	£	63,349	62,754
		<i>Ulmarra.</i> (See Grafton.) Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions	...	...	.....*		.....*
		<i>Uralla.</i> (See Armidale.) Clerk of Petty Sessions	...	...	240	240	240
		<i>Urana.</i> (See Narrandera.) Clerk of Petty Sessions	...	...	390	390	390
		<i>Wagga Wagga.</i> Police Magistrate (visiting Cootamundra, Junee, and Coolamon)	...	...	550	550	550
		Clerk of Petty Sessions	...	...	325	325	325
		<i>Warialda.</i> (See Bingera.) Clerk of Petty Sessions	...	...	175	175	175
		<i>Walgett.</i> Police Magistrate (visiting Mogil Mogil, Angledool, and Collarendabri)	...	...	450	450	450
		Clerk of Petty Sessions	...	...	250	250	250
		<i>Walcha.</i> (See Armidale.) Clerk of Petty Sessions	...	...	440	440	350
		<i>Wallerawang.</i> (See Lithgow.) Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions	...	...	.....*		.....*
		<i>Wallsend.</i> (See Waratah.) Clerk of Petty Sessions, Waratah, attends	...	...	.....		.....
		<i>Wanaaring (Paroo River).</i> (See Bourke.) Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions	...	...	.....†		.....†
		<i>Waratah.</i> Police Magistrate (visiting Lambton, Wallsend, and Plattsburg)	...	...	490	490	490
		Clerk of Petty Sessions (acts also at Lambton and Wallsend)	...	...	250	250	250
		<i>Wardell (Richmond River).</i> (See Lismore.) Clerk of Petty Sessions, Ballina, attends	...	...	.....		.....
		<i>Warren.</i> (See Dubbo.) Clerk of Petty Sessions	...	...	200	200	200
		<i>Wee Waa.</i> (See Narrabri.) Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions	...	...	.....*		.....*
		<i>Wellington.</i> Police Magistrate (visiting Obley and Stuart Town)	...	...	490	490	490
		Clerk of Petty Sessions	...	...	200	200	200
		<i>Wentworth.</i> Police Magistrate (visiting Pooncarie)	...	...	400	400	400
		Clerk of Petty Sessions	...	...	150	150	150
		<i>Whitton.</i> (See Hay.) Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions	...	...	.....*		.....*
		<i>Wilson's Downfall.</i> (See Tenterfield.) Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions	...	...	.....*		.....*
		<i>Wilcannia.</i> Police Magistrate (visiting Menindie and Ivanhoe)	...	...	440	440	440
		Clerk of Petty Sessions	...	...	240	240	240
		Carried forward...	...	...	.....	680	680
245	240	Carried forward...	...	...	.....	69,029	68,344

* Allowance of £10. See Contingencies.
† Allowance of £15. See Contingencies.

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1893.

No. of Persons.		No. VIII.—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.			
		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1892	1893	Petty Sessions—continued.		Amount voted for 1892.	Amount required for 1893.
245	240			£	£
		Brought forward...	£	69,029	68,344
		<i>Wingham.</i> (See Taree.) Clerk of Petty Sessions from Taree attends	£	.....	.....
1	1	<i>Windsor.</i> Police Magistrate (visiting Richmond)	£	440	440
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions	£	150	150
		<i>Windeyer.</i> (See Mudgee.) Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions	£	590	590
		<i>Wollar.</i> (See Mudgee.) Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions	£**
1	1	<i>Wollombi.</i> Police Magistrate and Clerk of Petty Sessions (visiting Cessnock and St. Albans)	£	350	350
1	1	<i>Wollongong.</i> Police Magistrate (visiting Bulli and Clifton)	£	450	450
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions	£	200	200
		<i>Woodburn.</i> (See Lismore.) Clerk of Petty Sessions, Ballina, attends	£	650	650
		<i>Wyndham.</i> (See Bombala.) Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions	£**
		<i>Yantabulla.</i> (See Bourke.) Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions	£**
1	1	<i>Yass.</i> Police Magistrate (visiting Gunning, Gundaroo, and Jugiong)	£	550	550
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions	£	270	270
		<i>Yetman.</i> (See Bingera.) Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions	£	820	820
1	1	<i>Young.</i> Police Magistrate (visiting Grenfell, Murrumburrah, and Marengo)	£	550	550
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions	£	390	390
1	1	Inspector of Weights and Measures, Central Police Office	£	300	300
		To provide for Statutory increases to Probationers	£	100	100
				72,779	72,094
		CONTINGENCIES. (Irrespective of date of claims.)			
		Travelling Expenses	£	5,500	7,000
		Allowances to Court-house Keepers	£	2,550	3,000
		Fees to Interpreters	£	100	100
		Rent of Court-houses	£	1,950	1,700
		Fuel, Light, Water, and Removal of Night Soil	£	650	650
		Allowances to Bailiffs, Small Debts Courts	£	650	650
		Allowances to Police acting as Clerks of Petty Sessions	£	1,350	1,450
		Incidental Expenses	£	5,000	5,000
		Allowances to Witnesses attending Courts of Petty Sessions	£	500	500
		Rent of Premises for Office of Inspector of Weights and Measures	£	200	200
				18,450	20,250
255	250	TOTAL...	£	91,229	92,344

* Allowance £10 per annum. See Contingencies.

No. VIII.—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.														
No. of Persons.										SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.				
1892	1893									Amount voted for 1892.		Amount required for 1893.		
										£		£		
Prisons.														
1	1	Comptroller-General	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	860		860	
1	1	Deputy Comptroller and Chief Clerk	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500		500	
1	1	Accountant and Examiner of Gaol Offices	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	360		400	
1	1	Clerk	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	250		250	
1	1	Do	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200		200	
1	1	Do	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	198		198	
1	1	Do	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	120		120	
1	1	Do	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100		100	
1	1	Probationer	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50		75	
1	1	Messenger	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	120		120	
											2,758		2,823	
10	10	SYDNEY GAOL.												
1	1	Governor	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	450		450	
1	1	Deputy Governor	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	250		250	
1	1	Visiting Justice	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200		200	
...	...	Visiting Surgeon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....^a		.....^a	
...	...	Dispenser	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....^a		.....^a	
1	1	Chief Clerk	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	300		300	
1	1	Clerk	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	175		175	
1	1	Do	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	150		150	
1	1	Junior Clerk	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100		100	
1	1	Probationer	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	75		75	
1	1	Schoolmaster	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	240		240	
...	...	Chief Warder	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....*		.....*
...	...	Senior Warder	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....*		.....*
...	...	Warders in charge	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....*		.....*
...	...	Warders	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....*		.....*
...	...	Do	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....*		.....*
...	...	Overseer	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....*		.....*
...	...	Do	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....*		.....*
...	...	Messenger	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....*		.....*
1	1	Superintendent of Female Division	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	180		180	
...	...	Female Warders	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....*		.....*
1	1	Chaplain, Church of England	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	120		120	
1	1	Do Roman Catholic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	120		120	
1	1	Do Presbyterian	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50		50	
1	1	Do Wesleyan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50		50	
...	1	Do Jewish	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....		25	
											2,460		2,485	
14	15	PARRAMATTA GAOL.												
1	1	Governor	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	400		400	
1	1	Deputy Governor	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	210		210	
1	1	Visiting Justice	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100		100	
1	1	Matron	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20		20	
...	...	Visiting Surgeon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....^a		.....^a	
1	1	Schoolmaster and Storekeeper	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	265		265	
1	1	Clerk	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	220		220	
1	1	Junior Clerk	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	75		75	
...	...	Dispenser	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....^a		.....^a	
...	...	Chief Warder	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....*		.....*
...	...	Senior Warder	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....*		.....*
...	...	Warders	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....*		.....*
...	...	Trade Overseers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....*		.....*
1	1	Chaplain, Church of England	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60		60	
1	1	Do Presbyterian	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40		40	
1	1	Do Roman Catholic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60		60	
1	1	Do Wesleyan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40		40	
...	...	Messenger	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....*		.....*
...	...	Carter	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....*		.....*
											1,490		1,490	
11	11													
35	36	Carried forward...								£	6,708	6,798

* See Gaols generally. † Hitherto provided under Gaols generally. ^a See Medical Vote.

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1893.

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No. VIII.—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

No. of Persons.						SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1892	1893	Prisons—continued.				Amount voted for 1892.		Amount required for 1893.	
35	36	Brought forward...				£		£	
						.....	6,708	.....	6,798
		BATHURST GAOL.							
1	1	Governor	...	...	...	388		388	
1	1	Deputy Governor	...	...	...	210		210	
...	...	Visiting Surgeon	...	...	...	.....^a		.....^a	
1	1	Storekeeper and Schoolmaster	...	...	...	198		198	
1	1	Clerk	...	...	...	198		198	
1	1	Junior Clerk	...	...	...	75		75	
...	...	Chief Warder	...	...	...	.....*		.....*
...	...	Warders	...	...	...	.....*		.....*
...	...	Female Warder	...	...	...	.....*		.....*
1	1	Chaplain, Church of England	...	...	...	60		60	
1	1	Do Roman Catholic...	...	...	...	60		60	
1	1	Do Presbyterian	...	...	...	40		40	
							1,229		1,229
8	8	MAITLAND GAOL.							
1	1	Governor	...	...	...	340		340	
1	1	Deputy Governor	...	...	...	200		200	
...	...	Visiting Surgeon	...	...	...	.....^a		.....^a	
1	1	Clerk and Schoolmaster	...	...	...	200		200	
...	...	Chief Warder	...	...	...	.....*		.....*
...	...	Senior Warder	...	...	...	.....*		.....*
...	...	Warders	...	...	...	.....*		.....*
...	...	Female Warders	...	...	...	.....*		.....*
1	1	Chaplain, Church of England	...	...	...	30		30	
1	1	Do Roman Catholic...	...	...	...	30		30	
							800		800
5	5	GOULBURN GAOL.							
1	1	Governor	...	...	...	388		388	
1	1	Deputy Governor	...	...	...	210		210	
...	...	Visiting Surgeon	...	...	...	.....^a		.....^a	
1	1	Clerk	...	...	...	198		198	
1	1	Storekeeper and Schoolmaster	...	...	...	198		198	
...	1	Probationer	...	...	...	75		75	
...	...	Chief Warder	...	...	...	.....*		.....*
...	...	Senior Warder	...	...	...	.....*		.....*
...	...	Warders	...	...	...	.....*		.....*
...	...	Overseers	...	...	...	.....*		.....*
...	...	Female Warders	...	...	...	.....*		.....*
1	1	Chaplain, Church of England	...	...	...	60		60	
1	1	Do Roman Catholic...	...	...	...	60		60	
1	1	Do Presbyterian	...	...	...	40		40	
							1,154		1,229
7	8	BERRIMA GAOL.							
1	1	Governor	...	...	...	340		340	
1	1	Deputy Governor	...	...	...	200		200	
...	...	Visiting Surgeon and Dispenser	...	...	...	.....^a		.....^a	
1	1	Clerk and Schoolmaster	...	...	...	198		198	
...	...	Chief Warder	...	...	...	.....*		.....*
...	...	Senior Warder	...	...	...	.....*		.....*
...	...	Warders	...	...	...	.....*		.....*
...	...	Overseer	...	...	...	.....*		.....*
1	1	Chaplain, Church of England	...	...	...	100		100	
1	1	Do Roman Catholic...	...	...	...	100		100	
							938		938
5	5	ALBURY GAOL.							
1	1	Gaoler	...	...	...	240		240	
1	1	Matron	...	...	...	48		48	
...	...	Warders	...	...	...	.....*		.....*
...	...	Visiting Surgeon	...	...	...	.....^a		.....^a	
1	1	Chaplain, Church of England	...	...	...	20		20	
1	1	Do Roman Catholic...	...	...	...	20		20	
							328		328
4	4								
64	66	Carried forward...				£	.....	.....	11,322

* See Gaols generally.

^a See Medical Vote.

† Hitherto provided under Gaols generally.

No. of Persons.		No. VIII.—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.						SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1892	1893	Prisons—continued.						Amount voted for 1892.		Amount required for 1893.	
64	66	Brought forward...						£	11,157	£	11,322
		ARMIDALE GAOL.									
1	1	Gaoler	...	...	...	...	240		240	
1	1	Matron	...	...	...	...	48		48	
...	...	Visiting Surgeon	...	...	...	...	.....a		.....a	
...	...	Warders	...	...	...	...	.....*		.....*
1	1	Chaplain, Church of England	...	...	...	...	20		20	
1	1	Do Roman Catholic...	...	...	...	...	20		20	
								328		328	
4	4	BILOELA GAOL.									
1	1	Governor	...	...	...	...	320		320	
1	1	Deputy Governor	...	...	...	...	200		200	
1	1	Matron	...	...	...	...	100		100	
1	1	Clerk	...	...	...	...	198		198	
1	1	Visiting Justice	...	...	...	...	50		50	
1	1	Chaplain, Church of England	...	...	...	...	40		40	
1	1	Do Roman Catholic...	...	...	...	...	40		40	
...	...	Visiting Surgeon	...	...	...	...	.....a		.....a	
								948		948	
7	7	DENILQUIN GAOL.									
1	1	Gaoler	...	...	...	...	220		220	
1	1	Matron	...	...	...	...	48		48	
...	...	Visiting Surgeon	...	...	...	...	.....a		.....a	
...	...	Warders	...	...	...	...	.....*		.....*
1	1	Chaplain, Church of England	...	...	...	...	20		20	
1	1	Do Roman Catholic...	...	...	...	...	20		20	
								308		308	
4	4	DUBBO GAOL.									
1	1	Gaoler	...	...	...	...	240		240	
1	1	Matron	...	...	...	...	48		48	
1	1	Chaplain, Church of England	...	...	...	...	20		20	
1	1	Do Roman Catholic...	...	...	...	...	20		20	
...	...	Visiting Surgeon	...	...	...	...	.....a		.....a	
...	...	Warders	...	...	...	...	.....*		.....*
								328		328	
4	4	FORBES GAOL.									
1	1	Gaoler	...	...	...	...	200		200	
1	1	Matron	...	...	...	...	48		48	
1	1	Chaplain, Church of England	...	...	...	...	20		20	
1	1	Do Roman Catholic...	...	...	...	...	20		20	
...	...	Visiting Surgeon	...	...	...	...	.....a		.....a	
...	...	Warders	...	...	...	...	.....*		.....*
								288		288	
4	4	GRAFTON GAOL.									
1	1	Gaoler	...	...	...	...	240		240	
1	1	Matron	...	...	...	...	48		48	
...	...	Visiting Surgeon	...	...	...	...	.....a		.....a	
1	1	Chaplain, Church of England	...	...	...	...	20		20	
1	1	Do Roman Catholic...	...	...	...	...	20		20	
...	...	Warders	...	...	...	...	.....*		.....*
								328		328	
4	4	HAY GAOL.									
1	1	Gaoler	...	...	...	...	240		240	
1	1	Matron	...	...	...	...	48		48	
...	...	Visiting Surgeon	...	...	...	...	.....a		.....a	
1	1	Chaplain, Church of England	...	...	...	...	20		20	
1	1	Do Roman Catholic...	...	...	...	...	20		20	
...	...	Warders	...	...	...	...	.....*		.....*
								328		328	
4	4	Carried forward...						£	14,013	£	14,178

* See Gaols generally.

a See Medical Vote.

No. VIII.—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

No. of Persons.			SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1892	1893		Amount voted for 1892.		Amount required for 1893.	
95	97		£		£	
		Prisons—continued.				
		Brought forward...	£	14,013	£	14,178
		MUDGEES GAOL.				
1	1	Gaoler	240		240	
1	1	Matron	48		48	
...	...	Visiting Surgeon ... ..	.....a		.....a	
...	...	Warders*	*	
1	1	Chaplain, Church of England	20		20	
1	1	Do Roman Catholic	20		20	
4	4			328		328
		TAMWORTH GAOL.				
1	1	Gaoler	240		240	
1	1	Matron	48		48	
...	...	Visiting Surgeon ... ..	.....a		.....a	
1	1	Chaplain, Church of England	20		20	
1	1	Do Roman Catholic... ..	20		20	
...	...	Warders*	*	
4	4			328		328
		TRIAL BAY PRISON.				
1	1	Superintendent	450		450	
1	1	Deputy Superintendent	210		210	
1	1	Clerk and Schoolmaster	198		198	
...	...	Visiting Surgeon ... ..	.....a		.....a	
1	1	Chaplain, Church of England	100		100	
1	1	Do Roman Catholic	100		100	
...	...	Warders*	*	
5	5			1,058		1,058
		WILCANNIA GAOL.				
1	1	Gaoler	200		200	
1	1	Matron	48		48	
1	1	Chaplain, Church of England	20		20	
1	1	Do Roman Catholic	20		20	
...	...	Visiting Surgeon ... ..	.....a		.....a	
...	...	Warders*	*	
4	4			288		288
		WOLLONGONG GAOL.				
1	1	Gaoler	240		240	
1	1	Matron	48		48	
...	...	Warders*	*	
...	...	Visiting Surgeon ... ..	.....a		.....a	
1	1	Chaplain, Church of England	20		20	
1	1	Do Roman Catholic... ..	20		20	
4	4			328		328
		WAGGA WAGGA GAOL.				
1	1	Gaoler	220		220	
1	1	Matron	48		48	
...	...	Visiting Surgeon ... ..	.....a		.....a	
...	...	Warders*	*	
1	1	Chaplain, Church of England	20		20	
1	1	Do Roman Catholic... ..	20		20	
4	4			308		308
		YASS GAOL.				
1	1	Gaoler	220		220	
1	1	Matron	48		48	
...	...	Visiting Surgeon ... ..	.....a		.....a	
...	...	Warders*	*	
1	1	Chaplain, Church of England	20		20	
1	1	Do Roman Catholic... ..	20		20	
4	4			308		308
124	126	Carried forward...	£	16,959	£	17,124

No. of Persons.		No. VIII.—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.							
1892	1893					SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
						Amount voted for 1892.		Amount required for 1893.	
124	126	Prisons—continued.				£		£	
		Brought forward...				.....	16,959	.....	17,124
		YOUNG GAOL.							
1	1	Gaoler	...	...	...	240		240	
1	1	Matron	...	...	...	48		48	
...	...	Visiting Surgeon	...	...	...	.....^a		.....^a	
1	1	Chaplain, Church of England	...	...	...	20		20	
1	1	Do Roman Catholic...	...	...	...	20		20	
...	...	Warders	...	...	...	.....*		.....*
4	4						328		328
		BROKEN HILL GAOL.							
...	1	Gaoler	...	...	...	.....		240	
...	1	Matron	...	...	...	.....		48	
...	...	Visiting Surgeon	...	...	...	.....		.....^a	
...	...	Warders	...	...	...	.....		.....*
...	1	Chaplain, Church of England	...	...	...	.....		20	
...	1	Do Roman Catholic...	...	...	...	.....		20	
...	4								328
		POLICE GAOLS, COUNTRY DISTRICTS.							
38	38	Acting Gaolers, 11 at £20, 27 at £15	...	...	...	625		625	
33	38	Acting Matrons, 27 at £10, 10 at £5, 1 at £15...	...	...	...	335		335	
12	12	Chaplains, at £10	...	...	...	120		120	
88	88						1,080		1,080
		GAOLS GENERALLY.							
4	4	Chief Warders, at 10s. per diem	...	...	...	732		730	
4	4	Senior Warders, 1st Class, 2 at 9s. 9d., and 2 at 9s. 6d. per diem each	...	...	...	705		703	
17	18	Senior Warders, 2nd Class, at 9s. 3d. per diem each	...	...	...	2,879		3,039	
43	45	Warders, 1st Class, at 9s. do do	...	...	...	7,083		7,392	
26	26	Do 2nd Class, at 8s. 3d. do do	...	...	...	3,926		3,915	
251	255	Do 5rd Class, at 8s. and lower rates	...	...	...	36,747		37,230	
5	5	Principal Female Warders, at £105	...	...	...	525		525	
23	23	Female Warders—1 at £72, and 22 at lower rates	...	...	...	1,436		1,436	
1	1	Superintendent of Prison Industries	...	...	...	360		360	
1	1	Principal Storekeeper	...	...	...	300		300	
15	15	Overseers—1 at £250, 3 at £179, 3 at 12s. 6d., and 8 at 11s. 6d. per diem	...	...	...	3,158		3,151	
10	10	Foremen, 1 at 10s., 9 at 9s. per diem each	...	...	...	1,648		1,661	
1	1	Messenger	...	...	...	147		161	
1	1	Do at 7s. do each	...	...	...	129		128	
5	5	Carters, at 7s. each	...	...	...	641		639	
407	414						60,416		61,370
		CONTINGENCIES.							
		<i>(Irrespective of date of claims.)</i>							
		Books for Prison Libraries	...	...	...	150		150	
		For Conveyance of Prisoners	...	...	...	3,000		.....
		For Gratuities to Prisoners on their discharge from Gaols	...	...	...	1,850		1,950	
		For incidental expenses connected with employment of Prisoners in Gaols	...	...	...	1,700		.....
		Unforeseen Expenses, including travelling expenses and sustenance allowance to Gaol Officers	...	...	...	1,000		.....
		Provisions, Medical Comforts, Medical Attendance, Fuel, Light, and Water, Incidental Expenses, Removal of Night-soil, and Allowances in lieu of Quarters	...	...	...	34,000		.....
		Rent of Office	...	...	...	350		350	
		Photography in Gaols	...	...	...	30		30	
		Provisions, Medical Comforts, Fuel, Light, and Water, Incidental Expenses in connection with the Employment of Prisoners in Gaols, Removal of Night-soil, Allowances in lieu of Quarters, Conveyance of Prisoners, Unforeseen Expenses, including Travelling Expenses and Sustenance Allowance to Gaol Officers	...	...	...	.....		40,400	
							42,080		42,880
623	636	TOTAL...				£	.....	.....	123,110

* See Gaols generally. ^a See Medical Vote.

No. VIII.—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.													
No. of Persons.										SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1892	1893									Amount voted for 1892.		Amount required for 1893.	
										£		£	
Shaftesbury Reformatory for Girls.													
1	1	Matron Superintendent	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	208		208	
1	1	Clerk and Teacher	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100		100	
1	1	Attendant	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	75		75	
1	1	Additional Attendant	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	62		62	
...	...	Visiting Surgeon	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....^a			.....^a	
1	1	Chaplain, Church of England	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25		25	
1	1	Do Roman Catholic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25		25	
1	1	Gardener and Caretaker	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	120		120	
											615		615
CONTINGENCIES.													
<i>(Irrespective of date of claims.)</i>													
		Clothing, Rations, Medical Comforts, Fuel, Light, and Incidental Expenses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		400		400
7	7	TOTAL...	...	...	...	...	...	...	£ .....		1,015		1,015
Patents and Copyright.													
1	1	Examiner of Patents	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500		500	
1	1	Chief Clerk	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	300		300	
1	1	Clerk	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	275		275	
1	1	Do	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200		200	
1	1	Do	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	180		180	
1	1	Probationer	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	75		75	
1	1	Messenger	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	135		50	
											1,665		1,580
CONTINGENCIES.													
<i>(Irrespective of date of claims.)</i>													
		Incidental Expenses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100		250	
		Formation of Patents Library	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25		.....
		Special Experts' Fees, Reporting on Applications for Letters Patent	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	700		750	
7	7										825		1,000
1	1	Registrar of Copyright	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	320		320	
1	1	Clerk	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100		100	
...	1	Messenger and Office-cleaner		420		135
													555
2	3	TOTAL...	£		2,910		3,135

^a See Medical Vote.

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1893.

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No. VIII.—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.			
SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
		Amount voted for 1892.	Amount required for 1893.
		£	£
Miscellaneous Services.			
<i>(Irrespective of date of claims.)</i>			
Allowances to Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors, under Licensing Act, 45 Vic. No. 14		2,500	2,500
Almanacs for Country Benches of Magistrates, Newspapers, Law Books, &c.		200	200
Charge and preparation of Books for binding in Law Library ...		50	50
In aid of Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society... ..		50	50
For preparation of Boundaries for New Court and Police Dis- tricts, as required... ..		150	150
For purchase of 50 bound copies of the N.S. Wales Weekly Notes		105	105
For purchase of 50 copies of Australian Magistrate (5th edition)...		139	139
For purchase of 100 copies of Supreme Court Law Reports ...		420	420
For expenses of Inquiries under Commission Act, 44 Vic. No. 1, and Inquiries under Criminal Law Amendment Act, sec. 383 ...		250	500
For purchase of 200 copies of Legal Year Book of Australia ...		50	90
Rent of Premises for Probate Office... ..		286	286
To meet abatements which should, in terms of the Civil Service Act, be deducted from Pensions		838	1,343
Towards cost of New Edition of N.S.W. Statutes and Imperial Acts in force in N.S.W. ... ..		.....	800
For Services of a Law Reporter for Bankruptcy and Probate Courts ... ..		.....	150
Other Services, 1892		4,056	.....
		9,094	6,783
TOTAL... ..	£	.....	6,783

IX.

Public Instruction.

SUMMARY.

Page.	HEAD OF SERVICE.	Amount voted for 1892.	Amount required for 1893.
		£	£
132-137	Public Instruction	799,916	780,788
137-138	Industrial Schools	10,008	11,477
138	Observatory	4,550	4,580
139	Museum	10,201	7,201
139-140	Free Public Library	10,008	10,008
140	Church and School Lands	2,290	2,190
141	Grants in aid of Public Institutions	43,030	44,000
141	Miscellaneous Services	509	3,392
		£ 880,602	863,636
140	<i>Deduct</i> School Lands Estimate, as the amount is payable out of the moneys at the credit of the Church and School Lands Account Fund	2,290	2,190
	TOTAL... ..	£ 878,312	861,446

No. of Persons.		No. IX.—PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.				SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1892	1893					Amount voted for 1892.		Amount required for 1893.	
						£		£	
Public Instruction, under the Act 43 Vic. No. 23.									
1	1	Minister of Public Instruction	...	...	...	1,500		1,500	
1	1	Under Secretary	...	...	...	1,000		1,000	
							2,500		2,500
MINISTERIAL OFFICE.									
1	1	Chief Clerk	...	...	...	650		650	
1	1	First Clerk	...	...	...	500		500	
1	1	Clerk	...	...	...	425		425	
1	1	Do	...	...	...	400		400	
2	2	Clerks, at £350	...	...	...	700		700	
1	1	Clerk	...	...	...	300		300	
2	2	Clerks, 1 at £290, 1 at £280	...	...	...	570		570	
1	1	Clerk	...	...	...	265		265	
1	1	Do	...	...	...	260		260	
3	3	Clerks, at £175	...	...	...	525		525	
6	...	Do at £150	...	...	...	900		.....
...	5	Do at £150	...	...	...	.....		750	
3	3	Do 1 at £125, 2 at £90	...	...	...	305		305	
1	1	Clerk	...	...	...	125		125	
4	6	Junior Clerks, at £75 ^a	...	...	...	300		450	
1	1	Messenger	...	...	...	175		175	
1	1	Do	...	...	...	150		150	
1	1	Do	...	...	...	80		80	
1	1	Do	...	...	...	50		50	
		Wages for male and female Servants employed to clean offices of Department	...	...	...	300		300	
							6,980		6,980
ACCOUNT BRANCH.									
1	1	Accountant	...	...	...	525		525	
1	1	Assistant Accountant	...	...	...	400		400	
1	1	Clerk	...	...	...	325		325	
1	1	Do	...	...	...	280		280	
4	4	Clerks—1 at £250, 1 at £230, 2 at £200	...	...	...	880		880	
2	2	Do at £175	...	...	...	350		350	
2	...	Do 1 at £130, 1 at £125	...	...	...	255		.....
...	2	Do 1 at £150 ^b , 1 at £130	...	...	...	.....		280	
2	2	Junior Clerks at £75	...	...	...	150		150	
							3,165		3,190
PAY BRANCH.									
1	1	Cashier	...	...	...	550		550	
1	1	Assistant Cashier	...	...	...	300		300	
2	...	Clerks, at £125	...	...	...	250		.....
...	3	Do at £125 ^c	...	...	...	.....		375	
2	...	Junior Clerks, 1 at £95, 1 at £75	...	...	...	170		.....
...	1	Clerk ^d	...	...	...	.....		90	
							1,270		1,315
EXAMINERS' BRANCH.									
1	1	Examiner	...	...	...	650		650	
1	1	Clerk	...	...	...	210		210	
							860		860
56	57	Carried forward	...	...	...	£ .....	14,775	.....	14,845

One Junior Clerk transferred from Pay Branch..

^b Transferred from Ministerial Office.
^d Transferred from Chief Inspector's Branch.^c One clerk, transferred from Account Branch.

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1893.

No. IX.—PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

No. of Persons.						SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1892	1893					Amount voted for 1892.		Amount required for 1893.	
56	57					£		£	
		Public Instruction, under the Act 43 Vic. No. 23—continued.							
		Brought forward...				£	14,775	£	14,845
		CHIEF INSPECTOR'S BRANCH.							
1	1	Chief Inspector of Schools	...	...	...	750		750	
1	1	Deputy do	...	...	...	650		650	
1	1	Clerk	...	...	...	350		350	
1	1	Do	...	...	...	325		325	
1	1	Do	...	...	...	325		325	
5	5	Clerks—1 at £220, 1 at £185, and 3 at £150	...	...	...	855		855	
1	...	Junior Clerk	...	...	...	90		.....
...	1	Clerk <i>a</i>	...	...	...	.....		95	
9	9	District Inspectors, at £600	...	...	...	5,400		5,400	
26	26	Inspectors—4 at £550, 9 at £500, 6 at £425, and 7 at £400	...	...	...	12,050		12,050	
16	16	School Attendance and Payments Officers, at £220	...	...	...	3,520		3,520	
1	1	Do do at £210	...	...	...	210		210	
2	2	Do do at £200	...	...	...	400		400	
1	1	Messenger	...	...	...	60		60	
							24,985		24,990
		FORT-STREET TRAINING SCHOOL.							
1	1	Principal	...	...	...	450		450	
1	1	Assistant	...	...	...	350		350	
1	1	Do	...	...	...	200		200	
1	1	Messenger and Caretaker	...	...	...	140		140	
							1,140		1,140
		HURLSTONE TRAINING SCHOOL.							
1	1	Lady Principal	...	...	...	300		300	
1	1	Assistant	...	...	...	200		200	
1	1	Do	...	...	...	200		200	
1	1	Matron	...	...	...	125		125	
...	...	Visiting Teachers	...	...	...	150		150	
...	...	Servants' Wages	...	...	...	250		250	
1	1	Gardener and Caretaker	...	...	...	100		100	
							1,325		1,325
		ARCHITECT'S BRANCH.							
1	1	Architect for Public Schools	...	...	...	700		700	
1	1	Principal Draftsman	...	...	...	390		390	
3	3	Draftsmen—1 at £300, 1 at £265, and 1 at £200	...	...	...	765		765	
1	1	Clerk	...	...	...	300		300	
2	2	Clerks—1 at £210, and 1 at £190	...	...	...	400		400	
4	4	Junior Draftsmen—1 at £103, 1 at £90, 1 at £50, and 1 at £30	...	...	...	273		273	
2	2	Clerks of Work, at £390	...	...	...	780		780	
1	1	Do £300	...	...	...	300		300	
5	5	Do 3 at £260, 1 at £240, and 1 at £220...	...	...	...	1,240		1,240	
							5,148		5,148
1	1	Superintendent of Music	...	...	...	450		450	
1	1	Do Drawing	...	...	...	500		500	
1	1	Directress of Cookery	...	...	...	350		350	
1	...	Assistant in Cookery	...	...	...	100		.....
1	1	Directress of Needlework	...	...	...	250		250	
							1,650		1,550
156	156	Carried forward ...				£	49,023	£	48,998

a Transferred from Pay Branch.

No. of Persons.		No. IX.—PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.			
1892	1893	SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
		Amount voted for 1892.		Amount required for 1893.	
		£		£	
Public Instruction, under the Act 43 Vic. No. 23—continued.					
156	156	Brought forward	£	..... 49,023	..... 48,998
TEACHERS' SALARIES.					
<i>(Irrespective of date of claims, and in accordance with the provisions of the Civil Service Act, providing for the payment of Teachers under the Rules and Regulations of the Public Instruction Act of 1880.)</i>					
		Teachers	£	491,000	525,000
		Sewing-mistresses	£	7,000	7,500
				498,000	532,500
		SALARIES	£	..... 547,023	..... 581,498
		High Schools	£	..... 10,000	..... 11,000
CONTINGENCIES.					
<i>(Irrespective of date of claims and nature of service.)</i>					
		Examiner's Branch—			
		Rent	£	100	100
		Examination Fees	£	450	450
		Chief Inspector's Branch—			
		Inspectors' and School Attendance Officers Travel- ling Expenses	£	8,000	8,000
		Rent of District Offices	£	350	350
		Allowances to Students in Training, Fort-street	£	3,500	3,500
		Maintenance of Hurlstone Training College	£	2,000	2,000
		Architect's Branch—			
		Architect's and Clerk of Works' Travelling Expenses	£	2,000	2,000
		School Books, Printing, Stationery, &c.	£	12,000	12,000
		School Buildings, Sites, Additions, and Repairs to Schools and Teachers' Residences, Furniture for Schools, and Weather-sheds	£	120,000	75,000
		Rent of Premises for Schools and Teachers' Residences	£	8,000	8,000
		Water and Sewerage Rates for City and Suburban Schools	£	.....	3,000
		Teachers' Forage Allowances	£	2,000	2,000
		Teachers' Travelling Expenses	£	3,500	3,500
		Advertising	£	1,000	1,000
		Contingencies	£	1,300	1,300
		Cookery Instruction—Miscellaneous	£	1,000	1,000
		Cleaning Allowance to Teachers	£	10,000	10,000
		Fuel Allowance	£	1,500	1,500
		State Scholarships and Bursaries	£	4,500	4,500
		Expenses in connection with conveyancing and other legal matters	£	75	150
				181,275	189,350
156	156	Carried forward	£	..... 738,298	..... 731,848

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1893.

No. IX.—PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

No. of Persons.		Public Instruction, under the Act 43 Vic. No. 23—continued.	SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.				
1892	1893		Amount voted for 1892.		Amount required for 1893.		
			£		£		
156	156	Brought forward ... ..	£	.....	738,298	.....	731,848
Technical Education Branch.							
TECHNICAL EDUCATION.							
1	...	Superintendent		750			
1	...	Assistant Superintendent		550			
1	...	Curator, Lecturer, &c.		500			
<i>(Irrespective of date of claims.)</i>							
3	...	To meet the Expenses in connection with the Branch as reorganised—					
		Technical Education		32,000			
		Technical Museums		5,000			
<i>(Irrespective of date of claims.)</i>							
		Special Vote for Machinery, Appliances, and Furniture, for new Technical Colleges ... ..		.....		2,000	
		Erection and Equipment of Electrical Engineering Laboratory		7,000			
		Annexes to Technological Museum		2,000			
Technical Education Branch.							
<i>(As reorganised.)</i>							
TECHNICAL EDUCATION.							
...	1	Superintendent ... ..		.....			750
...	1	Assistant Superintendent ... ..		.....			550
...	1	Correspondence Clerk ... ..		.....			250
...	2	Clerks, at £75 ... ..		.....			150
...	1	Messenger ... ..		.....			50
...	1	Caretaker ... ..		.....			50
TECHNICAL COLLEGE, ULTIMO.							
...	1	Registrar ... ..		.....			300
...	1	Assistant Registrar ... ..		.....			200
...	3	Clerks—1 at £120, 1 at £110, and 1 at £75 ... ..		.....			305
...	1	Engineer ... ..		.....			208
...	1	Assistant Engineer... ..		.....			156
...	1	Labourer ... ..		.....			130
...	2	Boys at £26 each ... ..		.....			52
...	1	Operator ... ..		.....			250
...	2	Assistant Operators ... ..		.....			216
...	3	Casters, Modellers; and Designers, at £172 each ... ..		.....			516
...	1	Carpenter ... ..		.....			156
...	1	Assistant Carpenter ... ..		.....			39
...	8	Caretakers and Cleaners—1 at £156, 1 at £144, 2 at £132, and 4 at £120 ... ..		.....			1,044
.....							
1,800							
.....							
...	33	Carried forward ... ..	£	.....	49,800	5,372	
159	189	Carried forward ... ..	£	.....	738,298	.....	731,848

No. of Persons.		No. IX.—PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.			
1892	1893	Public Instruction, under the Act 43 Vic. No. 23—continued.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.	
				Amount voted for 1892.	Amount required for 1893.
				£	£
		Brought forward... ..		£ 738,298	731,848
159	189	Technical Education Branch—continued.			
		Brought forward... ..		£ 49,800	5,372
		<i>(Irrespective of date of claims and nature of services.)</i>			
		Lecturers, Teachers, and Assistants			15,000
		Manual Training in Public Schools			1,200
		Apparatus, Fittings, and Materials			4,000
		Examination Fees			400
		Horticulture in Public Schools			400
		Lighting, &c.			1,000
		Prizes			250
		Advertising			250
		Library			150
		Cookery Instruction			1,500
		Rent, Repairs, Freight, Cartage, Travelling Expenses, &c.			1,500
					25,650
		TECHNOLOGICAL MUSEUMS.			
...	1	Curator			500
...	1	Assistant Curator			275
...	1	Laboratory Assistant			230
...	2	Collectors of Specimens—1 at £200, 1 at £150			350
...	4	Clerks—1 at £130, 3 at £75			355
...	2	Carpenters, at £156 each			312
...	1	Printer			156
...	4	Attendants—1 at £168, 1 at £120, 1 at £110, and 1 at £52			450
...	1	Messenger			26
...	...	Police Protection, Night duty			266
...	17				2,920
		<i>(Irrespective of date of claims and nature of services.)</i>			
		For purchase of Specimens, Show Cases, and Materials, and Contingent Expenses			1,500
		Special vote for Show Cases, Fixtures, and Furniture, in the new Technological Museum, Sydney			1,500
					3,000
		TOTAL, TECHNICAL EDUCATION BRANCH	£	49,800	36,942
		Cadet Corps Branch.			
1	1	Lieutenant-Colonel Commanding, including allowances, but excluding travelling expenses		586	586
1	1	Major, including allowances, but excluding travelling expenses		550	550
1	1	Adjutant, including allowances, but excluding travelling expenses		500	500
1	1	Captain		350	350
1	1	Principal Medical Officer		60	60
1	1	Brigade Sergeant-Major		275	275
1	1	Quarter-master Sergeant		220	220
2	2	Staff Sergeants, at £200		400	400
1	1	Staff Sergeant		180	180
1	1	Instructor of Artillery Cadet Corps		46	46
1	1	Do Cavalry Cadets		46	46
1	1	Clerk		190	190
1	1	Assistant in Armoury		120	120
1	1	Bandmaster Head-quarters Brass and Reed Band		200	200
15	15	Carried forward	£	3,723	3,723
174	221	Carried forward	£	788,098	768,790

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1893.

137

No. of Persons.		No. IX.—PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.			
1892	1893	Public Instruction under the Act 43 Vic. No. 23—continued.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.	
				Amount voted for 1892.	Amount required for 1893.
				£	£
		Brought forward ... ..	£	..... 788,098	..... 768,790
174	221	Cadet Corps Branch—continued.			
		Brought forward	£	3,723	3,723
		CONTINGENCIES. (Irrespective of date of claims and nature of service.)			
		For purchase of arms		3,000	2,000
		For purchase of ammunition ... ..		.....	1,000
		Travelling expenses of Officers, Instructors, and Cadets, carriage of arms and ammunition, and incidental expenses		900	1,000
		Erection of Armouries and Arm-racks		150	100
		Grant for Annual Prize Meeting		200	200
		To pay Military Instructors attending Country Schools, at per drill		350	350
		Capitation allowance to Senior Cadets to assist in providing uniforms, at £1 each		700	600
		To complete the equipment of School Cadets		550	450
		Allowance to Battalion Commanders, Captains, and Subalterns, in accordance with Regulations 35 and 66		800	800
		Hire of Horses for Mounted Officers		150	150
		Rifle Practice, Musketry Instruction, Musketry Badges, &c.		120	120
		Appliances for Ambulance Corps		50	30
		Hire of Horse for Principal Medical Officer		25	25
		Head-quarters Brass and Reed Band		100	50
		School Drum and Fife Bands ... ..		.....	100
		Camp Expenses		1,000	1,000
		Equipment (uniforms, &c.), Fort-street Training College Battalion, and Newcastle Pupil Teachers' Corps ... ..		.....	300
				8,095	8,275
174	221	TOTAL... ... ..	£	..... 799,916	..... 780,788
		Industrial Schools.			
		NAUTICAL SCHOOL SHIP "SOBRAON."			
1	1	Commander and Superintendent		450	450
...	...	Visiting Surgeon ... ..		.....^a	.....^a
1	1	Lieutenant		265	265
1	1	Second Officer		180	180
1	1	Chief Schoolmaster		190	190
1	1	Clerk and Emergency Officer		112	112
1	1	Second Schoolmaster		120	120
1	1	Carpenter and Emergency Officer		162	162
1	1	Boatswain and Drill Master		126	126
1	1	First Assistant Boatswain and Gymnastic Instructor		108	108
...	...	Second do do ... ..		.....	100
1	1	Chief Seaman Instructor		100	96
6	6	Seamen, 1 at £96, 5 at £84		516	516
1	1	Bandmaster and Emergency Officer		120	120
...	...	Laundryman and Stoker ... ..		.....	120
1	1	Cook and Steward		120	120
...	...	Assistant Steward ... ..		.....	84
				2,569	2,869
		CONTINGENCIES. (Irrespective of date of claims.)			
		Rations for 350 Boys, at 8d. each per diem		3,660	4,259
		Rations for Ship's Company		150	350
		School Books		30	30
		Stationery, including General Stores		150	250
		Gratuities to Good-conduct Boys, and for recreative purposes		100	100
		Incidental Expenses and Contingencies generally		100	100
		Water		150	300
		Travelling Expenses for Inspection of Apprentices		100	100
		Furniture and utensils for Schoolroom		50	.....
		Hospital and Nursing Expenditure ... ..		.....	60
				4,490	5,549
18	21	Carried forward ... ..	£	..... 7,059	..... 8,418

^a See Medical Vote.

No. of Persons.		No. IX.—PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.				SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1892	1893					Amount voted for 1892.		Amount required for 1893.	
						£		£	
		Industrial Schools—continued.							
		Brought forward				£	7,059		8,418
18	21								
		INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, PARRAMATTA.							
1	1	Superintendent				225		225	
...	...	Visiting Surgeon ... ..				.....^a		.....^a	
1	1	Teacher				150		150	
1	1	Matron				115		115	
1	1	Assistant Matron				104		104	
1	1	Teacher of Sewing				100		100	
1	1	Assistant Teacher				100		100	
1	1	Laundress				60		60	
1	1	Cook				40		40	
1	1	Gardener and Gatekeeper, &c.				75		75	
1	1	Assistant Gardener				70		70	
1	1	Teacher of Singing				30		30	
						1,069		1,069	
		CONTINGENCIES.							
		<i>(Irrespective of date of claims.)</i>							
		Rations				1,600		1,600	
		School Books, Stationery, &c.				30		30	
		Incidental Expenses				300		300	
		Good Conduct Gratuities				40		60	
11	11					1,970		1,990	
							3,039		3,059
29	32	TOTAL				£	10,098	.....	11,477
		Observatory.							
1	1	Government Astronomer				760		760	
1	1	Assistant Astronomer				470		470	
1	1	Astronomical Observer				270		270	
1	1	Meteorological Assistant				260		260	
1	1	Second Meteorological Assistant				240		240	
1	1	Third Meteorological Assistant				165		165	
2	2	Computers—1 at £140 and 1 at £70				200		210	
2	2	Junior Clerks, at £70				120		140	
1	1	Instrument-maker				220		220	
36	36	Meteorological Observers—1 at £50, and 35 at £12				470		470	
1	1	Messenger and Carpenter				120		120	
1	1	Person-in-charge of Newcastle Time-ball				75		75	
1	1	Attendant, Photographic Telescope				150		150	
							3,520		3,550
		CONTINGENCIES.							
		<i>(Irrespective of date of claims.)</i>							
		Purchase of Books				80		80	
		Purchase and Maintenance of Instruments				500		500	
		Incidental Expenses				250		250	
		Extra Clerical Assistance as required				100		100	
		Photographic Apparatus, Star-mapping Telescope				100		100	
							1,030		1,030
50	50	TOTAL				£	4,550	4,580

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1893.

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No. IX.—PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

No. of Persons.			SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1892	1893		Amount voted for 1892.		Amount required for 1893.	
			£		£	
		Museum.				
1	1	Curator	600		600	
1	1	Assistant in Zoology	250		250	
1	1	Assistant in Entomology	250		250	
1	1	Assistant in Palæontology	250		250	
1	1	Assistant in Mineralogy	220		220	
1	1	Assistant in Conchology, &c.	200		200	
1	1	Assistant in Invertebrate Zoology	200		200	
1	1	Assistant in Ornithology	200		200	
1	1	Draftsman and Lithographer	225		225	
...	...	Attendants	400		400	
2	2	Police Protection—Night Duty	256		256	
				3,051		3,051
		CONTINGENCIES.				
		<i>(Irrespective of date of claims.)</i>				
		To meet the Expenses of Opening the Museum on Sundays	300		300	
		Collecting and purchasing Specimens and for purchase of Books	1,250		1,000	
		Scientific Catalogues, Museum Records, and Printing ...	700		700	
		Additional Endowment for General Purposes	1,000		1,000	
		Travelling Expenses	100		100	
		Specimen Bottles	50		50	
		Temporary Quarters for Curator, during alterations ...	200		200	
		Show Cases, generally in various parts of the Museum	500		500	
		Furniture	50		50	
		Special vote for cases and fittings for the Palæontological Geological, and Invertebrate Collections in the rooms of the new buildings	3,000		.....
		Special vote for descriptive catalogue of Australian snakes, including coloured illustrations ... ..	.....		250	
				7,150		4,150
11	11	TOTAL	£	10,201	.....	7,201
		Free Public Library.				
		REFERENCE LIBRARY.				
1	1	<i>a</i> Principal Librarian and Secretary	650		650	
1	1	Assistant Librarian and Compiler	430		430	
1	1	Cataloguing Clerk	240		240	
1	1	Second Assistant Librarian	225		200	
1	1	Assistant	180		180	
1	1	Entry Clerk... ..	170		135	
		<i>Day.</i>				
1	1	Chief Attendant (and Printer)	190		190	
1	1	Second Attendant	148		148	
1	1	Book Repairer and Attendant	114		114	
1	1	Attendant	80		80	
1	1	<i>a</i> Cleaner and Messenger	160		160	
11	11	Carried forward	£	2,587	.....	2,527

a Allowed quarters, fuel, and light.

No. of Persons.		No. IX.—PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.			
		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1892	1893	Amount voted for 1892.		Amount required for 1893.	
		£		£	
Free Public Library—continued.					
11	11	Brought forward	£ 2,537	2,527	
REFERENCE LIBRARY—continued.					
<i>Night.</i>					
1	1	Overseer	200	200	
1	1	Third Attendant	120	120	
1	1	Fourth do	120	120	
1	2	Attendants, 1 at £85 and 1 at £60	85	145	
1	1	Attendant and Messenger	65	65	
16	17		3,177		3,177
LENDING BRANCH.					
<i>Day.</i>					
1	1	Librarian	390	390	
1	1	Entry Clerk	256	256	
1	1	Registrar for Country Libraries	225	225	
1	1	Assistant	170	170	
1	1	Third Attendant	100	100	
1	1	Attendant and Messenger	60	60	
<i>Night.</i>					
1	1	^a Assistant Librarian	260	260	
1	1	First Attendant	150	150	
1	1	Second do	110	110	
1	1	Attendant	100	100	
1	1	Attendant and Messenger	60	60	
11	11		1,881		1,881
CONTINGENCIES.					
<i>(Irrespective of date of claims.)</i>					
		Books, Periodicals, &c., for Reference Library; Books, &c., for Lending Branch; and Books for Country Libraries	3,500	3,500	
		Conveyance of Books to Country Libraries	300	300	
		Fire Insurance	70	70	
		Incidental Expenses, including Occasional Assistance, Cleaning, Furniture, Freight, Marine Insurance, and Shipping Charges	650	650	
		Police Department, for services of a Constable	130	130	
		For completing the Catalogues	200	200	
		To meet the Expenses of urgent Repairs, Accidents, &c.	100	100	
			4,950		4,950
27	28	TOTAL	£	10,008	10,008
Church and School Lands.					
1	1	Officer-in-charge	550	550	
1	1	Inspector and Surveyor	370	370	
1	1	First-class Draftsman	300	300	
1	1	Second-class Draftsman	220	220	
1	...	Clerk	100	.....
			1,540		1,440
CONTINGENCIES.					
<i>(Irrespective of date of claims.)</i>					
		Rent	300	300	
		Survey Fees	200	200	
		Travelling Expenses	200	200	
		Incidental Expenses	50	50	
			750		750
5	4	TOTAL	£	2,290	2,190

^a Allowed quarters, fuel, and light.

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1893.

141

No. IX.—PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

	Amount voted for		Amount required for	
	1892.		1893.	
Grants in aid of Public Institutions.				
<i>(Irrespective of date of claims.)</i>				
Sydney University—	£		£	
Apparatus for Medical School... ..	400		400	
Scientific Apparatus	1,000		1,000	
For Additions, Repairs, and Furniture	3,000		3,000	
For Additional Endowment	8,900		8,900	
To provide for the establishment of Evening Lectures (including University Extension Lectures and Lectures in Law)	2,000		2,000	
Apparatus for Department of Physics	250		250	
Apparatus, Department of Chemistry	250		250	
Apparatus for the Department of Engineering ... ..	.....		300	
Towards the purchase of a collection of Historical Works for use in connection with the Challis Chair of History ... ..	.....		250	
Towards the purchase of a collection of Books to constitute a Medical Library ... ..	.....		250	
For Cases and Fittings for the Macleay Museum ... ..	.....		500	
Matriculation and other Fees for Students of the Training Schools under the Department, who are attending University Lectures	1,600		1,600	
Additional Works—Engineering School	430		.....
Machinery and Furniture—Engineering School	2,500		.....
For purchase of Works of Art for the National Art Gallery	5,000		5,000	
Towards the maintenance of the National Art Gallery	1,500		2,000	
Towards the maintenance of the Art Society of New South Wales	500		500	
Linnean Society	100		100	
For purchase of 100 copies of a Memorial Volume issued by the Linnean Society in memory of Sir William Macleay ... ..	.....		150	
Royal Society—Amount in proportion of £1 to every £1 raised by private contributions	500		500	
Geographical Society of New South Wales—Amount in proportion of £1 to every £1 raised by private contributions	100		100	
Sydney Grammar School—				
Towards increase of salaries of Junior Teachers	550		750	
Head Master—Allowance for Quarters	250		250	
For Lectures in Science	250		250	
Gymnasium	250		.....
Instruction to the Blind—Amount in proportion of £2 to every £1 raised by private contributions	500		500	
For providing Mechanics' Institutes and kindred Institutions with maps, &c.	150		150	
In aid of Educational Institutions, in the proportion of £1 to every £2 raised by private contributions	10,000		10,000	
In aid of Buildings (Educational Institutions), in the proportion of £1 to every £1 raised and expended on new and additional buildings... ..	3,000		5,000	
In aid of the "Women's Branch of the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals" to assist it in its work in connection with Public Schools	50		50	
		43,030		44,000
TOTAL	£	43,030	.....	44,000
Miscellaneous Services.				
<i>(Irrespective of date of claims.)</i>				
Compensation for Land resumed from Trustees, Church of England, Concord ... ..	.....	509	.....
To meet the abatement which should, in terms of the Civil Service Act, be deducted from the pension payable to Mr. John Henry Murray, late Inspector of Schools in this Department, on his retirement from the Service ... ..	.....	.....	340	
To meet the abatement which should, in terms of the Civil Service Act, be deducted from the pension payable to Mr. Andrew Fairfax, late Cashier, Public Instruction Department, on his retirement from the Service ... ..	.....	.....	352	
Water and Sewerage Rates for City and Suburban Schools and School Residences ... ..	.....	.....	2,500	
Stamp Duty on conveyances, transfers, releases, &c. ... ..	.....	.....	200	
				3,392
TOTAL	£	509	.....	3,392

X.

Secretary for Mines.

SUMMARY.

Page.	HEAD OF SERVICE.	Amount voted for 1892.	Amount required for 1893.
		£	£
144-145	Department of Mines	112,105	87,305
146	Prevention of Scab in Sheep	20,375	20,375
146	Imported Stock	2,970	*2,834
146	Registration of Brands	2,015	2,015
147	Management of Pounds and Commons	350	350
147	Water Conservation and Irrigation	17,630	.....
147	Public Watering Places and Artesian Boring ... ..	.....	16,830
148-149	Agricultural Department... ..	70,100	59,460
149-150	Forestry†	25,272	23,272
150	School of Mines and Assay Works	10,000	10,000
150	Miscellaneous Services	13,750	‡28,500
		274,567	250,941
146	Deduct Expenditure chargeable to the Prevention of Scab in Sheep—Special Account... ..	20,375	20,375
	TOTALS	254,192	230,566

* £250 transferred to Board of Health.

† Transferred from Colonial Secretary's Department.

‡ £10,000 transferred from Colonial Secretary's Department.

The Treasury, New South Wales,
Sydney, 14th December, 1892.

JOHN SEE,
Treasurer.

No. of Persons.		No. X.—SECRETARY FOR MINES.						SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1892	1893							Amount voted for 1892.		Amount required for 1893.	
								£		£	
Department of Mines.											
1	1	Secretary for Mines	...	...	...	...	...	1,500		1,500	
1	1	Under Secretary	...	...	...	...	...	1,000		1,000	
									2,500		2,500
CLERICAL STAFF.											
1	1	Assistant Under Secretary	...	...	...	...	...	700		700	
1	1	Accountant	...	...	...	...	...	440		440	
1	1	Registrar	...	...	...	...	...	415		415	
1	1	Clerk	...	...	...	...	...	340		340	
2	2	Clerks, at £315	...	...	...	...	...	630		630	
2	2	Do at £290	...	...	...	...	...	580		580	
1	1	Clerk	...	...	...	...	...	265		265	
1	1	Do	...	...	...	...	...	245		245	
1	1	Do	...	...	...	...	...	240		240	
2	2	Clerks, at £220	...	...	...	...	...	440		440	
1	1	Clerk	...	...	...	...	...	190		190	
2	2	Clerks, at £170	...	...	...	...	...	340		340	
2	2	Do at £145	...	...	...	...	...	290		290	
1	1	Clerk	...	...	...	...	...	120		120	
1	1	Do	...	...	...	...	...	100		100	
4	4	Probationers, at £75	...	...	...	...	...	300		300	
4	4	Do at £50	...	...	...	...	...	200		200	
1	1	Messenger	...	...	...	...	...	150		150	
2	2	Messengers, 1 at £120, and 1 at £110	...	...	...	...	...	230		230	
1	1	Housekeeper	...	...	...	...	...	180		180	
1	1	Night Watchman	...	...	...	...	...	125		125	
35	35								6,520		6,520
SURVEY STAFF.											
1	1	Chief Mining Surveyor	...	...	...	...	...	650		650	
1	1	Chief Draftsman	...	...	...	...	...	600		600	
1	1	Draftsman	...	...	...	...	...	415		415	
1	1	Do	...	...	...	...	...	350		350	
4	4	Draftsmen, 2 at £315, and 2 at £290	...	...	...	...	...	1,210		1,210	
8	8	Do 3 at £265, and 5 at £240	...	...	...	...	...	1,995		1,995	
1	1	Assistant Draftsman	...	...	...	...	...	100		100	
2	2	Probationers, at £75	...	...	...	...	...	150		150	
1	1	Plan-mounter	...	...	...	...	...	225		225	
1	1	Messenger	...	...	...	...	...	130		130	
21	21								5,825		5,825
1	1	Chief Inspector of Mines and Superintendent of Drills..	...	...	...	...	...	600		600	
2	2	Inspectors, at £250	...	...	...	...	...	500		500	
1	1	Clerk and Clerk to Prospecting Board	...	...	...	...	...	250		250	
4	4								1,350		1,350
GEOLOGICAL STAFF.											
1	1	Government Geologist	...	...	...	...	...	850		850	
1	1	Geological Surveyor	...	...	...	...	...	600		600	
1	1	Do do	...	...	...	...	...	400		400	
1	1	Do do	...	...	...	...	...	350		350	
1	1	Do do	...	...	...	...	...	300		300	
1	1	Palæontologist	...	...	...	...	...	250		250	
1	1	Curator and Mineralogist	...	...	...	...	...	350		350	
1	1	Assayer and Analyst	...	...	...	...	...	350		350	
1	1	Clerk and Draftsman	...	...	...	...	...	265		265	
9	9	Carried forward...	...	...	...	...	£	3,715		3,715	
60	60	Carried forward	...	...	...	...	£	.....	16,195	.....	16,195

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1893.

No. X.—SECRETARY FOR MINES.

No. of Persons.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1892	1893	Amount voted for 1892.		Amount required for 1893.	
		£		£	
Department of Mines—continued.					
60	60	Brought forward	£	16,195	..... 16,195
GEOLOGICAL STAFF—continued.					
9	9	Brought forward... ..	£ 3,715		3,715
1	1	Superintendent of Caves	250		250
1	1	Assayer	250		250
1	1	Field Assistant	200		200
1	1	Do	125		125
1	1	Curator's Assistant... ..	100		100
1	1	Assayer's Assistant	100		100
1	1	Lapidary	100		100
1	1	Field Assistant	100		100
1	1	Clerk	100		100
2	2	Probationers, at £75	150		150
1	1	Messenger	110		110
				5,300	5,300
21	21	COAL FIELDS.			
1	1	Examiner of Coal Fields	650		650
4	4	Inspectors—1 at £340, 1 at £320, and 2 at £250	1,160		1,160
1	1	Clerk and Office-keeper	200		200
				2,010	2,010
6	6	DIAMOND DRILL BRANCH.			
1	1	Clerk	275		275
1	1	Do	250		250
				525	525
2	2	GOLD FIELDS.			
...	...	Salaries of Wardens	6,375		6,375
93	97	Warden's Clerks and Mining Registrars	2,000		2,100
79	83	Bailiffs	1,000		1,100
				9,375	9,575
172	180	CONTINGENCIES.			
<i>(Irrespective of date of claims.)</i>					
		Preparation of Leases	200		200
		Preparation of Diagrams	200		200
		Allowance to Mining Surveyors to supplement applicants' fees	8,000		8,000
		Allowance for Surveys, Reports, Locality Maps, &c.	2,000		2,000
		Rent of Offices	3,500		3,500
		Travelling Expenses of Officers when specially sanctioned	4,000		5,000
		Men's Wages, Provisions, &c.	1,100		1,100
		Commission on Sale of Miners' Rights, and Deposits of Rent	1,200		1,200
		Incidental Expenses	3,500		3,500
<i>Preservation of Caves.—</i>					
		Improvements to Jenolan, Wombeyan, Yarrangobilly, and Wellington Caves	2,500		2,500
		Expenses of working and repair of Diamond and other Drills for the purpose of developing the mineral and other resources of the Colony	6,500		6,500
		Expenses of working and repair of Water-augers engaged in the search for water by boring... ..	1,000		.....
		To promote the Prospecting for Gold and other Minerals, to be disbursed in accordance with Regulations to be laid upon the Table of the Legislative Assembly (Resolution of Assembly)	40,000		20,000
		Rewards for the discovery of new gold and mineral fields	5,000		.....
				78,700	53,700
261	269	TOTAL	£	112,105	87,305

No. of Persons.		No. X.—SECRETARY FOR MINES.						SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.				
1892	1893							Amount voted for 1892.		Amount required for 1893.		
								£		£		
Prevention of Scab in Sheep.												
1	1	Chief Inspector	...	...	...	...	...	650		650	
1	1	Clerk	...	...	...	...	...	290		290	
1	1	Do	...	...	...	...	...	265		265	
1	1	Do	...	...	...	...	...	240		240	
1	1	Do	...	...	...	...	...	150		150	
1	1	Draftsman	...	...	...	...	...	240		240	
10	10	Inspectors, at £360	...	...	...	...	...	3,600		3,600	
5	5	Do at £310	...	...	...	...	...	1,550		1,550	
1	1	Inspector	...	...	...	...	...	270		270	
26	26	Inspectors, at £260	...	...	...	...	...	6,760		6,760	
7	7	Do 5 at £250, and 2 at £160	...	...	...	...	...	1,570		1,570	
1	1	Inspector	...	...	...	...	...	25		25	
1	1	Quarantine-keeper, Randwick	...	...	...	...	...	110		110	
1	1	Messenger	...	...	...	...	...	120		120	
									15,840		15,840	
CONTINGENCIES.												
<i>(Irrespective of date of claims.)</i>												
Travelling Expenses of Inspectors								2,500		2,500		
Travelling Expenses of Sheep Directors								300		300		
Allowance to Inspectors for Stationery								225		225		
Medicaments for dressing Sheep								10		10		
Rent of Offices								500		500		
Incidental Expenses, including Clerical Assistance, Law Costs and Charges								1,000		1,000		
									4,535		4,535	
58	58	TOTAL...						£	20,375	20,375
Imported Stock.												
1	1	Government Veterinarian	...	...	...	...	...	250		*.....	
2	2	Quarantine-keepers, at £110	...	...	...	...	...	220		220	
...	1	Steam Launch Master	...	...	...	...	...	.....		132	
...	1	Engineer	...	...	...	...	...	.....		132	
									470		484	
CONTINGENCIES.												
<i>(Irrespective of date of claims.)</i>												
Transport of Stock and Forage								2,350		2,350		
Incidental Expenses												
For expenses connected with investigations of outbreaks of Diseases amongst Live Stock, including expenses of Temporary Stock Institute												
Expenses in connection with the keeping and quarantining of Imported Stock								150		.....	2,350
Cost of building and fitting a Steam Launch—further sum												
									2,500		2,350	
3	5	TOTAL...						£	2,970	2,834
Registration of Brands.												
1	1	Deputy Registrar and Clerk in Charge	...	...	...	...	...	375		375	
1	1	Clerk	...	...	...	...	...	265		265	
47	47	Deputy Registrars in Country Towns, at £25 each	...	...	...	...	...	1,175		1,175	
CONTINGENCIES.									1,815		1,815	
<i>(Irrespective of date of Claims.)</i>												
Clerical Assistance and Incidental Expenses									200		200	
49	49	TOTAL...						£	2,015	2,015

* Transferred to Board of Health for 1893

No. of Persons.		No. X.—SECRETARY FOR MINES.						SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1892	1893	Management of Pounds and Commons.						Amount voted for 1892.		Amount required for 1893.	
		CONTINGENCIES.						£		£	
		<i>(Irrespective of date of claims.)</i>									
		For the erection of Public Pounds	...	...	...	...	300		300	
		Incidental Expenses	...	...	...	...	50		50	
								350		350	
		TOTAL...	...	...	...	£	.....	350	.....	350
		Water Conservation and Irrigation.									
		ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF.									
1	...	Officer-in-Charge	...	...	...	...	550			
1	...	Chief Inspector	...	...	...	...	350			
5	...	Inspectors, at £250...	...	...	...	...	1,250			
1	...	1st Clerk	...	...	...	...	250			
1	...	2nd do	...	...	...	...	200			
1	...	3rd do	...	...	...	...	150			
1	...	4th do	...	...	...	...	100			
3	...	Probationers, at £75	...	...	...	...	225			
1	...	Do	...	...	...	...	50			
1	...	Draftsman	...	...	...	...	250			
1	...	Messenger	...	...	...	...	100			
1	...	Office-cleaner	...	...	...	...	75			
18								3,550			
		CONTINGENCIES.									
		<i>(Irrespective of date of claims.)</i>									
		Incidental Clerical and Field Assistance...	...	...	...	...	1,000			
		Travelling Expenses of Officers and Inspection	...	...	...	...	2,500			
		Repairs to Public Watering-places	...	...	...	...	2,000			
66	...	Caretakers, at £130 each	...	...	...	...	8,580			
								14,080			
		Public Watering Places and Artesian Boring.									
		<i>(As rearranged.)</i>									
...	1	Superintendent of Public Watering Places	...	...	...	...	.....		550	
...	1	Chief Inspector	...	...	...	...	.....		350	
...	5	Inspectors, at £250	...	...	...	...	.....		1,250	
...	1	Inspector	...	...	...	...	.....		*250	
...	1	Chief Clerk	...	...	...	...	.....		250	
...	1	First Clerk	...	...	...	...	.....		200	
...	1	Second Clerk	...	...	...	...	.....		150	
...	1	Third Clerk	...	...	...	...	.....		100	
...	4	Probationers, at £75 each...	...	...	...	...	.....		300	
...	1	Draftsman	...	...	...	...	.....		250	
...	1	Messenger	...	...	...	...	.....		100	
18										3,750	
		CONTINGENCIES.									
		<i>(Irrespective of date of claims.)</i>									
		Incidentals, Clerical and Field Assistance	...	...	...	...	.....		500	
		Travelling Expenses of Officers and Inspection	...	...	...	...	.....		2,000	
		Repairs to Public Watering Places	...	...	...	...	.....		2,000	
66	...	Caretakers, at £130 each	...	...	...	...	.....		8,580	
								.....		13,080
84	84	TOTAL ..	...	...	...	£	.....	17,630	.....	16,830

* This salary formerly paid out of Contingencies.

No. of Persons.		No. X.—SECRETARY FOR MINES.						SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.				
1892	1893							Amount voted for 1892.		Amount required for 1893.		
								£		£		
Agricultural Department.												
1	1	Director of Agriculture	...	...	...	...	...	800		800	
ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF.												
1	1	Chief Clerk	...	...	...	...	...	400		400	
1	1	Clerk	...	...	...	...	...	300		300	
2	2	Clerks—1 at £200, and 1 at £150	...	...	...	...	...	350		350	
...	1	Clerk	...	...	...	...	...	.....		*175	
1	2	Clerks, at £100 each	...	...	...	...	...	100		200	
1	1	Clerk	...	...	...	...	...	150		150	
1	...	Probationer	...	...	...	...	...	75		.....	
...	5	Probationers, at £75 each	...	...	...	...	...	.....		375	
1	1	Messenger	...	...	...	...	...	50		†110	
1	1	Housekeeper, Office-cleaner, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	50		†75	
									2,275		2,935	
SCIENTIFIC STAFF.												
1	1	Pathologist	...	...	...	...	...	800		800	
1	1	Chemist	...	...	...	...	...	600		600	
1	1	Entomologist	...	...	...	...	...	350		350	
1	1	Botanist	...	...	...	...	...	350		350	
1	...	Officer in charge of Seed Branch	...	...	...	...	...	175		*.....	
1	...	Probationer	...	...	...	...	...	75		*.....	
									2,350		2,100	
EDITORIAL STAFF.												
1	1	Sub-Editor of <i>Agricultural Gazette</i>	...	...	...	...	...	275		275	
1	1	Artist	...	...	...	...	...	350		350	
1	1	Draftsman and Crop Reporter	...	...	...	...	...	300		300	
									925		925	
FIELD STAFF.												
1	1	Inspector	...	...	...	...	...	.....	350	.....	350
HAWKESBURY AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.												
1	1	Principal	...	...	...	...	...	750		750	
1	1	Science Master	...	...	...	...	...	250		250	
1	...	Registrar and Lecturer in Botany	...	...	...	...	...	200		.....	
...	1	English Master	...	...	...	...	...	.....		200	
									1,200		1,200	
<i>(Irrespective of date of claims.)</i>												
								.....	6,750	.....	6,750
									13,850		14,260	
CONTINGENCIES.												
<i>(Irrespective of date of claims.)</i>												
								10,000		.....	
								25,000		.....	
								10,000		.....	
								.....		33,000	
								£ 45,000	.....	33,000	.....
23	27	Carried forward	...	...	...	...	...	£	45,000	.....	33,000
								£	13,850	14,260

* Transferred from Scientific Staff.

† These formerly paid out of Contingencies.

‡ Transferred from Water Conservation Branch.

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1893.

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		No. X.—SECRETARY FOR MINES.				SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
No. of Persons.						Amount voted for 1892.		Amount required for 1893.	
1892	1893					£		£	
		Agricultural Department—continued.							
23	27	Brought forward	...	...	...	.....	13,850	.....	14,260
		<i>CONTINGENCIES—continued.</i>							
		Brought forward	...	...	...	45,000		33,000	
		<i>(Irrespective of date of claims.)</i>							
		National Prizes	...	...	...	5,000		5,000	
		Rent of Premises	...	...	...	350		700	
		Museum, Fruit Models, new Seeds and Plants	...	...	...	350		350	
		Illustrations, Maps, Graphics	...	...	...	500		500	
		Apparatus and Appliances for Scientific Staff	...	...	...	150		150	
		Books	...	...	...	200		200	
		Chemical Apparatus, Chemicals, &c.	...	...	...	400		200	
		Prevention of spread of Plant Diseases and Insect Pests	...	...	...	2,000		2,000	
		Crop Reporting	...	...	...	.....		600	
		Cost of special experiments <i>re</i> Prevention of Rust	...	...	...	300		.....
							51,250		42,700
							68,100		56,960
		VINE DISEASES BOARD.							
		Salaries, Wages, and Contingent Expenses	...	...	...	.....	2,000	.....	2,500
23	27						70,100	.....	59,460
		Forestry.*							
1	1	Director-General	...	...	...	800		800	
1	1	Secretary	...	...	...	600		600	
1	1	Chief Clerk	...	...	...	400		400	
1	1	First Clerk	...	...	...	260		260	
1	1	Accountant	...	...	...	250		250	
1	1	Clerk	...	...	...	250		250	
2	2	Clerks, at £200	...	...	...	400		400	
1	1	Clerk	...	...	...	150		150	
4	4	Clerks, at £100	...	...	...	400		400	
2	2	Chief Inspecting Foresters, at £350	...	...	...	700		700	
1	1	Forester	...	...	...	265		265	
7	7	Foresters, at £215	...	...	...	1,505		1,505	
12	12	Do at £210	...	...	...	2,520		2,520	
3	3	Do at £205	...	...	...	615		615	
7	7	Do at £200	...	...	...	1,400		1,400	
2	2	Assistant Foresters, at £160	...	...	...	320		320	
3	3	Do do at £155	...	...	...	465		465	
1	1	Assistant Forester	...	...	...	150		150	
3	3	Forest Cadets, at £100	...	...	...	300		300	
1	1	Consulting Botanist	...	...	...	100		100	
1	1	Overseer, State Nursery	...	...	...	250		250	
1	1	Office-keeper	...	...	...	30		30	
1	1	Messenger	...	...	...	42		42	
							12,172		12,172
58	58	Carried forward	...	...	£	.....	12,172	.....	12,172

* Transferred from Colonial Secretary's Department.

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1893.

No. of Persons.		No. X.—SECRETARY FOR MINES.			
		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1892	1893	Amount voted for 1892.		Amount required for 1893.	
		£		£	
		Forestry—continued.			
58	58	Brought forward	12,172	12,172	
		CONTINGENCIES.			
		<i>(Irrespective of date of claims).</i>			
		Incidental Expenses in connection with Forests, including Travelling Expenses, Director-General, Secretary, Chief Inspecting Rangers, &c., reporting on Ring-barking, Conservancy of Forests, &c., and also Re-planting	7,000	5,000	
		For the publication of an Illustrated Work upon the Forest Flora of New South Wales	500	500	
		For the formation of the plantations of Cedar, Wattle, &c., on Railway or other Reserves, collecting seeds of indigenous trees, and for the establishment of New Forest Nurseries	3,500	3,500	
		To defray cost of clearing prickly pears from waste Crown Lands	500	500	
		Towards thinning out on Timber and Forest Reserves...	1,000	1,000	
		Experimental Plantations at Broken Hill and Wilcannia, &c.	600	600	
			13,100	11,100	
58	58	TOTAL...	25,272	23,272	
		School of Mines and Assay Works.			
		<i>(Irrespective of date of Claims.)</i>			
		Towards providing necessary appliances for making assays of minerals in bulk, or otherwise, including salaries and the establishment of Schools of Mines, &c.—(Re-vote of 1889)	10,000	10,000	
		Miscellaneous Services.			
		<i>(Irrespective of date of claims.)</i>			
		For the purposes of the Pastures and Stock Protection Act	10,000	10,000	
		Cultivation of Virus of Pleuro-Pneumonia and investigation of Parasitic Diseases in Stock	500	500	
		Control and marking and fencing of Travelling Stock and Camping Reserves, purchase of Land for Crossing-places, improvement of access to Water Reserves, removal of obstructions, and suppression of trespass	3,000	3,000	
		To meet Expenses in connection with the reclamation of the Sand Drift at Newcastle	250		
		Compensation of cancellation of sale of lease of land in terms of section 45 Land Act 1884, and section 2 of Mining Act 1889		5,000	
		In aid of the Agricultural Societies of the Colony in proportion of 10s. for every £1 raised by private contributions, on condition that the annual subscriptions of Members of each Society amount to not less than £100		*10,000	
			13,750	28,500	
		TOTAL...	13,750	28,500	

* Transferred from Colonial Secretary's Department.

XI.

The Postmaster-General.

SUMMARY.

Page.	HEAD OF SERVICE.	Amount voted for 1892.	Amount required for 1893.
		£	£
152-156	Post Office	496,956	520,146
154	Money Order and Savings Bank Branch	15,751	16,411
155	Electric Telegraphs	216,613	205,514
156	Telephones	12,072	15,613
156	Electric Lights	6,922	7,259
156	British and Australian Cable Subsidy	13,883	.....
156	Cable Subsidies ... ..	.....	22,356
156	Miscellaneous Services	6,000	188
	TOTAL	£ 768,197	787,487

*The Treasury, New South Wales,
Sydney, 14th December, 1892.*

JOHN SEE,
Treasurer.

No. of Persons.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.	
1892	1893	Amount voted for 1892.	Amount required for 1893.
		£	£
Post Office.			
1	1	1,500	1,500
1	1	1,000	1,000
1	1	700	700
1	1	600	600
1	1	600	600
1	1	500	500
1	1	550	550
10	10	4,020	4,020
96	...	19,980	.....
...	97	.....	19,870
...	3	.....	*200
...	18	.....	*2,000
...	1	.....	310
1	1	260	260
1	1	190	190
59	...	8,420	.....
...	63	.....	8,820
39	39	6,700	6,700
1	1	220	220
63	...	9,260	.....
...	76	.....	10,560
4	...	606	.....
...	7	.....	966
1	1	190	190
...	2	.....	330
262	...	32,870	.....
...	272	.....	33,870
...	...	3,000	3,800
1	1	160	160
1	1	180	180
1	1	130	130
1	...	130	.....
...	1	.....	150
12	12	1,365	1,365
...	1	.....	261
...	1	.....	144
...	1	.....	79
1	1	150	150
5	5	610	610
566	624	£ 93,891	100,985

* Probationers and Temporary Clerks have hitherto been provided for under "Contingencies."

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1893.

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No. XI.—THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL.

No. of Persons.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1892	1893	Amount voted for 1892.		Amount required for 1893.	
		£		£	
Post Office—continued.					
566	624	Brought forward... .. £		93,891	100,985
1	...	Groom	134	.....	.....
...	7	Grooms—1 at £150, and 6 at £2 per week each	.....	776	776
2	2	Custodians of Mails (Redfern Railway Station), at £100	200	200	200
...	1	Custodian of Mail-bags ... ..	.....	100	100
...	1	Mail-bag Repairer, at 9s. per diem (Sundays excepted)	.....	141	141
...	2	Mail-bag Turners—1 at £78, and 1 at £65	.....	143	143
1	1	Office-keeper	100	100	100
1	1	Gatekeeper and Porter	104	104	104
...	1	Tower Attendant ... ..	.....	52	52
1	...	3rd-class Detective, at 9s. per diem	165	.....	.....
...	1	Do at 10s. per diem, including lodging allowance	.....	183	183
3	3	Constables, at 7s. 6d. per diem each	412	412	412
1	1	Telegraph Operator, Stamp Sale and Inquiry Room	120	120	120
...	...	To provide for Temporary Sorters, &c., as required	1,100	1,800	1,800
...	...	Salaries of Junior Letter-carriers and Receiver-clearers	.....	15,200	15,200
576	645	Chief Inspector	96,226	120,316	120,316
1	1	Postal Inspectors—2 at £500, and 1 at £490	600	600	600
3	3	Postal Inspector	1,490	1,490	1,490
...	1	Postal Inspector ... ..	.....	450	450
1	1	Special Inquiry Officer for Missing Letter Branch	160	160	160
1	1	Relieving Officer	240	240	240
582	652*	SALARIES—COUNTRY AND BRANCH OFFICES	98,716	123,256	123,256
			122,500	133,100†	133,100†
			221,216		256,356
CONTINGENCIES.					
<i>(Irrespective of date of claims.)</i>					
		Fuel and Light for Country Offices	3,000	.....	.....
		For lighting of country offices by gas and electricity	.....	1,650‡	1,650‡
		Rent of Country and Branch Offices	12,500	10,700‡	10,700‡
		Furniture, Fittings, &c., City, Suburban, and Country Offices	6,000	5,000‡	5,000‡
		Forage Allowances to Letter-carriers	9,500	10,500	10,500
		Forage and Farriery, Sydney horses	2,000	.....	.....
		Forage for Post and Telegraph horses, Sydney	.....	1,400‡	1,400‡
		Additional horses	200	200	200
		Overtime, to expedite sorting and delivery of British and Foreign Mails, and of Newspapers	3,800	3,800	3,800
		Uniforms for Letter-carriers, Mail Guards, &c.,	3,200	3,200	3,200
		Postal Inspection, Travelling Expenses, &c.	1,500	1,500	1,500
		New Stamps and Seals	500	500	500
		Iron Letter and Newspaper Receivers	300	300	300
		Extra Clerical Assistance	1,700	.....	.....
		Incidental and Unforeseen Expenses	3,200	3,200‡	3,200‡
		Travelling Allowances to Mail Guards on the Railway	1,150	1,150	1,150
		Wages of Male and Female Servants engaged in cleaning the General Post Office	1,140	1,140	1,140
		Travelling Expenses of and Allowances to Officers relieving Postmasters and other Employés—to provide for the absence of officials through sickness or other emergency	3,900	3,200‡	3,200‡
		Salaries of Temporary Letter-carriers and Receiver-clearers	11,800	.....	.....
		Allowances to Postmasters for keeping their offices clean	1,350	.....	.....
		Allowances to official Postmasters in lieu of private-bag fees	2,800	2,650	2,650
		Allowances to official Postmasters for keeping their offices clean; to provide light for office purposes; in lieu of quarters; to cover cost of living in expensive districts; for portorage; and for attending to and winding turret clocks	.....	5,500	5,500
				69,540	55,590
582	652	Carried forward ... .. £	.....	290,756	311,946

* Exclusive of the number of Mail-boys, temporary Sorters, and Junior Letter-carriers and Receiver-clearers. † This amount is to provide for the full salaries of Official and Non-official Postmasters, Post and Telegraph and Post and Telephone Masters, Postal Assistants, Combined Postal Assistants and Operators, and Assistants and Telegraph Messengers, and Receiving Office-keepers. ‡ These items provide for the full expense of the services named at official and non-official Post Offices, and Post and Telegraph and Post and Telephone Offices.

NOTE.—Hitherto provision has been made on the Estimates of the Telegraph Department for a portion of the salaries of non-official Post and Telegraph, and Post and Telephone Masters, and combined Postal Assistants and Operators, and Assistants and Telegraph Messengers.

No. of Persons.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1892	1893	Amount voted for 1892.		Amount required for 1893.	
		£		£	
No. XI.—THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL.					
Post Office—continued.					
582	652	Brought forward	£ 290,756	£ 311,946	
CONVEYANCE OF MAILS.					
<i>(Irrespective of date of claims.)</i>					
		Inland, including Porterage	100,000	100,000	
		Amount to be transferred to the Railway Department for the Conveyance of Mails...	62,000	62,000	
		Gratuities to Ships' Mails, Foreign and Coastwise	9,000	9,000	
		Postal Communication <i>via</i> San Francisco	2,200	2,200	
		Postal Communication <i>via</i> Suez, per Federal Mail Service, by the vessels of the Orient and the Peninsular and Oriental Steamship Companies, including the cost of overland transit of mail-matter	33,000	35,000	
			206,200	208,200	
582	652	TOTAL...	£ 496,956	£ 520,146	
Money Order and Savings Bank Branch.					
1	1	Superintendent	700	700	
1	1	Chief Clerk	600	600	
2	2	Examiners—1 at £550, and 1 at £400	950	950	
1	1	Teller	400	400	
4	4	Assistant Examiners—2 at £350, 1 at £315, and 1 at £240	1,255	1,255	
3	3	Assistant Tellers—1 at £265, 1 at £235, and 1 at £185	685	685	
13	13	Ledger-keepers—2 at £285, 1 at £210, 5 at £235, and 5 at £185	2,910	2,910	
5	5	Assistant Ledger-keepers—3 at £170, and 2 at £150	810	810	
27	...	Clerks—1 at £235, 1 at £200, 2 at £190, 1 at £185, 3 at £170, 3 at £150, 4 at £140, 2 at £120, 7 at £100, and 3 Probationers at £75	3,685	.....
...	24	Clerks—1 at £235, 1 at £200, 2 at £190, 1 at £185, 3 at £170, 3 at £150, 4 at £140, 2 at £120, and 7 at £100	.....	3,460	
2	...	Probationers, at £50	100	.....
1	1	Storekeeper	250	250	
1	1	Assistant Storekeeper	90	90	
4	4	Messengers—1 at £160, 1 at £84, and 2 at £36	316	316	
2	2	Boy Messengers, at £50	100	100	
...	...	Temporary and Probationary Clerks as required	.....	1,485†	
			12,851	14,011	
CONTINGENCIES.					
<i>(Irrespective of date of claims.)</i>					
		Extra Clerical Assistance	500	.....
		To pay balance of Commission due on British and Foreign Money Order Accounts; fees to non-official Postmasters transacting Money Order and Savings Bank business; and overtime and extra clerical assistance in connection with the preparation of the Annual Statement of Savings Bank Accounts for Parliament	2,000	.....
		To pay balance of Commission due on British and Foreign Money Order Accounts; fees to non-official Postmasters transacting Money Order and Savings Bank business	.....	1,600	
		Overtime in connection with the preparation of the Annual Statement of Savings Bank Accounts for Parliament	.....	400	
		Travelling, Incidental, and unforeseen Expenses	200	200	
		Wages for cleaning Money Order and Savings Bank portion of General Post Office	200	200	
			2,900	2,400	
67	62*	TOTAL...	£ 15,751	£ 16,411	

* Exclusive of the number 1 Temporary and Probationary Clerks. † Temporary Clerks have hitherto been paid from the Vote for "Contingencies."

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1893.

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No. XI.—THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL.

No. of Persons.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1892	1893	Electric Telegraph Department.		Amount voted for 1892.	Amount required for 1893.
				£	£
1	1	Superintendent		1,000	1,000
1	1	Assistant Superintendent ..		700	700
1	1	Accountant		550	550
1	1	Bookkeeper		310	340
1	1	Cashier		400	400
1	1	Clerk in charge of Correspondence		390	390
57	...	Clerks—1 at £325, 6 at £290, 3 at £275, 3 at £240, 3 at £220, 7 at £200, 10 at £190, 4 at £170, 2 at £150, 8 at £140, 2 at £130, 3 at £120, 1 at £110, and 4 at £100	10,800		.....
...	58	Clerks—2 at £325, 5 at £290, 3 at £275, 3 at £240, 3 at £220, 7 at £200, 10 at £190, 1 at £180, 4 at £170, 2 at £150, 8 at £140, 3 at £130, 2 at £120, 1 at £110, and 4 at £100			11,025
3	3	Receiving Clerks—1 at £390, 1 at £325, and 1 at £290	1,005		1,005
1	1	Clerk in charge of Check Branch...	425		425
1	1	Clerk in charge of Stores	310		340
1	1	Chief Mechanician	550		550
1	1	Assistant Mechanician	300		300
6	6	Instrument Fitters—3 at £240, 1 at £150, 1 at £100, and 1 at £75	1,045		1,045
1	1	Battery-man	225		225
10	10	Assistant Battery-men—1 at £175, 1 at £150, 1 at £100, 3 at £85, 2 at £75, 1 at £52, and 1 at £39	921		921
1	1	Groom	140		140
1	1	Assistant in Store	150		150
2	2	Messengers' Overseers—1 at £240, and 1 at £145	385		385
5	...	Inspectors of Lines and Stations—1 at £450, and 4 at £340	1,810		.....
...	4	Do do at £340	.....		1,360
1	1	Station Manager	550	21,476	550
3	3	Assistant Station Managers—1 at £475, and 2 at £340.	1,155		1,155
1	1	Cable Clerk	370		370
1	1	Electrician	400		400
1	1	Assistant Electrician	320		320
1	1	Telegraph Instructor	250		250
1	1	Inspector of Lines, City and Suburbs	350	3,045	350
53	53	Line Repairers—1 at £245, 6 at £175, 1 at £155, and 45 at £150	8,200		8,200
748	633	Station-masters and Operators	87,510	8,550	84,510
...	...	To provide for Operators, &c., as required	5,000		.....
591	...	Messengers—423 at £52, and 168 at £39	28,548		.....
...	594	Do 564 at £52, and 30 at £26	.....		30,108
		CONTINGENCIES.		121,058	114,618
		(Irrespective of date of claims.)			
		Horse Equipment, Forage Allowance, &c.	5,000		6,500
		Forage for Messengers' Ponies	2,500		.....
		Travelling Expenses	2,500		2,500
		Rent of Temporary Offices	2,500		2,500
		Allowance for Officers working Overtime	500		500
		Messengers' Uniforms	2,000		2,000
		Repairs to Lines generally	17,000		17,000
		To supply Instruments, and Unforeseen Expenses	6,500		6,500
		Working Expenses	16,000		17,000
		Fuel and Light	800		1,000
		Telegraph Books	50		50
		Remuneration to Railway Department for performing Public Telegraph Business	2,500		2,500
		Amount required to pay the claim of the Railway Department for labour and material supplied on account of this Department for the period 1878 to 1888	4,634		.....
				62,484	58,050
1497	1385	TOTAL	£	216,613	205,514

		No. XI.—THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL.				SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
No. of Persons.						Amount voted for 1892.		Amount required for 1893.	
1892	1893					£		£	
Telephones.									
TELEPHONE BRANCH.									
1	1	Manager	...	...	...	425		425	
1	1	Mechanician	...	...	...	300		300	
1	1	Foreman of Lines	...	...	...	200		200	
1	1	Messenger	...	...	...	78		78	
1	1	Exchange Foreman	...	...	...	200		200	
...	...	Switchboard Attendants, &c., as required	...	...	...	500		500	
15	...	Fitters—2 at £225, 1 at £200, 3 at £175, 4 at £135, 4 at £125, and 1 at £100	...	...	...	2,315		.....
...	21	Fitters—1 at £225, 2 at £200, 3 at £175, 3 at £135, 4 at £125, and 8 at £100	...	...	...	.....		2,855	
3	3	Monitors—2 at £125, and 1 at £100	...	...	...	350		350	
41	...	Switchboard Attendants—26 at £78, 7 at £52, and 8 at £39	...	...	...	2,704		.....
...	63	Switchboard Attendants—29 at £78, 19 at £52, 5 at £39, and 10 at £26	...	...	...	.....		3,705	
CONTINGENCIES.							7,072		8,613
<i>(Irrespective of date of claims.)</i>									
For the Erection of Telephone Lines, the Purchase of Instruments, and Incidental Expenses						.....	5,000	.....	7,000
64	92	TOTAL... .. £				.....	12,072	.....	15,613
Electric Lights.									
		Chief Engineer	...	...	...	300		300	
1	1	Engineers—2 at £213, and 2 at £175	...	...	...	776		776	
4	4	Assistant Engineers—2 at £161, 4 at £156, and 1 at £150	...	...	...	1,096		.....
7	...	Do do 2 at £161, 6 at £156, and 1 at £150	...	...	...	.....		1,408	
...	9	Engineers and Assistants, as required	...	...	...	400		200	
...	...	Assistants, at £75	...	...	...	.....		225	
...	3	CONTINGENCIES.					2,572		2,909
<i>(Irrespective of date of claims.)</i>									
Fuel, Gas, Water, and Carbons						1,500		1,500	
To replace Lamps, Oils, &c.						700		700	
Globes						50		50	
Unforeseen Expenses						100		100	
Purchase of Plant and Renewals						2,000		2,000	
							4,350		4,350
12	17	TOTAL... .. £				.....	6,922	.....	7,259
Cable Subsidies.									
BRITISH AND AUSTRALIAN CABLE SUBSIDY.									
Proportion payable by New South Wales of Guaranteed Annual Subsidy of £32,400 for twenty years, from 1st November, 1879, for the Duplication of the British Australian Cable						13,883		13,151	
TASMANIAN CABLE SUBSIDY.									
Proportion payable by New South Wales						.....		1,705	
BRITISH AUSTRALIAN CABLE, REDUCED RATES.									
Proportion of Guarantee payable by New South Wales						.....		6,000	
NEW ZEALAND CABLE, REDUCED RATES.									
Proportion of Guarantee payable by New South Wales						.....		1,500	
						13,883		22,356	
TOTAL... ..						.....	13,883	.....	22,356
Miscellaneous Services.									
Purchase money in respect of leasehold interest in premises in Castlereagh-street, Sydney, purchased as a site for stables in connection with the General Post Office						.....	6,000	.....	.....
Gratuity to Mrs. Williams, whose husband (late Line Repairer at Tarce) was killed whilst in the performance of his duty						.....	.....	.....	158

SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES

OF THE

EXPENDITURE

OF THE

GOVERNMENT OF NEW SOUTH WALES,

FOR

1892

AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

ORDERED BY THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY TO BE PRINTED,
14 DECEMBER, 1892.



SYDNEY: CHARLES POTTER, GOVERNMENT PRINTER.

1892.

[1s. 6d.]

SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES FOR 1892 AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

HEAD OF SERVICE.	TO BE VOTED.		PAID TO 30TH NOV., 1892.	UNPAID ON 30TH NOV., 1892.
	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.		
Services of 1890 and Previous Years.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
No. III.—COLONIAL SECRETARY.				
MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES.				
Expenses of placing Major Fitzgerald's Gun Invention before War Office Authorities ...	300	0 0	300	0 0
Cost of painting Plates of Australian Wild Flowers—further sum ...	30	0 0	30	0 0
Purchase of Relics of Captain Cook's Voyages— further sum ...	40	5 0	40	5 0
Allowance to Mr. G. T. C. Miller, M.P. for Monaro, at the rate of £300 per annum from 17th December, 1889, to 29th April, 1890...	111	5 3	.....	111 5 3
		481 10 3		
TOTAL, COLONIAL SECRETARY ... £	.....	481 10 3	370 5 0	111 5 3
No. IV.—TREASURER AND SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE.				
MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES.				
Costs, &c., in case Commissioner of Stamp Duties v. Hope, and interest on stamp duty refunded ...	1,223	17 5	1,223	17 5
Additions, Cattle Wharf, Glebe Island—further sum ...	85	1 6	85	1 6
		1,308 18 11		
TOTAL, TREASURER AND SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE ... £	.....	1,308 18 11	1,308 18 11	.....
No. VII.—SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS.				
GOVERNMENT ARCHITECT.				
<i>Public Works and Services.</i>				
To adjust deduction of £7,000 from total of Schedule to Architect of 1890 ...	1,433	8 6	1,433	8 6
Furniture and fittings for Public Offices gen- erally—further sum ...	321	10 1	321	10 1
Post and Telegraph Offices—repairs, furni- ture, &c.—further sum ...	71	17 1	71	17 1
Institutions for the Insane generally—for alterations, &c.—further sum ...	125	13 1	125	13 1
Sydney University—for additions, repairs, and furniture—further sum ...	1	4 9	1	4 9
		1,953 13 6		
WATER SUPPLY AND SEWERAGE.				
<i>Public Works and Services.</i>				
Sewerage Works carried out by the City Council	.....	269 9 11	269 9 11	.....
TOTAL, SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS £	.....	2,223 3 5	2,223 3 5	.....
No. VIII.—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.				
BANKRUPTCY.				
<i>Salaries.</i>				
Amount equivalent to salary at £180 per annum of Messenger (less amount voted at the rate of £110 per annum) ...	.....	70 0 0	70 0 0	.....
PATENTS AND COPYRIGHT.				
<i>Salaries.</i>				
Salary of Acting Examiner of Patents from 13th May, 1888, to 11th November, 1888, at £500 per annum, being £100 per annum in excess of the rate at which he was paid during that period ...	.....	49 16 7	49 16 7	.....
MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES.				
New Weights for Inspector of Weights and Measures—further sum ...	.....	3 3 9	3 3 9	.....
TOTAL, ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE £	.....	123 0 4	123 0 4	.....
Carried forward ...	£	4,136 12 11	4,025 7 8	111 5 3

HEAD OF SERVICE.	TO BE VOTED.		PAID TO 30TH NOV., 1892.	UNPAID ON 30TH NOV., 1892.
	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.		
Services of 1890—continued.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward	£	4,136 12 11	4,025 7 8	111 5 3
No. IX.—PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.				
INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.				
<i>Industrial School for Girls, Parramatta.</i>				
<i>Salaries.</i>				
One-third of Salary of Mrs. Marion Brackenreg as Assistant Superintendent at £145 per annum, from 1st August, 1890, to 31st December, 1890, on leave of absence, pend- ing retirement ... ..	.....	20 2 9	20 2 9	.....
<i>Contingencies.</i>				
Allowance to Mrs. Brackenreg from 1st May to 31st July, 1890	15 0 0		15 0 0	.....
Allowance to Mrs. Brackenreg from 1st August, 1890	8 6 8		8 6 8	.....
		23 6 8		
TOTAL, PUBLIC INSTRUCTION	£	43 9 5	43 9 5	.....
No. XI.—THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL.				
POST OFFICE.				
<i>Conveyance of Mails.</i>				
Postal Communication <i>via</i> Italy ... ..	.....	222 4 2	222 4 2	.....
TOTAL, POSTMASTER-GENERAL	£	222 4 2	222 4 2	.....
TOTAL SERVICES OF 1890 AND PREVIOUS YEARS	£	4,402 6 6	4,291 1 3	111 5 3
Services of 1891.				
No. II.—EXECUTIVE AND LEGISLATIVE.				
HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.				
<i>Contingencies.</i>				
Forage, &c.—further sum ... ..	.....	78 9 0	78 9 0	.....
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.				
<i>Contingencies.</i>				
Cost of Renovation of Portraits of the Members of the First Constitutional Parliament, under the Electoral Act of 1858	100 0 0		100 0 0	.....
Incidental Expenses, &c.—further sum	55 5 7		55 5 7	.....
		155 5 7		
LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL AND ASSEMBLY.				
<i>Contingencies.</i>				
Incidental Expenses, &c.—further sum ... ..	.....	16 11 9	16 11 9	.....
TOTAL, EXECUTIVE AND LEGISLATIVE...£	.....	250 6 4	250 6 4	.....
Carried forward	£	250 6 4	250 6 4

SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES FOR 1892 AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

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HEAD OF SERVICE.	TO BE VOTED.		PAID TO 30TH NOV., 1892.	UNPAID ON 30TH NOV., 1892.
	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.		
Services of 1891—continued.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward	£	250 6 4	250 6 4	.....
No. III.—COLONIAL SECRETARY.				
COLONIAL SECRETARY.				
<i>Contingencies.</i>				
Extra Clerical Assistance, &c.—further sum... ..	.....	152 10 8	152 10 8	.....
DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF FORESTS.				
<i>Contingencies.</i>				
Incidental Expenses in connection with Forests, including Travelling Expenses, Director-General, Secretary, Chief Inspecting Rangers, &c., reporting on Ringbarking, Conservancy of Forests, &c., and also Replanting—further sum ... ..	.....	119 15 9	119 15 9	.....
ABORIGINES PROTECTION BOARD.				
<i>Contingencies.</i>				
Aid to Association for Protection of Aborigines, including the cost of maintaining the station at Brewarrina, established by authority—further sum ... ..	.....	541 5 10	541 5 10	.....
PERMANENT AND VOLUNTEER MILITARY FORCES.				
<i>Artillery Force.</i>				
<i>Contingencies.</i>				
Provisions, &c.—further sum ... ..	.....	868 7 1	868 7 1	.....
<i>Commanding Engineer.</i>				
<i>Salaries.</i>				
Lieutenant-Colonel, from 23rd October, at £850 per annum	162 4 7		162 4 7	.....
Warrant Officer, Submarine Miners, from 3rd November, at 10s. per diem	29 10 0		29 10 0	.....
		191 14 7		.....
<i>Contingencies.</i>				
Allowances to Lieutenant-Colonel	21 19 8		21 19 8	.....
Travelling Expenses to Lieutenant-Colonel	73 18 5		73 18 5	.....
Allowances to Warrant Officer	2 8 1		2 8 1	.....
Travelling Expenses to Warrant Officer	115 9 6		115 9 6	.....
		213 15 8		.....
<i>Volunteer Force.</i>				
<i>Contingencies.</i>				
Gratuity to Corporal George Lamont, Marker, Rifle Range, upon his retirement from military service in consequence of infirmity	210 6 6		210 6 6	.....
Cost of issue of new Helmets to the Military Forces—further sum... ..	1,415 17 9		1,415 17 9	.....
Capitation for Efficient, Uniforms, Incidental Expenses, &c.—further sum... ..	32 5 1		32 5 1	.....
		1,658 9 4		.....
WORKS OF DEFENCE.				
Repairs to the Torpedo Boat Slip at Berry's Bay	49 8 7		49 8 7	.....
Expenses of Inquiry into conduct of Mr. Ince, and Officers of the Military Works Branch, Newcastle	27 3 0		27 3 0	.....
		76 11 7		.....
ORDNANCE AND BARRACK DEPARTMENT.				
<i>Contingencies.</i>				
General Stores, including Warlike Stores—further sum ... ..	.....	6,451 13 2	6,451 13 2	.....
Carried forward	£	10,274 3 8	10,274 3 8	.....
Carried forward	£	250 6 4	250 6 4	.....

SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES FOR 1892 AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

HEAD OF SERVICE.	TO BE VOTED.		PAID TO 30TH NOV., 1892.	UNPAID ON 30TH NOV., 1892.
	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.		
Services of 1891—continued.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward	£	250 6 4	250 6 4	.....
No. III.—COLONIAL SECRETARY—contd.				
Brought forward	£	10,274 3 8	10,274 3 8	.....
TRAINING SHIP "WOLVERENE."				
Maintaining the H.M.C.S. "Wolverene" in Commission—further sum ... ..	.....	293 15 10	217 8 0	76 7 10
POLICE.				
<i>Contingencies.</i>				
To purchase certain land at Penrith for Police purposes ... ..	.....	550 0 0	550 0 0	.....
MEDICAL ADVISER TO THE GOVERNMENT.				
<i>Contingencies.</i>				
Fees to Medical Practitioners, Vaccination, Coroners' Inquests, Lunacy Cases, Medical Attendance and Expenses, contingent on outbreak of disease—further sum ... ..	.....	400 0 0	370 17 4	29 2 8
<i>Maintenance of Sick Paupers.</i>				
For support of Paupers in the Sydney, Prince Alfred, and other Hospitals, and contingent expenses connected therewith—further sum .....	.....	12 17 11	12 17 11	.....
AGENT-GENERAL.				
<i>Contingencies.</i>				
Extra Official Expenses, &c.—further sum ... ..	.....	266 6 0	266 6 0	.....
IMMIGRATION.				
Immigration generally—further sum ... ..	.....	139 19 4	139 19 4	.....
CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.				
<i>Government Asylums.</i>				
Rations, Medical Comforts, Medicines, Travel- ling Expenses, and other Contingencies— further sum	2,629 8 8		2,629 8 8	.....
State Children's Relief Branch, maintenance, additional inspection, &c.—further sum	1,500 0 0		1,500 0 0	.....
		4,129 8 8		
FISHERIES COMMISSION.				
<i>Contingencies.</i>				
Travelling Expenses—further sum ... ..	.....	50 0 0	50 0 0	.....
CHARITABLE ALLOWANCES.				
<i>(Irrespective of date of claims.)</i>				
In aid of Charitable Institutions, on condition that an equal amount be raised by private annual contributions, and also that the Govern- ment, through Police Magistrates or other approved officers, have the right of recommending the admission of patients— further sum	15,963 15 4		15,963 15 4	.....
For the support of Women and Children in the Benevolent Asylum, Sydney, and Infants' Home, and other Institutions—further sum	995 6 8		995 6 8	.....
		16,959 2 0		
Carried forward	£	33,075 13 5	32,970 2 11	105 10 6
Carried forward	£	250 6 4	250 6 4	.....

SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES FOR 1892 AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

7

HEAD OF SERVICE.	TO BE VOTED.		PAID TO 30TH NOV., 1892.	UNPAID ON 30TH NOV., 1892.
	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.		
Services of 1891—continued.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward	£	250 6 4	250 6 4	.....
No. III.—COLONIAL SECRETARY—<i>contd.</i>				
Brought forward	£	33,075 13 5	32,970 2 11	105 10 6
MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES. (<i>Irrespective of date of claims.</i>)				
Newspapers, Almanacs, Books, &c.—further sum	294 12 9		294 12 9	.....
Rent of "Mooreliff," Miller's Point, in connection with the Sydney Hospital—further sum	40 0 0		40 0 0	.....
Burial of destitute persons in cases where inquests are not held—further sum	27 0 0		27 0 0	.....
In aid of the Agricultural Societies of the Colony in the proportion of £1 for every £1 raised by private contributions—further sum	10,882 1 9		10,882 1 9	.....
Expenses in connection with Royal Commission on Strikes—further sum	152 15 9		152 15 9	.....
Expenses in connection with compilation of the Official History of New South Wales—further sum	2,080 2 4		2,080 2 4	.....
Expenses of Board of Investigation to inquire into the management of the Hospital for the Insane, Callan Park—further sum	81 2 0		81 2 0	.....
Expenses in connection with Fire Brigade Demonstration—further sum	500 0 0		500 0 0	.....
Grafton Water Brigade—Special Grant	50 0 0		50 0 0	.....
Inspector of Scaffolding, at £200 per annum, from 1st December	16 13 4		16 13 4	.....
Expenses of Public Service Inquiry Commission—further sum	218 5 6		218 5 6	.....
Expenses in connection with the Chinese Gambling Inquiry Commission—further sum	514 15 3		514 15 3	.....
Expenses in connection with the Representation of this Colony at the Ballarat Exhibition—further sum... ..	9 12 9		9 12 9	.....
Expenses in connection with the representation of this Colony at the Launceston Exhibition—further sum... ..	800 0 0		800 0 0	.....
Expenses in connection with the Royal Commission on City and Suburban Railways—further sum	1 1 0		1 1 0	.....
Expenses of Agent-General attending the Postal Congress at Vienna—further sum ..	7 1 7		7 1 7	.....
Cost of 33 Replicas of the original sketches of Wm. Westall, R.A., made during the voyage of H.M.S. "Investigator"	117 17 8		117 17 8	.....
Rent of premises, Bent-street (known as the old "Australian Club") in connection with the Sydney Hospital, at £650 per annum, from 1st December	54 3 4		54 3 4	.....
Expenses in connection with the suit, Burnside v. McMillan—further sum	3 8 0		3 8 0	.....
Expenses in connection with Charity Conference, Melbourne	40 5 0		40 5 0	.....
Payment to Messrs. Franklin and Waller of balance of amount claimed by them for services rendered as members of the Casual Labour Board Inquiry Commission ...	841 6 5		841 6 5	.....
		16,732 4 5		
TOTAL, COLONIAL SECRETARY	£	49,807 17 10	49,702 7 4	105 10 6
Carried forward	£	50,058 4 2	49,952 13 8	105 10 6

HEAD OF SERVICE.	TO BE VOTED.		PAID TO 30TH NOV., 1892.	UNPAID ON 30TH NOV., 1892.
	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.		
Services of 1891—continued.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward	£	50,058 4 2	49,952 13 8	105 10 6
No. IV.—TREASURER AND SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE.				
TREASURY.				
<i>Salaries.</i>				
Amount equivalent to Salary of Under Secretary, at £1,000 per annum, from 13th September, 1891, to 29th February, 1892, completing amount required for period of leave of absence granted the late Hon. G. Eagar, pending his retirement from the Public Service				
	466 13 4		466 13 4	.....
Probationer—Increase of salary £75 to £100 per annum, from 1st December				
	2 1 8		2 1 8	.....
<i>Contingencies.</i>				
Incidental expenses—further sum				
		468 15 0		.....
		203 7 6	203 7 6	.....
STAMP DUTIES.				
<i>Contingencies.</i>				
Rent of Office—further sum				
		62 6 7	62 6 7	.....
CUSTOMS.				
<i>Contingencies.</i>				
Allowance to Extra Tide-waiters, &c.—further sum				
		3,542 19 10	3,542 19 10	.....
GOVERNMENT PRINTER'S DEPARTMENT.				
<i>Contingencies.</i>				
Extra Hands and Overtime—further sum				
		35 2 4	35 2 4	.....
STORES AND STATIONERY.				
Stores and Stationery for the Public Service generally—further sum				
	8,794 3 7		8,794 3 7	.....
Fuel and Light for Departments within the district of Sydney—further sum				
	332 0 6		332 0 6	.....
		9,126 4 1		.....
GLEBE ISLAND ABATTOIRS.				
<i>Contingencies.</i>				
Offal barge, cost of construction—further sum				
	152 0 5		152 0 5	.....
Wages to meet temporary employment, forage, &c.—further sum				
	939 4 8		939 4 8	.....
Desiccating Process—further sum				
	644 0 6		644 0 6	.....
		1,735 5 7		.....
MARINE BOARD OF NEW SOUTH WALES.				
<i>Salaries.</i>				
Surveyors at the Outports—further sum				
		26 15 4	26 15 4	.....
<i>Miscellaneous Services.</i>				
Incidental Expenses—further sum				
		1,166 15 6	1,166 15 6	.....
PUBLIC WHARFS.				
<i>Contingencies.</i>				
Commission and Rebates, &c.—further sum				
	8 6 8		8 6 8	.....
Erection of Iron Railing, Circular Quay Wharf				
	300 0 0		300 0 0	.....
Repairs and Improvements to Circular Quay and other wharfs, &c.—further sum				
	511 4 9		511 4 9	.....
Repairing Wharf, Western side, Circular Quay				
	103 1 10		103 1 10	.....
		922 13 3		.....
Carried forward	£	17,290 5 0	17,290 5 0	.....
Carried forward	£	50,058 4 2	49,952 13 8	105 10 6

SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES FOR 1892 AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

9

HEAD OF SERVICE.	TO BE VOTED.		PAID TO 30TH NOV., 1892.	UNPAID ON 30TH NOV., 1892.				
	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.						
Services of 1891—continued.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
Brought forward ... ..	£	.....	50,058	4 2	49,952	13 8	105	10 6
No. IV.—TREASURER AND SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE—contd.								
Brought forward ... ..	£	.....	17,290	5 0	17,290	5 0	.....	.....
MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES.								
Exchange on Remittances within and beyond the Colony—further sum	12,620	18 9	12,620	18 9	.....	.....	.....	.....
Advertising for the Public Service—further sum	107	1 7	107	1 7	.....	.....	.....	.....
Premium on Debentures purchased on account of the Railway Loan, 31 Vic. No. 11—further sum	896	14 6	896	14 6	.....	.....	.....	.....
To meet Legal Expenses, Treasury Depart- ment—further sum	62	19 0	62	19 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
Expenses in connection with Appeals to Privy Council—further sum	1,053	18 1	1,053	18 1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Postage of Public Departments—further sum	125	9 5	125	9 5	.....	.....	.....	.....
Expenses in connection with Conversion of Matured Debentures to Inscribed Stock ...	2,613	13 2	2,613	13 2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Interest on £1,213 11s. 3d. Probate Duty in Estate of A. G. Laingmore overpaid, from 29th May, 1887, to 27th November, 1891... ..	181	2 1	181	2 1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Interest on the Daily Debit Balances at cur- rent accounts of the Government with various Banks, from 1st July to 31st December	7,369	4 1	7,369	4 1	.....	.....	.....	.....
To pay Interest at 4 per cent. on the uninvested Funds at credit of Bankruptcy Estates Accounts—further sum	141	3 0	141	3 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
To pay Interest at 4 per cent. on the uninvested Funds at the credit of the Government Savings Bank in the Treasury—further sum	8,308	17 0	8,308	17 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
To pay interest at 4 per cent. on the uninvested Funds at the credit of the Civil Service Superannuation Account—further sum ...	685	16 11	685	16 11	.....	.....	.....	.....
To pay Interest at 4 per cent. on the balance at the credit of the Municipal Council of Sydney—Sinking Fund Account—further sum	33	6 9	33	6 9	.....	.....	.....	.....
For Interest on Funds in the temporary possession of the Government belonging to Suitors in Equity and Lunacy Patients— further sum	166	19 4	166	19 4	.....	.....	.....	.....
Incidental expenses in connection with flotation of Loan of £4,500,000 in September, 1891	62	8 0	62	8 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
Interest on Special Deposits by Trustees of Challis Estate—further sum... ..	438	7 1	438	7 1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Interest on Advances made by various Banks in London—further sum	19,196	18 2	19,196	18 2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Management of and payment of Half-yearly Dividends on Inscribed Stock by the Banks of England—further sum	58	2 2	58	2 2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Law Expenses, Counsel's Fees, &c., Cape v. McMillan—further sum	911	18 5	911	18 5	.....	.....	.....	.....
To pay Interest at 5 per cent. on Special Deposits by the Savings Bank of New South Wales	3,750	0 0	3,750	0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
			58,784	17 6				
TOTAL, TREASURER AND SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE... ..	£	.....	76,075	2 6	76,075	2 6	.....	.....
Carried forward ... ..	£	.....	126,133	6 8	126,027	16 2	105	10 6

HEAD OF SERVICE.	TO BE VOTED.		PAID TO 30TH NOV., 1892.	UNPAID ON 30TH NOV., 1892.
	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.		
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Services of 1891—continued.				
Brought forward ...	£	126,133 6 8	126,027 16 2	105 10 6
No. VI.—SECRETARY FOR LANDS.				
LAND AGENTS, APPRAISERS, AND OTHERS.				
<i>Contingencies—</i>				
Contingencies and other expenses in connection with the Crown Lands Act of 1889, including appraisement fees and reports of valuations of Pastoral and other leases—further sum..	.....	4,617 14 5	4,617 14 5	.....
MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES.				
Resumption of site for a Cemetery at Bowral—further sum	1,091 17 10		1,091 17 10	.....
Interest on amount paid Cumberland Building Land and Investment Company (Limited) as compensation in connection with land resumed at Lady Robinson's Beach (£83 15s.), at 6 per cent., from 20th October, 1885, to 15th August, 1891	29 5 0		29 5 0	.....
Public Cemeteries—purchase of sites, fencing, clearing, building, &c.—further sum ..	441 16 1		441 16 1	.....
		1,562 18 11		
SURVEY OF LANDS.				
<i>Contingencies.</i>				
Fees to Licensed Surveyors, &c.—Incidental and unforeseen expenses—further sum ..	.....	4,065 10 3	4,065 10 3	.....
TOTAL, SECRETARY FOR LANDS ...	£	10,246 3 7	10,246 3 7	.....
No. VII.—SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS.				
ESTABLISHMENT.				
<i>Clerical Division.</i>				
Clerk—Increase of salary from £200 to £225 per annum ... ..	.....	25 0 0	25 0 0	.....
DREDGE SERVICE.				
<i>Contingencies.</i>				
Wages, Stores, Renewals, Repairs, and all other Incidental Expenses—further sum ...	.....	473 18 0	473 18 0	.....
HARBOURS AND RIVERS NAVIGATION AND WATER SUPPLY.				
<i>Public Works and Services.</i>				
Working Expenses.—Hunter River District Water Supply—further sum	1,454 14 6		1,454 14 6	.....
Re-planking Jetty, Woolloomooloo Bay ..	207 2 4		207 2 4	.....
Extension of Sydney Water Supply to Western Suburbs—further sum	806 10 2		806 10 2	.....
		2,468 7 0		.....
Carried forward	£	2,967 5 0	2,967 5 0	.....
Carried forward	£	136,379 10 3	136,273 19 9	105 10 6

SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES FOR 1892 AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

11

HEAD OF SERVICE.	TO BE VOTED.		PAID TO 30TH NOV., 1892.	UNPAID ON 30TH NOV., 1892.
	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.		
Services of 1891—continued.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward	£	136,379 10 3	136,273 19 9	105 10 6
No. VII.—SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS—continued.				
Brought forward	£	2,967 5 0	2,967 5 0	.....
GOVERNMENT ARCHITECT.				
<i>Public Works and Services.</i>				
Hard Labour Gaols to provide Building and other Materials for Completion or Repair of Gaols and other Public Buildings, by the Labour of Prisoners in Gaol—further sum...	749 15 9		699 15 9	50 0 0
Institutions for the Insane generally—For Alterations, Additions, Furniture, Repairs, &c.—further sum	500 0 0		355 11 1	144 8 11
Erection of Post and Telegraph office, Broken Hill. (Revote of 1888)	1,400 0 0		1,082 13 0	317 7 0
Additions, &c., Industrial School for Girls, Parramatta	1,420 0 0		1,370 0 0	50 0 0
Additions, &c., to Governor's Residence, Hill View, Moss Vale—further sum	38 11 1		38 11 1	.....
		4,108 6 10		
SEWERAGE.				
<i>Public Works and Services.</i>				
Sewerage Contingencies—further sum ... ..	.....	17 15 2	7 4 7	10 10 7
WATER SUPPLY AND SEWERAGE BOARD.				
Working Expenses—further sum ... ..	.....	331 7 10	331 7 10	.....
TOTAL, SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS...	.....	7,424 14 10	6,852 8 4	572 6 6
No. VIII.—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.				
PROTHONOTARY.				
<i>Contingencies.</i>				
Fee to His Honor Judge Murray, Acting as Supreme Court Judge for Sydney Gaol Delivery, 30th November to 7th December	52 10 0		52 10 0	.....
Allowances to witnesses attending the Criminal Courts, Sydney and Circuit Courts—further sum	195 8 5		195 8 5	.....
Expenses of inquiry ordered by Supreme Court in connection with certain charges brought by the Incorporated Law Institute against Mr. Henry Scott Harden, Solicitor... ..	149 7 2		149 7 2	.....
		397 5 7		
BANKRUPTCY COURT.				
<i>Salaries.</i>				
Amount equivalent to salary at £180 per annum of Messenger (less amount voted at the rate of £110 per annum) ... ..	.....	70 0 0	70 0 0	.....
Carried forward	£	467 5 7	467 5 7	.....
Carried forward	£	143,804 5 1	143,126 8 1	677 17 0

HEAD OF SERVICE.	TO BE VOTED.		PAID TO 30TH NOV., 1892.	UNPAID ON 30TH NOV., 1892.
	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.		
Services of 1891—continued.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward ... .. £	.....	143,804 5 1	143,126 8 1	677 17 0
No. VIII.—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE—continued.				
Brought forward ... .. £	.....	467 5 7	467 5 7	.....
PETTY SESSIONS.				
<i>Salaries.</i>				
Difference of salary to Mr. F. W. Edwards, as Police Magistrate, Kiama, at £450 per annum, and as Acting Police Magistrate, Parramatta, at £550 per annum, during the absence of Mr. Giles on duty in Sydney, from 21st December ... ..	.....	2 19 2	2 19 2	.....
PRISONS.				
<i>Contingencies.</i>				
Provisions, Medical Comforts, Medical Attend- ance, Fuel, Light, and Water, Incidental Expenses, Removal of Night-soil, and allowance in lieu of Quarters—further sum	.....	1,595 16 5	1,595 16 5	.....
TOTAL, ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE £	.....	2,066 1 2	2,066 1 2	.....
No. IX.—PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.				
(Public Instruction under the Act 43 Vic. No. 23.)				
TECHNICAL EDUCATION BRANCH.				
Erection of Technological Museum, at Ultimo, further sum	366 0 0		.....	366 0 0
Technological Museum—apparatus	142 10 6		.....	142 10 6
		508 10 6		
INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.				
<i>Nautical School Ship "Vernon"— Contingencies.</i>				
Rations, &c.—further sum ... ..	.....	191 16 10	191 16 10	.....
<i>Industrial School for Girls, Parramatta— Salaries.</i>				
One-third salary of Mrs. Marion Brackenreg as Assistant Superintendent at £145 per annum from 1st January to 31st March, concluding leave of absence pending retirement ... ..	.....	12 1 8	12 1 8	.....
<i>Contingencies.</i>				
Allowance to Mrs. Brackenreg during same period ... ..	.....	5 0 0	5 0 0	.....
GRANTS IN AID OF PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.				
In aid of Buildings (Educational Institutions) in proportion of £1 to every £1 raised and expended on new and additional buildings —further sum ... ..	.....	840 7 5	464 9 5	375 18 0
MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES.				
Purchase Money, &c., of the Ship "Sobraon" to be used as a training ship for boys— further sum	6,500 0 0		6,500 0 0	.....
Steam Launch for Training Ship "Vernon"— further sum	84 14 6		84 14 6	.....
Repairs to Training Ship "Vernon"	399 6 0		399 6 0	.....
To meet the abatement which should in terms of the Civil Service Act be deducted from the pension payable to Mrs. Marion Brack- enreg, late Assistant Superintendent, Indus- trial School for Girls, on her retirement from the Service	92 16 5		.....	92 16 5
		7,076 16 11		
TOTAL, PUBLIC INSTRUCTION... £	.....	8,634 13 4	7,657 8 5	977 4 11
Carried forward £	154,504 19 7	152,849 17 8	1,655 1 11

SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES FOR 1892 AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

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HEAD OF SERVICE.	TO BE VOTED.		PAID TO 30TH NOV., 1892.	UNPAID ON 30TH NOV., 1892.
	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.		
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Services of 1891—continued.				
Brought forward ...	£	154,504 19 7	152,849 17 8	1,655 1 11
No. X.—SECRETARY FOR MINES.				
DEPARTMENT OF MINES.				
<i>Salaries.</i>				
Three Probationers, increase of salaries in accordance with Civil Service Act, from £50 to £75 per annum each, from 25th November ... ..	.....	7 10 0	7 10 0	.....
AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.				
<i>Contingencies.</i>				
<i>Vine Diseases Board</i> —further sum ... ..	.....	1,505 0 1	1,505 0 1	.....
SCHOOL OF MINES AND ASSAY WORKS.				
Towards providing necessary appliances for making Assays of Minerals in bulk or otherwise, including Salaries and the establishment of Schools of Mines—further sum ... ..	.....	220 12 3	220 12 3	.....
MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES.				
Compensation to H. J. Ware for the loss sustained by him through the resumption of his Conditional Lease, No. 1,727, parish of Colinton, county of Beresford	120 0 0		120 0 0	.....
Reclamation of Sand Drift at Newcastle—further sum	68 4 6		68 4 6	.....
		188 4 6		
TOTAL, SECRETARY FOR MINES ...	£	1,921 6 10	1,921 6 10	.....
No. XI.—POSTMASTER-GENERAL.				
POST OFFICE.				
<i>Contingencies.</i>				
Rent of Country and Branch Offices, &c.—further sum ... ..	.....	865 8 10	865 8 10	.....
ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.				
<i>Contingencies.</i>				
Repairs to Lines, Working Expenses, &c.—further sum ... ..	.....	5,500 0 0	3,046 6 7	2,453 13 5
BRITISH AND AUSTRALIAN CABLE SUBSIDY.				
Reduced Rates—Proportion of guarantee payable by New South Wales from 1st May, 1891 ... ..	.....	10,264 18 6	.....	10,264 18 6
TASMANIAN CABLE SUBSIDY.				
Proportion payable by New South Wales from 1st May, 1891... ..	.....	1,136 9 10	.....	1,136 9 10
TOTAL, POSTMASTER-GENERAL ...	£	17,766 17 2	3,911 15 5	13,855 1 9
TOTAL, SERVICES OF 1891 ...	£	174,193 3 7	158,682 19 11	15,510 3 8

HEAD OF SERVICE.	TO BE VOTED.		PAID TO 30TH NOV., 1892.	UNPAID ON 30TH NOV., 1892.
	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.		
Services of 1892.				
No. II.—EXECUTIVE AND LEGISLATIVE.				
HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.				
<i>Contingencies.</i>				
Forage, &c.—further sum ... ..	.....	339 2 11	285 19 7	53 3 4
EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.				
<i>Salaries.</i>				
Clerk at £240 per annum for January ... ..	.....	20 0 0	20 0 0	.....
LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.				
<i>Contingencies.</i>				
Special allowance to officers during absence on leave of the Clerk of the Parliaments	400 0 0		183 16 10	216 3 2
To meet the abatement which should, in terms of the Civil Service Act, be deducted from the pension payable to Henry Paynter, Chief Messenger	82 0 0		.....	82 0 0
Purchase of enlarged Porcelain Portraits of the Presidents of the Legislative Council	59 17 0		.....	59 17 0
		541 17 0		
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.				
<i>Salaries.</i>				
Three Messengers at £140 per annum—1 from 4th April, 1 from 25th April, and 1 from 12th September ... ..	.....	241 17 8	171 17 8	70 0 0
<i>Contingencies.</i>				
Special allowance to officers during absence on leave of Mr. R. W. Robertson, further sum. ....	.....	208 6 8	208 6 8	.....
LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL AND ASSEMBLY.				
<i>Contingencies.</i>				
Incidental Expenses—further sum ... ..	.....	14 0 0	.....	14 0 0
TOTAL, EXECUTIVE AND LEGISLATIVE £		1,365 4 3	870 0 9	495 3 6
 No. III.—COLONIAL SECRETARY.				
COLONIAL SECRETARY.				
<i>Contingencies.</i>				
Incidental and Unforeseen Expenses—further sum ... ..	.....	200 0 0	.....	200 0 0
AUDITOR-GENERAL.				
<i>Contingencies.</i>				
Overtime allowance to officers engaged in writing up the new and improved Registers of Conditional Purchases ... ..	.....	321 15 0	321 15 0	.....
REGISTRAR-GENERAL.				
<i>Salaries.</i>				
Amount equivalent to salary at £860 per annum for January of Mr. E. Burton, Examiner of Titles, on leave of absence, pending retirement ... ..	.....	71 13 4	71 13 4	.....
<i>Contingencies.</i>				
Fees to Registrar-General as Chairman of Land Titles Commissioners, from 31st March, 1890, to 31st December, 1892, at £3 3s. per sitting	450 9 0		.....	450 9 0
Rent of additional premises at £750 per annum, rates and taxes, &c., from 5th February	677 1 8		557 4 4	119 17 4
		1,127 10 8		
Carried forward ... .. £	.....	1,720 19 0	950 12 8	770 6 4
Carried forward £	1,365 4 3	870 0 9	495 3 6

SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES FOR 1892 AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

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HEAD OF SERVICE.	TO BE VOTED.		PAID TO 30TH NOV., 1892.	UNPAID ON 30TH NOV., 1892.
	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.		
Services of 1892—continued.				
Brought forward £	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	.....	1,865 4 3	870 0 9	495 3 6
No. III.—COLONIAL SECRETARY—contd.				
Brought forward ... .. £	.....	1,720 19 0	950 12 8	770 6 4
PERMANENT AND VOLUNTEER MILITARY FORCES.				
<i>General Staff.</i>				
Pension to Major-General Richardson at £650 per annum from 1st December ... ..	.....	54 3 4	.....	54 3 4
<i>Department of Defence.</i>				
<i>Salaries.</i>				
Military Secretary at £800 per annum, from 1st May	533 6 8		400 0 0	133 6 8
Chief Clerk at £400 per annum, from 1st January	400 0 0		333 6 8	66 13 4
Examiner of Accounts at £300 per annum, from 22nd May	183 1 3		133 1 3	50 0 0
Record Clerk at £220 per annum, from 9th May	141 18 8		105 5 4	36 13 4
Corresponding Clerk at £200 per annum, from 23rd May	121 9 6		88 2 10	33 6 8
Messenger at £100 per annum, from 11th May	63 19 6		47 6 2	16 13 4
Office-cleaner at £20 per annum, from 13th May	12 13 9		7 13 9	5 0 0
		1,456 9 4		
<i>Contingencies.</i>				
Temporary Clerk at £1 per week, from 1st June	30 0 0		21 17 3	8 2 9
Cost of overtime services of Chief Clerk and Examiner of Accounts in examining state- ments of Military expenditure, from 1st January	24 3 0		.....	24 3 0
Furniture and fittings, incidental expenses, &c.	350 7 9		350 7 9	.....
Rent of offices at £262 10s. per annum, from 10th May	168 13 0		.....	168 13 0
		573 3 9		
<i>Artillery Force.</i>				
<i>Contingencies.</i>				
Quarters and Stabling	900 0 0		.....	900 0 0
Guard Boat Service	1,100 0 0		.....	1,100 0 0
		2,000 0 0		
<i>Commanding Engineer.</i>				
<i>Salaries.</i>				
Lieutenant-Colonel at £700 per annum to 31st March	175 0 0		175 0 0	.....
Military Pay and allowances to Colonel F. R. De Wolski at £1,016 per annum, from 15th August to 5th September	58 12 3		58 12 3	.....
		233 12 3		
<i>Contingencies.</i>				
Lieutenant-Colonel, allowances at £316 per annum, to 31st March	88 8 0		88 8 0	.....
Passage-money of Colonel F. R. De Wolski, Sydney to London	90 0 0		90 0 0	.....
Middle Head Disaster, Easter Encampment, 1891—Pension to widow of Corporal M'Kee, at £80 per annum, from 4th April to 31st December, 1891	58 5 9		58 5 9	.....
Purchase money for leasehold interest in 2 acres 3 roods 21 perches of land at Randwick, taken for Military purposes	1,000 0 0		.....	1,000 0 0
Alterations and additions, Randwick Rifle Range	2,242 15 9		2,242 15 9	.....
Cost of Drums required for packing Roburite in connection with loading Mines	23 15 0		.....	23 15 0
Repairs, alterations, additions, &c., to Military Buildings	4,231 7 4		.....	4,231 7 4
		7,734 11 10		
Carried forward ... .. £	.....	13,772 19 6	5,150 15 5	8,622 4 1
Carried forward ... .. £	.....	1,365 4 3	870 0 9	495 3 6

HEAD OF SERVICE.	TO BE VOTED.		PAID TO 30TH NOV., 1892.	UNPAID ON 30TH NOV., 1892.
	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.		
Services of 1892—continued.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward	£	1,365 4 3	870 0 9	495 3 6
No. III.—COLONIAL SECRETARY—contd.				
Brought forward	£	13,772 19 6	5,150 15 5	8,622 4 1
PERMANENT AND VOLUNTEER MILITARY FORCES— continued.				
<i>Military Instructors.</i>				
<i>Contingencies.</i>				
Extra lodging allowance to Chief Instructor and Firemaster, at £30 per annum from 30th April	.....	20 0 0	15 1 8	4 18 4
<i>Volunteer Force.</i>				
<i>Permanent Staff unattached.</i>				
<i>Salaries.</i>				
1 Warrant Instructor in Signalling, at 10s. per diem ... ..	.....	183 0 0	.....	183 0 0
<i>Transport Corps.</i>				
<i>Salaries.</i>				
1 Warrant Officer Instructor, at 9s. per diem	.....	165 0 0	.....	165 0 0
<i>Contingencies.</i>				
Cartage and Incidental Expenses—further sum	1,500 0 0	.....	.....	1,500 0 0
Cost of vehicles, &c., supplied to Military Department for proposed Encampment ...	137 12 0	.....	137 12 0	.....
Middle Head Disaster, Easter Encampment, 1891—Compensation to occupants of boats injured by the explosion	281 10 11	.....	281 10 11	.....
Rent of offices for the 5th Regiment at £58 10s. per annum, from 1st July	29 5 0	.....	.....	29 5 0
		1,948 7 11		
TRAINING SHIP "WOLVERENE."				
Maintaining the H.M.C.S. "Wolverene" in commission—further sum ... ..	.....	500 0 0	252 0 4	247 19 8
POLICE.				
<i>Contingencies.</i>				
Purchase of Land as a site for Police Lock-up at Marrickville	300 0 0	.....	300 0 0	.....
Cost of raising portion of the yard, and con- structing a surface gutter and drain to intercept the storm water in connection with the police premises at Gundagai	73 0 0	.....	.....	73 0 0
		373 0 0		
LUNACY—				
<i>Hospital for the Insane, Parramatta.</i>				
<i>Contingencies.</i>				
To meet the abatement which should in terms of the Civil Service Act be deducted from the pension payable to Mrs. Jane Burn, Matron, Hospital for the Insane, Parramatta	.....	131 12 0	.....	131 12 0
<i>Reception House for the Insane, Darlinghurst.</i>				
<i>Contingencies.</i>				
Acting Superintendent at £300 per annum, from 1st June to 30th September ... ..	.....	100 0 0	100 0 0	.....
Carried forward	£	17,193 19 5	6,237 0 4	10,956 19 1
Carried forward	£	1,365 4 3	870 0 9	495 3 6

SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES FOR 1892 AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

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HEAD OF SERVICE.	TO BE VOTED.		PAID TO 30TH NOV., 1892.	UNPAID ON 30TH NOV., 1892.				
	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.						
Services of 1892—continued.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
Brought forward... ..	£	1,365	4 3	870	0 9	495	3 6
No. III.—COLONIAL SECRETARY—contd.								
Brought forward	£	17,193	19 5	6,237	0 4	10,956	19 1
GOVERNMENT STATISTICIAN.								
<i>Salaries.</i>								
Clerk in charge of Friendly Societies' Records at £500 per annum, from 1st August	208	6 8	125	0 0	83	6 8
<i>Contingencies.</i>								
Expenses in connection with the compilation of the Census of the Colony—further sum...	1,250	0 0	388	16 0	861	4 0
IMMIGRATION.								
Immigration generally—further sum	1,000	0 0	253	14 4	746	5 8
FISHERIES COMMISSION.								
<i>Contingencies.</i>								
Cost of construction of a boat to be used in supervising the Fisheries at the Hawkesbury River		27 10 0			27	10 0	.....	.....
Cost of construction of a boat to be used in supervising the Fisheries at George's River		28 0 0			28	0 0	.....	.....
Expenses in connection with Victorian Fishing Industry Committee during their stay in the Colony... ..		52 6 0			52	6 0	.....	.....
Gratuity at the rate of a fortnight's pay for each year of service to Mr. J. D. Delany, late clerk, Fisheries Commission, upon abolition of office		48 18 0			48	18 0	.....	.....
			156	14 0				
BOTANIC GARDENS.								
<i>Contingencies.</i>								
Expenses in connection with New Water Service...	70	0 0	69	16 5	0	3 7
CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.								
<i>Children's Protection Act.</i>								
Expenses in connection with the Administra- tion of the Children's Protection Act	450	0 0	289	9 0	160	11 0
<i>Government Asylums.</i>								
<i>Salaries.</i>								
Parramatta—Chaplain, Church of England ...		50 0 0			41	13 4	8	6 8
Chaplain, Roman Catholic Church		50 0 0			37	10 0	12	10 0
Liverpool—Chaplain, Church of England ...		50 0 0			41	13 4	8	6 8
Chaplain, Roman Catholic Church		50 0 0			41	13 4	8	6 8
			200	0 0				
<i>Contingencies.</i>								
Rations, Medical Comforts, Medicines, Travel- ling Expenses, and other Contingencies— further sum		9,000 0 0			1,027	4 6	7,972	15 6
Cost of erection of a temporary Relieving Ward at Newington Asylum		600 0 0			.....	.....	600	0 0
Medical attendance at Glenfield Farm		100 0 0			.....	.....	100	0 0
			9,700	0 0				
<i>State Children's Relief Branch.</i>								
<i>Contingencies.</i>								
Maintenance, and Additional inspection, &c.— further sum	2,000	0 0	.....	.....	2,000	0 0
Carried forward	£	32,229	0 1	8,710	4 7	23,518	15 6
Carried forward	£	1,365	4 3	870	0 9	495	3 6

HEAD OF SERVICE.	TO BE VOTED.		PAID TO 30TH NOV., 1892.	UNPAID ON 30TH NOV., 1892.
	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.		
Services of 1892—continued.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward	£	1,365 4 3	870 0 9	495 3 6
No. III.—COLONIAL SECRETARY—contd.				
Brought forward	£	32,229 0 1	8,710 4 7	23,518 15 6
CHARITABLE ALLOWANCES.				
Grafton Benevolent Asylum—Unconditional Grant	200 0 0		200 0 0	.....
Lismore Hospital—Special grant	100 0 0		100 0 0	.....
Newcastle Benevolent Society—Special grant..	1,000 0 0		1,000 0 0	.....
		1,300 0 0		
MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES.				
Travelling Expenses, Petty Cash Expenses, &c., Inspector of Scaffolding	60 0 0		52 7 0	7 13 0
Expenses in connection with Royal Commission to inquire into the Military Service of the Colony... ..	1,866 12 11		1,866 12 11	.....
Expenses in connection with Legal Proceedings against the Returning Officer for West Sydney (damages caused through collapse of hustings)	174 10 3		174 10 3	.....
Purchase of Books for Libraries at Bourke, Cobar, and Brewarrina, and cost of carriage	409 16 3		409 16 3	.....
Expenses in connection with Temporary Water Supply, Broken Hill... ..	179 15 6		179 15 6	.....
Expenses in connection with the Royal Commission to inquire into the Baldwin Engines	1,842 8 6		1,842 8 6	.....
Expenses in connection with Royal Commission to inquire into certain charges against the administration of the Chief Commissioner of Railways	2,138 7 0		1,361 8 0	776 19 0
Centennial Park—Maintenance and Improvements—further sum	3,208 0 0		3,059 17 1	148 2 11
Expenses in connection with Public Buildings and Grounds, Rookwood—further sum ...	100 0 0		.....	100 0 0
Law Expenses. &c., Attorney - General v. McLeod, re Fortifications, Bare Island and George's Head	847 19 2		847 19 2	.....
Expenses in connection with the Imperial Institute, London	125 0 0		125 0 0	.....
Interest on balance of purchase-money on property at Charlotte-place, purchased for Naval Home	360 0 0		270 0 0	90 0 0
Relief to the unemployed	9,271 2 8		9,271 2 8	.....
Expenses of inquiry into the Local Government and Electoral Acts of New Zealand, Victoria, and Tasmania	116 17 6		116 17 6	.....
Special grant to Country and Suburban Municipalities equal to 5s. per £ of the total amount of the general rates collected for the municipal year ended 1st February, 1892—further sum	4,458 14 2		4,458 14 2	.....
Intercolonial Medical Congress—Grant towards expenses of Triennial Meeting	676 2 0		676 2 0	.....
Expenses in connection with Royal Commission on Strikes—further sum	150 0 0		.....	150 0 0
Tasmanian Exhibition, Launceston—Cost of this Colony's Representation—further sum...	95 0 0		40 0 0	55 0 0
Expenses in connection with the Plantations, &c., Garden Island	111 0 0		101 5 0	9 15 0
Expenses in connection with, and relief to, sufferers by the recent floods in country districts	501 18 5		501 18 5	.....
Carried forward	£ 26,693 4 4			
Carried forward	£	33,529 0 1	35,365 19 0	24,856 5 5
Carried forward	£	1,365 4 3	870 0 9	495 3 6

SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES FOR 1892 AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

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HEAD OF SERVICE.	TO BE VOTED.		PAID TO 30TH NOV., 1892.	UNPAID ON 30TH NOV., 1892.
	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.		
Services of 1892—continued.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward... .. £	.....	1,365 4 3	870 0 9	495 3 6
No. III—COLONIAL SECRETARY—<i>contd.</i>				
Brought forward ... .. £	.....	33,529 0 1	35,365 19 0	24,856 5 5
MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES—<i>continued.</i>				
Brought forward £	26,693 4 4			
Counsel's Fees and other legal expenses, Boddam v. Dibbs	100 0 0		100 0 0	.....
Maintenance of Deserted Children, paupers taken charge of for protection, expenses of transmission, &c.—further sum	500 0 0		326 2 11	173 17 1
Expenses of compiling a pamphlet on the resources of the Western District of New South Wales	150 0 0		.....	150 0 0
Resumption of land in connection with Pine Park, Balmain—further sum	56 10 0		56 10 0	.....
Expenses in connection with International Board of Exchanges—further sum... ..	50 0 0		.....	50 0 0
Legal Costs in the action <i>Toohy v. Melville</i> (Chairman of Committees)... ..	36 18 11		36 18 11	.....
Expenses in connection with official visit of the Hon. the Colonial Secretary to England and America	1,000 0 0		1,000 0 0	.....
Cost of Actuarial Assistance in preparation of Statistics	20 0 0		20 0 0	.....
		28,606 13 3		
TOTAL, COLONIAL SECRETARY ... .. £	.....	62,135 13 4	36,905 10 10	25,230 2 6
No. IV.—TREASURER AND SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE.				
TREASURY.				
<i>Salaries.</i>				
Registrar of Funded Stock—Increase of salary from £600 to £660 per annum, from 28th October	10 12 10		.....	10 12 10
Deputy Registrar of Funded Stock—Increase of salary from £300 to £350 per annum, from 28th October	8 17 4		.....	8 17 4
3 Constables as Day and Night Watchmen, at 7s. 6d. per diem each, from 1st April	309 0 0		.....	309 0 0
Probationer—increase of salary £75 to £100... ..	25 0 0		18 15 0	6 5 0
Probationers—1 at £50 per annum from 18th May, and 1 at £50 per annum from 3rd June	59 18 8		39 3 8	20 15 0
Boy Messenger, at 2s. 6d. per diem, from 1st August	17 0 0		6 16 0	10 4 0
		430 8 10		
<i>Contingencies.</i>				
Incidental expenses, &c.—further sum ... ..	.....	300 0 0	6 16 0	293 4 0
CUSTOMS.				
<i>Salaries.</i>				
Increase of salary to Chief Clerk, £500 to £550 .....	.....	50 0 0	41 13 4	8 6 8
<i>Contingencies.</i>				
Allowances to extra Tide-waiters, &c.—further sum ... ..	.....	3,000 0 0	345 8 2	2,654 11 10
Carried forward ... .. £	.....	3,780 8 10	458 12 2	3,321 16 8
Carried forward ... .. £	.....	63,500 17 7	37,775 11 7	25,725 6 0

SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES FOR 1892 AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

HEAD OF SERVICE.	TO BE VOTED.		PAID TO 30TH NOV., 1892.	UNPAID ON 30TH NOV., 1892.
	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.		
Services of 1892—continued.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward... ..	£	63,500 17 7	37,775 11 7	25,725 6 0
No. IV.—TREASURER AND SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE—contd.				
Brought forward	£	3,780 8 10	458 12 2	3,321 16 8
STAMP DUTIES.				
<i>Contingencies.</i> Temporary Stamper, at £150 per annum, from 23rd May	£	91 2 6	66 2 6	25 0 0
STORES AND STATIONERY.				
<i>Contingencies.</i> Amount required to pay increased Customs Duties on goods supplied under Contracts for 1892	1,000 0 0		.....	1,000 0 0
Stores and Stationery for the Public Service generally, &c.—further sum	20,000 0 0		8,195 14 0	11,804 6 0
Amount equivalent to contributions to Civil Service Superannuation Fund, from 1st January, 1885, to 30th September, 1891, of W. Donovan, late carter, Government Stores Department	37 16 0		37 16 0	.....
		21,037 16 0		
GOVERNMENT PRINTER'S DEPARTMENT.				
<i>Salaries.</i> Sub-overseers, Readers, Compositors, and others—further sum... ..	£	125 0 0	.....	125 0 0
<i>Contingencies.</i> To meet charges of an exceptional and unfore- seen nature, arising from the enormous increase in the demands of the office through special works of a very heavy and unusual character	£	6,000 0 0	.....	6,000 0 0
BOARD OF HEALTH.				
<i>Salaries.</i> Boatman and Quarantine Officer at Newcastle at £120 per annum, from 1st October	40 0 0		20 0 0	20 0 0
Veterinarian, £285 per annum, from 1st April	213 15 0		166 5 0	47 10 0
		253 15 0		
<i>Leprosy Act.</i> For the maintenance, treatment, and isolation of persons suffering from leprosy—further sum	500 0 0		118 13 9	381 6 3
Cost of erection of four semi-detached cottages at the Leper Lazaret, Little Bay, for accom- modation of increased number of persons of European parentage suffering from leprosy..	1,000 0 0		.....	1,000 0 0
		1,500 0 0		
Carried forward... ..	£	32,783 2 4	9,063 3 5	23,724 18 11
Carried forward	£	63,500 17 7	37,775 11 7	25,725 6 0

SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES FOR 1892 AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

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HEAD OF SERVICE.	TO BE VOTED.		PAID TO 30TH NOV., 1892.	UNPAID ON 30TH NOV., 1892.				
	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.						
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
Services of 1892—continued.								
Brought forward... ..	£	63,500	17 7	37,775	11 7	25,725	6 0
No. IV.—TREASURER AND SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE—<i>contd.</i>								
Brought forward	£	32,788	2 4	9,063	3 5	23,724	18 11
BOARD OF HEALTH—Continued.								
<i>Diseased Animals and Meat Act.</i>								
Expenses of Inauguration and Administration			750	0 0	435	7 5	314	12 7
<i>Contingencies.</i>								
Quarantine Expenses—Further sum in consequence of expenditure incurred in connection with the introduction of small-pox by the s.s. "Oroya"			500	0 0	.....		500	0 0
BOARD OF PHARMACY.								
<i>Contingencies.</i>								
Cleaning Offices... ..			20	0 0	.....		20	0 0
SHIPPING MASTERS.								
<i>Newcastle.</i>								
<i>Contingencies.</i>								
Incidental Expenses—further sum			3	18 0	3	18 0	.....
GLEBE ISLAND ABATTOIRS.								
<i>Abattoirs.</i>								
<i>Contingencies.</i>								
Desiccating Process—further sum		115 17 11			115 17 11		.....
Expenses of experimental towage of new Punt		50 0 0			25 0 0		25 0 0	
3 Temporary Inspectors under the Diseased Animals and Meat Act at 10s. per diem, 2 from 1st January, 1 from 4th July... ..		375 0 0			313 11 0		61 9 0	
Expenses of Inquiry relative to Abattoir for Newcastle		20 0 0			9 12 7		10 7 5	
Fuel and Light for Abattoir		200 0 0			.....		200 0 0	
Alterations and Repairs to Cattle Wharf		110 0 0			110 0 0		.....
Repairs, Blood Punt Wharf		50 0 0			35 16 1		14 3 11	
New Blood Punt—Cost of construction—further sum		578 0 0			20 11 2		557 8 10	
Wages and Expenses—Cleansing Abattoirs, &c.		481 0 8			481 0 8		.....
Repairs to Slaughter-houses, &c., damaged during heavy gale of 23rd September		150 0 0			.....		150 0 0	
			2,129	18 7				
MARINE BOARD OF NEW SOUTH WALES.								
<i>Salaries.</i>								
<i>Sea and River Pilots.</i>								
Increases to salaries of Boatmen under the Regulations			20	0 0	16	13 4	3	6 8
<i>Colonial Light-houses.</i>								
Increase of salary of 2nd Assistant Light-keeper from £101 to £120 per annum, from 1st May			12	13 4	9	10 0	3	3 4
Carried forward	£	36,224	12 3	10,640	1 7	25,584	10 8
Carried forward	£	63,500	17 7	37,775	11 7	25,725	6 0

HEAD OF SERVICE.	TO BE VOTED.		PAID TO 30TH NOV., 1892.	UNPAID ON 30TH NOV., 1892.				
	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.						
Services of 1892—continued.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
Brought forward... ..	£	63,500	17 7	37,775	11 7	25,725	6 0
No. IV.—TREASURER AND SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE—<i>contd.</i>								
Brought forward	£	36,224	12 3	10,640	1 7	25,584	10 8
PUBLIC WHARFS.								
<i>Salaries.</i>								
Two Watchmen—Day and Night—at £90 and £77 per annum		167 0 0			139 0 0		28 0 0	
			167	0 0				
<i>Contingencies.</i>								
Coal for Steam Crane, Byron Bay		27 10 0			.....		27 10 0	
Commissions and Rebates and Incidental Expenses, &c.—further sum		500 0 0			286 7 0		213 13 0	
Erection of Offices, Pyrmont Wharf		117 0 0			117 0 0		.....
Surface Water Drainage, Circular Quay, in front of Metcalfe's Stores		75 15 11			75 15 11		.....
Gratuity at the rate of a fortnight's pay for each year of service to Ewen Cameron, Watchman, on his retirement from the Public Service through failure of sight ...		18 13 10			18 13 10		.....
Expenses of placing in working order the Cranes at Woolgoolga and Coff's Harbour Jetties...		20 0 0			.....		20 0 0	
			758	19 9				
MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES.								
To pay interest at 4 per cent. and 5 per cent. on Special Deposits by the Savings Bank of New South Wales—further sum		15,625 0 0			14,375 0 0		1,250 0 0	
Expenses of preparation of Bill for the Management, &c., of Finance Companies ...		105 0 0			105 0 0		.....
Insurance on Wharf and Buildings resumed from A.S.N. Company		101 11 3			101 11 3		.....
Insurance on Admiralty House, Kirribilli Point, from 28th February, 1892, to 27th February, 1893		8 4 0			8 4 0		.....
Interest on Special Deposits by Trustees of Challis Estate... ..		1,299 14 7			1,299 14 7		.....
Interest on the Daily Debit Balances at current accounts of the Government with various Banks from 1st January to 30th June ...		204 11 0			204 11 0		.....
Allowance for Postage and Stationery to Clerks of Petty Sessions, Land Agents, and Registrars of District Courts—further sum		400 0 0			.....		400 0 0	
Interest at 4 per cent. on Deposits for Purchase of Scrip to be issued under the Funded Stock Act 56 Vic., No. 21		13 14 4			.....		13 14 4	
Interest on advances made by various Banks in London		4,338 16 7			4,338 16 7		.....
Sewerage Rates, Public Buildings—further sum		56 3 3			56 3 3		.....
			22,152	15 0				
TOTAL TREASURER AND SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE	£	59,303	7 0	31,765	19 0	27,537	8 0
Carried forward	£	122,804	4 7	69,541	10 7	53,262	14 0

SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES FOR 1892 AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

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HEAD OF SERVICE.	TO BE VOTED.		PAID TO 30TH NOV., 1892.	UNPAID ON 30TH NOV., 1892.
	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.		
Services of 1892—continued.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward... ..	£	122,804 4 7	69,541 10 7	53,262 14 0
No. V.—ATTORNEY-GENERAL.				
ATTORNEY-GENERAL.				
<i>Contingencies.</i>				
Fees to Prosecuting Barristers, and other Contingent Expenses—further sum ... ..	.....	3,400 0 0	472 14 0	2,927 6 0
TRADES DISPUTES CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION.				
<i>Council of Arbitration.</i>				
<i>Salaries.</i>				
President, at £750 per annum, from 1st October	187 10 0		62 10 0	125 0 0
2 Members, at £100 each per annum, from 8th September	62 15 6		29 8 10	33 6 8
Fees to President and Members	50 0 0		.....	50 0 0
Clerk of Awards, at £400 per annum, from 1st July	200 0 0		133 6 8	66 13 4
Clerk, at £225, from 1st September	75 0 0		37 10 0	37 10 0
Messenger, at £100 per annum, from 1st August	41 13 4		25 0 0	16 13 4
Caretaker, at £60 per annum, from 1st August	25 0 0		15 0 0	10 0 0
		641 18 10		
<i>Contingencies.</i>				
Incidental Expenses (including Purchase of Books and compilation of "Manual," &c.)	100 0 0		7 5 2	92 14 10
Rent of Offices from 26th July	112 0 0		65 0 0	47 0 0
		212 0 0		
PARLIAMENTARY DRAFTSMEN.				
<i>Salaries.</i>				
Parliamentary Draftsman, at £700 per annum, from 1st August ... ..	.....	291 13 4	175 0 0	116 13 4,
CROWN SOLICITOR.				
<i>Salaries.</i>				
Temporary Clerk, at £208 per annum, for February	17 6 8		17 6 8	.....
Assistant Conveyancing Clerk, at £208 per annum, from 1st May	138 13 4		104 0 0	34 13 4
		156 0 0		
QUARTER SESSIONS.				
<i>Salaries.</i>				
Crown Prosecutors—Increases of Salaries—1 from £800 to £850 per annum, and 6 from £550 to £600 per annum, from 1st January to 28th February (in part) ... ..	.....	44 8 2	44 8 2	.....
TOTAL, ATTORNEY-GENERAL	£	4,746 0 4	1,188 9 6	3,557 10 10
Carried forward	£	127,550 4 11	70,730 0 1	56,820 4 10

SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES FOR 1892 AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

HEAD OF SERVICE.	TO BE VOTED.		PAID TO 30TH NOV., 1892.	UNPAID ON 30TH NOV., 1892.
	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.		
Services of 1892—continued.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward... ..	£	127,550 4 11	70,730 0 1	56,820 4 10
No. VI.—SECRETARY FOR LANDS.				
DEPARTMENT OF LANDS.				
<i>Ministerial and Despatch Branch.</i>				
<i>Salaries.</i>				
Probationer—Difference between £50 and £75 per annum	25 0 0		.....	25 0 0
<i>Rabbit Branch.</i>				
<i>Salaries.</i>				
Probationer—Difference between £50 and £75 per annum, from 27th June... ..	12 15 6		.....	12 15 6
<i>Sales Division.</i>				
<i>Salaries.</i>				
3 Probationers—Difference between £50 and £75 per annum (2 from 1st January, and 1 from 1st July)	62 10 0		.....	62 10 0
<i>Lease Division.</i>				
<i>Salaries.</i>				
Probationer—Difference between £50 and £75 per annum	25 0 0		.....	25 0 0
<i>Local Land Boards.</i>				
<i>Salaries.</i>				
1 Clerk (Cooma), at £250, from 7th to 31st July	16 16 0		16 16 0	.....
7 Probationers—Difference between £50 and £75 per annum (5 from 1st January, 1 from 21st April, and 1 from 31st August) ...	150 15 3		.....	150 15 3
		292 16 9		
LAND AGENTS, APPRAISERS, AND OTHERS.				
<i>Salaries.</i>				
Land Agent at Penrith, at £25 per annum, from 15th April	17 15 6		.....	17 15 6
3 Probationers—Difference between £50 and £75 per annum (1 from 1st January, and 2 from 1st March)	66 13 4		.....	66 13 4
		84 8 10		
MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES.				
Compensation to Mr. John Suttor, for surrender of lot 6 of Section 2, Stonyhurst Estate, and portion of a grant of 50½ acres to Cowper and Ould, found to encroach on Cadby and Jenner's original grants ...	22 1 3		22 1 3	.....
Henry Roman and William Dewson—Compensation for their right, title, and interest in and over a water right and race, known as "Roman's Race," parish of Uralla, county of Sandon, resumed by the Crown	190 0 0		190 0 0	.....
Michael Ryan—Interest on refund of deposit on 11¼ acres, being part of the area of C.P. 75-307 of 80 acres, Parish of Jarrara, County of Argyle, forfeited 2nd September, 1878; and on a like proportion of the forfeited auction deposit of £25 in connection with the same land, subsequently measured as portion of 43	4 7 11		4 7 11	.....
Carried forward	£ 216 9 2			
Carried forward	£	377 5 7	233 5 2	360 9 7
Carried forward	£	127,550 4 11	70,730 0 1	56,820 4 10

SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES FOR 1892 AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

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HEAD OF SERVICE.	TO BE VOTED.		PAID TO 30TH NOV., 1892.	UNPAID ON 30TH NOV., 1892.
	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.		
Services of 1892—continued.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward ... .. £	.....	127,550 4 11	70,730 0 1	56,820 4 10
No. VI.—SECRETARY FOR LANDS—contd.				
Brought forward ... .. £	.....	377 5 7	233 5 2	360 9 7
MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES—continued.				
Brought forward ...£	216 9 2			
Claims arising out of a decision of the Local Land Board in respect of A.C.P. 82-313, 82-459, and 84-6, Lismore, viz.:— Denis Jordan, for fencing and interest on deposit and instalments ... £43 9 9 Commercial Banking Company, interest on deposit and instalments 1 6 0	44 15 9		44 15 9	.....
Verdict and costs in case of Hawkins v. Copeland	359 16 5		359 16 5	.....
John F. Carter—Compensation for value of improvements effected by him upon part of his conditional purchase 84-18, Parramatta, found to encroach upon Nugent's 40-acre grant	52 10 0		52 10 0	.....
Stephen Mills—Compensation for cost of removal of fencing upon the approved western boundary of his conditional lease No. 2,403 of 1,920 acres, parish of Amoillae, county of Nicholson, in consequence of erroneous survey	17 10 0		17 10 0	.....
Jeremiah Eldridge, junior—Compensation for expenses incurred by him in the Mining Warden's Court, in defending his title to the land embraced with conditional purchase 90/460, and conditional lease 90/298, Cooma	17 10 6		17 10 6	.....
		708 11 10		
SURVEY OF LANDS.				
<i>Engaged at Head Office.</i>				
<i>Miscellaneous Charting Branch.</i>				
<i>Salaries.</i>				
1 Probationer, difference between £50 and £75 per annum	25 0 0		.....	25 0 0
<i>Miscellaneous Contract Sub-Branch.</i>				
<i>Salaries.</i>				
1 Probationer, difference between £50 and £75 per annum	25 0 0		.....	25 0 0
<i>Occupation Branch.</i>				
<i>Salaries.</i>				
1 Probationer, difference between £50 and £75 per annum	25 0 0		.....	25 0 0
<i>Engaged at Local Offices.</i>				
<i>Salaries.</i>				
11 Probationers, difference between £50 and £75 each per annum	275 0 0		.....	275 0 0
		350 0 0		
<i>Detail Survey of Cities, Towns, and Suburbs.</i>				
Continuation of the City of Sydney Survey, and for surveys of country towns where surveys are or may be required for sewerage purposes:—Towards the Survey of the City of Newcastle ... ..	.....	300 0 0	.....	300 0 0
TOTAL, SECRETARY FOR LANDS ... .. £	.....	1,735 17 5	725 7 10	1,010 9 7
Carried forward ... .. £	.....	129,286 2 4	71,455 7 11	57,830 14 5

HEAD OF SERVICE.	TO BE VOTED.		PAID TO 30TH NOV., 1892.	UNPAID ON 30TH NOV., 1892.
	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.		
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Services of 1892—continued.				
Brought forward	£	129,286 2 4	71,455 7 11	57,830 14 5
No. VII.—SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS.				
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.—ESTABLISHMENT.				
<i>Clerical Division.</i>				
<i>Salaries.</i>				
Clerk—Increase of salary from £200 to £225 per annum	25 0 0		20 16 8	4 3 4
<i>Railway Construction.</i>				
<i>Contingencies.</i>				
Gratuity to Officer for performing extra duties in connection with Railway Surveys ...	83 6 8		.....	83 6 8
<i>Roads, Bridges, and Sewerage.</i>				
<i>Salaries.</i>				
Resident Engineer	290 0 0		241 13 4	48 6 8
<i>Miscellaneous Services.</i>				
Balance of special grant to late Engineer-in-Chief for Railways, £1,500, less amount voted in 1892, £1,357 (as agreed to by Parliament)	143 0 0		.....	143 0 0
		541 6 8		
DREDGE SERVICE.				
<i>Contingencies.</i>				
Wages, Stores, Renewals, &c.—further sum ... ..	.....	3,000 0 0	.....	3,000 0 0
HARBOURS AND RIVERS NAVIGATION AND WATER SUPPLY.				
<i>Public Works and Services.</i>				
Woolloomooloo Bay Extension, Admiralty Wharf—further sum... ..	25 0 9		25 0 9	.....
Cost of laying Water Service along portion of Cowper Wharf, Woolloomooloo Bay ...	137 1 2		137 1 2	.....
Renewal of Planking, Darling Harbour Wharf—further sum	500 0 0		437 4 11	62 15 1
Tugs and Punts for Dredge Service—further sum	1,000 0 0		179 11 3	820 8 9
Erection of Goods Shed, Cowper Wharf, Woolloomooloo Bay	2,000 0 0		1,182 12 0	817 8 0
Incidental expenses to Wharfs, &c.—further sum	1,500 0 0		.....	1,500 0 0
Landing Silt and forming ground—further sum	3,000 0 0		940 11 5	2,059 8 7
Expenses in connection with employment of Tugs on special service	300 0 0		.....	300 0 0
Working expenses, Sydney Water Supply ..	90 0 0		.....	90 0 0
Extension of Southern Jetty, old A.S.N. Co.'s wharf, Circular Quay	1,000 0 0		.....	1,000 0 0
Jetty, Coff's Harbour—further sum	500 0 0		126 14 0	373 6 0
Jetty, Woolgoolga Bay... ..	600 0 0		263 17 11	336 2 1
Towards fitting up "Sobraon" as a nautical training ship	10,620 0 0		2,862 3 2	7,757 16 10
Improving Richmond River and Tributaries, including snagging and removing reefs—further sum	79 18 5		79 18 5	.....
		21,352 0 4		
Carried forward	£	24,893 7 0	6,497 5 0	18,396 2 0
Carried forward	£	129,286 2 4	71,455 7 11	57,830 14 5

SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES FOR 1892 AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

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HEAD OF SERVICE.	TO BE VOTED.		PAID TO 30TH NOV., 1892.	UNPAID ON 30TH NOV., 1892.
	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.		
Services of 1892—continued.				
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward	£	129,286 2 4	71,455 7 11	57,830 14 5
No. VII.—SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS—continued.				
Brought forward	£	24,893 7 0	6,497 5 0	18,396 2 0
GOVERNMENT ARCHITECT.				
<i>Public Works and Services.</i>				
Parliamentary Buildings—Additions to—further sum	6,000 0 0		3,808 3 4	2,191 16 8
Hospital for the Insane at Rossiville, expenses of surveys, designs, &c.	1,300 0 0		977 15 1	322 4 11
Cost of protecting the river bank and wall at the rear of the Industrial School for Girls at Parramatta... ..	312 0 0		312 0 0	
Erection of Cottage for Pilot at Newcastle	750 0 0		735 0 0	15 0 0
Hard Labour Gaols—To provide Building and other Materials for completion or repair of Gaols and other Public Buildings by the labour of Prisoners in Gaol—further sum.	1,200 0 0		91 17 11	1,108 2 1
Amount agreed to be paid to the Municipal Council of Parramatta for the right to connect the drainage system of the Benevolent Asylum, Macquarie-street, with the Council's Sewer in Charles-street, Parramatta	250 0 0		.....	250 0 0
		9,812 0 0		
ROADS AND BRIDGES.				
<i>Public Works and Services.</i>				
Gratuity to John Whelan, a maintenance man in the Tumbarumba District, who was incapacitated by a sunstroke whilst in the execution of his duty	30 0 9		30 0 9	.....
To complete the Elderslie Bridge over the Hunter River, between Maitland and Branxton	1,088 0 0		993 4 3	94 15 9
Compensation to G. Cross for loss of his wife and child, caused through accident to coach at Hinton Ferry	50 0 0		50 0 0	.....
		1,168 0 9		
WATER SUPPLY AND SEWERAGE BOARD.				
Unforeseen Expenditure consequent on break of aqueduct and large increase in the mileage of reticulation mains	2,500 0 0		.....	2,500 0 0
Purchase of Stores on account of Water Service maintenance	501 18 8		.....	501 18 8
<i>Sewerage.</i>				
To meet expenses incurred in repairing old existing Sewers transferred to the Board during the year 1892... ..	1,100 0 0		.....	1,100 0 0
		4,101 18 8		
HUNTER DISTRICT WATER SUPPLY AND SEWERAGE BOARD.				
Working Expenses from 1st July to 31st December, 1892 ... ..	.....	4,186 0 0	.....	4,186 0 0
TOTAL, SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS £	.....	44,161 6 5	13,495 6 4	30,666 0 1
Carried forward	£	173,417 8 9	84,950 14 3	88,496 14 6

HEAD OF SERVICE.	TO BE VOTED.		PAID TO 30TH NOV., 1892.	UNPAID ON 30TH NOV., 1892.
	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.		
Services of 1892—continued.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward	£	173,447 8 9	84,950 14 3	88,496 14 6
No. VIII.—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.				
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.				
<i>Salaries.</i>				
Clerk, at £200 per annum, from 1st March ...	166 13 4		133 6 8	33 6 8
Shorthand Writer and Clerk, at £200 per annum, from 1st October	50 0 0		16 13 4	33 6 8
Messenger, at £80 per annum, from 7th November (less amount voted at the rate of £50 per annum)	4 10 0		.....	4 10 0
		221 3 4		
<i>Contingencies.</i>				
Incidental Expenses, &c., further sum ... ..	.....	100 0 0	.....	100 0 0
PROTHONOTARY.				
<i>Contingencies.</i>				
Fee to Hon. G. B. Simpson, Q.C., acting as a Supreme Court Judge during the absence of His Honor Mr. Justice Windeyer, from 10th September to 23rd October	525 0 0		525 0 0	.....
Allowance to Acting Clerk Associate to His Honor Mr. Acting Justice Simpson, 10th September to 23rd October	50 0 0		50 0 0	.....
Fees to C. G. Heydon, Esq, Barrister-at-law, acting as Supreme Court Judge, from 4th April to 4th May, and from 6th to 18th June	512 10 0		512 10 0	.....
Allowance to Acting Clerk Associate to His Honor Mr. Acting Justice Heydon, 6th to 18th June	30 0 0		30 0 0	.....
Fee to His Honor Judge Backhouse, acting as Supreme Court Judge, 15th to 26th February	89 5 0		89 5 0	.....
Allowance to Acting Clerk Associate to His Honor Mr. Acting Justice Backhouse, for Sydney Gaol delivery, 15th to 26th February	25 0 0		25 0 0	.....
Fee to His Honor Judge Murray, acting as a Supreme Court Judge at the Court of Gaol Delivery, 2nd to 16th August	94 10 0		94 10 0	.....
Fee to His Honor Judge Backhouse, acting as Supreme Court Judge at Sydney and Deniliquin Criminal Courts, 3rd October to 2nd November... ..	262 10 0		.....	262 10 0
Allowance to Acting Clerk Associate to His Honor Mr. Acting Justice Backhouse, 3rd to 19th October	40 0 0		.....	40 0 0
Allowance to Clerk Associate to His Honor Mr. Acting Justice Backhouse at Deniliquin Criminal Court... ..	26 5 0		.....	26 5 0
Allowances to witnesses attending the Criminal Courts, Sydney, and Circuit Courts—further sum	2,312 3 3		1,312 3 3	1,000 0 0
Incidental Expenses, &c., further sum	300 0 0		.....	300 0 0
		4,267 3 3		
SHERIFF.				
<i>Salaries.</i>				
Increase of salary of Tipstaff, from £150 to £175 per annum, from 14th May ... ..	.....	15 14 6	11 11 2	4 3 4
<i>Contingencies.</i>				
Allowance to Jurors, Travelling Expenses, &c., further sum ... ..	.....	1,500 0 0	500 0 0	1,000 0 0
Carried forward	£	6,104 1 1	3,299 19 5	2,804 1 8
Carried forward	£	173,447 8 9	84,950 14 3	88,496 14 6

SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATE FOR 1892 AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

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HEAD OF SERVICE.	TO BE VOTED.		PAID TO 30TH NOV., 1892.	UNPAID ON 30TH NOV., 1892.
	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.		
Services of 1892—continued.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward	£	173,447 8 9	84,950 14 3	88,496 14 6
No. VIII.—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE—continued.				
Brought forward	£	6,104 1 1	3,299 19 5	2,804 1 8
BANKRUPTCY COURT.				
<i>Salaries.</i>				
Temporary Clerk, at £120 per annum, from 1st January to 31st May	50 0 0		50 0 0	.....
Increase of salary of Seventh Clerk, from £75 to £110 per annum, from 1st June... ..	20 8 4		14 11 8	5 16 8
		70 8 4		
<i>Contingencies.</i>				
Incidental Expenses, further sum ... ..	.....	25 0 0	.....	25 0 0
PROBATE OFFICE.				
<i>Contingencies.</i>				
Costs in the matter of <i>Garrett v. Phillips</i> , Probate Jurisdiction ... ..	.....	81 7 0	81 7 0	.....
DISTRICT COURTS.				
<i>Salaries.</i>				
Parramatta—Increase of salary of Bailiff, from £50 to £80 per annum, from 1st March .. ..	.....	25 0 0	17 10 0	7 10 0
<i>Contingencies.</i>				
Acting District Court Judge and Chairman of Quarter Sessions, Western District, at £1,500 per annum, from 18th January to 27th March.	290 6 5		290 6 5	.....
Acting District Court Judge and Chairman of Quarter Sessions, South-western District, at £1,500 per annum, from 12th February to 31st March, 1892	202 11 9		202 11 9	.....
Acting District Court Judge and Chairman of Quarter Sessions, South-western District at £1,500 per annum, from 11th January to 19th February	166 11 6		166 11 6	.....
Acting District Court Judge and Chairman of Quarter Sessions, North-western District at £1,500 per annum, from 27th May to 18th June	95 3 3		95 3 3	.....
		754 12 11		
CORONERS.				
<i>Salaries.</i>				
Coroner, Broken Hill, at £150 per annum from 1st March ... ..	.....	125 0 0	100 0 0	25 0 0
<i>Contingencies—</i>				
Burials and incidental expenses, &c—further sum ... ..	.....	1,300 0 0	.....	1,300 0 0
Carried forward	£	8,485 9 4	4,318 1 0	4,167 8 4
Carried forward	£	173,447 8 9	84,950 14 3	88,496 14 6

HEAD OF SERVICE.	TO BE VOTED.		PAID TO 30TH NOV., 1892.	UNPAID ON 30TH NOV., 1892.				
	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.						
Services of 1892—continued.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
Brought forward	£	173,447	8 9	84,950	14 3	88,496	14 6
No. VIII.—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE—continued.								
Brought forward	£	8,485	9 4	4,318	1 0	4,167	8 4
PETTY SESSIONS.								
<i>Salaries.</i>								
Difference in salary to Mr. F. W. Edwards, as Police Magistrate, Kiam, at £450 per annum, and as Acting Police Magistrate, Parramatta, at £550 per annum, during the absence of Mr. Giles, on duty in Sydney, from 1st January		100 0 0			83 6 8		16 13 4	
Increase of salary to Mr. J. S. Brown, as Assistant Clerk of Petty Sessions, Penrith, from £100 to £125 per annum, from 15th April to 31st July, and as Clerk of Petty Sessions at that place, from 1st August		17 15 7			13 12 3		4 3 4	
Increase of salary for the office of Police Magistrate, Hillston, from £450 to £490 per annum, from 1st July		20 0 0			13 6 8		6 13 4	
Difference of salary of Police Magistrate, Goulburn, at £550 per annum, and as Acting Police Magistrate, Maitland, at £600 per annum, during the absence of Mr. Brooks, on duty in Sydney, from 20th September to 31st December		14 0 7			5 13 11		8 6 8	
Mr. Cleeve, Police Magistrate, Penrith—Difference between £390 and £450 per annum from 1st August, 1892, to cover loss of fees in consequence of the office of District Registrar having been transferred from Mr. Cleeve, P.M., to Mr. Brown, C.P.S., Penrith		25 0 0			.....		25 0 0	
PRISONS.			176	16 2				
<i>Salaries.</i>								
Gaol Goulburn—Temporary Junior Clerk at £50 per annum, from 2nd May		33 4 0			24 17 4		8 6 8	
Gaol Broken Hill—								
Gaoler at £240 per annum, from 1st October		60 0 0			.....		60 0 0	
Matron at £48 per annum, from 1st October		12 0 0			.....		12 0 0	
Chaplain, Church of England, at £20 per annum, from 1st October		5 0 0			.....		5 0 0	
Chaplain, Roman Catholic Church, at £20 per annum, from 1st October		5 0 0			.....		5 0 0	
PATENTS AND COPYRIGHT.			115	4 0				
<i>Contingencies.</i>								
Expenses of Compilation of Index to New South Wales Letters Patent		300 0 0			267 15 0		32 5 0	
Incidental expenses—further sum		150 0 0			78 2 4		71 17 8	
MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES.			450	0 0				
For purchase of 104 copies of Salisbury's Bankruptcy and Bills of Sale Acts		124 16 0			124 16 0		.....
Expenses of Inquiries under Commission Act 44 Vic. No. 1 and Inquiries under Criminal Law Amendment Act, section 383—further sum		250 0 0			177 13 0		72 7 0	
For purchase of 100 copies of Legal Year Book of Australia		50 0 0			.....		50 0 0	
Expenses of Collection and Revision of Common Law Rules of the Supreme Court, and for preparation of index thereto		75 0 0			.....		75 0 0	
For Collection and Compilation of Rules of Courts, viz.—Equity, Bankruptcy, Probate, under Settled Estate and Companies Acts, and preparation of index thereto		75 0 0			.....		75 0 0	
For Revision of Rules of the Divorce Court and preparation of index thereto		50 0 0			.....		50 0 0	
			624	16 0				
TOTAL, ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE	£	9,852	5 6	5,107	4 2	4,745	1 4
Carried forward	£	183,299	14 3	90,057	18 5	93,241	15 10

SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES FOR 1892 AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

81

HEAD OF SERVICE.	TO BE VOTED.		PAID TO 30TH NOV., 1892.	UNPAID ON 30TH NOV., 1892.
	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.		
Services for 1892—continued.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward	£	183,299 14 3	90,057 18 5	93,241 15 10
No. IX.—PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.				
TEACHERS' SALARIES.				
Further sum ... ..	.....	12,000 0 0	.....	12,000 0 0
CHURCH AND SCHOOL LANDS.				
Cost incurred in re-defining the Western Boundary of the Church and School Estate in the County of Gloucester ... ..	.....	102 14 3	.....	102 14 3
GRANTS IN AID OF PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.				
In aid of Buildings (Educational Institutions) in the proportion of £1 to every £1 raised and expended on new and additional buildings—further sum ... ..	.....	1,000 0 0	159 8 5	840 11 7
TOTAL, PUBLIC INSTRUCTION ... ..	.....	13,102 14 3	159 8 5	12,943 5 10
No. X.—SECRETARY FOR MINES.				
DEPARTMENT OF MINES.				
<i>Contingencies.</i>				
Gratuity to Robert Dalrymple, owing to retirement under Section 46 of the Civil Service Act	204 17 2	.....	.....	204 17 2
Travelling expenses of officers when specially sanctioned—further sum	1,200 0 0	.....	.....	1,200 0 0
Compensation for cancellation of sale or lease of land in terms of section 45 of Land Act of 1884, and Section 2 of Mining Act of 1889	4,000 0 0	.....	.....	4,000 0 0
		5,404 17 2		
PREVENTION OF SCAB IN SHEEP.				
<i>Salaries.</i>				
Steam Launch Master at £132 per annum, from 18th July	59 19 4	.....	.....	59 19 4
Engineer at £132 per annum, from 1st July	66 0 0	.....	.....	66 0 0
<i>Contingencies.</i>		125 19 4		
Incidental Expenses, including clerical assistance, law costs and charges—further sum	800 0 0	.....	.....	800 0 0
To meet the abatement which should, in terms of the Civil Service Act, be deducted from the pension of C. C. Wildash	177 10 0	.....	.....	177 10 0
		977 10 0		
AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.				
<i>Contingencies.</i>				
Royal Agricultural Society—Special Grant towards providing National Prizes in connection with the Sheep Show	300 0 0	.....	.....	300 0 0
Vine Diseases Board—further sum	500 0 0	.....	.....	500 0 0
		800 0 0		
DIRECTOR GENERAL OF FORESTS.				
<i>Contingencies.</i>				
To cover cost of Travelling Expenses of Foresters who have been appointed during the year 1892, and for which no provision was made upon the Estimates-in-Chief for that year	400 0 0	.....	.....	400 0 0
To cover cost of work incurred in supplying trees, &c., for "Arbor Day"	100 0 0	.....	.....	100 0 0
		500 0 0		
MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES.				
Expenses in connection with Lead Poisoning Inquiry Board, Barrier Ranges ... ..	.....	550 0 0	100 0 0	450 0 0
TOTAL, SECRETARY FOR MINES	£	8,358 6 6	100 0 0	8,258 6 6
Carried forward	£	204,760 15 0	90,317 6 10	114,443 8 2

HEAD OF SERVICE.	TO BE VOTED.		PAID TO 30TH NOV., 1892.	UNPAID ON 30TH NOV., 1892.
	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.		
Services of 1892—continued.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward	£	204,760 15 0	90,317 6 10	114,443 8 2
No. XI.—THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL.				
ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.				
<i>Salaries.</i>				
Clerk, Account Branch—Increase of salary, £290 to £325 per annum ... ..	.....	35 0 0	26 5 0	8 15 0
BRITISH AND AUSTRALIAN CABLE SUBSIDY.				
Duplication of British Australian Cable.— Additional Subsidy in consequence of re- duced rates.—Estimated amount.—Propor- tion payable by New South Wales ... ..	.....	15,397 7 8	.....	15,397 7 8
TASMANIAN CABLE SUBSIDY.				
Proportion payable by New South Wales ... ..	.....	1,704 14 8	.....	1,704 14 8
TOTAL, POSTMASTER-GENERAL	£	17,137 2 4	26 5 0	17,110 17 4
TOTAL SERVICES OF 1892	£	221,597 17 4	90,343 11 10	131,554 5 6
<i>Add Services of 1890 and previous years, from page 2 ... ..</i>	.....	4,402 6 6	4,291 1 3	111 5 3
SERVICES OF 1891, from page 11 ... ..	.....	174,193 3 7	158,682 19 11	15,510 3 8
GRAND TOTAL	£	400,493 7 5	253,317 13 0	147,175 14 5

The Treasury, New South Wales,
Sydney, 14th December, 1892.

JOHN SEE,
Treasurer.

1892-3.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

WITHDRAWAL OF ESTIMATES.

(MESSAGE No. 21.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 19 January, 1893.

JERSEY,

Governor.

Message No. 21.

The Governor requests that the Estimates-in-Chief for 1893, and Supplementary Estimates for 1892 and previous years, which accompanied His Excellency's Message No. 20, of 14th December, 1892, may be returned to him, with a view to the substitution of Amended Estimates in lieu thereof.

Government House,

Sydney, 19th January, 1893.

1892-3.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

AMENDED ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE FOR 1893, AND SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES FOR 1892 AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

(MESSAGE No. 22.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 19 January, 1893.

JERSEY,

Governor.

Message No. 22.

In accordance with the provisions contained in the 54th clause of the Constitution Act, the Governor recommends for the consideration of the Legislative Assembly the accompanying Amended Estimates of Expenditure for the year 1893, and Supplementary Estimates for 1892 and previous years, in substitution for those submitted with the Governor's Message No. 20, of 14th December, 1892.

Government House,

Sydney, 19th January, 1893.

ESTIMATES
OF THE
PROBABLE EXPENDITURE
OF THE
GOVERNMENT
OF
NEW SOUTH WALES,
FOR THE YEAR
1893.

ORDERED BY THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY TO BE PRINTED,
19 JANUARY, 1893.



SYDNEY: CHARLES POTTER, GOVERNMENT PRINTER.

1893.

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NEW SOUTH WALES.

—♦—

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE,
1893.

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE.

ABSTRACT of the ESTIMATES of the PROBABLE EXPENDITURE of the GOVERNMENT of NEW SOUTH WALES, for the Year 1893, compared with the authorized Expenditure for 1892.

Page.	GENERAL HEADS OF SERVICE.	Amounts authorized for 1892.	Amounts required for 1893.
		£	£
4	SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS	2,702,485	2,870,792
5	I.—SCHEDULES TO THE CONSTITUTION ACT	55,212	54,288
9	II.—EXECUTIVE AND LEGISLATIVE... ..	31,464	31,250
13	III.—COLONIAL SECRETARY	1,130,075	1,003,231
49	IV.—TREASURER AND SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE—		
49-51	DEPARTMENTS GENERALLY	[538,591	565,220
69	RAILWAYS	2,159,295	2,196,051
75	V.—ATTORNEY-GENERAL	41,171	42,250
79	VI.—SECRETARY FOR LANDS	[447,180	380,249
89	VII.—SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS	1,486,047	964,760
97	VIII.—MINISTER OF JUSTICE	[298,527	290,653
129	IX.—MINISTER OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION	878,312	819,541
141	X.—SECRETARY FOR MINES AND AGRICULTURE	254,192	196,402
149	XI.—POSTMASTER-GENERAL	768,197	768,583
		10,790,748	10,183,270
79	SECRETARY FOR LANDS—SPECIAL SERVICE	11,217	9,327
	TOTAL	£ 10,801,965	10,192,597

SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS.

SERVICE.	APPROPRIATED FOR 1892.			REQUIRED FOR 1893.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Interest on Debentures and Funded Stock Towards the Payment of Interest and Ex- tinction of the Railway Loan of 1867 (£1,000,000), 31 Vic. No. 11	1,889,101	0	0	1,862,630	0	0
Interest on Treasury Bills (deficiency of 1886 and previous years)	70,000	0	0	70,000	0	0
Interest on Treasury Bills under Act 55 Vic. No. 7	82,956	0	0	82,116	0	0
Drawbacks and Refund of Duties ... ..	.....			141,875	0	0
Revenue and Receipts returned	45,000	0	0	75,000	0	0
Charges on Collections	200,000	0	0	260,000	0	0
Endowment of the University of Sydney ...	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0
Endowment of the Australian Museum ...	5,000	0	0	5,000	0	0
Endowment of the Sydney Grammar School	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0
Endowment of the Affiliated Colleges ...	1,500	0	0	1,500	0	0
Endowment under the Municipalities Act ...	1,500	0	0	2,000	0	0
Judges under the District Courts Act ...	45,000	0	0	.....	
Sydney Branch of the Royal Mint	10,500	0	0	10,500	0	0
Pensions under the District Court Judges Salaries and Pensions Act, 46 Vic. No. 16	15,000	0	0	15,000	0	0
Pensions under the Superannuation Act Repeal Act of 1873	750	0	0	1,500	0	0
Pension under the Railway Act, 51 Vic. No. 35	4,071	0	0	3,677	0	0
Preliminary Expenses of Municipal Insti- tutions	937	0	0	938	0	0
Endowment under the Fire Brigades Act, 47 Vic. No. 3	1,000	0	0	.....	
Commissioners of Customs, 42 Vic. No. 19...	5,000	0	0	7,000	0	0
Expenses of Parliamentary Witnesses, 45 Vic. No. 5... ..	600	0	0	600	0	0
Expenses under the Civil Service Act, 48 Vic. No. 24	100	0	0	100	0	0
Collections for the State House, 51 Vic. No. 9	500	0	0	500	0	0
Metropolitan Water and Sewerage Board, 43 Vic. No. 32 and 51 Vic. No. 28 ...	3,000	0	0	3,000	0	0
Railway Commissioners, 51 Vic. No. 35 and 52 Vic. No. 5	200	0	0	200	0	0
Hunter District Water Supply and Sewerage Board, 55 Vic. No. 27	6,000	0	0	6,000	0	0
Wollongong Harbour Trust, 53 Vic. No. 19	.....			200	0	0
Allowances to Parliamentary Representa- tives, 53 Vic. No. 12	5,000	0	0	5,000	0	0
Remuneration to Parliamentary Public Works Committee, 53 Vic. No. 11 ...	39,600	0	0	39,900	0	0
Towards the redemption of Treasury Bills (53 Vic. No. 9), issued under the Treasury Bills Deficiency Act of 1889	6,000	0	0	6,000	0	0
Towards the reduction of the Public Debt for Railways, 53 Vic. No. 24	150,000	0	0	150,000	0	0
Proportion payable by Colony of New South Wales, in terms of "The Australasian Naval Force Act of 1887"	75,000	0	0	75,000	0	0
President and Members, Land Appeal Court, 55 Vic. No. 26	37,170	0	0	37,656	0	0
St. Andrew's College Building Fund, 18 Vic. No. 37 ... ..	.....			4,000	0	0
	.....			1,900	0	0
TOTAL, SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS £	2,702,485	0	0	2,870,792	0	0

I.

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

OF ACTS 18 & 19 VICTORIA, CAPUT 54.

SUMMARY.

Page.	HEAD OF SERVICE.	PROVIDED BY THE CONSTITUTION ACT.			PROVIDED BY COLONIAL ACTS.			VOTED.			TOTAL.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
	Authorized Expenditure.												
	SCHEDULE A:—												
6	Salaries, as per annexed Statement...	17,830	0	0	14,350	0	0	.....			32,180	0	0
	SCHEDULE B:—												
6	Pensions, as per annexed Statement...	8,700	0	0	3,780	0	0	.....			12,480	0	0
	SCHEDULE C:—												
7	Public Worship, as per annexed Statement	8,743	0	0	.....			.....			8,743	0	0
		35,273	0	0	18,130	0	0	.....			53,403	0	0
	Expenditure to be Authorized.												
	SUPPLEMENT TO SCHEDULE B:—												
7	Pensions, as per Statement attached, £	.....			.....			355	0	0	355	0	0
7	Military Pensions do.	.....			.....			530	0	0	530	0	0
	TOTAL	£ 35,273	0	0	18,130	0	0	885	0	0	54,288	0	0

The Treasury, New South Wales,
Sydney, 18th January, 1893.

JOHN SEE,
Treasurer.

No. I.—SCHEDULES.												
							PROVIDED IN SCHEDULE.			PROVIDED BY COLONIAL ACTS.		
							£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
SCHEDULE A.												
His Excellency the Governor	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,000	0	0	.....	
The Chief Justice	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000	0	0	1,500	0	0
Six Puisne Judges, at £2,600	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,000	0	0	12,600	0	0
The Colonial Secretary	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,910	0	0	.....	
The Colonial Treasurer	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,185	0	0	250	0	0
The Auditor-General	...	...	...	...	...	...	900	0	0	.....	
The Attorney-General	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,435	0	0	.....	
The Governor's Private Secretary	...	...	...	...	...	...	400	0	0	.....	
TOTAL	...	...	...	...	...	...	£ 17,830	0	0	14,350	0	0
SCHEDULE B.												
Pensions.												
To JUDGES, who have retired from office:—												
The Honorable Sir Alfred Stephen, G.C.M.G., C.B., late Chief Justice	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,400	0	0	420	0	0
Sir William Montague Manning, Knight, late Puisne Judge	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,050	0	0	770	0	0
Peter Faucett, M.L.C., late Puisne Judge	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,050	0	0	770	0	0
George Hibbert Deffell, late Judge in Bankruptcy	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....			1,820	0	0
							3,500	0	0	3,780	0	0
To OFFICERS OF THE GOVERNMENT who, on political grounds, retired, or were released from office:—												
Sir William Montague Manning, Knight, formerly Solicitor-General	...	...	...	...	...	...	800	0	0	.....	
Francis Lewis Shaw Merewether, formerly Auditor-General	...	...	...	...	...	...	900	0	0	.....	
							1,700	0	0	.....	
To THE UNDERMENTIONED PENSIONERS, according to the Scale and Rates fixed by the Superannuation Act of the Imperial Parliament, 4 and 5 Gul. IV., cap. 24, viz.:—												
Edward Wilson, late Constable, Penrith Police	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	18	3	.....	
Thomas Reilly, late Sergeant to Governor-General's Orderlies	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	13	4	.....	
Hannah Pope, late Housekeeper in the Colonial Secretary's Office	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	17	6	.....	
Ellen Delprado, late Housekeeper, Audit Office	...	...	...	...	...	...	39	11	8	.....	
J. S. Adam, late Chief Draftsman, Surveyor-General's Department	...	...	...	...	...	...	228	11	5	.....	
Henry Halloran, late Under Secretary, Colonial Secretary's Department	...	...	...	...	...	...	800	0	0	.....	
R. T. Hall, late Assistant Inspector, Audit Department	...	...	...	...	...	...	166	0	0	.....	
T. C. Battley, late Clerk of Petty Sessions, Gosford	...	...	...	...	...	...	118	12	0	.....	
C. G. Lockhart, late Commissioner, Crown Lands	...	...	...	...	...	...	214	0	0	.....	
Hy. Broderick, late Engineer, &c., Marine Board	...	...	...	...	...	...	196	0	0	.....	
Eliza B. Daly, late Postmistress, Maitland	...	...	...	...	...	...	109	0	0	.....	
James H. Palmer, late Shorthand-writer, Legislative Assembly	...	...	...	...	...	...	321	8	6	.....	
John A. Scarr, late Shorthand-writer, Legislative Council	...	...	...	...	...	...	311	0	0	.....	
John B. Martin, late Clerk of Petty Sessions, Camden	...	...	...	...	...	...	157	17	0	.....	
Robert Dawson, late Police Magistrate, Cooma	...	...	...	...	...	...	262	10	0	.....	
Robert Blake, late Inspector of Distilleries	...	...	...	...	...	...	263	12	4	.....	
Balance to be appropriated	...	...	...	...	...	...	241	8	0	.....	
							3,500	0	0	.....	
TOTAL SCHEDULE B...	...	...	...	...	...	...	£ 8,700	0	0	3,780	0	0

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1893.

7

No. I.—SCHEDULES.							PROVIDED IN SCHEDULE.	PROVIDED BY COLONIAL ACTS.
							£ s. d.	£ s. d.
SCHEDULE C.								
Public Worship—								
Church of England ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	4,991 0 0	.....
Presbyterian Church ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	702 0 0	.....
Wesleyan Methodist Church ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	750 0 0	.....
Roman Catholic Church ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	2,300 0 0	.....
TOTAL SCHEDULE C... ..						£ 8,743 0 0	.....
SUPPLEMENT TO SCHEDULE B.								
Pensions.								
Mrs. Margaret Edwards, Widow of the late Pilot Edwards ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	50 0 0	
Mrs. Julia Robinson, Widow of the late Pilot Robinson ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	150 0 0	
Mrs. Jane Reader, Widow of the late Pilot Reader ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	75 0 0	
Mrs. Shanks, Widow of the late Pilot Shanks... ..	...	...	...	...	...	50 0 0	
Mrs. Petersen, Widow of the late Pilot Petersen ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	30 0 0	
								355 0 0
Military Pensions.								
Mrs. E. Hammond, Widow of Lieutenant T. Hammond ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	200 0 0	
Mrs. E. E. Bedford, Widow of Lieutenant R. J. E. Bedford... ..	...	...	...	...	...	200 0 0	
Mrs. E. M'Kee, Widow of Corporal J. A. M'Kee ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	80 0 0	
Mrs. Jane Bennett, Mother of Bugler Charles Bennett ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	50 0 0	
								530 0 0
TOTAL AMOUNT TO BE VOTED						£	885 0 0	

II.

Executive and Legislative.

SUMMARY.

Page.	HEAD OF SERVICE.	Amount voted for 1892.	Amount required for 1893.
		£	£
10	His Excellency the Governor	2,197	2,175
10	Executive Council	1,210	1,178
10	Legislative Council	6,105	5,947
11	Legislative Assembly	10,165	10,330
11	Legislative Council and Assembly	3,422	3,416
12	Parliamentary Library	1,985	1,998
12	Parliamentary Reporting Staff... ..	6,380	6,206
	TOTAL	£ 31,464	31,250

*The Treasury, New South Wales,
Sydney, 18th January, 1893.*

JOHN SEE,
Treasurer.

		No. II.—EXECUTIVE AND LEGISLATIVE.						SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
No. of Persons.								Amount voted for 1892.		Amount required for 1893.	
1892	1893							£		£	
His Excellency the Governor.											
PRIVATE SECRETARY.											
1	1	Private Secretary. (Provided in Schedule.)						£		£	
1	1	Clerk to Private Secretary... ..						450		438	
1	1	Messenger						170		170	
1	1	Office-cleaner						55		55	
AIDE-DE-CAMP.											
1	1	Aide-de-Camp						358	1,033	351	1,014
MOUNTED ORDERLIES.											
1	1	Sergeant, at 10s. 6d. per diem						193		192	
1	1	Orderly, at 8s. do						147		146	
2	2	Orderlies, at 7s. 6d. do						275	615	274	612
CONTINGENCIES.											
<i>(Irrespective of date of claims.)</i>											
						Allowance in lieu of Forage to Aide-de-Camp	146		146		
						Allowance in lieu of Lodging to do.	173		173		
						Forage for four Horses for Orderlies	120		120		
						Remounts for Orderlies	60		60		
						Allowance for Cab-hire and Incidental Expenses	50		50		
							549		549		
9	9	TOTAL						£	2,197	£	2,175
Executive Council.											
1	1	Clerk of the Executive Council						800		770	
1	1	Clerk						240		238	
1	1	Messenger						160	1,200	160	1,168
CONTINGENCIES.											
<i>(Irrespective of date of claims.)</i>											
						Incidental Expenses	10		10		
							10		10		
3	3	TOTAL						£	1,210	£	1,178
Legislative Council.											
1	1	President						1,200		1,150	
1	1	Chairman of Committees						500		485	
1	1	Clerk of the Parliaments						800		770	
1	1	Clerk Assistant						600		580	
1	1	Usher of the Black Rod						440		428	
1	1	First Clerk						450		438	
1	1	Second Clerk						400		390	
1	1	Third Clerk						350		343	
1	1	Fourth Clerk						250		248	
1	1	Chief Messenger						200		200	
1	1	Door-keeper... ..						160		160	
4	4	Assistant Messengers, at £145						580	5,930	580	5,772
CONTINGENCIES.											
<i>(Irrespective of date of claims.)</i>											
						Incidental Expenses	75		75		
						Expenses in connection with Select Committees	100		100		
							175		175		
15	15	TOTAL						£	6,105	£	5,947

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1893.

No. of Persons.				SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1892	1893			Amount voted for 1892.		Amount required for 1893.	
				£		£	
Legislative Assembly.							
1	1	Speaker	...	1,500		1,435	
1	1	Chairman of Committees	...	800		770	
1	1	Clerk of Assembly	...	1,000		960	
1	1	Clerk Assistant	...	750		723	
1	1	Second Clerk Assistant	...	625		604	
1	1	Sergeant-at-Arms	...	550		533	
1	1	Clerk of Records	...	490		476	
1	1	Do Select Committees	...	440		428	
1	1	Do Printing Branch	...	390		381	
1	1	Clerk in charge of Printed Papers	...	340		333	
3	3	Clerks—1 at £333, 1 at £262, and 1 at £200	...	805		795	
1	1	Principal Messenger	...	260		257	
1	1	Do Doorkeeper	...	190		190	
9	9	Messengers, 1 at £180, and 8 at £160	...	1,460		1,460	
1	4	Messengers at £140	...	140		560	
1	1	Lavatory Attendant...	...	75		75	
					9,815		9,980
CONTINGENCIES.							
<i>(Irrespective of date of claims.)</i>							
		Expenses of Witnesses summoned before Select Committees...	...	100		100	
		Incidental Expenses	...	150		150	
1	1	Temporary Clerk	...	100		100	
					350		350
27	30	TOTAL	...	£	10,165	.....	10,330
Legislative Council and Assembly.							
1	1	Steward and Housekeeper...	...	325		319	
1	1	Assistant Housekeeper	...	90		90	
1	1	Watchman...	...	160		160	
1	1	House Servant	...	145		145	
1	1	Stableman	...	145		145	
1	1	Out-door Servant	...	145		145	
3	3	Female Servants, at £80	...	240		240	
1	1	Cook	...	210		210	
3	3	Waiters, 2 at £175, and 1 at £160	...	510		510	
...	4	Waiters, at £135	...	.....		540	
1	1	Scullery-maid	...	80		80	
1	1	Assistant Stableman	...	145		145	
					2,195		2,729
CONTINGENCIES.							
<i>(Irrespective of date of claims.)</i>							
		For occasional assistance during the Session	...	1,000		460	
		Incidental Expenses	...	150		150	
		Service in connection with fire-extinguishing appliance..	...	25		25	
		Remuneration to Engineer of Electric Lights and Assistant for extra services, at £26 each per annum	...	52		52	
					1,227		687
15	19	TOTAL	...	£	3,422	.....	3,416

No. of Persons.		No. II.—EXECUTIVE AND LEGISLATIVE.						SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1892	1893							Amount voted for 1892.		Amount required for 1893.	
								£		£	
Parliamentary Library.											
1	1	Librarian	...	...	...	...	...	490		476	
2	2	Assistants, 1st £367, 2nd £295	...	...	...	...	...	675		662	
1	1	Messenger	...	...	...	...	...	100		100	
									1,265		1,238
CONTINGENCIES.											
<i>(Irrespective of date of claims.)</i>											
Books and Periodicals								450		450	
Periodicals, Newspapers, &c., for Council Reading-room								100		100	
Do do for Assembly Reading-room								100		100	
Insurance of Books								45		60	
Incidental Expenses								25		50	
									720		760
4	4	TOTAL	...	...	...	...	£	.....	1,985	.....	1,998
Parliamentary Reporting Staff.											
1	1	Principal Shorthand-writer	...	...	...	...	...	900		865	
1	1	Second Shorthand-writer	...	...	...	...	...	700		675	
4	4	Shorthand-writers, 3 at £533, 1 at £343	...	...	...	...	...	2,000		1,942	
1	1	Shorthand-writer	...	...	...	...	...	470		457	
2	2	Shorthand-writers, at £438	...	...	...	...	...	900		876	
1	1	Shorthand-writer	...	...	...	...	...	450		438	
1	1	Shorthand-writer	...	...	...	...	...	350		343	
1	1	Shorthand Type-writer	...	...	...	...	...	200		200	
									5,970		5,796
CONTINGENCIES.											
<i>(Irrespective of date of claims.)</i>											
Sessional Shorthand-writing								400		400	
Incidental expenses								10		10	
									410		410
12	12	TOTAL	...	...	...	...	£	.....	6,380	.....	6,203

III.

Colonial Secretary.

SUMMARY.

Page.	HEAD OF SERVICE.	Amount voted for 1892.		Amount required for 1893.
		£	£	£
14	Colonial Secretary		10,520	10,351
15	Auditor-General		12,235	12,193
16	Registrar-General		28,513	28,951
17	Vice-President of the Executive Council and Representative of the Government in the Legislative Council		415	406
17	Aborigines Protection Board		11,490	12,350
	Permanent and Volunteer Military Forces—			
18	General Staff	8,537		
19	Military Instructors	1,661		
19-21	Artillery Force	61,136		
21, 22	Commanding Engineer	4,184		
22	Permanent Submarine Miners	3,922		
23	Permanent Medical Staff Corps	3,752		
23-29	Volunteer Force	134,743		
29	Works of Defence	4,500		
30, 31	*Ordnance and Barrack Department	39,056		
32	Naval Brigade	6,439		
32	Volunteer Naval Artillery	3,420		
32	Training Ship "Wolverene"	2,500		
32	Torpedo Defence... ..	1,800		
		275,650		
	Less—Amount of reduction by vote in Committee of Supply	50,000		
			225,650	
31	Military Works		†15,040	
31	General Staff			650
31	Military and Naval and Torpedo Defences generally			214,000
31	Warlike Stores			15,000
33	Police		313,258	326,322
34-37	Lunacy		101,023	100,353
37	Master in Lunacy		2,760	2,722
37	Medical Board		120	120
38, 39	The Medical Adviser to the Government		34,978	34,404
40	Government Statistician		13,810	7,782
40	Agent-General for the Colony		5,936	5,936
40	Immigration		2,000	3,000
41	City of Sydney Improvement Board		865	681
41, 42	Charitable Institutions		67,881	70,589
43	Fisheries Commission		5,891	4,985
43	Fire Brigades		5,860	1,254
43	Civil Service Board		2,170	2,036
44	Botanic Gardens		6,355	6,325
44	Nursery Garden, Campbelltown		860	860
45	Government Domains		2,263	2,263
45	Garden Palace Grounds		1,150	1,100
45	Centennial Park		4,303	4,303
46	Charitable Allowances		86,500	46,250
47, 48	Miscellaneous Services		168,229	88,045
	TOTAL	£ 1,130,075		1,003,231

* £9,069 Transferred to Treasury Department.

† Transferred from Department of Public Works.

The Treasury, New South Wales,
Sydney, 18th January, 1893.

JOHN SEE,
Treasurer.

No. of Persons.		No. III.—COLONIAL SECRETARY.				SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1892	1893					Amount voted for 1892.		Amount required for 1893.	
						£		£	
Colonial Secretary.									
1	1	Colonial Secretary. (Provided in Schedule.)							
1	1	Principal Under Secretary				1,100		1,055	
1	1	Assistant Under Secretary				700		675	
1	1	Chief Clerk				650		628	
1	1	Clerk of Records				500		485	
1	1	Clerk in Charge of Miscellaneous Branch				450		438	
1	1	Do of Correspondence Branch				420		409	
1	1	Accountant				380		371	
4	4	Clerks—1 at £314, 1 at £305, 2 at £295				1,230		1,209	
2	2	Do 1 at £276, 1 at £272				555		548	
4	4	Do 1 at £248, 1 at £190, 1 at £200, 1 at £180				820		818	
4	4	Do 1 at £180, 1 at £170, 2 at £75				500		500	
22	22						7,305		7,136
1	1	Chief Messenger and Doorkeeper (Macquarie-street) ...				200		200	
1	1	Messenger and Caretaker				200		200	
6	6	Messengers—1 at £160, 1 at £150, 1 at £130, 1 at £125, and 2 at £65				695		695	
1	1	Housekeeper				70		70	
9	9						1,165		1,165
<i>Cleaners for Colonial Secretary's and Public Works Offices.</i>									
1	1	Chief Cleaner				130		130	
8	8	Cleaners—1 at £120, 2 at £110, 2 at £100, and 3 at £60				720		720	
9	9						850		850
CONTINGENCIES.									
<i>(Irrespective of date of claims.)</i>									
Extra Clerical Assistance as required—Incidental and Unforeseen Expenses, &c. ... ..						.....	1,200	.....	1,200
TOTAL						£	10,520	.....	10,351
40	40								

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1893.

15

		No. III.—COLONIAL SECRETARY.				SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
No. of Persons.						Amount voted for 1892.		Amount required for 1893.	
1892	1893					£		£	
		Auditor-General.							
1	1	Auditor-General. (Provided for in Schedule.)				100		60	
1	1	Inspector of Accounts				700		675	
1	1	Senior Assistant Inspector of Railway Accounts ...				500		485	
3	3	Junior Assistant Inspectors of Railway Accounts, at £367				938		1,101	
2	2	Senior Examiners, at £390				800		780	
3	3	Junior Examiners, at £367				1,125		1,101	
1	1	Correspondence Clerk and Clerk of Records ...				340		333	
4	4	Clerks, 1 at £310, 1 at £295, 1 at £286, 1 at £276 ...				1,185		1,167	
2	2	Do at £262				530		524	
2	2	Do at £238				480		476	
3	3	Do at £224				675		672	
4	4	Do at £200				800		800	
1	1	Clerk				190		190	
3	3	Clerks, at £165				495		495	
2	2	Do at £150				300		300	
3	3	Do at £125				375		375	
						9,533		9,534	
		<i>Probationary Clerks.</i>							
4	4	Clerks at £100				400		400	
2	2	Do at £75				150		150	
						550		550	
1	1	Messenger				104		104	
1	...	Do Boy				48		.....
1	1	Housekeeper				75		75	
						227		179	
						10,310		10,263	
		CONTINGENCIES.							
		<i>(Irrespective of date of claims.)</i>							
		Rent of Offices				1,000		1,000	
		Travelling Expenses, Railway Revenue Audit				500		500	
		Incidental Expenses				25		30	
		Extra Clerical Assistance				*400		400	
						1,925		1,930	
45	44	TOTAL				£	12,235	.....	12,193

* Voted under Salaries in 1892.

No. of Persons.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.	
1892	1893	Amount voted for 1892.	Amount required for 1893.
		£	£
Registrar-General.			
1	1	800	770
		800	770
LAND TITLES BRANCH.			
1	1	860	827
1	1	860	827
1	1	860	827
1	1	675	652
1	1	600	580
1	1	400	390
		4,255	4,103
DEEDS REGISTRATION BRANCH.			
1	1	500	485
1	1	375	367
		875	852
ACCOUNT BRANCH.			
1	1	400	390
1	1	300	295
1	1	240	238
		940	923
DRAFTSMEN.			
1	1	450	438
4	4	1,170	1,153
6	6	1,340	1,334
4	4	505	505
		3,465	3,430
OFFICERS.			
3	3	1,210	1,180
3	3	900	885
4	4	1,000	992
3	3	660	658
6	6	1,120	1,120
5	5	745	745
4	4	450	450
8	8	755	755
		6,840	6,785
MESSENGERS, &c.			
1	1	190	190
1	1	150	150
1	1	150	150
1	1	140	140
4	4	208	208
1	1	100	100
		938	938
CONTINGENCIES. (Irrespective of date of claims.)			
		6,500	6,500
		900	900
		300	300
		800	800
		800	800
		400	400
		400	400
		150	150
		100	100
		50	50
		.....	750
		10,400	11,150
72	72	28,513	28,951
TOTAL		.....	.....

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1893.

17

No. of Persons.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1892	1893	Amount voted for 1892.		Amount required for 1893.	
		£		£	
		No. III.—COLONIAL SECRETARY.			
		Vice-President of the Executive Council and Representative of the Government in the Legislative Council.			
1	1	Secretary to the Representative of the Government in the Legislative Council	390	381	
		Incidental Expenses (irrespective of date of claims) ...	25	25	
			415		406
1	1	Aborigines Protection Board.			
1	1	Secretary	240	100	
			240		100
		CONTINGENCIES.			
		<i>(Irrespective of date of claims.)</i>			
		Aid for the maintenance of old and infirm Aborigines, and for other assistance to Aborigines—to be expended under the authority of the Board ...	7,000	7,000	
		Towards cost of maintaining the Aboriginal Stations at Warangesda, Cumeroogunga, and Brewarrina, at present under the control of the Aborigines Protection Association	3,000	3,000	
		Rent of Offices and Incidental Expenses	250	250	
		Medical attendance on Aborigines	a.....	a.....	
		Towards establishment of an Asylum for Aborigines, and School for Aboriginal Children, Clarence River District	1,000	.....
		Expenses of maintaining the Home for Aborigines, Clarence River District ... ..	.....	1,000	
		Conveyance of Aborigines and Stores on the Government Railways ... ..	.....	1,000	
			11,250		12,250
1	1	TOTAL,...	£	11,490	12,350

No. of Persons.		No. III.—COLONIAL SECRETARY.				SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.	
1892	1893					Amount voted for 1892.	Amount required for 1893.
		Permanent and Volunteer Military Forces.*					
		GENERAL STAFF.				£	
1	...	Officer Commanding Forces	...	...	...	1,095	
1	...	Assistant Adjutant-General	...	...	...	560	
1	...	Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General	...	...	...	474	
1	...	Instructor of Musketry	...	...	...	392	
1	...	Chief Clerk, Major-General's Staff Office	...	...	...	250	
1	...	Lieutenant and Quartermaster	...	...	...	238	
1	...	Superintending Clerk, Assistant Adjutant-General's Office	...	...	...	174	
1	...	1st Assistant Clerk of Records	do	do	...	165	
1	...	2nd do	Clerk, Assistant Adjutant-General's Office	do	...	147	
1	...	3rd do	do	do	...	138	
1	...	4th do	do	do	...	92	
1	...	Superintending Clerk, Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General's Office	...	...	...	174	
1	...	1st Assistant Clerk,	do	do	...	156	
1	...	2nd do	do	do	...	147	
1	...	3rd do	do	do	...	138	
15							4,3 0
		CONTINGENCIES.					
		<i>(Irrespective of date of claims.)</i>					
		<i>Forage Allowance.</i>					
		Officer Commanding Forces (2 horses), Assistant Adjutant-General (1 horse), Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General (1 horse), Instructor of Musketry (1 horse), at £64 each horse ...				320	
		<i>Allowance in lieu of Quarters.</i>					
		Assistant Adjutant-General				150	
		Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General				150	
		Instructor of Musketry				90	
		1 Chief Clerk and 1 Quartermaster, at £60 each				120	
		9 Non-commissioned Officers				361	
		<i>Allowance in lieu of Stabling.</i>					
		Officer Commanding Forces				100	
		Assistant Adjutant-General, Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General, and Instructor of Musketry, at £50 each per annum				150	
		Compensation in lieu of Uniform to 9 Staff Clerks, at £5 each				45	
		Servants—Allowance for 6 Officers, at £52 each				312	
		Rations				315	
		Fuel and light				200	
							2,313
		STAFF PAYMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.					
1	...	Staff Paymaster	...	...	...	400	
1	...	Accountant	...	...	...	250	
1	...	Superintending Clerk	...	...	...	174	
1	...	1st Assistant	do	...	...	165	
1	...	2nd do	do	...	...	147	
1	...	3rd do	do	...	...	138	
6							1,274
		CONTINGENCIES.					
		<i>(Irrespective of date of claims.)</i>					
		<i>Allowance in lieu of Quarters.</i>					
		Staff Paymaster				120	
		Accountant				60	
		4 Non-commissioned Officers				165	
		Compensation in lieu of Uniform to 4 Staff Clerks, at £5				20	
		Rations				117	
		Fuel and light				76	
		Servant's allowance, Staff Paymaster				52	
							610
21		TOTAL...				£	8,537

* Total vote in 1892 under this heading reduced by £50,000. See summary, page 13

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1893.

19

No. III.—COLONIAL SECRETARY.

No. of Persons.			SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.	
1892	1893		Amount voted for 1892.	Amount required for 1893.
Permanent and Volunteer Military Forces—continued.				
£				
MILITARY INSTRUCTORS.				
1	...	Major	550	
1	...	Warrant Officer, Instructor of Gunnery (Transferred from Artillery)	183	
1	...	Warrant Officer, Assistant to Firemaster, and Instructor	183	
1	...	Firemaster's Clerk and Instructor	138	
			1,054	
CONTINGENCIES.				
<i>(Irrespective of date of claims.)</i>				
<i>Forage Allowance.</i>				
		1 Major, at £64	64	
<i>Allowance in lieu of Quarters.</i>				
		1 Major and 3 Non-commissioned Officers	280	
		Servant's allowance for 1 Major, at £52...	52	
<i>Allowance in lieu of Stabling.</i>				
		1 Major, at £50	50	
		Compensation in lieu of uniform for 3 Staff Sergeants...	15	
		Rations	98	
		Fuel and light	48	
			607	
4		TOTAL...	£	1,661
ARTILLERY FORCE.				
<i>Regimental Officers.</i>				
1	...	Colonel Commanding	730	
2	...	Lieutenant-Colonels, at £450	900	
2	...	Majors	756	
5	...	Captains, 3 at £312 each, and 2 at £275 each	1,486	
10	...	Lieutenants, 3 at £238 each, and 7 at £200 each	2,114	
1	...	Inspector of Ordnance, machinery, &c.	400	
1	...	Surgeon, Newcastle (civilian)	75	
1	...	Veterinary Surgeon	150	
			6,611	
23				
<i>District and Regimental Staff.</i>				
1	...	Brigade Sergeant-Major, at 10s. per diem	183	
1	...	Do Quartermaster-Sergeant, at 8s. per diem	146	
1	...	Superintending Clerk, at 8s. per diem	146	
3	...	District Clerks, 2 at 4s. 2d., and 1 at 4s. per diem	225	
1	...	Bandmaster, at 8s. per diem	146	
1	...	Trumpet Corporal, at 3s. 4d. per diem	61	
1	...	Provost Sergeant, at 8s. per diem...	146	
9	...	Master Gunners, 1 at 10s., 1 at 8s., 2 at 7s., and 5 at 5s. per diem each	1,040	
8	...	Sergeant Artificers, at 7s. per diem	1,022	
11	...	Assistant Artificers, at 5s. per diem	1,004	
			4,119	
37				
60		Carried forward...	£	10,730

No. of Persons.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.	
1892	1893	Amount voted for 1892.	Amount required for 1893.
No. III.—COLONIAL SECRETARY.			
Permanent and Volunteer Military Forces—continued.			
<i>ARTILLERY FORCE—continued.</i>			
60		£	
		Brought forward... ..	10,730
<i>Non-commissioned Officers, Trumpeters, and Gunners.</i>			
4	...	Battery Sergeant-Majors, at 5s. 6d. per diem	402
4	...	Quartermaster-Sergeants, at 5s. per diem	365
1	...	Farrrier-Sergeant, at 5s. per diem... ..	91
1	...	Collarmaker-Sergeant, at 5s. per diem	91
1	...	Wheeler-Sergeant, at 5s. per diem	91
1	...	Sergeant Cook, at 5s. per diem	91
1	...	Band Sergeant, at 4s. 4d. per diem	79
15	...	Sergeants, at 4s. per diem... ..	1,095
1	...	Band Corporal, at 3s. 6d. per diem	64
1	...	Instructor in Riding, at 3s. 6d. per diem	64
15	...	Corporals, at 3s. 4d. per diem	913
1	...	Shoeing-smith, at 3s. 3d. per diem	59
1	...	Collar-makers' Assistant, at 3s. 3d. per diem	59
30	...	Assistant District Gunners Storemen, at 3s. 3d. per diem	1,779
17	...	Bombardiers, at 3s. 2d. per diem	983
11	...	Trumpeters, at 2s. 3d. per diem	452
372	...	Gunners and Drivers, at 2s. 3d. per diem	14,988
22	...	Musicians, 11 at 3s. 3d., 11 at 2s. 3d. per diem... ..	1,104
499			
		Good Conduct Pay for 210 Non-Commissioned Officers, Trumpeters, Gunners, and Drivers, at 3d. per Badge	959
		7 Orderly Room Clerks, at 6d. per diem... ..	64
		1 Assistant Provost Sergeant, at 6d. per diem	10
		Increase of pay to Sergeants at 6d. per diem, Corporals and Bombardiers at 4d. per diem, Trumpeters, Gun- ners, and Drivers at 3d. per diem, on re-engagement	790
		Acting Adjutant, at 2s. 6d. per diem	46
		Command pay—4 Officers commanding batteries at £27 each	108
		1 Provost Cook, at 1s. 6d. per diem	27
		5 Telephone Operators, 2 at 1s., and 3 at 4d. each per diem	55
			24,829
559		Carried forward	35,559

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1893.

21

No. III.—COLONIAL SECRETARY.

No. of Persons.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1892	1893	Amount voted for 1892.		Amount required for 1893.	
		Permanent and Volunteer Military Forces—continued.			
		ARTILLERY FORCE—continued.			
559		Brought forward...	£	.....	35,559
		CONTINGENCIES.			
		(Irrespective of date of claims.)			
		Forage allowance for 1 Colonel Commanding (2 horses), 2 Lieut.-Colonels, 2 Majors, 1 Adjutant, 3 Field Battery Officers, 3 Resident Officers, Out Stations 1 horse each, at £64 per annum	832		
		Forage allowance to 60 Field Battery horses, at £30	1,800		
		Forage allowance—3 District Horses, at £30	90		
		Uniforms, boots, chevrons, &c., for Warrant Officers, Non-commissioned Officers, and Musicians, at 6d. per diem each; Trumpeters, Gunners and Drivers, at 4d. per diem each	3,734		
		650 free Rations of bread, meat, groceries, and vegetables, at 1s. per ration per diem	11,862		
		Towards providing great coats every 5 years, helmet every 2 years, and gaiters every 3 years	400		
		Fuel and Light	1,300		
		Encampment	750		
		Incidental Expenses	500		
		Band Allowances	100		
		Mess Allowances	100		
		Artillery Association	150		
		For hire of Steamers to convey Troops between Sydney and the Batteries	300		
		Allowance in lieu of Quarters and Stabling—1 Captain, 2 Lieutenants, and 57 Married men... ..	2,032		
		Free kits for 100 Recruits	1,000		
		Free kits for 25 men re-engaged at £3 each	75		
		Travelling Expenses for Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers, and men	350		
		Books for Garrison Library	100		
		Drugs for Horses	50		
		Gratuity for Driver Foster	52		
				25,577	
559		TOTAL...	£	.....	61,136
		COMMANDING ENGINEER.			
1	...	Lieutenant-Colonel (Imperial officer)	850		
1	...	Warrant Officer, Superintending Clerk, and Surveyor, at 10s. per diem	183		
1	...	Warrant Officer, Submarine Storekeeper, at 10s. per diem	183		
1	...	Warrant Officer, Instructor to Engineers, at 10s. per diem	183		
1	...	Warrant Officer Submarine Miners, at 10s. per diem	183		
1	...	Instructor Submarine Miners, at 9s. per diem	165		
1	...	Record Clerk, at 7s. per diem	129		
1	...	Officer-in-charge, Rifle Range, Randwick	200		
				2,076	
8		Carried forward ... ..	£	.....	2,076

		No. III.—COLONIAL SECRETARY.				SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.	
No. of Persons.						Amount voted for 1892.	Amount required for 1893.
1892	1893					£	
Permanent and Volunteer Military Forces—continued.							
8		Brought forward	...	...	£	.....	2,076
CONTINGENCIES.							
<i>(Irrespective of dates of claims.)</i>							
		Allowance in lieu of quarters—					
		1 Lieutenant-Colonel	...	...	...	150	
		4 Non-commissioned Officers	...	...	...	180	
		Forage Allowance, 1 Lieutenant-Colonel	...	...	...	64	
		Stable Allowance, 1 Lieutenant-Colonel	...	...	...	50	
		Servants' Allowance, 1 Lieutenant-Colonel	...	...	...	52	
		Stores for Instructional purposes—Engineers	...	...	...	100	
		Do do Submarine Miners	...	...	...	500	
		Stores and Incidental Expenses for Submarine Steamers and Boats	...	...	...	600	
1	...	Caretaker, Submarine Establishment	...	...	...	147	
		Compensation in lieu of Uniforms to 5 Non-commissioned Officers, at £5	...	...	...	25	
		Rations	...	...	...	100	
		Fuel and Light	...	...	...	60	
		Middle Head Disaster, Easter Encampment, 1891—Pension to widow of Corporal McKee	...	...	...	80	
							2,108
9		TOTAL...	...	...	£	.....	4,184
PERMANENT SUBMARINE MINERS.							
1	...	Captain	...	...	...	350	
1	...	Company Sergeant-Major, at 8s. 6d. per diem	...	...	...	156	
1	...	Quartermaster-Sergeant and Pay Sergeant, at 7s. 6d. per diem	...	...	...	138	
2	...	Sergeants, at 7s. 6d. per diem	...	...	...	273	
2	...	1st Corporals, at 6s. 6d. per diem	...	...	...	238	
3	...	2nd Corporals, at 5s.	...	...	...	275	
1	...	Bugler, at 2s. 3d.	...	...	...	42	
11	...	Sappers, at 4s.	...	...	...	803	
							2,275
1	...	Orderly Room Clerk, at 1s. per diem	...	...	...	19	
1	...	Pay Corporal, at 1s. do.	...	...	...	19	
		Command Pay	...	...	...	27	
							65
CONTINGENCIES.							
<i>(Irrespective of date of claims.)</i>							
		Uniform for 21 Non-commissioned Officers and Sappers				140	
		35 free rations	...	...	...	638	
		Fuel and light	...	...	...	243	
		9 free kits	...	...	...	36	
		Incidental expenses	...	...	...	200	
		Allowance in lieu of quarters for 1 Captain, and 3 married men	...	...	...	198	
		Boots	...	...	...	25	
		Encampment	...	...	...	50	
		Servant's allowance	...	...	...	52	
							1,582
24		TOTAL ...	...	...	£	.....	3,922

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1893.

23

No. of Persons.		1892		1893		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.	
						Amount voted for 1892.	Amount required for 1893.
No. III.—COLONIAL SECRETARY.							
Permanent and Volunteer Military Forces—continued.							
PERMANENT MEDICAL STAFF CORPS.							
						£	
1	...					472	
1	...					365	
1	...						
						75	
1	...					45	
1	...						
						183	
1	...						
						119	
1	...					101	
2	...					165	
8	...					440	
						10	
						27	
						2,002	
CONTINGENCIES.							
<i>(Irrespective of date of claims.)</i>							
						100	
						264	
						135	
						100	
						130	
						25	
						200	
						316	
						128	
						100	
						52	
						200	
						1,750	
17						3,752	
VOLUNTEER FORCE.							
<i>Permanent Staff, unattached.</i>							
1	...					183	
1	...					174	
4	...					657	
1	...					137	
1	...					147	
1	...						
						147	
						45	
						113	
						41	
						344	
						1,988	
9						1,988	

No. of Persons.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.	
1892	1893	Amount voted for 1892.	Amount required for 1893.
No. III.—COLONIAL SECRETARY.			
Permanent and Volunteer Military Forces—continued.			
VOLUNTEER FORCE—continued.			
9		Brought forward... .. £	1,988
<i>Cavalry.</i>			
1	...	Officer Commanding	60
9	...	Captains, at £40	360
8	...	1st Lieutenants, at £30	240
8	...	2nd Lieutenants, at £25	200
1	...	Adjutant (Imperial Officer)	350
1	...	Quartermaster	30
1	...	Sergeant-Major, at 9s. per day	165
1	...	Quartermaster-Sergeant, at 8s. 6d. per day	156
1	...	Orderly-room Clerk, at 7s. 6d. per day	138
5	...	Sergeant Instructors, at 7s., 7s. 6d., and 8s. per day	668
8	...	Troop Sergeant-Majors, at £17	136
24	...	Sergeants, at £15	360
8	...	Farrier Sergeants, at £15	120
32	...	Corporals, at £14	448
8	...	Trumpeters, at £10	80
8	...	Shoeing-smiths, at £12	96
288	...	Troopers, at £12	3,456
1	...	Band Sergeant	15
16	...	Bandsmen, at £12	192
	...	Command pay	20
			7,290
429		<i>Contingencies. (Irrespective of date of claims.)</i>	
		Forage Allowance—1 Commanding Officer, 1 Adjutant, 8 Instructors, at £64 each	640
		Uniforms	1,358
		Lodging Allowance, 1 Adjutant	90
		Lodging Allowance, 8 Instructors	290
		Stable Allowance, 1 Adjutant	50
		Stable Allowance, 1 Warrant Officer	50
		Servant's allowance, 1 Adjutant	52
		Compensation in lieu of uniforms, to 8 Staff Sergeants, at £5 each	40
		Rations	41
		Fuel and light	28
		Allowance towards keep of 17 Regimental Band Horses at £7 each per annum	119
			2,758
<i>Artillery.</i>			
1	...	Officer Commanding	70
2	...	Majors, at £50	100
9	...	Captains, at £40	360
9	...	1st Lieutenants, at £30	270
9	...	2nd Lieutenants, at £25	225
1	...	Quartermaster	25
1	...	Adjutant and Paymaster	300
1	...	Regimental Sergeant-Major, at 10s. per diem	183
1	...	Regimental Quartermaster-Sergeant, at 9s. per diem	165
1	...	Orderly Room Clerk, at 8s. per diem	146
5	...	Staff Sergeant Instructors, at 7s. and 8s. per diem	712
1	...	Trumpet-Major	17
9	...	Battery Sergeant-Majors, at £17	153
9	...	Quartermaster-Sergeants, at £16	144
27	...	Sergeants, at £15	405
2	...	Farrier-Sergeants, at £15	30
36	...	Corporals, at £14	504
36	...	Bombardiers, at £13	468
18	...	Trumpeters, at £10	180
375	...	Gunners, at £12	4,500
1	...	Band Sergeant	15
24	...	Bandsmen, at £12	288
2	...	Shoeing-smiths	24
	...	Command pay	30
			9,314
580		Carried forward... .. £	21,350
1018			

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1893.

25

No. of Persons.				SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.	
1892	1893			Amount voted for 1892.	Amount required for 1893.
No. III.—COLONIAL SECRETARY.					
Permanent and Volunteer Military Forces—continued.					
1018		VOLUNTEER FORCE— <i>continued.</i>		£	
		Brought forward...	...	.....	21,350
		<i>Artillery—continued.</i>			
		<i>Contingencies.</i>			
		(Irrespective of date of claims.)			
		Uniforms ...	...	1,080	
		Forage allowance for 1 Colonel, 2 Majors, and 1 Adjutant, at £64 per annum each ...	...	256	
		Horse allowance for the 6 Officers of the Field Battery	...	150	
		Allowance in lieu of quarters to Adjutant	...	90	
		Eight Non-commissioned Officers...	...	322	
		Stable allowance for Adjutant	...	50	
		Servant's allowance for Adjutant	...	52	
		Compensation to 8 Staff-Sergeants in lieu of Uniform, at £5 each ...	...	40	
		Rations ...	...	31	
		Fuel and light ...	...	28	
					2,099
		<i>Engineers.</i>			
1	...	Officer Commanding	...	60	
2	...	Captains	...	100	
2	...	First Lieutenants, at £35...	...	70	
2	...	Second Lieutenants, at £30	...	60	
2	...	Company Sergeant-Majors, at £20	...	40	
2	...	Quartermaster-sergeants, at £20...	...	40	
4	...	Sergeants, at £17	...	68	
4	...	First Corporals, at £15	...	60	
4	...	Second Corporals, at £14	...	56	
4	...	Buglers, at £10	...	40	
93	...	Sappers, at £12	...	1,116	
		Command Pay	...	20	
120					1,730
		<i>Contingencies.</i>			
		(Irrespective of date of claims.)			
		Uniforms ...	...	591	
		Forage Allowance for 1 Major	...	64	
					655
		<i>Submarine Miners.</i>			
1	...	Officer Commanding	...	100	
2	...	Captains, at £70	...	140	
2	...	Lieutenants (1st), at £50	...	100	
4	...	Do (2nd), at £35	...	140	
2	...	Company Sergeant-Majors, at £30	...	60	
2	...	Quartermaster Sergeants, at £27	...	54	
4	...	Sergeants, at £25	...	100	
4	...	Corporals (1st), at £20	...	80	
4	...	Do (2nd), at £16	...	64	
4	...	Buglers, at £10	...	40	
91	...	Sappers, at £14	...	1,274	
		Command Pay	...	30	
120					2,182
		<i>Contingencies.</i>			
		(Irrespective of date of claims.)			
		Uniforms for the Corps	...	400	
					400
1258		Carried forward...	...	.....	28,416

		No. III.—COLONIAL SECRETARY.				SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.	
No. of Persons.						Amount voted for 1892.	Amount required for 1893.
1892	1893	Permanent and Volunteer Military Forces—continued.					
		<i>VOLUNTEER FORCE—continued.</i>					
		Brought forward... .. £				£	
1258						28,416
		<i>Mounted Infantry.</i>					
1	...	Officer Commanding	...	...	...	50	
8	...	Captains, at £40 each	...	...	...	320	
8	...	1st Lieutenants, at £30 each	...	...	...	240	
8	...	2nd do at £25 each	...	...	...	200	
1	...	Adjutant and Paymaster	...	...	...	300	
1	...	Quartermaster	...	...	...	25	
1	...	Sergeant-Major and Instructor, at 9s. per diem	...	...	...	165	
1	...	Quartermaster-Sergeant, at 8s. 4d.	...	...	...	153	
1	...	Orderly Room Clerk, at 7s.	...	...	...	128	
5	...	Sergeant Instructors, at 7s. and 7s. 6d.	...	...	...	652	
8	...	Colour-Sergeants, at £17	...	...	...	136	
24	...	Sergeants, at £15	...	...	...	360	
32	...	Corporals, at £14	...	...	...	448	
8	...	Buglers, at £10	...	...	...	80	
8	...	Farrier Sergeants, at £15	...	...	...	120	
8	...	Shoeing Smiths, at £12	...	...	...	96	
288	...	Privates, at £12	...	...	...	3,456	
1	...	Band Sergeant	...	...	...	15	
16	...	Bandsmen, at £12	...	...	...	192	
		Command Pay	...	...	...	20	
							7,156
		<i>Contingencies. (Irrespective of date of claims.)</i>					
		Forge Allowance for 1 Commanding Officer, 1 Adjutant, and 7 Instructors, at £64 each				576	
		Uniforms				1,584	
		<i>Allowance in lieu of Quarters—</i>					
		1 Adjutant, at £90				90	
		8 Instructors				298	
		<i>Servant's allowance to—</i>					
		1 Adjutant				52	
		Rations				50	
		Fuel and light				25	
		Compensation to 8 Staff Sergeants in lieu of Uniform, at £5				40	
		Stable Allowance for 1 Adjutant and 1 Warrant Officer				100	
		Allowance towards keep of 17 Regimental Band Horses, at £7 per annum				119	
428							2,934
		<i>Infantry.</i>					
4	...	Commanding Officers, at £70	...	...	...	280	
8	...	Majors, at £50	...	...	...	400	
40	...	Captains, at £40	...	...	...	1,600	
40	...	1st Lieutenants, at £30	...	...	...	1,200	
40	...	2nd Lieutenants, at £25	...	...	...	1,000	
4	...	Quartermasters, at £25	...	...	...	100	
4	...	Adjutants and Paymasters, 1 at £378, 3 at £300	...	...	...	1,278	
4	...	Regimental Sergeant-Majors, at 9s. per diem	...	...	...	660	
4	...	Quartermaster-Sergeants, 2 at 9s. and 2 at 8s. 4d. per diem	...	...	...	631	
4	...	Orderly Room Clerks, at 8s. per diem	...	...	...	582	
18	...	Sergeant Instructors, at 7s., 7s. 6d., and 8s. per diem	...	...	...	2,448	
4	...	Bugle-Majors, at £17	...	...	...	68	
40	...	Colour-Sergeants, at £17	...	...	...	680	
120	...	Sergeants, at £15	...	...	...	1,800	
160	...	Corporals, at £14	...	...	...	2,240	
80	...	Buglers, at £10	...	...	...	800	
2160	...	Privates, at £12	...	...	...	25,920	
4	...	Band Sergeants, at £15	...	...	...	60	
96	...	Bandsmen, at £12	...	...	...	1,152	
		Command Pay, 4 Officers, at £30	...	...	...	120	
							43,019
2834		Carried forward... .. £				.....	81,525
4520							

No. III.—COLONIAL SECRETARY.

No. of Persons.			SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.	
1892	1893		Amount voted for 1892.	Amount required for 1893.
		Permanent and Volunteer Military Forces—continued.	£	
		<i>VOLUNTEER FORCE—continued.</i>		
4520		Brought forward... ..	£	81,525
		<i>Contingencies.</i>		
		<i>(Irrespective of date of claims.)</i>		
		Uniforms	6,536	
		Forage Allowance, 4 Commanding Officers, 8 Majors, and 4 Adjutants, at £64 each	1,024	
		Allowance in lieu of Quarters for 4 Adjutants; 1 Major, £120; 3 Captains, £90	390	
		Allowance in lieu of Quarters for 30 Non-commissioned Officers... ..	1,192	
		Stable Allowance for 4 Adjutants, at £50	200	
		Servants' Allowance for 4 Adjutants, at £52 each	208	
		Compensation to 30 Staff Sergeants in lieu of Uniforms, at £5	150	
		Rations	189	
		Fuel and light	167	
				10,056
		<i>Medical Staff Corps.</i>		
1	...	Surgeon-Major Commanding	60	
8	...	Surgeons, at £40 per annum	320	
1	...	Instructor for Ambulance Service	100	
1	...	Company Sergeant-Major and Staff Instructor, at 8s. per diem	147	
1	...	Sergeant-Major	17	
1	...	Sergeant, as Compounder	16	
1	...	Quartermaster-Sergeant	16	
6	...	Sergeants, at £15	90	
8	...	Corporals, at £14	112	
2	...	Buglers, at £10	20	
84	...	Privates, at £12	1,008	
		Command pay	10	
				1,916
114				
		<i>Contingencies.</i>		
		<i>(Irrespective of date of claims.)</i>		
		Horse allowance for 9 Officers, at £25 each per annum	225	
		Medical Examination of Recruits in Country Districts by local Practitioners... ..	300	
		Uniforms	490	
		Compensation in lieu of Uniform for 1 Staff Sergeant... ..	5	
		Lodging allowance for 1 Staff Sergeant	40	
				1,060
		<i>Transport Corps.</i>		
1	...	Captain	40	
1	...	Company Sergeant-Major	17	
3	...	Sergeants, at £15	45	
3	...	Corporals, at £14	42	
30	...	Privates, at £12	360	
1	...	Bugler	10	
		Command pay	5	
				519
39				
4673		Carried forward... ..	£	95,076

No. of Persons.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.	
1892	1893	Amount voted for 1892.	Amount required for 1893.
No. III.—COLONIAL SECRETARY.			
Permanent and Volunteer Military Forces—continued.			
VOLUNTEER FORCE—continued.			
		£	
4373		Brought forward... .. £	95,076
<i>Contingencies.</i>			
<i>(Irrespective of date of claims.)</i>			
		Uniforms	430
		Horse allowance, 1 Lieutenant	25
			455
CONTINGENCIES.			
<i>(Irrespective of date of claims.)</i>			
1	...	General Storeman, at 8s. per diem	147
1	...	Store Clerk, at 7s. 6d. per diem	138
2	...	Markers, Rifle Range, at 7s. per diem each	257
		Badges for Marksmen	250
		Hire of Horses for Field Guns	500
		Contributions to Bands of Volunteer Artillery, 4 Regiments of Infantry, Cavalry, and 1 Regiment of Mounted Infantry	350
		N.S.W. Rifle Association, for Prizes	1,000
		Northern Rifle Association, for Prizes	250
		Southern Rifle Association, for Prizes	250
		Western Rifle Association, for Prizes	250
		Artillery Association	150
		Freight and Cartage and Incidental Expenses	1,000
		Constructing new Butts and keeping in repair the several Ranges of Corps	650
		Travelling Expenses for Officers and Non-commissioned Officers on duty	2,000
		Encampment and Expenses incidental to Training and Exercise	8,000
		Rent of Pay and Regimental Offices, Head Quarters	650
		Hire of two Offices for Country Corps	30
		Office-keeper, Pay and Regimental Offices	40
		Office-keeper, Staff Office	40
2	...	Labourers at Victoria Barracks, at 7s. per diem... ..	257
		Forage allowance for 2 Garrison Horses, at 2s. 6d. per diem	92
		Small Armouries for Country Corps, Cleaning spare Arms	800
1	...	Labourer in charge of Artillery Stores, at 7s. per diem... ..	128
1	...	Messenger for Volunteer Offices, at 8s. per diem	147
2	...	Carters, 1 at 7s. and 1 at 6s. per diem	238
		Rent, Regimental Stores, 3rd and 4th Regiments, at £50 each per annum	100
		Hire of Steamers for Conveyance of Volunteer Artillery to and from the Heads	300
		Uniform for Storeman and Store Clerk, 2 Markers, 3 Labourers, Messenger, and 2 Carters, at £5 each	50
		Allowance, Officers' Mess	75
		Lodging allowance for Non-commissioned Officers	215
		Expenses of compilation of a Military Map, Sydney	500
		Expenses of Contour Survey of Newcastle and Neighbourhood for Military purposes	500
		Rations	55
		Fuel and Light	26
10			19,435
4683		Carried forward... .. £	114,966

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1893.

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No. III.—COLONIAL SECRETARY.

No. of Persons.			SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.	
1892	1893		Amount voted for 1892.	Amount required for 1893.
		Permanent and Volunteer Military Forces—continued.		
		VOLUNTEER FORCE—continued.	£	
4633		Brought forward... .. £	.....	111,966
		<i>Permanent Staff in connection with the Reserves.</i>		
1	...	Lieutenant-Colonel Commanding Metropolitan, Western, and Southern Reserves	400	
1	...	Lieutenant-Colonel Commanding Northern Reserves	100	
1	...	Adjutant, Metropolitan, Western, and Southern Districts	300	
2	...	Sergeant-Majors, at 9s. per diem	330	
2	...	Quartermaster Sergeants, 1 at 8s. 4d. and 1 at 8s. 6d. per diem	308	
8	...	Sergeant Instructors, at 7s. 6d., and 8s. per diem	1,159	
1	...	Messenger, at 8s. per diem... ..	117	
				2,714
16		<i>Contingencies. (Irrespective of date of claims.)</i>		
		Forage Allowance for 2 Lieut.-Colonels and 1 Adjutant at £64 each	192	
		Allowance in lieu of Quarters to 1 Commanding Officer, at £150, and 1 Adjutant, at £90	240	
		Allowance in lieu of Quarters, 13 Sergeant Instructors	493	
		Stabling Allowance, 2 Officers, at £50 each	100	
		Grooms' Allowance, 2 Officers, at £52 each	104	
		Compensation for Uniforms for 17 Staff Sergeants, at £5 each	85	
		Cost of railway passes for shooting purposes, rifle meetings, &c.	6,000	
		United Service Institute—On condition that an equal amount be raised by private contributions	200	
				7,417
		Travelling expenses for Officers and Non-Commissioned Officers on Duty	2,500	
		Rent of Office, Head Quarters	150	
		Do Northern District	30	
		Special expenses connected with training	200	
		Carriage Stores, repair of Arms, &c.	700	
		Subsistence while in Camp	100	
		Incidental	500	
		Rations	96	
		Fuel and Light	55	
				4,331
		Grant in-aid of expenses for ranges, uniforms, prizes for shooting, &c., at £1 per head for 4,500 efficient shots of Rifle Reserve Companies ... ..	.....	4,500
		Middle Head Disaster, Easter Encampment, 1891.		
		Pensions to relatives of victims—		
		Widow of Lieutenant Hammond, from 3rd April, 1891, to 31st December, 1891, at £200 per annum	149	
		Widow of Lieutenant Hammond	200	
		Widow of Lieutenant Bedford, from 3rd April, 1891, to 31st December, 1891, at £200 per annum... ..	149	
		Widow of Lieutenant Bedford	200	
		Mother of Bugler Bennett, from 3rd April, 1891, to 31st December, 1891, at £50 per annum	37	
		Mother of Bugler Bennett	50	
				785
4699		TOTAL ... .. £	.....	134,743
		WORKS OF DEFENCE.		
		<i>(Irrespective of date of claims.)</i>		
		To meet cost of removing and mounting Ordnance	3,000	
		Examination & cleaning of Ordnance and Munitions of War	1,000	
		For the purchase of Tools, materials, &c., for Ordnance Workshops	500	
				4,500
				4,500

No. of Persons.				SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.	
1892	1893			Amount voted for 1892.	Amount required for 1893.
No. III.—COLONIAL SECRETARY.					
Ordnance and Barrack Department.					
<i>Ordnance Office Staff—Sydney.</i>					
				£	
1	...	Assistant Commissary-General of Ordnance	...	450	
1	...	Deputy Assistant Commissary-General of Ordnance	...	300	
1	...	Assistant Ordnance Storekeeper	...	350	
1	...	Commissary of Ordnance	...	250	
1	...	Inspector of Magazines	...	300	
5	...	Clerks—1 at £225, 1 at £200, 1 at £175, 1 at £150, and 1 at £125	...	875	
1	...	Clerk	...	75	
1	...	Messenger	...	75	
				2,675	
<i>Artificers and Labourers—Ordnance Stores, Circular Quay.</i>					
1	...	Superintending Store Clerk	...	175	
1	...	Overseer	...	129	
8	...	Labourers, at 7s. per diem	...	1,025	
1	...	Tinsmith	...	129	
1	...	Sail-maker	...	129	
1	...	Carpenter	...	129	
9	...	Labourers	...	1,161	
				2,877	
<i>Barrack Depôt and Store—Victoria Barracks.</i>					
1	...	Barrack Sergeant	...	147	
1	...	Labourer	...	129	
1	...	Lamp-lighter	...	28	
				304	
<i>Magazine, Goat Island.</i>					
1	...	Foreman, Merchants' explosives	...	275	
1	...	Do Government Military explosives	...	240	
1	...	Cooper, at 8s. per diem	...	147	
1	...	Laboratory Overseer	...	128	
10	...	Warders and Magazine Assistants, at 7s. per diem	...	1,281	
1	...	Night Watchman, at 8s. per diem	...	147	
				2,218	
<i>Ligherage and Steam Transport.</i>					
1	...	Master of Steam vessel "Kate"	...	160	
1	...	Engineer do	...	160	
3	...	Boatmen and Deck-hands, at 8s. per diem	...	440	
				760	
<i>Armoury, Victoria Barracks—Military Branch.</i>					
1	...	Warrant Officer (Superintending Clerk)	...	156	
1	...	Chief Armourer (Sergeant)	...	185	
1	...	Armoury Sergeant, 10s. per diem	...	183	
1	...	Assistant Armoury Sergeant, 7s. per diem	...	129	
6	...	Labourers at 7s. per diem	...	769	
				1,422	
<i>Depôt Magazine, Middle Harbour.</i>					
1	...	Foreman	...	250	
7	...	Warders and Magazine Assistants, at 7s. per diem	...	897	
				1,147	
75		Carried forward	...	£	11,403

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1893

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No. of Persons.		No. III.—COLONIAL SECRETARY.			
		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1892	1893	Amount voted for 1892.		Amount required for 1893.	
		£			
Ordnance and Barrack Department—continued.					
75	...	Brought forward... ..	£	11,403	
<i>Magazine, Broken Bay, for Dynamite, &c.</i>					
1	...	Overseer	175		
2	...	Warders and Magazine Assistants, at 7s. per diem ...	257	432	
1	...	Visiting Surgeon, Magazine Establishments	50	50	
<i>Floating Magazine, Newcastle.</i>					
1	...	Overseer and Clerk	200		
4	...	Warders and Magazine Assistants, at 7s. per diem ...	513	713	
<i>Ligherage and Steam Transport.</i>					
1	...	Coxswain, Steam Launch "Pearl," at 7s. per diem ...	129		
1	...	Engineer, do at 7s. do	129	258	
CONTINGENCIES.—(Irrespective of date of claims.)					
		General Stores, including Warlike Stores	15,000		
		Rations, Fuel, Light, Medicines for Island Residents, and Forage	1,000		
		Extra Labour and Incidental Expenses	200		
		Allowance in lieu of Quarters to Officers and Warders... ..	1,100		
		Fees for supervision of Magazine, Newcastle	50		
		Fuel, Light, Oil, Repairs, &c., for Steam Vessels	200		
		Travelling Expenses of Inspector of Magazines... ..	100		
		Hire of Lighters and Horses for conveyance of Powder..	150		
		Expenses in connection with Floating Magazines at Newcastle, Middle Harbour, and Broken Bay	1,000		
		Fees for an Analyst	100		
		Rent of Stores and Offices	4,700		
		Furniture for Military Department	300		
		Water Supply, Sanitation, Sewerage, and Sweeping Chimneys	1,200		
		New Lighter for Explosives	600		
		Three Hydraulic Lifts for Store	500		
				26,200	
86		TOTAL...	£	39,056	
Military Works.					
		Military Works and Services as per Schedule		*15,040	
General Staff.					
		Pension to Major-General Richardson			650
Military and Naval and Torpedo Defences generally.					
		Particulars deferred pending reorganisation, but will be supplied to Parliament when Estimates are under consideration			214,000
Warlike Stores.					
		Cost of Warlike Stores... ..			15,000

* Transferred from Department of Public Works in 1893.

No. of Persons.		No. III.—COLONIAL SECRETARY.			
		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1892	1893	Amount voted for 1892.		Amount required for 1893.	
		£			
Naval Brigade.					
1	...	Captain Commanding Naval Forces, at 5s. per diem	...	92	
1	...	Paymaster, at 3s. 6d. do	...	64	
1	...	Gunnery Instructor, Sydney	...	200	
1	...	Do Newcastle	...	52	
8	...	Commanders and Lieutenants, at 4s. per diem	...	586	
5	...	Sub-Lieutenants, at 2s. per diem	...	183	
7	...	Midshipmen, at 1s. per diem	...	128	
1	...	Bugler and Bandmaster	...	75	
20	...	Warrant Officers, at £18 each per annum	...	360	
20	...	Petty Officers, at £15 each do	...	300	
230	...	A.B's., at £12 each do	...	2,760	
53	...	Newcastle Company of Naval Brigade	...	746	
					5,546
CONTINGENCIES.					
<i>(Irrespective of date of claims.)</i>					
		Uniforms for Warrant and Petty Officers and A.B's. of the Brigade	...	350	
		Incidental Expenses	...	250	
		Gratuity equal to one month's pay for each year of service to Commander, Naval Brigade, at Newcastle, upon his retirement	...	171	
		Gratuity equal to one month's pay for each year of service to the Gunnery Instructor, Newcastle Naval Brigade, upon his retirement	...	122	
					893
348	...	TOTAL...	...	£	6,439
Volunteer Naval Artillery.					
<i>(Irrespective of date of claims.)</i>					
		For maintaining the Corps under the partially-paid system, according to Regulations	...	2,500	
		Expenses of Instruction, &c.	...	570	
		Incidental Expenses	...	350	
					3,420
		TOTAL...	...	£	3,420
Training Ship "Wolverene."					
<i>(Irrespective of date of claims.)</i>					
		Maintaining the H.M.C.S. "Wolverene" in Commission	...	2,500	
		TOTAL...	...	£	2,500
Torpedo Defence.					
<i>(Irrespective of date of claims.)</i>					
1	...	Officer in charge of Whitehead Torpedos	...	300	
		For maintaining and working the Torpedo Boats "Acheron" and "Avernus"	...	1,500	
					1,800
1	...	TOTAL...	...	£	1,800

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1893.

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No. of Persons.		No. III.—COLONIAL SECRETARY.				SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1892	1893	Police.				Amount voted for 1892.		Amount required for 1893.	
		GENERAL ESTABLISHMENT.				£		£	
1	1	Inspector-General ...	...	...	...	1,000		960	
1	1	Secretary ...	...	...	...	650		628	
1	1	First Clerk ...	...	...	...	325		319	
1	1	Clerk ...	...	...	...	300		295	
1	1	Do ...	...	...	...	290		286	
1	1	Do ...	...	...	...	215		215	
1	1	Do ...	...	...	...	215		215	
1	1	Office-keeper ...	...	...	...	40		40	
8	8						3,035		2,958
		CONSTABULARY.							
4	3	Superintendents, at £485 ...	...	...	...	2,000		1,455	
...	1	Superintendent, at £485, for three months ...	...	...	...	.....		122	
3	3	Superintendents, at £438 ...	...	...	...	1,350		1,314	
2	2	Do at £390 ...	...	...	...	800		780	
...	1	Superintendent, at £390, for nine months ...	...	...	...	.....		293	
12	11	Inspectors, at £319 ...	...	...	...	3,900		3,509	
8	8	Sub-Inspectors, at £272 ...	...	...	...	2,200		2,176	
18	19	Do at £248 ...	...	...	...	4,500		4,712	
1	1	Inspector and Drill Instructor ...	...	...	...	325		319	
1	1	Sub-Inspector and Police Storekeeper ...	...	...	...	250		248	
60	60	Sergeants, 1st Class, at 10s. 6d. per diem ...	...	...	...	
100	105	Do 2nd Class, at 9s. 3d. do ...	...	...	...	
260	265	Senior-constables, at 8s. do ...	...	...	...	
475	495	Constables, 1st Class, at 7s. 6d. do ...	...	...	...	225,959		232,208	
620	640	Ordinary Constables, at 7s. do ...	...	...	...	
100	100	Probationary Constables, at 6s. do ...	...	...	...	
60	60	Trackers, 30 at 3s. and 30 at 4s. do ...	...	...	...	
1724	1775						241,284		247,136
		DETECTIVES.							
1	1	Inspector ...	...	...	...	325		319	
1	1	Sub-Inspector ...	...	...	...	250		248	
...	1	Do ...	...	...	...	.....		248	
1	...	Acting Sub-Inspector, at 12s. per diem ...	...	...	...	
3	4	Detectives, 1st Class, at 12s. do ...	...	...	...	
3	4	Do do at 11s. do ...	...	...	...	3,221		3,413	
5	5	Do 2nd Class, at 10s. do ...	...	...	...	
5	5	Do 3rd Class, at 9s. do ...	...	...	...	
...	...	Police Surgeon ...	...	...	...		3,796		4,228
							.....^a		.....^a
19	21	TOTAL, SALARIES...	...	...	£	.....	248,115	.....	254,322
		CONTINGENCIES.							
		<i>(Irrespective of date of claims.)</i>							
		Allowance to Members of the Police Force when absent from their Quarters on duty ...	...	...	...	7,700		8,000	
		Provisions for Prisoners in Lock-ups ...	...	...	...	2,000		2,000	
		Fuel, Light, and Water, to Lock-ups and Police Stations ...	...	...	...	2,000		2,000	
		Rental of Premises for Police purposes ...	...	...	...	4,500		5,000	
		Forage ...	...	...	...	18,000		17,000	
		Remount Horses ...	...	...	...	2,000		2,000	
		Shoeing, Veterinary Attendance, and Medicine ...	...	...	...	2,000		2,000	
		Conveyance of Prisoners and Police ...	...	...	...	7,500		7,500	
		Fencing Paddocks ...	...	...	...	500		500	
		Incidental Expenses—Boats, New Vehicles, Repairs to Saddlery and Carts, Destroying Dogs, and for Miscellaneous Items ...	...	...	...	4,000		4,000	
		Allowances to Members of the Force unprovided with Quarters, at 1s. per diem ...	...	...	...	12,000		12,000	
		Extra allowance for Police serving at Out-stations ...	...	...	...	2,000		.....
		Medical Attendance ...	...	...	...	.....^a		.....^a	
		Purchase of land, Bourke-street, Surry Hills, for Lock-up For Additional Constables for Metropolitan District; Allowance to Members of the Police Force when absent from their quarters on duty, and also required in consequence of Police detached for duty at Broken Hill...	...	...	...	943		.....
							65,143	10,000	72,600
1751	1804	TOTAL...	...	...	£	.....	313,258	.....	326,322

^a See Medical Vote.

No. of Persons.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1892	1893	Amount voted for 1892.		Amount required for 1893.	
		£		£	
Lunacy.					
OFFICIAL VISITORS.					
		600		600	
		60		60	
			660		660
HOSPITALS FOR THE INSANE GENERALLY.					
1	1	1,060		1,017	
1	1	410		400	
1	1	118		118	
			1,588		1,535
3	3				
CONTINGENCIES.					
<i>(Irrespective of date of claims.)</i>					
		130		130	
		80		80	
			210		210
HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE, GLADESVILLE.					
1	1	650		628	
1	1	50		50	
1	1	50		50	
1	1	415		405	
1	1	300		295	
1	1	410		400	
1	1	225		224	
1	1	140		140	
1	1	160		160	
1	1	160		160	
1	1	130		130	
4	4	558		558	
1	1	60		60	
46	47	4,008		4,008	
25	25	1,298		1,298	
19	20	1,402		1,468	
			10,016		10,034
106	103				
CONTINGENCIES.					
<i>(Irrespective of date of claims.)</i>					
		180		180	
		120		120	
		384		384	
		1,000		1,000	
		11,000		11,000	
		500		500	
		250		250	
		400		400	
		500		500	
			14,334		14,334
109	111	£	26,808		26,773

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1893.

No. III.—COLONIAL SECRETARY.

No. of Persons.		Lunacy—continued.	SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.				
1892	1893		Amount voted for 1892.		Amount required for 1893.		
109	111		£		£		
		Brought forward... ..	£	.....	26,808	.....	26,773
		HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE, PARRAMATTA.					
1	1	Medical Superintendent	650			628	
1	1	Chaplain, Church of England	50			50	
1	1	Do Roman Catholic... ..	50			50	
1	1	Senior Medical Officer	415			405	
1	1	Junior Medical Officer	300			295	
1	1	Assistant Superintendent	360			352	
1	1	Clerk... ..	215			215	
1	...	Assistant Clerk	165			.....
1	1	Matron	160			160	
1	...	Acting Matron at £130 per annum (from 1st March to 31st August in 1892)	65			.....
1	1	Chief Attendant	160			160	
1	1	Attendant in charge of Weatherboard Division... ..	120			120	
48	48	Attendants	4,320			4,320	
30	31	Nurses	1,564			1,612	
20	21	Servants	1,542			1,604	
3	4	Artisan Attendants	421			557	
1	1	Needlewoman	60			60	
2	2	Engine-drivers	330			330	
				10,947			10,918
		CONTINGENCIES. (Irrespective of date of claims.)					
		Allowance in lieu of Provisions and Fuel to the Medical Superintendent, two Medical Officers, and Assistant Superintendent, at £45 each	180			180	
		Allowance to Junior Officers in lieu of Provisions and Fuel, at £30 each	90			90	
		Allowance towards House Rent to Married Attendants, 43 at £12 each	552			552	
		Books, Periodicals, and Newspapers, and to provide Amusement for Inmates	250			250	
		Provisions, Medical Comforts, Medicines, Fuel, Light, and Forage, and urgent minor repairs, &c... ..	13,000			13,000	
		For purchase of Timber, Paints, and Materials for employment of Patients, &c... ..	500			500	
		Incidental Expenses	400			400	
		Repairs	2,000			.....
				16,972			14,972
		HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE, RYDALMERE.					
1	1	Medical Superintendent	600			580	
1	1	Chaplain, Church of England	26			26	
1	1	Do Roman Catholic... ..	26			26	
1	1	Dispenser and Chief Attendant	210			210	
...	1	Clerk and Storekeeper ... ..	.....			200	
19	24	Attendants	1,475			1,812	
10	11	Servants	700			775	
2	2	Artisan Attendants	260			260	
1	1	Needlewoman	60			60	
				3,357			3,949
		CONTINGENCIES. (Irrespective of date of claims.)					
		Allowance in lieu of Provisions and Fuel to the Medical Superintendent, at £45 per annum	45			45	
		Allowance in lieu of Provisions and Fuel to 2 Junior Officers, at £30 per annum	30			60	
		Allowance towards House Rent to Married Attendants, 16 at £12 each	108			192	
		Provisions, Medical Comforts, Medicines, Fuel, Light, and Forage, and urgent minor repairs, &c... ..	3,400			4,000	
		Books, Periodicals, and Newspapers, and to provide Amusement to Patients	125			150	
		Incidental Expenses	250			250	
		For purchase of Timber, Paints, and Materials for Employment of Patients, &c... ..	200			200	
				4,158			4,897
36	43						
261	271	Carried forward... ..	£	.....	62,242	.....	61,509

No. III.—COLONIAL SECRETARY.

No. of Persons.		Lunacy—continued.	SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1892	1893		Amount voted for 1892.		Amount required for 1893.	
			£		£	
261	271	Brought forward... ..	£	62,242	61,509	
		RECEPTION-HOUSE FOR THE INSANE, DARLINGHURST.				
1	1	Superintendent	240		238	
1	1	Matron	75		75	
...	...	Medical Visitor ... ..	.....^a		.....^a	
5	5	Attendants	486		486	
4	4	Nurses	214		214	
1	...	Acting Superintendent at £300 per annum (5 months in 1892)	125		.....
				1,140		1,013
		CONTINGENCIES.				
		(Irrespective of date of claims.)				
		Clerical Assistance	50		.....
		Occasional Additional Attendants when required, at 5s. per diem	80		80	
		Provisions, Medicine and Medical Comforts, and Fuel and Light, and urgent minor repairs, &c.	600		600	
		Transferring Patients to Asylums	60		60	
		Fees for Medical Certificates	30		30	
		Allowance to Gaol Dispenser	25		25	
		Allowance towards House Rent to Married Attendants, 4 at £12 each	48		48	
		Allowance to Gaol Messenger	12		12	
		Incidental Expenses	50		50	
12	11			955		905
		HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE, NEWCASTLE.				
1	1	Medical Superintendent	335		329	
1	1	Chaplain, Church of England	30		30	
1	1	Do Roman Catholic	30		30	
1	1	Storekeeper and Chief Attendant	160		160	
1	1	Matron	100		100	
8	8	Attendants	714		732	
9	12	Nurses	472		593	
2	2	Artisan Attendants	265		265	
1	1	Needlewoman	55		55	
7	7	Servants	466		432	
				2,627		2,776
		CONTINGENCIES.				
		(Irrespective of date of claims.)				
		Allowance for Clerical Assistance	100		100	
		Allowance in lieu of Fuel and Provisions to the Medical Superintendent	45		45	
		Allowance towards House Rent to Married Attendants, 8 at £12	96		96	
		Provisions, Medical Comforts, Fuel, Light, Medicines, Forage, and urgent minor repairs, &c.	3,400		3,400	
		Amusements, Books, Periodicals, Newspapers, &c.	100		100	
		For the purchase of Timber, Paints, and Materials, &c., for the employment of Patients, &c....	150		150	
		Incidental Expenses	250		250	
32	35			4,141		4,141
		HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE, CALLAN PARK.				
1	1	Medical Superintendent	650		628	
1	1	Chaplain, Church of England	50		50	
1	1	Do Roman Catholic	50		50	
1	1	Senior Medical Officer	415		405	
1	1	Junior do	300		295	
1	1	Assistant Superintendent	360		352	
1	1	Clerk	215		215	
1	1	Matron	160		160	
1	1	Chief Attendant	160		160	
1	1	Dispenser	170		170	
47	47	Attendants	4,050		4,050	
35	36	Nurses	1,752		1,792	
3	3	Artisan Attendants	393		393	
19	19	Servants	1,292		1,316	
2	2	Engine-Drivers	329		329	
1	1	Needlewoman	60		60	
				10,406		10,425
117	118					
422	435	Carried forward... ..	£	81,511	80,769	

No. III.—COLONIAL SECRETARY.							
No. of Persons.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.					
1892	1893	Amount voted for 1892.		Amount required for 1893.			
		£		£			
Lunacy—continued.							
422	435	Brought forward...	£	.....	81,511	.....	80,769
<p style="text-align: center;">HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE, CALLAN PARK—continued. <i>(Irrespective of date of claims.)</i></p>							
		Allowances in lieu of Provisions and Fuel to the Medical Superintendent, 2 Medical Officers, and Assistant Superintendent, at £45 each...	180		180		180
		Allowances in lieu of Provisions and Fuel to the Junior Officers, at £30 each ...	120		120		120
		Allowances towards House Rent to Married Attendants—32 at £12 ...	312		384		384
		Provisions, Medical Comforts, Fuel and Light, Forage, Medicines, and urgent minor repairs, &c. ...	12,300		12,300		12,300
		Books and Periodicals, and to provide amusements for Patients ...	300		300		300
		For purchase of Timber, Paint, and Materials for employment of Patients, &c....	500		500		500
		Incidental expenses (including Burials) ...	500		500		500
				14,212		14,284	
<p style="text-align: center;">LUNATIC PATIENTS. <i>(Irrespective of date of claims.)</i></p>							
		For Maintenance of Patients in Licensed Houses or in Temporary or Branch Establishments, to meet unforeseen expenses, and to supplement the Votes for the existing Asylums in the event of the increase of Patients, pending erection of new establishments, and for Maintenance of Patients in Public Hospitals and under the care of friends, under sections 48 and 89 of the Lunacy Act ...	.....	5,300	.....	5,300	5,300
422	435	TOTAL ...	£	.....	101,023	.....	100,353
Master in Lunacy.							
1	1	Master in Lunacy ...	350		343		343
1	1	Chief Clerk ...	550		533		533
1	1	Accountant ...	390		381		381
1	1	Second Clerk ...	290		286		286
1	1	Third Clerk ...	225		224		224
1	1	Fourth Clerk ...	190		190		190
1	1	Fifth Clerk ...	140		140		140
1	1	Sixth Clerk ...	120		120		120
1	1	Clerk ...	100		100		100
1	1	Probationer ...	50		50		50
1	1	Office-cleaner ...	30		30		30
1	1	Messenger ...	75		75		75
				2,510		2,472	
<p style="text-align: center;">CONTINGENCIES. <i>(Irrespective of date of claims.)</i></p>							
		Contingencies ...	.....	250	.....	250	250
12	12	TOTAL ...	£	.....	2,760	.....	2,722
Medical Board.							
1	1	Secretary ...	.....	100	.....	100	100
1	1	Office-cleaner ...	.....	20	.....	20	20
2	2	TOTAL ...	£	.....	120	.....	120

No. of Persons.		No. III.—COLONIAL SECRETARY.			
		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1892	1893	Amount voted for 1892.		Amount required for 1893.	
		£		£	
The Medical Adviser to the Government.					
1	1	Medical Adviser	400		390
1	1	Deputy Medical Adviser	300		295
1	1	Secretary	205		205
1	...	Clerk	175		.....
1	1	Government Medical Officer and Vaccinator for Sydney	675		652
1	1	Government Medical Officer for the Parramatta District	700		675
1	1	Surgeon and Dispenser at Trial Bay Prison	400		390
1	1	Government Dispenser for the Parramatta District ...	270		267
1	1	Dispenser, Sydney Gaol and Shaftesbury Reformatory...	190		190
1	1	Do Biloea Gaol	140		140
1	1	Office-keeper of Hospital Admission Depôt	30		30
			3,485		3,234
VISITING OFFICERS.					
1	1	Ophthalmic Surgeon to Government Asylums	200		200
1	1	Surgeon, Sydney Gaol, Reception House, and Shaftesbury Reformatory	500		485
1	1	Surgeon, Biloea Gaol and N.S.S. "Sobraon"	300		295
1	1	Surgeon and Dispenser, Berrima Gaol	200		200
1	1	Do do Maitland Gaol	200		200
1	1	Surgeon, Goulburn Gaol	120		120
1	1	Do Bathurst Gaol	120		120
1	1	Dispenser, Goulburn Gaol... ..	100		100
1	1	Do Bathurst Gaol	100		100
1	1	Surgeon and Dispenser, Mudgee Gaol	50		50
...	1	Do do Broken Hill Gaol ... ..	.....		50
13	13	Surgeons and Dispensers to various Country Gaols, at £40 per annum	520		520
			2,410		2,440
			5,895		5,674
CONTINGENCIES.					
<i>(Irrespective of date of claims.)</i>					
		To payment of fees for Medical Attendance upon Aboriginals	500		500
		For payment of fees for Medical Attendance in minor Country Gaols... ..	800		800
		Fees to Medical Practitioners, Vaccination, Coroners' Inquests, Lunacy Cases and Medical Attendance, and Expenses contingent on Outbreak of Disease	5,000		5,000
		Rent of office for the Medical Adviser to the Govern- ment and his Staff	200		200
		Rent of office and quarters for the Government Medical Officer and Vaccinator for Sydney	200		200
		Incidental Expenses	100		100
			6,800		6,800
34	34	Carried forward	£	12,695	12,474

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1893.

39

No. of Persons.		No. III.—COLONIAL SECRETARY.				SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1892	1893					Amount voted for 1892.		Amount required for 1893.	
						£		£	
		The Medical Adviser to the Government—continued.							
34	34	Brought forward... .. £				.....	12,695	.....	12,474
		COAST HOSPITAL.							
1	1	Medical Superintendent				500		485	
1	1	Assistant Medical Officer and Dispenser				200		200	
1	...	Storekeeper and Assistant Superintendent				240		.....
...	1	Clerk and Storekeeper ... ..				.....		175	
1	1	Matron				125		125	
20	20	Nurses				800		800	
1	1	Needlewoman				50		60	
1	...	Chief Wardsman and Clerk				110		.....
5	7	Wardsmen and Attendants				348		525	
5	5	Cooks and Kitchenman				380		380	
6	6	Laundresses and General Servants				300		300	
4	4	Ambulance Men				300		300	
4	4	Artisan Attendants				360		360	
1	1	Office and Dispensary Boy				40		40	
1	...	Stores Attendant				80		.....
							3,833		3,750
		CONTINGENCIES.							
		<i>(Irrespective of date of claims.)</i>							
		Incidental Expenses				100		100	
		Maintenance of Patients and Ambulance Services and other contingencies, including material for minor repairs				6,250		6,000	
							6,350		6,100
52	52								
		ANALYTICAL BRANCH.							
1	1	Government Analyst				600		580	
1	1	Assistant				200		200	
1	1	Messenger and Office-cleaner				100		100	
							900		880
		CONTINGENCIES.							
		<i>(Irrespective of date of claims.)</i>							
		Allowance for Apparatus, Chemicals, and other materials, &c.				200		200	
							200		200
3	3								
		DAIRIES SUPERVISION ACT.							
1	1	Inspector under the Board of Health				200		200	
		Incidental Expenses <i>(irrespective of date of claims)</i>				300		300	
							500		500
		MAINTENANCE OF SICK PAUPERS.							
		For support of Paupers in the Sydney, Prince Alfred, Carrington Centennial Convalescent, and other Hospitals, and contingent expenses connected therewith <i>(irrespective of date of claims)</i>				10,500		10,500	
							10,500		10,500
90	90	TOTAL... .. £				.....	34,978	.....	34,404

		No. III.—COLONIAL SECRETARY.						SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.				
No. of Persons.								Amount voted for 1892.		Amount required for 1893.		
1892	1893							£	£			
Government Statistician.												
1	1	Statistician ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	825	794		
1	1	Chief Compiler ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	450	438		
1	1	Chief Clerk ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	425	414		
1	1	Compiler ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	345	338		
1	1	Do ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	300	295		
1	1	Do ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	275	272		
1	1	Do ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	225	224		
1	1	Do ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	150	150		
1	1	Do ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	100	100		
1	1	Probationer ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	50	75		
1	1	Messenger ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	120	120		
1	1	Housekeeper ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	20	40		
1	1	Assistant Actuary ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	275	272		
								3,560		3,532		
<i>Contingencies. (Irrespective of date of claims.)</i>												
								450	450			
								800	2,500			
								.....	400		
								1,250		3,350		
<i>Census of the Colony.</i>												
								6,000				
								3,000				
								9,000				
REGISTRAR OF FRIENDLY SOCIETIES AND TRADES UNIONS.												
...	1	Clerk-in-Charge of Friendly Societies Records ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
<i>Contingencies. (Irrespective of date of claims.)</i>												
								.....	240		
								.....	50		
								.....	125		
										415		
13	14	TOTAL... ..						£	13,810	7,782	
Agent-General for the Colony.												
1	1	Agent-General, to represent the Colony, resident in London... ..	...	...	...	...	...	2,000	2,000		
1	1	Secretary ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	900	900		
1	1	Accountant and Chief Clerk ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	400	400		
1	1	Clerk-in-Charge of Indents ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	225	225		
1	1	Clerk and Shorthand-writer ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	200	200		
1	1	Clerk ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	200	200		
1	1	Do ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	120	120		
2	2	Messengers at £58... ..	...	...	...	...	...	116	116		
								4,161		4,161		
<i>Contingencies. (Irrespective of date of claims.)</i>												
								625	625			
								50	50			
								50	50			
								400	400			
								150	150			
								500	500			
								1,775		1,775		
9	9	TOTAL... ..						£	5,936	5,936	
Immigration.												
<i>(Irrespective of date of claims.)</i>												
								.....	2,000	.....	3,000
									
								2,000		3,000		

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1893.

No. of Persons.						SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1892	1893					Amount voted for 1892.		Amount required for 1893.	
						£		£	
City of Sydney Improvement Board.									
1	1	Registrar and Board Officer	...	...	...	380		371	
1	1	Clerk	...	...	...	200	580	200	571
CONTINGENCIES. <i>(Irrespective of date of claims.)</i>									
		Rent of Offices	...	...	...	175		.....
		Incidental Expenses	...	...	...	60		60	
		Legal expenses, Counsel's fees, &c., in connection with the City of Sydney Improvement Act	...	...	...	50		50	
							285		110
2	2	TOTAL...	...	...	£	.....	865	.....	681
Charitable Institutions.									
1	1	Director of Government Asylums for the Infirm and Destitute, and Boarding-out Officer	...	...	...	700		675	
1	1	Secretary and Assistant Boarding-out Officer and Inspector	...	...	...	450	1,150	438	1,113
2	2								
OFFICE OF ASYLUMS FOR INFIRM AND DESTITUTE.									
1	1	Chief Clerk	...	...	...	300		272	
1	1	First Clerk	...	...	...	250		248	
1	1	Clerk	...	...	...	200		200	
1	1	Do	...	...	...	200		200	
1	1	Do	...	...	...	200		200	
1	...	Do	...	...	...	175		.....
1	...	Do	...	...	...	150		.....
1	1	Do	...	...	...	50		100	
1	1	Housekeeper	...	...	...	80		80	
9	7					1,605		1,300	
GOVERNMENT ASYLUMS.									
<i>Parramatta.</i>									
1	1	Medical Superintendent	...	...	...	500		485	
...	1	Chaplain, Church of England	...	...	...	.....		50	
...	1	Do Roman Catholic...	...	...	...	.....		50	
1	3					500		585	
<i>Newington.</i>									
1	1	Nurse-Superintendent	...	...	...	200		200	
1	1	Sub-Matron	...	...	...	85		85	
...	1	Chaplain, Church of England	...	...	...	.....		50	
...	1	Do Roman Catholic...	...	...	...	.....		50	
2	4					285		385	
<i>George-street, Parramatta.</i>									
1	1	Matron-Superintendent	...	...	...	240		238	
1	1	Sub-Matron	...	...	...	95		95	
1	1	Assistant Sub-Matron	...	...	...	60		60	
3	3					395		393	
<i>Macquarie-street, Parramatta.</i>									
1	1	Matron-Superintendent	...	...	...	190		190	
1	1	Nurse	...	...	...	60		60	
2	2					250		250	
19	21	Carried forward...	...	...	£	3,035	1,150	2,913	1,113

No. III.—COLONIAL SECRETARY.											
No. of Persons.								SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1892	1893							Amount voted for 1892.		Amount required for 1893.	
								£		£	
Charitable Institutions—continued.											
19	21	Brought forward... ..						£ 3,035	1,150	2,913	1,113
GOVERNMENT ASYLUMS—continued.											
<i>Liverpool.</i>											
1	1	Surgeon-Superintendent					550		533		
1	1	Dispenser					150		150		
1	1	Matron					240		238		
1	1	Sub-Matron					95		95		
1	1	Assistant Sub-Matron					60		60		
...	1	Chaplain, Church of England ... ..					.....		50	
...	1	Do Roman Catholic... ..					.....		50	
5	7							1,095		1,176	
CONTINGENCIES.											
<i>(Irrespective of date of claims.)</i>											
Rations, Medical Comforts, Medicines, Travelling Expenses, and other Contingencies							31,900		31,900		
Daily attendance of Visiting Medical Officers and Dispenser at Newington Asylum							365		365		
Repairs to Buildings							1,000		1,000		
Allowance to Cooks, Warders, Nurses, and other Servants Maintenance, rent, &c., Boys Home, Rydalmere, transferred from George-street Asylum							1,750		1,750		
Rent, Maintenance, &c., of 150 inmates on Glenfield Farm							1,200		1,200		
Gratuity, equal to a fortnight's pay for each year of service, to Margaret Haggerty, Head Wardswoman, Newington Asylum, upon her retirement ... ..							.....		2,000	
Medical Attendance, Glenfield Farm							26		.....	
							.....		100	
								36,241		38,315	
STATE CHILDREN'S RELIEF BRANCH.											
1	1	Inspector					350		343		
3	2	Inspectors at £272					775		544		
1	1	Chief Clerk and Inspector... ..					200		200		
1	1	Clerk and Inspector					175		175		
1	1	Clerk					125		125		
1	1	Do					75		75		
1	1	Matron					110		110		
1	1	Sub-Matron... ..					100		100		
10	9								1,910		1,672
CONTINGENCIES.											
<i>(Irrespective of date of claims.)</i>											
Maintenance, Additional Inspection, &c., of 2,500 children							19,500		19,500		
Outfits							1,100		1,100		
Incidental Expenses							250		.....	
Conveyance of Children ... ..							.....		200	
Medical Attendance							200		200		
Travelling Expenses							750		750		
Extra Clerical Assistance							150		150		
Maintenance of 120 ophthalmic, delicate, and crippled children, removed from Metropolitan and other Hospitals and Public Asylums to 8 Cottage Homes at Parramatta and Mittagong							2,500		2,500		
Expenses in connection with the administration of the Children's Protection Act ... ..							.....		1,000	
								24,450		25,400	
34	37	TOTAL... ..						£	67,881	70,589

No. III.—COLONIAL SECRETARY.

No. of Persons.			SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1892	1893		Amount voted for 1892.		Amount required for 1893.	
			£		£	
		Fisheries Commission.				
1	1	Chief Inspector and Secretary	500		485	
1	1	First Clerk	290		286	
1	1	Second Clerk	200		200	
1	1	Draftsman	200		200	
1	...	Temporary Clerk	157		.....
2	2	1 Travelling Inspector, at £219, and Assistant Inspector, at £200	420		419	
8	8	Assistant Inspectors, at £150	1,200		1,200	
3	3	Do do £75	225		225	
1	1	Assistant Inspector	50		50	
10	10	Acting Assistant Inspectors, at £20	200		200	
5	5	Boatmen and Acting Assistant Inspectors, at £140	700		700	
1	1	Messenger	120		120	
				4,262		4,085
		CONTINGENCIES.				
		<i>(Irrespective of date of claims.)</i>				
		Travelling Expenses	500		500	
		Incidental Expenses	100		100	
		Rent of Offices	150		150	
		Marine Fish Culture	100		100	
		Erection of Residence and Construction of Hatching Ponds, Berrima	700		.....
		Purchase of Trout Ova	50		50	
		Cost of Construction of a Boat to be used by Inspector, Manning River	29		.....
				1,629		900
35	34	TOTAL... ... .. £	.....	5,891	.....	4,985
		Fire Brigades.				
1	1	Superintendent and Inspector of Kerosene	675		652	
		FIRE BRIGADES BOARD.				
1	1	Chairman	260		257	
				935		909
		CONTINGENCIES.				
		<i>(Irrespective of date of claims.)</i>				
		Allowance in lieu of Uniform, to Superintendent	30		30	
		Incidental Expenses	150		150	
1	1	Fireman for Public Buildings	165		165	
		Additional Plant and Working Expenses in connection with Fire Brigades and Erection of Telephones, &c.	4,580		.....	345
				4,925		345
3	3	TOTAL... ... .. £	.....	5,860	.....	1,254
		Civil Service Board.				
1	1	Secretary	600		580	
1	1	Accountant	450		438	
1	1	Clerk	250		248	
1	1	Clerk	100		100	
1	1	Messenger	140		140	
1	1	Office-cleaner	30		30	
				1,570		1,536
		CONTINGENCIES.				
		<i>(Irrespective of date of claims.)</i>				
		Fees to Actuary and Incidental Expenses	200		200	
		Rent... ..	300		300	
		Extra Clerical Assistance as required	100		.....
				600		500
6	6	TOTAL... ... .. £	.....	2,170	.....	2,036

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1893.

No. of Persons.		No. III.—COLONIAL SECRETARY.							
		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.							
1892	1893							Amount voted for 1892.	Amount required for 1893.
								£	£
		Botanic Gardens.							
1	1	Director	...	...	...	...	550	533
1	1	Secretary and Accountant...	...	...	...	...	330	324
1	1	Overseer	...	...	...	...	250	248
1	1	Bailiff	...	...	...	...	120	120
							1,250	1,225	
		CONTINGENCIES.							
		<i>(Irrespective of date of claims.)</i>							
		Wages to Gardeners and Labourers	...	...	...	...	3,425	3,425
		Travelling and other Expenses of Collecting	...	...	...	...	100	100
		Forage for Horses	...	...	...	...	50	45
		Cases for Plants, and Expenses of Transmission...	...	...	...	...	25	25
		Towards the Formation of a Public Botanical Library...	...	...	...	...	40	40
		Coals and Manure	...	...	...	...	70	70
		Cost of Aviary	...	...	...	...	125	125
		Painting and additional Seats	...	...	...	...	70	70
		Labelling and Lettering the names of the Plants and Shrubs	...	...	...	...	40	40
		Pots for Plants	...	...	...	...	60	60
		Timber for Repairs	...	...	...	...	60	60
		Asphalting Walks	...	...	...	...	200	200
		Expenses in connection with the Grounds of Hill View (the Governor's Residence)	...	...	...	...	260	260
		Expenses in connection with the Grounds of Wotonga (the Admiral's Residence)	...	...	...	...	250	250
		Distribution of plants for public places within the Colony	...	...	...	...	160	160
		New Plant Frames	...	...	...	...	40	40
		Incidental Expenses	...	...	...	...	130	130
							5,105	5,100	
4	4	TOTAL...						£	£ 6,355
		Nursery Garden, Campbelltown.							
1	1	Superintendent	...	...	...	...	200	200
							200	200	
		<i>(Irrespective of date of claims.)</i>							
		Wages to Workmen and Incidental Expenses	...	...	...	...	660	660
1	1	TOTAL...						£	£ 860

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1893.

45

No. of Persons.		No. III.—COLONIAL SECRETARY.								SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1892	1893									Amount voted for 1892.		Amount required for 1893.	
										£		£	
Government Domains.													
1	1	Overseer	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	175		175	
1	1	Bailiff	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	120		120	
											295		295
CONTINGENCIES.													
<i>(Irrespective of date of claims.)</i>													
		Wages to Labourers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,263		1,263	
		Forage for one Horse	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30		30	
		Material to keep in repair Roads and Paths	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	250		250	
		Repair of Gates and Fences, and additional Seats	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50		50	
		Soil and Manure	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25		25	
		To keep in order Plantations at Public Buildings in Sydney...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	150		150	
		Asphalting Paths	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100		100	
		Painting Gates and Fences	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50		50	
		Incidental Expenses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50		50	
													1,968
2	2	TOTAL...	...	...	...	...	...	...	£	.....	2,263	.....	2,263
Garden Palace Grounds.													
1	1	Bailiff	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	120		120	
											120		120
CONTINGENCIES.													
<i>(Irrespective of date of claims.)</i>													
		Wages to Gardeners and Labourers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	850		850	
		Asphalting Paths	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50		50	
		Forage for one Horse	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30		30	
		Laying on additional Water Pipes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50		.....
		Incidental Expenses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50		50	
											1,030		980
1	1	TOTAL...	...	...	...	...	...	...	£	.....	1,150	.....	1,100
Centennial Park.													
1	1	Secretary and Accountant...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50		50	
1	1	Overseer	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	175		175	
											225		225
CONTINGENCIES.													
<i>(Irrespective of date of claims.)</i>													
		Wages to Gardeners and Labourers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,210		3,210	
		Wages to four Special Constables	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	458		458	
		Forage for two Horses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60		60	
		Material to keep in repair—Roads and Paths	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	150		150	
		Soil and Manure	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100		100	
		Incidental Expenses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100		100	
											4,078		4,078
2	2	TOTAL	...	...	...	...	...	...	£	.....	4,303	.....	4,303

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1893.

No. III.—COLONIAL SECRETARY.				
	Amount voted for 1892.		Amount required for 1893.	
	£		£	
Charitable Allowances.				
<i>(Irrespective of date of claims.)</i>				
In aid of the Sydney Hospital, on condition of an equal amount being raised by private contributions	4,000		4,000	
In aid of the Prince Alfred Hospital, on condition of an equal amount being raised by private contributions	4,000		4,000	
For the support of Women and Children in the Benevolent Asylum, Sydney, and Infants' Home, and other Institutions... ..	4,000		4,000	
In aid of the Funds of the Benevolent Society, Sydney, on condition of an equal amount being raised by voluntary contributions	500		500	
In aid of the Deaf, Dumb, and Blind Institution, on condition of an equal amount being raised by private contributions... ..	450		450	
Infants' Home, Ashfield—aid on the usual conditions	300		300	
Hospital for Sick Children, Sydney—on the usual conditions	700		700	
In aid of the Home for Indigent Blind Women at Strathfield, on condition of an equal amount being raised by private contributions	500		500	
Carrington Centennial Hospital, on condition of an equal amount being raised by private contributions... ..	1,500		1,500	
In aid of Charitable Institutions, on condition that an equal amount be raised by private annual contributions, and also that the Government, through Police Magistrates or other approved Officers, have the right of recommending the admission of Patients	25,000		25,000	
In aid of the building funds of Country Hospitals—on the usual conditions	8,000		1,000	
Sydney Benevolent Asylum—special grant towards the Outdoor Relief Department of the Asylum	3,000		3,000	
Newcastle Benevolent Society—special grant in aid of ... ..	.....		1,000	
Glebe Point Hospital for Sick Children—special grant in connection with ward for diphtheria ... ..	.....		250	
Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children—special grant in aid of	.....		50	
Other Votes, 1892	34,550		.....
		86,500		40,250
TOTAL... ..	£	86,500	.....	46,250

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1893.

47

No. III.—COLONIAL SECRETARY.

	Amount voted for 1892.		Amount required for 1893.	
	£		£	
Miscellaneous Services.				
<i>(Irrespective of date of claims.)</i>				
Expenses in connection with the new Electoral System ... ..	.....		14,000	
For defraying Expenses of the Returning Officers of the several Electoral Districts	600		.....
Expense of compiling and printing Electoral Lists and Electoral Rolls...	4,000		4,000	
Newspapers, Almanacs, Books, &c.	800		800	
Burial of destitute persons, in cases where inquests are not held ...	500		500	
Maintenance of deserted children, paupers taken charge of for protection, expenses of transmission, &c.	1,700		1,700	
Rewards for apprehension of Offenders	500		500	
Special grant for Royal Naval House	200		200	
In aid of the funds of the Animals Protection Society, on condition of an equal amount being raised by private contributions	300		300	
In aid of the funds of the New South Wales Zoological Society, on condition of an equal amount being raised by private subscriptions...	500		200	
In aid of the Royal Humane Society of Australasia	250		250	
Lord Howe Island—Expenses in connection with... ..	650		500	
To pay Municipal Rates on Government Buildings	12,000		12,000	
Wages for Gardener, and Tools and Incidental Expenses, for East Maitland Gaol Reserve... ..	138		138	
For formation and maintenance of Gardens at Railway Stations	300		.....
Rent of Premises occupied by Medical and Pharmacy Board	250		250	
Rent of premises known as "Victoria Lodge," adjoining "McCorcliff," in connection with the Sydney Hospital	200		200	
Rent of "Moorecliff," Miller's Point, in connection with the Sydney Hospital	400		400	
Rent of Premises, Glebe Point, in connection with the Hospital for Sick Children ... ..	.....		250	
Towards planting and maintenance and care of the Sand-drift at Wollongong	550		.....
Special grant to Country and Suburban Municipalities, equal to 5s. per £ of the total amount of the general rates collected for the Municipal year ended 6th February, 1893	60,000		.....
Protectorate of New Guinea—Proportion of the Colony's share of expense of—as agreed at the Convention	5,670		5,670	
To meet Counsel Fees and Expenses of engrossing and searches in connection with conveyancing and other legal matters	250		200	
5,000 copies of Year Book of New South Wales, special edition	250		250	
Expenses in connection with Local Government	3,300		12,000	
Subsidy to Country and Suburban Municipalities in aid of Tree-planting, on condition of an equal amount being raised by private subscriptions	500		.....
Expenses in connection with Public Buildings and Grounds, Rockwood..	800		800	
Expenses in the carrying by rail of Attendants at Pauper Funerals between Sydney and the Necropolis and Newcastle and Sandgate Cemetery	30		30	
General improvements, National Park, and acclimatisation of English Fish	4,000		4,000	
Towards publication of Work on Orchids	100		100	
Expenses in connection with the Board appointed to act on behalf of the Government in the matter of International Exchange of Literary and Scientific Works, Official Publications, &c.	400		400	
Expenses in connection with the Exhibit of this Colony at the Imperial Institute, London ... ..	.....		500	
Towards planting sand-drift, Lady Robinson's Beach	500		.....
The World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago—Towards Expenses in connection with the Commission	10,000		10,000	
Inspector of Scaffolding—Salary, £200; Travelling and Incidental Expenses, £60	200		260	
Government Labour Bureau—Expenses in connection therewith	1,400		1,400	
Rent of premises, Bent-street, in connection with Sydney Hospital ...	650		650	
To meet the abatement which should, in terms of the Civil Service Act, be deducted from the pensions payable to officers whose services have been dispensed with ... ..	.....		690	
Towards general improvements, Centennial Park... ..	.....		3,000	
Carried forward... ..	£ 111,888		76,138	

No. III.—COLONIAL SECRETARY.				
	Amount voted for 1892.		Amount required for 1893.	
	£		£	
Miscellaneous Services—continued.				
<i>(Irrespective of date of claims.)</i>				
Brought forward	111,888	76,138
Contributions towards Fire Brigades in Country Towns, pending amendment of the Fire Brigades Act...	4,650
Market Square, Berrima—Improvements	100
Sydney Hospital—Special grant in connection with the Removal of patients, rental, &c., and other expenses caused through the demolition of the wooden structures used as the Sydney Hospital	3,157
Cost of Conveyance of Unemployed for Government Labour Bureau	1,500
Compensation to H. C. Hoyle, Esq., M.P., for personal expenses incurred during the recent inquiry by Royal Commission into the working of the Baldwin Engines	100
Value of Land at Nowra vested in School of Arts Trustees, now resumed for Police purposes	400
New South Wales Zoological Society—special grant in aid of	2,000
Other Votes, 1892	56,341	.....
			168,229	88,045
TOTAL...	£	168,229
				88,045

IV.

Treasurer and Secretary for Finance and Trade.

SUMMARY.

Page.	HEAD OF SERVICE.	Amount voted for 1892.	Amount required for 1893.
		£	£
50-52	Treasury	27,288	27,469
52	Stamp Duties	4,875	4,521
53-56	Customs	69,151	70,976
56	Gold Receivers	205	150
56	Gold and Escort	1,500	800
57	Government Printer's Department	73,179	75,515
58	Stores and Stationery	117,195	100,337
58-59	Ordnance and Barrack Department, Civil and Magazine Branch ... ..	.....	*9,056
59-60	Board of Health	10,618	10,763
60	Board of Pharmacy	120	140
60	Shipping Masters	3,477	3,254
61	Glebe Island Abattoirs	10,010	11,967
61-65	Marine Board of New South Wales	51,485	50,285
65	Life-boats	1,300	1,300
66	Public Wharfs	5,268	5,253
67	Miscellaneous Services	162,920	193,434
67	Advance to Treasurer	200,000	200,000
		738,591	765,220
67	Deduct Advances to the Treasurer which do not form permanent charges	200,000	200,000
	TOTAL	£ 538,591	565,220

* Voted under Colonial Secretary in 1892.

The Treasury, New South Wales,
Sydney, 18th January, 1893.

JOHN SEE,
Treasurer.

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1893.

No. of Persons.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.	
1892	1893	Amount voted for 1892.	Amount required for 1893.
		£	
Treasury.			
1	...	Secretary for Finance and Trade. (Provided in Schedule.)	
1	...	Under Secretary	1,000
ACCOUNT BRANCH.			
1	...	Chief Inspector of Public Revenue Collectors' Accounts and Accountant	800
1	...	Sub-Accountant	500
2	...	Principal Book-keepers, at £435	870
1	...	Cash Book-keeper	350
4	...	Ledger-keepers—1 at £340, 1 at £325, 1 at £300, and 1 at £290	1,255
8	...	Clerks—1 at £280, 1 at £270, 1 at £260, 1 at £220, 1 at £180, 1 at £170, and 2 at £160	1,700
		Amount equivalent to salary of Accountant at £800 per annum payable to Mr. James Pearson, on leave pending retirement, from 1st January to 6th April	213
1	...	Probationer, from 14th March, at £75 per annum	60
			5,748
REVENUE BRANCH.			
1	...	Receiver	800
1	...	Registrar of Conditional Purchases	500
1	...	Registrar of Leases	500
5	...	Clerks—1 at £375, 1 at £350, and 3 at £325	1,700
7	...	Clerks—1 at £280, 1 at £275, 1 at £260, 2 at £250, and 2 at £240	1,795
4	...	Clerks—2 at £200, 1 at £140, and 1 at £125	665
1	...	Clerk for Collection and Deposit of Public Moneys	320
1	...	Probationer	50
			6,330
PAY BRANCH.			
1	...	Paymaster	800
1	...	Assistant Paymaster	435
1	...	Chief Clerk	400
5	...	Clerks—1 at £325, 1 at £300, and 3 at £210	1,255
			2,890
EXAMINING BRANCH.			
1	...	Examiner	600
1	...	Assistant Examiner	350
2	...	Clerks—1 at £250, and 1 at £100	350
			1,300
CORRESPONDENCE AND CONTRACTS.			
1	...	Clerk of Correspondence and Secretary to Tender Board	600
1	...	Clerk (Contracts)	250
1	...	Clerk	175
1	...	Clerk	100
			1,125
57	...	Carried forward	£ 18,393

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1893.

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

No. of Persons.								SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1892	1893							Amount voted for 1892.		Amount required for 1893.	
								£		£	
Treasury—continued.											
57	...	Brought forward...	...	...	...	...	£	.....	18,393	£	
RECORDS.											
1	...	Registrar	...	...	...	...	...	450			
2	...	Clerks—1 at £325, 1 at £260	...	...	...	...	...	585			
1	...	Probationer...	...	...	...	...	...	75			
									1,110		
MISCELLANEOUS.											
1	...	Emergency Clerk	...	...	...	...	...	350			
1	...	Clerk and Shorthand-writer	...	...	...	...	...	300			
									650		
MESSENGERS, &c.											
1	...	Chief Messenger	...	...	...	...	...	200			
3	...	Messengers—1 at £125, 1 at £120, and 1 at £70	...	...	...	...	...	315			
2	...	Housekeepers, at £95	...	...	...	...	...	190			
									705		
								400			
								1,200			
								30			
									1,630		
INSPECTING BRANCH.											
...	...	Chief Inspector of Public Revenue Collectors' Accounts and Consulting Accountant to the Treasury	...	...	...	...	...	*.....
1	...	Senior Inspector	...	...	...	...	...	700			
3	...	Inspectors—1 at £600, 1 at £550, and 1 at £500	...	...	...	...	...	1,650			
2	...	Acting Inspectors—1 at £450, 1 at £400	...	...	...	...	...	850			
								1,600			
									4,800		
Treasury.											
<i>(As reorganized.)</i>											
...	1	Secretary for Finance and Trade. (Provided in Schedule.)	...	...	...	...	...	.....
...	1	Under Secretary	...	...	...	...	...	.....		.....	960
...	1	Chief Inspector and Accountant	...	...	...	...	...	.....		770	
...	1	Senior Inspector	...	...	...	...	...	.....		675	
...	3	Inspectors—1 at £580, 1 at £533, and 1 at £485	...	...	...	...	...	.....		1,598	
...	2	Acting Inspectors—1 at £438, and 1 at £390	...	...	...	...	...	.....		828	
...	1	Sub-Accountant	...	...	...	...	...	.....		485	
...	2	Principal Book-keepers—1 at £447, 1 at £424	...	...	...	...	...	.....		871	
										5,227	
...	1	Receiver	...	...	...	...	...	.....		770	
...	1	Registrar of Conditional Purchases	...	...	...	...	...	.....		485	
...	1	Registrar of Leases	...	...	...	...	...	.....		485	
										1,740	
...	1	Paymaster	...	...	...	...	...	.....		770	
...	1	Assistant Paymaster	...	...	...	...	...	.....		424	
...	1	Chief Clerk	...	...	...	...	...	.....		390	
										1,584	
...	1	Examiner	...	...	...	...	...	.....		580	
...	1	Assistant Examiner	...	...	...	...	...	.....		343	
										923	
...	1	Registrar of Funded Stock, Clerk of Correspondence, and Secretary to Tender Board	...	...	...	...	...	.....		637	
...	1	Deputy Registrar of Funded Stock	...	...	...	...	...	.....		343	
										980	
75	22	Carried forward...	...	...	...	...	£	.....	27,288	.....	11,414

* Provided for under Account Branch

No. of Persons.		No. IV.—TREASURER AND SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE.			
		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1892	1893	Amount voted for 1892.		Amount required for 1893.	
		£		£	
Treasury—continued.					
75	22	Brought forward...	£	27,288	11,414
...	1	Registrar	£		438
...	42	Clerks—1 at £367, 2 at £343, 1 at £333, 6 at £319, 2 at £295, 1 at £286, 2 at £276, 1 at £272, 1 at £267, 3 at £257, 4 at £248, 2 at £238, 1 at £219, 3 at £210, 1 at £200, 1 at £180, 2 at £175, 1 at £170, 2 at £160, 1 at £140, 4 at £100	£		10,115
...	4	Probationers, at £75	£		300
...	1	Emergency Clerk	£		343
...	1	Clerk for Collection and Deposit of Public Moneys	£		314
...	1	Chief Messenger	£		229
...	4	Messengers—1 at £140, 1 at £125, 1 at £120, and 1 at £70	£		455
...	1	Boy Messenger	£		60
...	2	Housekeepers, at £95	£		190
...	3	Constables, as Day and Night Watchmen, at 7s. 6d. per diem each	£		931
			£		411
CONTINGENCIES.					
<i>(Irrespective of date of claims).</i>					
		Incidental Expenses	£		400
		Extra Clerical Assistance	£		1,200
		Travelling Expenses of Inspectors, including Equipment allowances	£		1,600
			£		3,200
75	82	TOTAL	£	27,288	27,469
Stamp Duties.					
1	1	Commissioner	£	650	628
1	1	Deputy Commissioner	£	400	390
1	1	Accountant	£	350	343
1	1	Clerk in charge of Stampers	£	300	295
1	1	Cashier	£	275	272
1	1	Entry and Issue Clerk	£	250	248
1	1	Sales Clerk	£	200	200
5	5	Clerks—1 at £165, 1 at £125, 1 at £110, and 2 at £100	£	600	600
1	1	Foreman of Stampers	£	190	190
7	7	Stampers—1 at £175, and 6 at £150	£	1,075	1,075
1	1	Messenger	£	120	120
1	1	Office-keeper	£	45	45
			£	4,455	4,403
CONTINGENCIES.					
<i>(Irrespective of date of claims.)</i>					
		Rent of Office	£	350	45
		Assistance in cleaning offices	£	50	50
		Incidental Expenses	£	20	20
			£	420	115
22	22	TOTAL	£	4,875	4,521

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1893.

53

No. IV.—TREASURER AND SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE.									
No. of Persons.			SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.						
1892	1893		Amount voted for 1892.		Amount required for 1893.				
			£		£				
Customs.									
<i>Sydney.</i>									
1	1	Collector, Registrar of Shipping, and Chief Inspector of Distilleries	.....	1,000	.....	960		
INDOOR BRANCH.									
1	1	Inspector	600		580				
...	1	Chief Clerk	.....		533			
1	1	Cashier	550		485				
1	...	First Clerk	500		.....			
1	1	Second do	440		428				
1	1	Third do	390		381				
1	1	Fourth do	390		333				
1	1	Fifth do	340		319				
3	3	Clerks, at £286	870		858				
3	3	Do at £262	795		786				
2	...	Do at £240	480		.....			
...	2	Do 1 at £238 and 1 at £224	.....		462			
4	4	Do 2 at £200 and 2 at £150	700		700				
2	2	Do 1 at £130 and 1 at £120	250		250				
6	...	Do 2 at £110, 2 at £90, and 2 at £75	550		.....			
...	8	Do 2 at £110, 4 at £90, and 2 at £75	.....		730			
2	...	Temporary Clerks, at £190	380		.....			
				7,235		6,845			
LANDING BRANCH.									
1	1	Inspector	600		580				
5	...	Gaugers, Examining Officers, and Timber Measurers— 3 at £390; and 2 Assistant Inspectors of Invoices— 1 at £390, and 1 at £350	1,910		.....			
...	10	Gaugers, Examining Officers, and Timber Measurers— 4 at £381, 2 at £343, 2 at £224, and 2 at £200	.....		3,058			
1	1	Landing Waiter	405		395				
10	...	Landing Waiters, at £350	3,500		.....			
...	9	Do at £343	.....		3,087			
1	...	Landing Waiter, at £325	325		.....			
...	2	Landing Waiters, at £319	.....		638			
5	5	Do at £286	1,450		1,430				
2	2	Do at £267	540		534				
2	2	Do at £243	490		486				
2	2	Do at £224	450		448				
...	4	Do 2 at £200 and 2 at £180	.....		760			
				9,670		11,416			
TIDE BRANCH.									
1	1	First Tide Surveyor	415		405				
1	1	Second Tide Surveyor	375		367				
				790		772			
WAREHOUSE BRANCH.									
1	1	Warehouse Keeper and Inspector of Warehouses	500		485				
1	1	Inspecting Locker	325		319				
2	2	Lockers, at £286	580		572				
2	2	Do at £272	550		544				
9	9	Do at £238	2,160		2,142				
3	3	Do at £219	660		657				
...	2	Do at £200	.....		400			
1	1	Junior Locker	200		200				
2	2	Do Lockers, at £185	370		370				
...	11	Do do at £180	.....		1,980			
2	...	Assistant do at £170	340		.....			
9	...	Temporary Lockers, at £180	1,620		.....			
				7,305		7,669			
93	104	Carried forward	£	26,000	.....	27,662		

No. of Persons.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1892	1893	Amount voted for 1892.		Amount required for 1893.	
		£		£	
No. IV.—TREASURER AND SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE.					
Customs—continued.					
93	104	Brought forward... ..	£ 26,000	£ 27,662	
EXCISE—DISTILLERIES, REFINERIES, TOBACCO FACTORIES, AND BREWERIES.					
1	1	Senior Inspector	550	533	
3	3	Inspectors, Harwood Island—1 at £438, 1 at £343, and 1 at £248	1,050	1,029	
1	1	Book-keeper in charge of Beer Stamps	390	381	
1	1	Inspector of Tobacco Factories	390	381	
1	1	Inspector of Refineries	340	333	
1	1	Clerk and Acting Inspector of Distilleries, Sydney	300	295	
5	5	Sub-Inspectors of Breweries—3 at £248, and 2 at £200	1,150	1,144	
2	...	Lockers at Tobacco Factories, at £200	400	.....
1	1	Acting Locker at Tobacco Factory	200	200	
1	1	Gate-keeper	120	120	
1	1	Night Watchman	108	108	
2	2	Boy Messengers and Office Cleaners, at £40	80	80	
MISCELLANEOUS.					
1	1	Secretary to the Commissioners of Customs	50	50	
1	1	Messenger	150	150	
1	1	Warrant Messenger	170	170	
1	1	Porter, Queen's Warehouse	135	135	
14	...	Boy Messengers—5 at £50, and 9 at £40	610	.....
...	22	Do 5 at £50, and 17 at £40 ... ..	.....	930	
2	2	Watchmen, at £120	240	240	
1	1	Housekeeper	90	90	
2	2	Coxswains, at £145	290	290	
6	6	Boatmen, at £133	798	798	
1	1	Engine-driver, Steam Launch	145	150	
OUTPORT BRANCH.					
<i>Botany Bay.</i>					
1	1	Preventive Officer	160	160	
<i>Broken Bay.</i>					
1	1	Acting Temporary Coast Waiter	200	200	
2	2	Boatmen, at £118	236	236	
<i>Newcastle.</i>					
1	1	Sub-Collector	700	675	
1	1	Tide Surveyor	415	405	
1	1	Landing Waiter	290	286	
1	1	Locker	290	286	
2	2	Assistant Lockers, at £180	360	360	
1	1	Clerk	290	286	
1	1	Do	240	238	
1	1	Do	200	200	
1	1	Acting Wharfinger, Stockton	165	165	
1	1	Messenger	108	108	
1	1	Housekeeper	26	26	
1	1	Engine-driver, Steam Launch	145	150	
1	1	Coxswain	133	133	
3	3	Boatmen, at £126	378	378	
<i>Morpeth.</i>					
1	1	Sub-Collector	390	381	
1	1	Assistant Officer	200	200	
<i>Grafton.</i>					
1	1	Sub-Collector	300	295	
1	1	Acting Customs Officer (Yamba)	52	52	
<i>Tweed River.</i>					
1	1	Sub-Collector	325	319	
1	1	Boatman	118	118	
<i>Port Stephens.</i>					
1	1	Preventive Officer	186	186	
<i>Wollongong and Bellambi.</i>					
1	...	Preventive Officer	186	.....
<i>Wollongong.</i>					
...	1	Acting Preventive Officer ... ..	.....	186	
Carried forward... ..					
172	189	Carried forward	£ 33,756	£ 35,269	

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1893.

No. IV.—TREASURER AND SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE.							
No. of Persons.			SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.				
1892	1893		Amount voted for 1892.		Amount required for 1893.		
172	189		£		£		
		Customs—continued.					
		Brought forward...	£	.....	33,756	.....	35,269
		OUTPORT BRANCH—continued.					
		Brought forward...	£	6,093		6,029	
		<i>Eden.</i>					
1	1	Sub-Collector		325		319	
		<i>Richmond River.</i>					
1	1	Acting Customs Officer		52		52	
		<i>Kiama.</i>					
1	1	Acting Customs Officer		52		52	
		<i>Shoalhaven.</i>					
1	1	Acting Customs Officer		52		52	
		<i>Bateman's Bay.</i>					
1	1	Acting Customs Officer		52		52	
		<i>M'Leay River.</i>					
1	1	Acting Customs Officer		25		25	
		<i>Tathra.</i>					
1	1	Acting Customs Officer		25		25	
		<i>Port Macquarie.</i>					
1	1	Acting Customs Officer		25		25	
		<i>Nambucca River.</i>					
1	1	Acting Customs Officer		25		25	
		<i>Bellinger River.</i>					
1	1	Acting Customs Officer		25		25	
		<i>Port Kembla.</i>					
1	1	Acting Customs Officer		20		20	
		<i>Byron Bay.</i>					
1	1	Acting Customs Officer		26		26	
		<i>Bermagui.</i>					
1	1	Acting Customs Officer		26		26	
		<i>Bellambi.</i>					
...	1	Acting Customs Officer		.....		20	
		<i>Manning River.</i>					
...	1	Acting Customs Officer		.....		25	
					6,823		6,798
		BORDER BRANCH.					
		<i>Moama.</i>					
1	1	Sub-Collector		390		381	
1	2	Assistant Officers of Customs, 1 at £319, and 1 at £200		325		519	
1	1	Temporary Assistant Officer at Barham Crossing		200		200	
1	...	Acting Clerk		200		.....
1	1	Bridge Watchman		120		120	
...	1	Night Watchman		.....		108	
1	1	Messenger		52		52	
		<i>Albury.</i>					
1	1	Sub-Collector		390		381	
1	1	Assistant Clerk		190		190	
1	1	Assistant Locker		180		180	
1	1	Watchman for Night and Day work		120		120	
...	1	Messenger		.....		52	
		<i>Wentworth.</i>					
1	1	Sub-Collector		390		381	
1	1	Assistant Clerk		200		200	
1	1	Messenger		52		52	
1	1	Acting Customs Officer at Murthoo, South Australia		40		40	
		<i>Swan Hill.</i>					
1	1	Sub-Collector		325		319	
		<i>Euston.</i>					
1	1	Sub-Collector		325		319	
		<i>Howlong.</i>					
1	1	Sub-Collector		325		319	
1	1	Watchman		120		120	
		<i>Corowa.</i>					
1	1	Sub-Collector		390		381	
1	1	Temporary Assistant Officer		50		50	
		Carried forward	£	4,384		4,484	
205	226	Carried forward	£	.....	40,579	.....	42,067

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1893.

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

No. of Persons.			SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1892	1893		Amount voted for 1892.		Amount required for 1893.	
			£		£	
		Government Printer's Department.				
1	1	Government Printer and Inspector of Stamps	800		770	
1	1	Superintendent	550		533	
				1,350		1,303
		CLERICAL AND ACCOUNT BRANCH.				
1	1	Chief Clerk and Cashier	450		438	
1	1	Accountant	400		390	
1	1	Clerk of Records	300		295	
1	1	Receiving and Sales Clerk... ..	300		295	
8	8	Clerks—1 at £267, 2 at £210, 1 at £206, 3 at £200, and 1 at £180... ..	1,676		1,673	
				3,126		3,091
		PRINTING, BOOKBINDING, AND PUBLISHING.				
1	1	Overseer	400		390	
1	1	Foreman of Bookbinding Branch... ..	375		367	
1	1	Foreman of Machine Branch	325		319	
1	1	Warehouseman	335		295	
1	1	Clerk in charge of Publishing Branch	300		295	
387	396	Sub-Overseers, Readers, Compositors, Machinists, Pressmen, Bookbinders, Assistants and others	30,600		31,021	
		Extra Hands and Overtime	9,700		9,700	
174	182	Improvers, Apprentices, Folders and Sewers, and others	12,013		13,153	
				54,048		55,540
		POSTAGE STAMPS AND TRAMWAY TICKETS.				
1	1	Foreman	350		343	
10	9	Sub-Overseer, Printers, and Assistants	1,794		1,627	
				2,144		1,970
		RAILWAY TICKETS.				
1	1	Foreman	350		343	
6	7	Ticket Printer and Assistants	902		1,032	
				1,252		1,375
		PHOTO-LITHOGRAPHY, PHOTOGRAPHY, AND PHOTO-TYPE PRINTING.				
1	1	Manager of the Branch	400		390	
1	1	Sub-Overseer	300		295	
1	1	First Photographic Operator	290		286	
3	3	Photo-mechanical and Photographic Operators and Printers	540		540	
14	13	Assistants and Apprentices	1,684		1,659	
				3,214		3,170
1	1	Chief Lithographic Draftsman	315		310	
1	1	First do	270		267	
				585		577
		LITHOGRAPHING Drawings connected with Patents	150		150	
		Do Plans and Illustrations connected with Parliamentary and other printed Public Documents	350		350	
				500		500
		ENGRAVING, ELECTRO', STEREO', TYPE-FOUNDING, AND MECHANICAL BRANCH.				
1	1	Foreman	320		314	
16	17	Assistants	2,577		2,612	
				2,897		2,926
		PARLIAMENTARY REPORTS.				
		Printing Weekly Reports of Debates of Parliament ... ..	.....	2,500	.....	3,500
		MISCELLANEOUS.				
		(Irrespective of date of claims.)				
		Repairs to Machinery and Incidental Expenses	350		350	
		Binding for Free Public Library	200		200	
		Rent of Store for Printed Public Documents, &c.	1,013		1,013	
				1,563		1,563
637	654	TOTAL... ..	£	73,179	.....	75,515

No. of Persons.		No. IV.—TREASURER AND SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE.				SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1892	1893					Amount voted for 1892.		Amount required for 1893.	
						£		£	
Stores and Stationery.									
1	...	Superintendent and Inspector of Stores	...	...	550		.....	
...	1	Comptroller-General of Stores	...	...	.....		533		
1	1	Assistant Superintendent of Stores	...	...	400		390		
<i>Clerical Branch.</i>									
1	1	Accountant	...	...	390	950	381		923
8	8	Clerks, at £238	...	...	1,920		1,904		
1	1	Clerk	...	...	200		200		
1	1	Clerk	...	...	200		200		
<i>Store Branch.</i>									
1	1	Stockkeeper	...	...	290	2,710	286		2,685
1	1	Stationer	...	...	250		248		
1	1	Assistant Stationer	...	...	200		200		
...	1	Supervisor of Fuel and Light	...	...	.....		200		
1	1	Packer	...	...	200		200		
1	1	Assistant Stockkeeper	...	...	200		200		
1	1	Messenger	...	...	120		120		
1	1	Carter	...	...	140		140		
5	5	Labourers, at £127	...	...	635		635		
<i>(Irrespective of date of claims.)</i>									
		Stores and Stationery for the Public Service generally	...	...	100,000	2,035	80,000		2,229
		Fuel and Light for Departments within the District of Sydney	...	...	8,000		10,000		
		Conveyance of Stores	...	...	3,000		4,000		
		Packing and other Expenses	...	...	500		500		
						111,500		94,500	
25	26	TOTAL	...	...	£	.....	117,195	.....	100,337
*ORDNANCE AND BARRACK DEPARTMENT.									
Civil and Magazine Branch.									
OFFICE STAFF, &C., SYDNEY.									
...	1	Inspector of Magazines	...	...	.....		319		
...	1	1st Clerk	...	...	.....		175		
...	1	2nd Clerk	...	...	.....		175		
...	1	Messenger	...	...	.....		100		
...	2	Carters, at 7s. per diem	...	...	.....		256		
MAGAZINE, GOAT ISLAND.									
...	1	Foreman in charge	...	...	.....		295		
...	1	Cooper, at 8s. per diem	...	...	.....		146		
...	9	Warders and Magazine Assistants, at 7s. per diem	...	...	.....		1,152		
LIGHTERAGE AND STEAM TRANSPORT, SYDNEY.									
...	1	Master, steam vessel, "Kate"	...	...	.....		175		
...	1	Engine-driver, do	...	...	.....		160		
...	1	Boatman and Deck-hand, at 8s. per diem	...	...	.....		146		
...	2	Boatmen, Goat Island, at 8s. per diem	...	...	.....		292		
MAGAZINE, MIDDLE HARBOUR.									
...	1	Foreman in charge	...	...	.....		248		
...	5	Warders and Magazine Assistants, at 7s. per diem	...	...	.....		640		
...	28	Carried forward	...	...	£	.....	.....	4,279	

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1893.

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

No. of Persons.		ORDNANCE AND BARRACK DEPARTMENT— <i>continued.</i>	SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1892	1893		Amount voted for 1892.		Amount required for 1893.	
			£		£	
		Civil and Magazine Branch—<i>continued.</i>				
...	28	Brought forward	£		£	4,279
		MAGAZINE, BROKEN BAY.				
...	1	Overseer				175
...	2	Warders and Magazine Assistants, at 7s. per diem				256
...	1	Visiting Surgeon to Magazine Establishments				50
		FLOATING MAGAZINE, NEWCASTLE.				
...	1	Overseer and Clerk... ..				200
...	4	Warders and Magazine Assistants, at 7s. per diem				512
		LIGHTERAGE AND STEAM TRANSPORT, NEWCASTLE.				
...	1	Coxswain, steam-launch "Pearl," at 7s. per diem				128
...	1	Engine-driver, steam-launch, "Pearl"				128
		<i>Contingencies.</i>				5,728
		(<i>Irrespective of date of claims.</i>)				
		Rations, Fuel, Light, Medicines for Island Residents, &c.				578
		Allowances in lieu of Quarters to Officers and Warders				500
		Fees for Supervision of Magazine, Newcastle				50
		Fuel, Light, Oil, Stores, &c., to Steamers				200
		Travelling Expenses, Inspector of Magazines				100
		Hire of Lighters, Tugs, and Horses for conveyance of powder, forage, &c.				150
		Expenses in connection with Magazines, Newcastle, Middle Harbour, Broken Bay, and Goat Island				1,000
		Fees for Analyst				100
		New Lighter for Explosives				600
		Fees for Shipwright-Surveyor				50
...	39	TOTAL	£			3,328
		Board of Health.				9,056
		<i>Sydney.</i>				
1	1	Health and Emigration Officer	*630		*609	
1	1	Inspector to the Board of Health	*550		*533	
1	1	Secretary	*300		*295	
2	...	Clerks—1 at £150, 1 at £100	250			
...	3	Clerks—1 at £224, 1 at £200, and 1 at £150			574	
1	1	Veterinarian	70		348	
1	1	Housekeeper	60		60	
1	1	Messenger	130		130	
1	1	Special Quarantine Officer	108		108	
		<i>Watson's Bay.</i>		2,098		2,657
1	1	Assistant Health Officer	550		533	
1	1	Coxswain of Boat	120		120	
1	1	Boatman	120		120	
1	1	Driver	120		120	
		<i>Quarantine Station.</i>		910		893
1	1	Superintendent and Overseer of Stores	300		295	
1	1	Assistant Storekeeper	150		150	
1	1	Senior Quarantine Officer	120		120	
5	5	Quarantine Officers, at £108	540		540	
1	1	Coxswain of Quarantine Tender	120		120	
1	1	Driver of Tender	120		120	
		<i>Newcastle.</i>		1,350		1,345
1	1	Health Officer		†240	†238	
...	1	Boatman and Quarantine Officer			120	
		<i>Leprosy Act.</i>				358
		For the maintenance, treatment, and isolation of persons suffering from Leprosy		1,000		1,500
		<i>Diseased Animals and Meat Act.</i>				
...	1	Inspector			390	
		Incidental Expenses			600	
24	27	Carried forward... ..	£	5,598		7,743

* Also Officers of the Medical Department—*Vide* Colonial Secretary's Estimates.

† Also Officer of the Lunacy Department.

No. IV.—TREASURER AND SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE.							
No. of Persons.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.					
1892	1893	Amount voted for 1892.		Amount required for 1893.			
		£		£			
Board of Health—continued.							
24	27	Brought forward... ..	£	.....	5,598	.....	7,743
CONTINGENCIES (Irrespective of date of claims).							
		Expenses of Vessels and Persons in Quarantine; and other Contingencies, including payment of fees to Medical Members of the Board	2,000		2,000		
		Repairs to Buildings, Quarantine Station	400		400		
		Rent of Offices	250		250		
		Rent of Quarters for Assistant Health Officer and Boat's Crew, Watson's Bay	220		220		
		Towards making provision for further accommodation of first and second class passengers at the Quarantine Station, and for replacing uninhabitable buildings, &c.	2,000		.....	
		Incidental Expenses	150		150		
				5,020			3,020
24	27	TOTAL... ..	£	.....	10,618	.....	10,763
Board of Pharmacy.							
1	1	Secretary	120		120		
...	...	Incidental Expenses ... ..	.....		20		
1	1				120		140
Shipping Masters.							
<i>Sydney.</i>							
1	1	Shipping Master	500		485		
1	1	Deputy Shipping Master	375		367		
1	1	First Clerk and Accountant	300		295		
1	1	Cashier	225		224		
4	...	Clerks—1 Record Clerk at £240, 1 Clerk at £210, 1 Clerk at £200, and 1 Clerk at £100... ..	750		.....	
...	3	Clerks—1 Record Clerk at £238, 1 Clerk at £200, and 1 Clerk at £100 ... ..	.....		538		
1	1	Probationer	50		75		
1	1	Director of Seamen... ..	180		180		
1	1	Office-keeper	60		60		
				2,440			2,224
<i>Newcastle.</i>							
1	1	Shipping Master	450		438		
1	1	Deputy Shipping Master	300		295		
1	1	Record Clerk	140		140		
1	1	Probationer... ..	75		75		
1	1	Messenger	52		52		
				1,017			1,000
<i>(Irrespective of date of claims.)</i>							
		Incidental Expenses	20		30		
				20			30
16	15	TOTAL... ..	£	3,477	3,254

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1893.

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No. of Persons.				SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1892	1893			Amount voted for 1892.		Amount required for 1893.	
				£		£	
Glebe Island Abattoirs.							
<i>Abattoir.</i>							
1	1	Superintendent	...	350		343	
1	1	Inspector	...	300		295	
1	1	Assistant Inspector	...	170		170	
1	1	Manager	...	220		219	
1	1	Stock Foreman	...	160		160	
1	1	Carpenter	...	110		110	
1	1	Gatekeeper	...	80		80	
...	3	Temporary Inspectors, at 10s. per day	...	.....		468	
(Irrespective of date of claims.)					1,390		1,845
		Wages to men temporarily employed	...	1,620		2,002	
		Forage allowance and allowance to meet outside services	...				
		for Superintendent	...	150		150	
		Forage for cart horses	...	100		100	
		Fresh water supply	...	200		260	
		Coal and Wood	...	.....		130	
		Gas	...	.....		150	
		Incidental expenses	...	500		500	
		<i>Desiccating Process.</i>			2,570		3,292
		To meet probable expenses	...	.....	4,500	.....	4,500
		<i>Salt Water Pump.</i>					
		Wages, coal, repairs, &c.	...	.....	350	.....	400
		<i>Punt Service.</i>					
		Conveyance of valueless materials to sea	...	.....	200	.....	380
		<i>Repairs to Buildings, &c.</i>					
		To meet estimated temporary repairs	...	.....	1,000	1,000	
		Erection of Cattle Shipping Wharf	...	.....		400	
		Fencing and pitching Stock-yards	...	.....		150	1,550
7	10	TOTAL...		£	10,010	.....	11,967
Marine Board of New South Wales.							
MARINE BOARD, SYDNEY.							
1	1	President	...	800		770	
6	6	Fees to the Wardens	...	656		656	
1	1	Secretary	...	500		485	
1	1	Accountant	...	240		238	
1	1	Engineer Surveyor, Inspector, and Examiner	...	600		580	
1	1	Assistant Engineer Surveyor	...	390		381	
1	1	Do	...	320		314	
1	1	Shipwright Surveyor and Inspector	...	340		333	
1	1	Examiner in Navigation, Pilotage, and Seamanship	...	400		390	
1	1	Inspector and Surveyor	...	300		*305	
1	1	{ Inspector	...	50		50	
1	...	{ Water Bailiff	...	210		*219	
1	1	Clerk	...	150		150	
1	1	Messenger	...	150		150	
...	...	Surveyors at the Out Ports	...	350		450	
19	18				5,456		5,471
LOCAL MARINE BOARD, NEWCASTLE.							
1	1	Harbour Master	...	440		428	
1	1	Fees to Chairman	...	110		110	
4	4	Fees to Members	...	250		250	
1	1	Secretary and Inspector	...	340		333	
1	1	Inspector	...	50		50	
1	1	Inspector and Surveyor	...	310		*314	
1	1	Boatman	...	144		144	
1	1	Messenger and Office-keeper	...	130		130	
11	11				1,774		1,759
HARBOUR MASTERS.							
1	1	Harbour Master, Sydney	...	390		381	
1	...	Do	Two-fold Bay	290		†.....	
1	1	Assistant Harbour Master, Newcastle	...	340		333	
1	1	Clerk, Sydney	...	240		238	
4	3				1,260		952
34	32	Carried forward ...		£	8,490	.....	8,182

* Increases under Regulations of 13th August, 1885. † Transferred to vote for "Sea and River Pilots."
 NOTE.—In cases where decreases are shown new officers have been appointed at the minimum salaries, and where no increases are shown the maximum salaries have been attained.

No. of Persons.		No. IV.—TREASURER AND SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE.					
1892	1893	SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.					
		Amount voted for 1892.		Amount required for 1893.			
		£		£			
		Marine Board of New South Wales—continued.					
34	32	Brought forward... ..	£	.....	8,490	.....	8,182
		COLONIAL LIGHT-HOUSES.					
		<i>Principal Light-keepers.</i>					
1	1	Port Jackson—Macquarie Light		167		*177	
1	1	Engineer—Electric Light		270		267	
1	1	Assistant Engineer—Electric Light		150		150	
1	1	Port Jackson—Hornby Light		240		*248	
1	1	Newcastle (acting also as Signal Master)		230		*238	
1	1	Cape St. George		187		*197	
1	1	Port Stephens		167		*177	
1	1	Seal Rock Point		240		*248	
1	1	Solitary Islands		177		*187	
1	1	Montague Island		240		*248	
1	1	Green Cape		240		*248	
1	1	Broken Bay—Stewart's Light		167		*177	
1	1	Light-ship "Bramble," Sydney Harbour... ..		240		*248	
1	1	Light-ship, "Newcastle"		157		157	
1	1	Fort Denison Light		157		157	
1	1	Ulladulla		158		158	
1	1	Nelson's Bay, Port Stephens		157		134	
1	1	Smoky Cape... ..		240		*248	
18	18				3,584		3,664
		<i>First Assistant Light-keepers.</i>					
1	1	Port Jackson—Macquarie Light		157		157	
1	1	Do Hornby Light		141		*148	
1	1	Newcastle		155		*157	
1	1	Cape St. George		141		*148	
1	1	Port Stephens		127		127	
1	1	Seal Rock Point		157		157	
1	1	Solitary Islands		127		*134	
1	1	Montague Island		141		*148	
1	1	Green Cape... ..		157		157	
1	1	Light-ship "Bramble,"—Mate		157		127	
1	1	Broken Bay—Stewart's Light		127		*134	
1	1	Smoky Cape		127		*134	
12	12				1,714		1,728
		<i>Second Assistant Light-keepers.</i>					
1	1	Port Jackson—Macquarie Light		101		†120	
1	1	Do Hornby Light		120		120	
1	1	Newcastle		120		120	
1	1	Cape St. George		120		120	
1	1	Port Stephens		101		*106	
1	1	Seal Rock Point		120		120	
1	1	Solitary Islands		101		101	
1	1	Montague Island		120		120	
1	1	Green Cape... ..		101		*106	
1	1	Broken Bay		101		*106	
1	1	Smoky Cape... ..		101		*106	
3	3	Light-ship "Bramble,"—Crew, 2 at £120, and 1 at £101		360		341	
1	1	Pile Light, Newcastle		120		120	
15	15				1,686		1,706
79	77	Carried forward... ..	£	.....	15,474	.....	15,280

NOTE.—In cases where decreases are shown, new officers have been appointed at the minimum salaries, and where no increases are shown, the maximum salaries have been attained.

* Increases under Regulations of 13th August, 1885.

† Transferred from Pilot steamer.

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

No. of Persons.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.					
1892	1893	Amount voted for 1892.		Amount required for 1893.			
		£		£			
Marine Board of New South Wales—continued.							
79	77	Brought forward...	£	.....	15,474	.....	15,280
SEA AND RIVER PILOTS.							
<i>Port Jackson.</i>							
2	2	Assistant Harbour Masters—1 at £333, and 1 at £286...		630		619	
4	4	Crew for do., at £143		532		*572	
<i>Pilot Service of Port Jackson.</i>							
<i>Pilot Steamer "Captain Cook"—</i>							
1	1	Master		440		428	
1	1	Mate		205		*215	
1	1	2nd Mate... ..		165		*170	
1	1	1st Engineer		280		276	
1	1	2nd Engineer		200		200	
4	4	Firemen, at £144		576		576	
6	6	A. B. Seamen, 2 at £143, 2 at £123, and 2 at £118...		758		*768	
4	4	Boatmen, 3 at £143, and 1 at £121		530		*550	
2	2	Look-out-men, at £143		276		*286	
1	1	Cook and Provodore		138		*143	
5	5	Sea Pilots, at £409		2,050		*2,015	
<i>Newcastle.</i>							
7	...	Pilots, at £360		2,520		.....
...	7	Do 5 at £362, 1 at £219, and 1 at £210 ... ..		.....		2,230	
<i>Manning River.</i>							
1	1	Pilot		235		160	
<i>M^cLeay River.</i>							
1	1	Pilot		235		*243	
<i>Clarence River.</i>							
1	1	Pilot		235		*243	
<i>Richmond River.</i>							
1	1	Pilot		170		*180	
<i>Port Macquarie.</i>							
1	1	Pilot		235		*243	
<i>Moruya.</i>							
1	1	Pilot		235		*243	
<i>Bellinger River.</i>							
1	1	Pilot		235		160	
<i>Tweed River.</i>							
1	1	Pilot		235		*243	
<i>Shoalhaven.</i>							
1	1	Pilot		235		*243	
<i>Nambuccera.</i>							
1	1	Pilot		235		*243	
<i>Camden Haven.</i>							
1	1	Pilot		235		*243	
<i>Lake Macquarie.</i>							
1	1	Pilot		235		*243	
<i>Cape Hawke.</i>							
1	1	Pilot		235		*243	
<i>Kiama.</i>							
1	1	Pilot in charge of the Light, Port and Moorings		230		238	
<i>Twofold Bay.</i>							
...	1	Pilot in charge of the Light, Port, and Moorings ... ..		.....		†160	
<i>Jerringong.</i>							
1	1	Person in charge of the Port and Moorings		25		25	
<i>Shellharbour.</i>							
1	1	Person in charge of Port and Moorings		50		50	
56	57				12,595		12,490
135	134	Carried forward ... ..	£	.....	28,069	.....	27,770

NOTE.—In cases where decreases are shown new officers have been appointed at the minimum salaries, and where no increases are shown, the maximum salaries have been attained. * Increases under Regulations of 13th August, 1885. † Transferred from vote for "Harbour Masters."

No. IV.—TREASURER AND SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE.							
No. of Persons.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.					
1892	1893	Amount voted for 1892.		Amount required for 1893.			
		£		£			
Marine Board of New South Wales—continued.							
135	134	Brought forward...	£	.....	28,069	.....	27,770
BOATMEN.							
<i>Port Jackson. (Boatswain's Yard.)</i>							
1	1	Boatswain in charge	...	192		*199	
3	2	Coxswains, at £144	...	432		288	
11	12	Boatmen, 9 at £143, and 3 at £133	...	1,498		*1,686	
<i>Newcastle.</i>							
24	24	Boatmen, 13 at £126, 2 at £154, 5 at £126, 1 at £121, 2 at £116, and 1 at £106	...	2,990		*3,035	
1	1	Carpenter	...	167		*172	
<i>Manning River.</i>							
5	5	Boatmen, 3 at £126, and 2 at £116	...	600		*610	
<i>Macleay River.</i>							
4	4	Boatmen, at £126	...	499		*504	
<i>Clarence River.</i>							
5	5	Boatmen, 3 at £126, and 2 at £106	...	570		*590	
<i>Richmond River.</i>							
1	...	Coxswain	...	126		.....
5	6	Boatmen, 3 at £126, 1 at £116, and 2 at £106	...	560		*706	
<i>Port Macquarie.</i>							
5	5	Boatmen, at £126	...	630		630	
<i>Moruya.</i>							
2	2	Boatmen, at £126	...	252		252	
<i>Bellinger River.</i>							
4	4	Boatmen, 3 at £126, and 1 at £101	...	479		479	
<i>Tweed River.</i>							
5	5	Boatmen, 4 at £126, and 1 at £106	...	605		*610	
<i>Shoalhaven.</i>							
4	4	Boatmen, at £126	...	504		504	
<i>Twofold Bay.</i>							
4	4	Boatmen, 3 at £126, and 1 at £116	...	489		*494	
<i>Nambuccra River.</i>							
2	2	Boatmen, at £126	...	252		252	
<i>Camden Haven.</i>							
2	2	Boatmen, at £126	...	252		252	
<i>Lake Macquarie.</i>							
2	2	Boatmen, at £126	...	247		*252	
<i>Cape Hawke.</i>							
2	2	Boatmen, 1 at £126, and 1 at £116	...	237		*242	
92	92				11,581		11,757
TELEGRAPH STATIONS.							
1	1	Signal Master, Fort Philip	...	242		*247	
1	1	Signal Master's Assistant	...	120		120	
1	1	Signal Master, South Head	...	228		*234	
1	1	Night Look-out-man, Signal Hill, Newcastle	...	144		144	
1	1	2nd Night Look-out-man, Newcastle	...	128		*133	
1	1	Signal Master, Newcastle	...	182		*189	
1	1	Signal Man, Brunswick River	...	120		120	
1	1	Junior Operator and Clerk, South Head	...	150		150	
1	1	Operator, Port Stephens	...	26		26	
1	1	Do Port Office, Sydney	...	52		52	
					1,392		1,415
10	10	Carried forward...	£	.....	41,042	.....	40,942
237	236						

* Increases under Regulations of 13th August, 1885.

NOTE.—In cases where decreases are shown new officers have been appointed at the minimum salaries, and where no increases are shown the maximum salaries have been attained.

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1893.

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

No. of Persons.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1892	1893	Amount voted for 1892.		Amount required for 1893.	
		£		£	
Marine Board of New South Wales—continued.					
237	236				
		Brought forward... ..	£ 41,042	£	40,942
AUSTRALIAN COAST LIGHT-HOUSES.					
<i>(Irrespective of date of claims.)</i>					
		Contribution towards the maintenance of Lights on Gabo Island, Wilson's Promontory, King's Island, Kent's Group, and Lady Elliott's Island	2,500		
		Contribution towards the maintenance of Lights on King's Island, Kent's Group, and Lady Elliott's Island			1,400
MISCELLANEOUS.					
<i>(Irrespective of date of claims.)</i>					
		Travelling Expenses	150		150
		New Boats and Repairs, and Repairs to Boat Sheds and Pilot Stations	500		500
		Forage and Farriery for Light-house Horses	150		150
		Expense of communication	100		100
		For the maintenance of the Leading Lights in the Eastern Channel, Port Jackson	60		60
		For the maintenance of the four Leading Lights on the Beacons erected in the Port of Newcastle	48		48
		For the maintenance of the Breakwater and Tide Lights, Newcastle	72		72
		For the maintenance of Position Light, Trial Bay	52		52
		For the purchase and maintenance of Buoys, Beacons, and Moorings for the Department generally	700		700
		For erecting and maintaining Beacon Lights, Lower Flats, Newcastle, Clarence River, Richmond River, Cook's River, and other places	1,000		1,000
		Coals and other Contingent Expenses connected with the Steam Pilot Service, Port Jackson	2,000		2,000
		To erect and repair Boatmen's Quarters at Newcastle and other Out Ports	300		300
		Allowance in lieu of Quarters to Harbour Master and Pilots, Newcastle and Rent of Offices, Sydney	311		311
		Gas for Engine, Electric Light-house, South Head, Port Jackson	200		200
		Engineer and other Expenses in connection with the new Electric Light, South Head, Port Jackson	500		500
		Additional Moorings for the Harbour of Newcastle	300		300
		Incidental Expenses	1,500		1,500
			7,943		7,943
237	236	TOTAL... ..	£ 51,485	£	50,285
Life-boats.					
<i>(Irrespective of date of claims.)</i>					
		Gratuities to Coxswains and Crews of Life-boats, and Life-saving Apparatus and other Expenses in connection therewith	700		700
		Subsidy for Steamer in connection with Life-boat Service, Newcastle	600		600
			1,300		1,300
		TOTAL... ..	£ 1,300	£	1,300

No. of Persons.		No. IV.—TREASURER AND SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE.				SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.				
1892	1893					Amount voted for 1892.		Amount required for 1893.		
						£		£		
Public Wharfs.										
<i>Circular Quay—</i>										
1	1	Manager and Collector ..	...	...	...	465		452	
1	1	Assistant Manager ..	...	...	...	290		286	
1	1	Bookkeeper ..	...	...	...	250		248	
1	...	Clerk ..	...	...	...	180		.....	
1	1	Clerk ..	...	...	...	125		125	
...	1	Assistant Clerk ..	...	...	...	.....		75	
1	...	Officer-in-charge, Landing Stage	...	...	...	140		.....	
1	1	Out-door Officer ..	...	...	...	170		170	
1	1	Gate-keeper ..	...	...	...	150		150	
2	...	Watchmen—1 at £130 and 1 at £114	...	...	...	244		.....	
...	2	Day Watchmen—1 at £130 and 1 at £104	...	...	...	.....		234	
...	1	Night Watchman ..	...	...	...	.....		114	
							2,014		1,854	
<i>Woolloomooloo Wharf—</i>										
1	1	Wharfinger ..	...	...	...	240		238	
1	1	Clerk ..	...	...	...	150		150	
1	1	Overseer of Planks and Stagings	...	...	...	143		143	
1	1	Night Watchman ..	...	...	...	104		104	
1	1	Day Watchman ..	...	...	...	104		104	
							741		739	
<i>Darling Harbour Wharf—</i>										
1	1	Wharfinger ..	...	...	...	.....	298	.....	294
<i>Pymont Wharf—</i>										
1	1	Wharfinger ..	...	...	...	200		200	
1	1	Clerk ..	...	...	...	150		150	
1	1	Night Watchman ..	...	...	...	104		104	
							454		454	
<i>Blackwattle Bay Wharf—</i>										
1	1	Wharfinger ..	...	...	...	75		75	
1	1	Clerk ..	...	...	...	150		150	
							225		225	
<i>Byron Bay Wharf—</i>										
1	1	Wharfinger ..	...	...	...	.....	104	.....	104
<i>Woolgoolga Wharf—</i>										
1	1	Wharfinger (in 1892, from 15th February)	...	...	...	.....	91	.....	104
<i>Coff's Harbour Jetty—</i>										
1	1	Wharfinger (in 1892, from 15th February)	...	...	...	.....	91	.....	104
							4,018		3,878	
<i>(Irrespective of date of claims.)</i>										
Commissions and Rebates...						250		250		
Incidental Expenses, including Water Supply, &c.						250		375		
Cleansing Public Wharfs ..						625		625		
Manager of Public Wharfs—Allowance for house-rent						100		100		
Lighting and Maintenance of Lights on Stockton Wharf, Newcastle ..						25		25		
							1,250		1,375	
24	24	TOTAL... ..				£	5,268	5,253

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1893.

67

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

Miscellaneous Services. (Irrespective of date of claims.)	Amount voted for 1892.		Amount required for 1893.	
	£		£	
Postage of Public Departments	25,000		35,000	
Advertising for the Public Service... ..	10,000		7,000	
For the transmission of Telegraphic Messages	20,000		20,000	
Commission on Payments in England, by the Government Financial Agents Insurance, &c., on English Shipments	2,500		3,000	
Management of, and expenses in connection with payment of half-yearly dividends on, Inscribed Stock by the Bank of England ...	1,500		1,500	
Exchange on Remittances within and beyond the Colony	19,000		19,000	
Allowance for Postage and Stationery to Clerks of Petty Sessions, Land Agents, and Registrars of District Courts	12,000		12,000	
Commission on payment of Debentures and Interest on Debentures in Sydney	1,550		2,000	
For the relief and conveyance of distressed Seamen belonging to the Colony from Foreign Ports, or from Wrecked Vessels, &c. ...	325		325	
In aid of the Sailors' Home, Newcastle	400		400	
To subsidize Tug-boats for Northern Rivers and Harbours	350		350	
To subsidize Tug-boat for Clarence River... ..	6,500		6,400	
For Interest on Funds in the temporary possession of the Government belonging to Suitors in Equity and Lunacy Patients	1,000		900	
To meet Unforeseen Expenses, to be hereafter accounted for	2,000		2,300	
Amount payable to Railway Department for conveyance, without charge, of Members of Parliament, Distinguished Visitors, School Children, and others	3,000		3,000	
To pay interest at 4 per cent. on the uninvested Funds at the credit of the Government Savings Bank in the Treasury	25,000		25,000	
To pay interest at 4 per cent. on the uninvested Funds at the credit of the Civil Service Superannuation Account	5,000		18,000	
To pay interest at 4 per cent. on the balance at the credit of the Municipal Council of Sydney—Sinking Fund Account	5,000		5,000	
To pay interest at 4 per cent. on balance at the credit of the Bankruptcy Unclaimed Dividend Fund	200		295	
To pay interest at 4 per cent. on the uninvested balance at credit of the Bankruptcy Estates Account	100		100	
Sewerage Rates, Public Buildings... ..	280		280	
Water Rates, &c., various Public Buildings, Sydney and Country Towns	4,000		4,000	
To pay interest at 4 per cent. and 5 per cent. on special deposits by the Savings Bank of New South Wales ... ..	.....		5,000	
To meet Legal Expenses, Treasury Department	10,000		15,130	
To meet the abatement which should, in terms of the Civil Service Act, be deducted from the pensions payable to officers whose services have been dispensed with	500		500	
Gratuities to officers whose services have been dispensed with	1,530		1,051	
To meet expenses of engrossing and searches in connection with conveyancing and other legal matters	677		105	
Interest at 4 per cent. on special deposits by trustees of late J. H. Challis' Estate	75		75	
Interest at 4 per cent. on special deposit by Sydney University—late J. H. Challis' Bequest... ..	.....		800	
Interest at 4 per cent. on daily credit balance of the Colonial Treasurer's Curator of Intestate Estates Account ... ..	.....		1,000	
For supply of water to the various Public Offices, Sydney and Country Towns ... ..	.....		3,500	
	5,000		.....
		162,487		193,011
To meet the following expenses connected with payment of Imperial Military and Naval Pensioners in the Colony:—				
Clerk-in-charge	400		390	
Incidental Expenses	33		33	
		433		*423
TOTAL... ..	£	162,920	.....	193,434
Advance to Treasurer.				
To enable the Treasurer to make Advances to Public Officers, and on account of other Governments, and to pay expenses of an unforeseen nature, which will afterwards be submitted for Parliamentary appropriation. The whole amount to be adjusted not later than the 31st December, 1894 ... ..	.....	200,000	.....	200,000

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

IV.

Railways.

SUMMARY.

Page.	HEAD OF SERVICE.	Amount voted for 1892.	Amount required for 1893.
	Railways and Tramways:—	£	£
70-73	Existing Lines—Working Expenses	2,140,795	2,177,551
74	Miscellaneous Services	18,500	18,500
	TOTAL... ..	£ 2,159,295	2,196,051

*The Treasury, New South Wales,
Sydney, 18th January, 1893.*

JOHN SEE,
Treasurer.

		No. IV.—RAILWAYS.						SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.				
No. of Persons.								Amount voted for 1892.		Amount required for 1893.		
1892	1893							£		£		
		Railways.										
		WORKING EXPENSES.										
		<p>SCHEDULE showing the distribution of the expenditure on the Vote for 1892, and that proposed for 1893, but subject to any alterations which the exigencies of the Service may from time to time demand. (<i>Irrespective of date of claims.</i>)</p>										
		GENERAL ESTABLISHMENT.										
1	1	Secretary	...	...	...	...	...	800		800	
2	2	Inspecting Officers...	...	...	...	...	...	1,150		1,150	
4	4	Clerks	...	...	...	...	...	1,315		1,315	
									3,265		3,265	
		<i>Account Branch.</i>										
1	1	Chief Accountant	...	...	...	...	...	1,000		1,000	
1	...	Accountant	...	...	...	...	...	700		.....	
1	1	Paymaster	...	...	...	...	...	600		600	
1	1	Cashier	...	...	...	...	...	500		500	
2	2	Bookkeepers	...	...	...	...	...	800		850	
4	4	Clerks	...	...	...	...	...	990		1,015	
									4,590		3,965	
17	16	Carried forward...						£	7,855	7,230

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1893.

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No. of Persons.		No. IV.—RAILWAYS.				SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1892	1893					Amount voted for 1892.		Amount required for 1893.	
						£		£	
		Railways—continued.							
17	16	Brought forward...	...	...	£	.....	7,855	.....	7,230
		EXISTING LINES.							
		<i>Existing Lines and Maintenance Branch.</i>							
1	1	Engineer for Existing Lines	...	...	...	1,200		1,200	
1	...	Deputy Engineer	...	...	...	800		.....
1	1	Chief Clerk	...	...	...	470		470	
12	13	Engineers and Surveyors	...	...	...	5,155		5,800	
20	20	Draftsmen and Cadets	...	...	...	3,000		3,288	
50	48	Inspectors and Clerical Staff	...	...	...	9,335		8,236	
9	11	Permanent-way Accountant and Staff	...	...	...	1,681		1,911	
		TOTAL, SALARIES...	...	...	£	21,641		20,905	
		Salaries and Wages of Employés generally, Renewals, and Maintenance of Way and Works, Wages, and Stores ...				476,000		494,760	
							497,641		515,665
		<i>Signal and Interlocking Branch.</i>							
1	1	Interlocking Engineer	...	...	...	500		550	
5	4	Draftsmen and Cadet	...	...	...	1,133		910	
10	13	Inspecting and Clerical Staff	...	...	...	1,600		1,855	
		Wages of Employés, Maintenance and Repairs of Signals and Interlocking (Material included)				8,775		10,595	
							12,008		13,910
		<i>Locomotive Branch.</i>							
1	1	Locomotive Engineer	...	...	...	1,200		1,200	
1	1	Assistant Locomotive Engineer	...	...	...	650		650	
18	15	Draftsmen	...	...	...	3,469		2,969	
1	1	Chief Clerk	...	...	...	500		500	
27	27	Inspecting and Clerical Staff and Office Expenses	...	...	...	9,460		9,556	
25	23	Locomotive Accountant and Staff	...	...	...	4,045		3,625	
		TOTAL, SALARIES...	...	...	£	19,324		18,500	
		Salaries of Working Staff, Wages of Employés generally, Running Expenses, and Repairs of Locomotives, Carriages, and Waggons (Materials included)				737,808		738,400	
							757,132		756,900
200	196	Carried forward...	...	...	£	.....	1,274,636	.....	1,293,705

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1893.

No. of Persons.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1892	1893	Amount voted for 1892.		Amount required for 1893.	
		£		£	
No. IV.—RAILWAYS.					
Railways—continued.					
200	196	Brought forward...	£ 1,274,636	£ 1,293,705	
EXISTING LINES.					
<i>Traffic Branch.</i>					
1	1	Chief Traffic Manager	1,100	1,100	
12	12	Out-door Superintendents, Goods and District Superintendents and Coal Overseer... ..	6,270	6,600	
2	2	Clerks	890	850	
2	2	Berthing Masters	470	470	
150	161	Station-masters	33,500	33,400	
2	...	Telegraph Inspectors	300	.....
		Allowances for House-rent	2,300	2,300	
		Salaries and Wages of Working Staff, Officers-in-Charge, Goods and Station Clerks, Guards, Signalmen, Shunters, Porters, &c., with all Stores and Materials required for Working Traffic and Compensation ...	520,000	502,020	
			564,830	546,740	
<i>General Charges—All Branches.</i>					
1	1	Traffic Auditor	600	600	
7	7	Audit Inspectors	2,265	2,300	
56	60	Clerical Staff—Audit Branch	8,654	8,739	
1	1	Storekeeper... ..	250	250	
1	1	Comptroller of Stores	800	800	
26	27	Clerical Staff—Store Branch	4,100	4,035	
46	48	Do Head Office (including Accountant's Staff)	9,211	10,900	
1	1	Medical Officer	900	900	
1	1	Property and Estate Agent	650	650	
		Do do Branch charges (including Advertising)	657	1,750	
		Wages, &c., Store Labourers and Sheet Repairers Ex Traffic Department	4,583	4,195	
		*Electrical Engineer ... ..	.....	800	
		*Telegraph and Electrical Staff ... ..	.....	18,906	
		Messengers and Housekeepers	659	705	
		Contingencies	1,750	1,750	
		Stationery, Printing, Rent, Postage, Telegrams, Advertising, &c.	15,000	15,000	
			50,079	72,280	
509	521	Carried forward	£ 1,889,545	£ 1,912,725	

STATEMENT showing results of 1891, compared with Estimate of 1892 :—

Particulars.	Estimated Expenditure, 1892.	Percentage to estimated Revenue, 1892.	Estimated Expenditure, 1893.	Percentage to Estimated Revenue, 1893.
Locomotive Branch	757,132	24.43	756,900	23.54
Maintenance do	509,649	16.44	529,575	16.48
Traffic do	564,830	18.22	546,740	17.00
General Charges, &c.	57,934	1.86	79,510	2.47
	1,889,545	60.95	1,912,725	59.49
Estimated Revenue—1893			£3,215,000	
Actual „ 1892			3,113,884	
Estimated increased Traffic			£ 101,116	

* Formerly included in the Traffic Branch

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1893.

No. IV.—RAILWAYS.

No. of Persons.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1892	1893	Amount voted for 1892.		Amount required for 1893.	
		£		£	
Railways—continued.					
509	521	Brought forward...	£ 1,889,545	£ 1,912,725	
GOVERNMENT TRAMWAYS.					
<i>Locomotive Branch.</i>					
1	1	Superintendent (Locomotive)	700	700	
10	12	Clerical Staff	1,785	1,960	
		Wages of Employés, Running Expenses, and Repairs of Locomotives, Carriage and Waggon Repairs, &c. (Wages and Stores)	137,515	146,782	
			140,000		149,442
<i>Maintenance Branch.</i>					
1	1	Engineer	425	500	
2	2	Inspectors	500	500	
3	3	Clerk and Cadet	325	355	
		Wages of Employés, Maintenance and Renewal of Way and Works, &c., with materials for the same	55,000	55,530	
			56,250		56,885
<i>Traffic Branch.</i>					
1	1	Tramway Manager	700	700	
1	1	Assistant Manager	450	450	
10	12	Inspecting and Clerical Staff	1,630	1,829	
		Stationery and Printing, Rent, &c.	1,591	1,600	
		Wages of Employés, Conductors, Shunters, Flagmen, &c., &c., with Stores for working the Traffic	50,629	53,900	
			55,000		58,499
29	33	TOTAL, TRAMWAYS...	£ 251,250	£ 264,826	
538	554	GRAND TOTAL, RAILWAYS AND TRAMWAYS ...	£ 2,140,795	£ 2,177,531	

STATEMENT showing results of 1892 compared with Estimate for 1893.

Particulars.	Estimated Expenditure, 1892.	Percentage to estimated Revenue, 1892.	Estimated Expenditure, 1893.	Percentage to estimated Revenue 1893
	£		£	
Locomotive Branch	140,000	45.16	149,442	47.45
Maintenance do	56,250	18.14	56,885	18.05
Traffic do	55,000	17.74	58,499	18.57
	251,250	81.04	264,826	84.07

Estimated Revenue, 1893...	£315,000
Actual Revenue, 1892	302,612
Estimated Increase	£ 12,388

No. IV.—RAILWAYS.			
	SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.		
	Amount voted for 1892.		Amount required for 1893.
	£		£
Miscellaneous Services.			
<i>(Irrespective of date of claims.)</i>			
Advances to Contractors. (Vote to be recouped as advances are recovered)	3,000		3,000
Gratuities at rate of one month's pay for each year of service, to Officers of Permanent Staff not entitled to pensions, whose services have been, or will be, dispensed with	5,500		5,500
To meet the abatement which should, in terms of the Civil Service Act, be deducted from the pensions payable to Officers whose services have been, or will be, dispensed with, also Gratuities to Weekly Wages Staff dispensed with	6,000		6,000
To provide for Gratuities which may become payable to relatives of Employés fatally injured while in execution of their duty	3,500		4,000
Gratuity to widow of F. J. Wickham, late Accountant, Railway Department	500		.....
		18,500	18,500

V.

The Attorney-General.

SUMMARY.

Page.	HEAD OF SERVICE.	Amount voted for 1892.	Amount required for 1893.
		£	£
76	The Attorney-General	5,709	5,406
76	Parliamentary Draftsmen...	1,950	2,140
77	Crown Solicitor	6,887	6,752
77	Quarter Sessions	26,625	25,245
78	Trades Disputes Councils of Conciliation and Arbitration ... ..	.....	2,707
	TOTAL... ..	£ 41,171	42,250

The Treasury, New South Wales,
Sydney, 18th January, 1893.

JOHN SEE,
Treasurer.

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1893.

		No. V.—ATTORNEY-GENERAL.						SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
No. of Persons.								Amount voted for 1892.		Amount required for 1893.	
1892	1893							£		£	
		The Attorney-General.									
1	1	Attorney-General					£1,910			£	
		<i>Less</i> —Provided for in Schedule					1,435	500		475	
								700		675	
1	1	Secretary						275		272	
...	1	Do ... ..						.....		100	
1	1	Messenger						150		150	
								1,625		1,672	
		CONTINGENCIES.									
		<i>(Irrespective of date of claims.)</i>									
		Fees to Prosecuting Barristers					2,400			2,000	
		Travelling Expenses of Prosecuting Officers					600			600	
		To meet Incidental Expenses of Prosecutions and for Legal and Clerical Assistance when required					300			300	
		To provide Fees for Counsel employed in the defence of Aborigines, and of persons without means charged with capital offences					550			600	
		Incidental Expenses					50			50	
		Purchase of various series of Law Reports and Law Books, &c.					100			100	
		Supreme Court Law Reports					84			84	
								4,084		3,734	
4	5	TOTAL...					£	5,709		.....	5,406
		Parliamentary Draftsmen.									
1	...	Parliamentary Draftsman					1,060			.....
...	2	Parliamentary Draftsmen, 1 at £865, 1 at £675								1,540	
...	1	Assistant to Parliamentary Draftsmen								295	
1	...	Clerk					340			.....
1	1	Messenger					100			100	
...	1	Office-cleaner								30	
								1,500		1,935	
		CONTINGENCIES.									
		<i>(Irrespective of date of claims.)</i>									
		Towards assistance in preparing Bills					200			.....
		Rent of Offices					200			125	
		Incidental Expenses, Law Books, &c.					50			50	
								450		175	
3	5	TOTAL...					£	1,950		.....	2,140

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1893.

No. V.—ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

No. of Persons.						SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1892	1893					Amount voted for 1892.		Amount required for 1893.	
						£		£	
Crown Solicitor.									
1	1	Crown Solicitor	...	...	...	1,800		1,720	
1	1	Chief Clerk	...	...	...	600		580	
1	1	Chief Criminal Clerk	...	...	...	440		428	
1	1	Assistant Criminal Clerk	...	...	...	390		381	
1	...	Common Law Clerk	...	...	...	330		.....
1	1	General Clerk	...	...	...	300		295	
1	1	Clerk in charge of Common Law	...	...	...	330		381	
1	1	Bonds and Contracts Clerk	...	...	...	260		257	
1	1	Certificate Clerk	...	...	...	250		248	
1	1	Assistant Common Law Clerk	...	...	...	208		208	
1	1	Engrossing Clerk	...	...	...	180		180	
1	1	Shorthand-writer and Type-writer	...	...	...	156		200	
1	1	Clerk	...	...	...	100		100	
1	1	Assistant Common Law and Equity Clerk	...	...	...	208		276	
1	1	Accountant and Record Clerk	...	...	...	325		319	
2	2	Messengers, at £160 and £100	...	...	...	260		260	
...	1	Assistant Common Law Clerk	...	...	...	.....		104	
...	1	Junior Clerk	...	...	...	.....		65	
							6,137		6,002
CONTINGENCIES.									
<i>(Irrespective of date of claims.)</i>									
		Travelling Expenses	...	...	...	450		450	
		Engrossing and Searches	...	...	...	200		.....
		Incidental Expenses	...	...	...	100		.....
		Incidental Expenses, Purchase of Law Books, Engrossing, Searches, &c.	...	...	...	.....		300	
							750		750
17	18	TOTAL...	...	...	£	.....	6,887	.....	6,752
Quarter Sessions.									
1	1	Clerk of the Peace for the Colony	...	...	...	750		723	
1	1	Chief Clerk...	...	...	...	450		438	
1	1	Clerk	...	...	...	300		295	
1	1	Do	...	...	...	270		267	
1	1	Do	...	...	...	220		219	
2	2	Clerks, at £175 and £130	...	...	...	305		305	
1	1	Messenger	...	...	...	130		130	
							2,425		2,377
1	1	Crown Prosecutor for Sydney	...	...	...	800		770	
6	6	Crown Prosecutors, at £533	...	...	...	3,300		3,198	
							4,100		3,968
CONTINGENCIES.									
<i>(Irrespective of date of claims.)</i>									
		Travelling Expenses	...	...	...	2,000		1,800	
		Allowances to Witnesses and Jurors	...	...	...	17,500		16,500	
		Extra Clerical Assistance	...	...	...	100		100	
		Incidental and Unforeseen Expenses	...	...	...	500		500	
							20,100		18,900
15	15	TOTAL...	...	...	£	.....	26,625	.....	25,245

No. V.—ATTORNEY-GENERAL.															
No. of Persons.										SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.					
1892	1893									Amount voted for 1892.		Amount required for 1893.			
										£		£			
Trades Disputes Councils of Conciliation and Arbitration.															
...	1	President			723		
...	2	Arbitrators, at £100 each			200		
...	1	Clerk of Awards			390		
...	1	Clerk			224		
...	1	Messenger			100		
...	1	Caretaker			60		
												1,697		
CONTINGENCIES.															
<i>(Irrespective of date of claims.)</i>															
Travelling Expenses (President, Arbitrators, Conciliators, and Clerk of Awards) 300															
Fees 400															
Incidental Expenses (Petty Cash, and Purchase of Books) 50															
Rent of Office 260															
												1,010		
...	7	TOTAL								£	2,707	

VI.

Secretary for Lands.

SUMMARY.

Page.	HEAD OF SERVICE.	Amount voted for 1892.	Amount required for 1893.
DEPARTMENT OF LANDS.			
		£	£
80-81	Department of Lands	} 97,111	82,035
80	Rabbit Branch		
82	Minor Roads		
82	Land Agents, Appraisers, and others		
83	Land Appeal Court		
83-4	Miscellaneous Services	1,400	4,600
		56,935	57,069
		6,655	2,637
		46,375	6,527
	TOTAL DEPARTMENT...	£ 208,476	152,868
SURVEY OF LANDS.			
85-7	Survey of Lands	231,210	222,681
88	Trigonometrical Survey of the Colony	7,494	4,700
	TOTAL SURVEY	£ 238,704	227,381
	TOTAL	£ 447,180	380,249
88	Special Service— Detail Surveys of Cities, Towns, and Suburbs	£ 11,217	9,327

		No. VI.—SECRETARY FOR LANDS.						SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
No. of Persons.								Amount voted for 1892.		Amount required for 1893.	
1892	1893							£		£	
Department of Lands.											
1	1	Secretary for Lands	...	...	...	...	1,500		1,435		
1	1	Under Secretary	...	...	...	...	1,000		960		
								2,500			2,395
1	1	Chief Clerk	...	...	...	...	.....	650	.....		628
MINISTERIAL AND DESPATCH BRANCH.											
1	1	Clerk in charge	...	...	...	...	300		295		
4	...	Clerks—1 at £250, 1 at £225, 1 at £150, 1 at £100	...	...	...	...	725		.....	
...	4	Do 1 at £248, 1 at £224, 1 at £168, 1 at £100	...	...	...	...	.....		740		
2	...	Do 1 at £130, 1 at £115	...	...	...	...	245		.....	
...	4	Do 1 at £219 ^a , 2 at £157 ^a , 1 at £130	...	...	...	...	.....		*663		
1	1	Probationer	...	...	...	...	50		100		
								1,320			1,798
INQUIRY BRANCH.											
1	1	Clerk-in-charge	...	...	...	...	350		343		
1	1	Clerk and Draftsman	...	...	...	...	225		224		
...	1	Clerk	...	...	...	...	.....		150		
1	1	Do	...	...	...	...	125		125		
1	1	Telephone Clerk	...	...	...	...	*120		*120		
1	...	Junior Clerk	...	...	...	...	100		.....	
								920			962
RABBIT BRANCH.											
1	1	Clerk-in-Charge	...	...	...	...	340		333		
1	1	Clerk	...	...	...	...	240		238		
...	1	Probationer ^a	...	...	...	...	.....		100		
								580			671
SALES DIVISION.											
1	1	Clerk-in-Charge	...	...	...	...	500		485		
4	4	Clerks, in charge of Sub-branches—1 at £428, 1 at £390, 2 at £343	...	...	...	...	1,540		1,504		
39	...	Clerks—1 at £375, 2 at £300, 4 at £275, 11 at £250, 4 at £240, 1 at £220, 5 at £200, 2 at £190, 2 at £175, 2 at £168, 1 at £158, 1 at £150, 1 at £120, 2 at £100	...	...	...	...	8,699		.....	
...	32	Clerks—1 at £367, 2 at £295, 3 at £272, 1 at £257, 11 at £248, 4 at £238, 5 at £200, 2 at £190, 1 at £175, 1 at £150, 1 at £100	...	...	...	...	.....		7,515		
19	...	Clerks—1 at £240, 1 at £225, 5 at £200, 1 at £190, 1 at £180, 3 at £175, 1 at £158, 2 at £150, 1 at £135, 1 at £130, 2 at £100	...	...	...	...	3,283		.....	
...	21	Clerks—1 at £238, 1 at £224, 5 at £200, 1 at £190, ^a 1 at £188, 1 at £180, 3 at £175, ^a 3 at £158, 1 at £150, 1 at £135, 1 at £130, 2 at £100	...	...	...	...	.....		*3,634		
3	...	Probationers, at £50	...	...	...	...	150		.....	
...	5	Do 3 at £100, 2 at £75	...	...	...	...	.....		450		
								14,172			13,588
LEASE DIVISION.											
1	1	Clerk-in-Charge	...	...	...	...	500		485		
3	3	Clerks in charge of Sub-branches—1 at £390, 2 at £333	...	...	...	...	1,080		1,056		
15	...	Clerks—5 at £250, 1 at £240, 3 at £225, 1 at £220, 3 at £208, 2 at £200	...	...	...	...	3,409		.....	
...	16	Clerks—5 at £248, 1 at £238, 3 at £224, 2 at £219, 3 at £208, 2 at £200	...	...	...	...	.....		3,612		
9	...	Clerks—1 at £200, 1 at £180, 2 at £168, 3 at £150, 1 at £140, 1 at £85	...	...	...	...	1,391		.....	
...	12	Clerks—3 at £200 ^b , 1 at £180, 1 at £175 ^a , 2 at £168, 2 at £150, 1 at £140, 1 at £100, 1 at £85	...	...	...	...	.....		*1,916		
1	...	Probationer	...	...	...	...	50		.....	
...	2	Probationers—1 at £100, 1 at £75	...	...	...	...	.....		175		
								6,430			7,244
113	118	Carried forward	...	...	...	...	£	.....	26,572	.....	27,286

* To be temporarily employed at daily rates. ^a Paid from Contingencies, 1892. ^b Two of these paid from Contingencies, 1892.

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1893.

81

No. of Persons.		No. VI.—SECRETARY FOR LANDS.				SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1892	1893					Amount voted for 1892.		Amount required for 1893.	
						£		£	
		Department of Lands—continued.							
113	118	Brought forward... ..				£	26,572	£	27,286
ACCOUNT AND STORE BRANCH.									
1	1	Accountant... ..				550		533	
1	1	Assistant Accountant... ..				400		390	
15	...	Clerks—1 at £350, 3 at £290, 4 at £260, 2 at £250, 2 at £245, 1 at £240, 1 at £220, 1 at £200... ..				3,910		.....
3	...	Clerks—1 at £240, 1 at £150, 1 at £140... ..				530		.....
...	15	Do —1 at £343, 3 at £286, 1 at £272, 2 at £257, 2 at £248, 2 at £243, 1 at £238, 1 at £219, 1 at £200, 1 at £175... ..				.....		3,801	
...	1	Clerk... ..				.....		*238	
...	1	Probationer... ..				.....		50	
						5,390		5,012	
STORES—SUB-BRANCH.									
1	1	Clerk-in-Charge... ..				250		248	
1	1	Clerk... ..				200		*200	
						450		448	
1	1	Cumberland Ranger... ..				220		219	
2	2	Rangers of Commons—1 at £150, 1 at £156*... ..				306		306	
MESSENGERS, &c.									
1	1	Principal Messenger... ..				175		175	
11	11	Messengers—1 at £160, 1 at £150, 2 at £140, 1 at £135, 1 at £130, 1 at £120, 1 at £106, 1 at £75, 2 at £60... ..				1,276		1,276	
7	...	Messengers—3 at £120, 1 at £114, 1 at £60, 2 at £50... ..				634		.....
...	6	Do —3 at £120, 1 at £114, 1 at £75, 1 at £50... ..				.....		*599	
1	1	Office-keeper... ..				75		75	
8	8	Office-cleaners... ..				537		537	
3	3	Constables, at 7s. 6d. per diem... ..				412		411	
						3,109		3,073	
LOCAL LAND BOARD OFFICES.									
14	14	Chairmen—1 at £770, 13 at £675... ..				9,900		9,545	
13	13	Clerks in charge of Local Land Board Offices—6 at £390, 3 at £343, 4 at £295... ..				4,650		4,549	
24	...	Clerks—10 at £250, 1 at £240, 2 at £225, 4 at £200, 2 at £150, 1 at £130, 2 at £125, 2 at £100... ..				4,870		.....
...	24	Clerks—10 at £248, 1 at £238, 2 at £224, 4 at £200, 1 at £175, 1 at £163, 1 at £158, 2 at £150, 1 at £130, 1 at £125... ..				.....		5,022	
32	...	Clerks—2 at £225, 9 at £200, 1 at £175, 2 at £157, 6 at £150, 1 at £130, 2 at £100, 3 at £75, 6 at £50... ..				4,494		.....
...	25	Clerks—2 at £224, 9 at £200, 1 at £175, 2 at £157, 7 at £150, 1 at £130, 1 at £100, 2 at £75... ..				.....		*4,162	
...	9	Probationers—7 at £100, 2 at £75... ..				.....		850	
20	20	Inspectors of Conditional Purchases, at £295... ..				6,000		5,900	
11	11	Do do 5 at £295, 6 at £248... ..				3,000		2,963	
						32,914		32,991	
CONTINGENCIES.									
(Irrespective of date of claims.)									
Preparation of Deeds... ..						700		700	
Extra clerical assistance, when necessary... ..						2,450		2,000	
Towards erection of rabbit-proof fences, and destruction of rabbits on Crown lands, salaries, wages, and other contingencies in connection with the administration of the Rabbit Act of 1890... ..						25,000		10,000	
						28,150		12,700	
283	288	TOTAL... ..				£	97,111	£	82,035

* To be temporarily employed.

a Paid from Contingencies, 1892.

No. of Persons.		No. VI.—SECRETARY FOR LANDS.			
		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1892	1893	Amount voted for 1892.		Amount required for 1893.	
		£		£	
Department of Lands—continued.					
MINOR ROADS.					
		To meet expenses of fencing public roads when pro-			
		claimed through enclosed land	1,000		2,000
		Alignment posts for towns	100		100
		To meet claims for compensation for land taken for pro-			
		claimed roads and extension of streets	300		2,500
				1,400	4,600
Land Agents, Appraisers, and others.					
1	1	Inspector of Local Board and Land Offices	650		628
1	1	Inspector of Local Land Board and District Survey			
		Offices	500		485
1	1	Inspector of Land Offices	375		367
3	...	Relieving Officers—1 at £340, 1 at £320, 1 at £240 ...	900		.....
...	4	Do 1 at £333, 1 at £314, 1 at £295, 1			
		at £238 ... ..	.....		1,180
1	...	Relieving Officer	300		.....
2	2	Land Agents, 1 at £390, 1 at £381	790		771
23	23	Do 2 at £343, 4 at £333, 2 at £314, 12 at			
		£295, and 3 at £286	7,170		7,044
11	...	Land Agents—7 at £250, 1 at £240, 2 at £200, 1 at £190	2,580		.....
...	11	Do 8 at £248, 2 at £200, and 1 at £190 ..	.....		2,574
30	...	Do 1 at £170, 1 at £125, 14 at £100, 1 at			
		£75, 11 at £50, 2 at £25	2,370		.....
...	32	Land Agents—1 at £170, 1 at £125, 14 at £100, 1			
		at £75, 11 at £50, 3 at £25, 1 at £26 ... ..	.....		2,421
2	2	Assistant Land Agents—1 at £50, 1 at £25	75		75
1	1	Draftsman and Land Agent	225		224
...	3	Probationers—at £100 <i>a</i> ... ..	.....		300
				15,935	16,069
CONTINGENCIES.					
<i>(Irrespective of date of claims.)</i>					
		Travelling Expenses to Chairmen of Local Land Boards,			
		Inspectors, Land Agents, Witnesses, and others ...	20,000		22,000
		Contingencies and other expenses in connection with the			
		Crown Lands Act of 1889, including appraisement			
		fees and reports of valuations of Pastoral and other			
		Leases	5,000		3,000
		Rent and Incidental Expenses of Local Land Board			
		and Land Offices	10,000		10,000
		Fees to Members of Local Land Boards ..	6,000		6,000
				41,000	41,000
76	81	TOTAL... ..	£	56,935	57,069

* To be temporarily employed. *a* Paid from Contingencies for 1892.

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1893.

83

No. of Persons.		No. VI.—SECRETARY FOR LANDS.						SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1892	1893							Amount voted for 1892.		Amount required for 1893.	
								£		£	
Land Appeal Court.											
1	...	President	...	...	...	...	...	2,000	*	
2	...	Members, at £1,000	...	...	...	...	...	2,000	*	
1	1	Registrar	...	...	...	...	...	500		485	
1	1	1st Clerk	...	...	...	...	...	260		257	
1	1	2nd Clerk	...	...	...	...	...	175		175	
1	1	Messenger	...	...	...	...	...	120		120	
									5,055		1,037
CONTINGENCIES.											
<i>(Irrespective of date of claims.)</i>											
		Travelling and Witnesses' Expenses	...	...	...	...	...	900		900	
		Incidental Expenses	...	...	...	...	...	700		700	
									1,600		1,600
7	4	TOTAL...	...	...	...	£	.....		6,655	.....	2,637
Miscellaneous Services.											
<i>(Irrespective of date of claims.)</i>											
		Fees to Commissioners of Courts of Claims, for hearing and reporting on Claims to Grants of Land, in terms of the Act 5 Wm. IV, No. 21	...	...	...	...	...	100		100	
		Legal Expenses	...	...	...	...	...	2,000		2,000	
		Improvement of Hyde, Cook, and Phillip Parks	...	...	...	...	...	1,000		1,000	
		Improvement of Rushcutter Bay Park in proportion of £1 for every £1 raised by private contributions	...	...	...	...	...	500		250	
		For the improvement of the islands in Port Jackson, for recreation purposes	...	...	...	...	.....			250	
		Jane Ann Jamieson—Compensation for about 33 acres of land, parish of Uringalla, county of Argyle, forming part of 300 acres, originally granted to Joseph Peters in 1833, and subsequently (in 1851) sold to M. Spelesy	...	...	...	...	.....			116	
		Katherine Powell, Margaret Powell, Cornelius Powell, and John Powell—Refund of deposits lodged by them (viz., £80 each), with their applications for C.P. 85-57 and C.L. 7,311, C.P. 85-58 and C.L. 7,312, C.P. 86-11 and C.L. 7,313, and C.P. 86-12 and C.L. 7,314, Narrandera, respectively, these C.P.'s. and C.L.'s. having been forfeited	...	...	...	...	.....			320	
		Carried forward	...	...	...	£		3,600		4,036	

* Provided for under Act 55 Victoria No. 26 under Special Appropriation for 1893.

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1893.

No. VI.—SECRETARY FOR LANDS.

No. of Persons.			SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1892	1893		Amount voted for 1892.		Amount required for 1893.	
			£		£	
Survey of Lands.						
SURVEY STAFF.						
1	1	Chief Surveyor and Director of Trigonometrical Survey	800		770	
13	13	District Surveyors, at £604 each	8,125		7,852	
32	32	Surveyors—10 at £390, 3 at £367, 14 at £343, 5 at £319	11,650		11,398	
28	28	Field Assistants, at 6s. each per diem	3,075		3,075	
7	7	Surveyors, at £295 each	*2,100		*2,065	
				25,750		25,160
81	81					
ENGAGED AT HEAD OFFICE.						
1	1	Chief Draftsman ... ..	.....	550	.....	533
MISCELLANEOUS CHARTING BRANCH.						
1	1	Draftsman-in-charge	375		367	
15	...	Draftsmen—1 at £304, 1 at £275, 2 at £265, 9 at £250, 2 at £175	3,705		.....
...	15	Draftsmen—1 at £310, 1 at £295, 1 at £272, 2 at £262, 8 at £248, 1 at £200, 1 at £175 ... ..	.....		3,760	
2	...	Draftsmen, at £235	470		.....
...	2	Do 1 at £234, 1 at £200... ..	.....		*484	
1	1	Custodian and Exhibitor General Maps	130		*130	
2	...	Junior Draftsman, at £150; Junior Clerk, at £90	240		.....
...	1	Junior Clerk ... ..	.....		90	
1	1	Probationer	50		100	
...	3	Clerks—1 at £208 ^a , 1 at £150 ^a , 1 at £90 ^a ... ..	.....		*448	
				4,970		5,329
COMPILING BRANCH.						
2	2	Draftsmen-in-charge, at £367	750		734	
3	3	Examiners of Compilations—1 at £314, 1 at £295, 1 at £281	905		890	
20	21	Draftsmen—3 at £281, 3 at £267, 1 at £262, 8 at £248, 1 at £224, 1 at £219, 4 at £200	4,975		5,133	
16	...	Draftsmen—9 at £250, 5 at £235, 2 at £220	3,865		.....
...	17	Do 9 at £248, 3 at £234, 1 at £224, 2 at £219, 2 at £200 ... ..	.....		*3,996	
2	...	Junior Draftsmen—at £175	350		.....
2	3	Do (Heliographic Process), at £175	350		*525	
...	1	Clerk ... ..	.....		175	
...	1	Do ^a ... ..	.....		*150	
				11,195		11,603
LITHOGRAPHIC BRANCH.						
1	1	Draftsman-in-charge	450		438	
3	3	Lithographic Draftsmen—2 at £343, 1 at £262... ..	965		948	
1	1	Probationer	50		75	
1	1	Clerk	*150		*150	
				1,615		1,611
PRINTING—SUB-BRANCH.						
2	2	Working Overseers—1 at £248, 1 at £219	470		467	
1	1	Printer	175		175	
4	4	Printers—1 at £200, 1 at £177, 1 at £150, 1 at £130... ..	*657		*657	
3	3	Assistant Printers—1 at £150, 1 at £141, 1 at £118	*409		*409	
3	3	Stone Polishers—1 at £126, 2 at £110	*346		*346	
...	2	Do. 1 at £78 ^a , 1 at £50 ^a ... ..	.....		*128	
				2,057		2,182
87	94					
Carried forward... ..			£	46,137	.....	46,418
168	175					

* To be temporarily employed. ^a Paid from Contingencies for 1892.

No. of Persons.		No. VI.—SECRETARY FOR LANDS.				SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1892	1893					Amount voted for 1892.		Amount required for 1893.	
						£		£	
		Survey of Lands—continued.							
168	175	Brought forward... .. £				.....	46,137	.....	46,418
		MISCELLANEOUS CONTRACT—SUB-BRANCH.							
1	1	Draftsman				285		281	
3	3	Draftsmen—1 at £248, 2 at £219				*690		*686	
...	1	Draftsman ... ..				.....		*175	
1	1	Probationer				50		100	
							1,025		1,242
		OCCUPATION BRANCH (DRAFTING).							
1	1	Draftsman-in-charge				390		381	
7	...	Draftsmen—1 at £325, 1 at £300, 1 at £265, 3 at £250, 1 at £220				1,860		.....
...	7	Draftsmen—1 at £319, 1 at £295, 1 at £262, and 4 at £248 ... ..				.....		1,868	
4	...	Draftsmen—1 at £220, 2 at £200, and 1 Clerk at £140				760		.....
...	4	Do 1 at £234, 1 at £219, 1 at £200, and 1 Clerk at £140 ... ..				.....		*793	
1	1	Probationer				50		100	
							3,060		3,142
		ROADS BRANCH.							
1	1	Draftsman-in-charge				490		476	
3	3	Examiners—1 at £343, 1 at £310, and 1 at £272				940		925	
3	...	Draftsmen, 1 at £275, 1 at £250, 1 at £175				700		.....
...	4	Do 1 at £272, 1 at £248, and 2 at £175 ... ..				.....		870	
7	...	Do 3 at £250, 2 at £235, and 2 at £220				1,660		.....
...	6	Do 3 at £248, 3 at £234 ... ..				.....		*1,446	
2	...	Junior Draftsmen—1 at £150, 1 at £135				285		.....
2	...	Clerks—1 at £235, 1 at £160				395		.....
...	1	Clerk ... ..				.....		*234	
...	1	Do ... ..				.....		175	
...	1	Probationer <i>a</i> ... ..				.....		75	
							4,470		4,201
		CORRESPONDENCE AND RECORDS BRANCH.							
1	1	Corresponding Clerk				275		272	
3	3	Clerks—1 at £208, 1 at £190, and 1 at £180				578		578	
							853		850
		PLANS SALES, RECORD, AND MOUNTING BRANCHES.							
1	1	Clerk-in-charge, Record Branch				250		248	
2	...	Clerks—1 at £200, 1 at £175				375		.....
...	1	Clerk ... ..				.....		200	
3	...	Clerks—2 at £157, 1 at £130				444		.....
...	3	Do 1 at £157, 1 at £130, and 1 at £140 ... ..				.....		*427	
1	1	Clerk-in-charge, Sales Branch				200		200	
1	...	Clerk				177		.....
1	1	Do				*157		*175	
1	1	Plan Mounter				180		180	
1	...	Assistant and Clerk				140		.....
...	1	Assistant ... ..				.....		*50	
...	1	Probationer <i>a</i> ... ..				.....		75	
							1,923		1,555
		MESSENGERS, &c.							
7	7	Office-cleaners				412		412	
1	1	Corridor-cleaner				120		120	
							532		532
227	233	Carried forward... .. £				.....	58,000	.....	57,940

* To be temporarily employed. *a* Paid from Contingencies for 1892.

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1893.

87

No. of Persons.		No. VI.—SECRETARY FOR LANDS.					
		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.					
1892	1893	Amount voted for 1892.		Amount required for 1893.			
		£		£			
Survey of Lands—continued.							
227	233	Brought forward...	£	.....	58,000	.....	57,940
ENGAGED AT LOCAL OFFICES.							
14	14	Draftsmen in charge—1 at £438, 6 at £414, 3 at £390, 1 at £367, and 3 at £343	.....	5,625		5,488	
52	...	Draftsmen—1 at £350, 9 at £320, 1 at £315, 1 at £300, 14 at £275, 2 at £265, 17 at £250, 5 at £225, 1 at £200, and 1 at £120	.....	13,920		.....
...	50	Draftsmen—1 at £343, 9 at £314, 1 at £295, 14 at £272, 2 at £262, 17 at £248, 5 at £224, 1 at £150	.....	.....		13,282	
46	..	Draftsmen—4 at £250, 11 at £225, 15 at £200, 4 at £175, 10 at £150, and 2 at £100	.....	8,875		.....
...	43	Draftsmen—4 at £248, 2 at £234, 10 at £224, 2 at £219, 11 at £200, 4 at £175, 9 at £150, 1 at £100	.....	.....		*8,488	
13	...	Probationers, at £50 each	.....	650		.....
...	12	Do 11 at £100, 1 at £50	.....	.....		1,150	
9	9	Clerks—7 at £224 and 2 at £200	.....	1,975		1,968	
5	5	Do at £200 each	.....	*1,000		*1,000	
1	1	Messenger	.....	*65		*65	
367	367				32,110		31,441
CONTINGENCIES.							
(Irrespective of date of claims.)							
		Fees to Licensed Surveyors	.....	100,000		93,000	
		Temporary Staff employed in Charting, Compiling, and other Branches of the Survey Office	.....	3,500		1,000	
		Travelling Allowance to District Surveyors when on field duty at 15s. each per diem, and 6s. each per diem for 1 man when required	.....	1,000		1,000	
		Wages and provisions for Surveying Parties at current rates	.....	14,000		15,000	
		Equipment Allowance for 52 Surveyors at £150 each per annum	.....	7,800		7,800	
		Passage and Freight	.....	1,500		1,500	
		Forage Allowance to Surveyors (say £50)	.....	2,300		3,000	
		Surveying, Drawing Instruments, Materials, and Books	.....	1,000		1,000	
		Lithographic Drawing, Printing by Contract, and Contingencies	.....	700		1,000	
		Miscellaneous Drawings, &c., under Contract	.....	4,600		4,300	
		Photo-lithography performed at the Government Printing Office	.....	1,000		1,000	
		Fees to Draftsmen for drawing diagrams on deeds	.....	700		700	
		Rent of Branch Survey Offices	.....	1,500		1,500	
		Incidental and unforeseen Expenses	.....	1,500		1,500	
					141,100		133,300
		TOTAL...	£	.....	231,210	.....	222,681

* To be temporarily employed.

α Two of these paid from Contingencies for 1891.

No. of Persons.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.	
1892	1893	Amount voted for 1892.	Amount required for 1893.
No. VI.—SECRETARY FOR LANDS.			
Trigonometrical Survey of the Colony.			
FIELD STAFF.			
1	1	£ 500	£ 485
1	1	400	390
1	1	300	295
1	1	150	150
2	2	219	*219
2	2	400	400
1	1	200	*200
9	9	2,169	2,139
OFFICE STAFF.			
1	1	450	438
1	1	350	343
1	1	200	200
1	1	75	100
4	4	1,075	1,081
CONTINGENCIES.			
<i>(Irrespective of date of claims.)</i>			
		640	670
		600	100
		2,610	610
		100	100
		300	.....
		4,250	1,480
13	13	7,494	4,700
Special Service.			
DETAIL SURVEYS OF CITIES, TOWNS, AND SUBURBS.			
CONTINUATION OF THE CITY OF SYDNEY SURVEY, AND FOR SURVEYS OF COUNTRY TOWNS WHERE SURVEYS ARE OR MAY BE REQUIRED FOR SEWERAGE PURPOSES.			
FIELD STAFF.			
1	1	500	485
4	4	1,325	1,300
7	8	2,100	*885
12	8	3,925	2,670
OFFICE STAFF.			
1	1	400	390
1	1	300	295
2	...	550	.....
...	2	.....	520
6	4	1,125	724
1	1	225	224
1	1	200	*200
12	10	2,800	2,353
CONTINGENCIES.			
<i>(Irrespective of date of claims.)</i>			
		892	604
		3,300	2,200
		300	1,500
		4,492	4,304
24	18	11,217	9,327

* To be temporarily employed.

VII.

Secretary for Public Works.

SUMMARY.

Page.	HEAD OF SERVICE.	Amount voted for 1892.	Amount required for 1893.
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.		£	£
90-93	ESTABLISHMENT	99,667	*78,091
94	Dock Establishment	5,223	5,203
94	Dredge Service	118,000	109,625
94	Harbours and Rivers Navigation and Water Supply	111,096	40,000
94	Architect	174,623	40,000
94	Roads and Bridges	894,333	.....
94	Sewerage	5,805	4,400
94	Local Government Endowment ... ..	.....	600,000
95	Parliamentary Standing Committee on Public Works	1,750	1,717
95-96	Board of Water Supply and Sewerage	70,732	76,392
96	Hunter District Water Supply and Sewerage Board ... ..	.....	9,132
96	Miscellaneous Services	4,818	200
	TOTALS... ..	1,486,047	964,760

* Includes Water Conservation and Irrigation Branch, transferred from Department of Mines.

The Treasury, New South Wales,
Sydney, 18th January, 1893.

JOHN SEE,
Treasurer.

No. of Persons.		ESTABLISHMENT.				SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1892	1893					Amount voted for 1892.		Amount required for 1893.	
						£		£	
ESTABLISHMENT.									
GENERAL DIVISION.									
1	1	Secretary for Public Works	...	...	...	1,500		1,435	
1	1	Under Secretary	...	...	...	1,000		960	
							2,500		2,395
2	...	* Examiners of Public Works Proposals, at £750	...	...	...	.....	1,500		.....
		Travelling Expenses, and to provide for Temporary Examiners as required (<i>irrespective of date of claims</i>)	...	...	...	.....	1,000		.....
4	2	TOTAL...	...	...	£	.....	5,000		2,395
PROFESSIONAL DIVISION.									
VALUATION OF LAND.									
1	1	Land Valuer	...	...	...	800		770	
1	1	Draftsman	...	...	...	400		390	
1	1	Do	...	...	...	300		295	
							1,500		1,455
CONTINGENCIES.									
<i>(Irrespective of date of claims.)</i>									
		Travelling and Incidental Expenses	...	...	...	225		225	
		Rent of Office, Phillip-street	...	...	...	250		209	
							475		434
3	3	TOTAL...	...	...	£	.....	1,975	.....	1,889
RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION.									
1	1	Engineer-in-Chief	...	...	...	1,200		1,150	
2	2	Principal Assistant Engineers—1 at £770, 1 at £675	...	...	...	1,500		1,445	
...	1	† Supervising Engineer (1st Class)	...	...	...	.....		580	
1	1	Do (2nd Class)	...	...	...	450		485	
2	2	Chief Draftsmen—1 at £485, 1 at £438	...	...	...	950		923	
8	8	Draftsmen—3 at £343, 2 at £319, 2 at £295, 1 at £248	...	...	...	2,550		2,505	
1	1	Custodian of Plans	...	...	...	165		165	
							6,815		7,253
CONTINGENCIES.									
<i>(Irrespective of date of claims.)</i>									
		Travelling Expenses	...	...	...	300		300	
		To provide further assistance as required	...	...	...	5,000		500	
		Drawing Paper and Stores for Drafting Offices, and Incidental Expenses	...	...	...	500		500	
							5,800		1,300
15	16	TOTAL...	...	...	£	.....	12,615	.....	8,553
22	21	Carried forward	...	...	£	.....	19,590	.....	12,837

* One Examiner transferred to the Railway Construction Branch as Supervising Engineer, at £600 per annum, and the other retired from the Service.
† Transferred from position of Examiner of Proposed Public Works.

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1893.

No. of Persons.				No. VII.—SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS.			
				SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1892	1893			Amount voted for 1892.		Amount required for 1893.	
				£		£	
22	21	Brought forward...		£	19,590	£	12,837
HARBOURS AND RIVERS AND WATER SUPPLY.							
1	1	Engineer-in-Chief		1,200		1,150	
3	3	Principal Assistant Engineers—1 at £770, 1 at £723, 1 at £580		2,150		2,073	
2	2	Supervising Engineers (1st Class)—1 at £675, 1 at £580		1,300		1,255	
1	1	Do (2nd Class)		550		533	
1	1	Resident Engineer (1st Class)		350		343	
2	2	Resident Engineers (2nd Class), at £295		600		590	
2	2	Surveyors, at £390... ..		800		780	
4	4	Chief Draftsmen—2 at £438, and 2 at £390		1,700		1,656	
1	1	Superintendent of Reclamation		400		390	
					9,050		8,770
CONTINGENCIES.							
<i>(Irrespective of date of claims.)</i>							
Equipment Allowance to Engineer-in-Chief				100		100	
Travelling Expenses, Instruments, Books, and Incidental Expenses				250		250	
					350		350
17	17	TOTAL... ..		£	9,400	£	9,120
ARCHITECT.							
1	1	Government Architect		1,160		1,112	
1	1	Principal Assistant Architect		500		485	
5	...	Assistant Architects—2 at £500, 1 at £450, and 2 at £350		2,150		.....
...	4	Do 2 at £485, 1 at £438, 1 at £343... ..		.....		1,751	
6	...	Clerks of Works—1 at £415, 2 at £350, 1 at £315, 1 at £300, 1 at £275		2,005		.....
...	7	Clerks of Works—1 at £405, 3 at £343, 1 at £310, 1 at £295, 1 at £272 ... ..		.....		2,311	
1	1	Building Surveyor		300		295	
4	4	Draftsmen—1 at £476, 1 at £286, 1 at £200, and 1 at £175		1,155		1,137	
					7,270		7,091
CONTINGENCIES.							
<i>(Irrespective of date of claims.)</i>							
Forage Allowance for Government Architect				100		100	
Travelling Expenses				2,000		2,000	
Salaries of Temporary Officers				8,000		5,000	
Incidental Expenses				150		150	
					10,250		7,250
18	18	TOTAL		£	17,520	£	14,341
57	56	Carried forward		£	46,510	£	36,298

No. VII.—SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS.							
No. of Persons.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.					
1892	1893	Amount voted for 1892.		Amount required for 1893.			
		£		£			
57	56	Brought forward...	£	.....	46,510	.....	36,298
ROADS, BRIDGES, AND SEWERAGE.							
1	1	Commissioner and Engineer-in-Chief	...	1,200		1,150	
2	2	Principal Assistant Engineers, at £770	...	1,600		1,540	
6	6	Supervising Engineers, 1st class—5 at £675, 1 at £628..		4,150		4,003	
13	13	Do 2nd class—2 at £533, 1 at £485 and 10 at £438	...	6,100		5,931	
13	13	Resident Engineers, 1st class—4 at £390, 9 at £343	...	4,750		4,647	
20	...	Do 2nd class—12 at £300, 7 at £250, 1 at £200	...	5,550		.....
...	18	Do do 11 at £295, 7 at £248		.....		4,981	
2	2	Chief Draftsmen, at £485	...	1,000		970	
6	6	Draftsmen—3 at £343, 1 at £248, 1 at £200, and 1 at £150		1,650		1,627	
1	1	Surveyor	...	350		343	
6	...	Engineering Assistants—3 at £200, 2 at £156, and 1 at £150	...	1,062		.....
...	7	Do 4 at £200, 2 at 156, 1 at £150		.....	27,412	1,262	
						26,454	
<i>Less</i> —Amount which will not be required if the District Government Bill of 1892 becomes law during the year 1893				.....		8,031	18,423
CONTINGENCIES.							
<i>(Irrespective of date of claims.)</i>							
Travelling Expenses, Instruments, Books, and Incidental Expenses				.....	1,000	.....	1,000
70	69	TOTAL...	£	.....	28,412	.....	19,423
127	125	Carried forward...	£	.....	74,922	.....	55,721

No. of Persons.		No. VII.—SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS.						SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1892	1893							Amount voted for 1892.		Amount required for 1893.	
								£		£	
Public Works and Services.											
DOCK ESTABLISHMENT.											
1	1	General Superintendent	...	...	...	...	500		485		
1	1	Docking Superintendent	...	...	...	...	300		295		
1	1	Assistant Clerk	...	...	...	...	175		175		
1	1	Watchman	...	...	...	...	110		110		
								1,085			1,065
<i>(Irrespective of dates of claims.)</i>											
CONTINGENCIES.											
		Coals, Stores, Wages, &c.	...	...	...	...	.....	4,138	.....	4,138	
4	4	TOTAL...	...	...	...	£	.....	5,223	.....	5,203	
DREDGE SERVICE.—(Schedule A).											
1	1	Superintending Engineer of Dredges	...	...	...	...	600		580		
2	2	Clerks—1 at £248, 1 at £238	...	...	...	...	490		486		
17	...	Chief Engineers and Masters—4 at £400, 2 at £350, 3 at £345, 1 at £325, 4 at £300, and 3 at £275	...	...	...	...	5,685		.....	
...	19	Masters and Chief Engineers—4 at £390, 2 at £343, 3 at £338, 1 at £319, 5 at £295, 4 at £272	...	...	...	...	.....		6,142		
316	382	Wages of Crews of Dredges and Tugs	...	...	...	...	47,151		52,417		
								53,926			59,625
		To provide for working Dredges double shifts when necessary	...	...	...	...	.....	14,074	.....	
<i>(Irrespective of dates of claims.)</i>											
CONTINGENCIES.											
		Wages, Stores, Renewals, Repairs, and all other Incidental Expenses	...	...	...	...	.....	50,000	.....	50,000	
366	404	TOTAL...	...	...	...	£	.....	118,000	.....	109,625	
HARBOURS AND RIVERS NAVIGATION AND WATER SUPPLY.											
		Public Works and Services, as per Schedule B	...	...	...	...	.....	111,096	.....	40,000	
ARCHITECT.											
		Public Works and Services, as per Schedule C	...	...	...	...	.....	174,623	.....	40,000	
ROADS AND BRIDGES.											
		Public Works and Services	...	...	...	...	.....	894,333	.....	.....
SEWERAGE.											
		Public Works and Services, as per Schedule E	...	...	...	...	.....	5,805	.....	4,400	
LOCAL GOVERNMENT ENDOWMENT.											
		Estimated amount required to pay Endowment to Boroughs, Municipal Districts, and Shires under the District Government Bill, with power to use such proportion as may be required for the Services of the Roads and Bridges Branch, pending the passing of the said Bill, such expenditure to be afterwards adjusted	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	600,000	
								1,185,857	.....	684,400	
370	408	TOTAL, PUBLIC WORKS AND SERVICES	...	...	...	£	.....	1,309,080	.....	799,228	

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1893.

95

No. VII.—SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS.

No. of Persons.			SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.	
1892	1893		Amount voted for 1892.	Amount required for 1893.
		Parliamentary Standing Committee on Public Works.	£	£
1	1	Secretary	750	723
1	1	Clerk and Examiner of Printed Matter	325	319
...	1	Do ... ..	.....	200
1	1	Messenger	75	75
			1,150	1,317
		CONTINGENCIES. (Irrespective of date of claims.)		
		Extra Clerical assistance as required, including travelling allowance to Shorthand Writers accompanying Sectional Committees... ..	300	200
		Contingent expenses, including expenses of Witnesses, &c.	300	200
			600	400
3	4	TOTAL... ..	1,750	1,717
		Metropolitan Water Supply and Sewerage Board.		
1		President ... ..	.....	613
6		Fees for members of the Board, as provided by sec. 26 of 53 Vic. No. 16—at £250 each ... ..	.....	1,500
		WATER DEPARTMENT. (Irrespective of date of claims.)		
		Salaries, Wages, Working Expenses, Repairs to Machinery, Water Mains, Hydrants, and Reservoirs, and Contingencies ... ..	.....	44,171
		SEWERAGE DEPARTMENT.		
		Salaries, Wages, Materials, Repairs to Bridges, Locomotive, and Existing Main and Branch Sewers, Instruments, Field Equipment, and Contingencies... ..	.....	24,418
		Board of Water Supply and Sewerage.		
...	1	President ... ..	.....	485
...	6	Members of Board—Fees at £248 each ... ..	.....	1,488
...	1	Secretary ... ..	.....	580
...	1	Solicitor ... ..	.....	343
...	1	Chief Clerk and Paymaster ... ..	.....	343
...	1	Auditor and Examiner of Accounts ... ..	.....	295
...	1	Accountant ... ..	.....	485
...	1	Assessor ... ..	.....	295
...	9	Clerks—1 at £295, 1 at £233, 1 at £224, 6 at £200 ... ..	.....	1,952
...	2	Engineers, at £770 each ... ..	.....	1,540
...	2	Assistant Engineers—1 at £485, 1 at £390 ... ..	.....	875
7	26	Carried forward	70,732	8,681

No. of Persons.		No. VII.—SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS.				
		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.				
1892	1893	Amount voted for 1892.		Amount required for 1893.		
		£		£		
Board of Water Supply and Sewerage—continued.						
7	26					
		Brought forward ... ..	£	.....	70,732	8,681
...	1	Superintendent of Works .. .. .	£	.....		485
...	3	District Engineers—1 at £343, 1 at £319, 1 at £272 ..	£	.....		934
...	7	Draftsmen—1 at £295, 1 at £272, 5 at £233 ... ..	£	.....		1,732
...	1	Comptroller of Stores ... ..	£	.....		295
		Wages of Junior Clerks and Draftsmen, Cadets, Inspectors, Pumping Engineers, Turncocks, Gangers, Maintenance Men, Engine Drivers, Firemen, Cleaners, Waste Water Inspectors, Meter Readers, Mechanics, Chainmen, Messengers, Labourers, &c.; Working Expenses, Repairs, and all other Contingencies ... ..	£	.....		64,265
			£	.....	70,732	76,392
7	38	TOTAL ... ..	£	.....	70,732	76,392
Hunter District Water Supply and Sewerage Board.						
...	1	President ... ..	£	.....		485
...	6	Members ... ..	£	.....		600
...	1	Secretary and Accountant ... ..	£	.....		343
...	1	Engineer ... ..	£	.....		390
...	1	Chief Clerk ... ..	£	.....		295
...	1	Assessor ... ..	£	.....		248
			£	.....		2,361
CONTINGENCIES.						
<i>(Irrespective of date of claims.)</i>						
		Wages of Junior Clerks, Inspectors, Assistants, Cadets, Workmen, &c.; Materials, Coals, and Stores ... ..	£	.....		5,731
		Incidental and Travelling Expenses ... ..	£	.....		500
		Rent ... ..	£	.....		340
		Forage allowance for 5 Officers, at £40 each ... ..	£	.....		200
			£	.....		6,771
...	11	TOTAL ... ..	£	.....		9,132
Miscellaneous Services.						
		To meet expenses of engrossing and searches in connection with conveyancing and other legal matters ...	£	200		200
		Other Services, 1892	£	4,618		.....
			£	4,818		200
		TOTAL ... ..	£	.....	4,818	200

VIII.

Administration of Justice.

SUMMARY.

Page.	HEAD OF SERVICE.	Amount voted for 1892.	Amount required for 1893.
98	Department of Justice	£ 9,870	£ 10,179
99	Master-in-Equity... ..	3,729	3,595
99	Prothonotary	13,817	13,125
99	Divorce Court	200	240
100	Curator	1,600	1,538
100	Sheriff	24,188	22,211
101	Bankruptcy Court	2,800	2,785
101	Probate Office	2,550	1,911
102-104	District Courts	8,892	8,421
104	Coroners	5,770	8,743
105-119	Petty Sessions	91,229	89,597
120-124	Prisons	120,863	119,468
126	Shaftesbury Reformatory for Girls	1,015	965
126	Patents and Copyright	2,910	2,531
127	Miscellaneous Services	9,094	5,344
	TOTAL... ..	£ 298,527	290,653

*The Treasury, New South Wales,
Sydney, 18th January, 1893.*

JOHN SEE,
Treasurer.

No. of Persons.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.	
1892	1893	Amount voted for 1892.	Amount required for 1893.
		£	£
Department of Justice.			
1		Minister of Justice... ..	1,500
1		Under Secretary	1,000
1		Chief Clerk	650
1		Clerk-in-charge of Correspondence	400
1		Accountant	400
1		Clerk-in-charge of Records	400
1		Clerk	350
1		Do	325
1		Do	300
1		Do	280
2		Clerks, at £225	450
1		Clerk	200
1		Do	200
1		Do	125
1		Do	120
3		Clerks, at £100	300
3		Probationers—2 at £75; 1 at £50	200
EMERGENCY OFFICERS.			
1		Chief Emergency Officer and Inspector of Petty Sessions Offices	420
2		Emergency Officers—1 at £320, 1 at £250	570
MESSENGERS, &c.			
4		Messengers—1 at £130, 1 at £90, 1 at £85, 1 at £50... ..	355
1		Housekeeper	75
CONTINGENCIES.			
<i>(Irrespective of date of claims.)</i>			
		Incidental Expenses	250
		Extra Clerical Assistance	1,000
			8,620
30		TOTAL... .. £	9,870
<i>(As reorganised.)*</i>			
1		Minister of Justice... ..	1,435
1		Under Secretary	950
1		Chief Clerk	628
1		Accountant	485
1		Clerk in charge of Correspondence	390
1		Clerk in charge of Records	390
1		Clerk	343
2		Clerks, at £319	638
1		Clerk	248
3		Clerks, at £224	672
3		Do at £200	600
2		Do at £120	240
2		Do at £100	200
2		Probationers at £75	150
1		Clerk and Shorthand-writer	225
EMERGENCY OFFICERS.			
1		Chief Emergency Officer and Inspector of Petty Sessions Offices	438
2		Emergency Officers—1 at £314, 1 at £248	562
MESSENGERS, &c.			
4		Messengers—1 at £130, 2 at £95, 1 at £80	400
1		Housekeeper	75
CONTINGENCIES.			
<i>(Irrespective of date of claims.)</i>			
		Incidental Expenses	400
		Extra Clerical Assistance	700
			9,079
			1,100
...	31	TOTAL £	10,179
Their Honors the Judges.			
1	1	The Chief Justice } (Provided for in Schedule A, and by	
6	6	The Puisne Judges } Colonial Acts, ante (pp. 4 and 6).	
7	7		

* In view of the largely increased work in the Department of Justice, this reorganization is necessary. In conjunction with that of "Petty Sessions" it effects a small saving on the total of the votes for the Head Office and the Petty Sessions Branch.

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1893.

No. of Persons.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.	
1892	1893	Amount voted for 1892.	Amount required for 1893.
No. VIII.—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.			
Master in Equity.			
1	1	£ 1,100	£ 1,055
1	1	600	580
1	1	400	390
1	1	340	333
1	1	180	180
1	1	230	229
1	1	220	219
1	1	150	150
1	1	120	120
1	1	75	75
1	1	114	114
		3,529	3,445
CONTINGENCIES. <i>(Irrespective of date of claims.)</i>			
		50	50
		50	100
		100	.....
		200	150
11	11	£	3,729
Prothonotary.			
1	1	850	818
1	1	500	485
1	1	300	295
1	1	250	248
1	1	220	219
1	1	175	175
1	1	150	150
1	1	140	140
1	1	120	120
1	1	340	333
		3,045	2,983
JUDGES' ASSOCIATES.			
7	7	1,860	1,837
INTERPRETERS.			
1	1	340	333
1	1	190	190
		530	523
1	1	120	120
1	1	62	62
		182	182
CONTINGENCIES. <i>(Irrespective of date of claims.)</i>			
		2,330	2,330
		5,500	5,000
		150	150
		100	.....
		120	120
		8,200	7,600
21	21	£	13,817
Divorce Court.			
1	1	150	150
1	1	50	50
...	1	.....	40
		200	240
3	4	£	200

^a The Master in Equity also acts as Master in Lunacy, with salary of £250 per annum, provided on Estimates of Colonial Secretary.
^b The Prothonotary of the Supreme Court acts also as Registrar of Vice-Admiralty Court and of the Divorce Court, the Chief Clerk as Deputy Registrar of the Divorce Court, and Second Clerk as Clerk, Divorce Court.
 * One Associate at £220 per annum also receives £40 per annum as Associate to Judge in Divorce.

		No. VIII.—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.				SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
No. of Persons.						Amount voted for 1892.		Amount required for 1893.	
1892	1893					£		£	
Curator.									
1	...	Curator of Intestate Estates	...	...	...	600			
1	...	Chief Clerk and Accountant	...	...	...	275			
1	...	Second Clerk	...	...	...	200			
1	...	Third Clerk	...	...	...	150			
1	...	Fourth Clerk	...	...	...	150			
1	...	Junior Clerk	...	...	...	100			
1	...	Messenger	...	...	...	50			
						1,525			
CONTINGENCIES.									
<i>(Irrespective of date of claims.)</i>									
		Incidental Expenses	...	...	...			75	
7		TOTAL			£			1,600	
<i>(As reorganised.)</i>									
...	1	Curator of Intestate Estates	...	...	...				580
...	1	First Clerk	...	...	...				248
...	1	Accountant	...	...	...				200
...	1	Second Clerk	...	...	...				200
...	1	Third Clerk	...	...	...				125
...	1	Probationer	...	...	...				50
...	1	Messenger	...	...	...				60
CONTINGENCIES.									
<i>(Irrespective of date of claims.)</i>									
		Incidental Expenses	...	...	...			75	
...	7	TOTAL			£				1,463
									75
...	7	TOTAL			£				1,538
Sheriff.									
1	1	Sheriff	...	...	...	850			818
1	1	Under Sheriff	...	...	...	550			533
1	1	Chief Clerk	...	...	...	375			367
1	1	Second Clerk	...	...	...	300			295
1	1	Third Clerk	...	...	...	250			248
1	1	Fourth Clerk	...	...	...	200			200
1	1	Fifth Clerk	...	...	...	170			170
1	1	Sixth Clerk	...	...	...	120			120
1	1	Chief Sheriff's Officer	...	...	...	260			257
1	...	Sheriff's Officer	...	...	...	210			
2	2	Sheriff's Officers, at £210	...	...	...	420			420
...	1	Sheriff's Officer	...	...	...				200
1	1	Sheriff's Officer	...	...	...	185			180
33	33	Sheriff's Officers, at £160	...	...	...	5,280			5,280
2	2	Do at £150	...	...	...	300			300
1	1	Messenger	...	...	...	100			100
1	1	Office-cleaner, King-street	...	...	...	52			52
1	1	Crier and Tipstaff	...	...	...	162			162
...	1	Tipstaff	...	...	...				175
6	5	Tipstaves to Supreme Court Judges, at £150	...	...	...	900			750
1	1	Court-keeper, King-street	...	...	...	125			125
3	3	Court-cleaners, King-street, 2 at £52 1 at £26	...	...	...	130			130
1	1	Court-cleaner, Darlinghurst	...	...	...	86			52
1	1	Court-keeper, do	...	...	...	150			132
20	20	Court-keepers	...	...	...	1,763			1,843
...	1	Caretaker, Darlinghurst	...	...	...				52
						12,938		12,961	
CONTINGENCIES.									
<i>(Irrespective of date of claims.)</i>									
		Allowances to Jurors attending Courts	...	...	...	5,500			
		Allowances to Special Assistants	...	...	...	1,500			
		Travelling Expenses	...	...	...	500			
		Incidental Expenses	...	...	...	3,750			
						11,250		9,250	
83	84	TOTAL			£			24,188	22,211

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1893.

No. VIII.—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

No. of Persons.			SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1892	1893		Amount voted for 1892.		Amount required for 1893.	
			£		£	
		Bankruptcy Court.				
		Judge in Bankruptcy (provided for by "Bankruptcy Act, 1888").				
1	1	Registrar	800		770	
1	1	Accountant and Cashier	375		367	
1	1	Chief Clerk	350		343	
1	1	Second Clerk	260		257	
1	1	Third Clerk	240		238	
1	1	Fourth Clerk	160		160	
1	1	Fifth Clerk	150		150	
1	1	Sixth Clerk	120		120	
1	1	Seventh Clerk	75		110	
1	1	Eighth Clerk	110		110	
1	1	Messenger	110		110	
				2,750		2,735
		CONTINGENCIES.				
		<i>(Irrespective of date of claims.)</i>				
		Incidental Expenses		50		50
11	11	TOTAL	£	2,800		2,785
		Probate Office.				
1	1	Registrar of Probates	600		580	
1	1	Deputy Registrar of Probates	350		343	
1	1	Second Clerk	250		248	
1	1	Third Clerk	150		150	
1	1	Messenger and Sealer	120		120	
1	1	Office-cleaner	30		40	
				1,500		1,481
		CONTINGENCIES.				
		<i>(Irrespective of date of claims.)</i>				
		Incidental Expenses	50		30	
		Allowance for Copying Clerks	1,000		400	
				1,050		430
6	6	TOTAL	£	2,550		1,911

No. of Persons.		No. VIII.—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.						SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1892	1893							Amount voted for 1892.		Amount required for 1893.	
								£			
District Courts.											
METROPOLITAN, SUBURBAN, AND HUNTER DISTRICTS.											
Judges (provided for by Act 46 Vic. No. 16).											
1	1	Registrar, Sydney	...	...	...	...	...	550		533	
1	1	Do do	...	...	...	...	...	415		405	
1	1	Clerk	...	...	...	...	...	315		310	
1	1	Do	...	...	...	...	...	290		286	
1	1	Do	...	...	...	...	...	200		200	
1	1	Do	...	...	...	...	...	150		150	
1	1	Head Bailiff and Crier, Sydney	...	...	...	...	...	210		210	
1	1	Tipstaff and Crier	...	...	...	...	...	150		150	
3	3	Assistant Bailiffs, Sydney, at £104	...	...	...	...	...	312		312	
1	1	Messenger, do	...	...	...	...	...	120		120	
1	1	Office-keeper, do	...	...	...	...	...	100		100	
1	1	Bailiff, Parramatta	...	...	...	...	...	50		80	
1	1	Do Windsor	...	...	...	...	...	50		50	
1	1	Do Penrith	...	...	...	...	...	50		50	
1	1	Do Campbelltown...	...	...	...	...	...	*5		*5	
1	1	Do Newcastle	...	...	...	...	...	60		60	
1	1	Do Maitland	...	...	...	...	...	*5		*5	
1	1	Do Singleton	...	...	...	...	...	40		40	
1	1	Do Muswellbrook...	...	...	...	...	...	*5		*5	
21	21								3,077		3,071
SOUTHERN DISTRICT.											
Judge (provided for by Act 46 Vic. No. 16).											
1	1	Bailiff, Kiama	...	...	...	...	...	40		40	
1	1	Do Nowra	...	...	...	...	...	40		40	
1	1	Do Milton	...	...	...	...	...	30		30	
1	1	Do Bombala	...	...	...	...	...	45		45	
1	1	Do Moss Vale	...	...	...	...	...	40		40	
1	1	Do Goulburn	...	...	...	...	...	*5		*5	
1	1	Do Queanbeyan	...	...	...	...	...	40		40	
1	1	Do Cooma	...	...	...	...	...	*5		*5	
1	1	Do Braidwood	...	...	...	...	...	40		40	
1	1	Do Moruya	...	...	...	...	...	30		30	
1	1	Do Wollongong	...	...	...	...	...	*5		*5	
1	1	Do Eden	...	...	...	...	...	20		20	
1	1	Do Yass	...	...	...	...	...	*5		*5	
1	1	Do Bega	...	...	...	...	...	*5		*5	
14	14								350		350
35	35	Carried forward...	...	...	...	...	£	.....	3,427	.....	3,421

* Nominal salary ; holds also the position of Sheriff's Officer.

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1893.

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No. VIII.—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

No. of Persons.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.					
1892	1893	Amount voted for 1892.		Amount required for 1893.			
		£		£			
District Courts—continued.							
35	35	Brought forward... .. £		.....	3,427	.....	3,421
SOUTH-WESTERN DISTRICT.							
Judge (provided for by Act 46 Vic. No. 16).							
1	1	Bailiff, Burrowa	25			25	
1	1	Do Gundagai	35			35	
1	1	Do Tumut	25			25	
1	1	Do Corowa	25			25	
1	1	Do Grenfell	25			25	
1	1	Do Hay	*5			*5	
1	1	Do Cootamundra	25			25	
1	1	Do Narrandera	25			25	
1	1	Do Temora	40			40	
1	1	Do Young	*5			*5	
1	1	Do Wagga	*5			*5	
1	1	Do Albury	*5			*5	
1	1	Do Deniliquin	*5			*5	
...	1	†Do Balranald ... ..	.....			40	
...	1	†Do Hillston ... ..	.....			40	
13	15				250		330
WESTERN DISTRICT.							
Judge (provided for by Act 46 Vic. No. 16).							
1	1	Bailiff, Lithgow	30			30	
1	1	Do Bathurst	*5			*5	
1	1	Do Carcoar	25			25	
1	1	Do Cowra	30			30	
1	1	Do Orange	45			45	
1	1	Do Forbes	*5			*5	
1	1	Do Molong	40			40	
1	1	Do Wellington... ..	40			40	
1	1	Do Warren	40			40	
1	1	Do Dubbo	*5			*5	
1	1	Do Mudgee	*5			*5	
...	1	†Do Coonabarabran ... ..	.....			40	
...	1	†Do Coonamble... ..	.....			*5	
...	1	†Do Walgett ... ..	.....			*5	
11	14				270		320
NORTH-WESTERN DISTRICT.							
Judge (provided for by Act 46 Vic. No. 16).							
1	1	Bailiff, Murrurundi	40			40	
1	1	Do Gunnedah	40			40	
1	1	Do Narrabri	*5			*5	
1	...	Do Walgett	*5			b	
1	...	Do Coonabarabran	40			b	
1	1	Do Cobar	40			40	
1	1	Do Wentworth	*5			*5	
1	...	Do Balranald	40			a	
1	...	Do Hillston	40			a	
1	1	Do Menindie	20			20	
1	1	Do Silverton	40			40	
1	...	Do Coonamble... ..	*5			b	
1	1	Do Bourke	*5			*5	
1	1	Do Wilcannia	*5			*5	
1	1	Do Broken Hill	*5			*5	
...	1	†Do Moree ... ..	.....			40	
...	1	†Do Bingara ... ..	.....			40	
15	12				335		285
74	76	Carried forward... .. £		.....	4,282	.....	4,356

* Nominal salary; holds also the position of Sheriff's Officer.

† Provided under North-Western District for 1892.
See South-Western District.‡ Provided under Northern
See Western District.

No. of Persons.		No. VIII.—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.			
1892	1893	SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
		Amount voted for 1892.		Amount required for 1893.	
		£		£	
		District Courts—continued.			
74	76	Brought forward... ..	£	4,282	..... 4,356
		NORTHERN DISTRICT.			
		Judge (provided for by Act 46 Vic. No. 16).			
1	1	Bailiff, Inverell	40		40
1	1	Do Tenterfield	*5		5*
1	...	Do Emmaville	35		.... a
1	1	Do Casino	40		40
1	1	Do Taree	40		40
1	...	Do Moree	40		.... b
1	1	Do Murwillumbah	40		40
1	...	Do Bingera	40		.... b
J	1	Do Kempsey	40		40
1	1	Do Maclean	40		40
1	1	Do Tamworth	*5		5*
1	1	Do Armidale	*5		5*
1	1*	Do Glen Innes	*5		5*
1	1	Do Port Macquarie	*5		5*
1	1	Do Grafton	*5		5*
1	1	Do Lismore	*5		5*
1	1	Do Bellingen	20		20
...	1	Do Ballina ... ..	.....		20
				410	315
17	15			4,692	..... 4,671
		CONTINGENCIES.			
		<i>(Irrespective of date of claims.)</i>			
		Travelling Expenses of Judges	3,000		2,600
		Allowances to Jurors	500		500
		Incidental and Unforeseen Expenses	650		650
		Towards the formation of a Law Library for Sydney District Court	50		.....
				4,200	3,750
91	91	TOTAL... ..	£	8,892	..... 8,421
		Coroners.			
1	1	Coroner for Metropolitan District	650		628
1	1	Deputy Coroner do do	250		248
1	1	Clerk do do	275		272
1	1	Clerk	120		120
1	1	Office-cleaner	35		35
1	1	Coroner, Newcastle	200		200
				1,530	1,503
		CONTINGENCIES.			
		<i>(Irrespective of date of claims.)</i>			
		Fees and Travelling Expenses of Coroners and Magistrates for Inquests and Inquiries	2,000		2,000
		Burials and Incidental Expenses, Jurors' Fees, and Witnesses' expenses, Inquests on Fires	2,000		5,000
		Allowances to Keepers of Morgues at South Sydney and North Sydney, each at £120... ..	240		240
				4,240	7,240
6	6	TOTAL... ..	£	5,770	..... 8,743

* Nominal salary; holds also the position of Sheriff's Officer.

a Abolished from 21st January, 1892; included within District Court, District of Glen Innes.

b See North-western District

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1893.

No. VIII.—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

No. of Persons.		Petty Sessions.	SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1892	1893		Amount voted for 1892.		Amount required for 1893.	
			£		£	
		POLICE MAGISTRATES, CLERKS OF PETTY SESSIONS, &c.				
		<i>Sydney.</i>				
6	6	Stipendiary Magistrates—4 at £827, 2 at £770	5,040		4,848	
...	...	Deputy Stipendiary Magistrates, as required	500		485	
		<i>Central Police Office.</i>		5,540		5,333
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions and Chamber Magistrate	700		675	
1	1	Chief Clerk and Accountant	400		390	
1	1	Clerk	300		295	
1	1	Do	275		272	
2	2	Clerks, at £238	480		476	
1	1	Clerk	200		200	
1	1	Do	175		175	
1	1	Do	145		145	
1	1	Do	144		144	
2	2	Clerks, at £140	280		280	
1	1	Clerk	100		100	
2	2	Probationers, at £75	150		150	
1	1	Messenger	125		125	
1	1	Court and Office-keeper	75		75	
				3,549		3,502
17	17	<i>Water Police Office.</i>				
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions and Chamber Magistrate	700		675	
1	1	Chief Clerk and Accountant	400		390	
1	1	Clerk	300		295	
1	1	Do	275		272	
1	1	Do	250		248	
1	1	Do	240		238	
1	1	Do	220		219	
1	1	Do	200		200	
1	1	Do	150		150	
1	1	Do	140		140	
1	1	Do	140		140	
1	1	Do	120		120	
1	1	Do	100		100	
2	2	Probationers, at £50	100		100	
1	1	Messenger	125		125	
1	1	Court and Office-keeper	60		60	
				3,520		3,472
17	17	<i>Adelong.</i>				
		(See Gundagai.)				
		Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions*	*	
		<i>Albury.</i>				
1	1	Police Magistrate (visiting Howlong, Germanton, Corowa, and Mulwala)	500		485	
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions	350		343	
		<i>Angledool.</i>		850		828
		(See Walgett.)				
		Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions*	*	
		<i>Armidale.</i>				
1	1	Police Magistrate (visiting Bendemeer, Uralla, Walcha, and Hillgrove)	550		533	
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions	325		319	
		<i>Araluen.</i>		875		852
		(See Braidwood.)				
		Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions*	*	
		<i>Balranald.</i>				
1	1	Police Magistrate (visiting Euston, Moulamein, Clare, and Oxley)	440		428	
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions	50		50	
		<i>Ballina.</i>		490		478
		(See Lismore.)				
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions (visiting Wardell and Woodburn)	150		150	
7	7			150		150
47	47	Carried forward...	£	14,974		14,615

Allowance of £10. See Contingencies.

No. of Persons.		No. VIII.—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.						
1892	1893	Petty Sessions—continued.				SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.		
						Amount voted for 1892.	Amount required for 1893.	
						£	£	
		Brought forward...				£	14,974	14,615
		<i>Balmain.</i>						
		(Visited by Stipendiary Magistrates.)						
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions				400	390	
1	1	Assistant Clerk of Petty Sessions				150	150	
		<i>Barraba.</i>					550	540
		(See Bingara.)						
		Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions**	
		<i>Barmedman.</i>						
		(See Temora.)						
		Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions**	
		<i>Barrington.</i>						
		(See Bourke.)						
		Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions††	
		<i>Bathurst.</i>						
1	1	Police Magistrate (visiting Sunny Corner, Sofala, and Hill End)				550	533	
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions				350	343	
1	1	Junior Clerk				100	100	
1	1	Probationer				50	50	
		<i>Bateman's Bay.</i>					1,050	1,026
		(See Milton.)						
		Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions**	
		<i>Bega.</i>						
1	1	Police Magistrate (visiting Candelo, Cobargo, Panbula, Eden, and Colombo)				410	428	
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions				75	75	
		<i>Bendemeer.</i>					515	503
		(See Armidale.)						
		Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions**	
		<i>Berrima.</i>						
1	1	Police Magistrate and Clerk of Petty Sessions (visiting Moss Vale, Mittagong, Robertson, and Bowral)				550	533	
		<i>Berrigan.</i>					550	533
		(See Deniliquin.)						
		Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions**	
		<i>Binalong.</i>						
		(See Burrowa.)						
		Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions**	
		<i>Bingara.</i>						
1	1	Police Magistrate (visiting Barraba, Warialda, Boggabilla, and Yetman)				490	476	
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions				200	200	
		<i>Blackville.</i>					690	676
		(See Gunnedah.)						
		Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions**	
		<i>Blayney.</i>						
		(See Carcoar.)						
		Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions††	
		<i>Bellingen.</i>						
		(See Kempsey West.)						
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions				300	295	
		<i>Boggabri.</i>					300	295
		(See Gunnedah.)						
		Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions**	
		<i>Bombala.</i>						
1	1	Police Magistrate (visiting Delegate and Wyndham)				400	390	
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions				75	75	
		<i>Boggabilla.</i>					475	465
		(See Bingara.)						
		Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions**	
		<i>Booligal.</i>						
		(See Hay.)						
		Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions**	
61	61	Carried forward...				£	19,104	18,653

* Allowance of £10. See Contingencies.

† Allowance of £15. See Contingencies.

‡ Allowance of £20. See Contingencies

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1893.

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No. of Persons.		No. VIII.—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.					
		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.					
1892	1893	Amount voted for 1892.		Amount required for 1893.			
61	61	£		£			
		Petty Sessions—continued.					
		Brought forward... ..	£	.....	19,104	£	18,653
1	1	<i>Bourke.</i> Police Magistrate (visiting Byrock, Barrington, Yantabulla, and Wanaaring)		550		533	
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions		350		343	
		<i>Bowral.</i> (See Berrima.) Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..		.....*	900	.....*	876
		<i>Bowraville.</i> (See Kempsey.) Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..		.....		.....*
1	1	<i>Braidwood.</i> Police Magistrate (visiting Araluen, Qucanbeyan, Bungendore, and Captain's Flat)...†	†	
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions		390		381	
		<i>Brannton.</i> (See Maitland.) Clerk of Petty Sessions (acts also at Greta)		150	390	150	381
1	1	<i>Brewarrina.</i> Police Magistrate and Clerk of Petty Sessions (visiting Goodooga)		440	150	436	150
1	1	<i>Broken Hill.</i> Police Magistrate		500	440	485	436
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions		325		319	
1	1	Assistant Clerk of Petty Sessions... ..		200		200	
		<i>Berry.</i> (See Nowra.) Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..		.....*	1,025	.....*	1,004
		<i>Brunswick.</i> (See Murwillumbah.) Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions*	*	
		<i>Buckley's Crossing.</i> (See Cooma.) Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions*	*	
		<i>Bulladelah.</i> (See Dungog.) Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions*	*	
		<i>Bulli.</i> (See Wollongong.) Clerk of Petty Sessions (visiting Clifton)		190		190	
1	1	<i>Bundarra.</i> (See Inverell.) Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..		.....*	190	.....*	190
		<i>Bungendore.</i> (See Braidwood.) Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions*	*	
		<i>Bungwall.</i> (See Dungog.) Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions*	*	
		<i>Burraga.</i> (See Trunkey.) Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions*	*	
1	1	<i>Burrova.</i> Police Magistrate and Clerk of Petty Sessions (visiting Binalong, Frogmore, and Rye Park)		490		476	
		<i>Byerock.</i> (See Bourke.) Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..		.....*	490	.....*	476
...	...	<i>Byron Bay.</i> (See Lismore.) Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..		.....		.....*
		<i>Camden Haven.</i> (See Port Macquarie.) Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions*	*	
72	72	Carried forward... ..	£	.....	22,689	.....	22,166

* Allowance of £10. See Contingencies. † Salary paid as Mining Warden.

No. of Persons.		No. VIII.—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.				SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1892	1893	Petty Sessions—continued				Amount voted for 1892.		Amount required for 1893.	
72	72				£		£		
			Brought forward...	...	£	.....	22,689		22,166
			<i>Campbelltown.</i> (See Parramatta.)						
1	1		Clerk of Petty Sessions	...		390		238	
			<i>Camden.</i> (See Parramatta.)				390		238
1	1		Clerk of Petty Sessions	...		200		200	
			<i>Candelo.</i> (See Bega.)				200		200
			Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions	...		.....*		.....*
			<i>Canowindra.</i> (See Carcoar.)						
			Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions	...		.....*		.....*
			<i>Captain's Flat.</i> (See Braidwood.)						
			Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions	...		.....*		.....*
1	1		<i>Carcoar.</i>						
			Police Magistrate (visiting Blayney, Canowindra, Cowra, and Mount M'Donald)	...		490		476	
1	1		Clerk of Petty Sessions	...		100		100	
			<i>Carathool.</i> (See Hay.)				590		576
			Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions	...		.....*		.....*
			<i>Casino.</i> (See Lismore.)						
1	1		Clerk of Petty Sessions	...		275		272	
			<i>Cassilis.</i> (See Scone.)				275		272
1	1		Clerk of Petty Sessions	...		100		100	
			<i>Cessnock.</i> (See Wollombi.)				100		100
			Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions	...		.....*		.....*
			<i>Clare.</i> (See Balranald.)						
			Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions	...		.....*		.....*
			<i>Clarence Town.</i> (See Dungog.)						
1	1		Clerk of Petty Sessions	...		240		238	
			<i>Clifton.</i> (See Wollongong.)				240		238
			Clerk of Petty Sessions, Bulli, attends	...		.....		.....
1	1		<i>Cobar.</i>						
			Police Magistrate (visiting Nymagee and Louth)	...		450		438	
1	1		Clerk of Petty Sessions	...		250		248	
			<i>Cobargo.</i> (See Bega.)				700		686
			Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions	...		.....*		.....*
			<i>Cobborah.</i> (See Mudgee.)						
			Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions	...		.....*		.....*
			<i>Collarendabri.</i> (See Walgett.)						
			Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions	...		.....*		.....*
			<i>Collector.</i> (See Goulburn.)						
			Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions	...		.....*		.....*
			<i>Colombo.</i> (See Bega.)						
			Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions	...		.....*		.....*
			<i>Condobolin.</i> (See Forbes.)						
1	1		Clerk of Petty Sessions	...		240		238	
			<i>Cootamundra.</i> (See Wagga.)				240		238
1	1		Clerk of Petty Sessions	...		275		272	
							275		272
83	83		Carried forward...	...	£	25,699	24,986

* Allowance of £10. See Contingencies.

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1893.

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No. VIII.—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

No. of Persons.		Petty Sessions—continued.	SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1892	1893		Amount voted for 1892.		Amount required for 1893.	
83	83		£		£	
		Brought forward... ..	£	25,699	£	24,986
		<i>Coolah.</i> (See Mudgee.) Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions	£*	£*
		<i>Coolamon.</i> (See Wagga Wagga.) Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	£	.....	£	.....*
1	1	<i>Coonamble.</i> Police Magistrate (visiting Gilgandra, Quambone, and Coonabarabran)	£	450	£	438
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions	£	100	£	100
1	1	Junior Clerk	£	100	£	100
		<i>Coonabarabran.</i> (See Coonamble) Clerk of Petty Sessions	£	650	£	638
1	1	<i>Cooranbong.</i> (See Gosford.) Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions	£	300	£	100
		<i>Cooma.</i> Police Magistrate (visiting Seymour, Buckley's Crossing, Kiandra, Michelago, Nimitybelle, and Jindabyne)... ..	£†	£†
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions	£	200	£	200
		<i>Copeland (Barrington River).</i> (See Dungog.) Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions	£	200	£	200
		<i>Coraki.</i> (See Lismore.) Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions	£*	£*
		<i>Corowa.</i> (See Albury.) Clerk of Petty Sessions	£	50	£	50
		<i>Cowra.</i> (See Carcoar.) Clerk of Petty Sessions	£	50	£	50
1	1	Junior Clerk	£	320	£	314
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions	£	100	£	100
		<i>Crookwell.</i> (See Goulburn.) Clerk of Petty Sessions	£	420	£	414
1	1	<i>Cudgellico.</i> (See Hillston.) Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions	£	290	£	286
		<i>Cudal.</i> (See Orange.) Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions	£*	£*
		<i>Cudgen.</i> (See Murwillumbah.) Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions	£*	£*
		<i>Cumnock.</i> (See Orange.) Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	£	.....	£	.....*
		<i>Cundletown.</i> (See Taree.) Clerk of Petty Sessions, Taree, attends ... ..	£	.....	£	.....
		<i>Dalmorton.</i> (See Glen Innes.) Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	£	.....	£	.....*
		<i>Dandaloo.</i> (See Dubbo.) Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions	£*	£*
		<i>Darlington Point.</i> (See Hay.) Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions	£*	£*
		<i>Deepwater.</i> (See Glen Innes.) Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions	£*	£*
93	93	Carried forward... ..	£	27,609	£	26,674

* Allowance £10. See Contingencies. † Paid as Mining Warden.

No. of Persons.		No. VIII.—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.				
		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.				
1892	1893	Amount voted for 1892.		Amount required for 1893.		
		£		£		
		Petty Sessions—continued.				
		Brought forward... ..	£	27,609	£	26,674
		<i>Delegate.</i> (See Bombala.) Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions*	*	
1	1	<i>Deniliquin.</i> Police Magistrate (visiting Moama, Mathoura, Tocumwal, and Berrigan)... ..	500		485	
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions	325		319	
		<i>Denison Town.</i> (See Mudgee.) Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	.....*	825	.....*	804
		<i>Denman.</i> (See Scone.) Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions*	*	
		<i>Drake.</i> (See Tenterfield.) Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions*	*	
1	1	<i>Dungog.</i> Police Magistrate (visiting Bulladelah, Bungwall, Cope- land, Clarence Town, Stroud, and Tea Gardens) ...	400		390	
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions	225		224	
		<i>Dubbo.</i> Police Magistrate (visiting Warren, Nyngan & Dandaloo) Clerk of Petty Sessions	550 350	625	533 343	614
1	1	<i>Eden.</i> (See Bega.) Clerk of Petty Sessions	100		100	876
		<i>Emmaville.</i> (See Glen Innes.) Clerk of Petty Sessions	220	100	219	100
		<i>Euabalong.</i> (See Hillston.) Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	.....*	220	.....*	219
		<i>Eurobodalla.</i> (See Milton.) Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions*	*	
		<i>Euston.</i> (See Balranald.) Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions*	*	
1	1	<i>Forbes.</i> Police Magistrate (visiting Parkes, Condobolin, Marsdens, and Peak Hill)†	†	
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions	340	340	333	333
		<i>Forster.</i> (See Taree.) Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions*	*	
		<i>Frogmore.</i> (See Burrowa.) Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions*	*	
		<i>Germanton.</i> (See Albury.) Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions†	†	
		<i>Gilgandra.</i> (See Coonamble.) Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions*	*	
		<i>Gladstone.</i> (See Kempsey West.) Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions*	*	
1	1	<i>Glen Innes.</i> Police Magistrate (visiting Deepwater, Emmaville, Kooka- bookra, and Dalmorton)†	†	
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions	100		100	
1	1	Assistant Clerk of Petty Sessions	150		150	
		<i>Goodooga.</i> (See Brewarrina.) Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	.....*	250	.....*	250
106	106	Carried forward... ..	£	30,869	.....	29,870

* Allowance of £10. See Contingencies.

† Paid as Mining Warden.

Allowance £20. See Contingencies.

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1893.

No. VIII.—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

No. of Persons.		Petty Sessions—continued.	SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.				
1892	1893		Amount voted for 1892.		Amount required for 1893.		
			£		£		
106	106	Brought forward... ..	£	.....	30,869	.....	29,870
1	1	<i>Gosford.</i>					
		Police Magistrate (visiting Cooranbong and Swansea) ...		450		438	
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions		150		150	
		<i>Goulburn.</i>			600		588
1	1	Police Magistrate (visiting Collector, Crookwell, Marulan, and Taralga)		550		533	
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions		400		390	
1	...	Assistant Clerk of Petty Sessions... ..		190		.....
...	1	Junior Clerk ... ..		.....		100	
		<i>Grafton.</i>			1,140		1,023
1	1	Police Magistrate (visiting Lawrence, Maclean, and Ulmarra)		550		533	
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions		490		476	
1	1	Probationer		75		75	
		<i>Grenfell.</i>			1,115		1,084
1	1	(See Young.)					
		Clerk of Petty Sessions		490		390	
		<i>Gresford.</i>			490		390
		(See Maitland.)					
...		Clerk of Petty Sessions from Paterson attends ...		.....		.....
		<i>Greta.</i>					
...		(See Maitland.)					
		Clerk of Petty Sessions from Branxton attends...		.....		.....
		<i>Gulgong.</i>					
		(See Mudgee.)					
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions		210		238	
		<i>Gundagai.</i>			240		238
1	1	Police Magistrate (visiting Tumut and Adelong) ...		440		428	
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions		200		200	
		<i>Gunnedah.</i>			640		628
1	1	Police Magistrate (visiting Boggabri, Blackville, and Quirindi)		440		428	
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions		200		200	
		<i>Gunning.</i>			640		628
		(See Yass.)					
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions		150		150	150
		<i>Gundaroo.</i>			150		
		(See Yass.)					
		Police Acting Clerk of Petty Sessions*	*	
		<i>Hargraves.</i>					
		(See Mudgee.)					
		Police Acting Clerk of Petty Sessions*	*	
		<i>Hay.</i>					
1	1	Police Magistrate (visiting Booligal, Darlington Point, Carrathool, and Whitton)		550		533	
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions		390		381	
		<i>Hill End.</i>			940		914
		(See Bathurst.)					
		Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions .. ..		.....†		.....
		<i>Hillgrove.</i>					
		(See Armidale.)					
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions		200		200	
		<i>Hillston.</i>			200		200
1	1	Police Magistrate (visiting Euabalong, Mount Hope, Cudgellico, and Mossgiel)		450		476‡	
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions		225		224	
		<i>Howlong.</i>			675		700
		(See Albury.)					
		Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions*	*	
		<i>Inverell.</i>					
1	1	Police Magistrate (visiting Tingha and Bundarra) ...		(a)		(a)	
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions		275		272	
					275		272
128	128	Carried forward... ..	£	.....	37,974	.....	36,685

Allowance of £10. See Contingencies. † Allowance of £15. See Contingencies. ‡ Paid at the rate of £40 per annum from Treasurer's Advance Account, from 1st July, 1892. a) Paid as Mining Warden.

No. of Persons.		No. VIII.—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.				
		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.				
1892	1893	Amount voted for 1892.		Amount required for 1893.		
		Petty Sessions—continued.				
128	128	Brought forward...	£	37,974	£	36,685
		<i>Ivanhoe.</i> (See Wilcannia.) Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions	£*	£*
		<i>Jerilderie.</i> (See Narrandera.) Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions	£†	£†
		<i>Jerry's Plains.</i> (See Maitland.) Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions	£*	£*
		<i>Jindabyne.</i> (See Cooma.) Police Acting Clerk of Petty Sessions	£*	£*
		<i>Jugiong.</i> (See Yass.) Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions	£*	£*
1	1	<i>June.</i> (See Wagga Wagga.) Clerk of Petty Sessions	£	255	£	253
		<i>Kangaroo Valley.</i> (See Nowra.) Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions	£*	£*
		<i>Katoomba.</i> (See Penrith.) Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions	£*	£*
1	1	<i>Kempsey (West.)</i> Police Magistrate (visiting Gladstone, Bellingen, Nam- buccra, and Bowraville)	£	490	£	476
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions	£	200	£	200
1	1	Probationer	£	75	£	75
		<i>Kiama.</i> Police Magistrate (visiting Shellharbour)	£	450	£	438
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions	£	250	£	248
		<i>Kiandra.</i> (See Cooma.) Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions	£*	£*
		<i>Kookabookra.</i> (See Glen Innes.) Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions	£*	£*
		<i>Lambton.</i> (See Waratah.) Clerk of Petty Sessions from Waratah attends ... ..	£	.....	£	.....
		<i>Lawrence.</i> (See Grafton.) Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions	£†	£†
1	1	<i>Lismore.</i> Police Magistrate (visiting Casino, Ballina, Woodburn, Wardell, Coraki, and Byron Bay)	£	440	£	428
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions	£	350	£	343
1	1	Junior Clerk	£	100	£	100
		<i>Lithgow.</i> Police Magistrate (visiting Wallerawang)	£	440	£	428
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions	£	180	£	180
		<i>Liverpool.</i> (See Parramatta.) Clerk of Petty Sessions	£	200	£	200
		<i>Louth.</i> (See Cobar.) Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions	£*	£*
		<i>Maclean.</i> (See Grafton.) Clerk of Petty Sessions	£	200	£	200
141	141	Carried forward...	£	41,604	£	40,254

* Allowance of £10. See Contingencies. † Allowance of £15. See Contingencies. ‡ Allowance of £20. See Contingencies.

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1893.

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No. VIII.—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

No. of Persons.		Petty Sessions—continued.	SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.				
1892	1893		Amount voted for 1892.		Amount required for 1893.		
141	141		£		£		
		<i>Maitland.</i> Brought forward... ..	£	.....	41,604	.....	40,254
1	1	Police Magistrate (visiting Singleton, Morpeth, Paterson, Branxton, Greta, Jerry's Plains, and Gresford) ...		600		580	
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions (acts also at Morpeth) ...		490		476	
1	1	Assistant Clerk of Petty Sessions ...		140		.....
1	1	Clerk		100		100	
		<i>Manilla.</i> (See Tamworth.)			1,330		1,156
		Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions*	*	
		<i>Marengo.</i> (See Young.)					
		Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions*	*	
		<i>Marsden's.</i> (See Forbes.)					
		Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions*	*	
		<i>Marulan.</i> (See Goulburn.)					
		Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions*	*	
		<i>Mathoura.</i> (Redbank.) (See Deniliquin.)					
		Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions*	*	
		<i>Menindie.</i> (See Wilcannia.)					
		Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions†	†	
		<i>Merriwa.</i> (See Scone.)					
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions		240		238	
		<i>Micalago.</i> (See Cooma.)			240		238
		Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions*	*	
		<i>Millie.</i> (See Moree.)					
		Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions*	*	
		<i>Milparinka.</i>					
1	1	Police Magistrate and Clerk of Petty Sessions (visiting Tibooburra)†	†	
		<i>Milton.</i>					
1	1	Police Magistrate (visiting Bateman's Bay, Eurobodalla, Moruya, and Nelligen)†	†	
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions		340		333	
		<i>Mittagong.</i> (See Berrima.)			340		333
		Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions*	*	
		<i>Moama.</i> (See Deniliquin.)					
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions (acting)		200		200	
		<i>Mogil Mogil.</i> (See Walgett.)			200		200
		Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions*	*	
		<i>Molong.</i> (See Orange.)					
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions		300		295	
		<i>Moree.</i>			300		295
1	1	Police Magistrate and Clerk of Petty Sessions (visiting Millie and Mungindi)		400		390	
1	...	Clerk of Petty Sessions		200		.....
		<i>Morpeth.</i> (See Maitland.) (Clerk of Petty Sessions Maitland attends.)			600		390
		<i>Moruya.</i> (See Milton.)					
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions		320		314	
		Carried forward... ..			320		314
154	153		£	.....	44,934	.....	43,180

* Allowance of £10. See Contingencies. † Paid as Mining Warden.

		No. VIII.—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.				SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
No. of Persons.						Amount voted for 1892.		Amount required for 1893.	
1892	1893					£		£	
		Petty Sessions—continued.							
		Brought forward...	...	...	£	.....	41,934	.....	43,180
154	153								
		<i>Morangarell.</i> (See Temora.)			*	*	
		Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions	...	...	...	.....*		.....*
		<i>Mossgiel.</i> (See Hillston.)			*	*	
		Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions	...	...	...	.....*		.....*
		<i>Moss Vale.</i> (See Berrima.)				240		238	
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions	...	...	...	240	240	238	238
		<i>Moulamein.</i> (See Balranald.)			*	*	
		Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions	...	...	...	.....*		.....*
		<i>Mount Hope.</i> (See Hillston.)			*	*	
		Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions	...	...	...	.....*		.....*
		<i>Mount M'Donald.</i> (See Carcoar.)			*	*	
		Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions	...	...	...	.....*		.....*
		<i>Mudgee.</i>				550		533	
1	1	Police Magistrate (visiting Wollar, Gulgong, Cobborah, Denison Town, Coolah, Hargraves, and Windeyer)	...	...	...	550		533	
		Clerk of Petty Sessions	...	...	...	250		248	
1	1	Probationer	...	...	...	250		248	
		Probationer	...	...	...	75		.....
1	...					75	875	.....	781
		<i>Mulwala.</i> (See Albury.)			*	*	
		Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions	...	...	...	.....*		.....*
		<i>Mungindi.</i> (See Moree.)				.....		.....*
		Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions	...	...	...	.....		.....*
		<i>Murrurundi.</i>				440		428	
1	1	Police Magistrate and Clerk of Petty Sessions	...	...	...	440		428	
		Probationer	...	...	...	75		75	
1	1					75	515	75	503
		<i>Murrumburrah.</i> (See Young.)				290		286	
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions	...	...	...	290		286	
		<i>Murwillumbah.</i>				400	290	390	286
1	1	Police Magistrate (visiting Cudgen and Brunswick)	...	...	...	400		390	
		Clerk of Petty Sessions	...	...	...	125		125	
1	1					125	525	125	515
		<i>Muswellbrook.</i> (See Scone.)				200		200	
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions	...	...	...	200		200	
		<i>Nambuccra.</i> (See Kempsey West.)				.....*	200	.....*	200
		Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions	...	...	...	.....*	200	.....*	200
		<i>Narrandera.</i>				490		476	
1	1	Police Magistrate (visiting Jerilderie and Urana)	...	...	...	490		476	
		Clerk of Petty Sessions	...	...	...	250		248	
1	1					250	740	248	724
		<i>Narrabri.</i>				450		438	
1	1	Police Magistrate (visiting Wee Waa and Pilliga)	...	...	...	450		438	
		Clerk of Petty Sessions	...	...	...	100		100	
1	1					100		100	
		Probationer	...	...	...	75		.....
1	...					75	625	.....	538
		<i>Nelligen.</i> (See Milton.)			*	*	
		Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions	...	...	...	.....*		.....*
		<i>Newcastle.</i>				650		628	
1	1	Police Magistrate	...	...	...	650		628	
		Clerk of Petty Sessions	...	...	...	400		390	
1	1					400		390	
		Assistant Clerk of Petty Sessions	...	...	...	265		262	
1	1					265		262	
		Deposition Clerk	...	...	...	100		100	
1	1					100		100	
		Probationer	...	...	...	75		75	
1	1					75	1,490	75	1,455
		Carried forward...	...	...	£	.....	50,434	.....	48,420
174	171								

* Allowance of £10. See Contingencies.

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1893.

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No. VIII.—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

No. of Persons.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1892	1893	Amount voted for 1892.		Amount required for 1893.	
174	171	£		£	
		Petty Sessions—continued.			
		Brought forward... ..	£ 50,434	£ 48,420	
		<i>Newtown</i> (visited by Stipendiary Magistrates.)			
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions	450	438	
1	1	Deposition Clerk	200	200	
1	1	Clerk	150	150	
2	2	Junior Clerks, at £100	200	200	
1	...	Probationer	75	.....
		<i>Nimitybelle.</i>			
		(See Cooma.)			
		Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	.....*	.....*	988
		<i>Nowra.</i>			
1	1	Police Magistrate (visiting Kangaroo Valley and Berry)	400	390	
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions	200	200	
		<i>Nundle.</i>			
		(See Tamworth.)			
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions	140	140	590
		<i>Nymagee.</i>			
		(See Cobar.)			
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions	220	219	140
		<i>Nyngan.</i>			
		(See Dubbo.)			
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions	150	150	219
		<i>Oberon.</i>			
		(See Trunkey.)			
		Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	.....*	.....*	150
		<i>Obley.</i>			
		(See Wellington.)			
		Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions**	
		<i>Orange.</i>			
1	1	Police Magistrate (visiting Cudal, Molong, and Cumnock)	490	476	
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions	370	362	
1	...	Probationer	75	.....
		<i>Oxley.</i>			
		(See Balranald.)			
		Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	.....*	.....*	838
		<i>Panbula.</i>			
		(See Bega.)			
		Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions**	
		<i>Parkes.</i>			
		(See Forbes.)			
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions	390	381	
1	...	Probationer	75	.....
		<i>Parramatta.</i>			
1	1	Police Magistrate (visiting Ryde, Liverpool, Campbelltown, and Camden)	550	533	
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions	475	462	
1	1	Junior Clerk	100	100	
		<i>Paterson.</i>			
		(See Maitland.)			
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions (visiting Gresford)	250	248	1,095
		<i>Peak Hill.</i>			
		(See Forbes.)			
		Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	.....*	.....*	248
		<i>Penrith.</i>			
1	1	Police Magistrate (visiting Katoomba)†	390	438	
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions	100	125	
		<i>Picton.</i>			
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions	190	190	563
		<i>Pilliga.</i>			
		(See Narrabri.)			
		Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	.....*	.....*	190
		<i>Pooncarie.</i>			
		(See Wentworth.)			
		Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions**	
197	191	Carried forward... ..	£ 56,074	£ 53,822	

* Allowance of £10. See Contingencies.

† Difference between £390 and £450 to cover loss of fees in consequence of the office of District Registrar having been transferred to the C.P.S.

No. VIII.—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.											
No. of Persons.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.									
1892	1893	Petty Sessions—continued.						Amount voted for 1892.		Amount required for 1893.	
1892	1893							£		£	
		Brought forward... ..						£	56,074		53,822
		<i>Port Macquarie.</i>									
		Police Magistrate and Clerk of Petty Sessions (visiting Camden Haven)						390		381	
		<i>Purnamoota.</i>									
		(See Silverton)									
		Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions*	*	
		<i>Quambone.</i>									
		(See Coonamble.)									
		Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions*	*	
		<i>Queanbeyan.</i>									
		(See Braidwood.)									
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions						100		100	
		<i>Quirindi.</i>									
		(See Gunnedah.)									
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions						220		219	
		<i>Raymond Terrace.</i>									
1	1	Police Magistrate and Clerk of Petty Sessions... ..						340		333	
		<i>Redfern.</i> (Visited by Stipendiary Magistrates.)									
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions						450		438	
1	1	Assistant Clerk of Petty Sessions						200		200	
1	...	Junior Clerk						75		.....
		<i>Richmond.</i>									
		(See Windsor.)									
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions						115		115	
		<i>Robertson.</i>									
		(See Berrima.)									
		Police Acting Clerk of Petty Sessions*	*	
		<i>Rockley.</i>									
		(See Trunkey.)									
		Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions†	†	
		<i>Rylstone.</i>									
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions						340		333	
		<i>Ryde.</i>									
		(See Parramatta.)									
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions						250		248	
		<i>Rye Park.</i>									
		(See Burrowa.)									
		Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions*	*	
		<i>Scone.</i>									
1	1	Police Magistrate (visiting Muswellbrook, Denman, Cassilis, and Merriwa)						490		476	
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions						240		238	
		<i>Seymour.</i>									
		(See Cooma.)									
		Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions*	*	
		<i>Shellharbour.</i>									
		(See Kiama.)									
		Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions*	*	
		<i>Silverton.</i>									
1	1	Police Magistrate (visiting Purnamoota and Thackaringa)†	†	
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions						300		295	
		<i>Singleton.</i>									
		(See Maitland)									
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions						300		295	
		<i>Sofala.</i>									
		(See Bathurst.)									
		Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions*	*	
		<i>St. Alban's (Macdonald River.)</i>									
		(See Wollombi.)									
		Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions*	*	
		<i>North Sydney.</i>									
		(Visited by Stipendiary Magistrates.)									
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions						350		343	
1	1	Probationer						75		75	
									425		418
214	207	Carried forward... ..						£	60,309	... ..	57,911

* Allowance of £10. See Contingencies.

† Allowance of £20. See Contingencies.

‡ Paid as Mining Warden.

No. VIII.—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

No. of Persons.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.							
1892	1893	Petty Sessions—continued.				Amount voted for 1892.		Amount required for 1893.	
					£		£		
		Brought forward...	...	...	£	60,309	.....	57,911
		<i>Stuart Town.</i> (See Wellington.) Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	...	...	.....*		.....*
		<i>Stroud.</i> (See Dungog.) Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	...	...	150		150	
1	1	<i>Sunny Corner (Mitchell).</i> (See Bathurst.) Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	...	...	.....†	150	.....†	150
		<i>Swansea.</i> (See Gosford.) Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	...	...	.....*		.....*
		<i>Swamp Oak.</i> (See Tamworth.) Clerk of Petty Sessions (Acting)... ..	...	...	... (a)		... (a)	
1	1	<i>Tamworth.</i> Police Magistrate (visiting Nundle, Manilla, and Swamp Oak ... ..	...	...	550		538	
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	...	...	350	900	343	881
		<i>Taralga.</i> (See Goulburn.) Police acting as Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	...	...	.....*		.....*
1	1	<i>Taree.</i> Police Magistrate and Clerk of Petty Sessions (visiting Forster, Wingham, Cundletown, and Tinonee) ...	...	...	440		428	
		<i>Tea Gardens.</i> (See Dungog.) Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	...	...	.....*	440	.....*	428
1	1	<i>Temora.</i> Police Magistrate (visiting Barmedman and Morangarell)	...	...	.....†		.....†
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	...	...	275	275	272	272
1	1	<i>Tenterfield.</i> Police Magistrate (visiting Wilson's Downfall and Drake) ... ..	...	...	.....†		.....†
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	...	...	400	400	390	390
		<i>Thackaringa.</i> (See Silverton.) Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	...	...	.....*		.....*
		<i>Tibooburra.</i> (See Milparinka.) Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	...	...	.....*		.....*
		<i>Tingha.</i> (See Inverell.) Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	...	...	240		238	
1	1	<i>Tinonee.</i> (See Taree.) Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	...	...	.....*	240	.....*	238
		<i>Tocumwal.</i> (See Deniliquin.) Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	...	...	.....*		.....*
		<i>Trunkey.</i> Police Magistrate (visiting Tuena, Burruga, Oberon, and Rockley) ... ..	...	...	.....†		.....†
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	...	...	25	25	25	25
		<i>Tuena.</i> (See Trunkey.) Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	...	...	.....†		.....†
1	1	<i>Tumut.</i> (See Gundagai.) Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	...	...	170		170	
1	1	<i>Tumberumba.</i> Police Magistrate and Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	...	...	440	440	428	428
228	221	Carried forward...	...	...	£	63,349	.....	60,893

* Allowance of £10. See Contingencies. † Allowance of £15. See Contingencies. ‡ Paid as Mining Warden.
(a) Paid at rate of £10 per annum from Contingencies.

No. of Persons.		No. VIII.—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.				SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1892	1893					Amount voted for 1892.		Amount required for 1893.	
		Petty Sessions—continued.				£		£	
228	221								
		Brought forward...	...	...	£	.....	63,349	.....	60,893
		<i>Ulmarra.</i> (See Grafton.) Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions	...	...	.....*	.....*		.....*
		<i>Uralla.</i> (See Armidale.) Clerk of Petty Sessions	...	...	...	210	240	238	238
1	1	<i>Urana.</i> (See Narrandera.) Clerk of Petty Sessions	...	...	...	390	390	381	381
1	1	<i>Wagga Wagga.</i> Police Magistrate (visiting Cootamundra, Junee, and Coolamon)	...	...	...	550		533	
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions	...	...	...	325		319	
		<i>Warialda.</i> (See Bingera.) Clerk of Petty Sessions	...	...	...	175	875	175	852
1	1	<i>Walgett.</i> Police Magistrate (visiting Mogil Mogil, Angledool, and Collarendabri)	...	...	...	450	175	438	175
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions	...	...	...	250		248	
		<i>Walcha.</i> (See Armidale.) Clerk of Petty Sessions	...	...	...	440	700	343	686
1	1	<i>Wallerawang.</i> (See Lithgow.) Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions	...	...	...	.....*	440	.....*	343
		<i>Wallsend.</i> (See Waratah.) Clerk of Petty Sessions, Waratah, attends	...	...	...	.....		.....
		<i>Wanaaring (Paroo River).</i> (See Bourke.) Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions	...	...	...	.....†		.....†
1	1	<i>Waratah.</i> Police Magistrate (visiting Lambton, Wallsend, and Plattsburg)	...	...	...	490		476	
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions (acts also at Lambton and Wallsend)	...	...	...	250		248	
		<i>Wardell (Richmond River).</i> (See Lismore.) Clerk of Petty Sessions, Ballina, attends	...	...	...	.....	740	.....	724
		<i>Warren.</i> (See Dubbo.) Clerk of Petty Sessions	...	...	...	200		200	
1	1	<i>Wee Waa.</i> (See Narrabri.) Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions	...	...	...	.....*	200	.....*	200
		<i>Wellington.</i> Police Magistrate (visiting Obley and Stuart Town)	...	...	...	490		476	
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions	...	...	...	200		200	
		<i>Wentworth.</i> Police Magistrate (visiting Pooncarie)	...	...	...	400	690	390	676
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions	...	...	...	150		150	
		<i>Whitton.</i> (See Hay.) Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions	...	...	...	.....*	550	.....*	540
		<i>Wilson's Downfall.</i> (See Tenterfield.) Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions	...	...	...	.....*		.....*
		<i>Wilcannia.</i> Police Magistrate (visiting Menindie and Ivanhoe)	...	...	...	440		428	
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions	...	...	...	240		238	
		Carried forward...	...	...	.....		680	.....	666
245	238						69,029	.....	66,374

* Allowance of £10 See Contingencies.
† Allowance of £15 See Contingencies.

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1893.

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No. of Persons.		No. VIII.—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.			
		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1892	1893	Petty Sessions—continued.		Amount voted for 1892.	Amount required for 1893.
				£	£
245	238	Brought forward...	£	..... 69,029	..... 66,374
		<i>Wingham.</i> (See Taree.) Clerk of Petty Sessions from Taree attends ... ..	£	.....	.....
1	1	<i>Windsor.</i> Police Magistrate (visiting Richmond)	£	440	428
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions	£	150	150
		<i>Windyeyer.</i> (See Mudgee.) Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	£	.....	.....*
		<i>Wollar.</i> (See Mudgee.) Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions	£**
1	1	<i>Wollombi.</i> Police Magistrate and Clerk of Petty Sessions (visiting Cessnock and St. Albans)	£	350	343
		<i>Wollongong.</i> Police Magistrate (visiting Bulli and Clifton)	£	450	438
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions	£	200	200
		<i>Woodburn.</i> (See Lismore.) Clerk of Petty Sessions, Ballina, attends ... ..	£	.....	.....
		<i>Wyndham.</i> (See Bombala.) Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions	£**
		<i>Yantabulla.</i> (See Bourke.) Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	£	.....	.....*
1	1	<i>Yass.</i> Police Magistrate (visiting Gunning, Gundaroo, and Jugiong)	£	550	533
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions	£	270	267
		<i>Yetman.</i> (See Bingera.) Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions	£**
1	1	<i>Young.</i> Police Magistrate (visiting Grenfell, Murrumburrah, and Marengo)	£	550	538
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions	£	390	381
		Inspector of Weights and Measures, Central Police Office	£	300	295
		To provide for Statutory increases to Probationers ... ..	£	..... 100	..... 100
			£	72,779	70,047
		CONTINGENCIES. (Irrespective of date of claims.)			
		Travelling Expenses	£	5,500	7,000
		Allowances to Court-house Keepers	£	2,550	3,000
		Fees to Interpreters	£	100	100
		Rent of Court-houses	£	1,950	1,700
		Fuel, Light, Water, and Removal of Night Soil	£	650	550
		Allowances to Bailiffs, Small Debts Courts	£	650	650
		Allowances to Police acting as Clerks of Petty Sessions	£	1,350	1,450
		Incidental Expenses	£	5,000	4,500
		Allowances to Witnesses attending Courts of Petty Sessions	£	500	400
		Rent of Premises for Office of Inspector of Weights and Measures	£	200	200
			£	18,450	19,550
255	248	TOTAL... ... ..	£	..... 91,229	..... 89,597

* Allowance £10 per annum. See Contingencies.

No. of Persons.		No. VIII.—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.						SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.				
1892	1893							Amount voted for 1892.		Amount required for 1893.		
								£		£		
Prisons.												
1	1	Comptroller-General	...	...	...	...	...	860		827	
1	1	Deputy Comptroller and Chief Clerk	...	...	...	...	...	500		485	
1	1	Accountant and Examiner of Gaol Offices	...	...	...	...	...	360		390	
1	1	Clerk	...	...	...	...	...	250		248	
1	1	Do	...	...	...	...	...	200		200	
1	1	Do	...	...	...	...	...	198		198	
1	1	Do	...	...	...	...	...	120		120	
1	1	Do	...	...	...	...	...	100		100	
1	1	Probationer	...	...	...	...	...	50		75	
1	1	Messenger	...	...	...	...	...	120		120	
									2,758		2,763	
10	10											
SYDNEY GAOL.												
1	1	Governor	...	...	...	...	...	450		438	
1	1	Deputy Governor	...	...	...	...	...	250		248	
1	1	Visiting Justice	...	...	...	...	...	200		200	
...	...	Visiting Surgeon	...	...	...	...	...	.....<i>a</i>		.....<i>a</i>	
...	...	Dispenser	...	...	...	...	...	.....<i>a</i>		.....<i>a</i>	
1	1	Chief Clerk	...	...	...	...	...	300		295	
1	1	Clerk	...	...	...	...	...	175		175	
1	1	Do	...	...	...	...	...	150		150	
1	1	Junior Clerk	...	...	...	...	...	100		100	
1	1	Probationer	...	...	...	...	...	75		75	
1	1	Schoolmaster	...	...	...	...	...	240		238	
...	...	Chief Warder	...	...	...	...	...	.....*		.....*
...	...	Senior Warder	...	...	...	...	...	.....*		.....*
...	...	Warders in charge	...	...	...	...	...	.....*		.....*
...	...	Warders	...	...	...	...	...	.....*		.....*
...	...	Do	...	...	...	...	...	.....*		.....*
...	...	Overseer	...	...	...	...	...	.....*		.....*
...	...	Do	...	...	...	...	...	.....*		.....*
...	...	Messenger	...	...	...	...	...	.....*		.....*
1	1	Superintendent of Female Division	...	...	...	...	...	180		180	
...	...	Female Warders	...	...	...	...	...	.....*		.....*
1	1	Chaplain, Church of England	...	...	...	...	...	120		120	
1	1	Do Roman Catholic	...	...	...	...	...	120		120	
1	1	Do Presbyterian	...	...	...	...	...	50		50	
1	1	Do Wesleyan	...	...	...	...	...	50		50	
...	1	Do Jewish	...	...	...	...	...	.....		25	
									2,460		2,464	
14	15											
PARRAMATTA GAOL.												
1	1	Governor	...	...	...	...	...	400		390	
1	1	Deputy Governor	...	...	...	...	...	210		210	
1	1	Visiting Justice	...	...	...	...	...	100		100	
1	1	Matron	...	...	...	...	...	20		20	
...	...	Visiting Surgeon	...	...	...	...	...	.....<i>a</i>		.....<i>a</i>	
1	1	Schoolmaster and Storekeeper	...	...	...	...	...	265		262	
1	1	Clerk	...	...	...	...	...	220		219	
1	1	Junior Clerk	...	...	...	...	...	75		75	
...	...	Dispenser	...	...	...	...	...	.....<i>a</i>		.....<i>a</i>	
...	...	Chief Warder	...	...	...	...	...	.....*		.....*
...	...	Senior Warder	...	...	...	...	...	.....*		.....*
...	...	Warders	...	...	...	...	...	.....*		.....*
...	...	Trade Overseers	...	...	...	...	...	.....*		.....*
1	1	Chaplain, Church of England	...	...	...	...	...	60		60	
1	1	Do Presbyterian	...	...	...	...	...	40		40	
1	1	Do Roman Catholic	...	...	...	...	...	60		60	
1	1	Do Wesleyan	...	...	...	...	...	40		40	
...	...	Messenger	...	...	...	...	...	.....*		.....*
...	...	Carter	...	...	...	...	...	.....*		.....*
									1,490		1,476	
11	11											
35	36	Carried forward...						£	6,708	6,703

* See Gaols generally. † Hitherto provided under Gaols generally. a See Medical Vote.

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1893.

No. VIII.—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

No. of Persons.			SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1892	1893		Amount voted for 1892.		Amount required for 1893.	
35	36		£		£	
		Prisons—cont nued.				
		Brought forward...	£	6,708	£	6,703
		BATHURST GAOL.				
1	1	Governor	388		379	
1	1	Deputy Governor	210		210	
...	...	Visiting Surgeon ... ..	.....a		.....a	
1	1	Storekeeper and Schoolmaster	198		198	
1	1	Clerk	198		198	
1	1	Junior Clerk	75		75	
...	...	Chief Warder*	*	
...	...	Warders*	*	
...	...	Female Warder*	*	
1	1	Chaplain, Church of England	60		60	
1	1	Do Roman Catholic... ..	60		60	
1	1	Do Presbyterian	40		40	
				1,229		1,220
8	8					
		MATTLAND GAOL.				
1	1	Governor	340		333	
1	1	Deputy Governor	200		200	
...	...	Visiting Surgeon ... ..	.....a		.....a	
1	1	Clerk and Schoolmaster	200		200	
...	...	Chief Warder*	*	
...	...	Senior Warder*	*	
...	...	Warders*	*	
...	...	Female Warders*	*	
1	1	Chaplain, Church of England	30		30	
1	1	Do Roman Catholic... ..	30		30	
				800		793
5	5					
		GOULBURN GAOL.				
1	1	Governor	388		379	
1	1	Deputy Governor	210		210	
...	...	Visiting Surgeon ... ..	.....a		.....a	
1	1	Clerk	198		198	
1	1	Storekeeper and Schoolmaster	198		198	
...	1	Probationer ... ..	.....		75	
...	...	Chief Warder*	*	
...	...	Senior Warder*	*	
...	...	Warders*	*	
...	...	Overseers*	*	
...	...	Female Warders*	*	
1	1	Chaplain, Church of England	60		60	
1	1	Do Roman Catholic... ..	60		60	
1	1	Do Presbyterian	40		40	
				1,154		1,220
7	8					
		BERRIMA GAOL.				
1	1	Governor	340		333	
1	1	Deputy Governor	200		200	
...	...	Visiting Surgeon and Dispenser ... ..	.....a		.....a	
1	1	Clerk and Schoolmaster	198		198	
...	...	Chief Warder*	*	
...	...	Senior Warder*	*	
...	...	Warders*	*	
...	...	Overseer*	*	
1	1	Chaplain, Church of England	100		100	
1	1	Do Roman Catholic... ..	100		100	
				938		931
5	5					
		ALBURY GAOL.				
1	1	Gaoler	240		238	
1	1	Matron	48		48	
...	...	Warders*	*	
...	...	Visiting Surgeon ... ..	.....a		.....a	
1	1	Chaplain, Church of England	20		20	
1	1	Do Roman Catholic... ..	20		20	
				328		326
4	4					
64	66	Carried forward...	£	11,157	£	11,193

* See Gaols generally.

a See Medical Vote.

† Hitherto provided under Gaols generally.

No. VIII.—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.											
No. of Persons.		Prisons—continued.						SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1892	1893							Amount voted for 1892.		Amount required for 1893.	
64	66							£		£	
		Brought forward...	£	11,157		11,193					
		ARMIDALE GAOL.									
1	1	Gaoler	240		238						
1	1	Matron	48		48						
...	...	Visiting Surgeon ... ..	.....<i>a</i>		.....<i>a</i>				
...	...	Warders*	*						
1	1	Chaplain, Church of England	20		20						
1	1	Do Roman Catholic... ..	20		20						
4	4			328		326					
		BILOELA GAOL.									
1	1	Governor	320		314						
1	1	Deputy Governor	200		200						
1	1	Matron	100		100						
1	1	Clerk	198		198						
1	1	Visiting Justice	50		50						
1	1	Chaplain, Church of England	40		40						
1	1	Do Roman Catholic... ..	40		40						
...	...	Visiting Surgeon ... ..	.....<i>a</i>		.....<i>a</i>				
7	7			948		942					
		DENILQUIN GAOL.									
1	1	Gaoler	220		219						
1	1	Matron	48		48						
...	...	Visiting Surgeon ... ..	.....<i>a</i>		.....<i>a</i>				
...	...	Warders*	*						
1	1	Chaplain, Church of England	20		20						
1	1	Do Roman Catholic... ..	20		20						
4	4			308		307					
		DUBBO GAOL.									
1	1	Gaoler	240		238						
1	1	Matron	48		48						
1	1	Chaplain, Church of England	20		20						
1	1	Do Roman Catholic... ..	20		20						
...	...	Visiting Surgeon ... ..	.....<i>a</i>		.....<i>a</i>				
...	...	Warders*	*						
4	4			328		326					
		FORBES GAOL.									
1	1	Gaoler	200		200						
1	1	Matron	48		48						
1	1	Chaplain, Church of England	20		20						
1	1	Do Roman Catholic... ..	20		20						
...	...	Visiting Surgeon ... ..	.....<i>a</i>		.....<i>a</i>				
...	...	Warders*	*						
4	4			288		288					
		GRAFTON GAOL.									
1	1	Gaoler	240		238						
1	1	Matron	48		48						
...	...	Visiting Surgeon ... ..	.....<i>a</i>		.....<i>a</i>				
1	1	Chaplain, Church of England	20		20						
1	1	Do Roman Catholic... ..	20		20						
...	...	Warders*	*						
4	4			328		326					
		HAY GAOL.									
1	1	Gaoler	240		238						
1	1	Matron	48		48						
...	...	Visiting Surgeon ... ..	.....<i>a</i>		.....<i>a</i>				
1	1	Chaplain, Church of England	20		20						
1	1	Do Roman Catholic... ..	20		20						
...	...	Warders*	*						
4	4			328		326					
95	97	Carried forward...	£	14,013	.. ..	14,034				

* See Gaols generally.

a See Medical Vote.

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1893.

No. VIII.—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

No. of Persons.						SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.				
1892	1893	Prisons—continued.				Amount voted for 1892.		Amount required for 1893.		
95	97	Brought forward...				£		£		
					£	.....	14,013	.....	14,034
		MUDGE GAOL.								
1	1	Gaoler	...	...	...	240		238	
1	1	Matron	...	...	...	48		48	
...	...	Visiting Surgeon	...	...	...	.....<i>a</i>		.....<i>a</i>	
...	...	Warders	...	...	...	.....*		.....*
1	1	Chaplain, Church of England	...	...	...	20		20	
1	1	Do Roman Catholic	...	...	...	20		20	
4	4						328		326	
		TAMWORTH GAOL.								
1	1	Gaoler	...	...	...	240		238	
1	1	Matron	...	...	...	48		48	
...	...	Visiting Surgeon	...	...	...	.....<i>a</i>		.....<i>a</i>	
1	1	Chaplain, Church of England	...	...	...	20		20	
1	1	Do Roman Catholic...	...	...	...	20		20	
...	...	Warders	...	...	...	.....*		.....*
4	4						328		326	
		TRIAL BAY PRISON.								
1	1	Superintendent	...	...	...	450		438	
1	1	Deputy Superintendent	...	...	...	210		210	
1	1	Clerk and Schoolmaster	...	...	...	198		198	
...	...	Visiting Surgeon	...	...	...	.....<i>a</i>		.....<i>a</i>	
1	1	Chaplain, Church of England	...	...	...	100		100	
1	1	Do Roman Catholic	...	...	...	100		100	
...	...	Warders	...	...	...	.....*		.....*
5	5						1,058		1,046	
		WILCANNIA GAOL.								
1	1	Gaoler	...	...	...	200		200	
1	1	Matron	...	...	...	48		48	
1	1	Chaplain, Church of England	...	...	...	20		20	
1	1	Do Roman Catholic	...	...	...	20		20	
...	...	Visiting Surgeon	...	...	...	.....<i>a</i>		.....<i>a</i>	
...	...	Warders	...	...	...	.....*		.....*
4	4						288		288	
		WOLLONGONG GAOL.								
1	1	Gaoler	...	...	...	240		238	
1	1	Matron	...	...	...	48		48	
...	...	Warders	...	...	...	.....*		.....*
...	...	Visiting Surgeon	...	...	...	.....<i>a</i>		.....<i>a</i>	
1	1	Chaplain, Church of England	...	...	...	20		20	
1	1	Do Roman Catholic...	...	...	...	20		20	
4	4						328		326	
		WAGGA WAGGA GAOL.								
1	1	Gaoler	...	...	...	220		219	
1	1	Matron	...	...	...	48		48	
...	...	Visiting Surgeon	...	...	...	.....<i>a</i>		.....<i>a</i>	
...	...	Warders	...	...	...	.....*		.....*
1	1	Chaplain, Church of England	...	...	...	20		20	
1	1	Do Roman Catholic...	...	...	...	20		20	
4	4						308		307	
		YASS GAOL.								
1	1	Gaoler	...	...	...	220		219	
1	1	Matron	...	...	...	48		48	
...	...	Visiting Surgeon	...	...	...	.....<i>a</i>		.....<i>a</i>	
...	...	Warders	...	...	...	.....*		.....*
1	1	Chaplain, Church of England	...	...	...	20		20	
1	1	Do Roman Catholic...	...	...	...	20		20	
4	4						308		307	
124	126	Carried forward...				£	16,959	16,960

a See Medical Vote.

* See Gaols generally.

No. of Persons.				SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1892	1893			Amount voted for 1892.		Amount required for 1893.	
124	126			£		£	
No. VIII.—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.							
Prisons—continued.							
Brought forward... .. £							
YOUNG GAOL.							
		Gaoler		240	16,959	238	16,960
1	1	Matron		48		48	
...	...	Visiting Surgeon ... ..		.....^a		.....^a	
1	1	Chaplain, Church of England		20		20	
1	1	Do Roman Catholic... ..		20		20	
...	...	Warders*	*	
4	4				328		326
BROKEN HILL GAOL.							
...	1	Gaoler ... ..		.....		238	
...	1	Matron ... ..		.....		48	
...	...	Visiting Surgeon ... ..		.....		.....^a	
...	...	Warders ... ..		.....		.....*
...	1	Chaplain, Church of England ... ..		.....		20	
...	1	Do Roman Catholic... ..		.....		20	
...	4						326
POLICE GAOLS, COUNTRY DISTRICTS.							
38	38	Acting Gaolers, 11 at £20, 27 at £15		625		625	
38	38	Acting Matrons, 27 at £10, 10 at £5, 1 at £15... ..		335		335	
12	12	Chaplains, at £10		120		120	
					1,080		1,080
88	88						
GAOLS GENERALLY.							
4	4	Chief Warders, at 10s. per diem		732		730	
4	4	Senior Warders, 1st Class, 2 at 9s. 9d., and 2 at 9s. 6d. per diem each		705		703	
17	18	Senior Warders, 2nd Class, at 9s. 3d. per diem each		2,879		3,039	
43	45	Warders, 1st Class, at 9s. do do		7,083		7,392	
26	26	Do 2nd Class, at 8s. 3d. do do		3,926		3,915	
251	255	Do 5rd Class, at 8s. and lower rates		36,747		37,230	
5	5	Principal Female Warders, at £105		525		525	
23	23	Female Warders—1 at £72, and 22 at lower rates		1,436		1,436	
1	1	Superintendent of Prison Industries		360		360	
1	1	Principal Storekeeper		300		300	
15	15	Overscers—1 at £248, 3 at £179, 3 at 12s. 6d., and 8 at 11s. 6d. per diem		3,158		3,149	
10	9	Foremen, 1 at 10s., 8 at 9s. per diem each		1,648		1,497	
1	1	Messenger		147		161	
1	...	Do at 7s. do each		129		.....
5	5	Carters, at 7s. each		641		639	
					60,416		61,076
407	412						
CONTINGENCIES.							
<i>(Irrespective of date of claims.)</i>							
		Books for Prison Libraries		150	78,783	.....	79,768
		For Conveyance of Prisoners		3,000		.....
		For Gratuities to Prisoners on their discharge from Gaols		1,850		1,950	
		For incidental expenses connected with employment of Prisoners in Gaols		1,700		.....
		Unforeseen Expenses, including travelling expenses and sustenance allowance to Gaol Officers		1,000		.....
		Provisions, Medical Comforts, Medical Attendance, Fuel, Light, and Water, Incidental Expenses, Removal of Night-soil, and Allowances in lieu of Quarters		34,000		.....
		Rent of Office		350		350	
		Photography in Gaols		30		.....
		Provisions, Medical Comforts, Fuel, Light, and Water, Incidental Expenses in connection with the Employment of Prisoners in Gaols, Removal of Night-soil, Allowances in lieu of Quarters, Conveyance of Prisoners, Unforeseen Expenses, including Travelling Expenses and Sustenance Allowance to Gaol Officers ... ..		.....		37,400	
					42,080		39,700
623	634	TOTAL... ..	£	.....	120,863	.....	119,468

* See Gaols generally. ^a See Medical Vote.

No. VIII.—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.													
No. of Persons.										SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1892	1893									Amount voted for 1892.		Amount required for 1893.	
										£		£	
Shaftesbury Reformatory for Girls.													
1	1	Matron Superintendent								208		208	
1	1	Clerk and Teacher								100		100	
1	1	Attendant								75		75	
1	1	Additional Attendant								62		62	
...	...	Visiting Surgeon ... ..								.....^a		.....^a	
1	1	Chaplain, Church of England								25		25	
1	1	Do Roman Catholic... ..								25		25	
1	1	Gardener and Caretaker								120		120	
											615		615
CONTINGENCIES.													
<i>(Irrespective of date of claims.)</i>													
		Clothing, Rations, Medical Comforts, Fuel, Light, and Incidental Expenses									400		350
7	7									.....	1,015	.....	965
Patents and Copyright.													
1	1	Examiner of Patents								500		485	
1	1	Chief Clerk... ..								300		295	
1	1	Clerk								275		272	
1	1	Do								200		200	
1	1	Do								180		180	
1	1	Probationer... ..								75		75	
1	1	Messenger								135		50	
											1,665		1,557
CONTINGENCIES.													
<i>(Irrespective of date of claims.)</i>													
		Incidental Expenses								100		200	
		Formation of Patents Library								25		.....
		Special Experts' Fees, Reporting on Applications for Letters Patent... ..								700		225	
7	7										825		425
1	1	Registrar of Copyright								320		314	
1	1	Clerk								100		100	
...	1	Messenger and Office-cleaner ... ..								.....		135	
											420		549
2	3									.....	2,910	.....	2,531

^a See Medical Vote.

No. VIII.—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

	SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
	Amount voted for 1892.		Amount required for 1893.	
	£		£	
Miscellaneous Services.				
<i>(Irrespective of date of claims.)</i>				
Allowances to Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors, under Licensing Act, 45 Vic. No. 14	2,500		2,500	
Almanacs for Country Benches of Magistrates, Newspapers, Law Books, &c.	200		100	
Charge and preparation of Books for binding in Law Library ...	50		50	
In aid of Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society... ..	50		50	
For purchase of 50 bound copies of the N.S. Wales Weekly Notes	105		105	
For purchase of 100 copies of Supreme Court Law Reports ...	420		420	
For expenses of Inquiries under Commission Act, 44 Vic. No. 1, and Inquiries under Criminal Law Amendment Act, sec. 383 ...	250		250	
For purchase of 200 copies of Legal Year Book of Australia ...	50		90	
Rent of Premises for Probate Office... ..	286		286	
To meet abatements which should, in terms of the Civil Service Act, be deducted from Pensions	838		1,343	
For Services of a Law Reporter for Bankruptcy and Probate Courts ... ..	.....		150	
Other Services, 1892	4,345		.....
		9,094		5,344.
TOTAL... ..	£	9,094	.....	5,344

IX.

Public Instruction.

SUMMARY.

Page.	HEAD OF SERVICE.	Amount voted for 1892.	Amount required for 1893.
		£	£
130-135	Public Instruction	799,916	748,451
135-136	Industrial Schools	10,098	11,011
136	Observatory	4,550	4,040
137	Museum	10,201	4,897
137-138	Free Public Library	10,008	8,708
138	Church and School Lands	2,290	2,059
139	Grants in aid of Public Institutions	43,030	38,700
139	Miscellaneous Services	509	3,734
		£ 880,602	821,600
138	<i>Deduct</i> School Lands Estimate, as the amount is payable out of the moneys at the credit of the Church and School Lands Account Fund	2,290	2,059
	TOTAL... ..	£ 878,312	819,541

No. of Persons.		No. IX.—PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.				SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.				
1892	1893					Amount voted for 1892.		Amount required for 1893.		
						£		£		
Public Instruction, under the Act 43 Vic. No. 23.										
1	1	Minister of Public Instruction	...	...	...	1,500		1,435	
1	1	Under Secretary	...	...	...	1,000		960	
							2,500		2,395	
MINISTERIAL OFFICE.										
1	1	Chief Clerk	...	...	...	650		628	
1	1	First Clerk	..	..	..	500		485	
1	1	Clerk	...	...	...	425		414	
1	1	Do	...	...	...	400		390	
2	2	Clerks, at £343	...	...	...	700		686	
1	1	Clerk	...	...	...	300		295	
2	2	Clerks, 1 at £286, 1 at £276	...	...	...	570		562	
1	1	Clerk	...	...	...	265		262	
1	1	Do	...	...	...	260		257	
3	3	Clerks, at £175	...	...	...	525		525	
6	...	Do at £150	...	...	...	900		.....	
...	5	Do at £150	...	...	...	.....		750	
3	3	Do 1 at £125, 2 at £90	...	...	...	305		305	
1	1	Clerk	...	...	...	125		125	
4	6	Junior Clerks, at £75 ^a	...	...	...	300		450	
1	1	Messenger	...	...	...	175		175	
1	1	Do	...	...	...	150		150	
1	1	Do	...	...	...	80		80	
1	1	Do	...	...	...	50		50	
Wages for male and female Servants employed to clean offices of Department...						300		300		
							6,980		6,889	
ACCOUNT BRANCH.										
1	1	Accountant	...	...	...	525		509	
1	1	Assistant Accountant	...	...	...	400		390	
1	1	Clerk	...	...	...	325		319	
1	1	Do	...	...	...	280		276	
4	4	Clerks—1 at £248, 1 at £229, 2 at £200	...	...	...	880		877	
2	2	Do at £175	...	...	...	350		350	
2	...	Do 1 at £130, 1 at £125	...	...	...	255		..	
...	2	Do 1 at £150 ^b , 1 at £130	...	...	...	.....		280	
2	2	Junior Clerks at £75	...	...	...	150		150	
							3,165		3,151	
PAY BRANCH.										
1	1	Cashier	...	...	...	550		533	
1	1	Assistant Cashier	...	...	...	300		295	
2	...	Clerks, at £125	...	...	...	250		.....	
...	3	Do at £125 ^c	...	...	...	.....		375	
2	...	Junior Clerks, 1 at £95, 1 at £75	...	...	...	170		.....	
...	1	Clerk ^d	...	...	...	.....		90	
							1,270		1,293	
EXAMINERS' BRANCH.										
1	1	Examiner	...	...	...	650		628	
1	1	Clerk	...	...	...	210		210	
							860		838	
56	57	Carried forward				£	14,775	14,566

a One Junior Clerk transferred from Pay Branch.

b Transferred from Ministerial Office.
d Transferred from Chief Inspector's Branch.

c One clerk, transferred from Account Branch.

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1893.

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No. of Persons.		No. IX.—PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.							
1892	1893					SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
						Amount voted for 1892.		Amount required for 1893.	
56	57					£		£	
		Public Instruction, under the Act 43 Vic. No. 23—continued.							
		Brought forward...	...	...	£	.....	14,775	.....	14,566
		CHIEF INSPECTOR'S BRANCH.							
1	1	Chief Inspector of Schools	...	...	...	750		723	
1	1	Deputy do	...	...	...	650		628	
1	1	Clerk	...	...	...	350		343	
1	1	Do	...	...	...	325		319	
1	1	Do	...	...	...	325		319	
5	5	Clerks—1 at £219, 1 at £185, and 3 at £150	...	...	...	855		854	
1	...	Junior Clerk	...	...	...	90		.....
...	1	Clerk <i>a</i>	...	...	...	.....		95	
9	9	District Inspectors, at £580	...	...	...	5,400		5,220	
26	26	Inspectors—4 at £533, 9 at £485, 6 at £414, and 7 at £390	...	...	...	12,050		11,711	
16	16	School Attendance and Payments Officers, at £219	...	...	...	3,520		3,504	
1	1	Do do at £210	...	...	...	210		210	
2	2	Do do at £200	...	...	...	400		400	
1	1	Messenger	...	...	...	60		60	
							24,985		24,386
		FORT-STREET TRAINING SCHOOL.							
1	1	Principal	...	...	...	450		438	
1	1	Assistant	...	...	...	350		343	
1	1	Do	...	...	...	200		200	
1	1	Messenger and Caretaker	...	...	...	140		140	
							1,140		1,121
		HURLSTONE TRAINING SCHOOL.							
1	1	Lady Principal	...	...	...	300		295	
1	1	Assistant	...	...	...	200		200	
1	1	Do	...	...	...	200		200	
1	1	Matron	...	...	...	125		125	
...	...	Visiting Teachers	...	...	...	150		150	
...	...	Servants' Wages	...	...	...	250		250	
1	1	Gardener and Caretaker	...	...	...	100		100	
							1,325		1,320
		ARCHITECT'S BRANCH.							
1	1	Architect for Public Schools	...	...	...	700		675	
1	1	Principal Draftsman	...	...	...	390		381	
3	3	Draftsmen—1 at £295, 1 at £262, and 1 at £200	...	...	...	765		757	
1	1	Clerk	...	...	...	300		295	
2	2	Clerks—1 at £210, and 1 at £190	...	...	...	400		400	
4	4	Junior Draftsmen—1 at £103, 1 at £90, 1 at £50, and 1 at £30	...	...	...	273		273	
2	2	Clerks of Work, at £381	...	...	...	780		762	
1	1	Do £295	...	...	...	300		295	
5	...	Do 3 at £260, 1 at £240, and 1 at £220	...	...	...	1,240		.....
...	3	Do 2 at £257, and 1 at £238	...	...	...	.....		752	
							5,148		4,590
1	1	Superintendent of Music	...	...	...	450		438	
1	1	Do Drawing	...	...	...	500		485	
1	1	Directress of Cookery	...	...	...	350		295	
1	...	Assistant in Cookery	...	...	...	100		.....
1	1	Directress of Needlework	...	...	...	250		248	
							1,650		1,466
156	154	Carried forward ...	...	...	£	.....	49,023	.....	47,449

a Transferred from Pay Branch.

No. of Persons.		No. IX.—PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.			
1892	1893	SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
		Amount voted for 1892.		Amount required for 1893.	
		£	£	£	£
		Public Instruction, under the Act 43 Vic. No. 23—continued.			
156	154	Brought forward	49,023	47,449	
		TEACHERS' SALARIES.			
		<i>(Irrespective of date of claims, and in accordance with the provisions of the Civil Service Act, providing for the payment of Teachers under the Rules and Regulations of the Public Instruction Act of 1880.)</i>			
		Teachers	491,000	518,730	
		Sewing-mistresses	7,000	7,000	
			498,000	525,730	
		SALARIES	547,023	573,179	
		High Schools	10,000	9,897	
		CONTINGENCIES.			
		<i>(Irrespective of date of claims and nature of service.)</i>			
		Examiner's Branch—			
		Rent	100	100	
		Examination Fees	450	450	
		Chief Inspector's Branch—			
		Inspectors' and School Attendance Officers Travelling Expenses	8,000	7,000	
		Rent of District Offices	350	350	
		Allowances to Students in Training, Fort-street	3,500	3,500	
		Maintenance of Hurlstone Training College	2,000	1,700	
		Architect's Branch—			
		Architect's and Clerk of Works' Travelling Expenses	2,000	1,500	
		School Books, Printing, Stationery, &c.	12,000	10,500	
		School Buildings, Sites, Additions, and Repairs to Schools and Teachers' Residences, Furniture for Schools, and Weather-sheds	120,000	70,000	
		Rent of Premises for Schools and Teachers' Residences	8,000	8,000	
		Water and Sewerage Rates for City and Suburban Schools		3,000	
		Teachers' Forage Allowances	2,000	2,000	
		Teachers' Travelling Expenses	3,500	3,000	
		Advertising	1,000	500	
		Contingencies	1,300	1,000	
		Cookery Instruction—Miscellaneous	1,000	1,000	
		Cleaning Allowance to Teachers	10,000	10,000	
		Fuel Allowance	1,500	1,500	
		State Scholarships and Bursaries	4,500	4,000	
		Expenses in connection with conveyancing and other legal matters	75	150	
			181,275	129,250	
156	154	Carried forward	738,298	712,326	

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1893.

133

No. IX.—PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

No. of Persons.		Public Instruction, under the Act 43 Vic. No. 23—continued.				SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.				
1892	1893					Amount voted for 1892.		Amount required for 1893.		
						£		£		
156	154	Brought forward ... ..				£	.....	738,298	.....	712,326
Technical Education Branch.										
TECHNICAL EDUCATION.										
1	...	Superintendent					750			
1	...	Assistant Superintendent					550			
1	...	Curator, Lecturer, &c.					500			
								1,800		
<i>(Irrespective of date of claims.)</i>										
3	...	To meet the Expenses in connection with the Branch as reorganised—								
							32,000			
							5,000			
								37,000		
<i>(Irrespective of date of claims.)</i>										
Special Vote for Machinery, Appliances, and Furniture, for new Technical Colleges										
							.....	2,000		
Erection and Equipment of Electrical Engineering Laboratory										
							7,000			
Annexes to Technological Museum										
							2,000			
								9,000		
Technical Education Branch.										
<i>(As reorganised.)</i>										
TECHNICAL EDUCATION.										
...	1	Superintendent ... ..					.....		723	
...	1	Assistant Superintendent ... ..					.....		533	
...	1	Correspondence Clerk ... ..					.....		248	
...	1	Clerk... ..					.....		75	
...	1	Messenger ... ..					.....		50	
...	1	Caretaker ... ..					.....		50	
								.....	1,679	
TECHNICAL COLLEGE, ULTIMO.										
...	4	Clerks—1 at £200, 1 at £120, 1 at £110, and 1 at £75 ..					.....		505	
...	1	Engineer ... ..					.....		208	
...	1	Assistant Engineer... ..					.....		156	
...	1	Labourer ... ..					.....		130	
...	2	Boys at £26 each ... ..					.....		52	
...	1	Operator ... ..					.....		248	
...	2	Assistant Operators ... ..					.....		216	
...	3	Casters, Modellers, and Designers, at £172 each					.....		516	
...	1	Carpenter ... ..					.....		156	
...	1	Assistant Carpenter ... ..					.....		39	
...	5	Caretakers and Cleaners—1 at £156, 1 at £144, 2 at £132, and 1 at £120 ... ..					.....		684	
								.....	2,910	
...	28	Carried forward ... ..				£	.....	49,800	4,589	
159	182	Carried forward ... ..				£	.....	738,298	.....	712,326

No. of Persons.		No. IX.—PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.			
		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1892	1893	Public Instruction, under the Act 43 Vic. No. 23—continued.		Amount voted for 1892.	Amount required for 1893.
				£	£
		Brought forward...	£	738,298	712,326
159	182	Technical Education Branch—continued.			
		Brought forward...	£	49,800	4,589
		<i>(Irrespective of date of claims and nature of services.)</i>			
		Lecturers, Teachers, and Assistants	£		11,259
		Manual Training in Public Schools	£		800
		Apparatus, Fittings, and Materials	£		3,000
		Examination Fees	£		350
		Horticulture in Public Schools	£		200
		Lighting, &c.	£		1,000
		Advertising	£		200
		Library	£		150
		Rent, Repairs, Freight, Cartage, Travelling Expenses, &c.	£		1,500
					18,459
		TECHNOLOGICAL MUSEUMS.			
...	1	Curator	£		485
...	1	Assistant	£		272
...	1	Laboratory Assistant	£		229
...	2	Collectors of Specimens—1 at £200, 1 at £150...	£		350
...	2	Clerks—1 at £130, 1 at £75	£		205
...	2	Carpenters, at £156 each	£		312
...	1	Printer	£		156
...	4	Attendants—1 at £168, 1 at £120, 1 at £110, and 1 at £52	£		450
...	1	Messenger	£		26
...	...	Police Protection, Night duty	£		266
...	15				2,751
		<i>(Irrespective of date of claims and nature of services.)</i>			
		For purchase of Specimens, Materials, and Contingent Expenses	£		1,500
		Special vote for Show Cases, Fixtures, and Furniture, in the new Technological Museum, Sydney	£		500
					2,000
		TOTAL, TECHNICAL EDUCATION BRANCH	£	49,800	27,799
		Cadet Corps Branch.			
1	1	Lieutenant-Colonel Commanding, including allowances, but excluding travelling expenses	£	586	567
1	1	Major, including allowances, but excluding travelling expenses	£	550	533
1	1	Adjutant, including allowances, but excluding travelling expenses	£	500	485
1	1	Captain	£	350	343
1	1	Principal Medical Officer	£	60	60
1	1	Brigade Sergeant-Major	£	275	272
1	1	Quarter-master Sergeant	£	220	219
2	2	Staff Sergeants, at £200	£	400	400
1	...	Staff Sergeant	£	180	.....
1	1	Instructor of Artillery Cadet Corps	£	46	46
1	1	Do Cavalry Cadets	£	46	46
1	1	Clerk	£	190	190
1	1	Assistant in Armoury	£	120	120
1	1	Bandmaster Head-quarters Brass and Reed Band	£	200	150
15	14	Carried forward	£	3,723	3,431
174	211	Carried forward	£	788,098	740,125

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1893.

135

No. of Persons.		No. IX.—PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.						
1892	1893	Public Instruction under the Act 43 Vic. No. 23—continued.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.				
				Amount voted for 1892.	Amount required for 1893.			
				£	£			
		Brought forward ... ..	£	.....	788,098	£	740,125
174	211	Cadet Corps Branch—continued.						
		Brought forward	£	3,723		3,431		
		CONTINGENCIES. (Irrespective of date of claims and nature of service.)						
		For purchase of arms		3,000		500		
		For purchase of ammunition ... ..		.....		1,000	
		Travelling expenses of Officers, Instructors, and Cadets, carriage of arms and ammunition, and incidental expenses		900		800		
		Erection of Armouries and Arm-racks		150		50		
		Grant for Annual Prize Meeting		200		100		
		To pay Military Instructors attending Country Schools, at per drill		350		350		
		Capitation allowance to Senior Cadets to assist in providing uniforms, at £1 each		700		400		
		To complete the equipment of School Cadets		550		400		
		Allowance to Battalion Commanders, Captains, and Subalterns, in accordance with Regulations 35 and 66		800		800		
		Hire of Horses for Mounted Officers		150		100		
		Rifle Practice, Musketry Instruction, Musketry Badges, &c.		120		100		
		Appliances for Ambulance Corps		50		20		
		Hire of Horse for Principal Medical Officer		25		25		
		Head-quarters Brass and Reed Band		100		50		
		School Drum and Fife Bands ... ..		.....		50	
		Camp Expenses		1,000		.....	
		Equipment (uniforms, &c.), Fort-street Training College Battalion, and Newcastle Pupil Teachers' Corps ...		.....		150	
			£	8,095	11,818	4,895	8,326	
174	211	TOTAL... ..		£	799,916	748,451
		Industrial Schools.						
		NAUTICAL SCHOOL SHIP "SOBRAON."						
1	1	Commander and Superintendent		450		438		
...	...	Visiting Surgeon ... ..		.....^a		.....^a	
1	1	Lieutenant		265		262		
1	1	Second Officer		180		180		
1	1	Chief Schoolmaster		190		190		
1	1	Clerk and Emergency Officer		112		112		
1	1	Second Schoolmaster		120		120		
1	1	Carpenter and Emergency Officer		162		162		
1	1	Boatswain and Drill Master		126		126		
1	1	First Assistant Boatswain and Gymnastic Instructor ...		108		108		
...	...	Second do do ... ..		.....		100	
1	1	Chief Seaman Instructor		100		96		
6	6	Seamen, 1 at £96, 5 at £84		516		516		
1	1	Bandmaster and Emergency Officer		120		120		
...	...	Laundryman and Stoker ... ..		.....		120	
1	1	Cook and Steward		120		120		
...	...	Assistant Steward ... ..		.....		84	
				2,569		2,854		
		CONTINGENCIES. (Irrespective of date of claims.)						
		Rations for 350 Boys, at 8d. each per diem		3,660		4,259		
		Rations for Ship's Company		150		200		
		School Books		30		30		
		Stationery, including General Stores		150		150		
		Gratuities to Good-conduct Boys, and for recreative purposes		100		100		
		Incidental Expenses and Contingencies generally ...		100		50		
		Water		150		250		
		Travelling Expenses for Inspection of Apprentices ...		100		100		
		Furniture and utensils for Schoolroom		50		.....	
		Hospital and Nursing Expenditure ... ..		.....		60	
			£	4,490	7,059	5,199	8,053	
18	21	Carried forward		£	7,059	8,053

^a See Medical Vote.

No. of Persons.		No. IX.—PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.				SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.				
1892	1893					Amount voted for 1892.		Amount required for 1893.		
						£		£		
		Industrial Schools—continued.								
18	21	Brought forward				£	7,059	8,053
		INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, PARRAMATTA.								
1	1	Superintendent					225		224	
...	...	Visiting Surgeon ... ..					.....^a		.....^a
1	1	Teacher					150		150	
1	1	Matron					115		115	
1	1	Assistant Matron					104		104	
1	1	Teacher of Sewing					100		100	
1	1	Assistant Teacher					100		100	
1	1	Laundress					60		60	
1	1	Cook					40		40	
1	1	Gardener and Gatekeeper, &c.					75		75	
1	1	Assistant Gardener					70		70	
1	1	Teacher of Singing					30		30	
						1,069		1,068		
		CONTINGENCIES.								
		<i>(Irrespective of date of claims.)</i>								
		Rations					1,600		1,600	
		School Books, Stationery, &c.					30		30	
		Incidental Expenses					300		200	
		Good Conduct Gratuities					40		60	
11	11						1,970		1,890	
							3,039		2,958	
29	32	TOTAL				£	10,098	11,011
		Observatory.								
1	1	Government Astronomer					760		732	
1	1	Assistant Astronomer					470		457	
1	1	Astronomical Observer					270		267	
1	1	Meteorological Assistant					260		257	
1	1	Second Meteorological Assistant					240		238	
1	1	Third Meteorological Assistant					165		165	
2	2	Computers—1 at £140 and 1 at £70					200		210	
2	2	Junior Clerks, at £70					120		140	
1	1	Instrument-maker					220		219	
36	36	Meteorological Observers—1 at £50, and 35 at £12					470		470	
1	1	Messenger and Carpenter					120		120	
1	1	Person-in-charge of Newcastle Time-ball					75		75	
1	1	Attendant, Photographic Telescope					150		150	
							3,520		3,500	
		CONTINGENCIES.								
		<i>(Irrespective of date of claims.)</i>								
		Purchase of Books					80		40	
		Purchase and Maintenance of Instruments					500		250	
		Incidental Expenses					250		150	
		Extra Clerical Assistance as required					100		50	
		Photographic Apparatus, Star-mapping Telescope					100		50	
							1,030		540	
50	50	TOTAL				£	4,550	4,040

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1893.

137

No. of Persons.		No. IX.—PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.			
		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1892	1893	Amount voted for 1892.		Amount required for 1893.	
		£		£	
Museum.					
1	1	Curator	600	580	
1	1	Assistant in Zoology	250	248	
1	1	Assistant in Entomology	250	248	
1	1	Assistant in Palæontology	250	248	
1	1	Assistant in Mineralogy	220	219	
1	1	Assistant in Conchology, &c.	200	200	
1	1	Assistant in Invertebrate Zoology	200	200	
1	1	Assistant in Ornithology	200	200	
1	1	Draftsman and Lithographer	225	224	
...	...	Attendants	400	400	
2	...	Police Protection—Night Duty	256	.....
			3,051		2,767
CONTINGENCIES.					
<i>(Irrespective of date of claims.)</i>					
		To meet the Expenses of Opening the Museum on Sundays	800	800	
		Collecting and purchasing Specimens and for purchase of Books	1,250	250	
		Scientific Catalogues, Museum Records, and Printing ...	700	500	
		Additional Endowment for General Purposes	1,000	800	
		Travelling Expenses	100	80	
		Specimen Bottles	50	.....
		Temporary Quarters for Curator, during alterations ...	200	200	
		Show Cases, generally in various parts of the Museum	500	.....
		Furniture	50	.....
		Special vote for cases and fittings for the Palæontological Geological, and Invertebrate Collections in the rooms of the new buildings	3,000	.....
			7,150		2,130
11	9	TOTAL	£	10,201	4,897
Free Public Library.					
REFERENCE LIBRARY.					
1	1	^a Principal Librarian and Secretary	650	628	
1	1	Assistant Librarian and Compiler	430	419	
1	1	Cataloguing Clerk	240	238	
1	1	Second Assistant Librarian	225	200	
1	1	Assistant	180	180	
1	1	Entry Clerk... ..	170	135	
<i>Day.</i>					
1	1	Chief Attendant (and Printer)	190	190	
1	1	Second Attendant	148	148	
1	1	Book Repairer and Attendant	114	114	
1	1	Attendant	80	80	
1	1	^a Cleaner and Messenger	160	160	
11	11	Carried forward	£ 2,587	.....	2,492

^a Allowed quarters, fuel, and light.

No. of Persons.		No. IX.—PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.			
		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1892	1893	Amount voted for 1892.		Amount required for 1893.	
		£		£	
Free Public Library—continued.					
11	11	Brought forward	£ 2,587		2,492
REFERENCE LIBRARY—continued.					
<i>Night.</i>					
1	1	Overseer	200		200
1	1	Third Attendant	120		120
1	1	Fourth do	120		120
1	2	Attendants, 1 at £85 and 1 at £60	85		145
1	1	Attendant and Messenger	65		65
16	17			3,177	3,142
LENDING BRANCH.					
<i>Day.</i>					
1	1	Librarian	390		381
1	1	Entry Clerk	256		254
1	1	Registrar for Country Libraries	225		224
1	1	Assistant	170		170
1	1	Third Attendant	100		100
1	1	Attendant and Messenger	60		60
<i>Night.</i>					
1	1	^a Assistant Librarian	260		257
1	1	First Attendant	150		150
1	1	Second do	110		110
1	1	Attendant	100		100
1	1	Attendant and Messenger	60		60
11	11			1,881	1,866
CONTINGENCIES.					
<i>(Irrespective of date of claims.)</i>					
Books, Periodicals, &c., for Reference Library; Books, &c., for Lending Branch; and Books for Country Libraries					
			3,500		2,500
		Conveyance of Books to Country Libraries	300		200
		Fire Insurance	70		70
		Incidental Expenses, including Occasional Assistance, Cleaning, Furniture, Freight, Marine Insurance, and Shipping Charges	650		650
		Police Department, for services of a Constable	130		130
		For completing the Catalogues	200		100
		To meet the Expenses of urgent Repairs, Accidents, &c.	100		50
				4,950	3,700
27	28	TOTAL	£	10,008	8,708
Church and School Lands.					
1	1	Officer-in-charge	550		533
1	1	Inspector and Surveyor	370		362
1	1	First-class Draftsman	300		295
1	1	Second-class Draftsman	220		219
1	...	Clerk	100		.....
				1,540	1,409
CONTINGENCIES.					
<i>(Irrespective of date of claims.)</i>					
		Rent	300		300
		Survey Fees	200		150
		Travelling Expenses	200		150
		Incidental Expenses	50		50
				750	650
5	4	TOTAL	£	2,290	2,059

^a Allowed quarters, fuel, and light.

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1893.

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No. IX.—PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

	Amount voted for 1892.		Amount required for 1893.	
	£		£	
Grants in aid of Public Institutions.				
<i>(Irrespective of date of claims.)</i>				
Sydney University—				
Apparatus for Medical School...	400		.....
Scientific Apparatus	1,000		.....
For Additions, Repairs, and Furniture	3,000		1,500	
For Additional Endowment	8,900		8,900	
To provide for the establishment of Evening Lectures (including University Extension Lectures and Lectures in Law)	2,000		2,000	
Apparatus for Department of Physics	250		.....
Apparatus, Department of Chemistry	250		.....
Matriculation and other Fees for Students of the Training Schools under the Department, who are attending University Lectures	1,600		1,600	
Additional Works—Engineering School	430		.....
Machinery and Furniture—Engineering School	2,500		.....
For purchase of Works of Art for the National Art Gallery	5,000		5,000	
Towards the maintenance of the National Art Gallery	1,500		2,000	
Towards the maintenance of the Art Society of New South Wales	500		500	
Linnean Society	100		100	
Royal Society—Amount in proportion of £1 to every £1 raised by private contributions	500		500	
Geographical Society of New South Wales—Amount in proportion of £1 to every £1 raised by private contributions	100		100	
Sydney Grammar School—				
Towards increase of salaries of Junior Teachers	550		550	
Head Master—Allowance for Quarters	250		250	
For Lectures in Science	250		.....
Gymnasium	250		.....
Instruction to the Blind—Amount in proportion of £2 to every £1 raised by private contributions	500		500	
For providing Mechanics' Institutes and kindred Institutions with maps, &c.	150		150	
In aid of Educational Institutions, in the proportion of £1 to every £2 raised by private contributions	10,000		10,000	
In aid of Buildings (Educational Institutions), in the proportion of £1 to every £1 raised and expended on new and additional buildings...	3,000		5,000	
In aid of the "Women's Branch of the Royal Society for the Preven- tion of Cruelty to Animals" to assist it in its work in connection with Public Schools	50		50	
		43,030		38,700
TOTAL	£	43,030	.....	38,700
Miscellaneous Services.				
<i>(Irrespective of date of claims.)</i>				
Compensation for Land resumed from Trustees, Church of England, Concord ... ..	.....	509	.....
To meet the abatement which should, in terms of the Civil Service Act, be deducted from the pension payable to Mr. John Henry Murray, late Inspector of Schools in this Department, on his retirement from the Service ... ..	.....	.....	340	
To meet the abatement which should, in terms of the Civil Service Act, be deducted from the pension payable to Mr. Andrew Fairfax, late Cashier, Public Instruction Department, on his retirement from the Service ... ..	.....	.....	352	
Water and Sewerage Rates for City and Suburban Schools and School Residences ... ..	.....	.....	2,500	
Stamp Duty on conveyances, transfers, releases, &c. ... ..	.....	.....	200	
Three months' salary of the undermentioned Officers, whose services will be dispensed with:—Two Clerks of Works and 1 Registrar, 3 Clerks and 3 Caretakers and Cleaners, Technical Education Branch ... ..	.....	.....	342	
		509	.....	3,734
TOTAL	£	509	.....	3,734

X.

Secretary for Mines and Agriculture.

SUMMARY.

Page.	HEAD OF SERVICE.	Amount voted for 1892.	Amount required for 1893.
		£	£
142-143	Department of Mines	112,105	85,187
144	Prevention of Scab in Sheep	20,375	20,146
144	Imported Stock	2,970	*2,834
144	Registration of Brands	2,015	2,004
145	Management of Pounds and Commons	350	350
145	Water Conservation and Irrigation	17,630	.....
145	Public Watering Places and Artesian Boring ... ..	.....	16,790
146-147	Agricultural Department... ..	70,100	43,401
147-148	Forestry†	25,272	19,336
148	School of Mines and Assay Works	10,000	5,000
148	Miscellaneous Services	13,750	‡21,500
		274,567	216,548
144	Deduct Expenditure chargeable to the Prevention of Scab in Sheep—Special Account... ..	20,375	20,146
	TOTALS	254,192	196,402

* £250 transferred to Board of Health.

† Transferred from Colonial Secretary's Department.

‡ £10,000 transferred from Colonial Secretary's Department.

The Treasury, New South Wales,
Sydney, 18th January, 1893.

JOHN SEE,
Treasurer.

No. of Persons.		No. X.—SECRETARY FOR MINES AND AGRICULTURE.						SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1892	1893							Amount voted for 1892.		Amount required for 1893.	
								£		£	
Department of Mines.											
1	1	Secretary for Mines and Agriculture	...	...	...	...	1,500		1,435		
1	1	Under Secretary	...	...	...	...	1,000		960		
								2,500			2,395
CLERICAL STAFF.											
1	1	Assistant Under Secretary	...	...	...	...	700		675		
1	1	Accountant	...	...	...	...	440		428		
1	1	Registrar	...	...	...	...	415		405		
1	1	Clerk	...	...	...	...	340		333		
2	2	Clerks, at £310	...	...	...	...	630		620		
2	2	Do at £286	...	...	...	...	580		572		
1	1	Clerk	...	...	...	...	265		262		
1	1	Do	...	...	...	...	245		243		
1	1	Do	...	...	...	...	240		238		
2	2	Clerks, at £219	...	...	...	...	440		438		
1	1	Clerk	...	...	...	...	190		190		
2	2	Clerks, at £170	...	...	...	...	340		340		
2	2	Do at £145	...	...	...	...	290		290		
1	1	Clerk	...	...	...	...	120		120		
1	1	Do	...	...	...	...	100		100		
4	4	Probationers, at £75	...	...	...	...	300		300		
4	4	Do at £50	...	...	...	...	200		200		
1	1	Messenger	...	...	...	...	150		150		
2	2	Messengers, 1 at £120, and 1 at £110	...	...	...	...	230		230		
1	1	Housekeeper	...	...	...	...	180		180		
1	1	Night Watchman	...	...	...	...	125		125		
35	35							6,520			6,439
SURVEY STAFF.											
1	1	Chief Mining Surveyor	...	...	...	...	650		628		
1	1	Chief Draftsman	...	...	...	...	600		580		
1	1	Draftsman	...	...	...	...	415		405		
1	1	Do	...	...	...	...	350		343		
4	4	Draftsmen, 2 at £310 and 2 at £286	...	...	...	...	1,210		1,192		
8	8	Do 3 at £262 and 5 at £238	...	...	...	...	1,995		1,976		
1	1	Assistant Draftsman	...	...	...	...	100		100		
2	2	Probationers, at £75	...	...	...	...	150		150		
1	1	Plan-mounter	...	...	...	...	225		224		
1	1	Messenger	...	...	...	...	130		130		
21	21							5,825			5,728
1	1	Chief Inspector of Mines and Superintendent of Drills.	...	...	...	...	600		580		
2	2	Inspectors, at £248	...	...	...	...	500		496		
1	1	Clerk and Clerk to Prospecting Board	...	...	...	...	250		248		
4	4							1,350			1,324
GEOLOGICAL STAFF.											
1	1	Government Geologist	...	...	...	...	850		818		
1	1	Geological Surveyor	...	...	...	...	600		580		
1	1	Do do	...	...	...	...	400		390		
1	1	Do do	...	...	...	...	350		343		
1	1	Do do	...	...	...	...	300		295		
1	1	Palæontologist	...	...	...	...	250		248		
1	1	Curator and Mineralogist	...	...	...	...	350		343		
1	1	Assayer and Analyst	...	...	...	...	350		343		
1	1	Clerk and Draftsman	...	...	...	...	265		262		
9	9	Carried forward...	£ 3,715		3,622		
60	60	Carried forward	£	16,195	15,886	

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1893.

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No. X.—SECRETARY FOR MINES AND AGRICULTURE.

No. of Persons.						SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.				
1892	1893					Amount voted for 1892.		Amount required for 1893.		
						£		£		
Department of Mines—continued.										
60	60	Brought forward	...	...	...	£	.....	16,195	.....	15,886
GEOLOGICAL STAFF—continued.										
9	9	Brought forward...	...	...	...	£	3,715		3,622	
1	1	Superintendent of Caves	...	...	...	...	250		248	
1	1	Assayer	...	...	...	...	250		248	
1	1	Field Assistant	...	...	...	...	200		200	
1	1	Do	...	...	...	...	125		125	
1	1	Curator's Assistant...	...	...	...	...	100		100	
1	1	Assayer's Assistant	...	...	...	...	100		100	
1	1	Lapidary	...	...	...	...	100		100	
1	1	Field Assistant	...	...	...	...	100		100	
1	1	Clerk	...	...	...	...	100		100	
2	2	Probationers, at £75	...	...	...	...	150		150	
1	1	Messenger	...	...	...	...	110		110	
								5,300		5,203
21	21	COAL FIELDS.								
1	1	Examiner of Coal Fields	...	...	...	...	650		628	
4	4	Inspectors—1 at £333, 1 at £314, and 2 at £248	...	...	...	...	1,160		1,143	
1	1	Clerk and Office-keeper	...	...	...	...	200		200	
								2,010		1,971
6	6	DIAMOND DRILL BRANCH.								
1	1	Clerk	...	...	...	...	275		272	
1	1	Do	...	...	...	...	250		248	
								525		520
2	2	GOLD FIELDS.								
...	...	Salaries of Wardens	...	...	...	...	6,375		6,207	
93	97	Warden's Clerks and Mining Registrars	...	...	...	...	2,000		2,100	
79	83	Bailiffs	...	...	...	...	1,000		1,100	
								9,375		9,407
172	180	CONTINGENCIES.								
<i>(Irrespective of date of claims.)</i>										
		Preparation of Leases	...	...	...	...	200		200	
		Preparation of Diagrams	...	...	...	...	200		200	
		Allowance to Mining Surveyors to supplement applicants' fees	...	...	...	...	8,000		7,000	
		Allowance for Surveys, Reports, Locality Maps, &c.	...	...	...	...	2,000		2,000	
		Rent of Offices	...	...	...	...	3,500		3,500	
		Travelling Expenses of Officers when specially sanctioned	...	...	...	...	4,000		5,000	
		Men's Wages, Provisions, &c.	...	...	...	...	1,100		1,100	
		Commission on Sale of Miners' Rights, and Deposits of Rent	...	...	...	...	1,200		1,200	
		Incidental Expenses	...	...	...	...	3,500		3,500	
		<i>Preservation of Caves.—</i>								
		Improvements to Jenolan, Wombeyan, Yarrangobilly, and Wellington Caves	...	...	...	...	2,500		2,000	
		Expenses of working and repair of Diamond and other Drills for the purpose of developing the mineral and other resources of the Colony	...	...	...	...	6,500		6,500	
		Expenses of working and repair of Water-augers engaged in the search for water by boring...	...	...	...	...	1,000		.....
		To promote the Prospecting for Gold and other Minerals. to be disbursed in accordance with Regulations to be laid upon the Table of the Legislative Assembly (Resolution of Assembly)	...	...	...	...	40,000		20,000	
		Rewards for the discovery of new gold and mineral fields	...	...	...	...	5,000		.....
								78,700		52,200
261	269	TOTAL	...	...	...	£	.....	112,105	.....	85,187

		No. X.—SECRETARY FOR MINES AND AGRICULTURE.						SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
No. of Persons.								Amount voted for 1892.		Amount required for 1893.	
1892	1893							£		£	
		Prevention of Scab in Sheep.									
1	1	Chief Inspector	...	...	...	...	650		628	
1	1	Clerk	...	...	...	...	290		286	
1	1	Do	...	...	...	...	265		262	
1	1	Do	...	...	...	...	240		238	
1	1	Do	...	...	...	...	150		150	
1	1	Draftsman	...	...	...	...	240		238	
10	10	Inspectors, at £352	...	...	...	...	3,600		3,520	
5	5	Do at £305	...	...	...	...	1,550		1,525	
1	1	Inspector	...	...	...	...	270		267	
26	26	Inspectors, at £257	...	...	...	...	6,760		6,682	
7	7	Do 5 at £248, and 2 at £160	...	...	...	...	1,570		1,560	
1	1	Inspector	...	...	...	...	25		25	
1	1	Quarantine-keeper, Randwick	...	...	...	...	110		110	
1	1	Messenger	...	...	...	...	120		120	
								15,840		15,611	
		CONTINGENCIES.									
		<i>(Irrespective of date of claims.)</i>									
		Travelling Expenses of Inspectors	...	...	...	...	2,500		2,500	
		Travelling Expenses of Sheep Directors	...	...	...	...	300		300	
		Allowance to Inspectors for Stationery	...	...	...	...	225		225	
		Medicaments for dressing Sheep	...	...	...	...	10		10	
		Rent of Offices	...	...	...	...	500		500	
		Incidental Expenses, including Clerical Assistance, Law Costs and Charges	...	...	...	...	1,000		1,000	
								4,535		4,535	
58	58	TOTAL...						£	20,375		20,146
		Imported Stock.									
1	1	Government Veterinarian	...	...	...	...	250		*	
2	2	Quarantine-keepers, at £110	...	...	...	...	220		220	
...	1	Steam Launch Master	...	...	...	...	.....		132	
...	1	Engineer	...	...	...	...	.....		132	
								470		484	
		CONTINGENCIES.									
		<i>(Irrespective of date of claims.)</i>									
		Transport of Stock and Forage	...	...	...	...	2,350		2,350	
		Incidental Expenses					
		For expenses connected with investigations of outbreaks of Diseases amongst Live Stock, including expenses of Temporary Stock Institute					
		Expenses in connection with the keeping and quarantining of Imported Stock	...	...	...	...	150		.....	
		Cost of building and fitting a Steam Launch—further sum					
								2,500		2,350	
3	5	TOTAL...						£	2,970		2,834
		Registration of Brands.									
1	1	Deputy Registrar and Clerk in Charge	...	...	...	...	375		367	
1	1	Clerk	...	...	...	...	265		262	
47	47	Deputy Registrars in Country Towns, at £25 each	...	...	...	...	1,175		1,175	
		CONTINGENCIES.									
		<i>(Irrespective of date of Claims.)</i>									
		Clerical Assistance and Incidental Expenses	...	...	...	...		1,815		1,804
								200		200	
49	49	TOTAL...						£	2,015		2,004

* Transferred to Board of Health for 1893

No. X.—SECRETARY FOR MINES AND AGRICULTURE.

No. of Persons.						SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1892	1893	Management of Pounds and Commons.				Amount voted for 1892.		Amount required for 1893.	
		CONTINGENCIES.				£		£	
		<i>(Irrespective of date of claims.)</i>							
		For the erection of Public Pounds	...	...	...	300		300	
		Incidental Expenses	...	...	...	50		50	
							350		350
		TOTAL...	...	...	£	.....	350	.....	350
Water Conservation and Irrigation.									
ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF.									
1	...	Officer-in-Charge	...	...	...	550			
1	...	Chief Inspector	...	...	...	350			
5	...	Inspectors, at £250...	...	...	...	1,250			
1	...	1st Clerk	...	...	...	250			
1	...	2nd do	...	...	...	200			
1	...	3rd do	...	...	...	150			
1	...	4th do	...	...	...	100			
3	...	Probationers, at £75	...	...	...	225			
1	...	Do	...	...	...	50			
1	...	Draftsman	...	...	...	250			
1	...	Messenger	...	...	...	100			
1	...	Office-cleaner	...	...	...	75			
18							3,550		
		CONTINGENCIES.							
		<i>(Irrespective of date of claims.)</i>							
		Incidental Clerical and Field Assistance...	...	...	...	1,000			
		Travelling Expenses of Officers and Inspection...	...	...	...	2,500			
		Repairs to Public Watering-places	...	...	...	2,000			
66	...	Caretakers, at £130 each	...	...	...	8,580			
							14,080		
Public Watering Places and Artesian Boring.									
<i>(As rearranged.)</i>									
...	1	Superintendent of Public Watering Places	...	...	...	.....		533	
...	1	Chief Inspector	...	...	...	.....		343	
...	5	Inspectors, at £248	...	...	...	.....		1,240	
...	1	Inspector	...	...	...	.....		*248	
...	1	Chief Clerk	...	...	...	.....		248	
...	1	First Clerk	...	...	...	.....		200	
...	1	Second Clerk	...	...	...	.....		150	
...	1	Third Clerk	...	...	...	.....		100	
...	4	Probationers, at £75 each...	...	...	...	.....		300	
...	1	Draftsman	...	...	...	.....		248	
...	1	Messenger	...	...	...	.....		100	
	18								3,710
		CONTINGENCIES.							
		<i>(Irrespective of date of claims.)</i>							
		Incidentals, Clerical and Field Assistance	...	...	...	.....		500	
		Travelling Expenses of Officers and Inspection	...	...	...	.....		2,000	
		Repairs to Public Watering Places	...	...	...	.....		2,000	
...	66	Caretakers, at £130 each	...	...	...	.....		8,580	
							.....		13,080
84	84	TOTAL...	...	...	£	.....	17,630	.....	16,790

* This salary formerly paid out of Contingencies.

No. of Persons.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1892	1893	Amount voted for 1892.		Amount required for 1893.	
		£		£	
Agricultural Department.					
1	1	Director of Agriculture	800	770	
ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF.					
1	1	Chief Clerk	400	390	
1	1	Clerk	300	295	
2	2	Clerks—1 at £200, and 1 at £150	350	350	
...	1	Clerk ... ..	.....	*175	
1	2	Clerks, at £100 each	100	200	
1	1	Clerk	150	150	
1	...	Probationer	75	.....
...	5	Probationers, at £75 each... ..	.....	375	
1	1	Messenger	50	†104	
1	1	Housekeeper, Office-cleaner, &c.	50	‡75	
			2,275		2,884
SCIENTIFIC STAFF.					
1	...	Pathologist	800	.....
1	...	Chemist	600	.....
1	1	Entomologist	350	343	
1	1	Botanist	350	343	
1	...	Officer in charge of Seed Branch	175	*.....	
1	...	Probationer	75	*.....	
			2,350		686
EDITORIAL STAFF.					
1	1	Sub-Editor of <i>Agricultural Gazette</i>	275	272	
1	1	Artist	350	343	
1	1	Draftsman and Crop Reporter	300	295	
			925		910
FIELD STAFF.					
1	1	Inspector ... ..	.....	350	343
HAWKESBURY AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.					
1	1	Principal	750	723	
1	1	Science Master	250	248	
1	...	Registrar and Lecturer in Botany	200	.....
...	1	English Master ... ..	.....	200	
			1,200		1,171
<i>(Irrespective of date of claims.)</i>					
		Wages, Supplies, and Incidental Expenses ... ..	.....	6,750	6,750
			13,850		12,744
CONTINGENCIES.					
<i>(Irrespective of date of claims.)</i>					
		To meet expenses in connection with the establishment and working of the Agricultural Department, Experimental Farms and Schools in the Country Districts, and other agencies... ..	10,000	.....
		Buildings, Farm Improvements, Implements and Stock, at the Hawkesbury Agricultural College	25,000	.....
		Agricultural School and Experimental Farms for Country Districts	10,000	.....
		To meet expenses in connection with the establishment and working of the Agricultural Department, Experimental Farms, College, and Schools, including Buildings, Farm Improvements, Implements, Stock, and other expenses ... ..	.....	19,967	
		Carried forward... ..	£ 45,000	19,967	.....
23	25	Carried forward	£ 13,850	.....	12,744

* Transferred from Scientific Staff.

† These formerly paid out of Contingencies.

‡ Transferred from Water Conservation Branch.

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1893.

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No. X.—SECRETARY FOR MINES AND AGRICULTURE.

No. of Persons.						SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1892	1893					Amount voted for 1892.		Amount required for 1893.	
						£		£	
Agricultural Department—continued.									
23	25	Brought forward	...	...	...	.....	13,850	.....	12,744
CONTINGENCIES— <i>continued.</i>									
		Brought forward	...	...	...	45,000		19,967	
(<i>Irrespective of date of claims.</i>)									
		National Prizes	...	...	...	5,000		5,000	
		Rent of Premises	...	...	...	350		700	
		Museum, Fruit Models, new Seeds and Plants	...	...	...	350		350	
		Illustrations, Maps, Graphics	...	...	...	500		500	
		Apparatus and Appliances for Scientific Staff	...	...	...	150		150	
		Books	...	...	...	200		200	
		Chemical Apparatus, Chemicals, &c.	...	...	...	400		200	
		Prevention of spread of Plant Diseases and Insect Pests	...	...	...	2,000		1,000	
		Crop Reporting	...	...	...	.....		600	
		Cost of special experiments <i>re</i> Prevention of Rust	...	...	...	300		.....
							51,250		28,667
							68,100		41,411
VINE DISEASES BOARD.									
		Salaries, Wages, and Contingent Expenses	...	...	...	.....	2,000	.....	1,990
23	25						70,100	.....	43,401
Forestry.*									
1	...	Director-General	...	...	...	800		.....
1	...	Secretary	...	...	...	600		.....
1	1	Chief Clerk	...	...	...	400		390	
1	1	First Clerk	...	...	...	260		257	
1	1	Accountant	...	...	...	250		248	
1	1	Clerk	...	...	...	250		248	
2	2	Clerks, at £200	...	...	...	400		400	
1	1	Clerk	...	...	...	150		150	
4	4	Clerks, at £100	...	...	...	400		400	
2	2	Chief Inspecting Foresters, at £343	...	...	...	700		686	
1	1	Forester	...	...	...	265		262	
7	7	Foresters, at £215	...	...	...	1,505		1,505	
12	12	Do at £210	...	...	...	2,520		2,520	
3	3	Do at £205	...	...	...	615		615	
7	7	Do at £200	...	...	...	1,400		1,400	
2	2	Assistant Foresters, at £160	...	...	...	320		320	
3	3	Do do at £155	...	...	...	465		465	
1	1	Assistant Forester	...	...	...	150		150	
3	3	Forest Cadets, at £100	...	...	...	300		300	
1	1	Consulting Botanist	...	...	...	100		100	
1	1	Overseer, State Nursery	...	...	...	250		248	
1	1	Office-keeper	...	...	...	30		30	
1	1	Messenger	...	...	...	42		42	
							12,172		10,736
58	56	Carried forward	...	...	£	.....	12,172	.....	10,736

* Transferred from Colonial Secretary's Department.

No. of Persons.		No. X.—SECRETARY FOR MINES AND AGRICULTURE.			
1892	1893	SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
		Amount voted for 1892.		Amount required for 1893.	
		£			£
Forestry—continued.					
58	56	Brought forward	12,172		10,736
		CONTINGENCIES.			
		<i>(Irrespective of date of claims).</i>			
		Incidental Expenses in connection with Forests, including Travelling Expenses, Chief Inspecting Rangers, &c., reporting on Ringbarking, Conservancy of Forests, &c., and also Replanting	7,000	4,000	
		For the publication of an Illustrated Work upon the Forest Flora of New South Wales	500		
		For the formation of the plantations of Cedar, Wattle, &c., on Railway or other Reserves, collecting seeds of indigenous trees, and for the establishment of New Forest Nurseries	3,500	2,500	
		To defray cost of clearing prickly pears from waste Crown Lands	500	500	
		Towards thinning out on Timber and Forest Reserves...	1,000	1,000	
		Experimental Plantations at Broken Hill and Wilcannia, &c.	600	600	
			13,100		8,600
		TOTAL...	25,272		19,336
58	56				
School of Mines and Assay Works.					
		<i>(Irrespective of date of Claims.)</i>			
		Towards providing necessary appliances for making assays of minerals in bulk, or otherwise, including salaries and the establishment of Schools of Mines, &c.—(Re-vote of 1889)	10,000		5,000
Miscellaneous Services.					
		<i>(Irrespective of date of claims.)</i>			
		For the purposes of the Pastures and Stock Protection Act	10,000	5,000	
		Cultivation of Virus of Pleuro-Pneumonia and investigation of Parasitic Diseases in Stock	500	500	
		Control and marking and fencing of Travelling Stock and Camping Reserves, purchase of Land for Crossing-places, improvement of access to Water Reserves, removal of obstructions, and suppression of trespass	3,000	2,000	
		To meet Expenses in connection with the reclamation of the Sand Drift at Newcastle...	250		
		Compensation of cancellation of sale of lease of land in terms of section 45 Land Act 1884, and section 2 of Mining Act 1889		4,000	
		In aid of the Agricultural Societies of the Colony in proportion of 10s. for every £1 raised by private contributions, on condition that the annual subscriptions of Members of each Society amount to not less than £100		*10,000	
			13,750		21,500
		TOTAL...	13,750		21,500

* Transferred from Colonial Secretary's Department.

XI.

The Postmaster-General.

SUMMARY.

Page.	HEAD OF SERVICE.	Amount voted for 1892.	Amount required for 1893.
		£	£
150-152	Post Office	496,956	511,132
152	Money Order and Savings Bank Branch	15,751	16,286
153	Electric Telegraphs	216,613	198,771
154	Telephones	12,072	14,596
154	Electric Lights	6,922	5,254
154	British and Australian Cable Subsidy	13,883	.....
154	Cable Subsidies ... ..	.....	22,356
154	Miscellaneous Services	6,000	188
	TOTAL	£ 768,197	768,583

*The Treasury, New South Wales,
Sydney, 18th January, 1893.*

JOHN SEE,
Treasurer.

No. of Persons.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.		
1892	1893	Amount voted for 1892.	Amount required for 1893.	
No. XI.—THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL.				
Post Office.				
		£	£	
1	1	Postmaster-General	1,500	1,435
1	1	Secretary	1,000	960
1	1	Assistant Secretary	700	675
1	1	Superintendent, Mail Branch	600	580
1	1	Accountant	600	580
1	1	Cashier	500	485
1	1	Assistant Superintendent, Mail Branch	550	533
10	10	Senior Clerks—1 at £438, 2 at £409, and 7 at £381	4,020	3,923
96	...	Clerks—3 at £340, 2 at £320, 3 at £310, 7 at £300, 1 at £290, 7 at £270, 1 at £260, 4 at £250, 1 at £240, 6 at £230, 2 at £220, 5 at £210, 13 at £200, 8 at £190, 7 at £180, 7 at £160, 3 at £150, 3 at £130, 5 at £120, and 8 at £100	19,980	.....
...	97	Clerks—3 at £333, 2 at £314, 2 at £305, 7 at £295, 1 at £286, 7 at £267, 1 at £257, 4 at £248, 1 at £238, 6 at £229, 2 at £219, 5 at £210, 13 at £200, 8 at £190, 7 at £180, 7 at £160, 3 at £150, 3 at £130, 5 at £120, and 10 at £100 ... ..	.....	19,746
...	3	Probationers ... ..	.....	*200
...	18	Temporary Clerks ... ..	.....	*2,000
...	1	Clerk-in-charge of Stores ... ..	.....	305
1	1	Shipping Clerk	260	257
1	1	Assistant Shipping Clerk	190	190
59	...	Letter Sorters—1 at £190, 6 at £180, 6 at £170, 8 at £160, 7 at £150, 7 at £140, 7 at £130, 7 at £120, 7 at £110, and 3 at £100	8,420	.....
...	63	Letter Sorters—1 at £190, 6 at £180, 6 at £170, 8 at £160, 7 at £150, 7 at £140, 7 at £130, 7 at £120, 7 at £110, and 7 at £100 ... ..	.....	8,820
39	39	Mail Guards—6 at £200, 9 at £190, 4 at £180, 5 at £170, 6 at £160, 3 at £150, 3 at £140, and 3 at £130	6,700	6,700
1	1	Overseer of Sorters	220	219
63	...	Stampers and Sorters—5 at £200, 2 at £190, 5 at £180, 8 at £170, 7 at £160, 6 at £150, 6 at £140, 6 at £130, 6 at £120, 6 at £110, and 6 at £100	9,260	.....
...	76	Stampers and Sorters—5 at £200, 2 at £190, 5 at £180, 8 at £170, 7 at £160, 6 at £150, 6 at £140, 6 at £130, 6 at £120, 6 at £110, and 19 at £100 ... ..	.....	10,560
4	...	Sorters—1 at £156, and 3 at £150	606	.....
...	7	Do 1 at £156, 3 at £150, and 3 at £120 ... ..	.....	966
1	1	Overseer of Letter-carriers	190	190
...	2	Inspectors of Letter-carriers, 1 at £170, 1 at £160 ... ..	.....	330
262	...	Letter Carriers—10 at £170, 6 at £160, 10 at £155, 10 at £150, 15 at £145, 15 at £140, 20 at £135, 20 at £130, 25 at £125, 25 at £120, 35 at £115, 20 at £110, 27 at £105, and 24 at £100	32,870	.....
...	272	Letter-carriers—10 at £170, 6 at £160, 10 at £155, 10 at £150, 15 at £145, 15 at £140, 20 at £135, 20 at £130, 25 at £125, 25 at £120, 35 at £115, 20 at £110, 27 at £105, and 34 at £100 ... ..	.....	33,870
...	...	Mail Boys	3,000	3,800
1	1	Mechanic	160	160
1	1	Storekeeper's Assistant	180	180
1	1	Storeman	130	130
1	...	Assistant to Caretaker	130	.....
...	1	Caretaker ... ..	.....	150
12	12	Messengers—2 at £160, 3 at £140, 3 at £110, 2 at £90, 1 at £65, and 1 at £50	1,365	1,365
...	1	Manager of stables, at £5 per week ... ..	.....	261
...	1	Farrier, at £2 15s. per week ... ..	.....	144
...	1	Striker, at £1 10s. do ... ..	.....	79
1	1	Foreman, Mail-cart Drivers	150	150
5	5	Mail-cart Drivers—1 at £130, and 4 at £120	610	610
566	624	Carried forward... ..	£ 93,891	100,553

* Probationers and Temporary Clerks have hitherto been provided for under "Contingencies."

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1893.

No. of Persons.		No. XI.—THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL.			
		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1892	1893	Amount voted for 1892.		Amount required for 1893.	
		£		£	
		Post Office—continued.			
566	624	Brought forward... .. £		93,891	100,553
1	...	Groom	134	.....	.....
...	7	Grooms—1 at £150, and 6 at £2 per week each ... ..	.....	776	776
2	2	Custodians of Mails (Redfern Railway Station), at £100	200	200	200
...	1	Custodian of Mail-bags ... ..	.....	100	100
...	1	Mail-bag Repairer, at 9s. per diem (Sundays excepted) ... ..	.....	141	141
...	2	Mail-bag Turners—1 at £78, and 1 at £65 ... ..	.....	143	143
1	1	Office-keeper	100	100	100
1	1	Gatekeeper and Porter	104	104	104
...	1	Tower Attendant ... ..	.....	52	52
1	...	3rd-class Detective, at 9s. per diem	165	.....	.....
...	1	Do at 10s. per diem, including lodging allowance ... ..	.....	183	183
3	3	Constables, at 7s. 6d. per diem each	412	412	412
1	1	Telegraph Operator, Stamp Sale and Inquiry Room	120	120	120
...	...	To provide for Temporary Sorters, &c., as required	1,100	1,800	1,800
...	...	Salaries of Junior Letter-carriers and Receiver-clearers ... ..	.....	15,200	15,200
576	645		9 226	119,884	
1	1	Chief Inspector	600	580	580
3	3	Postal Inspectors—2 at £485, and 1 at £476	1,490	1,446	1,446
...	1	Postal Inspector ... ..	.....	438	438
1	1	Special Inquiry Officer for Missing Letter Branch	160	160	160
1	1	Relieving Officer	240	238	238
582	652*		98,716	122,746	
		SALARIES—COUNTRY AND BRANCH OFFICES	122,500	130,596†	
			221,216	253,342	
		CONTINGENCIES.			
		<i>(Irrespective of date of claims.)</i>			
		Fuel and Light for Country Offices	3,000	.....	.....
		For lighting of country offices by gas and electricity ... ..	.....	1,650†	1,650
		Rent of Country and Branch Offices	12,500	10,700†	10,700
		Furniture, Fittings, &c., City, Suburban, and Country Offices	6,000	1,000†	1,000
		Forage Allowances to Letter-carriers	9,500	9,500	9,500
		Forage and Farriery, Sydney horses	2,000	.....	.....
		Forage for Post and Telegraph horses, Sydney ... ..	.....	1,400†	1,400
		Additional horses	200	200	200
		Overtime, to expedite sorting and delivery of British and Foreign Mails, and of Newspapers	3,800	3,800	3,800
		Uniforms for Letter-carriers, Mail Guards, &c.... ..	3,200	3,200	3,200
		Postal Inspection, Travelling Expenses, &c.	1,500	1,500	1,500
		New Stamps and Seals	500	500	500
		Iron Letter and Newspaper Receivers	300	300	300
		Extra Clerical Assistance	1,700	.....	.....
		Incidental and Unforeseen Expenses	3,200	3,200†	3,200
		Travelling Allowances to Mail Guards on the Railway... ..	1,150	1,150	1,150
		Wages of Male and Female Servants engaged in cleaning the General Post Office	1,140	1,140	1,140
		Travelling Expenses of and Allowances to Officers relieving Postmasters and other Employés—to provide for the absence of officials through sickness or other emergency	3,900	3,200†	3,200
		Salaries of Temporary Letter-carriers and Receiver-clearers	11,800	.....	.....
		Allowances to Postmasters for keeping their offices clean	1,350	.....	.....
		Allowances to official Postmasters in lieu of private-bag fees	2,800	2,650	2,650
		Allowances to official Postmasters for keeping their offices clean; to provide light for office purposes; in lieu of quarters; to cover cost of living in expensive districts; for portorage; and for attending to and winding turret clocks ... ..	.....	4,500	4,500
			69,540	49,590	
582	652	Carried forward ... .. £	.....	290,756	302,932

* Exclusive of the number of Mail-boys, temporary Sorters, and Junior Letter-carriers and Receiver-clearers. † This amount is to provide for the full salaries of Official and Non-official Postmasters, Post and Telegraph and Post and Telephone Masters, Postal Assistants, Combined Postal Assistants and Operators, and Assistants and Telegraph Messengers, and Receiving Office-keepers. ‡ These items provide for the full expense of the services named at official and non-official Post Offices, and Post and Telegraph and Post and Telephone Offices.

NOTE.—Hitherto provision has been made on the Estimates of the Telegraph Department for a portion of the salaries of non-official Post and Telegraph, and Post and Telephone Masters, and combined Postal Assistants and Operators, and Assistants and Telegraph Messengers.

No. of Persons.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.					
1892	1893	Amount voted for 1892.		Amount required for 1893.			
		£		£			
No. XI.—THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL.							
Post Office—continued.							
582	652	Brought forward ... ..	£	.....	290,756	.....	302,932
CONVEYANCE OF MAILS.							
<i>(Irrespective of date of claims.)</i>							
		Inland, including Portage	100,000			100,000	
		Amount to be transferred to the Railway Department for the Conveyance of Mails	62,000			62,000	
		Gratuities to Ships' Mails, Foreign and Coastwise	9,000			9,000	
		Postal Communication <i>via</i> San Francisco	2,200			2,200	
		Postal Communication <i>via</i> Suez, per Federal Mail Service, by the vessels of the Orient and the Peninsular and Oriental Steamship Companies, including the cost of overland transit of mail-matter	33,000			35,000	
					206,200		208,200
582	652	TOTAL... ..	£	.....	496,956	.....	511,132
Money Order and Savings Bank Branch.							
1	1	Superintendent	700			675	
1	1	Chief Clerk	600			580	
2	2	Examiners—1 at £533, and 1 at £390	950			923	
1	1	Teller	400			390	
4	4	Assistant Examiners—2 at £343, 1 at £310, and 1 at £238	1,255			1,234	
3	3	Assistant Tellers—1 at £262, 1 at £234, and 1 at £185	685			681	
13	13	Ledger-keepers—2 at £281, 1 at £238, 5 at £234, and 5 at £185	2,910			2,895	
5	5	Assistant Ledger-keepers—3 at £170, and 2 at £150 ...	810			810	
27	...	Clerks—1 at £235, 1 at £200, 2 at £190, 1 at £185, 3 at £170, 3 at £150, 4 at £140, 2 at £120, 7 at £100, and 3 Probationers at £75	3,685			.....
...	24	Clerks—1 at £234, 1 at £200, 2 at £190, 1 at £185, 3 at £170, 3 at £150, 4 at £140, 2 at £120, and 7 at £100	.....			3,459	
2	...	Probationers, at £50	100			.....
1	1	Storekeeper	250			248	
1	1	Assistant Storekeeper	90			90	
4	4	Messengers—1 at £160, 1 at £84, and 2 at £36 ...	316			316	
2	2	Boy Messengers, at £50	100			100	
...	...	Temporary and Probationary Clerks as required ...	.....			1,485†	
					12,851		13,886
CONTINGENCIES.							
<i>(Irrespective of date of claims.)</i>							
		Extra Clerical Assistance	500			.....
		To pay balance of Commission due on British and Foreign Money Order Accounts; fees to non-official Postmasters transacting Money Order and Savings Bank business; and overtime and extra clerical assistance in connection with the preparation of the Annual Statement of Savings Bank Accounts for Parliament	2,000			.....
		To pay balance of Commission due on British and Foreign Money Order Accounts; fees to non-official Postmasters transacting Money Order and Savings Bank business ... ..	.....			1,600	
		Overtime in connection with the preparation of the Annual Statement of Savings Bank Accounts for Parliament ... ..	.....			400	
		Travelling, Incidental, and unforeseen Expenses ...	200			200	
		Wages for cleaning Money Order and Savings Bank portion of General Post Office	200			200	
					2,900		2,400
67	62*	TOTAL... ..	£	.....	15,751	.....	16,286

* Exclusive of the number of Temporary and Probationary Clerks.

† Temporary Clerks have hitherto been paid from the Vote for "Contingencies."

No. XI.—THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL.

No. of Persons.			SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1892	1893		Amount voted for 1892.		Amount required for 1893.	
			£		£	
Electric Telegraph Department.						
1	1	Superintendent	1,000		960	
1	1	Assistant Superintendent	700		675	
1	1	Accountant	550		533	
1	1	Bookkeeper	340		333	
1	1	Cashier	400		390	
1	1	Clerk in charge of Correspondence	390		381	
57	...	Clerks—1 at £325, 6 at £290, 3 at £275, 3 at £240, 3 at £220, 7 at £200, 10 at £190, 4 at £170, 2 at £150, 8 at £140, 2 at £130, 3 at £120, 1 at £110, and 4 at £100	10,800		.....
...	58	Clerks—2 at £319, 5 at £286, 3 at £272, 3 at £238, 3 at £219, 7 at £200, 10 at £190, 1 at £180, 4 at £170, 2 at £150, 8 at £140, 3 at £130, 2 at £120, 1 at £110, and 4 at £100 ... ..	.....		10,975	
3	3	Receiving Clerks—1 at £381, 1 at £319, and 1 at £286	1,005		986	
1	1	Clerk in charge of Check Branch... ..	425		414	
1	1	Clerk in charge of Stores	340		333	
1	1	Chief Mechanician	550		533	
1	1	Assistant Mechanician	300		295	
6	6	Instrument Fitters—3 at £238, 1 at £150, 1 at £100, and 1 at £75	1,045		1,039	
1	1	Battery-man	225		224	
10	10	Assistant Battery-men—1 at £175, 1 at £150, 1 at £100, 3 at £85, 2 at £75, 1 at £52, and 1 at £39	921		921	
1	1	Groom	140		140	
1	1	Assistant in Store	150		150	
2	2	Messengers' Overseers—1 at £238, and 1 at £145	385		383	
5	...	Inspectors of Lines and Stations—1 at £450, and 4 at £340	1,810		.....
...	4	Do do at £333 ... ..	.....	21,476	1,332	20,997
1	1	Station Manager	550		533	
3	3	Assistant Station Managers—1 at £462, and 2 at £333..	1,155		1,128	
1	1	Cable Clerk	370		362	
1	1	Electrician	400		390	
1	1	Assistant Electrician	320		314	
1	1	Telegraph Instructor	250		248	
				3,045		2,975
1	1	Inspector of Lines, City and Suburbs	350		343	
53	53	Line Repairers—1 at £243, 6 at £175, 1 at £155, and 45 at £150	8,200		8,198	
				8,550		8,541
748	633	Station-masters and Operators	87,510		84,300	
...	...	To provide for Operators, &c., as required	5,000		.....
591	...	Messengers—423 at £52, and 168 at £39	28,548		.....
...	594	Do 564 at £52, and 30 at £26 ... ..	.....	121,058	30,108	114,408
CONTINGENCIES.						
<i>(Irrespective of date of claims.)</i>						
		Horse Equipment, Forage Allowance, &c.	5,000		6,500	
		Forage for Messengers' Ponies	2,500		.....
		Travelling Expenses	2,500		2,500	
		Rent of Temporary Offices	2,500		2,500	
		Allowance for Officers working Overtime	500		500	
		Messengers' Uniforms	2,000		2,000	
		Repairs to Lines generally	17,000		13,000	
		To supply Instruments, and Unforeseen Expenses	6,500		6,500	
		Working Expenses	16,000		15,000	
		Fuel and Light	800		800	
		Telegraph Books	50		50	
		Remuneration to Railway Department for performing Public Telegraph Business	2,500		2,500	
		Amount required to pay the claim of the Railway Department for labour and material supplied on account of this Department for the period 1878 to 1888	4,634		.....
				62,484		51,850
1497	1385	TOTAL	£	216,613	.....	198,771

No. XI.—THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL.

No. of Persons.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1892	1893	Amount voted for 1892.		Amount required for 1893.	
Telephones.					
TELEPHONE BRANCH.					
1	1	Manager	£ 425	£ 414	
1	1	Mechanician	300	295	
1	1	Foreman of Lines	200	200	
1	1	Messenger	78	78	
1	1	Exchange Foreman... ..	200	200	
...	...	Switchboard Attendants, &c., as required	500	500	
15	...	Fitters—2 at £225, 1 at £200, 3 at £175, 4 at £135, 4 at £125, and 1 at £100	2,315	.....
...	21	Fitters—1 at £224, 2 at £200, 3 at £175, 3 at £135, 4 at £125, and 8 at £100 ... ..	.....	2,854	
3	3	Monitors—2 at £125, and 1 at £100	350	350	
41	...	Switchboard Attendants—26 at £78, 7 at £52, and 8 at £39	2,704	.....
...	63	Switchboard Attendants—29 at £78, 19 at £52, 5 at £39, and 10 at £26 ... ..	.....	3,705	
CONTINGENCIES.					
<i>(Irrespective of date of claims.)</i>					
		For the Erection of Telephone Lines, the Purchase of Instruments, and Incidental Expenses ... ..	.....	5,000	.....
64	92	TOTAL... ..	£	12,072	.....
Electric Lights.					
1	1	Chief Engineer	300	295	
4	4	Engineers—2 at £213, and 2 at £175	776	776	
7	...	Assistant Engineers—2 at £161, 4 at £156, and 1 at £150	1,096	.....
...	9	Do do 2 at £161, 6 at £156, and 1 at £150 ... ..	.....	1,408	
...	...	Engineers and Assistants, as required	400	200	
...	3	Assistants, at £75 ... ..	.....	225	
CONTINGENCIES.					
<i>(Irrespective of date of claims.)</i>					
		Fuel, Gas, Water, and Carbons	1,500	1,000	
		To replace Lamps, Oils, &c.	700	700	
		Globes	50	50	
		Unforeseen Expenses	100	100	
		Purchase of Plant and Renewals... ..	2,000	500	
		TOTAL... ..	£	4,350	2,350
12	17	TOTAL... ..	£	6,922	.....
Cable Subsidies.					
BRITISH AND AUSTRALIAN CABLE SUBSIDY.					
		Proportion payable by New South Wales of Guaranteed Annual Subsidy of £32,400 for twenty years, from 1st November, 1879, for the Duplication of the British Australian Cable	13,883	13,151	
TASMANIAN CABLE SUBSIDY.					
		Proportion payable by New South Wales ... ..	.....	1,705	
BRITISH AUSTRALIAN CABLE, REDUCED RATES.					
		Proportion of Guarantee payable by New South Wales ... ..	.....	6,000	
NEW ZEALAND CABLE, REDUCED RATES.					
		Proportion of Guarantee payable by New South Wales ... ..	.....	1,500	
		TOTAL... ..	£	13,883	22,356
		TOTAL... ..	£	13,883	22,356
Miscellaneous Services.					
		Purchase money in respect of leasehold interest in premises in Castlereagh-street, Sydney, purchased as a site for stables in connection with the General Post Office ... ..	.....	6,000	.....
		Gratuity to Mrs. Williams, whose husband (late Line Repairer at Taree) was killed whilst in the performance of his duty ... ..	.....	.....	188

SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES

OF THE

EXPENDITURE

OF THE

GOVERNMENT OF NEW SOUTH WALES,

FOR

1892

AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

ORDERED BY THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY TO BE PRINTED,
19 JANUARY, 1893.



SYDNEY: CHARLES POTTER, GOVERNMENT PRINTER.

1893.

[1s. 6d.]

SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES FOR 1892 AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

HEAD OF SERVICE.	TO BE VOTED.		PAID TO 31ST DEC., 1892.	UNPAID ON 31ST DEC., 1892.
	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.		
Services of 1890 and Previous Years.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
No. III.—COLONIAL SECRETARY.				
MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES.				
Expenses of placing Major Fitzgerald's Gun Invention before War Office Authorities ...	300	0 0	300	0 0
Cost of painting Plates of Australian Wild Flowers—further sum	30	0 0	30	0 0
Purchase of Relics of Captain Cook's Voyages— further sum	40	5 0	40	5 0
Allowance to Mr. G. T. C. Miller, M.P. for Monaro, at the rate of £300 per annum from 17th December, 1889, to 29th April, 1890...	111	5 3	.....	111 5 3
		481 10 3		
TOTAL, COLONIAL SECRETARY ... £	.....	481 10 3	370 5 0	111 5 3
No. IV.—TREASURER AND SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE.				
MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES.				
Costs, &c., in case Commissioner of Stamp Duties <i>v.</i> Hope, and interest on stamp duty refunded	1,223	17 5	1,223	17 5
Additions, Cattle Wharf, Glebe Island—further sum	85	1 6	85	1 6
		1,308 18 11		
TOTAL, TREASURER AND SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE... .. £	.....	1,308 18 11	1,308 18 11	.....
No. VII.—SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS.				
GOVERNMENT ARCHITECT.				
<i>Public Works and Services.</i>				
To adjust deduction of £7,000 from total of Schedule to Architect of 1890	1,433	8 6	1,433	8 6
Furniture and fittings for Public Offices gen- erally—further sum	321	10 1	321	10 1
Post and Telegraph Offices—repairs, furni- ture, &c.—further sum	71	17 1	71	17 1
Institutions for the Insane generally—for alterations, &c.—further sum	125	13 1	125	13 1
Sydney University—for additions, repairs, and furniture—further sum	1	4 9	1	4 9
		1,953 13 6		
WATER SUPPLY AND SEWERAGE.				
<i>Public Works and Services.</i>				
Sewerage Works carried out by the City Council	.....	269 9 11	269 9 11	.....
TOTAL, SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS £	.....	2,223 3 5	2,223 3 5	.....
No. VIII.—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.				
BANKRUPTCY.				
<i>Salaries.</i>				
Amount equivalent to salary at £180 per annum of Messenger (less amount voted at the rate of £110 per annum) ... ..	.....	70 0 0	70 0 0	.....
PATENTS AND COPYRIGHT.				
<i>Salaries.</i>				
Salary of Acting Examiner of Patents from 13th May, 1888, to 11th November, 1888, at £500 per annum, being £100 per annum in excess of the rate at which he was paid during that period ... ..	.....	49 16 7	49 16 7	.....
MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES.				
New Weights for Inspector of Weights and Measures—further sum ... ..	.....	3 3 9	3 3 9	.....
TOTAL, ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE £	.....	123 0 4	123 0 4	
Carried forward	£	4,136 12 11	4,025 7 8	111 5 3

HEAD OF SERVICE.	TO BE VOTED.		PAID TO 31ST DEC., 1892.	UNPAID ON 31ST DEC., 1892.
	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.		
Services of 1890—continued.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward ... .. £	.....	4,136 12 11	4,025 7 8	111 5 3
No. IX.—PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.				
INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.				
<i>Industrial School for Girls, Parramatta.</i>				
<i>Salaries.</i>				
One-third of Salary of Mrs. Marion Brackenreg as Assistant Superintendent at £145 per annum, from 1st August, 1890, to 31st December, 1890, on leave of absence, pend- ing retirement ... ..	.....	20 2 9	20 2 9	.....
<i>Contingencies.</i>				
Allowance to Mrs. Brackenreg from 1st May to 31st July, 1890	15 0 0		15 0 0	.....
Allowance to Mrs. Brackenreg from 1st August, 1890	8 6 8		8 6 8	.....
		23 6 8		
TOTAL, PUBLIC INSTRUCTION ... .. £	.....	43 9 5	43 9 5	.....
No. XI.—THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL.				
POST OFFICE.				
<i>Conveyance of Mails.</i>				
Postal Communication <i>via</i> Italy ... ..	.....	222 4 2	222 4 2	.....
TOTAL, POSTMASTER-GENERAL ... .. £	.....	222 4 2	222 4 2	.....
TOTAL SERVICES OF 1890 AND PREVIOUS YEARS ... .. £	.....	4,402 6 6	4,291 1 3	111 5 3
Services of 1891.				
No. II.—EXECUTIVE AND LEGISLATIVE.				
HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.				
<i>Contingencies.</i>				
Forage, &c.—further sum ... ..	.....	78 9 0	78 9 0	.....
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.				
<i>Contingencies.</i>				
Cost of Renovation of Portraits of the Members of the First Constitutional Parliament, under the Electoral Act of 1858	100 0 0		100 0 0	.....
Incidental Expenses, &c.—further sum ...	55 5 7		55 5 7	.....
		155 5 7		
LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL AND ASSEMBLY.				
<i>Contingencies.</i>				
Incidental Expenses, &c.—further sum ...	.....	16 11 9	16 11 9	.....
TOTAL, EXECUTIVE AND LEGISLATIVE... £	.....	250 6 4	250 6 4	.....
Carried forward £	250 6 4	250 6 4

SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES FOR 1892 AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

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HEAD OF SERVICE.	TO BE VOTED.		PAID TO 31ST DEC., 1892.	UNPAID ON 31ST DEC., 1892.
	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.		
Services of 1891—continued.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward ... .. £	.....	250 6 4	250 6 4	.....
No. III.—COLONIAL SECRETARY.				
COLONIAL SECRETARY.				
<i>Contingencies.</i>				
Extra Clerical Assistance, &c.—further sum... ..	.....	152 10 8	152 10 8	.....
DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF FORESTS.				
<i>Contingencies.</i>				
Incidental Expenses in connection with Forests, including Travelling Expenses, Director-General, Secretary, Chief Inspecting Rangers, &c., reporting on Ringbarking, Conservancy of Forests, &c., and also Replanting—further sum ... ..	.....	119 15 9	119 15 9	.....
ABORIGINES PROTECTION BOARD.				
<i>Contingencies.</i>				
Aid to Association for Protection of Aborigines, including the cost of maintaining the station at Brewarrina, established by authority—further sum ... ..	.....	541 5 10	541 5 10	.....
PERMANENT AND VOLUNTEER MILITARY FORCES.				
<i>Artillery Force.</i>				
<i>Contingencies.</i>				
Provisions, &c.—further sum ... ..	.....	868 7 1	868 7 1	.....
<i>Commanding Engineer.</i>				
<i>Salaries.</i>				
Lieutenant-Colonel, from 23rd October, at £850 per annum	162 4 7		162 4 7	.....
Warrant Officer, Submarine Miners, from 3rd November, at 10s. per diem	29 10 0		29 10 0	.....
		191 14 7		.....
<i>Contingencies.</i>				
Allowances to Lieutenant-Colonel	21 19 8		21 19 8	.....
Travelling Expenses to Lieutenant-Colonel	73 18 5		73 18 5	.....
Allowances to Warrant Officer	2 8 1		2 8 1	.....
Travelling Expenses to Warrant Officer	115 9 6		115 9 6	.....
		213 15 8		.....
<i>Volunteer Force.</i>				
<i>Contingencies.</i>				
Gratuity to Corporal George Lamont, Marker, Rifle Range, upon his retirement from military service in consequence of infirmity	210 6 6		210 6 6	.....
Cost of issue of new Helmets to the Military Forces—further sum... ..	1,415 17 9		1,415 17 9	.....
Capitation for Efficientes, Uniforms, Incidental Expenses, &c.—further sum... ..	32 5 1		32 5 1	.....
		1,658 9 4		.....
WORKS OF DEFENCE.				
Repairs to the Torpedo Boat Slip at Berry's Bay	49 8 7		49 8 7	.....
Expenses of Inquiry into conduct of Mr. Ince, and Officers of the Military Works Branch, Newcastle	27 3 0		27 3 0	.....
		76 11 7		.....
ORDNANCE AND BARRACK DEPARTMENT.				
<i>Contingencies.</i>				
General Stores, including Warlike Stores—further sum ... ..	.....	6,451 13 2	6,451 13 2	.....
Carried forward ... .. £	.....	10,274 3 8	10,274 3 8	.....
Carried forward ... .. £	.....	250 6 4	250 6 4	.....

SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES FOR 1892 AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

HEAD OF SERVICE.	TO BE VOTED.		PAID TO 31ST DEC., 1892.	UNPAID ON 31ST DEC., 1892.
	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.		
Services of 1891—continued.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward ... .. £	.....	250 6 4	250 6 4	.....
No. III.—COLONIAL SECRETARY—contd.				
Brought forward £		10,274 3 8	10,274 3 8	.....
TRAINING SHIP "WOLVERENE." Maintaining the H.M.C.S. "Wolverene" in Commission—further sum ... ..	.....	293 15 10	217 8 0	76 7 10
POLICE. <i>Contingencies.</i> To purchase certain land at Penrith for Police purposes ... ..	.....	550 0 0	550 0 0	.....
MEDICAL ADVISER TO THE GOVERNMENT. <i>Contingencies.</i> Fees to Medical Practitioners, Vaccination, Coroners' Inquests, Lunacy Cases, Medical Attendance and Expenses, contingent on outbreak of disease—further sum ... ..	.....	400 0 0	370 17 4	29 2 8
<i>Maintenance of Sick Paupers.</i> For support of Paupers in the Sydney, Prince Alfred, and other Hospitals, and contingent expenses connected therewith—further sum .....	.....	12 17 11	12 17 11	.....
AGENT-GENERAL. <i>Contingencies.</i> Extra Official Expenses, &c.—further sum ... ..	.....	266 6 0	266 6 0	.....
IMMIGRATION. Immigration generally—further sum ... ..	.....	139 19 4	139 19 4	.....
CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS. <i>Government Asylums.</i> Rations, Medical Comforts, Medicines, Travel- ling Expenses, and other Contingencies— further sum	2,629 8 8		2,629 8 8	.....
State Children's Relief Branch, maintenance, additional inspection, &c.—further sum	1,500 0 0		1,500 0 0	.....
		4,129 8 8		
FISHERIES COMMISSION. <i>Contingencies.</i> Travelling Expenses—further sum ... ..	.....	50 0 0	50 0 0	.....
CHARITABLE ALLOWANCES. <i>(Irrespective of date of claims.)</i> In aid of Charitable Institutions, on condition that an equal amount be raised by private annual contributions, and also that the Gov- ernment, through Police Magistrates or other approved officers, have the right of recommending the admission of patients— further sum	15,963 15 4-		15,963 15 4	.....
For the support of Women and Children in the Benevolent Asylum, Sydney, and Infants' Home, and other Institutions—further sum	995 6 8		995 6 8	.....
		16,959 2 0		
Carried forward ... .. £	.....	33,075 13 5	32,970 2 11	105 10 6
Carried forward £	250 6 4	250 6 4

SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES FOR 1892 AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

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HEAD OF SERVICE.	TO BE VOTED.		PAID TO 31ST DEC., 1892.	UNPAID ON 31ST DEC., 1892.
	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.		
Services of 1891—continued.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
Brought forward ... ..	£	.....	250 6 4	250 6 4
No. III.—COLONIAL SECRETARY—<i>contd.</i>				
Brought forward ... ..	£	.....	32,970 2 11	105 10 6
MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES. (<i>Irrespective of date of claims.</i>)				
Newspapers, Almanacs, Books, &c.—further sum	294	12 9	294 12 9	.....
Rent of "Moorcliff," Miller's Point, in connection with the Sydney Hospital—further sum	40	0 0	40 0 0	.....
Burial of destitute persons in cases where inquests are not held—further sum	27	0 0	27 0 0	.....
In aid of the Agricultural Societies of the Colony in the proportion of £1 for every £1 raised by private contributions—further sum	10,882	1 9	10,882 1 9	.....
Expenses in connection with Royal Commission on Strikes—further sum	152	15 9	152 15 9	.....
Expenses in connection with compilation of the Official History of New South Wales—further sum	2,136	12 4	2,124 2 4	12 10 0
Expenses of Board of Investigation to inquire into the management of the Hospital for the Insane, Callan Park—further sum	81	2 0	81 2 0	.....
Expenses in connection with Fire Brigade Demonstration—further sum	500	0 0	500 0 0	.....
Grafton Water Brigade—Special Grant	50	0 0	50 0 0	.....
Inspector of Scaffolding, at £200 per annum, from 1st December	16	13 4	16 13 4	.....
Expenses of Public Service Inquiry Commission—further sum	218	5 6	218 5 6	.....
Expenses in connection with the Chinese Gambling Inquiry Commission—further sum	514	15 3	514 15 3	.....
Expenses in connection with the Representation of this Colony at the Ballarat Exhibition—further sum	9	12 9	9 12 9	.....
Expenses in connection with the representation of this Colony at the Launceston Exhibition—further sum	800	0 0	800 0 0	.....
Expenses in connection with the Royal Commission on City and Suburban Railways—further sum	1	1 0	1 1 0	.....
Expenses of Agent-General attending the Postal Congress at Vienna—further sum ..	7	1 7	7 1 7	.....
Cost of 33 Replicas of the original sketches of Wm. Westall, R.A., made during the voyage of H.M.S. "Investigator"	117	17 8	117 17 8	.....
Rent of premises, Bent-street (known as the old "Australian Club") in connection with the Sydney Hospital, at £650 per annum, from 1st December	54	3 4	54 3 4	.....
Expenses in connection with the suit, Burnside v. McMillan—further sum	3	8 0	3 8 0	.....
Expenses in connection with Charity Conference, Melbourne	40	5 0	40 5 0	.....
Payment to Messrs. Franklin and Waller of balance of amount claimed by them for services rendered as members of the Casual Labour Board Inquiry Commission	841	6 5	841 6 5	.....
			16,788 14 5	
TOTAL, COLONIAL SECRETARY ... ..	£	.....	49,746 7 4	118 0 6
Carried forward ... ..	£	.....	49,996 13 8	118 0 6

HEAD OF SERVICE.	TO BE VOTED.		PAID TO 31ST DEC., 1892.	UNPAID ON 31ST DEC., 1892.				
	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.						
Services of 1891—continued.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
Brought forward	£	50,114	14 2	49,996	13 8	118	0 6
No. IV.—TREASURER AND SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE.								
TREASURY.								
<i>Salaries.</i>								
Amount equivalent to Salary of Under Secretary, at £1,000 per annum, from 13th September, 1891, to 29th February, 1892, completing amount required for period of leave of absence granted the late Hon. G. Eagar, pending his retirement from the Public Service								
	£	s. d.			£	s. d.		
		466 13 4			466 13 4			.....
Probationer—Increase of salary £75 to £100 per annum, from 1st December								
		2 1 8			2 1 8			.....
<i>Contingencies.</i>								
Incidental expenses—further sum								
		468 15 0		203 7 6			.....
STAMP DUTIES.								
<i>Contingencies.</i>								
Rent of Office—further sum								
		62 6 7		62 6 7			.....
CUSTOMS.								
<i>Contingencies.</i>								
Allowance to Extra Tide-waiters, &c.—further sum								
		3,542 19 10		3,542 19 10			.....
GOVERNMENT PRINTER'S DEPARTMENT.								
<i>Contingencies.</i>								
Extra Hands and Overtime—further sum								
		35 2 4		35 2 4			.....
STORES AND STATIONERY.								
Stores and Stationery for the Public Service generally—further sum								
		8,794 3 7			8,794 3 7			.....
Fuel and Light for Departments within the district of Sydney—further sum								
		332 0 6			332 0 6			.....
		9,126 4 1					.....
GLEBE ISLAND ABATTOIRS.								
<i>Contingencies.</i>								
Offal barge, cost of construction—further sum								
		152 0 5			152 0 5			.....
Wages to meet temporary employment, forage, &c.—further sum								
		939 4 8			939 4 8			.....
Desiccating Process—further sum								
		644 0 6			644 0 6			.....
		1,735 5 7					.....
MARINE BOARD OF NEW SOUTH WALES.								
<i>Salaries.</i>								
Surveyors at the Outports—further sum								
		26 15 4		26 15 4			.....
<i>Miscellaneous Services.</i>								
Incidental Expenses—further sum								
		1,166 15 6		1,166 15 6			.....
PUBLIC WHARFS.								
<i>Contingencies.</i>								
Commission and Rebates, &c.—further sum								
		8 6 8			8 6 8			.....
Erection of Iron Railing, Circular Quay Wharf								
		300 0 0			300 0 0			.....
Repairs and Improvements to Circular Quay and other wharfs, &c.—further sum								
		511 4 9			511 4 9			.....
Repairing Wharf, Western side, Circular Quay								
		103 1 10			103 1 10			.....
		922 13 3					.....
Carried forward	£	17,290	5 0	17,290	5 0		.....
Carried forward	£	50,114	14 2	49,996	13 8	118	0 6

SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES FOR 1892 AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

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HEAD OF SERVICE.	TO BE VOTED.		PAID TO 31ST DEC., 1892.	UNPAID ON 31ST DEC., 1892.
	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.		
Services of 1891—continued.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
Brought forward ... ..	£	.....	50,114 14 2	49,996 13 8
No. IV.—TREASURER AND SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE—contd.				
Brought forward ... ..	£	.....	17,290 5 0	17,290 5 0
MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES.				
Exchange on Remittances within and beyond the Colony—further sum	12,620	18 9	12,620	18 9
Advertising for the Public Service—further sum	107	1 7	107	1 7
Premium on Debentures purchased on account of the Railway Loan, 31 Vic. No. 11—further sum	896	14 6	896	14 6
To meet Legal Expenses, Treasury Depart- ment—further sum	62	19 0	62	19 0
Expenses in connection with Appeals to Privy Council—further sum	1,053	18 1	1,053	18 1
Postage of Public Departments—further sum	125	9 5	125	9 5
Expenses in connection with Conversion of Matured Debentures to Inscribed Stock ...	2,613	13 2	2,613	13 2
Interest on £1,213 11s. 3d. Probate Duty in Estate of A. G. Laingmore overpaid, from 29th May, 1887, to 27th November, 1891... ..	181	2 1	181	2 1
Interest on the Daily Debit Balances at cur- rent accounts of the Government with various Banks, from 1st July to 31st December	7,369	4 1	7,369	4 1
To pay Interest at 4 per cent. on the uninvested Funds at credit of Bankruptcy Estates Accounts—further sum	141	3 0	141	3 0
To pay Interest at 4 per cent. on the uninvested Funds at the credit of the Government Savings Bank in the Treasury—further sum	8,308	17 0	8,308	17 0
To pay interest at 4 per cent. on the uninvested Funds at the credit of the Civil Service Superannuation Account—further sum ...	685	16 11	685	16 11
To pay Interest at 4 per cent. on the balance at the credit of the Municipal Council of Sydney—Sinking Fund Account—further sum	33	6 9	33	6 9
For Interest on Funds in the temporary possession of the Government belonging to Suitors in Equity and Lunacy Patients— further sum	166	19 4	166	19 4
Incidental expenses in connection with flotation of Loan of £4,500,000 in September, 1891	62	8 0	62	8 0
Interest on Special Deposits by Trustees of Challis Estate—further sum... ..	438	7 1	438	7 1
Interest on Advances made by various Banks in London—further sum	19,196	18 2	19,196	18 2
Management of and payment of Half-yearly Dividends on Inscribed Stock by the Bank of England—further sum	58	2 2	58	2 2
Law Expenses, Counsel's Fees, &c., Cape v. McMillan—further sum	911	18 5	911	18 5
To pay Interest at 5 per cent. on Special Deposits by the Savings Bank of New South Wales	3,750	0 0	3,750	0 0
TOTAL, TREASURER AND SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE... ..	£	.....	58,784 17 6	76,075 2 6
Carried forward ... ..	£	.....	126,189 16 8	126,071 16 2
				118 0 6

HEAD OF SERVICE.	TO BE VOTED.		PAID TO 31ST DEC., 1892.	UNPAID ON 31ST DEC., 1892.
	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.		
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Services of 1891—continued.				
Brought forward ...	£	126,189 16 8	126,071 16 2	118 0 6
No. VI.—SECRETARY FOR LANDS.				
LAND AGENTS, APPRAISERS, AND OTHERS.				
<i>Contingencies—</i>				
Contingencies and other expenses in connection with the Crown Lands Act of 1889, including appraisement fees and reports of valuations of Pastoral and other leases—further sum...	.....	4,617 14 5	4,617 14 5	.....
MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES.				
Resumption of site for a Cemetery at Bowral—further sum	1,091 17 10		1,091 17 10	.....
Interest on amount paid Cumberland Building Land and Investment Company (Limited) as compensation in connection with land resumed at Lady Robinson's Beach (£83 15s.), at 6 per cent., from 20th October, 1885, to 15th August, 1891	29 5 0		29 5 0	.....
Public Cemeteries—purchase of sites, fencing, clearing, building, &c.—further sum ...	441 16 1		441 16 1	.....
		1,562 18 11		
SURVEY OF LANDS.				
<i>Contingencies.</i>				
Fees to Licensed Surveyors, &c.—Incidental and unforeseen expenses—further sum ...	.....	4,065 10 3	4,065 10 3	.....
TOTAL, SECRETARY FOR LANDS ...	£	10,246 3 7	10,246 3 7	.....
No. VII.—SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS.				
ESTABLISHMENT.				
<i>Clerical Division.</i>				
Clerk—Increase of salary from £200 to £225 per annum ... ..	.....	25 0 0	25 0 0	.....
DREDGE SERVICE.				
<i>Contingencies.</i>				
Wages, Stores, Renewals, Repairs, and all other Incidental Expenses—further sum ...	.....	473 18 0	473 18 0	.....
HARBOURS AND RIVERS NAVIGATION AND WATER SUPPLY.				
<i>Public Works and Services.</i>				
Working Expenses.—Hunter River District				
Water Supply—further sum	3,118 14 7		3,118 14 7	.....
Re-planking Jetty, Woolloomooloo Bay ...	207 2 4		207 2 4	.....
Extension of Sydney Water Supply to Western Suburbs—further sum	806 10 2		806 10 2	.....
		4,132 7 1		.....
Carried forward	£	4,631 5 1	4,631 5 1	.....
Carried forward	£	136,436 0 3	136,317 19 9	118 0 6

SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES FOR 1892 AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

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HEAD OF SERVICE.	TO BE VOTED.		PAID TO 31ST DEC., 1892.	UNPAID ON 31ST DEC., 1892.
	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.		
Services of 1891—continued.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward	£	136,436 0 3	136,317 19 9	118 0 6
No. VII.—SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS—continued.				
Brought forward	£	4,631 5 1	4,631 5 1	.....
GOVERNMENT ARCHITECT. <i>Public Works and Services.</i>				
Hard Labour Gaols to provide Building and other Materials for Completion or Repair of Gaols and other Public Buildings, by the Labour of Prisoners in Gaol—further sum...	749 15 9		699 15 9	50 0 0
Institutions for the Insane generally—For Alterations, Additions, Furniture, Repairs, &c.—further sum	500 0 0		355 11 1	144 8 11
Erection of Post and Telegraph office, Broken Hill. (Revote of 1888)	1,400 0 0		1,400 0 0	
Additions, &c., Industrial School for Girls, Parramatta	1,420 0 0		1,370 0 0	50 0 0
Additions, &c., to Governor's Residence, Hill View, Moss Vale—further sum	38 11 1		38 11 1	.....
		4,108 6 10		
SEWERAGE. <i>Public Works and Services.</i>				
Sewerage Contingencies—further sum ... ..	.....	17 15 2	7 4 7	10 10 7
WATER SUPPLY AND SEWERAGE BOARD.				
Working Expenses—further sum ... ..	.....	331 7 10	331 7 10	.....
TOTAL, SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS...	.....	9,088 14 11	8,833 15 5	254 19 6
No. VIII.—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.				
PROTHONOTARY. <i>Contingencies.</i>				
Fee to His Honor Judge Murray, Acting as Supreme Court Judge for Sydney Gaol Delivery, 30th November to 7th December	52 10 0		52 10 0	.....
Allowances to witnesses attending the Criminal Courts, Sydney and Circuit Courts—further sum	195 8 5		195 8 5	.....
Expenses of inquiry ordered by Supreme Court in connection with certain charges brought by the Incorporated Law Institute against Mr. Henry Scott Harden, Solicitor... ..	149 7 2		149 7 2	.....
		397 5 7		
BANKRUPTCY COURT. <i>Salaries.</i>				
Amount equivalent to salary at £180 per annum of Messenger (less amount voted at the rate of £110 per annum) ... ..	.....	70 0 0	70 0 0	.....
Carried forward	£	467 5 7	467 5 7	.....
Carried forward	£	145,524 15 2	145,151 15 2	873 0 0

HEAD OF SERVICE.	TO BE VOTED.		PAID TO 31ST DEC., 1892.	UNPAID ON 13TH DEC., 1892.
	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.		
Services of 1891—continued.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward ... .. £	.....	145,524 15 2	145,151 15 2	373 0 0
No. VIII.—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE—continued.				
Brought forward ... .. £	.....	467 5 7	467 5 7	.....
PETTY SESSIONS.				
<i>Salaries.</i>				
Difference of salary to Mr. F. W. Edwards, as Police Magistrate, Kiama, at £450 per annum, and as Acting Police Magistrate, Parramatta, at £550 per annum, during the absence of Mr. Giles on duty in Sydney, from 21st December ... ..	.....	2 19 2	2 19 2	.....
PRISONS.				
<i>Contingencies.</i>				
Provisions, Medical Comforts, Medical Attendance, Fuel, Light, and Water, Incidental Expenses, Removal of Night-soil, and allowance in lieu of Quarters—further sum .....	.....	1,595 16 5	1,595 16 5	.....
TOTAL, ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE £	.....	2,066 1 2	2,066 1 2	.....
No. IX.—PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.				
(Public Instruction under the Act 43 Vic. No. 23.)				
TECHNICAL EDUCATION BRANCH.				
Erection of Technological Museum, at Ultimo, further sum	366 0 0		.....	366 0 0
Technological Museum—apparatus	142 10 6		142 10 6	.....
		508 10 6		
INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.				
<i>Nautical School Ship "Vernon"—</i>				
<i>Contingencies.</i>				
Rations, &c.—further sum ... ..	.....	191 16 10	191 16 10	.....
<i>Industrial School for Girls, Parramatta—</i>				
<i>Salaries.</i>				
One-third salary of Mrs. Marion Brackenreg as Assistant Superintendent at £145 per annum from 1st January to 31st March, concluding leave of absence pending retirement ... ..	.....	12 1 8	12 1 8	.....
<i>Contingencies.</i>				
Allowance to Mrs. Brackenreg during same period ... ..	.....	5 0 0	5 0 0	.....
GRANTS IN AID OF PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.				
In aid of Buildings (Educational Institutions) in proportion of £1 to every £1 raised and expended on new and additional buildings—further sum ... ..	.....	840 7 5	464 9 5	375 18 0
MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES.				
Purchase Money, &c., of the Ship "Sobraon" to be used as a training ship for boys—further sum	6,500 0 0		6,500 0 0	.....
Steam Launch for Training Ship "Vernon"—further sum	84 14 6		84 14 6	.....
Repairs to Training Ship "Vernon"	399 6 0		399 6 0	.....
To meet the abatement which should in terms of the Civil Service Act be deducted from the pension payable to Mrs. Marion Brackenreg, late Assistant Superintendent, Industrial School for Girls, on her retirement from the Service	92 16 5		.....	92 16 5
		7,076 16 11		
TOTAL, PUBLIC INSTRUCTION... £	.....	8,634 13 4	7,799 18 11	834 14 5
Carried forward £	156,225 9 8	155,017 15 3	1,207 14 5

SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES FOR 1892 AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

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HEAD OF SERVICE.	TO BE VOTED.		PAID TO 31ST DEC., 1892.	UNPAID ON 31ST DEC., 1892.
	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.		
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Services of 1891—continued.				
Brought forward ... £	.....	156,225 9 8	155,017 15 3	1,207 14 5
No. X.—SECRETARY FOR MINES.				
DEPARTMENT OF MINES.				
<i>Salaries.</i>				
Three Probationers, increase of salaries in accordance with Civil Service Act, from £50 to £75 per annum each, from 25th November .. .. .	.....	7 10 0	7 10 0	.....
AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.				
<i>Contingencies.</i>				
<i>Vine Diseases Board</i> —further sum .. .. .	.....	1,505 0 1	1,505 0 1	.....
SCHOOL OF MINES AND ASSAY WORKS.				
Towards providing necessary appliances for making Assays of Minerals in bulk or otherwise, including Salaries and the establishment of Schools of Mines—further sum .. .. .	.....	220 12 3	220 12 3	.....
MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES.				
Compensation to H. J. Ware for the loss sustained by him through the resumption of his Conditional Lease, No. 1,727, parish of Colinton, county of Beresford	120 0 0		120 0 0	.....
Reclamation of Sand Drift at Newcastle—further sum	68 4 6		68 4 6	.....
		188 4 6		
TOTAL, SECRETARY FOR MINES ... £	.....	1,921 6 10	1,921 6 10	.....
No. XI.—POSTMASTER-GENERAL.				
POST OFFICE.				
<i>Contingencies.</i>				
Rent of Country and Branch Offices, &c.—further sum .. .. .	.....	865 8 10	865 8 10	.....
ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.				
<i>Contingencies.</i>				
Repairs to Lines, Working Expenses, &c.—further sum .. .. .	.....	5,500 0 0	3,046 6 7	2,453 13 5
BRITISH AND AUSTRALIAN CABLE SUBSIDY.				
Reduced Rates—Proportion of guarantee payable by New South Wales from 1st May, 1891 .. .. .	.....	10,264 18 6	.....	10,264 18 6
TASMANIAN CABLE SUBSIDY.				
Proportion payable by New South Wales from 1st May, 1891... .. .	.....	1,136 9 10	.....	1,136 9 10
TOTAL, POSTMASTER-GENERAL ... £	.....	17,766 17 2	3,911 15 5	13,855 1 9
TOTAL, SERVICES OF 1891 ... £	.....	175,913 13 8	160,850 17 6	15,062 16 2

HEAD OF SERVICE.	TO BE VOTED.		PAID TO 31ST DEC., 1892.	UNPAID ON 31ST DEC., 1892.
	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.		
Services of 1892.				
No. II.—EXECUTIVE AND LEGISLATIVE.				
HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.				
<i>Contingencies.</i>				
Forage, &c.—further sum		385 0 10	385 0 10	.....
EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.				
<i>Salaries.</i>				
Clerk at £240 per annum for January		20 0 0	20 0 0	.....
LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.				
<i>Contingencies.</i>				
Special allowance to officers during absence on leave of the Clerk of the Parliaments	400 0 0		250 10 0	149 10 0
To meet the abatement which should, in terms of the Civil Service Act, be deducted from the pension payable to Henry Paynter, Chief Messenger	82 0 0		.....	82 0 0
Purchase of enlarged Porcelain Portraits of the Presidents of the Legislative Council	59 17 0		59 17 0	.....
		541 17 0		
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.				
<i>Salaries.</i>				
Three Messengers at £140 per annum—1 from 4th April, 1 from 25th April, and 1 from 12th September		241 17 8	241 17 8	.....
<i>Contingencies.</i>				
Special allowance to officers during absence on leave of Mr. R. W. Robertson, further sum.		208 6 8	208 6 8	.....
LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL AND ASSEMBLY.				
<i>Contingencies.</i>				
Incidental Expenses, &c.—further sum		162 0 5	162 0 5	.....
TOTAL, EXECUTIVE AND LEGISLATIVE £		1,559 2 7	1,327 12 7	231 10 0
No. III.—COLONIAL SECRETARY.				
COLONIAL SECRETARY.				
<i>Salaries.</i>				
Private Secretary to the Premier at £200 per annum from 3rd November		32 4 5	32 4 5	.....
<i>Contingencies.</i>				
Incidental and Unforeseen Expenses—further sum.		200 0 0	176 3 1	23 16 11
AUDITOR-GENERAL.				
<i>Contingencies.</i>				
Overtime allowance to officers engaged in writing up the new and improved Registers of Conditional Purchases		321 15 0	321 15 0	.....
REGISTRAR-GENERAL.				
<i>Salaries.</i>				
Amount equivalent to salary at £860 per annum for January of Mr. E. Burton, Examiner of Titles, on leave of absence, pending retirement		71 13 4	71 13 4	.....
<i>Contingencies.</i>				
Fees to Registrar-General as Chairman of Land Titles Commissioners, from 31st March, 1890, to 31st December, 1892, at £3 3s. per sitting	450 9 0		.....	450 9 0
Rent of additional premises at £750 per annum, rates and taxes, &c., from 5th February	677 1 8		557 4 4	119 17 4
		1,127 10 8		
Carried forward £		1,753 3 5	1,159 0 2	594 3 3
Carried forward £		1,559 2 7	1,327 12 7	231 10 0

SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES FOR 1892 AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

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HEAD OF SERVICE.	TO BE VOTED.		PAID TO 31ST DEC., 1892.	UNPAID ON 31ST DEC., 1892.
	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.		
Services of 1892—continued.				
Brought forward £	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	.....	1,559 2 7	1,327 12 7	231 10 0
No. III.—COLONIAL SECRETARY—contd.				
Brought forward ... .. £	.....	1,753 3 5	1,159 0 2	594 3 3
PERMANENT AND VOLUNTEER MILITARY FORCES.				
<i>General Staff.</i>				
Pension to Major-General Richardson at £650 per annum from 1st December ... ..	.....	54 3 4	.....	54 3 4
<i>Department of Defence.</i>				
<i>Salaries.</i>				
Military Secretary at £800 per annum, from 1st May	533 6 8		533 6 8	.....
Chief Clerk at £400 per annum, from 1st January	400 0 0		400 0 0	.....
Examiner of Accounts at £300 per annum, from 22nd May	183 1 3		183 1 3	.....
Record Clerk at £220 per annum, from 9th May	141 18 8		141 18 8	.....
Corresponding Clerk at £200 per annum, from 23rd May	121 9 6		121 9 6	.....
Messenger at £100 per annum, from 11th May	63 19 6		63 19 6	.....
Office-cleaner at £20 per annum, from 13th May	12 13 9		12 13 9	.....
		1,456 9 4		
<i>Contingencies.</i>				
Military Secretary—House allowance ...	200 0 0		.....	200 0 0
Temporary Clerk at £1 per week, from 1st June	28 18 3		24 9 8	4 8 7
Cost of overtime services of Chief Clerk and Examiner of Accounts in examining state- ments of Military expenditure, from 1st January	24 3 0		.....	24 3 0
Furniture and fittings, incidental expenses, &c.	452 15 8		387 3 2	65 12 6
Rent of offices at £262 10s. per annum, from 10th May	168 13 0		.....	168 13 0
		874 9 11		
<i>Artillery Force.</i>				
<i>Contingencies.</i>				
Quarters and Stabling	900 0 0		.....	900 0 0
Guard Boat Service	1,100 0 0		.....	1,100 0 0
		2,000 0 0		
<i>Commanding Engineer.</i>				
<i>Salaries.</i>				
Lieutenant-Colonel at £700 per annum to 31st March	175 0 0		175 0 0	.....
Military Pay and allowances to Colonel F. R. De Wolski at £1,016 per annum, from 15th August to 5th September	58 12 3		58 12 3	.....
		233 12 3		
<i>Contingencies.</i>				
Lieutenant-Colonel, allowances at £316 per annum, to 31st March	88 8 0		88 8 0	.....
Passage-money of Colonel F. R. De Wolski, Sydney to London	90 0 0		90 0 0	.....
Middle Head Disaster, Easter Encampment, 1891—Pension to widow of Corporal M'Kee, at £80 per annum, from 4th April to 31st December, 1891	58 5 9		58 5 9	.....
Purchase money for leasehold interest in 2 acres 3 roods 21 perches of land at Randwick, taken for Military purposes	1,000 0 0		1,000 0 0	.....
Alterations and additions, Randwick Rifle Range	1,548 16 10		1,532 16 10	16 0 0
Cost of Drums required for packing Roburite in connection with loading Mines	23 15 0		.....	23 15 0
Repairs, alterations, additions, &c., to Military Buildings	4,231 7 4		.....	4,231 7 4
		7,040 12 11		
Carried forward ... .. £	.....	13,412 11 2	6,080 5 2	7,382 6 0
Carried forward ... .. £	.....	1,559 2 7	1,327 12 7	231 10 0

HEAD OF SERVICE.	TO BE VOTED.		PAID TO 31ST DEC., 1892.	UNPAID ON 31ST DEC., 1892.
	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.		
Services of 1892—continued.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward	£	1,559 2 7	1,327 12 7	231 10 0
No. III.—COLONIAL SECRETARY—contd.				
Brought forward	£	13,412 11 2	6,030 5 2	7,382 6 0
PERMANENT AND VOLUNTEER MILITARY FORCES— continued.				
<i>Military Instructors.</i>				
<i>Contingencies.</i>				
Extra lodging allowance to Chief Instructor and Firemaster, at £30 per annum from 30th April .....	.....	20 1 8	20 1 8	.....
<i>Volunteer Force.</i>				
<i>Permanent Staff unattached.</i>				
<i>Salaries.</i>				
1 Warrant Instructor in Signalling, at 10s. per diem ... ..	.....	183 0 0	.....	183 0 0
<i>Transport Corps.</i>				
<i>Salaries.</i>				
1 Warrant Officer Instructor, at 9s. per diem .....	.....	165 0 0	.....	165 0 0
<i>Contingencies.</i>				
Cartage and Incidental Expenses—further sum Cost of vehicles, &c., supplied to Military Department for proposed Encampment ...	1,500 0 0 137 12 0		..... 137 12 0	1,500 0 0
Middle Head Disaster, Easter Encampment, 1891—Compensation to occupants of boats injured by the explosion	281 10 11		281 10 11	.....
Rent of offices for the 5th Regiment at £58 10s. per annum, from 1st July	29 5 0		.....	29 5 0
		1,948 7 11		
NAVAL BRIGADE.				
<i>Salaries.</i>				
A, C, D, E, and F Companies for December... .....	.....	300 2 0	300 2 0	.....
TRAINING SHIP "WOLVERENE."				
Maintaining the H.M.C.S. "Wolverene" in commission—further sum ... ..	.....	509 18 2	509 18 2	.....
POLICE.				
<i>Contingencies.</i>				
Purchase of Land as a site for Police Lock-up at Marrickville	300 0 0		300 0 0	.....
Cost of raising portion of the yard, and con- structing a surface gutter and drain to intercept the storm water in connection with the police premises at Gundagai	73 0 0		.....	73 0 0
		373 0 0		
LUNACY—				
<i>Hospital for the Insane, Parramatta.</i>				
<i>Contingencies.</i>				
To meet the abatement which should in terms of the Civil Service Act be deducted from the pension payable to Mrs. Jane Burn, Matron, Hospital for the Insane, Parramatta .....	.....	131 12 0	.....	131 12 0
<i>Reception House for the Insane, Darlinghurst.</i>				
<i>Contingencies.</i>				
Acting Superintendent at £300 per annum, from 1st June to 30th September ... ..	.....	100 0 0	100 0 0	.....
Carried forward	£	17,143 12 11	7,679 9 11	9,464 3 0
Carried forward	£	1,559 2 7	1,327 12 7	231 10 0

SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES FOR 1892 AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

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HEAD OF SERVICE.	TO BE VOTED.		PAID TO 31ST DEC., 1892.	UNPAID ON 31ST DEC., 1892.
	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.		
Services of 1892—continued.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward... ..	£	1,559 2 7	1,327 12 7	231 10 0
No. III.—COLONIAL SECRETARY—contd.				
Brought forward	£	17,143 12 11	7,679 9 11	9,464 3 0
GOVERNMENT STATISTICIAN.				
<i>Salaries.</i>				
Clerk in charge of Friendly Societies' Records at £500 per annum, from 1st August ... ..	.....	208 6 8	208 6 8	.....
<i>Contingencies.</i>				
Expenses in connection with the compilation of the Census of the Colony—further sum... ..	.....	1,692 0 0	1,692 0 0	.....
IMMIGRATION.				
Immigration generally—further sum ... ..	.....	1,000 0 0	320 7 8	679 12 4
FISHERIES COMMISSION.				
<i>Contingencies.</i>				
Cost of construction of a boat to be used in supervising the Fisheries at the Hawkesbury River	27 10 0		27 10 0	.....
Cost of construction of a boat to be used in supervising the Fisheries at George's River	28 0 0		28 0 0	.....
Expenses in connection with Victorian Fishing Industry Committee during their stay in the Colony... ..	52 6 0		52 6 0	.....
Gratuity at the rate of a fortnight's pay for each year of service to Mr. J. D. Delany, late clerk, Fisheries Commission, upon abolition of office	48 18 0		48 18 0	.....
		156 14 0		
BOTANIC GARDENS.				
<i>Contingencies.</i>				
Expenses in connection with New Water Service... ..	.....	69 16 5	69 16 5	.....
CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.				
<i>Children's Protection Act.</i>				
Expenses in connection with the Administra- tion of the Children's Protection Act ... ..	.....	450 0 0	397 15 8	52 4 4
<i>Government Asylums.</i>				
<i>Salaries.</i>				
Parramatta—Chaplain, Church of England ...	50 0 0		45 16 8	4 3 4
Chaplain, Roman Catholic Church	50 0 0		37 10 0	12 10 0
Liverpool—Chaplain, Church of England	50 0 0		41 13 4	8 6 8
Chaplain, Roman Catholic Church	50 0 0		41 13 4	8 6 8
<i>Contingencies.</i>		200 0 0		
Rations, Medical Comforts, Medicines, Travel- ling Expenses, and other Contingencies— further sum	9,000 0 0		3,689 13 10	5,310 6 2
Cost of erection of a temporary Relieving Ward at Newington Asylum	600 0 0		.....	600 0 0
Medical attendance at Glenfield Farm	100 0 0		.....	100 0 0
		9,700 0 0		
<i>State Children's Relief Branch.</i>				
<i>Contingencies.</i>				
Maintenance, and Additional inspection, &c.— further sum ... ..	.....	2,000 0 0	.....	2,000 0 0
CHARITABLE ALLOWANCES.				
Grafton Benevolent Asylum—Unconditional Grant	200 0 0		200 0 0	.....
Lismore Hospital—Special grant	100 0 0		100 0 0	.....
Newcastle Benevolent Society—Special grant..	1,000 0 0		1,000 0 0	.....
		1,300 0 0		
Carried forward	£	33,920 10 0	15,680 17 6	18,239 12 6
Carried forward	£	1,559 2 7	1,327 12 7	231 10 0

HEAD OF SERVICE.	TO BE VOTED.		PAID TO 31ST DEC., 1892.	UNPAID ON 31ST DEC., 1892.
	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.		
Services of 1892—continued.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward ... .. £	.....	1,559 2 7	1,327 12 7	231 10 0
No. III.—COLONIAL SECRETARY—contd.				
Brought forward ... .. £	.....	33,920 10 0	15,680 17 6	18,239 12 6
MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES.				
Newspapers, Almanacs, Books, &c.—further sum	200 0 0		.....	200 0 0
Travelling Expenses, Petty Cash Expenses, &c., Inspector of Scaffolding	62 7 0		62 7 0	.....
Expenses in connection with Royal Commission to inquire into the Military Service of the Colony... ..	1,866 12 11		1,866 12 11	.....
Expenses in connection with Legal Proceedings against the Returning Officer for West Sydney (damages caused through collapse of hustings)	604 10 3		604 10 3	.....
Purchase of Books for Libraries at Bourke, Cobar, and Brewarrina, and cost of carriage	409 16 3		409 16 3	.....
Expenses in connection with Temporary Water Supply, Broken Hill	179 15 6		179 15 6	.....
Expenses in connection with the Royal Commission to inquire into the Baldwin Engines	1,842 8 6		1,842 8 6	.....
Expenses in connection with Royal Commission to inquire into certain charges against the administration of the Chief Commissioner of Railways	2,454 8 0		2,454 8 0	.....
Centennial Park—Maintenance and Improvements—further sum	3,208 0 0		3,150 1 4	57 18 8
Expenses in connection with Public Buildings and Grounds, Rookwood—further sum	146 5 8		146 5 8	.....
Law Expenses, &c., Attorney-General v. McLeod, re Fortifications, Bare Island and George's Head	847 19 2		847 19 2	.....
Expenses in connection with the Imperial Institute, London	125 0 0		125 0 0	.....
Interest on balance of purchase-money on property at Charlotte-place, purchased for Naval Home	360 0 0		270 0 0	90 0 0
Relief to the unemployed	9,576 12 1		9,427 7 10	149 4 3
Expenses of inquiry into the Local Government and Electoral Acts of New Zealand, Victoria, and Tasmania	116 17 6		116 17 6	.....
Special grant to Country and Suburban Municipalities equal to 5s. per £ of the total amount of the general rates collected for the municipal year ended 1st February, 1892—further sum	4,458 14 2		4,458 14 2	.....
Intercolonial Medical Congress—Grant towards expenses of Triennial Meeting	676 2 0		676 2 0	.....
Expenses in connection with Royal Commission on Strikes—further sum	150 0 0		.....	150 0 0
Tasmanian Exhibition, Launceston—Cost of this Colony's Representation—further sum... ..	95 0 0		40 0 0	55 0 0
Expenses in connection with the Plantations, &c., Garden Island	111 0 0		101 5 0	9 15 0
Expenses in connection with, and relief to, sufferers by the recent floods in country districts	559 8 5		559 8 5	.....
Expenses of compiling Electoral Lists and Electoral Rolls—further sum	1 15 0		1 15 0	.....
Expenses in connection with prosecutions in Broken Hill conspiracy cases	220 1 6		220 1 6	.....
Carried forward £	28,272 13 11			
Carried forward ... .. £	.....	33,920 10 0	43,241 13 6	18,951 10 5
Carried forward £	1,559 2 7	1,327 12 7	231 10 0

SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES FOR 1892 AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

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HEAD OF SERVICE.	TO BE VOTED.		PAID TO 31ST DEC., 1892.	UNPAID ON 31ST DEC., 1892.
	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.		
Services of 1892—continued.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward... ..	£	1,559 2 7	1,327 12 7	231 10 0
No. III—COLONIAL SECRETARY—<i>contd.</i>				
Brought forward	£	33,920 10 0	43,241 13 6	18,951 10 5
MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES—<i>continued.</i>				
Brought forward	£ 28,272 13 11			
Expenses in connection with the establishment of Sericulture as an industry	10 0 6		10 0 6	.....
Counsel's Fees and other legal expenses, <i>Boddam v. Dibbs</i>	100 0 0		100 0 0	.....
Maintenance of Deserted Children, paupers taken charge of for protection, expenses of transmission, &c.—further sum	500 0 0		425 9 10	74 10 2
Expenses of compiling a pamphlet on the resources of the Western District of New South Wales	150 0 0		.....	150 0 0
Resumption of land in connection with Pine Park, Balmain—further sum	56 10 0		56 10 0	.....
Expenses in connection with International Board of Exchanges—further sum... ..	50 0 0		.....	50 0 0
Legal Costs in the action <i>Toohy v. Melville</i> (Chairman of Committees)... ..	36 18 11		36 18 11	.....
Expenses in connection with official visit of the Hon. the Colonial Secretary to England and America	1,000 0 0		1,000 0 0	.....
Cost of Actuarial Assistance in preparation of Statistics	20 0 0		20 0 0	.....
		30,196 3 4		
TOTAL, COLONIAL SECRETARY	£	64,116 13 4	44,890 12 9	19,226 0 7
No. IV.—TREASURER AND SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE.				
TREASURY.				
<i>Salaries.</i>				
Registrar of Funded Stock—Increase of salary from £600 to £660 per annum, from 28th October	10 12 10		10 12 10	.....
Deputy Registrar of Funded Stock—Increase of salary from £300 to £350 per annum, from 28th October	8 17 4		8 17 4	.....
3 Constables as Day and Night Watchmen, at 7s. 6d. per diem each, from 1st April	302 8 0		302 8 0	.....
Probationer—increase of salary £75 to £100 per annum	25 0 0		25 0 0	.....
Probationers—1 at £50 per annum from 18th May, and 1 at £50 per annum from 3rd June	59 18 8		59 18 8	.....
Probationer—increase of salary £50 to £75 per annum from 3rd December	1 19 0		1 19 0	.....
Boy Messenger, at 2s. 6d. per diem, from 1st August	17 0 0		17 0 0	.....
		425 15 10		
<i>Contingencies.</i>				
Incidental expenses, &c.—further sum ... ..	.....	301 1 6	288 11 6	12 10 0
Carried forward	£	726 17 4	714 7 4	12 10 0
Carried forward	£	65,675 15 11	46,218 5 4	19,457 10 7

HEAD OF SERVICE.	TO BE VOTED.		PAID TO 31ST DEC., 1892.	UNPAID ON 31ST DEC., 1892.
	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.		
Services of 1892—continued.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward... ..	£	65,675 15 11	46,218 5 4	19,457 10 7
No. IV.—TREASURER AND SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE—<i>contd.</i>				
Brought forward	£	726 17 4	714 7 4	12 10 0
CUSTOMS.				
<i>Salaries.</i>				
Increase of salary to Chief Clerk, £500 to £550 .....	.....	50 0 0	.....	50 0 0
<i>Contingencies.</i>				
Allowances to extra Tide-waiters, &c.—further sum ... ..	.....	4,000 0 0	3,632 10 1	367 9 11
STAMP DUTIES.				
<i>Contingencies.</i>				
Temporary Stamper, at £150 per annum, from 23rd May ... ..	.....	91 2 6	91 2 6	.....
STORES AND STATIONERY.				
<i>Contingencies.</i>				
Amount required to pay increased Customs Duties on goods supplied under Contracts for 1892	1,000 0 0	.....	.....	1,000 0 0
Stores and Stationery for the Public Service generally, &c.—further sum	20,000 0 0	.....	12,449 11 10	7,550 8 2
Amount equivalent to contributions to Civil Service Superannuation Fund, from 1st January, 1885, to 30th September, 1891, of W. Donovan, late carter, Government Stores Department	37 16 0	.....	37 16 0	.....
		21,037 16 0		
GOVERNMENT PRINTER'S DEPARTMENT.				
<i>Contingencies.</i>				
To meet charges of an exceptional and unforeseen nature, arising from the enormous increase in the demands of the office through special works of a very heavy and unusual character ... ..	.....	8,450 0 0	6,749 4 9	1,700 15 3
BOARD OF HEALTH.				
<i>Salaries.</i>				
Boatman and Quarantine Officer at Newcastle at £120 per annum, from 1st October	40 0 0	.....	40 0 0	.....
Veterinarian, £285 per annum, from 1st April	213 15 0	.....	213 15 0	.....
		253 15 0		
<i>Leprosy Act.</i>				
For the maintenance, treatment, and isolation of persons suffering from leprosy—further sum	500 0 0	.....	229 13 6	270 6 6
Cost of erection of four semi-detached cottages at the Leper Lazaret, Little Bay, for accommodation of increased number of persons of European parentage suffering from leprosy..	1,000 0 0	.....	.....	1,000 0 0
		1,500 0 0		
Carried forward... ..	£	36,109 10 10	24,158 1 0	11,951 9 10
Carried forward	£	65,675 15 11	46,218 5 4	19,457 10 7

SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES FOR 1892 AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

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HEAD OF SERVICE.	TO BE VOTED.		PAID TO 31ST DEC., 1892.	UNPAID ON 31ST DEC., 1892.				
	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.						
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
Services of 1892—continued.								
Brought forward... ..	£	65,675 15 11	46,218 5 4	19,457 10 7			
No. IV.—TREASURER AND SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE—<i>contd.</i>								
Brought forward	£	36,109 10 10	24,158 1 0	11,951 9 10			
BOARD OF HEALTH—<i>Continued.</i> <i>Diseased Animals and Meat Act.</i>								
Expenses of Inauguration and Administration	675 0 0	514 8 10	160 11 2			
BOARD OF PHARMACY. <i>Contingencies.</i>								
Cleaning Offices...	20 0 0	.....	20 0 0			
SHIPPING MASTERS. <i>Sydney.</i>								
Gratuity to J. E. Jackson, Temporary Clerk, on his retirement from the Public Service...	60 10 5	60 10 5	.....		
<i>Newcastle.</i> <i>Contingencies.</i>								
Incidental Expenses—further sum	3 18 0	3 18 0	.....		
GLEBE ISLAND ABATTOIRS. <i>Abattoirs.</i> <i>Contingencies.</i>								
Desiccating Process—further sum		290 16 8		290 16 8	.....		
Expenses of experimental towage of new Punt 3 Temporary Inspectors under the Diseased Animals and Meat Act at 10s. per diem, 2 from 1st January, 1 from 4th July... ..		50 0 0		25 0 0	25 0 0			
Expenses of Inquiry relative to Abattoir for Newcastle		350 3 0		350 3 0	.....		
Fuel and Light for Abattoir		20 0 0		10 11 4	9 8 8			
Alterations and Repairs to Cattle Wharf		200 0 0		20 11 9	179 8 3			
Repairs, Blood Punt Wharf		110 0 0		110 0 0	.....		
Repairs, Blood Punt Wharf		52 18 1		52 18 1	.....		
New Blood Punt—Cost of construction— further sum		578 0 0		56 2 3	521 17 9			
Wages and Expenses—Cleansing Abattoirs, &c. Repairs to Slaughter-houses, &c., damaged during heavy gale of 23rd September		521 1 2		521 1 2	.....		
		150 0 0		.....	150 0 0			
			2,322 18 11					
MARINE BOARD OF NEW SOUTH WALES. <i>Salaries.</i> <i>Sea and River Pilots.</i>								
Increases to salaries of Boatmen under the Regulations	20 0 0	20 0 0	.....		
<i>Colonial Light-houses.</i>								
Increase of salary of 2nd Assistant Light-keeper from £101 to £120 per annum, from 1st May	12 13 4	12 13 4	.....		
<i>Miscellaneous Services.</i>								
Incidental Expenses, &c.—further sum	1,000 0 0	942 18 4	57 1 8			
Carried forward	£	40,224 11 6	27,149 14 2	13,074 17 4			
Carried forward	£	65,675 15 11	46,218 5 4	19,457 10 7			

SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES FOR 1892 AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

HEAD OF SERVICE.	TO BE VOTED.		PAID TO 31ST DEC., 1892.	UNPAID ON 31ST DEC., 1892.				
	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.						
Services of 1892—continued.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
Brought forward... ..	£	65,675	15 11	46,218	5 4	19,457	10 7
No. IV.—TREASURER AND SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE—contd.								
Brought forward	£	40,224	11 6	27,149	14 2	13,074	17 4
PUBLIC WHARFS.								
<i>Salaries.</i>								
Two Watchmen—Day and Night—at £90 and £77 per annum		167 0 0			167 0 0		.....
Assistant Wharfinger, Byron Bay, at £75 per annum, from 21st October		14 14 4			14 14 4		.....
			181	14 4				
<i>Contingencies.</i>								
Coal for Steam Crane, Byron Bay		27 10 0			.....		27 10 0	
Commissions and Rebates and Incidental Expenses, &c.—further sum		500 0 0			472 15 0		27 5 0	
Erection of Offices, Pymont Wharf		117 0 0			117 0 0		.....
Surface Water Drainage, Circular Quay, in front of Metcalfe's Stores		75 15 11			75 15 11		.....
Gratuity at the rate of a fortnight's pay for each year of service to Ewen Cameron, Watchman, on his retirement from the Public Service through failure of sight ...		18 13 10			18 13 10		.....
Expenses of placing in working order the Cranes at Woolgoolga and Coff's Harbour Jetties...		20 0 0			.....		20 0 0	
			758	19 9				
MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES.								
To pay interest at 4 per cent. and 5 per cent. per annum on Special Deposits by the Savings Bank of New South Wales—further sum...		15,625 0 0			15,375 0 0		250 0 0	
Expenses of preparation of Bill for the Management, &c., of Finance Companies ...		105 0 0			105 0 0		.....
Insurance on Wharf and Buildings resumed from A.S.N. Company		101 11 3			101 11 3		.....
Insurance on Admiralty House, Kirribilli Point, from 28th February, 1892, to 27th February, 1893		8 4 0			8 4 0		.....
Interest on Special Deposits by Trustees of Challis Estate... ..		869 0 10			801 2 0		67 18 10	
Interest on Special Deposit, Sydney University Challis Bequest Trust		1,000 0 0			498 12 7		501 7 5	
Interest on the Daily Debit Balances at current accounts of the Government with various Banks from 1st January to 30th June ...		273 15 1			204 11 0		69 4 1	
Allowance for Postage and Stationery to Clerks of Petty Sessions, Land Agents, and Registrars of District Courts—further sum		400 0 0			.....		400 0 0	
Interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum on sums deposited by various persons with the Treasury prior to the passing of the Funded Stock Act, 56 Vic. No. 1, with a view to Inscription upon the Bill becoming law ...		13 14 4			.....		13 14 4	
Interest on advances made by various Banks in London		4,338 16 7			4,338 16 7		.....
Sewerage Rates, Public Buildings—further sum		56 3 3			56 3 3		.....
Interest on Special Deposits, at 4 per cent. per annum, by Citizens Life Assurance Company		199 11 2			.....		199 11 2	
			22,990	16 6				
TOTAL TREASURER AND SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE	£	64,156	2 1	49,594	13 11	14,651	8 2
Carried forward	£	129,831	18 0	95,722	19 3	34,108	18 9

SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES FOR 1892 AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

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HEAD OF SERVICE.	TO BE VOTED.		PAID TO 31ST DEC., 1892.	UNPAID ON 31ST DEC., 1892.				
	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.						
Services of 1892—continued.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
Brought forward... ..	£	.....	129,831	18 0	95,722	19 3	34,108	18 9
No. V.—ATTORNEY-GENERAL.								
ATTORNEY-GENERAL.								
<i>Contingencies.</i>								
Fees to Prosecuting Barristers, and other Contingent Expenses—further sum ... ..	.....		3,400	0 0	2,267	6 6	1,132	13 6
TRADES DISPUTES CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION.								
<i>Council of Arbitration.</i>								
<i>Salaries.</i>								
President, at £750 per annum, from 1st October	187	10 0	187	10 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
2 Members, at £100 each per annum, from 8th September	62	15 6	62	15 6	.....	.....	.....	.....
Clerk of Awards, at £400 per annum, from 1st July	200	0 0	200	0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
Clerk, at £225, from 1st September	75	0 0	75	0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
Messenger, at £100 per annum, from 1st August	41	13 4	41	13 4	.....	.....	.....	.....
Caretaker, at £60 per annum, from 1st August	25	0 0	25	0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
			591	18 10				
<i>Contingencies.</i>								
Incidental Expenses (including Purchase of Books and compilation of "Manual," &c.)	100	0 0	8	14 8	91	5 4		
Rent of Offices from 26th July	112	0 0	65	0 0	47	0 0		
			212	0 0				
PARLIAMENTARY DRAFTSMEN.								
<i>Salaries.</i>								
Parliamentary Draftsman, at £700 per annum, from 1st August ... ..	.....		291	13 4	291	13 4	.....	.....
CROWN SOLICITOR.								
<i>Salaries.</i>								
Assistant Conveyancing Clerk, at £208 per annum, from 1st February ... ..	.....		190	13 4	190	13 4	.....	.....
QUARTER SESSIONS.								
<i>Salaries.</i>								
Crown Prosecutors—Increases of Salaries—1 from £800 to £850 per annum, and 6 from £550 to £600 per annum, from 1st January to 28th February (in part) ... ..	.....		44	8 2	44	8 2	.....	.....
TOTAL, ATTORNEY-GENERAL ... ..	£	.....	4,730	13 8	3,459	14 10	1,270	18 10
Carried forward ... ..	£	.....	134,562	11 8	99,182	14 1	35,379	17 7

HEAD OF SERVICE.	TO BE VOTED.		PAID TO 31ST DEC., 1892.	UNPAID ON 31ST DEC., 1892.
	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.		
Services of 1892—continued.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward... .. £	.....	134,562 11 8	99,182 14 1	35,379 17 7
No. VI.—SECRETARY FOR LANDS.				
DEPARTMENT OF LANDS.				
<i>Ministerial and Despatch Branch.</i>				
<i>Salaries.</i>				
Probationer—Difference between £50 and £75 per annum	25 0 0		.....	25 0 0
<i>Rabbit Branch.</i>				
<i>Salaries.</i>				
Probationer—Difference between £50 and £75 per annum, from 27th June... ..	12 15 6		.....	12 15 6
<i>Sales Division.</i>				
<i>Salaries.</i>				
3 Probationers—Difference between £50 and £75 per annum (2 from 1st January, and 1 from 1st July)	62 10 0		.....	62 10 0
<i>Lease Division.</i>				
<i>Salaries.</i>				
Probationer—Difference between £50 and £75 per annum	25 0 0		.....	25 0 0
<i>Local Land Boards.</i>				
<i>Salaries.</i>				
1 Clerk (Cooma), at £250, from 7th to 31st July	16 16 0		16 16 0	.....
7 Probationers—Difference between £50 and £75 per annum (5 from 1st January, 1 from 21st April, and 1 from 31st August) ...	150 15 3		.....	150 15 3
		292 16 9		
LAND AGENTS, APPRAISERS, AND OTHERS.				
<i>Salaries.</i>				
Land Agent at Penrith, at £25 per annum, from 15th April	17 15 6		.....	17 15 6
3 Probationers—Difference between £50 and £75 per annum (1 from 1st January, and 2 from 1st March)	66 13 4		.....	66 13 4
		84 8 10		
MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES.				
Compensation to Mr. John Suttor, for surrender of lot 6 of Section 2, Stonyhurst Estate, and portion of a grant of 50½ acres to Cowper and Ould, found to encroach on Cadby and Jenner's original grants ...	22 1 3		22 1 3	.....
Henry Roman and William Dewson—Compensation for their right, title, and interest in and over a water right and race, known as "Roman's Race," parish of Uralla, county of Sandon, resumed by the Crown ...	190 0 0		190 0 0	.....
Michael Ryan—Interest on refund of deposit on 11½ acres, being part of the area of C.P. 75-307 of 80 acres, Parish of Jarrara, County of Argyle, forfeited 2nd September, 1878; and on a like proportion of the forfeited auction deposit of £25 in connection with the same land, subsequently measured as portion of 43	4 7 11		4 7 11	.....
Carried forward £	216 9 2			
Carried forward ... .. £	.....	377 5 7	233 5 2	360 9 7
Carried forward £	134,562 11 8	99,182 14 1	35,379 17 7

SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES FOR 1892 AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

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HEAD OF SERVICE.	TO BE VOTED.		PAID TO 31ST DEC., 1892.	UNPAID ON 31ST DEC., 1892.
	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.		
Services of 1892—continued.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward	£	134,562 11 8	99,182 14 1	35,379 17 7
No. VI.—SECRETARY FOR LANDS—contd.				
Brought forward	£	377 5 7	233 5 2	360 9 7
MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES—continued.				
Brought forward	£ 216 9 2			
Claims arising out of a decision of the Local Land Board in respect of A.C.P. 82-313, 82-459, and 84-6, Lismore, viz.:— Denis Jordan, for fencing and interest on deposit and instalments ... £43 9 9 Commercial Banking Company, interest on deposit and instalments 1 6 0		44 15 9	44 15 9	.....
Verdict and costs in case of Hawkins v. Copeland	359 16 5		359 16 5	.....
John F. Carter—Compensation for value of improvements effected by him upon part of his conditional purchase 84-18, Parramatta, found to encroach upon Nugent's 40-acre grant	52 10 0		52 10 0	.....
Stephen Mills—Compensation for cost of removal of fencing upon the approved western boundary of his conditional lease No. 2,403 of 1,920 acres, parish of Amoillac, county of Nicholson, in consequence of erroneous survey	17 10 0		17 10 0	.....
Jeremiah Eldridge, junior—Compensation for expenses incurred by him in the Mining Warden's Court, in defending his title to the land embraced with conditional purchase 90/460, and conditional lease 90/298, Cooma	17 10 6		17 10 6	.....
		708 11 10		
SURVEY OF LANDS.				
<i>Engaged at Head Office.</i>				
<i>Miscellaneous Charting Branch.</i>				
<i>Salaries.</i>				
1 Probationer, difference between £50 and £75 per annum	25 0 0		.....	25 0 0
<i>Miscellaneous Contract Sub-Branch.</i>				
<i>Salaries.</i>				
1 Probationer, difference between £50 and £75 per annum	25 0 0		.....	25 0 0
<i>Occupation Branch.</i>				
<i>Salaries.</i>				
1 Probationer, difference between £50 and £75 per annum	25 0 0		.....	25 0 0
<i>Engaged at Local Offices.</i>				
<i>Salaries.</i>				
11 Probationers, difference between £50 and £75 each per annum	275 0 0		.....	275 0 0
		350 0 0		
TOTAL, SECRETARY FOR LANDS	£	1,435 17 5	725 7 10	710 9 7
Carried forward	£	135,998 9 1	99,908 1 11	36,090 7 2

HEAD OF SERVICE.	TO BE VOTED.		PAID TO 31ST DEC., 1892.	UNPAID ON 31ST DEC., 1892.
	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.		
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Services of 1892—continued.				
Brought forward ... .. £	.....	135,998 9 1	99,908 1 11	36,090 7 2
No. VII.—SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS.				
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.—ESTABLISHMENT.				
<i>Clerical Division.</i>				
<i>Salaries.</i>				
Clerk—Increase of salary from £200 to £225 per annum	25 0 0		25 0 0	.....
<i>Railway Construction.</i>				
<i>Contingencies.</i>				
Gratuity to Officer for performing extra duties in connection with Railway Surveys ...	83 6 8		.....	83 6 8
<i>Roads, Bridges, and Sewerage.</i>				
<i>Salaries.</i>				
Resident Engineer	290 0 0		290 0 0	.....
<i>Miscellaneous Services.</i>				
Balance of special grant to late Engineer-in-Chief for Railways, £1,500, less amount voted in 1892, £1,357 (as agreed to by Parliament)	143 0 0		.....	143 0 0
		541 6 8		
DREDGE SERVICE.				
<i>Contingencies.</i>				
Wages, Stores, Renewals, &c.—further sum ...	.....	3,000 0 0	2,776 7 7	223 12 5
HARBOURS AND RIVERS NAVIGATION AND WATER SUPPLY.				
<i>Public Works and Services.</i>				
Woolloomooloo Bay Extension, Admiralty Wharf—further sum... ..	25 0 9		25 0 9	.....
Cost of laying Water Service along portion of Cowper Wharf, Woolloomooloo Bay ...	137 1 2		137 1 2	.....
Renewal of Planking, Darling Harbour Wharf—further sum... ..	500 0 0		437 4 11	62 15 1
Tugs and Punts for Dredge Service—further sum	1,000 0 0		654 3 2	345 16 10
Erection of Goods Shed, Cowper Wharf, Woolloomooloo Bay	2,000 0 0		1,182 12 0	817 8 0
Incidental expenses to Wharfs, &c.—further sum	1,500 0 0		150 9 0	1,349 11 0
Landing Silt and forming ground—further sum	3,928 14 8		3,928 14 8	.....
Expenses in connection with employment of Tugs on special service	300 0 0		.....	300 0 0
Working expenses, Sydney Water Supply ...	90 0 0		.....	90 0 0
Extension of Southern Jetty, old A.S.N. Co.'s wharf, Circular Quay	1,000 0 0		.....	1,000 0 0
Jetty, Coff's Harbour—further sum	500 0 0		442 6 7	57 13 5
Jetty, Woolgoolga Bay... ..	600 0 0		290 12 11	309 7 1
Towards fitting up "Sobraon" as a nautical training ship	10,620 0 0		2,987 3 7	7,632 16 5
Improving Richmond River and Tributaries, including snagging and removing reefs—further sum	81 18 5		81 18 5	.....
		22,282 15 0		
Carried forward ... .. £	.....	25,824 1 8	13,408 14 9	12,415 6 11
Carried forward £	135,998 9 1	99,908 1 11	36,090 7 2

SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES FOR 1892 AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

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HEAD OF SERVICE.	TO BE VOTED.		PAID TO 31ST DEC., 1892.	UNPAID ON 31ST DEC., 1892.
	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.		
Services of 1892—continued.				
Brought forward £	£ s. d.	£ s. d. 135,998 9 1	£ s. d. 99,908 1 11	£ s. d. 36,090 7 2
No. VII.—SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS—continued.				
Brought forward ... .. £	.....	25,824 1 8	13,408 14 9	12,415 6 11
GOVERNMENT ARCHITECT.				
<i>Public Works and Services.</i>				
Cost of furnishing Court-house, Paddington...	90 0 0			90 0 0
Parliamentary Buildings—Additions to—further sum	6,124 2 7		6,124 2 7	.....
Hospital for the Insane at Rossville, expenses of surveys, designs, &c.	1,300 0 0		977 15 1	322 4 11
Cost of protecting the river bank and wall at the rear of the Industrial School for Girls at Parramatta...	312 0 0		312 0 0	
Erection of Cottage for Pilot at Newcastle ...	750 0 0		735 0 0	15 0 0
Hard Labour Gaols—To provide Building and other Materials for completion or repair of Gaols and other Public Buildings by the labour of Prisoners in Gaol—further sum ...	1,200 0 0		365 2 7	834 17 5
Amount agreed to be paid to the Municipal Council of Parramatta for the right to connect the drainage system of the Benevolent Asylum, Macquarie-street, with the Council's Sewer in Charles-street, Parramatta ...	250 0 0		.....	250 0 0
		10,026 2 7		
ROADS AND BRIDGES.				
<i>Public Works and Services.</i>				
Gratuity to John Whelan, a maintenance man in the Tumbarumba District, who was incapacitated by a sunstroke whilst in the execution of his duty	30 0 9		30 0 9	.....
To complete the Elderslie Bridge over the Hunter River, between Maitland and Branxton	1,088 0 0		993 4 3	94 15 9
Compensation to G. Cross for loss of his wife and child, caused through accident to coach at Hinton Ferry	50 0 0		50 0 0	.....
		1,168 0 9		
WATER SUPPLY AND SEWERAGE BOARD.				
<i>Water Supply.</i>				
Unforeseen Expenditure consequent on break of aqueduct and large increase in the mileage of reticulation mains	2,500 0 0		.....	2,500 0 0
Purchase of Stores on account of Water Service maintenance	501 18 8		.....	501 18 8
Salaries, wages, working expenses, &c.—further sum	1,683 7 6		1,461 18 6	221 9 0
		4,685 6 2		
<i>Sewerage.</i>				
To meet expenses incurred in repairing old existing Sewers transferred to the Board during the year 1892... ..	1,100 0 0		.....	1,100 0 0
Salaries, wages, working expenses, &c.—further sum	1,600 3 0		1,432 9 10	167 13 2
		2,700 3 0		
HUNTER DISTRICT WATER SUPPLY AND SEWERAGE BOARD.				
Working Expenses from 1st July to 31st December, 1892 ... ..	.....	4,186 0 0	.....	4,186 0 0
TOTAL, SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS £	.....	48,589 14 2	25,890 8 4	22,699 5 10
Carried forward ... .. £	.....	184,588 3 3	125,798 10 3	58,789 13 0

HEAD OF SERVICE.	TO BE VOTED.		PAID TO 31ST DEC., 1892.	UNPAID ON 31ST DEC., 1892.
	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.		
Services of 1892—continued.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward	£	184,588 3 3	125,798 10 3	53,789 13 0
No. VIII.—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.				
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.				
<i>Salaries.</i>				
Clerk, at £200 per annum, from 1st March, and at £225 per annum from 1st November	170 16 8		170 16 8	.....
Shorthand Writer and Clerk, at £200 per annum, from 1st October, and at £225 per annum from 1st November	54 3 4		54 3 4	.....
Clerk, increase of salary, £300 to £325 per annum, from 1st November	4 3 4		4 3 4	.....
Clerk, increase of salary, £125 to £200 per annum, from 1st November... ..	12 10 0		12 10 0	.....
Messenger, at £80 per annum, from 7th November (less amount voted at the rate of £50 per annum)	4 10 0		4 10 0	.....
<i>Contingencies.</i>				
Incidental Expenses, &c., further sum ... ..	.....	246 3 4 100 0 0	81 8 6	18 11 6
PROTHONOTARY.				
<i>Contingencies.</i>				
Fee to Hon. G. B. Simpson, Q.C., acting as a Supreme Court Judge during the absence of His Honor Mr. Justice Windeyer, from 10th September to 23rd October	525 0 0		525 0 0	.....
Allowance to Acting Clerk Associate to His Honor Mr. Acting Justice Simpson, 10th September to 23rd October	50 0 0		50 0 0	.....
Fees to C. G. Heydon, Esq., Barrister-at-law, acting as Supreme Court Judge, from 4th April to 4th May, and from 6th to 18th June	512 10 0		512 10 0	.....
Allowance to Acting Clerk Associate to His Honor Mr. Acting Justice Heydon, 6th to 18th June	30 0 0		30 0 0	.....
Fee to His Honor Judge Backhouse, acting as Supreme Court Judge, 15th to 26th February	89 5 0		89 5 0	.....
Allowance to Acting Clerk Associate to His Honor Mr. Acting Justice Backhouse, for Sydney Gaol delivery, 15th to 26th February	25 0 0		25 0 0	.....
Fee to His Honor Judge Murray, acting as a Supreme Court Judge at the Court of Gaol Delivery, 2nd to 16th August	94 10 0		94 10 0	.....
Fee to His Honor Judge Backhouse, acting as Supreme Court Judge at Sydney and Deniliquin Criminal Courts, 3rd October to 2nd November... ..	262 10 0		262 10 0	.....
Allowance to Acting Clerk Associate to His Honor Mr. Acting Justice Backhouse, 3rd to 19th October	40 0 0		40 0 0	.....
Allowance to Clerk Associate to His Honor Mr. Acting Justice Backhouse at Deniliquin Criminal Court... ..	26 5 0		26 5 0	.....
Allowances to witnesses attending the Criminal Courts, Sydney, and Circuit Courts—further sum	1,901 19 0		901 19 0	1,000 0 0
Incidental Expenses, &c., further sum	300 0 0		.....	300 0 0
DIVORCE COURT.				
<i>Contingencies.</i>				
Cost of obtaining and transcribing Shorthand notes of undefended cases ... ..	.....	50 8 0	50 8 0	.....
CURATOR OF INTESTATE ESTATES.				
<i>Salaries.</i>				
Second Clerk—Difference between £150 and £200 per annum, from 1st June, 1892	29 3 4		29 3 4	.....
Messenger—Difference between £50 and £60 per annum, from 1st June	5 16 8		5 16 8	.....
		35 0 0		
Carried forward	£	4,288 10 4	2,969 18 10	1,318 11 6
Carried forward	£	184,588 3 3	125,798 10 3	53,789 13 0

SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATE FOR 1892 AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

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HEAD OF SERVICE.	TO BE VOTED.		PAID TO 31ST DEC., 1892.	UNPAID ON 31ST DEC., 1892.
	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.		
Services of 1892—continued.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward	£	184,588 3 3	125,798 10 3	58,789 13 0
No. VIII.—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE—continued.				
Brought forward	£	4,288 10 4	2,969 18 10	1,318 11 6
SHERIFF.				
<i>Salaries.</i>				
Increase of salary of Tipstaff, from £150 to £175 per annum, from 14th May ... ..	.....	15 14 6	15 14 6	.....
<i>Contingencies.</i>				
Allowance to Jurors, Travelling Expenses, &c., further sum ... ..	.....	1,500 0 0	657 13 11	842 6 1
BANKRUPTCY COURT.				
<i>Salaries.</i>				
Temporary Clerk, at £120 per annum, from 1st January to 31st May	50 0 0		50 0 0	.....
Increase of salary of Seventh Clerk, from £75 to £110 per annum, from 1st June... ..	20 8 4		20 8 4	.....
<i>Contingencies.</i>				
Incidental Expenses, further sum ... ..	.....	70 8 4 25 0 0	.....	25 0 0
PROBATE OFFICE.				
<i>Contingencies.</i>				
Costs in the matter of <i>Garrett v. Phillips</i> , Probate Jurisdiction ... ..	.....	81 7 0	81 7 0	.....
DISTRICT COURTS.				
<i>Salaries.</i>				
Parramatta—Increase of salary of Bailiff, from £50 to £80 per annum, from 1st March ... ..	.....	25 0 0	25 0 0	.....
<i>Contingencies.</i>				
Acting District Court Judge and Chairman of Quarter Sessions, Western District, at £1,500 per annum, from 18th January to 27th March.	290 6 5		290 6 5	.....
Acting District Court Judge and Chairman of Quarter Sessions, South-western District, at £1,500 per annum, from 12th February to 31st March, 1892	202 11 9		202 11 9	.....
Acting District Court Judge and Chairman of Quarter Sessions, South-western District, at £1,500 per annum, from 11th January to 19th February	166 11 6		166 11 6	.....
Acting District Court Judge and Chairman of Quarter Sessions, North-western District, at £1,500 per annum, from 27th May to 18th June	95 3 3		95 3 3	.....
Acting District Court Judge and Chairman of Quarter Sessions, Southern District, at £1,500 per annum, from 26th November to 4th December... ..	36 19 3		36 19 3	.....
Acting District Court Judge and Chairman of Quarter Sessions, Metropolitan, Suburban, and Hunter Districts, at £1,500 per annum, from 5th to 31st December	108 17 5		108 17 5	.....
		900 9 7		
CORONERS.				
<i>Salaries.</i>				
Coroner, Broken Hill, at £150 per annum, from 1st March ... ..	.....	125 0 0	125 0 0	.....
<i>Contingencies—</i>				
Burials and incidental expenses, &c.—further sum ... ..	.....	1,300 0 0	700 2 7	599 17 5
Carried forward	£	8,331 9 9	5,545 14 9	2,785 15 0
Carried forward	£	184,588 3 3	125,798 10 3	58,789 13 0

HEAD OF SERVICE.	TO BE VOTED.		PAID TO 31ST DEC., 1892.	UNPAID ON 31ST DEC., 1892.
	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.		
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Services of 1892—continued.				
Brought forward	£	184,588 3 3	125,798 10 3	58,789 13 0
No. VIII.—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE—continued.				
Brought forward	£	8,331 9 9	5,545 14 9	2,785 15 0
PETTY SESSIONS.				
<i>Salaries.</i>				
Difference in salary to Mr. F. W. Edwards, as Police Magistrate, Kiama, at £450 per annum, and as Acting Police Magistrate, Parramatta, at £550 per annum, during the absence of Mr. Giles, on duty in Sydney, from 1st January	100 0 0		100 0 0	.....
Increase of salary to Mr. J. S. Brown, as Assistant Clerk of Petty Sessions, Penrith, from £100 to £125 per annum, from 15th April to 31st July, and as Clerk of Petty Sessions at that place, from 1st August	17 15 7		17 15 7	.....
Increase of salary for the office of Police Magistrate, Hillston, from £450 to £490 per annum, from 1st July... ..	20 0 0		20 0 0	.....
Difference of salary of Police Magistrate, Goulburn, at £550 per annum, and as Acting Police Magistrate, Maitland, at £600 per annum, during the absence of Mr. Brooks, on duty in Sydney, from 20th September to 31st December	14 0 7		14 0 7	.....
Mr. Cleeve, Police Magistrate, Penrith—Difference between £390 and £450 per annum from 1st August, 1892, to cover loss of fees in consequence of the office of District Registrar having been transferred from Mr. Cleeve, P.M., to Mr. Brown, C.P.S., Penrith	25 0 0		.....	25 0 0
PRISONS.		176 16 2		
<i>Salaries.</i>				
Gaol Goulburn—Temporary Junior Clerk at £50 per annum, from 2nd May	33 4 0		33 4 0	.....
Gaol Broken Hill—				
Gaoler at £240 per annum, from 1st Nov.	40 0 0		40 0 0	.....
Matron at £48 per annum, from 1st Nov.	7 1 4		7 1 4	.....
Chaplain, Church of England, at £20 per annum, from 19th November	2 6 8		2 6 8	.....
Chaplain, Roman Catholic Church, at £20 per annum, from 20th November	2 5 6		2 5 6	.....
PATENTS AND COPYRIGHT.		84 17 6		
<i>Contingencies.</i>				
Expenses of Compilation of Index to New South Wales Letters Patent... ..	300 0 0		267 15 0	32 5 0
Incidental expenses—further sum	150 0 0		118 19 0	31 1 0
MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES.		450 0 0		
For purchase of 104 copies of Salisbury's Bankruptcy and Bills of Sale Acts	124 16 0		124 16 0	.....
Expenses of Inquiries under Commission Act 44 Vic. No. 1 and Inquiries under Criminal Law Amendment Act, section 383—further sum	250 0 0		177 13 0	72 7 0
For purchase of 100 copies of Legal Year Book of Australia	50 0 0		.....	50 0 0
Expenses of Collection and Revision of Common Law Rules of the Supreme Court, and for preparation of index thereto	75 0 0		.....	75 0 0
For Collection and Compilation of Rules of Courts, viz.—Equity, Bankruptcy, Probate, under Settled Estate and Companies Acts, and preparation of index thereto	75 0 0		.....	75 0 0
For Revision of Rules of the Divorce Court and preparation of index thereto	50 0 0		50 0 0	.....
		624 16 0		
TOTAL, ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE £		9,667 19 5	6,521 11 5	3,146 8 0
Carried forward	£	194,256 2 8	132,320 1 8	61,936 1 0

SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES FOR 1892 AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

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HEAD OF SERVICE.	TO BE VOTED.		PAID TO 31ST DEC., 1892.	UNPAID ON 31ST DEC., 1892.
	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.		
Services of 1892—continued.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward	£	194,256 2 8	182,320 1 8	61,936 1 0
No. IX.—PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.				
TEACHERS' SALARIES.				
Further sum ... ..	.....	12,000 0 0	.....	12,000 0 0
TECHNICAL EDUCATION BRANCH.				
<i>Contingencies.</i>				
Gratuity to widow of Chas. F. Phillips, late Engineer, who was accidentally killed whilst in the execution of his duty—equivalent to six months' salary ... ..	.....	104 0 0	.....	104 0 0
CHURCH AND SCHOOL LANDS.				
Cost incurred in re-defining the Western Boundary of the Church and School Estate in the County of Gloucester ... ..	.....	102 14 3	.....	102 14 3
GRANTS IN AID OF PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.				
In aid of Buildings (Educational Institutions) in the proportion of £1 to every £1 raised and expended on new and additional buildings—further sum ... ..	.....	1,000 0 0	159 8 5	840 11 7
TOTAL, PUBLIC INSTRUCTION ... ..	.....	13,206 14 3	159 8 5	13,047 5 10
No. X.—SECRETARY FOR MINES AND AGRICULTURE.				
DEPARTMENT OF MINES.				
<i>Contingencies.</i>				
Gratuity to Robert Dalrymple, owing to retirement under Section 46 of the Civil Service Act	204 17 2	.....	.....	204 17 2
Travelling expenses of officers when specially sanctioned—further sum	1,200 0 0	.....	.....	1,200 0 0
Compensation for cancellation of sale or lease of land in terms of section 45 of Land Act of 1884, and Section 2 of Mining Act of 1889	4,000 0 0	.....	.....	4,000 0 0
PREVENTION OF SCAB IN SHEEP.		5,404 17 2		
<i>Salaries.</i>				
Steam Launch Master at £132 per annum, from 18th July	59 19 4	.....	.....	59 19 4
Engineer at £132 per annum, from 1st July	66 0 0	.....	.....	66 0 0
<i>Contingencies.</i>		125 19 4		
Incidental Expenses, including clerical assistance, law costs and charges—further sum	800 0 0	.....	.....	800 0 0
To meet the abatement which should, in terms of the Civil Service Act, be deducted from the pension of C. C. Wildash	177 10 0	.....	.....	177 10 0
AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.		977 10 0		
<i>Salaries.</i>				
Clerk at £100 per annum, from 1st September ... ..	.....	33 6 8	33 6 8	.....
<i>Contingencies.</i>				
Royal Agricultural Society—Special Grant towards providing National Prizes in connection with the Sheep Show	300 0 0	.....	.....	300 0 0
Vine Diseases Board—further sum	500 0 0	.....	105 4 7	394 15 5
DIRECTOR GENERAL OF FORESTS.		800 0 0		
<i>Contingencies.</i>				
To cover cost of Travelling Expenses of Foresters who have been appointed during the year 1892, and for which no provision was made upon the Estimates-in-Chief for that year ... ..	.....	400 0 0	.....	400 0 0
MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES.				
Expenses in connection with Lead Poisoning Inquiry Board, Barrier Ranges ... ..	.....	550 0 0	216 13 4	333 6 8
TOTAL, SECRETARY FOR MINES AND AGRICULTURE	£	8,291 13 2	355 4 7	7,936 8 7
Carried forward	£	215,754 10 1	182,834 14 8	82,919 15 5

SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES FOR 1892 AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

HEAD OF SERVICE.	TO BE VOTED.		PAID TO 31ST DEC., 1892.	UNPAID ON 31ST DEC., 1892.
	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.		
Services of 1892—continued.	£	£	£	£
Brought forward	215,754 10 1	132,834 14 8	82,919 15 5
No. XI.—THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL.				
ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.				
<i>Salaries.</i>				
Clerk, Account Branch—Increase of salary, £290 to £325 per annum	35 0 0	35 0 0	.....
BRITISH AND AUSTRALIAN CABLE SUBSIDY.				
Duplication of British Australian Cable.— Additional Subsidy in consequence of re- duced rates.—Estimated amount.—Propor- tion payable by New South Wales	15,397 7 8	.....	15,397 7 8
TASMANIAN CABLE SUBSIDY.				
Proportion payable by New South Wales	1,704 14 8	.....	1,704 14 8
TOTAL, POSTMASTER-GENERAL	£	17,137 2 4	35 0 0	17,102 2 4
TOTAL SERVICES OF 1892	£	232,891 12 5	132,869 14 8	100,021 17 9
<i>Add Services of 1890 and previous years, from page 4</i>	4,402 6 6	4,291 1 3	111 5 3
SERVICES OF 1891, from page 13	175,913 13 8	160,850 17 6	15,062 16 2
GRAND TOTAL	£	413,207 12 7	298,011 13 5	115,195 19 2

The Treasury, New South Wales,
Sydney, 18th January, 1893.

JOHN SEE,
Treasurer.

SCHEDULE

TO THE

ESTIMATES-IN-CHIEF FOR 1893,

SHOWING THE

TOTAL REMUNERATION RECEIVED BY ALL PUBLIC OFFICERS

WHO HOLD MORE THAN ONE OFFICE,

OR WHO RECEIVED ANY FEES, SPECIAL ALLOWANCE, QUARTERS, FUEL, OR LIGHT, IN
ADDITION TO THEIR FIXED ANNUAL SALARIES, DURING THE YEAR 1892.

ORDERED BY THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY TO BE PRINTED,
23 MARCH, 1893.



SYDNEY: CHARLES POTTER, GOVERNMENT PRINTER.

1893.

[3s.]

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SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES-IN-CHIEF FOR 1893.

II.

Executive and Legislative.

Reference to Estimates.	Name of Officer.	Offices and Allowances.	Present fixed Salaries and Allowances.		Other Allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Amount.	Total.	
			£	£	
		LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.			
10 11	S. M. Mowle...	Usher of the Black Rod Clerk to Refreshment Committee ...	440 60	500	
		LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.			
11 24	William S. Mowle ...	Clerk... .. Sergeant, Sydney Troop, N.S.W. Cavalry	440 15	455	
		LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL AND ASSEMBLY.			
11	W. G. Cassidy ...	Steward and Housekeeper Value of quarters, fuel, and light...	325 100	425	
11	M. H. Cassidy ...	Assistant Housekeeper Value of quarters and light ...	90 25	115	
11	W. Snowdon...	Watchman For services in connection with fire extinguishing appliances ...	160 25	185	
11	W. G. A. Miles ...	House servant Value of quarters, fuel, and light ...	145 40	185	
11	J. Mallitt ...	Stableman Value of quarters, fuel, and light ...	145 40	185	
11	Margaret Leaney ...	Servant Value of quarters, fuel, and light ...	80 25	105	
11	Mary J. M'Neish ...	Servant Value of quarters, fuel, and light ...	80 25	105	
11	Hannah Rose ...	Servant Value of quarters, fuel, and light ...	80 25	105	
11	Harriet Moore ...	Scullery-maid Value of quarters, fuel, and light ...	80 25	105	

III.

Colonial Secretary.

Reference to Estimates.	Name of Officer.	Offices and Allowances.	Present fixed Salaries and Allowances.		Other Allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Amount.	Total.	
COLONIAL SECRETARY.					
			£	£	
14	Francis O'Loughlin...	Messenger Attendant and House-keeper Value of quarters, fuel, and light ... Allowance for washing linen ...	200 100 25	325	
AUDITOR-GENERAL.					
6, 15	Edward A. Rennie ...	Auditor-General Trustee of Australian Museum ...	1,000 Nil.	1,000	
15	Jane Cocks	Housekeeper... .. Quarters, fuel, and light, valued at...	75 40	115	
REGISTRAR-GENERAL.					
16	Mary Lillie	Office-keeper... .. Quarters, fuel, and light, &c., valued at	100 90	190	
PERMANENT AND VOLUNTEER MILITARY FORCES.					
<i>General Staff.</i>					
18	Major-General ...	Commanding Military Forces ... Value of quarters Forage allowance (2 horses) ... Single ration, fuel, and light, valued at ... Allowance in lieu of soldier servant ... Stable allowance President, Defence Commission ...	1,095 200 128 54 52 100 Nil.	1,629	The allowance for forage cannot properly be said to form a source of emolument, as keeping horses for the Public Service entails expenses in no way covered by the forage allowance. These expenses include purchase and replacement of horses, food, clothing, shoeing, veterinary charges, provision of appropriate appointments, grooms' wages, &c., which in point of fact reduce the amount of income. These remarks apply to all Officers to whom forage allowance is granted.
18	Lieutenant-Colonel Mackenzie.	Assistant Adjutant-General ... Allowance in lieu of quarters ... Forage allowance Single ration, fuel, and light, valued at ... Stable allowance Soldier servant	560 150 64 45 50 52	921	
18	Lieutenant-Colonel Taunton.	Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General... .. Allowance in lieu of quarters ... Forage allowance Single ration, fuel, and light, valued at... .. Stable allowance Soldier servant	474 150 64 45 50 52	835	

SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES-IN-CHIEF FOR 1893.

3

Reference to Estimates.	Name of Officer.	Offices and Allowances.	Present fixed Salaries and Allowances.		Other Allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Amount.	Total.	
No. III—Colonial Secretary—continued.					
PERMANENT AND VOLUNTEER MILITARY FORCES— <i>continued.</i>					
<i>General Staff—continued.</i>					
			£	£	
18	Captain Cuthell ...	Instructor of Musketry Officer in charge of Small Arms ... Allowance in lieu of quarters ... Forage allowance Single ration, fuel, and light, valued at Stable allowance Allowance in lieu of soldier servant	392 Nil. 90 64 39 50 52		
18	Lieutenant Holmes ...	Chief Clerk Allowance in lieu of quarters ... Single ration, fuel, and light, valued at Allowance in lieu of soldier servant	250 60 35 52		687
18	Lieutenant Little ...	Quarter-master Allowance in lieu of quarters ... Single ration, fuel, and light, valued at Allowance in lieu of soldier servant	238 60 35 52		397
18	C. Solomon	Staff Paymaster Lodging Allowance in lieu of servant Rations, fuel, and light	400 120 52 43		385
18	R. Waddington ...	Accountant Ration, fuel, and light	250 35		615
19	Lieutenant-Colonel Churchward.	Military Instructor Allowance in lieu of quarters ... Forage allowance Stable allowance Single ration, fuel, and light, valued at Allowance in lieu of soldier servant	550 150 64 50 45 52		285
21	Colonel H. W. Renny Tailyour.	Commanding Engineer Allowance in lieu of quarters ... Forage Stable allowance Single ration, fuel, and light, valued at Allowance in lieu of soldier servant	850 150 64 50 47 52		911
22	Captain Lee	Captain, Permanent Submarine Miners Allowance in lieu of quarters ... Single ration, fuel, and light, valued at Command Pay	350 90 36 27		1,213
26	Major Lassetter ...	Commanding Mounted Infantry ... Forage	50 64		503
23	Brigade-Surgeon Williams.	Principal Medical Officer Instructor of Ambulance Forage Allowance in lieu of quarters ... Value of rations, fuel, and light ... Stable allowance Soldier servant, value	472 100 64 150 45 50 52		114
23	Surgeon-Captain C. Swanston.	Surgeon Quarters, valued at Forage Stable Allowance in lieu of soldier servant Rations, fuel, and light	365 90 64 50 52 39		933
					660

SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES-IN-CHIEF FOR 1893.

Reference to Estimates.	Name of Officer.	Offices and Allowances.	Present fixed Salaries and Allowances.		Other Allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Amount.	Total.	
No. III—Colonial Secretary—continued.			£	£	
PERMANENT AND VOLUNTEER MILITARY FORCES—continued.					
<i>Permanent Artillery Staff.</i>					
19	Colonel Spalding ...	Commanding Artillery ... Member, Defence Commission ... Forage allowance (2 horses) ... Quarters, valued at ... Value of rations, fuel, and light ... Soldier servant ...	730 Nil. 128 175 47	1,080	Allowance for the provision of uniform after the expiration of five years, £50, or £10 per annum. Do do
19	Lieutenant-Colonel G. J. Airey (Brevet Colonel).	Lieutenant-Colonel Commanding ... Forage allowance ... Quarters, valued at ... Value of rations, fuel, and light ... Soldier servant ...	450 64 150 30	694	Do do
19	Major Murray ...	Major, Commanding No. 2 Battery Forage allowance ... Value of quarters ... Value of rations, fuel, and light ... Soldier servant ... Command pay ...	383 64 120 27 27	621	
19	Captain Airey (Brevet Major).	Commanding Field Battery Forage allowance ... Value of quarters ... Value of rations, fuel, and light ... Soldier servant ... Command pay ...	312 64 90 26 27	519	Allowance for uniform, £10 per annum.
19	Major Baynes ...	Major, Commanding No. 1 Battery Forage allowance ... Value of quarters ... Value of rations, fuel, and light ... Soldier servant ... Command pay ...	383 64 120 27 27	621	Allowance for the provision of uniform after the expiration of five years, £50; or £10 per annum. (Single; occupies two rooms.)
19	Captain Savage ...	Captain, Permanent Artillery Forage allowance ... Value of quarters ... Value of rations, fuel, and light ... Soldier servant ...	275 64 90 25	454	Allowance for uniform, £10 per annum.
19	Captain Morris ...	Captain, Commanding Depot Battery Value of quarters ... Value of rations, fuel, and light ... Soldier servant ... Command pay ...	275 90 25 27	417	Do do
19	Captain Bridges ...	Captain, Permanent Artillery Forage allowance ... Value of quarters ... Value of rations, fuel, and light ... Soldier servant ...	275 64 90 25	454	Do do
19	Captain Kyngdon ...	Captain, Permanent Artillery Value of quarters ... Value of rations, fuel, and light ... Soldier servant ...	275 90 25	390	Do do (Single; occupies two rooms.)

SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES-IN-CHIEF FOR 1893.

Reference to Estimates.	Name of Officer.	Offices and Allowances.	Present fixed Salaries and Allowances.		Other Allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Amount.	Total.	
No. III—Colonial Secretary—continued.			£	£	
PERMANENT AND VOLUNTEER MILITARY FORCES—continued.					
<i>Permanent Artillery Staff—continued.</i>					
19	Lieutenant Le Messurier.	Lieutenant, Permanent Artillery ... Forage allowance Value of quarters Value of rations, fuel, and light ... Soldier servant	238 64 60 25		Allowance for uniform, £10 per annum.
				387	
19	Lieutenant Sandford	Lieutenant, Permanent Artillery ... Forage Value of quarters Value of rations, fuel, and light ... Soldier servant	238 64 60 25		
				387	
19	Lieutenant Luscombe	Lieutenant, Permanent Artillery ... Value of quarters Value of rations, fuel, and light ... Soldier servant	200 60 25		
				285	
19	Lieutenant Dangar ..	Lieutenant, Permanent Artillery ... Forage Value of quarters Value of rations, fuel, and light ... Soldier servant	200 64 60 25		
				£49	
19	Lieutenant Close ...	Lieutenant, Permanent Artillery ... Forage Value of quarters Value of rations, fuel, and light ... Soldier servant Allowance as Adjutant	200 64 60 25 46		
				395	
19	Lieutenant Jenkins...	Lieutenant, Permanent Artillery ... Value of quarters Value of rations, fuel, and light ... Soldier servant	200 60 25		
				285	
19	Lieutenant Lamb ...	Lieutenant, Permanent Artillery .. Value of quarters Value of rations, fuel, and light .. Soldier servant	200 60 25		
				285	
19	Lieutenant Antill ...	Lieutenant, Permanent Artillery ... Value of quarters Value of rations, fuel, and light ... Soldier servant Forage allowance	200 60 25 64		
				349	
19	Lieutenant Taylor ...	Lieutenant, Permanent Artillery ... Value of quarters Value of rations, fuel, and light .. Soldier servant	200 60 25		
				285	
19	Lieutenant Owen ...	Lieutenant, Permanent Artillery ... Value of quarters Value of rations, fuel, and light ... Soldier servant	200 60 25		
				285	
<i>Volunteer Permanent Staff.</i>					
29	Lieutenant-Colonel Eden.	Commanding M. W. and S. Reserves Forage allowance Allowance for quarters Stable allowance Allowance in lieu of soldier servant Value of rations, fuel, and light ...	400 64 150 50 52 44		
				760	

SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES-IN-CHIEF FOR 1893.

Reference to Estimates.	Name of Officer.	Offices and Allowances.	Present fixed Salaries and Allowances.		Other Allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Amount.	Total.	
No. III—Colonial Secretary—continued.			£	£	
PERMANENT AND VOLUNTEER MILITARY FORCES— <i>continued.</i>					
<i>Volunteer Permanent Staff—continued.</i>					
29	Lieutenant-Colonel Wilkinson.	Commanding Northern Reserves ... Forage allowance Allowance for quarters	100 64 Nil.		164
26	Major Bartlett ...	Adjutant, 1st Regiment Forage allowance Allowance for quarters Stable allowance Allowance in lieu of soldier servant Value of rations, fuel, and light	378 64 120 50 52 36		700
26	Captain Hill...	Adjutant, 3rd Regiment Forage allowance Allowance for quarters Stable allowance Allowance in lieu of soldier servant Value of rations, fuel, and light	300 64 90 50 52 31		587
29	Captain Bouverie ...	Adjutant, M.W. and S. Reserves Forage allowance Allowance for quarters Stable allowance Allowance in lieu of soldier servant Value of rations, fuel, and light	300 64 90 50 52 31		587
26	Captain Bayly, ...	Adjutant, 2nd Regiment Forage allowance Allowance for quarters Stable allowance Allowance in lieu of soldier servant Value of rations, fuel, and light	300 64 90 50 52 31		587
24	Captain Nathan ...	Adjutant, Volunteer Artillery Forage allowance Allowance for quarters Stable allowance Allowance in lieu of soldier servant Value of rations, fuel, and light	300 64 90 50 52 31		587
26	Captain Boam ...	Adjutant, 4th Regiment Forage allowance Allowance for quarters Stable allowance Allowance in lieu of soldier servant Value of rations, fuel, and light	300 64 90 50 52 31		587
26	Captain Sparrow ...	Adjutant and Paymaster, Mounted Infantry Forage allowance Allowance for quarters Stable allowance Allowance in lieu of soldier servant Value of rations, fuel, and light	300 64 90 50 52 31		587

SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES-IN-CHIEF FOR 1893.

7

Reference to Estimates.	Name of Officer.	Offices and Allowances.	Present fixed Salaries and Allowances.		Other Allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Amount.	Total.	
No. III—Colonial Secretary—continued.			£	£	
ORDNANCE AND BARRACK DEPARTMENT.					
30	J. T. Blanchard ...	Major Assistant Commissary General of Ordnance and Barrack- Master 450 Allowance in lieu of quarters ... 170 Value of rations, fuel, and light ... 34 Allowance for forage ... 64 Allowance in lieu of soldier servant ... 52			
30	R. P. Olpherts ...	Captain Deputy Assistant Commissary General of Ordnance ... 300 Allowance in lieu of quarters ... 90 Value of rations, fuel, and light ... 33 Allowance in lieu of soldier servant ... 52			
30	V. W. Williams ...	Assistant Ordnance Storekeeper ... 350 Lieutenant—Naval Artillery Volun- teers 40			
30	D. Reilly ...	Overseer of Ordnance Stores ... 128 Allowance in lieu of quarters ... 40 Value of rations, fuel, and light ... 22			
30	W. Gildea ...	Barrack Sergeant 147 Quarters valued of 30 Value of rations, fuel, and light ... 24 Allowance in lieu of uniform ... 5			
30	William Horn ...	Warrant Officer and Superintending Clerk, Armoury 156 Allowance in lieu of quarters ... 49 Value of rations, fuel, and light ... 27 Allowance in lieu of uniform ... 5			
30	W. J. Brown ...	Foreman-in-Charge Military Explo- sives 240 Allowance in lieu of quarters ... 25 Value of rations, fuel, and light ... 25			
30	H. Turner ...	Laboratory Overseer 128 Allowance in lieu of quarters ... 25 Value of rations, fuel, and light ... 22			
30	P. Burn ...	Chief Armourer Sergeant 185 Allowance in lieu of quarters ... 44 Allowance in lieu of uniform ... 5			
30	Edward Cayzer ...	Armourer Sergeant 183 Allowance in lieu of quarters ... 44 Allowance in lieu of uniform ... 5			
30	W. A. Murray ...	Assistant Armourer Sergeant ... 128 Allowance in lieu of quarters ... 33 Allowance in lieu of uniform ... 5			
30	Various ...	8 ^s Labourers, each 128 Allowance in lieu of uniform, each.. 5			
30	Various ...	7 Labourers, each 128 Value of fuel and light, each ... 2			each.
30	Various ...	4 Warders, each 128 Quarters, valued at, each ... 15 Value of rations, fuel, and light, each 22			"

SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES-IN-CHIEF FOR 1893.

Reference to Estimates.	Name of Officer.	Offices and Allowances.	Present fixed Salaries and Allowances.		Other Allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Amount.	Total.	
No. III—Colonial Secretary—continued.			£	£	
NAVAL FORCES.					
32	Commander G. S. Bosanquet	Officer-in-charge, Torpedoes ... Commanding Naval Volunteer Artillery Allowance in lieu of quarters Allowance in lieu of rations Allowance in lieu of fuel and light... ..	300 100 150 18/15/- 24/12/-		
32	William Ames	Engineer, Defence Force Allowance in lieu of quarters Allowance in lieu of rations, fuel, and light	240 90 37	593/7-	
POLICE.					
33	Edmund Fosbery	Inspector-General of Police Trustee of Savings' Bank Member of Board of Health Chairman of Aborigines Protectorate Board Metropolitan Transit Commissioner's Quarters, valued at	1,000 Nil. Nil. Nil. 150	1,150	With an allowance of 30/- per diem when travelling.
33	John W. Orridge	Superintendent of Police Quarters and light, estimated at Equipment allowance	500 160 20	680	With an allowance of 20/- per diem when travelling.
33	George Read	Superintendent of Police Allowance in lieu of quarters Light, estimated at	500 150 10	660	Do do
33	Charles Sanderson	Superintendent of Police Quarters and light, estimated at Equipment allowance	500 90 20	610	Do do
33	E. M. Battye	Superintendent of Police Quarters and light, estimated at Equipment allowance	500 90 20	610	Do do
33	John D. Meares	Superintendent of Police Quarters valued at Light, estimated at Equipment allowance	450 80 10 20	560	Do do
33	R. F. Creaghe	Superintendent of Police Quarters and light, valued at Equipment allowance	400 80 20	510	Do do
33	Edward Grainger	Superintendent of Police Quarters and light, valued at Equipment allowance	400 90 20	510	Do do
33	Thomas Garvin	Superintendent of Police Quarters and light, valued at Equipment allowance	400 90 20	510	Do do
33	George C. Carter	Superintendent of Police Quarters and light, valued at Equipment allowance	400 140 20	560	Do do
33	William Camphin	Inspector of Detectives Allowance in lieu of quarters Light, estimated at	325 80 8	413	With an allowance of 12/- per diem when travelling.

SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES-IN-CHIEF FOR 1893.

9

Reference to Estimates.	Name of Officer.	Offices and Allowances.	Present fixed Salaries and Allowances.		Other Allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Amount.	Total.	
No. III—Colonial Secretary—continued.			£	£	
POLICE—continued.					
33	Patrick Brennan	Inspector of Police	325		With an allowance of 12/- per diem when travelling.
		Quarters and light, valued at	68		
127		District Inspector under Licensing Act	10	403	
33	Nicholas Larkins	Inspector of Police	325		Do do
		Quarters rented and light, estimated at	66		
127		Sub-Inspector under the Licensing Act	25	416	
33	Martin Brennan	Inspector of Police	325		Do do
		Quarters and light, estimated at	68		
127		District Inspector under Licensing Act	20	413	
33	Walter C. Casey	Inspector of Police	325		Do do
		Quarters and light, estimated at	68		
127		District Inspector under Licensing Act	20	413	
33	W. E. Lenthall*	Inspector of Police	325		Do do
		Quarters rented and light, estimated at	83		
		Inspector of Theatres	25	438	
33	A. B. Walker	Inspector of Police	325		Do do
		Quarters and light, valued at	63		
127		District Inspector under Licensing Act	15	408	
33	M. E. D. Ford	Inspector of Police	325		Do do
		Quarters and light, valued at	38		
127		District Inspector under Licensing Act	15	378	
33	Alexr. Atwill...	Inspector of Police	325		Do do
		Quarters rented (temporarily), light, valued at	118		
127		Sub-Inspector under Licensing Act	25	468	
33	Philip Smith...	Inspector of Police	325		Do do
		Quarters rented and light, estimated at	73		
127		District Inspector under Licensing Act	20	418	Do do
33	James Bremner	Inspector of Police	325		Do do
		Quarters and light, valued at	73		
127		Sub-Inspector under Licensing Act	25	423	
33	Thomas Thompson	Inspector of Police	325		Do do
		Quarters and light, valued at	40		
33	William T. Baker	Sub-Inspector of Police	275		Do do
		Quarters rented and light, estimated at	63		
127		District Inspector under Licensing Act	15	353	
33	Francis Duffy	Sub-Inspector of Police	275		Do do
		Quarters rented and light, estimated at	60		
127		District Inspector under Licensing Act	15	350	
33	William C. Lynch	Sub-Inspector of Police	275		Do do
		Quarters rented and light, estimated at	78		
127		Sub-Inspector under Licensing Act	10	363	

* District Inspector under Licensing Act, Metropolitan District.

Reference to Estimates.	Name of Officer.	Offices and Allowances.	Present fixed Salaries and Allowances.		Other Allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Amount.	Total.	
No. III—Colonial Secretary—continued.			£	£	
<i>POLICE—continued.</i>					
33	Stephen Cotter	Sub-Inspector of Police Quarters rented and light, estimated at	275 73		With an allowance of 12/- per diem when travelling.
127		Sub-Inspector under Licensing Act	25		
				373	
33	Edmund Lawless	Sub-Inspector of Police Allowance in lieu of quarters and light	275 73		Do do
127		Sub-Inspector under Licensing Act	25		
				373	
33	George H. Hycm	Sub-Inspector of Police Quarters and light, estimated at ..	275 58		Do do
127		Sub-Inspector under Licensing Act	25		
				358	
33	Alfred Potter	Sub-Inspector of Police Quarters and light, estimated at ...	275 83		Do do
127		Sub-Inspector under Licensing Act	25		
				383	
33	Roger Fenton	Sub-Inspector of Police Allowance in lieu of quarters Light, estimated at	250 50 8		Do do
127		District Inspector under Licensing Act	20		
				328	
33	Daniel Byrne	Sub-Inspector of Police Quarters and light, estimated at ..	250 48		Do do
127		District Inspector under Licensing Act	20		
				318	
33	Robert Latimer	Sub-Inspector of Police Quarters and light, estimated at ...	250 48		Do do
127		District Inspector under Licensing Act	15		
				313	
33	Miles Burns	Sub-Inspector of Police Quarters and light, estimated at ...	250 48		Do do
127		District Inspector under Licensing Act	15		
				313	
33	Robert Barry	Sub-Inspector of Police Allowance in lieu of quarters and light, valued at Allowance in lieu of clothing ...	250 58 12		Do do
				320	
33	William Long	Sub-Inspector of Police Allowance in lieu of quarters Light, estimated at	250 50 8		Do do
127		Sub-Inspector under Licensing Act	15		
				323	
33	John Bell	Sub-Inspector of Police Allowance in lieu of quarters Light, estimated at	250 65 8		Do do
127		Sub-Inspector under Licensing Act	25		
				348	
33	Thomas Cameron	Sub-Inspector of Police Quarters and light, valued at ..	250 68		Do do
127		District Inspector under Licensing Act	15		
				333	
33	John Goff	Sub-Inspector of Police Quarters and light, valued at ..	250 48		Do do
127		District Inspector under Licensing Act	15		
				313	
33	James Cornett	Sub-Inspector of Police Quarters and light, valued at ...	250 40		Do do
127		District Inspector under Licensing Act	15		
				305	

SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES-IN-CHIEF FOR 1893.

11

Reference to Estimates.	Name of Officer.	Offices and Allowances.	Present fixed Salaries and Allowances.		Other Allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Amount.	Total.	
No. III—Colonial Secretary—continued.			£	£	
<i>POLICE—continued.</i>					
33	William J. Langworthy.	Sub-Inspector of Police	250	335	With an allowance of 12/- per diem when travelling.
127		Quarters and light, valued at	70		
	District Inspector under Licensing Act	15			
33	Denis Carroll ...	Sub-Inspector of Police	250	308	Do do
127		Quarters rented and light, valued at	48		
	District Inspector under Licensing Act	10			
33	Giles M'Dowell ..	Sub-Inspector of Detectives	250	320	Do do
		Allowance in lieu of quarters	50		
		Light, estimated at	8		
		Allowance in lieu of clothing	12		
33	William Scott ...	Sub-Inspector of Police	250	323	Do do
		Allowance in lieu of quarters	50		
127		Light, estimated at... ..	8		
		Sub-Inspector under Licensing Act	15		
33	John Saunders ...	Sub-Inspector of Police	250	375	Do do
		Quarters, rented at	97		
127		Light, estimated at	8		
		District Inspector under Licensing Act	20		
33	John Sutherland ...	Sub-Inspector of Police and Police Storekeeper	250	320	Do do
		Allowance in lieu of quarters	50		
		Light, estimated at	8		
		Allowance in lieu of clothing	12		
33	Denis M'Cartie ...	Sub-Inspector of Police	250	318	Do do
127		Quarters and light, estimated at	48		
		District Inspector under Licensing Act	20		
33	James Smith... ..	Sub-Inspector of Police	250	313	Do do
127		Quarters and light, estimated at	48		
		District Inspector under Licensing Act	15		
33	Isaac Morrow ...	Sub-Inspector of Police	250	313	Do do
127		Quarters and light, valued at	48		
		District Inspector under Licensing Act	15		
33	John Robinson ...	Sub-Inspector of Police	250	338	Do do
		Allowance in lieu of quarters	65		
127		Light, estimated at	8		
		Sub-Inspector under Licensing Act	15		
33	Henry J. Hughes ...	Sub-Inspector of Police	250	338	Do do
		Allowance in lieu of quarters	65		
127		Light, estimated at	8		
		Sub-Inspector under Licensing Act	15		
33	Thomas Parker ...	Sub-Inspector of Police	250	313	Do do
127		Quarters and light, valued at	48		
		District Inspector under Licensing Act	15		
33	John Garland ...	Sub-Inspector of Police	250	323	Do do
		Allowance in lieu of quarters	50		
127		Light, estimated at	8		
		Sub-Inspector under Licensing Act	15		

Reference to Estimates.	Name of Officer.	Offices and Allowances.	Present fixed Salaries and Allowances.		Other Allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Amount.	Total.	
No. III—Colonial Secretary—continued.					
POLICE—continued.					
			£	£	
33	William R. Elliott ...	Sub-Inspector of Police ...	250		With an allowance of 12/- per diem when travelling.
		Allowance in lieu of quarters ...	65		
127		Light estimated at ...	8		
		Sub-Inspector under Licensing Act	15	338	
33	Wm. J. Tindall ...	Acting Sub-Inspector of Detectives	219		Do do
		Allowance in lieu of quarters ..	50		
		Allowance in lieu of clothing ..	12	281	
33	A. Berckelman ...	Clerk ...	215		
17		Secretary, Aborigines Protection Board ...	80	295	
LUNACY.					
<i>Hospitals for the Insane generally.</i>					
34	F. Norton Manning...	Inspector-General of Insane ..	1,060		1,460
38		Medical Adviser to Government ...	400		
<i>Hospital for the Insane, Gladesville.</i>					
34	Eric Sinclair ...	Medical Superintendent, Gladesville	650		795
		Allowance in lieu of provisions, fuel, and light...	45		
		Quarters, valued at...	100		
34	Herbert Crichton M'Douall.	Senior Medical Officer ...	350		425
		Allowance in lieu of provisions, fuel, and light ...	45		
		Quarters, valued at ...	30		
34	Gavin Morton ...	Junior Medical Officer ...	300		375
		Allowance in lieu of provisions, fuel, and light...	45		
		Quarters, valued at ...	30		
34	E. M. Betts ...	Assistant Superintendent ...	410		515
		Allowance in lieu of provisions, fuel, and light...	45		
		Quarters, valued at...	60		
34	Clerk ...	225		285
		Allowance in lieu of quarters ...	30		
		Allowance in lieu of provisions, fuel, and light ...	30		
34	H. R. B. McGill ...	Assistant Clerk ...	120		150
		Allowance in lieu of provisions, fuel, and light ...	30		
34	T. Folkard ...	Chief Attendant ...	160		216
		Allowance in lieu of provisions, fuel, and light...	30		
		Quarters, valued at ...	26		
34	B. Simpson ...	Matron ...	160		216
		Quarters, valued at...	26		
		Provisions, fuel, and light, valued at	30		
4	D. Meppom ...	Attendant in charge of Branch ...	130		186
		Quarters, valued at ...	26		
		Provisions, fuel, and light, valued at	30		
34	Albert John Tymms...	Grounds attendant ...	90		141
		Quarters, valued at ...	26		
		Provisions, fuel, and light, valued at	25		

The Attendants, Nurses, and Servants are allowed quarters, rations, fuel, light, and uniform clothing, and the married Attendants are allowed £12 per annum towards house-rent.

SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES-IN-CHIEF FOR 1893.

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Reference to Estimates.	Name of Officer.	Offices and Allowances.	Present fixed Salaries and Allowances.		Other Allowances not of fixed annual amount.	
			Amount.	Total.		
No. III—Colonial Secretary—continued.			£	£		
LUNACY—continued.						
<i>Hospital for the Insane, Gladesville—continued.</i>						
34	Alex. Picard ...	Gardener ... Quarters, valued at ... Provisions, fuel, and light, valued at ...	90 26 25	141	The Attendants, Nurses, and Servants are allowed quarters, rations, fuel, light, and uniform clothing, and the married Attendants are allowed £12 per annum towards house-rent.	
34	William Thomas Roberts.	Gatekeeper ... Quarters, valued at ... Provisions, fuel, and light, valued at ...	78 26 25	129		
34	James Smith...	Gatekeeper ... Quarters, valued at ... Provisions, fuel, and light, valued at ...	72 26 25	123		
34	Herbert Rudder ...	Engine-driver ... Quarters, valued at ...	164.5/- 26	190.5/-		
<i>Hospital for the Insane, Parramatta.</i>						
35	Edwin Godson ..	Medical Superintendent ... Allowance in lieu of provisions, fuel, and light... Quarters, valued at...	650 45 100	795		
35	Robert U. Russell ...	Senior Medical Officer ... Allowance in lieu of provisions, fuel, and light... Quarters, valued at ...	400 45 50	495		
35	John M. Scott ..	Junior Medical Officer ... Allowance in lieu of provisions, fuel, and light... Quarters, valued at ...	300 45 30	375		
35	John H. Wilkinson .	Assistant Superintendent ... Allowance in lieu of provisions, fuel, and light... Quarters, valued at ...	320 45 60	425		
35	L. C. Rowling ...	Clerk ... Allowance in lieu of provisions, fuel, and light... Quarters, valued at ...	215 30 45	290		
35	Frances G. Spencer...	Matron ... Allowance in lieu of provisions, fuel, and light... Quarters, valued at ...	130 30 26	186		
35	James Wharf ...	Chief Attendant ... Allowance in lieu of provisions, fuel, and light... Quarters, valued at ...	160 30 26	216		
35	George Trett ...	Gatekeeper ... Value of quarters ... Provisions, fuel, and light ...	84 20 25	129		
35	J. H. Butterworth ...	Gatekeeper ... Value of quarters ... Provisions, fuel, and light ...	84 20 25	129		
35	J. C. Johansen ...	Gardener ... Value of quarters ... Provisions, fuel, and light ...	96 30 25	151		

SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES-IN-CHIEF FOR 1893.

Reference to Estimates.	Name of Officer.	Offices and Allowances.	Present fixed Salaries and Allowances.		Other Allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Amount.	Total.	
No. III—Colonial Secretary—continued.			£	£	
<i>LUNACY—continued.</i>					
<i>Hospital for the Insane, Parramatta—continued.</i>					
35	John Bridgefoot ...	Grounds attendant Value of quarters Provisions, fuel, and light	102 30 25		
				157	
35	F. W. Mottershead ...	Engine-driver Value of quarters Provisions, valued at	182 30 18		
				230	
<i>Hospital for Insane, Rydalmere.</i>					
35	William Cotter Williamson	Medical Superintendent Quarters, valued at Allowance in lieu of provisions	600 100 45		
				745	
35	William Peterson ...	Dispenser and Chief Attendant Allowance in lieu of provisions, fuel, and light Quarters valued at	210 30 26		The Attendants and Nurses are allowed quarters, uniform clothing, rations, fuel, and light, and the married Attendants are allowed £12 per annum towards house-rent.
				266	
<i>Reception House for Insane, Darlinghurst.</i>					
36	John E. Moore ...	Superintendent Value of quarters Allowance in lieu of provisions, fuel, and light... ..	240 60 30		
				330	
36	Jane Moore ...	Matron Allowance in lieu of provisions	60 30		
				90	
<i>Hospital for the Insane, Newcastle.</i>					
36	Chisholm Ross ...	Medical Superintendent Allowance in lieu of provisions, fuel, and light Quarters valued at Health Officer of the Port of New- castle	335 45 75 240		
				695	
36	Edwin Waller ...	Storekeeper and Chief Attendant Quarters valued at Allowance in lieu of provisions, fuel, and light	160 26 30		
				216	
36	Mary Agnes Watson	Matron Allowance in lieu of provisions, fuel, and light Quarters, valued at	100 30 26		
				156	
<i>Hospital for the Insane, Callan Park.</i>					
36	Herbert Blaxland ...	Medical Superintendent Allowance in lieu of provisions, fuel, and light Value of quarters	650 45 100		
				795	
36	George E. Miles ...	Senior Medical Officer Value of quarters Allowance in lieu of provisions, fuel, and light	415 75 45		
				535	Do do

SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES-IN-CHIEF FOR 1893.

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Reference to Estimates.	Name of Officer.	Offices and Allowances.	Present fixed Salaries and Allowances.		Other Allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Amount.	Total.	
No. III—Colonial Secretary—continued.			£	£	
LUNACY— <i>continued.</i>					
<i>Hospital for the Insane, Callan Park—continued.</i>					
36	Arthur G. Henry ...	Junior Medical Officer Allowance in lieu of provisions, fuel, and light Value of quarters	300 45 30		
36	A. Whitling ...	Assistant Superintendent Value of quarters Allowance in lieu of provisions, fuel, and light	360 60 45	375	
36	C. H. Richardson ...	Clerk Allowance in lieu of provisions, fuel, and light Allowance in lieu of quarters	215 30 35	280	
36	W. Little ...	Chief Attendant Allowance in lieu of provisions, fuel, and light Quarters valued at	160 30 35	225	
36	J. T. Floyd ...	Dispenser Value of quarters Allowance in lieu of provisions, fuel, and light	170 35 30	235	The Attendants, Nurses, and Servants are allowed quarters, rations, fuel, light, and uniform clothing, and the married Attendants are allowed £12 per annum towards house-rent.
36	M. A. Fairbairn ...	Matron Value of quarters Allowance in lieu of provisions, fuel, and light	160 30 30	220	
36	H. Digby ...	Store Attendant Value of quarters Value of rations, fuel, and light	102 25 25	152	
36	W. H. Dawson ...	Carter Value of quarters Value of rations, fuel, and light	84 25 25	134	
36	S. Cheetham ...	Gardener Value of quarters Value of rations, fuel, and light	90 25 25	140	
36	W. E. Rushton ...	Grounds Attendant Value of quarters Value of rations, fuel, and light	84 25 25	134	
36	C. Butterworth ...	Gatekeeper Value of quarters Value of rations, fuel, and light	84 25 25	134	
36	Thos. M'Intyre ...	Carpenter Value of quarters Value of rations, fuel, and light	137 25 25	187	
36	Robert M'Dowall ...	Engine-driver Value of quarters Value of rations, fuel, and light	182 25 25	232	
36	Henry Perryman ...	Farm Attendant Value of quarters Value of rations, fuel, and light	84 25 25	134	

SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES-IN-CHIEF FOR 1893.

Reference to Estimates	Name of Officer.	Offices and Allowances.	Present fixed Salaries and Allowances.		Other Allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Amount.	Total.	
No. III—Colonial Secretary—continued.			£	£	
MEDICAL ADVISER TO THE GOVERNMENT.					
38	R. T. Paton, M.D. ...	Government Medical Officer, and Vaccinator for Sydney ... Value of quarters	675 125		
38	W. B. Violette, M.B.	Government Medical Officer and Vaccinator for Parramatta .. Forage allowance Allowance in lieu of quarters ...	700 52 100	800	
38	M. J. O'Connor ...	Visiting Surgeon, Sydney Gaol, Reception House, and Shaftesbury Reformatory Allowance for forage	500 100	852	
38	G. H. Taylor... ..	Surgeon and Dispenser, Trial Bay Prison Value of quarters and rations ...	400 100	600	
38	C. U. Carruthers ...	Visiting Surgeon, Biloela Gaol .. Visiting Surgeon, N.S.S. "Sobraon"	250 50	500	The Nurses, Wardsmen, and others are allowed quarters, rations, fuel and light, and uniform valued at from £50 to £60 per annum, according to rank.
38		Dispenser, Sydney Gaol Lodging allowance	190 75	300	
36		Dispenser, Reception House ...	25		
38		Allowance as Visiting Dispenser, Shaftesbury	50	310	
38	Geo. Cunyngname... ..	Dispenser for Parramatta District... Forage allowance	270 26	296	
38	G. A. Gaud	Dispenser, Biloela Gaol Value of quarters	140 48	188	
39	William Pierce, M.D.	Medical Superintendent, Coast Hospital, Little Bay... .. Value of furnished quarters, fuel, light, rations, and attendance ..	500 175	725	
38		Allowance for attendance upon Aborigines at La Perouse ...	50		
39	T. E. Franklin ...	Assistant Medical Officer and Dispenser Value of furnished quarters, fuel, light, rations, and attendance ...	200 140	340	
39	Jean M'Master ...	Matron, Coast Hospital, Little Bay Value of furnished quarters, rations, fuel, light, and attendance ... Allowance for uniform	125 100 20	245	
39	J. T. M'Cready ...	Head Nurse, Coast Hospital, Little Bay Value of quarters, rations, fuel, light and uniform	75 75	150	
39	C. G. Willman ...	Clerk, Coast Hospital Allowance in lieu of rations, fuel, and light... .. Value of quarters	110 30 30	170	
39	J. Costello	Carpenter, Coast Hospital Allowance in lieu of rations, fuel, and light... .. Value of quarters and uniform ...	126 20 40	186	

SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES-IN-CHIEF FOR 1893.

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Reference to Estimates.	Name of Officer.	Offices and Allowances.	Present fixed Salaries and allowances.		Other Allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Amount.	Total.	
No. III—Colonial Secretary—continued.			£	£	
MEDICAL ADVISER TO THE GOVERNMENT—contd.					
39	A. Payne	Chief Ambulance man, Coast Hospital Allowance in lieu of rations, fuel, and light Value of quarters and uniform	90 20. 40		150
39	R. Tinman	Grounds Attendant, Coast Hospital Allowance in lieu of rations, fuel, and light Value of quarters and uniform,	78 20 40		138
CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.					
41	Sydney Maxted	Director of Government Asylums for the Infirm and Destitute, and Boarding-out Officer	700		
42		Chief Officer under Children's Protection Act	100		
42		Value of Quarters	66		
42		Rations, fuel, and light	50		916
41	A. W. Green	Secretary, Assistant Boarding-out Officer, and Inspector	450		
42		Senior Officer under Children's Protection Act	50		
42		Allowance in lieu of rations	30		530
<i>Asylums for the Infirm and Destitute.</i>					
41	Mary Halloran	Housekeeper, Head Office Quarters, rations, fuel, and light	80 60		140
41	E. L. Murray	Nurse Superintendent, Newington Asylum Value of quarters, rations, fuel, and light	200 100		300
41	M. Gorman	Sub-Matron, Newington Asylum Value of rations, fuel, and light Value of quarters	85 40 25		150
41	C. H. M. Dennis	Superintendent, Parramatta Asylum Value of rations, fuel, and light Value of quarters	240 40 50		330
41	Helen Dennis	Sub-Matron, Parramatta Asylum Value of rations, fuel, and light Value of quarters	95 40 25		160
41	K. Dennis	Assistant Sub-Matron, Parramatta Asylum Value of rations, fuel, and light Value of quarters	60 40 25		123
42	J. A. Beattie... ..	Surgeon-Superintendent, Liverpool Asylum Value of quarters Value of rations, fuel, and light	550 100 40		690
42	Mary Burnside	Matron, Liverpool Asylum... .. Value of rations, fuel, and light Value of quarters	240 40 50		330
42	Jane Burnside	Sub-Matron, Liverpool Asylum Value of rations, fuel, and light Value of quarters	95 40 25		160
42	Alice Burnside	Assistant Sub-Matron Value of rations, fuel, and light Value of quarters	60 40 25		125

SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES-IN-CHIEF FOR 1893.

Reference to Estimates.	Name of Officer.	Offices and Allowances.	Present fixed Salaries and Allowances.		Other Allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Amount.	Total.	
No. III—Colonial Secretary—continued.					
CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS—continued.					
			£	£	
42	J. P. Lawlor ...	Dispenser, Liverpool Asylum ... Quarters, rations, fuel, and light ...	150 60		210
41	A. M. Brooke ...	Superintendent, Macquarie-street Asylum, Parramatta ... Value of rations, fuel, and light ... Value of quarters ...	190 40 50		280
42	Janet Gilmore ...	Superintendent, Cottage Homes ... Quarters, fuel, and light ...	150 80		230
42	L. Le Jeune ...	Nurse, Macquarie-street Asylum ... Quarters, rations, fuel, and light ...	60 60		120
<i>State Children's Relief Branch.</i>					
42	W. R. Eury ...	Inspector ... Officer, Children's Protection Act...	350 25		375
42	J. Wing ...	Inspector ... Officer, Children's Protection Act...	275 25		300
42	S. E. Treseder ...	Inspector ... Officer, Children's Protection Act...	275 25		300
42	R. Goldrich ...	Inspector ... Officer, Children's Protection Act...	225 25		250
42	S. A. Maxted ...	Matron ... Value of quarters, rations, fuel, and light ...	110 60		170
42	Mary Jowett ...	Sub-Matron ... Value of quarters, rations, fuel, and light ...	100 60		160
FIRE BRIGADES.					
43	W. D. Bear ...	Superintendent ... Value of quarters, fuel, and light ... Other allowances for uniform, &c....	675 62 30		767
CIVIL SERVICE BOARD.					
43	Thomas Lewis ...	Messenger ... Value of quarters, fuel, and light ...	140 40		180
BOTANIC GARDENS.					
44	Charles Moore ...	Director ... Value of quarters, fuel, and light ...	550 150		700
44	John M'Lachlan ...	Secretary and Accountant ... Value of quarters ...	330 50		
45		Secretary to Centennial Park ...	50		430
44	George Harwood ...	Overseer ... Value of quarters ...	250 40		290
NURSERY GARDEN, CAMPBELLTOWN.					
44	John M'Ewen ...	Superintendent ... Value of quarters ...	200 40		240
GOVERNMENT DOMAINS.					
45	James Jones ...	Overseer ... Value of quarters ...	175 40		215
45	Finlay M'Kay ...	Bailiff ... Value of quarters ...	120 35		155

IV.

Treasurer and Secretary for Finance and Trade.

Reference to Estimates.	Name of Officer.	Offices and Allowances.	Present fixed Salaries and Allowances.		Other Allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Amount.	Total.	
TREASURY.			£	£	
50	Francis Kirkpatrick...	Under Secretary Allowance for attending the Treasurer at the Legislative Assembly when required	1,000 50	1,050	The Inspectors of Public Revenue Collectors' Accounts receive 30/- per diem when travelling.
51	Christina Geary ...	Housekeeper... .. Value of quarters, fuel, and light ... Allowance for extra duties... ..	95 40 25	160	
51	Elizabeth Crimstone...	Housekeeper... .. Value of quarters, fuel, and light ...	95 40	135	
STAMP DUTIES.					
52 26	William Foskett ...	Clerk-in-charge of Stampers Lieutenant and Quartermaster, 1st Regiment Volunteer Infantry ...	300 30	330	
52	W. T. Coupland ...	Messenger Value of quarters, fuel, and light ...	120 50	170	
52	M. A. Coupland ...	Office-keeper... .. Assistance in cleaning Office ...	45 50	95	
CUSTOMS.					
53 54	W. H. Burton ...	Chief Clerk Secretary to Commissioners of Customs	500 50	550	
53	J. J. Madden ...	Second Clerk (clears ships)... ..	.....	440	Receives a fee of 5/- for each vessel cleared by him after 4.30 p.m. do
53 54	T. R. Miller ... E. A. Bruncker ...	Sixth Clerk (clears ships) Sub-Collector, Morpeth Allowance for forage Do Office rent ... ..	..... 325 50 20	290 395	
55	C. C. Pope ...	Sub-Collector, Moama Value of quarters	390 40	430	The following Officers when required to attend after the usual hours of business receive remuneration from the applicants at the following rates, viz.: Warehouse-keepers, 2/6. Ⓢ hour; Landing Waiters, 2/6 Ⓢ hour; Lockers, 2/- Ⓢ hour; Tidewaiters, 1/6 Ⓢ hour.

SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES-IN-CHIEF FOR 1893.

Reference to Estimates.	Name of Officer.	Offices and Allowances.	Present fixed Salaries and Allowances.		Other Allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Amount.	Total.	
No. IV—Treasurer and Secretary for Finance and Trade—continued.					
CUSTOMS—continued.			£	£	
54	Peter Clark ...	Preventive Officer, Botany ...	160		
		Value of quarters ...	40		
				200	
55	R. Mooney ...	Sub-Collector, Wentworth ...	390		
		Allowance for quarters ...	50		
		Acting Officer for Victorian Customs	25		
				465	
55	M. King ...	Sub-Collector, Euston ...	325		
		Allowance in lieu of quarters ...	20		
				345	
54	Ruth D'Asarta ...	Housekeeper ...	90		
		Allowance in lieu of quarters ...	40		
				130	
54	E. Potts ...	Preventive Officer, Wollongong ...	186		
		Value of quarters ...	52		
				238	
54	H. Laman ...	Preventive Officer, Port Stephens ...	186		
		Value of quarters ...	26		
				212	
55	H. Ringwood ...	Watchman, Albury ...	120		
		Value of quarters ...	20		
				140	
56	J. Foster ...	Acting Sub-Collector, Tocumwal ...	250		
144		Acting Inspector of Stock ...	20		
		Value of quarters ...	30		
				300	
54	F. W. Twine ...	Sub-Collector, Grafton ...	300		
		Value of Quarters ...	50		
				350	
55	J. Wyse ...	Sub-Collector, Swan Hill ...	325		
		Allowance for office rent ...	20		
				345	
55	T. V. Smith ...	Sub-Collector, Eden ...	325		
		Value of Quarters ...	40		
				365	
54	W. Champion ...	Acting Temporary Coast Waiter, Broken Bay ...	200		
		Value of Quarters ...	40		
				240	
54	C. D. Whitty ...	Sub-Collector, Tweed River ...	325		
		Value of quarters ...	25		
				350	
56	J. T. O'Connor ...	Acting Sub-Collector, Boggabilla ...	200		
		Allowance for office rent ...	20		
				220	
56	H. D. Brown ...	Locker, Cobar ...	325		
		Allowance for office rent ...	5		
				330	
55	W. A. Hunt ...	Sub-collector, Howlong ...	325		
		Allowance for office rent ...	20		
				345	
GOVERNMENT PRINTER'S DEPARTMENT.					
57	Charles Potter ...	Government Printer ...	800		
		Inspector of Postage Stamps ...	Nil.		
				800	
57	Gilbert Johnston ...	Record Clerk ...	300		
		Extra work in connection with Electoral Lists and Electoral Rolls ...	50		
				350	
57	Edwin Abbott ...	Principal Messenger, Librarian, and Office-keeper ...	160		
		Value of quarters ...	50		
		Allowance for washing ...	12		
				222	

SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES-IN-CHIEF FOR 1893.

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Reference to Estimates.	Name of Officer.	Offices and Allowances.	Present fixed Salaries and Allowances.		Other Allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Amount.	Total.	
No. IV—Treasurer and Secretary for Finance and Trade—continued.			£	£	
STORES AND STATIONERY.					
58	W. O. Hopkins ...	Superintendent of Stores ... Allowance in lieu of quarters, &c ...	550 100		
				650	
58	Robert Love... ..	Messenger Allowance in lieu of quarters ...	120 30		
				150	
BOARD OF HEALTH.					
59	J. Ashburton Thompson.	Inspector to the Board of Health...	550	The Boatmen & Quarantine Officers employed under the Board of Health are allowed uniforms, quarters, fuel, &c., valued at £40 per annum.
38		Deputy Medical Adviser	300		
59	Edmund Sager ...	Secretary	300		
38		Secretary to Medical Adviser ...	205		
				505	
59	J. C. Sibley	Assistant Health Officer Value of quarters, fuel, and light...	550 100		
				650	
59	D. Davidson	Messenger Value of uniform, quarters, fuel, and light... ..	130 40		
				170	
59	I Davidson	Housekeeper Allowance to provide additional assistance	60 40		
				100	
59	J. F. Vincent	Superintendent of Quarantine ... Value of uniform, quarters, fuel, and light... ..	300 75		
				375	
59	C. E. Cornelius	Assistant Storekeeper, Quarantine Station Value of uniform, quarters, fuel, and light	150 50		
				200	
59	E. Stanley	Government Veterinarian	355		
144		Do do Department of Mines Value of quarters	250 80		
				685	
SHIPPING MASTER.					
60	R. L. Smith	1st Clerk and Accountant	300		
25		Corporal, Volunteer Submarine Miners	16		
				316	
GLEBE ISLAND ABATTOIRS.					
61	Arthur G. Kenway ...	Superintendent Allowance for forage Value of quarters Fuel and light	350 50 52 14		
				466	
61	G. W. Shelley	Inspector Value of quarters Fuel and light	300 26 14		
				340	
61	William Cochrane ..	Gatekeeper Value of quarters Opening and shutting Abattoir gates according to regulation... .. Fuel	80 20 12 5		
				117	

SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES-IN-CHIEF FOR 1893.

Reference to Estimates.	Name of Officer.	Offices and Allowances.	Present fixed Salaries and Allowances.		Other Allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Amount.	Total.	
No. IV—Treasurer and Secretary for Finance and Trade—continued.					
MARINE BOARD.					
			£	£	
61	Francis Hixson	President, Marine Board	800		
32		Commanding Naval Forces	127		
32		Captain Commanding Naval Brigade	92		
		Quarters and gas, valued at	225		
				1,244	
61	G. S. Lindeman	Secretary	500		
32		Commander, Naval Brigade	73		
32		Commander, Wolverene	52		
				625	
61	H. Newton	Harbour Master, Newcastle	440		
61		Member, Marine Board, Newcastle	52		
		Quarters, valued at	45		
				537	
61	W. J. Weatherill	Secretary, Local Marine Board, Newcastle	340		
136		Time-ball-keeper, Newcastle	75		
				415	
61	John Bain	Assistant Harbour Master, Newcastle	340		
61		Inspector, Marine Board, Newcastle	50		
		Quarters, valued at	30		
				420	
61	Ernest H. Llewellyn	Accountant, Marine Board	240		
32		Paymaster, Naval Forces	104		
				344	
61	J. Lawrence	Clerk to Harbour Master	240		
64		Telegraph Operator	52		
				292	
62	R. Hall	Principal Light-keeper, Macquarie Light-house	167		
		Quarters, fuel, and light, valued at	50		
65		Charge of Leading Lights	12		
				229	
63	P. S. Newton	Pilot, Twofold Bay	150		
		Value of quarters	30		
		Assistant Inspector of Fisheries	20		
				200	
62	Hugh Patterson	Engineer, Electric Light, Macquarie Light-house	270		
		Value of quarters	50		
				320	
62	W. H. Thomas	Assistant Engineer, Electric Light, Macquarie Light-house	150		
		Value of quarters	30		
				180	
62	W. May	Principal Light-keeper, Hornby Light	240		
		Quarters, fuel, and light, valued at	50		
				290	
62	J. Johnson	Principal Light-keeper, Light-house, Newcastle	230		
		Quarters, fuel, and light, valued at	50		
				280	
62	W. Parker	Principal Light-keeper, Light-house, Cape St. George	187		
		Quarters, fuel, and light, valued at	50		
				237	
62	G. C. Priest	Principal Light-keeper, Light-house, Port Stephens	167		
		Quarters, &c., valued at	30		
				197	
62	D. Watson	Principal Light-keeper, Light-house, Seal Rocks	240		
		Quarters, &c., valued at	30		
				270	

SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES-IN-CHIEF FOR 1893.

Reference to Estimates.	Name of Officer.	Offices and Allowances.	Present fixed Salaries and Allowances.		Other Allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Amount.	Total.	
No. IV—Treasurer and Secretary for Finance and Trade—continued.			£	£	
MARINE BOARD—continued.					
62	J. Burgess	Principal Light-keeper, Light-house, Montague Island Quarters, &c., valued at	240 50		
				290	
62	W. J. Steere... ..	Principal Light-keeper, Light-house, Broken Bay Quarters, &c., valued at	167 30		
				197	
62	J. Skelton	Principal Light-keeper, Light-house, Green Cape Quarters, &c., valued at	240 50		
				290	
62	J. Leddra	Principal Light-keeper, Light-ship "Bramble" Quarters, &c., valued at	240 30		
				270	
62	D. Maley	Fort Denison Light-keeper Quarters, &c., valued at	157 30		
				187	
62	W. Gambell	Principal Light-keeper, Light-house, Ulladulla... .. Quarters, &c., valued at	158 30		
				188	
62	R. Kelly	Principal Light-keeper, Light-house, Smoky Cape Quarters, valued at	240 30		
				270	
62	H. E. Lambourne	Light-house Keeper, Nelson's Bay Quarters, &c., valued at	127 30		
				157	
62	Various	Five 1st Assistant Light-keepers Quarters, &c., valued at	157 30		each.
				187	
62	Various	Four 2nd Assistant Light-keepers... .. Quarters, &c., valued at	101 30		each.
				131	
62	R. Crossingham	Principal Light-keeper, Solitary Island Light-house Quarters, valued at	177 30		
				207	
62	Various	Three 1st Assistant Light-keepers Quarters, valued at	141 30		each.
				171	
62	W. Gardiner	First Assistant Light-keeper, Newcastle Quarters, &c., valued at	155 30		
				185	
62	Various	Four 1st Assistant Light-keepers Quarters, &c., valued at	127 30		each.
				157	
62	J. H. Leddra... ..	First Assistant Light-keeper, Light-ship "Sydney" Quarters, &c., valued at	120 30		
				150	
62	J. M'Nally	First Assistant Light-keeper, Port Stephens Quarters, &c., valued at	120 30		
				150	
62	W. Warren	Second Assistant Light-keeper, Solitary Island Quarters, &c., valued at	96 30		
				126	
62	E. J. Bremner	Second Assistant Light-keeper, Light-ship "Sydney" Quarters, &c., valued at	96 30		
				126	

SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES-IN-CHIEF FOR 1893.

Reference to Estimates.	Name of Officer.	Offices and Allowances.	Present fixed Salaries and Allowances.		Other Allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Amount.	Total.	
No. IV—Treasurer and Secretary for Finance and Trade—continued.			£	£	
MARINE BOARD—continued.					
62	Various	Nine 2nd Assistant Light-keepers... Quarters, &c., valued at	120 30	150	each.
63	J. L. Sweet	Pilot, Newcastle	210		
32		Quarters, &c., valued at	50		
		Gunnery Instructor, Naval Brigade, Newcastle	52	312	
63	G. Melville	Pilot, Newcastle	360		
		Quarters, valued at	50	410	
63	E. Warner	Pilot, Newcastle	200		
		Quarters, valued at	50	250	
63	F. Cummings	Pilot, Newcastle	360		
		Quarters, valued at	50	410	
63	A. Hacking	Pilot, Newcastle	360		
		Quarters, valued at	50	410	
63	J. Romney	Pilot, Newcastle	360		
		Quarters, valued at	50	410	
63	W. D. Wood... ..	Pilot, Newcastle	360		
		Quarters, valued at	50	410	
63	J. A. Jamieson	Pilot, Macleay River	235		
		Value of quarters	25		
43		Assistant Inspector of Fisheries	20		
55		Acting Customs Officer	25	305	
63	R. A. Fraser... ..	Pilot, Richmond River	170		
		Value of quarters	25		
55		Acting Customs Officer	52	247	
63	A. Sutherland	Pilot, Moruya	235		
		Value of quarters	25		
43		Assistant Inspector of Fisheries	20		
153		Telegraph Operator... ..	52	332	
	Thomas Radcliffe	Pilot, Bellinger River	150		
		Value of quarters	25		
43		Assistant Inspector of Fisheries	20		
153		Telegraph-master	26	221	
63	W. M'Gregor	Pilot, Tweed River	235		
		Value of quarters	25		
43		Assistant Inspector of Fisheries	20	280	Boatmen either live in quarters or receive an allowance of £18 per annum in lieu thereof.
63	T. G. Bishop... ..	Pilot, Shoalhaven	235		
		Value of quarters	25		
43		Assistant Inspector of Fisheries	20	280	
63	W. J. Whaites	Pilot, Nambuccra	235		
		Value of quarters	25		
43		Assistant Inspector of Fisheries	20		
151-3		Post and Telegraph Master	36	316	
63	W. S. Murray	Pilot, Manning River	150		
		Value of quarters	25	175	

SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES-IN-CHIEF FOR 1893.

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Reference to Estimates.	Name of Officer.	Offices and Allowances.	Present fixed Salaries and Allowances.		Other Allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Amount.	Total.	
No. IV—Treasurer and Secretary for Finance and Trade—continued.			£	£	
MARINE BOARD—continued.					
63	H. McAuley...	Pilot, Clarence River Value of quarters	235 25		
63	J. Leonard	Pilot, Camden Haven Value of quarters	235 25		260
63	Thomas Boyd	Pilot, Lake Macquarie Value of quarters	235 25		260
63	W. Fraser	Pilot, Kiama... .. Value of quarters	230 40		270
63	E. St. A. Kingsford...	Pilot, Port Macquarie Value of quarters	235 25		260
64	J. Puckeridge	Boatswain, Boat-shed Quarters, valued at	192 30		222
63	Various	Six Pilots at Out-stations Quarters, valued at	235 25		260
64	G. J. Moffitt	Signal-Master, Fort Phillip Quarters, &c., valued at	242 50		292
64	S. Williams	Assistant Signal-Master, Fort Phillip Quarters, &c., valued at	120 30		150
64	Hy. Gibson	Signal-Master, South Head Quarters, &c., valued at	228 50		278
64	J. Francis, Junr.	Junior Operator, South Head Quarters, valued at	150 30		180
64	J. Crapp	Night-Look-out-man, Signal Hill, Newcastle Trimmer, Tide Lights	144 12		156
64	J. Oldfield	Signal Master, Newcastle Value of quarters	182 18		
65		Trimmer, Tide Lights	12		212
63	A. H. Kendall	Pilot, Cape Hawke Value of quarters	235 25		
43		Assistant Inspector of Fisheries	20		280
63	H. D. Fraser...	Look-out man, "Captain Cook" Trimmer Leading Lights	138 12		150
65					
63	J. Francis	Look-out man, "Captain Cook" Trimmer, Leading Lights	138 12		150
65					
PUBLIC WHARFS.					
66	John Jackson	Manager and Collector Value of quarters	465 100		565
66	James Thynne	Clerk, Woolloomooloo Wharf Wharfinger, Blackwattle Bay Wharf	150 75		225
66	John Hocquard	Wharfinger, Byron Bay Wharf Acting Customs' Officer, Byron Bay	104 26		130

Reference to Estimates.	Name of Officer.	Offices and Allowances.	Present fixed Salaries and Allowances.		Other Allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Amount.	Total.	
No. IV—Treasurer and Secretary for Finance and Trade—continued.					
RAILWAYS AND TRAMWAYS.					
			£	£	
72	Dr. Woodward ...	Medical Officer	900		
		Office accommodation	130		
72		Services in connection with Ambulance Class	100		
				1,130	
73	James Roberts ...	Tramway Manager	700		
		Sunday duties	52		
		House Allowance	100		
				852	
73	J. W. Tyrer ...	Assistant Manager, Tramways	400		
		Sunday duties	41/10/-		
				441/10/-	
72	F. Johnson ...	Station-master, Sydney	400		
		Value of quarters	95		
				495	
72	G. R. Henson ...	Station-master, Sydney	375		
		Value of quarters	75		
				450	
72	C. Paull ...	Station-master, Darling Harbour	400		
		Value of quarters	50		
				450	
72	J. Waring ...	Station-master, Sydney Goods	225		
		Allowance in lieu of quarters	50		
				275	
72	Jos. Noad ...	Officer-in-charge, Aberdeen	165		
		Value of quarters	26		
				191	
72	W. Hall ...	Officer-in-charge, Adamstown	150		
		Allowance	26		
				176	
72	R. Tooth ...	Officer-in-charge, Albion Park	140		
		Value of quarters	26		
				166	
72	A. Willis ...	Station-master, Albury	330		
		Value of quarters	50		
				380	
72	John Tobin ...	Officer-in-charge, Allandale	140		
		Value of quarters	26		
				166	
72	Wm. Robins...	Station-master, Armidale	310		
		Value of quarters	50		
				360	
72	W. J. Marsden ...	Station-master, Arncliffe	180		
		Value of quarters	50		
				230	
72	Samuel Pass...	Station-master, Ashfield	260		
		Allowance in lieu of quarters	65		
				325	
72	E. Fegan ...	Station-master, Auburn	165		
		Allowance in lieu of quarters	50		
				215	
72	Wm. S. Scully ...	Officer-in-charge, Awaba	141		
		Allowance in lieu of quarters	26		
				167	
72	W. E. Kirby...	Officer-in-charge, Alexandria	180		
		Allowance in lieu of quarters	26		
				206	
72	Geo. E. Brooks ...	Officer-in-charge, Baan Baa	150		
		Value of quarters	26		
				176	
72	T. Y. Cobbett ...	Officer-in-charge, Balmoral	145		
		Value of quarters	26		
				171	
72	G. Farquhar...	Station-master, Bathurst	330		
		Value of quarters	50		
				380	

SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES-IN-CHIEF FOR 1893.

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Reference to Estimates.	Name of Officer.	Offices and Allowances.	Present fixed Salaries and Allowances.		Other Allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Amount.	Total.	
No. IV—Treasurer and Secretary for Finance and Trade—continued.					
RAILWAYS AND TRAMWAYS— <i>continued.</i>			£	£	
72	Thomas Casserly ...	Officer-in-charge, Beecroft... Allowance in lieu of quarters ...	140 26		166
72	A. Musgrove... ..	Station-master, Bell ... Value of quarters	165 50		215
72	W. E. Hooper	Officer-in-charge, Ben Lomond ... Value of quarters	168 26		194
72	Isaac Hankin	Officer-in-charge, Bethungra ... Value of quarters	182 26		208
72	W. C. Smith... ..	Station-master, Binalong ... Value of quarters	244 50		294
72	Thos. Rodriguez	Officer-in-charge, Blackheath ... Value of quarters	150 26		176
72	T. McCoy	Station-master, Blacktown ... Allowance in lieu of quarters ...	365 50		415
72	George Upton	Station-master, Bulli ... Value of quarters	165 50		215
72	H. Meyer	Officer-in-charge, Bellambi .. Value of quarters	152 26		178
72	Jas. Berman... ..	Officer-in-charge, Black Mountain... Value of quarters	150 26		176
72	Robt. Johnston	Officer-in-charge, Blandford .. Value of quarters	140 26		166
72	Thos. J. Nicholson	Station-master, Blayney ... Value of quarters	225 50		275
72	David Chivers	Officer-in-charge, Boggabri ... Value of quarters	169 31,4/-	200/4/-	
72	W. J. Williams	Officer-in-charge, Bolivia ... Value of quarters	210 26		236
72	F. H. Powell	Officer-in-charge, Bomen ... Value of quarters	158 26		184
72	R. Anderson	Station-master, Borenore ... Value of quarters	216 50		266
72	John Tweedie	Station-master, Bourke ... Value of quarters	330 50		380
72	Thos. Edwards	Officer-in-charge, Bowning... Value of quarters	210 26		236
72	Matt. Kenny	Station-master, Bowral ... Value of quarters	290 50		340
72	J. W. Byrnes	Station-master, Branxton ... Value of quarters	190 50		240
72	John Thew	Officer-in-charge, Breadalbane ... Value of quarters	140 26		166
72	John S. O'Donnell	Officer-in-charge, Breeza ... Value of quarters	140 26		166

SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES-IN-CHIEF FOR 1893.

Reference to Estimates.	Name of Officer.	Offices and Allowances.	Present fixed Salaries and Allowances.		Other Allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Amount.	Total.	
No. IV—Treasurer and Secretary for Finance and Trade—continued.					
RAILWAYS AND TRAMWAYS— <i>continued.</i>			£	£	
72	A. Hayes	Officer-in-charge, Boppy Mountain Value of quarters	140 26		
72	A. R. Smith	Station-master, Brewongle... Value of quarters	200 50		166
72	Chas. J. Morgan	Station-master, Bowenfels ... Value of quarters	206 50		250
72	G. W. Stead... ..	Officer-in-charge, Bringagee ... Value of quarters	140 26		256
72	W. T. Nicholas	Officer-in-charge, Bundanoon Allowance in lieu of quarters ...	158 26		166
72	Thos. Cavanough	Station-master, Bungendore ... Value of quarters	180 50		184
72	W. M. Lackey	Station-master, Burwood Allowance in lieu of quarters ...	270 80		230
72	W. A. Kerin... ..	Station-master, Byrock Value of quarters	270 80		350
72	E. F. Corner... ..	Officer-in-charge, Cabramatta ... Value of quarters	200 50		250
72	E. F. Corner... ..	Officer-in-charge, Cabramatta ... Value of quarters	140 26		166
72	D. Kerin	Officer-in-charge, Camden Value of quarters	150 26		176
72	M. T. Browne	Station-master, Campbelltown ... Allowance in lieu of quarters ...	270 50		320
72	Geo. House	Officer-in-charge, Capertee... .. Value of quarters	142 26		168
72	Joseph Warburton	Officer-in-charge, Carrathool ... Value of quarters	150 26		176
72	J. Kilgannon... ..	Officer-in-charge, Clarence Siding... Value of quarters	150 26		176
72	S. C. Drewe	Officer-in-charge, Clarendon ... Value of quarters	180 26		206
72	Geo. Manley	Officer-in-charge, Colo Vale ... Value of quarters	140 26		166
72	Herbert J. Holley	Officer-in-charge, Coolac Value of quarters	163 26		189
72	F. R. Nield	Station-master, Cooma Value of quarters	300 50		350
72	Walter Neary	Station-master, Coolaman Value of quarters	165 50		215
72	H. Giddy	Station-master, Cootamundra ... Value of quarters	270 50		320
72	Albert Rowling	Station-master, Cobar Value of quarters	210 50		260

SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES-IN-CHIEF FOR 1893.

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Reference to Estimates.	Name of Officer.	Offices and Allowances.	Present fixed Salaries and Allowances.		Other Allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Amount.	Total.	
No. IV—Treasurer and Secretary for Finance and Trade—continued.			£	£	
RAILWAYS AND TRAMWAYS—continued.					
72	John Bates ...	Station-master, Cowra ... Value of quarters ...	180 50		230
72	George Thompson ...	Officer-in-charge, Cockle Creek ... Value of quarters ...	160 26		186
72	George Dean... ..	Officer-in-charge, Carlton ... Value of quarters ...	190 26		216
72	William Upton ...	Officer-in-charge, Clifton South ... Value of quarters ...	160 26		186
72	S. Fitz-John ...	Officer-in-charge, Carcoar ... Value of quarters ...	140 26		166
72	John Schofield ..	Officer-in-charge, Coolabah... Value of quarters ...	150 26		176
72	W. M'Carthy ..	Officer-in-charge, Clifton ... Value of quarters ...	150 26		176
72	Albert Cuneo ..	Officer-in-charge, Como ... Value of quarters ...	140 26		166
72	Richard Hayes ..	Station-master, Croydon . Quarters allowance ...	210 50		260
72	S. E. Hinde ...	Station-master, Culcairn ... Value of quarters ...	180 50		230
72	Wm. Perry ...	Officer-in-charge, Curlewis... Value of quarters ...	140 26		166
72	J. Collier ...	Officer-in-charge, Currabubula Value of quarters ...	145 26		171
72	Wm. Lucas ...	Officer-in-charge, Cowan ... Value of quarters ...	130 26		156
72	Thos. Fielding ...	Officer-in-charge, Chatswood Value of quarters ...	160 26		186
72	Jas. Bridges ...	Officer-in-charge, Clyde ... Allowance in lieu of quarters	140 26		166
72	D. Nicholas ...	Officer-in-charge, Carlingford Allowance in lieu of quarters	130 26		156
72	John Attwell... ..	Officer-in-charge, Canley Vale Value of quarters ...	150 26		176
72	Albert Ritchie ...	Officer-in-charge, Corrimal... Allowance in lieu of quarters	150 26		176
72	John Doherty ...	Officer-in-charge, Darlington Value of quarters ...	150 26		176
72	J. W. Duncan ...	Officer-in-charge, Deepwater Value of quarters ...	150 26		176
72	D. Muirhead ...	Officer-in-charge, Demondrille Value of quarters ...	150 26		176

SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES-IN-CHIEF FOR 1893.

Reference to Estimates.	Name of Officer.	Offices and Allowances.	Present fixed Salaries and Allowances.		Other Allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Amount.	Total.	
No. IV—Treasurer and Secretary for Finance and Trade—continued.			£	£	
RAILWAYS AND TRAMWAYS—continued.					
72	Roberts Burns ...	Officer-in-charge, Doughboy Hollow Value of quarters	140 26		166
72	Jno. W. Culnane ...	Station-master, Dubbo Value of quarters	265 50		315
72	W. Levinge ...	Officer-in-charge, Dapto Value of quarters	150 26		176
72	Thomas Lovell ...	Officer-in-charge, Dumaresq Value of quarters	130 26		156
72	J. R. Hull ...	Officer-in-charge, Dundee Value of quarters	189 26		215
72	T. Threlkeld ...	Officer-in-charge, Douglas Park Value of quarters	155 26		181
72	D. Hoolahan ...	Officer-in-charge, Dripstone Value of quarters	178 26		204
72	H. J. Neville ...	Officer-in-charge, Exeter Value of quarters	150 26		176
72	Arthur Case ...	Officer-in-charge, Eastwood Value of quarters	150 26		176
72	J. Walker ...	Station-master, Emu Plains Value of quarters	220 50		270
72	B. O. Rider ...	Officer-in-charge, Erskinville Allowance in lieu of quarters	150 39		189
72	R. Crawford ...	Station-master, Eskbank Value of quarters	310 50		360
72	T. M'Carthy ...	Station-master, Eveleigh Allowance in lieu of quarters	150 50		200
72	G. E. Crothers ...	Station-master, Farley Value of quarters	160 50		210
72	W. J. Gordon ...	Station-master, Fairfield Value of quarters	160 50		210
72	Wm. Green ...	Officer-in-charge, Flemington Value of quarters	200 26		226
72	H. A. Nightingale ...	Officer-in-charge, Fassifern Value of quarters	179 26		205
72	Robt. Fryer ...	Officer-in-charge, George's Plains Value of quarters	145 26		171
72	Benjn. Haslam ...	Station-master, Glen Innes Value of quarters	240 50		290
72	R. Pallier ...	Officer-in-charge Value of quarters	140 26		166
72	Wm. McIntosh ...	Officer-in-charge, Girilambone Value of quarters	192 26		218

SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES-IN-CHIEF FOR 1893.

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Reference to Estimates.	Name of Officer.	Offices and Allowances.	Present fixed Salaries and Allowances.		Other Allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Amount.	Total.	
No. IV—Treasurer and Secretary for Finance and Trade—continued.					
RAILWAYS AND TRAMWAYS—continued.					
			£	£	
72	Thos. Collier...	Officer-in-charge, Geurie ...	140		
		Value of quarters ...	26		
					166
72	Jos. Attwood ...	Station-master, Gerogery ...	181		
		Value of quarters ...	50		
					231
72	L. S. Beatty ...	Officer-in-charge, Glenbrook ...	150		
		Value of quarters ...	26		
					176
72	Wm. J. Duffy ...	Officer-in-charge, Glencoe ...	174		
		Value of quarters ...	26		
					200
72	James Maher ...	Officer-in-charge, Glennie's Creek...	150		
		Value of quarters ...	26		
					176
72	A. Lay ...	Station-master, Gosford ...	200		
		Value of quarters ...	50		
					250
72	W. B. Smith...	Station-master, Goulburn ...	330		
		Value of quarters ...	50		
					380
72	John Reed ...	Porter-in-charge, North Goulburn...	130		
		Value of quarters ...	13		
					143
72	A. Crawford ...	District Superintendent, Goulburn..	500		
		Value of quarters ...	50		
					550
72	J. Downie ...	Station-master, Granville ...	300		
		Value of quarters ...	50		
					350
72	Andrew Hartcher ...	Station-master, Greta ...	160		
		Value of quarters ...	50		
					210
72	F. Barling ...	Officer-in-charge, Grong Grong ...	140		
		Value of quarters ...	26		
					166
72	J. O'Mara ...	Officer-in-charge, Guildford ...	160		
		Value of quarters ...	26		
					186
72	J. F. Williams ...	Station-master, Gundagai ...	200		
		Value of quarters ...	50		
					250
72	R. W. Benson ...	Station-master, Gunnedah ...	200		
		Value of quarters ...	50		
					250
72	J. Gazzard ...	Station-master, Gunning ...	180		
		Value of quarters ...	50		
					230
72	Thomas Thomas ...	Station-master, Guyra ...	230		
		Value of quarters ...	50		
					280
72	Jas. D. Reid ...	Officer-in-charge, Galong ...	140		
		Value of quarters ...	26		
					166
72	A. Williams ...	Station-master, Hamilton ...	180		
		Allowance in lieu of quarters ...	52		
					232
72	F. Meiklejohn ...	Station-master, Harden ...	235		
		Value of quarters ...	50		
					285
72	J. H. Wilkes ...	Officer-in-charge, Harefield...	168		
		Value of quarters ...	26		
					194

Reference to Estimates.	Name of Officer.	Offices and Allowances.	Present fixed Salaries and Allowances.		Other Allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Amount.	Total.	
No. IV—Treasurer and Secretary for Finance and Trade—continued.					
RAILWAYS AND TRAMWAYS— <i>continued.</i>			£	£	
72	Geo. Parsons	Station-master, Hay Value of quarters	225 50	275	
72	M. Hogan	Officer-in-charge, Heathcote Allowance in lieu of quarters	160 26	186	
72	J. Jacobs	Officer-in-charge, Hornsby Value of quarters	158 26	184	
72	George Saffin	Officer-in-charge, Hartley Vale Value of quarters	140 26	166	
72	Wm. Monks	Officer-in-charge, Harris Park Allowance in lieu of quarters	140 26	166	
72	Jno. Terry	Station-master, Hexham Value of quarters	225 50	275	
72	Thos. Calcott	Station-master, High-street Value of quarters	165 50	215	
72	James Alt	Officer-in-charge, Hilltop Allowance in lieu of quarters	161 26	187	
72	Jas. Glynn	Station-master, Hawkesbury River Value of quarters	191 50	241	
72	J. G. Bisset	Station-master, Homebush Allowance in lieu of quarters	280 90	370	
72	Arthur Charlton	Station-master, Honeysuckle Point Value of quarters	200 50	250	
72	T. Hall	Station-master, Hurstville Value of quarters	200 50	250	
72	A. C. Sefton	Porter-in-charge, Henty Value of quarters	130 13	143	
72	R. H. Grimwood	Officer-in-charge, Illabo Value of quarters	164 26	190	
72	Herbert J. Webb	Officer-in-charge, Ingleburn Allowance in lieu of quarters	157 39	196	
72	Jas. Wilbow	Officer-in-charge, Jerrawa Value of quarters	150 26	176	
72	J. T. Mawson	Officer-in-Charge, Jerilderie Value of quarters	150 26	176	
72	G. H. Benning	Station-master, June Junction Value of quarters	210 50	260	
72	H. E. Green	Station-master, Old June Value of quarters	180 50	230	
72	Charles James	Station-master, Katoomba Value of quarters	200 50	250	
72	John A. M'Lean	Station-master, Kiama Allowance in lieu of quarters	200 50	250	

SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES-IN-CHIEF FOR 1903.

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Reference to Estimates.	Name of Officer.	Offices and Allowances.	Present fixed Salaries and Allowances.		Other Allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Amount	Total.	
No. IV—Treasurer and Secretary for Finance and Trade—continued.					
RAILWAYS AND TRAMWAYS—continued.					
			£	£	
72	Geo. Watsford ...	Station-master, Kelso Value of quarters	180 50		
72	Edward Simms ...	Officer-in-charge, Kentucky Value of quarters	172 26		230
72	Alfd. Cromack ...	Officer-in-charge, Kerr's Creek Value of quarters	140 26		193
72	J. Thorburn ...	Station-master, Kogarah Value of quarters	180 50		166
72	W. J. Healey ..	Officer-in-charge, Koorawatha Value of quarters	155 26		230
72	J. W. Colless ..	Officer-in-charge, Kingswood Value of quarters	140 26		181
72	H. J. McAulliffe ...	Officer-in-charge, Lyndhurst Value of quarters	189 26		166
72	J. T. Booth ...	Station-master, Lawson Value of quarters	180 50		215
72	H. E. Tewksbury ...	Officer-in-charge, Linden Value of quarters	157 26		230
72	R. J. Cavanough ..	Station-master, Lewisham Allowance in lieu of quarters	165 50		183
72	Jas. Rowe ...	Station-master, Liverpool Value of quarters	255 50		215
72	W. Humphrys ..	Station-master, Lochinvar Value of quarters	150 50		305
72	P. Millbank ...	Officer-in-charge, Locksley... Value of quarters	140 26		200
72	Wm. Butler ...	Officer-in-charge, Lithgow Allowance in lieu of quarters	140 26		166
72	Alfred Lovett ...	Station-master, Maitland East Value of quarters	200 50		166
72	C. De Lockie ...	Station-master, Michelago Value of quarters	232 50		250
72	Geo. T. Ferris ..	Station-master, Maitland West Value of quarters	310 50		282
72	W. Morse ...	Station-master, Marrickville Value of quarters	255 50		360
72	W. Allen ...	Station-master, Marulan Value of quarters	180 50		305
72	W. Webb ...	Officer-in-charge, Mary Vale Value of quarters	172 26		230
72	H. Holston ...	Officer-in-charge, Menangle Value of quarters	171 26		198
					197

SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES-IN-CHIEF FOR 1893.

Reference to Estimates.	Name of Officer.	Offices and Allowances.	Present fixed Salaries and Allowances.		Other Allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Amount.	Total.	
No. IV—Treasurer and Secretary for Finance and Trade—continued.					
RAILWAYS AND TRAMWAYS— <i>continued.</i>					
			£	£	
72	H. Dengate ...	Officer-in-charge, Merrylands ... Value of quarters	161 26		
				187	
72	R. H. Lansdowne ...	Station-master, Millthorpe ... Value of quarters	200 50		
				250	
72	W. Odds ...	Officer-in-charge, Mittagong ... Value of quarters	180 26		
				206	
72	Thos. Morrin ...	Station-master, Molong ... Value of quarters	165 50		
				215	
72	A. S. Holland ...	Officer-in-charge, Morrissett ... Value of quarters	140 26		
				166	
72	Ed. Richardson ...	Station-master, Moonbi ... Value of quarters	190 50		
				240	
72	J. Wallace ...	Station-master, Morpeth ... Value of quarters	270 50		
				320	
72	Hy. Bailey ...	Station-master, Moss Vale ... Value of quarters	220 50		
				270	
72	Geo. Moxham ...	Station-master, Murrurundi ... Value of quarters	270 50		
				320	
72	G. Hodgkinson ...	Station-master, Macdonald Town .. Allowance in lieu of quarters ...	200 50		
				250	
72	Jas. King ...	Officer-in-charge, Minto ... Value of quarters	170 26		
				196	
72	Henry Gardner ...	Officer-in-charge, Mandurama .. Value of quarters	150 26		
				176	
72	William Howe ...	Officer-in-charge, Morundah .. Value of quarters	140 26		
				166	
72	A. Mortimer ...	Officer-in-charge, Mount Druitt .. Value of quarters	130 26		
				156	
72	John H. Chapman ...	Station-master, Mount Victoria .. Value of quarters	200 50		
				250	
72	H. J. Addison ..	Station-master, Mudgee ... Value of quarters	210 50		
				260	
72	C. Westall ...	Officer-in-charge, Mulgrave .. Value of quarters	161 26		
				187	
72	Jno. W. Dwyer ..	Officer-in-charge, Mullengudgery .. Value of quarters	150 26		
				176	
72	John Alt ...	Officer-in-charge, Mullion Creek .. Value of quarters	150 26		
				176	
72	Rd. Barton ...	Officer-in-charge, Mumbil ... Value of quarters	150 26		
				176	
72	Thos. Culhane ...	Officer-in-charge, Murrumbidgee... Value of quarters	140 26		
				166	

SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES-IN-CHIEF FOR 1893.

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Reference to Estimates.	Name of Officer.	Offices and Allowances.	Present fixed Salaries and Allowances.		Other Allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Amount.	Total.	
No. IV—Treasurer and Secretary for Finance and Trade—continued.					
RAILWAYS AND TRAMWAYS—continued.			£	£	
72	Wm. J. Donnan ...	Station-master, Murrumburrah ... Value of quarters	180 50		
72	Thos. E. Ward ...	Station-master, Muswellbrook ... Allowance in lieu of quarters ...	240 50		230
72	William Atwell ...	Station-master, Meadow Bank ... Value of quarters	165 50		290
72	Ingram Thomas ...	Officer-in-charge, Metropolitan coal Siding Value of quarters	140 26		215
72	Walter Gould ...	Station-master, Narrabri Value of quarters	290 50		166
72	Robt. Simpson ...	Station-master, Narrandera Value of quarters	250 50		340
72	J. L. Wheeler ...	Officer-in-charge, Narromine Value of quarters	150 26		300
72	Wm. Darby ...	Station-master, Nevertire Value of quarters	180 50		176
72	C. Little ...	Station-master, Newbridge... .. Value of quarters	272 50		230
72	Geo. Dowling ...	Station-master, Newcastle Value of quarters	310 50		322
72	John Paton ...	Berthing-master, Newcastle Allowance in lieu of quarters ...	300 71/10/-		360
72	Alfd. Levien ..	Station-master, Newtown Allowance in lieu of quarters ...	290 65	371/10/-	
72	William Lord ...	Station-master, Nyngan Value of quarters	200 50		355
72	Rd. Owens ...	Officer-in-charge, Nubba Value of quarters	141 26		250
72	W. G. Kitching ...	District Superintendent, Newcastle Value of quarters	450 50		167
72	Robt. Small ...	Officer-in-charge, Nundah Allowance in lieu of quarters ...	140 26		500
72	F. Richardson ...	Station-master, Orange Value of quarters	270 50		166
72	H. Scullin ...	Officer-in-charge, Otford Value of quarters	160 26		320
72	Andw. Menzies ...	Officer-in-charge, Ourimbah Value of quarters	162 26		186
72	J. Watsford ...	Station-master, Parramatta Value of quarters	330 50		188
72	J. Bell ...	Station-master, Penrith Value of quarters	300 50		380
					350

SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES-IN-CHIEF FOR 1893.

Reference to Estimates.	Name of Officer.	Offices and Allowances.	Present fixed Salaries and Allowances.		Other Allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Amount.	Total.	
No. IV—Treasurer and Secretary for Finance and Trade—continued.					
RAILWAYS AND TRAMWAYS—continued.					
			£	£	
72	Henry Cox ...	Officer-in-charge, Perth ... Value of quarters ...	150 26		176
72	George Scarlett ...	Station-master, Petersham .. Allowance in lieu of quarters ..	275 50		325
72	D. Sheppard ...	Station-master, Picton ... Value of quarters ...	255 50		305
72	F. C. Hourn ...	Officer-in-charge, Picton Lakes ... Value of quarters ...	140 26		166
72	F. Davidson ...	Station-master, Piper's Flat ... Value of quarters ...	196 50		246
72	Robert S. Smyth ...	Officer-in-charge, Pymble ... Value of quarters ...	150 26		176
72	A. F. Morley ...	Officer-in-charge, Penshurst ... Allowance in lieu of quarters ...	140 26		166
72	Ben. Dingle ...	Station-master, Quirindi ... Value of quarters ...	239 50		289
72	H. G. Stafford ...	Station-master, Queanbeyan .. Value of quarters ...	165 50		215
72	Walter Harris ...	Station-master, Raglan ... Value of quarters ...	223 50		273
72	Patrick Nugent ...	Officer-in-charge, Ravensworth ... Value of quarters ...	140 26		166
72	W. C. Bradly ...	Station-master, Richmond ... Value of quarters ...	180 50		230
72	H. Champion ...	Station-master, Riverstone ... Value of quarters ...	180 50		230
72	W. Fulton ...	Officer-in-charge, Rocky Ponds ... Allowance in lieu of quarters ..	140 26		166
72	P. G. Davies...	Officer-in-charge, Razorback .. Allowance in lieu of quarters ...	130 26		156
72	S. York ...	Station-master, Rockdale ... Value of quarters ...	180 50		230
72	J. Morton ...	Station-master, Rookwood ... Value of quarters ...	225 50		275
72	W. Price ...	Station-master, Rooty Hill... Value of quarters ...	179 50		229
72	J. McNab ...	Station-master, Rydal ... Value of quarters ...	300 50		350
72	S. Brogden ...	Station-master, Ryde ... Value of quarters ...	170 50		220
72	James Foody ...	Officer-in-charge, Rylstone... Value of quarters ...	180 26		206

SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES-IN-CHIEF FOR 1893.

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Reference to Estimates.	Name of Officer.	Offices and Allowances.	Present fixed Salaries and Allowances.		Other Allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Amount.	Total.	
No. IV—Treasurer and Secretary for Finance and Trade—continued.			£	£	
RAILWAYS AND TRAMWAYS—continued.					
72	J. S. Beach ...	Station-master, St Mary's ... Value of quarters ...	180 50		230
72	A. Graham ...	Station-master, St. Peter's ... Allowance in lieu of quarters ...	180 50		230
72	Fred. Willis ...	Officer-in-charge, St. Leonards Value of quarters ...	150 26		176
72	Thos. Lake ...	Officer-in-charge, Stuart Town Value of quarters ...	150 26		176
72	David Blain ...	Officer-in-charge, Shellharbour Value of quarters ...	140 26		166
72	Ed. Simpson ...	Station-master, Scone ... Value of quarters ...	200 50		250
72	J. McGarrity ...	Station-master, Seven Hills Allowance in lieu of quarters ...	206 50		256
72	John McRoberts ...	Station-master, Singleton ... Allowance in lieu of quarters ...	255 50		305
72	M. B. Donnellan ...	Officer-in-Charge, Spring Hill Value of quarters ...	150 26		176
72	H. Melville ...	Station-master, Springwood Value of quarters ...	100 50		230
72	A. J. Gibbons ...	Station-master, Stanmore ... Allowance in lieu of quarters ...	195 50		245
72	W. Walker ...	Officer-in-charge, Store Creek Allowance in lieu of quarters ...	145 26		171
72	Geo. W. Davies ...	Station-master, Strathfield ... Allowance in lieu of quarters ...	250 72		322
72	Henry Ludford ...	Station-master, Summer Hill Allowance in lieu of quarters ...	220 50		270
72	J. Turner ...	Officer-in-charge, Sutherland Value of quarters ...	160 26		186
72	George Wise ...	Station-master, Tamworth ... Value of quarters ...	255 50		305
72	Chas. A. Bailey ...	Station master, Tamworth (West) Allowance in lieu of quarters ...	234 32/10/-		266/10
72	Cyrus Burge...	Station-master, Tarago ... Value of quarters ...	200 50		250
72	J. Clyde ...	Station-master, Tarana ... Value of quarters ...	165 50		215
72	Alex. Christison ...	Officer-in-charge, Thirroul ... Value of quarters ...	130 26		156
72	T. F. Dwyer ..	Officer-in-charge, Tarro ... Value of quarters ...	140 26		166

SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES-IN-CHIEF FOR 1893.

Reference to Estimates.	Name of Officer.	Offices and Allowances.	Present fixed Salaries and Allowances.		Other Allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Amount.	Total.	
No. IV—Treasurer and Secretary for Finance and Trade—continued.					
RAILWAYS AND TRAMWAYS—continued.					
			£	£	
72	Jas. Dickey ...	Officer-in-charge, Tempe ... Value of quarters ...	140 26		
				166	
72	H. F. Nesbitt ...	Officer-in-charge, Teralba ... Value of quarters ...	201 26		
				227	
72	R. Egan ...	Station-master, The Rock ... Value of quarters ...	192 50		
				242	
72	Wm. Hampton ...	Officer-in-charge, Thornton ... Value of quarters ...	130 26		
				156	
72	Charles Upton ...	Officer-in-charge, Trangie ... Value of quarters ...	150 26		
				176	
72	Geo. Gayleard ...	Officer-in-charge, Thornleigh ... Value of quarters ...	156 26		
				182	
72	Michael Maguire ...	Station-master, Tenterfield... Value of quarters ...	210 50		
				260	
72	W. Cuneo ...	Officer-in-charge, Thirlmere ... Value of quarters ...	164 26		
				190	
72	John Hickey... ..	Officer-in-charge, Towrang... Value of quarters ...	130 26		
				156	
72	Walter Thorpe ...	Officer-in-charge, Toowong... Allowance in lieu of quarters ...	140 26		
				166	
72	F. Robinson ...	District Superintendent, Tamworth Value of quarters ...	500 50		
				550	
72	Samuel Young ...	Station-master, Uralla ... Allowance in lieu of quarters ...	200 50		
				250	
72	W. H. Stanley ...	Officer-in-charge, Unanderra ... Value of quarters ...	150 26		
				176	
72	John Gately... ..	Officer-in-charge, Uranquinty ... Value of quarters ...	140 26		
				163	
72	T. J. Foley ...	Station-master, Wagga Wagga ... Value of quarters ...	250 50		
				300	
72	A. E. Brackenreg ...	Station-master, Walcha Road ... Value of quarters ...	225 50		
				275	
72	John Woodrow ...	Station-master, Wallendbeen ... Value of quarters ...	204 50		
				254	
72	Peter Moore... ..	Station-master, Wallerawang ... Value of quarters ...	200 50		
				250	
72	J. J. Walters ...	Station-master, Wallsend ... Allowance in lieu of quarters ...	175 41/12/-		
				216/12/-	
72	H. W. L. Holt ...	Station-master, Waratah ... Value of quarters ...	225 50		
				275	
72	Henry Dutton ...	Officer-in-charge, Warne ... Value of quarters ...	140 26		
				166	

SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES-IN-CHIEF FOR 1893.

Reference to Estimates.	Name of Officer.	Offices and Allowances.	Present fixed Salaries and Allowances		Other Allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Amount.	Total.	
No. IV—Treasurer and Secretary for Finance and Trade—continued.					
RAILWAYS AND TRAMWAYS—continued.					
			£	£	
72	J. McIlwraith ...	Officer-in-charge, Waterfall Value of quarters	165 26		
				191	
72	F. Rae ...	Station-master, Wellington Value of quarters	200 50		
				250	
72	J. Green ...	Officer-in-charge, Wentworth Falls Value of quarters	169 26		
				195	
72	W. L. Verdon ..	Station-master, Werris Creek Value of quarters	200 50		
				250	
72	Rd. Johnsen ...	Station-master, Willow-tree Value of quarters	165 50		
				215	
72	W. O'Rourke ..	Officer-in-charge, Wimbledon Value of quarters	161 26		
				187	
72	Jas. Critchley ..	Station-master, Windsor Value of quarters	190 50		
				240	
72	E. Evans ...	Officer-in-charge, Wingello Value of quarters	168 26		
				194	
72	James Whybourne ..	Officer-in-charge, Wingen Value of quarters	140 26		
				166	
72	Roderick Dunne ..	Officer-in-charge, Whittingham Value of quarters	150 26		
				176	
72	Harry Rees ...	Officer-in-charge, Wyong Value of quarters	140 26		
				166	
72	J. M. Spence ...	Station-master, Wollongong Value of quarters	180 50		
				230	
72	Henry Alt ...	Officer-in-charge, Woodstock Value of quarters	196 26		
				222	
72	J. H. Byrne ...	Officer-in-charge, Woy Woy Allowance in lieu of quarters ...	140 26		
				166	
72	B. G. Potter ...	Officer-in-charge, Wollbrook Value of quarters	180 26		
				206	
72	William Brown ...	Officer-in-charge, Wyee Value of quarters	140 26		
				166	
72	M. G. Thomson .	Station-master, Whitton Value of quarters	165 50		
				215	
72	J. T. Jones ...	Officer-in-charge, Wentworthville Allowance in lieu of quarters ...	140 26		
				166	
72	E. Moodie ...	Officer-in-charge, Yanko Allowance in lieu of quarters ..	150 26		
				176	
72	Wallace Crossman ...	Officer-in-charge, Yarra Value of quarters	130 26		
				156	
72	J. Pettingil ...	Station-master, Yass Value of quarters	219 50		
				269	

SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES-IN-CHIEF FOR 1893.

Reference to Estimates.	Name of Officer.	Offices and Allowances.	Present Fixed Salaries and Allowances.		Other Allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Amount.	Total.	
No. IV—Treasurer and Secretary for Finance and Trade—continued.			£	£	
RAILWAYS AND TRAMWAYS—continued.					
72	Frank Geelan ...	Officer-in-charge, Yass Town ... Value of quarters	140 26		166
72	G. F. Fitzgerald ...	Officer-in-charge, Yerong Creek ... Value of quarters	150 26		176
72	John Campbell ...	Station-master, Young ... Value of quarters	225 50		275
72	G. A. McLean ...	Officer-in-charge, Yambla ... Value of quarters	145 26		171
72	C. A. Smith ...	Officer-in-charge, Zig Zag ... Value of quarters	140 26		166
72	Rowland, Mrs. E. ...	Office-cleaner Allowance in lieu of quarters ...	46/16/- 25	71/16/-	
72	Joseph Hayes ...	Clerk, Audit Office Sunday duties	135 26		161
72	Archie Kirkpatrick ...	Clerk, Audit Office Sunday duties	135 26		161
72	Robt. Beverley ...	Clerk, Audit Office Sunday duties	135 26		161
72	Michael Fitzgerald ...	Junior Clerk, Audit Office ... Sunday duties	105 26		131
STAFF COMMITTEE.					
72	A. Richardson ...	Comptroller of Stores	800		
72		Chairman of Committee	100		900
72	J. G. S. Corns ...	Out door Superintendent	600		
72		Staff Committee	100		700
72	John Parry ...	Out-door Superintendent	750		
72		Staff Committee	100		850

V.

Attorney-General.

Reference to Estimates.	Name of Officer.	Office and Allowance.	Present fixed Salaries and Allowances.		Other Allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Amount.	Total.	
			£	£	
		QUARTER SESSIONS.			
76	Alfred Joseph Hindmarsh.	Messenger	130		
		Allowance in lieu of quarters ..	30	160	

VI.

Secretary for Lands.

Reference to Estimates.	Name of Officer.	Offices and Allowances.	Present fixed Salaries and Allowances.		Other Allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Amount.	Total.	
DEPARTMENT OF LANDS.			£	£	
81	Victor Cohen	Accountant	550		
32		Lieutenant, Naval Brigade...	73		
					623
81	David Miller ..	Assistant Accountant	400		
27		Captain, Commissariat and Transport Corps	40		
					440
81	W. H. Adams	Clerk, Local Land Board Office, Orange	250		
82		Land Agent, Orange	25		
					275
81	A. J. Viles ...	Clerk, Local Land Board, Orange...	250		
82		Assistant Land Agent, Orange	25		
					275
81	J. N. Devlin ...	Clerk in Charge, Bourke	300		
82		Land Agent, Bourke	50		
					350
81	James Killian	Principal Messenger	175		
		Allowance as Watchman	50		
		Value of quarters, fuel, and light	40		
					265
81	Charlotte Kendall	Principal Office-keeper	75		
		Allowance in lieu of quarters	35		
					110
81	Samuel Petersen	Office-cleaner	120		
		Attending to urinals, &c.	24		
					144
80	W. D. Bingle	Clerk	225		
		Shorthand-writer	50		
					275
81	G. C. Tompson	Chairman, Bourke	700		
		Equipment Allowance	150		
					850
81	W. C. Cardew	Chairman, Dubbo	700		
		Equipment Allowance	150		
					850
81	A. C. Betts ...	Chairman, Cooma	700		
		Equipment Allowance	150		
					850
81	F. A. Trollope	Chairman, Hay	700		
		Equipment Allowance	150		
					850
81	C. J. McMaster	Chairman, Moree	700		
		Equipment Allowance	150		
					850
81	A. J. Park ..	Chairman, Grafton	700		
		Equipment Allowance	150		
					850
81	W. Sturrock ...	Clerk, Local Land Board, Grafton...	250		
82		Land Agent, Grafton	50		
					300

SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES-IN-CHIEF FOR 1893.

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Reference to Estimates	Name of Officer.	Offices and Allowances.	Present fixed Salaries and Allowances.		Other Allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Amount.	Total.	
VI.—Secretary for Lands.			£	£	
SURVEY OF LANDS.					
85	E. Twynam ...	Chief Surveyor, &c....	800		Allowed 30/- per diem when travelling on duty, and £2 per diem when travelling with extra equipment.
		Equipment allowance	100	900	
88	T. F. Furber...	Chief Computer	450		
		Secretary to Board of Examiners of Licensed Surveyors	50	500	
85 25	W. Gemell ...	Examiner of Compilations	300		
		Quartermaster-Sergeant, Submarine Miners	27	327	
85 24	C. J. Lester ...	Third-class Draftsman	315		
		Captain, Volunteer Artillery	40	355	
81	Caroline Goodfellow	Office-cleaner	75		
		Allowance in lieu of quarters	25	100	
86 27	R. S. Smith ...	Clerk	200		
		Sergeant-major, C. and T. Corps	17	217	
88 43	J. B. Trivett...	Computer	350		
		Allowance, Actuary, Civil Service Board	100	450	
82 26	E. T. F. Gomm ...	Land Agent, Cooma	390		
		1st Lieutenant, 2nd Regiment, V. I.	30	420	
87 26	A. N. Badcock ...	Clerk, District Surveyor's Office, Goulburn	225		
		2nd Lieutenant, 2nd Regiment, V. I.	25	250	
87 26	M. Rogerson...	Draftsman, District Surveyor's Office, Wagga Wagga	275		
		2nd Lieutenant, 4th Regiment, V. I.	25	300	

Surveyors in the field are granted an allowance of £150 per annum each in lieu of equipment, and those Surveyors engaged in Sydney are allowed £72 per annum each for a similar purpose.

VII.

Secretary for Public Works.

Reference to Estimates.	Name of Officer.	Offices and Allowances.	Present fixed Salaries and Allowances.		Other Allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Amount.	Total.	
			£	£	
		RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION BRANCH.			
90 25	C. Stuart Cansdell ...	Chief Draftsman Captain, Engineers	450 50	500	
90 32	J. R. S. Whinfield ...	Temporary Draftsman Petty Officer, N.A.	175 10	185	
		HARBOURS AND RIVERS BRANCH.			
91 95	Cecil W. Darley ...	Engineer-in-chief President, Water and Sewerage Board Forage allowance	1,200 500 100	1,800	Travelling expenses at the rate of 30/- per diem.
91	G. A. Tillett...	Principal Assistant Engineer (Office) House allowance	800 50	850	Do 25/- do.
91	Alfred Williams ...	Principal Assistant Engineer (out- side work) House allowance	750 50	800	
91	H. D. Walsh...	Assistant Engineer House allowance Forage allowance	600 50 50	700	Receives £2 per sitting as Member of H.R. Water and Sewerage Board—total fees not to exceed £100 per annum.
91	T. W. Keele...	Assistant Engineer Quarters valued at Forage allowance	700 75 100	875	
93 26	T. J. Cremen...	Examiner of Accounts 1st Lieutenant and Quartermaster, 2nd Regiment, Volunteer Infantry	425 18/15/-	443/15/-	
93	James Kennelly ...	Messenger Extra allowance	125 25	150	
94	James Rorison ...	Master, Dredge "Newcastle" ... Fees received in 1892 as Engineer and Surveyor, Marine Board ...	400 111/6/-	511/6/-	
94 61	John L. Grant ...	Master, Dredge "Fitzroy" Fees received in 1892 as Engineer and Surveyor, Marine Board ...	300 12/12/-	312/12/-	
94 61	J. Dymock ...	Master, Dredge "Actor" Fees received in 1892 as Engineer and Surveyor, Marine Board ...	275 10/10/-	285/10/-	
94 61	D. Lawson ...	Master Dredge "Ulysses" Fees received in 1892 as Engineer and Surveyor, Marine Board ...	300 8/8/-	308/8/-	

SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES-IN-CHIEF FOR 1893.

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Reference to Estimates.	Name of Officer.	Offices and Allowances.	Present fixed Salaries and Allowances.		Other Allowances not of fixed annual amount.	
			Amount.	Total.		
No. VII—Secretary for Public Works—continued.			£	£		
HARBOURS AND RIVERS—continued.						
<i>Fitzroy Dock.</i>						
94	James Hoey ...	Engineering Superintendent ... House allowance ...	500 50	550		
94	W. Smith ...	Watchman ... Quarters and fuel, valued at ...	110 30	140		
94	John Pratt ...	Docking Superintendent ... Quarters and fuel, valued at ...	300 50	350		
ARCHITECT'S BRANCH.						
91	W. L. Vernon ...	Government Architect ...	1,160		Travelling expenses when absent on duty, 30/- per diem, and free railway passes.	
24		Forage for horse ...	100			
95		1st Lieutenant, Volunteer Cavalry..	18/5/-			
		Member Water Supply and Sewerage	250	1,528/5		
91	George B. Stack ...	Clerk ...	415			
26		Captain, 2nd Regiment, Volunteer Infantry ...	25	440		
93	Eva Dettmann ...	Office-keeper ... Quarters and Fuel, valued at ... Allowance for assistance in cleaning offices ...	70 40 78	188		
ROADS AND BRIDGES BRANCH.						
92	Robt. P. Hickson ...	Commissioner and Engineer for Roads ...	1,200			30/- per diem and cost of conveyance when travelling.
		Equipment allowance ...	100			
95		Member of the Water and Sewerage Board ...	250	1,550		
93	C. B. Airey ...	Clerk, Trustee Roads ...	450			
24		Captain Volunteer Artillery ...	40	490		
92	E. J. Statham ...	Supervising Engineer ...	700		20/- per diem and cost of conveyance when travelling. Do do Do do	
92	E. A. Nardin ...	Do ...	700			
92	A. W. Stilwell ...	Do ...	700			
92	P. Scarr ...	Do ...	700			
92	W. J. Hanna ...	Do ...	700			
92	R. E. Jones ...	Do ... Travelling allowance ...	550 150	700		
92	W. F. Bundock ...	Supervising Engineer ... Travelling allowance ...	450 150	600		
92	J. D. Postle ...	Supervising Engineer ... Travelling allowance ...	450 150	600	10/- per night when away from head-quarters, and 20/- per night when out of district on duty.	
92	E. C. B. Smyth ...	Supervising Engineer ... Travelling allowance ...	450 150	600	Do do	
92	F. M. Baker ...	Supervising Engineer ... Travelling allowance ...	450 150	600	Do do	
92	P. Doyle ...	Supervising Engineer ... Travelling allowance ...	450 150	600	Do do	

Reference to Estimates.	Name of Officer.	Offices and Allowances.	Present fixed Salaries and Allowances.		Other Allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Amount.	Total.	
No. VII—Secretary for Public Works—continued.					
ROADS AND BRIDGES—continued.					
			£	£	
92	E. M. Allman ...	Supervising Engineer ... Travelling allowance ...	450 150	600	10/- per night when away from head-quarters, and 20/- per night when out of district on duty.
92	S. A. Donnelly ...	Supervising Engineer ... Travelling allowance ...	450 150	600	Do do
92	T. P. Davies ...	Supervising Engineer ... Travelling allowance ...	450 125	575	Do do
92	J. A. Rossbach ...	Supervising Engineer ... Travelling allowance ...	450 125	575	Do do
92	W. A. Smith...	Supervising Engineer ... Travelling allowance ...	450 125	575	20/- per day and cost of conveyance when travelling, also 20/- per week regular allowance.
92	A. Adam ...	Resident Engineer ... Travelling allowance ...	400 175	575	15/- per night when away from head-quarters, and 20/- per night when out of district on duty.
92	P. J. Chiffins ...	Resident Engineer ... Travelling allowance ...	400 125	525	10/- per night do do
92	J. H. Adams...	Resident Engineer ... Travelling allowance ...	400 125	525	Do do
92	Henry Boot ...	Resident Engineer ... Travelling allowance ...	350 125	475	Do do
92	A. E. Newton ...	Resident Engineer ... Travelling allowance ...	350 150	500	15/- per night do do
92	W. Williamson ...	Resident Engineer ... Travelling allowance ...	350 125	475	10/- per night do do
92	A. Adams ...	Resident Engineer ... Travelling allowance ...	350 125	475	Do do
92	V. J. S. Blomfield ...	Resident Engineer ... Travelling allowance ...	350 125	475	Do do
92	A. Gracie ...	Resident Engineer ... Travelling allowance ...	350 125	475	Do do
92	S. M. Cummins ...	Resident Engineer ... Travelling allowance ...	350 175	525	15/- per night do do
92	G. E. Wright ...	Resident Engineer ... Travelling allowance ...	350 125	475	10/- per night do do
92	O. G. Morton ...	Resident Engineer ... Travelling allowance ...	350 125	475	Do do
92	Jas. Symonds ...	Resident Engineer ... Travelling allowance ...	300 125	425	Do do
92	J. V. Bartlett ...	Resident Engineer ... Travelling allowance ...	300 125	425	Do do
92	D. L. Wilson ...	Resident Engineer ... Travelling allowance ...	300 150	450	15/- per night do do
92	R. A. Fraser...	Resident Engineer ... Travelling allowance ...	300 125	425	10/- per night do do

SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES-IN-CHIEF FOR 1893.

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Reference to Estimates.	Name of Officer.	Offices and Allowances.	Present fixed Salaries and Allowances.		Other Allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Amount.	Total.	
No. VII—Secretary for Public Works—continued.					
ROADS AND BRIDGES—continued.					
			£	£	
	E. H. Bawden	Resident Engineer ... Travelling allowance ...	300 125	425	10/- per night when away from head-quarters, and 20s. per night when out of district on duty.
92	H. D. Cox	Resident Engineer ... Travelling allowance ...	300 125	425	15/- per night do do
92	W. H. C. Rankin	Resident Engineer ... Travelling allowance ...	300 125	425	10/- per night do do
92	R. D. McPherson	Resident Engineer ... Travelling allowance ...	300 125	425	Do do
92	F. G. Neilley	Resident Engineer ... Travelling allowance ...	300 125	425	Do do
92	C. W. Jenkins	Resident Engineer ... Travelling allowance ...	300 125	425	15/- per night do do
92	W. S. Wells...	Resident Engineer ... Travelling allowance ...	300 125	425	10/- per night do do
92	C. L. Smith	Resident Engineer ... Travelling allowance ...	250 125	375	Do do
92	W. J. Chisholm	Resident Engineer ... Travelling allowance ...	250 125	375	Do do
92	G. N. Simpson	Resident Engineer ... Travelling allowance ...	250 125	375	15/- per night do do
92	H. F. Purdie	Resident Engineer ... Travelling allowance ...	250 125	375	Do do
92	W. B. Nicholson	Resident Engineer ... Travelling allowance ...	250 125	375	10/- per night do do
92	J. S. A. Taylor	Resident Engineer ... Travelling allowance ...	250 125	375	15/- per night do do
92	G. F. Allman	Resident Engineer ... Travelling allowance ...	250 125	375	10/- per night do do
92	H. A. O. Moriarty	Engineering Assistant Travelling allowance ...	200 80	280	Do do
92	R. D. Baylis...	Engineering Assistant Travelling allowance ...	200 80	280	Do do
92	E. W. Bolton	Engineering Assistant Travelling allowance ...	200 80	280	Do do
92	G. Brown	Engineering Assistant Travelling allowance ...	156 80	236	Do do
92	E. M. De Burgh	Supervising Bridge Engineer	.....	500	20/- per diem and cost of conveyance when travelling.
93	E. J. Devery...	Clerk ...	200		
24		Quarter-master Sergeant, Volunteer Field Artillery ...	16	216	
93	G. Watt	Clerk ...	190		
26		Colour-sergeant, Volunteer Infantry	17	207	

SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES-IN-CHIEF FOR 1893.

Reference to Estimates.	Name of Officer.	Offices and Allowances.	Present fixed Salaries and Allowances.		Other Allowances not of fixed annual amount.	
			Amount.	Total.		
No. VII—Secretary for Public Works—continued.						
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.						
			£	£		
93	J. W. Holliman	Clerk Secretary to the Board of Reference	400 *.....	400	*Paid £1/1/- per sitting when meetings are held after office-hours.	
93	Thomas Collins	Head Messenger Allowance in lieu of quarters ...	255 50	305		
93 22	Wm. Smith	Messenger Allowance in lieu of quarters ... Sapper, Submarine Miners...	155 25 14	194		
93	M. A. Fitzgerald	Housekeeper Allowance in lieu of quarters ...	102 50	152		
BOARD OF WATER SUPPLY AND SEWERAGE.						
95 91	C. W. Darley	President, Board of Water Supply and Sewerage Engineer-in-Chief for Harbours and Rivers Forage	500 1,200 100	1,800		
95 24	John M. Smail	Engineer for Sewerage First Lieutenant, Partially-paid Artillery	800 30	830		
95 26	William Holmes	Chief Clerk and Paymaster First Lieutenant, 1st Regiment Volunteer Infantry	350 30	380		
96 147	H. O. Rotton	Ranger, Water Reserve Forester, Forest Department	50 210	260		
96	W. Wakeford	Superintendent of Works Forage allowance	500 52	552		
96	D. C. Robertson	Inspector of Pipe-laying Forage allowance	350 52	402		
96	T. A. Playfair	Assistant Inspector of Pipe-laying... Forage allowance	250 52	302		
96	P. Smith	Assistant Inspector of Pipe-laying . Forage allowance	225 52	277		
96	J. Fyfe	Engineer, Crown-street Pumping Station ... ..	.....	350	Residence, fuel, and light.
96	H. Westcott...	Assistant Engineer, Ryde Pumping Station ... ..	.....	218/8/-	Do do do
96	C. Rhodes	Sanitary Inspector Forage allowance	254/16/- 52	306/16/-		
96	R. M'Kenzie...	Sanitary Inspector Forage allowance	254/16/- 52	306/16/-		
96	W. Clark	Inspector of Plumbing Forage allowance	254/16/- 52	306/16/-		

SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES-IN-CHIEF FOR 1893.

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Reference to Estimates.	Name of Officer.	Offices and Allowances.	Present fixed Salaries and Allowances.		Other Allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Amount.	Total.	
	No. VII—Secretary for Public Works—continued.		£	£	
	HUNTER DISTRICT WATER SUPPLY AND SEWERAGE BOARD.				
96	E. Nash	Maitland District Inspector Forage allowance Grazing for one horse	234 19/10/- 4	257/10/-	
96	E. Hackett	Engineer-in-Charge of Walka Pumping Engines Grazing Water Fuel Quarters	248/16/- 4 2/10/- 2/10/- 50	307/16/-	
96	J. S. Wood	2nd Engineer, Walka Pumping Engines Quarters Water Fuel	171/1/- 26 1/6/- 2/10/-	200/17/-	
96	Patrick McMahon	Oiler, Walka Pumping Engines Quarters Water Fuel Grazing	124/8/- 26 1/6/- 2/10/- 4	158/4/-	
96	George Betteridge	Fireman, Walka Pumping Engines... .. Quarters Water Fuel Grazing	124/8/- 26 1/6/- 2/10/- 4	158/4/-	
96	Stephen Fowles	Fireman, Walka Pumping Engines Quarters Water Fuel	124/8/- 26 1/6/- 2/10/-	154/4/-	
96	D. Newton	Filterman, Walka Pumping Engines Quarters Water Fuel Grazing	120 26 1/6/- 2/10/- 4	153/16/-	
96	F. Fletcher	Caretaker, Buttai Reservoir Quarters Water	120 26 1/6/-	147/6/-	
96	L. Aspinall	Caretaker, Minmi Reservoir Quarters Water	108 26 1/6/-	135/6/-	
96	Henry Morgan	Caretaker, Wallsend Reservoir Quarters Water	108 26 1/6/-	135/6/-	
96	Henry Smith	Caretaker, Lambton Reservoir Quarters Water	120 26 1/6/-	147/6/-	
96	J. Stanton	Caretaker, Hamilton Reservoir Quarters Water	108 26 1/6/-	135/6/-	
96	James Dawson	Caretaker, Newcastle Reservoir Pump Station Quarters Water Fuel	120 26 1/6/- 4	151/6/-	
96	Thomas Wall	Caretaker, East Maitland Reservoir Quarters Water	108 26 1/6/-	135/6/-	

VIII.

Administration of Justice.

Reference to Estimates.	Name of Officer.	Offices and Allowances.	Present fixed Salaries and Allowances.		Other Allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Amount.	Total.	
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.					
Chief Emergency Officer and Inspector of Petty Sessions Offices, 30/- per diem (without cost of conveyance), and other Emergency Officers receive 15/- per diem, exclusive of conveyance, when absent from Sydney on duty.					
98 43	A. C. Fraser...	Under Secretary Member, Civil Service Board ...	£ 1,000 100	£	
98 26	M. H. Cleve	Probationer Lieut., Penrith Corps Volunteers ...	75 25		1,100
98 127	J. W. Reilly ...	Messenger Allowance for care of Books, Law Library Allowance for quarters	130 50 50		100
98	Mrs. A. M. Martin ...	Housekeeper Value of quarters Do fuel and light Additional services—office-keeper... Allowance for extra charwoman ...	75 40 10 26 26		230
					177
MASTER IN EQUITY.					
99 37	H. F. Barton	Master in Equity Master in Lunacy	1,100 350		1,450
PROTHONOTARY.					
A sum of £2,330 is allowed annually to cover the travelling expenses while on circuit of their Honors the Chief Justice, the six Puisne Judges, and Associates.					
99	Frederick Chapman...	Prothonotary Registrar in Divorce	850 150		1,000
99	P. Rainsford...	Second Clerk Clerk in Divorce	300 50		350
99 124	C. O. Michel ..	Interpreter Travelling Allowance Allowance for translating Gaelic correspondence	340 24 20		384
SHERIFF.					
The Sheriff receives £2 per diem for travelling expenses while absent on duty.					
100	Charles Cowper	Sheriff Quarters valued at Forage allowance	850 150 52		1,052
100	C. E. B. Maybury	Under Sheriff	550		550
100	George Morgan	Chief Clerk	375		375
					Fees as per scale.
					Fees divided by Sheriff, about £10.

SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES-IN-CHIEF FOR 1893.

Reference to Estimates.	Name of Officer.	Offices and Allowances.	Present fixed Salaries and Allowances.		Other Allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Amount.	Total.	
No. VIII—Administration of Justice—continued.					
THE SHERIFF—continued.					
			£	£	
			300		
100	J. M. Wilshire ...	Second Clerk... ..		300	Fees divided by Sheriff, about £10; also £24 for copying Jury lists.
100	Percy Allman ...	Third Clerk	250	250	Fees divided by Sheriff, about £10; also Jury lists copied, £15.
100	C. C. Watson ...	Fifth Clerk	170	170	Fees divided by Sheriff, about £10.
100	P. H. Monday ...	Sixth Clerk	120	120	Do do
100	G. H. Lethbridge ...	Chief Sheriff's Officer, Sydney ...	260	260	Fees as per scale.
100	F. J. Fisher ...	Sheriff's Officer, Sydney ...	180	180	Do
100	O. Hughan ...	do do ...	160	160	Do
100	.....	do do ...	160	160	Do
100	H. A. Gough ...	do do ...	160	160	Do
100	S. M. Gannon ...	do do ...	160	160	Do
100	F. R. Walcot ..	do do ...	150	150	Do
100	W. Crockford ...	do do ...	150	150	Do
100	A. S. Meares... ..	Sheriff's Officer, Grafton ...	160		
104		Allowance for forage ...	31/4/-		
		District Court Bailiff ...	5	196/4/-	Do
100	Patrick Kinsella ...	Sheriff's Officer, Glen Innes ...	160		
104		Allowance for forage ...	31/4/-		
		District Court Bailiff ...	5	196/4/-	Do
100	R. J. Challis ...	Sheriff's Officer, Young ...	160		
103		Allowance for forage ...	31/4/-		
143		District Court Bailiff ...	5		
		Warden's Bailiff ...	10	206/4/-	Do
100	William Sims ...	Sheriff's Officer, Newcastle ...	210		
		Allowance for forage ...	31/4/-	241/4/-	Do
100	Joseph Payten ...	Sheriff's Officer, Bega ...	160		
102		Allowance for forage ...	31/4/-		
102		District Court Bailiff, Eden ...	20		
119		District Court Bailiff, Bega ...	5		
		Small Debts Bailiff ...	15	231/4/-	Do
100	R. C. Riley ...	Sheriff's Officer, Albury ...	160		
143		Allowance for forage ...	31/4/-		
103		Warden's Bailiff ...	10		
		District Court Bailiff ...	5	206/4/-	Do
100	Henry Windeyer ...	Sheriff's Officer, Port Macquarie ...	160		
104		Allowance for forage ...	31/4/-		
		District Court Bailiff ...	5	196/4/-	Do
100	M. McDonough ...	Sheriff's Officer, Lismore ...	160		
104		Allowance for forage ...	31/4/-		
		District Court Bailiff ...	5	196/4/-	Do

SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES-IN-CHIEF FOR 1893.

Reference to Estimates.	Name of Officer.	Offices and Allowances.	Present fixed Salaries and Allowances.		Other Allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Amount.	Total.	
No. VIII—Administration of Justice—continued.					
THE SHERIFF—continued.					
			£	£	
100	C. C. Holding ...	Sheriff's Officer, Narrabri ...	160		
		Allowance for forage ...	31/4/-		
103		District Court Bailiff ...	5	196/4/-	Fees as per scale.
100	J. A. O'Flaherty ...	Sheriff's Officer, Bourke ...	160		
		Allowance for forage ...	52		
103		District Court Bailiff ...	5	217	Do
100	T. Barclay ...	Sheriff's Officer, Wilcannia ...	160		
		Allowance for forage ...	31/4/-		
103		District Court Bailiff ...	5		
143		Warden's Bailiff ...	10	206/4/-	Do
100	F. J. Clancy ...	Sheriff's Officer, Hay ...	160		
		Allowance for forage ...	31/4/-		
103		District Court Bailiff ...	5	196/4/-	Do
100	Thos. Frawley ...	Sheriff's Officer, Coonamble ...	160		
		Allowance for forage ...	31/4/-		
103		District Court Bailiff ...	5	196/4/-	Do
100	W. O. Idriess ...	Sheriff's Officer, Tenterfield ...	160		
		Allowance for forage ...	31/4/-		
104		District Court Bailiff ...	5	196/4/-	Do
100	A. J. Cane ...	Sheriff's Officer, Forbes ...	160		
		Allowance for forage ...	31/4/-		
103		District Court Bailiff ...	5	196/4/-	Do
100	H. McVeagh...	Sheriff's Officer, Broken Hill ...	160		
		Allowance for forage ...	31/4/-		
103		District Court Bailiff, Silverton ...	40		
103		Do do Broken Hill..	5	236/4/-	Do
100	J. B. Spence...	Sheriff's Officer, Cooma ...	160		
		Allowance for forage ...	31/4/-		
143		Warden's Clerk ...	50		
143		Do Bailiff ...	10		
102		District Court Bailiff ...	5	256/4/-	Do
100	S. E. Tapner...	Sheriff's Officer, Muswellbrook ...	160		
		Allowance for forage ...	31/4/-		
102		District Court Bailiff ...	5		
		Allowance from contingencies ...	15	211/4/-	Do
100	E. H. Boys ...	Sheriff's Officer, Wollongong ...	160		
		Allowance for forage ...	31/4/-		
102		District Court Bailiff ...	5	196/4/-	Do
100	John Duhigg ...	Sheriff's Officer, Walgett ...	160		
		Allowance for forage ...	31/4/-		
103		District Court Bailiff ...	5	196/4/-	Do
100	A. F. Lloyd ...	Sheriff's Officer, Campbelltown ...	160		
		Allowance for forage ...	31/4/-		
102		District Court Bailiff ...	5	196/4/-	Do
100	K. M. Wray...	Sheriff's Officer, Maitland ...	210		
		Allowance for forage ...	31/4/-		
102		District Court Bailiff ...	5	246/4/-	Do
100	C. F. Duchatel ...	Sheriff's Officer, Bathurst ...	160		
		Allowance for forage ...	31/4/-		
103		District Court Bailiff ...	5		
143		Warden's Bailiff ...	10	206/4/-	Do

SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES-IN-CHIEF FOR 1893.

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Reference to Estimates.	Name of Officer.	Offices and Allowances.	Present fixed Salaries and Allowances.		Other Allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Amount.	Total.	
No. VIII—Administration of Justice—continued.			£	£	
<i>THE SHERIFF—continued.</i>					
100	W. Kirchner ...	Sheriff's Officer, Goulburn ...	160		
		Allowance for forage ...	31/4/-		
102		District Court Bailiff ...	5		
119		Small Debts Bailiff ...	10		
				206/4/-	Fees as per scale.
100	James Inglis ...	Sheriff's Officer, Wagga Wagga ...	160		
		Allowance for forage ...	31/4/-		
103		District Court Bailiff ...	5		
				196/4/-	Do
100	T. H. Bower ...	Sheriff's Officer, Wentworth ...	160		
		Allowance for forage ...	31/4/-		
103		District Court Bailiff ...	5		
				196/4/-	Do
100	Samuel Jay ...	Sheriff's Officer, Deniliquin ...	160		
		Allowance for forage ...	31/4/-		
103		District Court Bailiff ...	5		
				196/4/-	Do
100	Peter Dean ...	Sheriff's Officer, Armidale ...	160		
		Allowance for forage ...	31/4/-		
143		Warden's Bailiff ...	20		
104		District Court Bailiff ...	5		
				216/4/-	Do
100	G. S. Challis ...	Sheriff's Officer, Tamworth ...	160		
		Allowance for forage ...	31/4/-		
104		District Court Bailiff ...	5		
143		Warden's Bailiff ...	10		
				206/4/-	Do
100	E. D. Peren ...	Sheriff's Officer, Mudgee ...	160		
		Allowance for forage ...	31/4/-		
103		District Court Bailiff ...	5		
				196/4/-	Do
100	J. H. Powell ...	Sheriff's Officer, Yass ...	160		
		Allowance for forage ...	31/4/-		
102		District Court Bailiff ...	5		
				196/4/-	Do
100	J. T. Steel ...	Sheriff's Officer, Dubbo ...	200		
		Allowance for forage ...	31/4/-		
143		Warden's Bailiff ...	10		
103		District Court Bailiff ...	5		
				246/4/-	Do
100	J. G. Plumb ...	Court-keeper, King-street ...	125		
		Value of quarters, fuel, and light ...	31		
				156	
100	Frances Haywood ...	Court-keeper, Darlinghurst ...	132		
		Value of quarters, fuel, and light ...	32		
				164	
100	Thomas Hobday ...	Care-taker, Darlinghurst ...	52		
				52	
100	Sarah Sands ...	Court-cleaner, King-street ...	52		10/- per diem when acting as special assistant, or at work on Court-house grounds.
		In lieu of quarters ...	15/12/-		
				67/12/-	
100	Mary Ford ...	Court-cleaner, King-street ...	52		
		Quarters valued at ...	15/12/-		
				67/12/-	
100	E. J. White ...	Office-cleaner, King-street ...	52		
		In lieu of quarters ...	15/12/-		
				67/12/-	
100	George Kean ...	Court-keeper, Albury ...	100		
		Quarters, fuel, and light, valued at ...	27		
82		Care-taker, Lands Office, &c. ...	30		
92		Do Roads Office ...	10		
151		Cleaning Post Office ...	25		
				192	
100	F. Bunch ...	Court-keeper, Tamworth ...	75		
		Quarters, fuel, and light, valued at ...	23		
				98	
100	Thos. Adams ...	Court-keeper, Maitland ...	100		
		Quarters, fuel, and light, valued at ...	27		
				127	

SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES-IN-CHIEF FOR 1893.

Reference to Estimates.	Name of Officer.	Offices and Allowances.	Present fixed Salaries and Allowances.		Other Allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Amount.	Total.	
No. VIII—Administration of Justice—continued.					
THE SHERIFF—continued.					
			£	£	
100	C. E. Greening ...	Court-keeper, Bathurst	150		
82		Quarters, fuel, and light, valued at	35		
		Cleaning Lands Office	5		
				190	
100	James Russell ...	Court-keeper, Mudgee	78		
		Quarters, fuel, and light, valued at	23		
				101	
100	A. Steel ...	Court-keeper, Wagga Wagga	100		
		In lieu of quarters	26		
				126	
100	L. Spooner ...	Court-keeper, Goulburn	150		
		Quarters, fuel, and light, valued at	35		
		Allowance for extra assistance ...	25		
				210	
100	T. M. Browne ...	Court-keeper, Deniliquin	100		
		Quarters, fuel, and light, valued at...	27		
				127	
100	W. Star ...	Court-keeper, Armidale	100		
		In lieu of quarters	26		
				126	
100	W. E. Burton ...	Court-keeper, Yass	100		
		Quarters, fuel, and light, valued at...	27		
				127	
100	J. Ricketts ...	Court-keeper, Dubbo	100		
		Quarters, fuel, and light, valued at...	27		
				127	
100	John Hussey ...	Court-keeper, Grafton	78		
		In lieu of quarters	25		
119		Small Debts Court Bailiff—fees only	.....	
				103	
100	Robert Hunter ..	Court-keeper, Young	100		
		Quarters, fuel, and light, valued at...	27		
				127	
100	Bryce Hawthorne ...	Court-keeper, Broken Hill... ..	100		
		Paid for rent in lieu of quarters ...	52		
				152	
100	Elizabeth Boys ...	Court-keeper, Wollongong... ..	52		
		Quarters, fuel, and light, valued at...	19		
		Allowance for extra assistance ...	25		
				93	
100	A. C. Tate ...	Court-keeper, Chancery Square ...	130		
		Quarters, fuel, and light, valued at...	32		
		Allowance, cleaning Patents Office	36		
				198	
100	J. M'Cann ...	Court-keeper, Newcastle	60		
		Quarters, fuel, and light, valued at...	20		
				80	
100	Blanche Lloyd ...	Court-keeper, Campbelltown	30		
		Quarters, fuel, and light, valued at...	15		
				45	
100	R. E. Jones ...	Court-keeper, Hay	100		
		Quarters, fuel, and light, valued at...	19		
				119	
PROBATE OFFICE.					
101	F. M. Bolton ...	Messenger and Sealer	120		
		Value of quarters, fuel, and light ..	38		
				158	

SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES-IN-CHIEF FOR 1893.

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Reference to Estimates.	Name of Officer.	Offices and Allowances.	Present fixed Salaries and Allowances.		Other Allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Amount.	Total.	
No. VIII—Administration of Justice—continued.					
DISTRICT COURTS.					
The Judges of the Metropolitan, Suburban, and Hunter Districts are allowed 30/- per diem, and those of other districts 40/- per diem for travelling expenses while absent on duty, excepting Judge of North-western District, who is allowed actual expenses incurred.					
			£	£	
102	J. Mayhew ...	Assistant Bailiff, Sydney ...	104		
		Allowance for forage ...	30		
				134	
102	S. Withers ...	Assistant Bailiff, Sydney ...	104		
		Allowance for forage ...	30		
				134	
102	J. Bishop ...	Assistant Bailiff, Sydney ...	104		
		Allowance for forage ...	30		
				134	
102	John Searson ...	Messenger, Sydney ...	120		
		For charge of Library ...	12		
				132	
102	J. Lynch ...	Office-keeper ...	100		
		Value of quarters ...	25		
		Do fuel and light ...	.6		
		For cleaning Chambers of Country District Court Judges ...	25		
				156	
102	C. Poppenhagen ...	Bailiff, Singleton ...	40		
		Do Small Debts Court ...	20		
				60	Fees as per scale.
102	C. Murray ...	Bailiff, Nowra ...	40		
102		Do Milton ...	30		
119		Do Small Debts Court ...	15		
143		Mining Warden's Bailiff ...	10		
				95	Do
102	J. M. Gleeson ...	Bailiff, Bombala ...	45		
143		Mining Warden's Bailiff ...	10		
				55	Do
102	G. F. Taylor...	Bailiff, Braidwood ...	40		
143		Mining Warden's Bailiff ...	10		
				50	Do
102	John Shottin ...	Bailiff, Moruya ...	30		
143		Mining Warden's Bailiff at Wagonga ...	20		
				50	Do
103	Thos. G. Cook ...	Bailiff, Burrowa ...	25		
143		Mining Warden's Bailiff ...	6		
				31	Do
103	Francis Morano ...	Bailiff, Gundagai ...	35		
143		Do Mining Warden's ...	15		
119		Do Small Debts Court...	20		
				70	Do
103	James Carr ...	Bailiff, Tumut ...	25		
119		Do Small Debts Court...	10		
143		Do Mining Warden's ...	10		
				45	Do
103	W. H. Hazelton ...	Bailiff, Grenfell ...	25		
119		Do Small Debts Court...	12		
143		Mining Warden's Bailiff ...	20		
143		Do do Clerk ...	20		
16		Registrar Births, Deaths, and Marriages ...	20		
				97	Do
103	Henry Hey ...	Bailiff, Lithgow ...	30		
119		Do Small Debts Court...	12		
143		Do Mining Warden's ...	10		
				52	Do
103	Chas. Higgs ...	Bailiff, Carcoar ...	25		
143		Mining Warden's Bailiff ...	15		
		Warden's Clerk ...	20		
				60	Do

SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES-IN-CHIEF FOR 1893.

Reference to Estimates.	Name of Officer.	Offices and Allowances.	Present fixed Salaries and Allowances.		Other Allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Amount.	Total.	
No. VIII—Administration of Justice—continued.			£	£	
DISTRICT COURTS— <i>continued.</i>					
103	John Muir ...	Bailiff, Cowra ...	30		
119		Do Small Debts Court ...	15		
143		Mining Warden's Bailiff ...	15		
				60	Fees as per scale.
103	C. J. Barnes ...	Bailiff, Orange ...	45		
143		Mining Warden's Bailiff ...	20		
				65	Do
103	Joseph Morris ...	Bailiff, Molong ...	40		
119		Do Small Debts Court ...	10		
				50	Do
103	John Clements ...	Bailiff, Wellington ...	40		
143		Mining Warden's Bailiff ...	10		
				50	Do
103	S. E. Collon ...	Bailiff, Cobar ...	40		
119		Do Small Debts Court ...	25		
				65	Do
103	Joseph Bear ...	Bailiff, Menindie ...	20		
33		Senior Constable of Police ...	146		
				166	Do
104	C. H. Wright ...	Bailiff, Kempsey ...	40		
		Do Bellinger ...	20		
143		Mining Warden's Bailiff ...	10		
				70	Do
103	P. T. Whealy ...	Registrar, Menindie ...	40		
151-3		Post and Telegraph Master ...	230		
		Allowance in lieu of private bag fees	25/4/-		
		Quarters valued at ...	38		
				333/4/-	
CORONERS.					
104	J. C. Woore ...	Coroner, Sydney ...	650		
		Allowance in lieu of travelling expenses ...	75		
				725	
104	Ellen Parr ...	Office-cleaner ...	35		
		Allowance in lieu of quarters ...	26		
				61	
104	Edward Broomfield ..	Keeper of South Sydney Morgue ...	120		
		Value of quarters, fuel, and light ...	50		
				170	
PETTY SESSIONS, &c.					
<i>Police Magistrates, when travelling on duty which necessitates absence from head-quarters at night, receive 15s. per diem. exclusive of conveyance, or 20s. inclusive, excepting Police Magistrate at Hillston, who is allowed £1 7s. 6d., and Police Magistrates Bingara and Cooma, 25s. per diem. Mining Wardens who are also Police Magistrates, without salary from this Department, receive travelling allowances at same rate as Police Magistrates when travelling on duty for this Department, excepting at Trunkey and Temora, where they receive 25s. per diem. Coroners receive 20s. each inquest, and 9d. per mile (one way) travelling expenses, unless where railway facilities cannot be availed of, when 1s. 6d. per mile (one way) is allowed. District Registrars in Bankruptcy receive 10s. for each Meeting of Creditors, and 10s. for each examination in Estates under £200, and £1 for each respectively when Estates exceed the amount; and Registrars of Births, Deaths, and Marriages receive 2s. for entry in connection with that office. Permanent officers drawn from the Metropolitan Police Courts or elsewhere for relieving duty are allowed 12s. per diem (exclusive of conveyance).</i>					
<i>Central Police Office.</i>					
105	Eliza Stainer ...	Court and Office-keeper ...	75		
		Value of quarters, fuel, and light ...	49		
				124	
<i>Water Police Office.</i>					
105	Mary A. Tindall ...	Court and Office-keeper ...	60		
		Allowance for extra assistance ...	52		
		Value of fuel and light ...	10		
				122	
105	Edwin Tindall ...	Messenger ...	125		
		Value of quarters ...	50		
				175	

SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES-IN-CHIEF FOR 1893.

Reference to Estimates.	Name of Officer.	Offices and Allowances.	Present fixed Salaries and Allowances.		Other Allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Amount.	Total.	
No. VIII—Administration of Justice—continued.			£	£	
PETTY SESSIONS— <i>continued.</i>					
<i>Petty Sessions, &c.—Suburban and Country.</i>					
107	T. A. Browne ...	Police Magistrate, Albury ...	500	500	
107 143	F. H. Galbraith ...	Clerk of Petty Sessions, Armidale... Warden's Clerk ...	325 10	335	District Registrar in Bankruptcy fees, £10; Coroner's fees, £17.
105	E. L. Rowling ...	Police Magistrate, Balranald ...	440	440	Coroner's fees, £7.
105 82	C. H. Davies ...	Clerk of Petty Sessions, Balranald... Crown Lands Agent ...	50 200	250	Registrar of Births, Deaths, and Marriages fees, £8.
105 143	T. Cohen ...	Clerk of Petty Sessions, Ballina ... Mining Wardens' Clerk ...	150 10	160	Allowed actual expenses visiting Wardell and Woodburn. Registrar of Births, Deaths, and Marriages fees, £26. Coroner's fees, £15.
106	J. B. Graham ...	Police Magistrate, Bathurst ...	550	550	District Registrar in Bankruptcy fees, £10.
106 82 143	W. G. B. Smith ...	Clerk of Petty Sessions, Bathurst... Crown Lands Agent ... Warden's Clerk ...	350 100 10	460	Registrar of Births, Deaths, and Marriages fees, £27 10s. Coroner's fees, £15.
106 82 143	C. W. Thomas ...	Clerk of Petty Sessions, Bega ... Crown Lands Agent ... Warden's Clerk ...	75 250 10	335	District Registrar in Bankruptcy fees, £5. Registrar of Births, Deaths, and Marriages fees, £27 10s.
106	F. R. Wilshire ...	Police Magistrate, Berrima ...	550	550	Registrar of Births, Deaths, and Marriages fees, £24.
106	W. C. Lawson ...	Police Magistrate, Bingara... ..	490	490	Coroner's fees, £7. Registrar of Births, Deaths, and Marriages fees, £9.
106 82	W. Marsh ...	Clerk of Petty Sessions, Bingara ... Crown Lands Agent ...	200 50	250	
106 82	F. B. Treatt ...	Clerk of Petty Sessions, Bellinger Crown Lands Agent ...	300 100	400	Registrar of Births, Deaths, and Marriages fees, £12.
106 82 143	W. A. Dovers ...	Clerk of Petty Sessions, Bombala... Crown Lands Agent ... Mining Warden's Clerk ...	75 300 30	405	Registrar of Births, Deaths, and Marriages, £23. District Registrar in Bankruptcy fees, £10.
107	George Atkin ...	Clerk of Petty Sessions, Bourke ...	350	350	Registrar of Births, Deaths, and Marriages, £28.
107 143	John Kenny ...	Clerk of Petty Sessions, Braidwood. Mining Warden's Clerk ...	390 12	402	Registrar of Births, Deaths, and Marriages fees, £28.
107	J. J. McShane ...	Clerk of Petty Sessions, Branxton and Greta ... Travelling Allowance ...	150 20	170	
107	C. L. C. Badham ...	Police Magistrate, Broken Hill ... Allowance in lieu of quarters ...	500 50	550	
107	C. G. Gibson ...	Clerk of Petty Sessions, Broken Hill Special Allowance to meet high cost living ...	325 50	375	
107 143	Timothy Foley ...	Police Magistrate and Clerk of Petty Sessions, Burrowa ... Mining Warden's Clerk ...	490 20	510	Coroner's fees, £5.

SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES-IN-CHIEF FOR 1893.

Reference to Estimates.	Name of Officer.	Offices and Allowances.	Present fixed Salaries and Allowances.		Other Allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Amount.	Total.	
No. VIII—Administration of Justice—continued.					
PETTY SESSIONS—continued.					
			£	£	
108	A. C. Frazer, junr. ...	Clerk of Petty Sessions, Campbelltown	240		
				240	Registrar of Births, Deaths, and Marriages fees, £11.
108	N. Connolly ...	Police Magistrate, Carcoar... ..	490		
				490	District Registrar in Bankruptcy fees, £5.
108 82	J. H. Louche ...	Clerk of Petty Sessions, Carcoar ... Crown Lands Agent	100 300		
				400	Registrar of Births, Deaths, and Marriages fees, £20.
108 143	Joseph Burnett ...	Clerk of Petty Sessions, Casino ... Warden's Clerk	275 10		
				285	District Registrar in Bankruptcy fees, £3.
108 82	D. C. S. Bruce ...	Clerk of Petty Sessions, Cassilis ... Crown Lands Agent	100 200		
				300	Registrar of Births, Deaths, and Marriages fees, £23.
108	T. C. K. M'Kell ...	Police Magistrate, Cobar Allowance towards cost of high living	450 50		
				500	Registrar of Births, Deaths, and Marriages fees, £7.
108 143	H. Holcombe ...	Clerk of Petty Sessions, Cobar .. Mining Warden's Clerk	250 50		
				300	District Registrar in Bankruptcy fees, £26.
108 82 143	G. E. Curtis ...	Clerk of Petty Sessions, Condobolin Crown Lands Agent Mining Warden's Clerk	240 50 12		
				302	Registrar of Births, Deaths, and Marriages, £12.
103	C. J. Lloyd ...	Clerk of Petty Sessions, Cootamundra	275		
				275	Registrar of Births, Deaths, and Marriages, £6 12s.
109	R. R. Bailey ...	Police Magistrate, Coonamble	450		
				450	Registrar of Births, Deaths, and Marriages, £24.
109 82	Geo. Whitfield ...	Clerk of Petty Sessions, Coonamble Crown Lands Agent	100 250		
				350	Registrar of Births, Deaths, and Marriages, £15.
109	C. H. B. Primrose ...	Clerk of Petty Sessions, Coonabarabran	300		
				300	Registrar of Births, Deaths, and Marriages, £13 4s.
109 82	C. H. Gale ...	Clerk of Petty Sessions, Corowa ... Crown Lands Agent	50 320		
				370	
109 143	B. P. P. Kemp ...	Clerk of Petty Sessions, Cowra ... Mining Warden's Clerk	320 10		
				330	Registrar of Births, Deaths, and Marriages, £22.
110 143	H. S. Bingle ...	Clerk of Petty Sessions, Dungog ... Mining Warden's Clerk	225 10		
				235	Registrar of Births, Deaths, and Marriages fees, £16.
110	W. S. Caswell ...	Police Magistrate, Dubbo	550		
				550	Registrar of Births, Deaths, and Marriages fees, £16.
110	W. J. Martin ...	Clerk of Petty Sessions, Dubbo	350		
				350	Registrar of Births, Deaths, and Marriages fees, £13.
110 82	G. W. H. Davies ...	Clerk of Petty Sessions, Eden .. Crown Lands Agent	100 50		
				150	Registrar of Births, Deaths, and Marriages fees, £67.
110 143	F. F. Potts ...	Clerk of Petty Sessions, Emmaville Mining Warden's Clerk	220 20		
				240	Registrar of Births, Deaths, and Marriages fees, £14.
110	E. A. T. Pery ...	Clerk of Petty Sessions, Forbes ..	340		
				340	Registrar of Births, Deaths, and Marriages fees, £13.
110 82 143	Geo. Stevenson ...	Clerk of Petty Sessions, Glen Innes Crown Lands Agent Warden's Clerk	100 300 25		
				425	Registrar of Births, Deaths, and Marriages fees, £36.
				425	Registrar of Births, Deaths, and Marriages fees, £37.

SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES-IN-CHIEF FOR 1893.

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Reference to Estimates.	Name of Officer.	Offices and Allowances.	Present fixed Salaries and Allowances.		Other Allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Amount.	Total.	
No. VIII—Administration of Justice—continued.					
PETTY SESSIONS— <i>continued.</i>					
			£	£	
111	Henry Gordon ...	Police Magistrate, Gosford... ..	450	450	Coroner's fees, £5.
111	C. S. Alexander ...	Police Magistrate, Goulburn ...	550		
111	W. Carson ...	Clerk of Petty Sessions, Goulburn...	400	400	District Registrar in Bankruptcy fees, £26. Registrar of Births, Deaths, and Marriages, £76.
111	A. L. M'Dougall ...	Police Magistrate, Grafton... ..	550		
111	W. Clarke ...	Clerk of Petty Sessions, Grafton ...	490	490	District Registrar in Bankruptcy, £26 ; Coroner's fees, £11. Registrar of Births, Deaths, and Marriages, £46.
111	J. B. Gibson... ..	Probationer, Grafton	75		
143		Warden's Clerk	15	90	
111	Jim McKensey ...	Clerk of Petty Sessions, Grenfell ...	400	400	District Registrar in Bankruptcy fees, £10.
111	H. De Boos ...	Clerk of Petty Sessions, Gulgong ...	240		
143		Mining Warden's Clerk	30	270	Registrar of Births, Deaths, and Marriages fees, £12. Coroner's fees, £4.
111	C. W. Weekes ...	Police Magistrate, Gundagai ...	440		
111	O. A. Edwards ...	Clerk of Petty Sessions, Gundagai	200	200	Registrar of Births, Deaths, and Marriages fees, £20. Coroner's fees, £15.
111	Patk. Brougham ...	Police Magistrate, Gunnedah ...	440		
111	J. J. Kingsmill ...	Clerk of Petty Sessions, Gunnedah	200	200	Registrar of Births, Deaths, and Marriages fees, £20 10s.
111	A. Blix ...	Clerk of Petty Sessions, Gunning ...	150		
82		Crown Lands Agent	100	250	Registrar of Births, Deaths, and Marriages fees, £12. Coroner's fees, £15.
111	J. E. Pearce ...	Police Magistrate, Hay	550		
111	F. G. Adrian ...	Clerk of Petty Sessions, Hay ...	390	390	Registrar of Births, Deaths, and Marriages fees, £44.
111	E. A. Davies ..	Clerk of Petty Sessions, Hillgrove..	200		
143		Warden's Clerk	20	220	Registrar of Births, Deaths, and Marriages fees, £17.
111	D. McDougall ...	Clerk of Petty Sessions, Hillston ...	225		
82		Crown Lands Agent	100	340	Registrar of Births, Deaths, and Marriages fees, £16. Registrar of Births, Deaths, and Marriages fees, £42 10s.
143		Mining Warden's Clerk	15		
111	K. T. Garland ...	Clerk of Petty Sessions, Inverell ...	275	275	Registrar of Births, Deaths, and Marriages fees, £25. District Registrar in Bankruptcy fees, £20.
112	Alfred Elliott ...	Clerk of Petty Sessions, Junee ...	255		
143		Mining Warden's Clerk	20	275	Registrar of Births, Deaths, and Marriages fees, £25. District Registrar in Bankruptcy fees, £20.
112	T. A. Davies ...	Police Magistrate, Kempsey West ..	490		
112	J. R. Linsley ...	Clerk of Petty Sessions, Kempsey West	200	400	Coroner's fees, £8.
82		Crown Lands Agent	200		
112	F. W. Edwards ...	Police Magistrate, Kiama	450	450	

SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES-IN-CHIEF FOR 1893.

Reference to Estimates.	Name of Officer.	Offices and Allowances.	Present fixed Salaries and Allowances.		Other Allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Amount.	Total.	
No. VIII—Administration of Justice—continued.					
PETTY SESSIONS— <i>continued.</i>					
			£	£	
112 82	A. C. Logan	Clerk of Petty Sessions, Kiama ... Crown Lands Agent	250 25	275	Registrar of Births, Deaths, and Marriages fees, £36. District Registrar in Bankruptcy fees, £12; Registrar of Births, Deaths, and Marriages fees, £51. Coroner's fees, £9.
112	C. Coghlan	Clerk of Petty Sessions, Lismore ...	350	350	
112	T. H. Neale	Police Magistrate, Lithgow ...	440	440	
112 82 143	W. B. Brown	Clerk of Petty Sessions, Lithgow ... Crown Lands Agent Mining Warden's Clerk	180 100 20	300	
112	H. A. Ledger	Clerk of Petty Sessions, Maclean ...	200	200	Registrar of Births, Deaths, and Marriages fees, £27.
113	J. N. Brooks... ..	Police Magistrate, Maitland ...	600	600	District Registrar in Bankruptcy fees, £15; Coroner's fees, £14.
113 143	W. F. Robertson ...	Clerk of Petty Sessions, Maitland... Mining Warden's Clerk	490 20	510	Registrar of Births, Deaths, and Marriages, East Maitland, fees, £25.
113	John Rainsford ...	Clerk of Petty Sessions, Milton ...	340	340	Registrar of Births, Deaths, and Marriages fees, £13.
113	Henry Evans	Clerk of Petty Sessions, Moama (Acting)	200	200	Registrar of Births, Deaths, and Marriages fees, £10.
113 82	H. H. S. Chippendall	Clerk of Petty Sessions, Molong ... Crown Lands Agent	300 100	400	Registrar of Births, Deaths, and Marriages fees, £30.
113	D. E. Troughton ...	Police Magistrate and Clerk of Petty Sessions, Moree	400	400	District Registrar in Bankruptcy fees, £3.
113	A. T. Cochrane	Clerk of Petty Sessions, Moruya ...	320	320	Registrar of Births, Deaths, and Marriages fees, £19.
114	J. R. Scroggie	Clerk of Petty Sessions, Moss Vale	240	240	District Registrar in Bankruptcy fees, £12; Registrar of Births, Deaths, and Marriages fees, £10.
114	W. J. E. Wotton ...	Police Magistrate, Mudgee... ..	550	550	Coroner's fees, £15.
114 143	Hubert Dillon	Clerk of Petty Sessions, Mudgee ... Mining Warden's Clerk	250 20	270	Registrar of Births, Deaths, and Marriages fees, £44.
114	G. R. Evans	Police Magistrate and Clerk of Petty Sessions, Murrurundi ...	440	440	Registrar of Births, Deaths, and Marriages fees, £11; Coroner's fees, £2.
114	C. Cutcliffe	Clerk of Petty Sessions, Murrumburrah	290	290	Registrar of Births, Deaths, and Marriages fees, £20.
114	Joshua Bray... ..	Police Magistrate, Murwillumbah...	400	400	District Registrar in Bankruptcy fees, £1.
114 82 143	E. A. Barrington ...	Clerk of Petty Sessions, Murwillumbah Crown Lands Agent Mining Warden's Clerk	125 125 10	260	Registrar of Births, Deaths, and Marriages fees, £14.

SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES-IN-CHIEF FOR 1893.

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Reference to Estimates.	Name of Officer.	Offices and Allowances.	Present fixed Salaries and Allowances.		Other Allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Amount.	Total.	
No. VIII—Administration of Justice—continued.					
PETTY SESSIONS— <i>continued.</i>					
			£	£	
114	J. V. Foley ...	Clerk of Petty Sessions, Muswellbrook ...	200		
82		Crown Lands Agent ...	50		
				250	Registrar of Births, Deaths, and Marriages fees, £18.
114	L. S. Donaldson ...	Police Magistrate, Narrandera ...	490		
114	J. W. Lees ...	Clerk of Petty Sessions, Narrandera ...	250		Registrar of Births, Deaths, and Marriages fees, £25.
82		Crown Lands Agent ...	100		
				350	
114	J. F. Kenyon ...	Police Magistrate, Narrabri ...	450		
114	Walter Scott ...	Clerk of Petty Sessions, Narrabri ...	100		Registrar in Bankruptcy fees, £6; Coroner's fees, £6.
82		Crown Lands Agent ...	250		
143		Mining Warden's Clerk ...	10		
				360	Registrar of Births, Deaths, and Marriages fees, £31 10s.
114	R. B. Hays ...	Clerk of Petty Sessions, Newcastle..	400		
82		Crown Lands Agent ...	50		
143		Mining Warden's Clerk ...	15		
				465	
115	J. M. Sheahan ...	Clerk of Petty Sessions, Nowra ...	200		
82		Crown Lands Agent ...	75		
143		Mining Warden's Clerk ...	20		
				295	Registrar of Births, Deaths, and Marriages fees, £34.
115	R. Frappell ...	Clerk of Petty Sessions, Nundle ...	140		
143		Mining Warden ...	275		
				415	
115	M. J. McMahon ...	Clerk of Petty Sessions, Nyngan ...	150		
143		Warden's Clerk ...	12		
				162	
115	S. Murphy ...	Clerk of Petty Sessions, Orange ...	370		
143		Mining Warden's Clerk ...	50		
				420	Registrar of Births, Deaths, and Marriages fees, £66.
115	Geo. Wickham ...	Clerk of Petty Sessions, Parramatta	475		
				475	Registrar of Births, Deaths, and Marriages fees, £90.
115	W. L. B. Brown ...	Clerk of Petty Sessions, Paterson...	250		
82		Crown Lands Agent ...	26		
		Allowance, visiting Gresford ...	25		
				301	Registrar of Births, Deaths, and Marriages fees, £11.
115	J. S. Brown ...	Clerk of Petty Sessions, Penrith ...	125		
82		Crown Lands Agent ...	25		
				150	Registrar of Births, Deaths, and Marriages fees, £60.
115	R. T. MacNevin ...	Clerk of Petty Sessions, Picton ...	190		
82		Crown Lands Agent ...	50		
143		Mining Warden's Clerk ...	10		
				250	Registrar of Births, Deaths, and Marriages fees, £14 12s.
116	C. E. Oslear ...	Police Magistrate and Clerk of Petty Sessions, Port Macquarie ...	390		
				390	Registrar of Births, Deaths, and Marriages fees, from 19 July, £18.
116	C. J. B. Helm ...	Clerk of Petty Sessions, Queanbeyan	100		
82		Crown Lands Agent ...	340		
				440	Registrar of Births, Deaths, and Marriages fees, £23.
116	R. H. V. Allnut ...	Clerk of Petty Sessions, Quirindi ...	220		
				220	Registrar of Births, Deaths, and Marriages fees, £21.
116	C. R. Middleton ...	Police Magistrate and Clerk of Petty Sessions, Raymond Terrace ...	340		
				340	Registrar of Births, Deaths, and Marriages fees, £12.
116	C. E. Cotter ...	Clerk of Petty Sessions, Richmond	115		
				115	Registrar of Births, Deaths, and Marriages fees, £15.

SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES-IN-CHIEF FOR 1893.

Reference to Estimates.	Name of Officer.	Offices and Allowances.	Present fixed Salaries and Allowances.		Other Allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Amount.	Total.	
No. VIII—Administration of Justice—continued.					
PETTY SESSIONS— <i>continued.</i>					
			£	£	
116 82 143	W. W. Armstrong ...	Clerk of Petty Sessions, Rylstone... Crown Lands Agent Warden's Clerk	340 25 6		
				371	Registrar of Births, Deaths, and Marriages fees, £12.
116	G. M. Pope ...	Clerk of Petty Sessions, Ryde ...	250		
				250	Registrar of Births, Deaths, and Marriages fees, £40.
116	W. F. Parker ...	Police Magistrate, Scone ...	490		
				490	Coroner's fees, £5.
116 143	H. J. Leary ...	Clerk of Petty Sessions, Scone ... Mining Warden's Clerk	240 20		
				260	Registrar of Births, Deaths, and Marriages fees, £21.
116 143	John Saunders ...	Clerk of Petty Sessions, Silvertown... Mining Warden's Clerk	300 100		
				400	Registrar of Births, Deaths, and Marriages fees, £15.
116 82	J. D. Walker ...	Clerk of Petty Sessions, Stroud ... Crown Lands Agent	150 100		
				250	Registrar of Births, Deaths, and Marriages fees, £19.
117 143	F. J. Buckland ...	Clerk of Petty Sessions (Acting) Swamp Oak (Niangala) Warden's Bailiff	10 10		
				20	
117	G. F. Scott ...	Police Magistrate, Tamworth ...	550		
				550	Coroner's fees, £10.
117	L. W. Broughton ...	Clerk of Petty Sessions, Tamworth..	350		
				350	Registrar of Births, Deaths, and Marriages fees, £52.
117 143	J. A. Creagh...	Police Magistrate and Clerk of Petty Sessions, Taree	440		
				440	Registrar of Births, Deaths, and Marriages fees, £52; District Registrar in Bankruptcy fees, £4.
117 143	James Miller ...	Clerk of Petty Sessions, Temora ... Mining Warden's Clerk	275 15		
				290	Registrar of Births, Deaths, and Marriages fees, £15.
117	F. Burne ...	Clerk of Petty Sessions, Tenterfield	400		
				400	Registrar of Births, Deaths, and Marriages fees, £25.
117 151 143	W. T. Lee ...	Clerk of Petty Sessions, Trunkey ... Post and Telegraph Master Mining Warden's Clerk Value of quarters, fuel, and light ..	25 240 25 42		
				332	
117 82	H. S. Hawkins ...	Clerk of Petty Sessions, Tumut ... Crown Lands Agent	170 170		
				340	
117 143	J. F. Makinson ...	Police Magistrate and Clerk of Petty Sessions, Tumbarumba Mining Warden's Clerk	440 30		
				470	Coroner's fees, £3.
118	O. A. S. Fitzpatrick...	Clerk of Petty Sessions, Uralla ...	240		
				240	Registrar of Births, Deaths, and Marriages fees, £19.
118	C. F. Butler ...	Clerk of Petty Sessions, Wagga Wagga	325		
				325	Registrar of Births, Deaths, and Marriages fees, £62.
118 82	J. C. Thornton ...	Clerk of Petty Sessions, Warialda... Crown Lands Agent	175 100		
				275	Registrar of Births, Deaths, and Marriages fees, £12.

SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES-IN-CHIEF FOR

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Reference to Estimates.	Name of Officer.	Offices and Allowances.	Present fixed Salaries and Allowances.		Other Allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Amount.	Total.	
No. VIII.—Administration of Justice—continued.					
PETTY SESSIONS— <i>continued.</i>					
			£	£	
118 82	Grantley A. Hyde ...	Clerk of Petty Sessions, Walgett ... Crown Lands Agent ...	250 50	300	Registrar of Births, Deaths, and Marriages fees, £10.
118	H. W. Stanford ...	Clerk of Petty Sessions, Warren ...	200	200		Registrar of Births, Deaths, and Marriages fees, £10.
118	W. E. Henry ...	Police Magistrate, Waratah ...	490	490	For visiting Lambton and Wallsend, 5s. per visit, about £60.
118	W. R. Dibbs... ..	Clerk of Petty Sessions, Waratah	250	250	For visiting Lambton and Wallsend, 5s. per visit, about £60.
118	F. Marsh	Police Magistrate, Wellington ...	490	490	
118 82 143	A. G. Chiplin	Clerk of Petty Sessions, Wellington Crown Lands Agent Mining Warden's Clerk	200 50 15	265	Registrar Births, Deaths, & Marriages fees, £31.
118	T. H. Wilkinson ...	Police Magistrate, Wentworth ... Towards cost of high living ...	400 50	450	Coroner's fees, £9.
118 82	J. S. Maitland	Clerk of Petty Sessions, Wentworth Crown Lands Agent	150 100	250	Registrar Births, Deaths, & Marriages fees, £13.
118	W. C. Rodgeron ...	Police Magistrate, Wilcannia ... Towards cost of high living ...	440 100	540	Coroner's fees, £8 ; Registrar in Bankruptcy fees, £4.
118 82 143	A. W. R. Pratt	Clerk of Petty Sessions, Wilcannia. Crown Lands Agent Mining Warden's Clerk	240 100 15	355	Registrar Births, Deaths, & Marriages fees, £14.
119	W. H. H. Becke	Police Magistrate, Windsor ...	440	440	Allowed 10s. per visit to Richmond.
119 82	A. Gates	Clerk of Petty Sessions, Windsor... Land Agent	150 50	200	Registrar Births, Deaths, & Marriages fees, £29.
119 82	D. R. Jamieson	Clerk of Petty Sessions, Wollongong Crown Lands Agent	200 50	250	Registrar Births, Deaths, & Marriages fees, £43 10s.
119	Henry Lumsdaine ...	Police Magistrate and Clerk of Petty Sessions, Wollombi ...	350	350	Coroner's fees, £5.
119	H. J. Chisholm	Police Magistrate, Yass	550	550	District Registrar in Bankruptcy fees, £6.
119 82 26	G. Addison	Clerk of Petty Sessions, Yass ... Crown Lands Agent 1st Lieutenant, Yass Company V.I.	270 100 30	400	Registrar Births, Deaths, & Marriages fees, £24.
119	S. Robinson... ..	Police Magistrate, Young Value of Quarters	550 92	642	Coroner's fees, £6 ; District Registrar in Bankruptcy fees, £6.
119	J. W. Evans... ..	Inspector of Weights and Measures, Central Police Office, Sydney ... Value of quarters, fuel, light, and water	300 60	360	

SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES-IN-CHIEF FOR 1893.

Reference to Estimates.	Name of Officer.	Offices and Allowances.	Present fixed Salaries and Allowances.		Other Allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Amount.	Total.	
No. VIII—Administration of Justice—continued.					
PRISONS.					
120	John Garrard ...	Messenger, Comptroller-General's Office ... Value of quarters, fuel, and light...	120 30	150	
<i>Sydney Gaol.</i>					
120	Peter Herbert ...	Governor ... Value of quarters, fuel, and light Servants ...	450 85 52	587	Officers receive travelling allowances at rate of 12/- or 7/6 per diem, according to rank, when absent on duty.
120	Frances Challis ...	Superintendent of Female Division.. Value of quarters, fuel, and light, and rations ... Servants ...	180 60 26	266	
120	John Carroll... ..	Deputy Governor ... Value of quarters, fuel, and light ... Servants ...	250 52 26	328	
<i>Biloela Gaol.</i>					
122	F. A. Ramsay ...	Governor ... Value of quarters, fuel, and light ... Servants ...	320 63 52	435	Chief and Senior Warders receive lodging allowance of 1/- per diem, except when provided with quarters. Officers at Biloela Gaol are provided with quarters, fuel, and light.
122	Richard Goble ...	Deputy Governor ... Value of quarters, fuel, and light ... Servants ...	200 43 26	269	
<i>Parramatta Gaol.</i>					
120	T. J. Barnett ...	Governor ... Value of quarters, fuel, and light ... Servants ...	400 77 26	503	Female Warders are provided with quarters, or granted 1/- per diem in lieu thereof, and are also allowed rations.
120	S. D. M. Bromley ...	Deputy Governor ... Value of quarters, fuel, and light ... Servants ...	210 45 26	281	
<i>Broken Hill Gaol.</i>					
124	Jas. Thompson ...	Gaoler ... Value of quarters, fuel, and light ...	240 50	290	
COUNTRY GAOLS.					
<i>Albury Gaol.</i>					
121	H. Harris ...	Gaoler ... Value of quarters, fuel, and light ... Servants ...	240 50 26	316	
<i>Armidale Gaol.</i>					
122	H. Govers ...	Gaoler ... Value of quarters, fuel, and light ... Servants ...	240 50 26	316	
<i>Bathurst Gaol.</i>					
121	G. H. Stace ...	Governor ... Value of quarters, fuel, and light... Servants ...	388 75 52	515	
121	P. J. Fitzgibbon ...	Deputy-Governor ... Value of quarters, fuel, and light ... Servants ...	210 45 26	281	

SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES-IN-CHIEF FOR 1893.

65

Reference to Estimates.	Name of Officer.	Offices and Allowances.	Present fixed Salaries and Allowances.		Other Allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Amount.	Total.	
No. VIII—Administration of Justice—continued.					
PRISONS—continued.					
			£	£	
<i>Berrima Gaol.</i>					
121	Thomas Keirnan ...	Governor Value of quarters, fuel, and light ... Servants	340 67 26		
121	S. Stumbles ...	Deputy-Governor Value of quarters, fuel, and light ... Servants	200 43 26	433	
<i>Deniliquin Gaol.</i>					
122	Mathew Coonan ...	Gaoler Value of quarters, fuel, and light ... Servants	220 47 26	269	
<i>Dubbo Gaol.</i>					
122	J. Boyden ...	Gaoler Value of quarters, fuel, and light ... Servants	240 50 26	316	
<i>Forbes Gaol.</i>					
122	W. Dymond ...	Gaoler Value of quarters, fuel, and light ... Servants	200 43 26	269	
<i>Goulburn Gaol.</i>					
121	John Paton ...	Governor Value of quarters, fuel, and light ... Servants	388 75 52	515	
121	Edward Jackson ...	Deputy Governor Value of quarters, fuel, and light ... Servants	210 45 26	281	
<i>Grafton Gaol.</i>					
122	J. Frewin ...	Gaoler Value of quarters, fuel, and light ... Servants	240 50 26	316	
<i>Hay Gaol.</i>					
122	G. Everett ...	Gaoler Value of quarters, fuel, and light ... Servants	240 50 26	316	Officers receive travelling allowances at the rate of 12/- or 7/6 per diem, according to rank, when absent on duty.
<i>Maitland Gaol.</i>					
121	Chas. Graham ...	Governor Value of quarters, fuel, and light ... Servants	340 67 52	459	Do do
121	Vacant ...	Deputy Governor Value of quarters, fuel, and light ... Servants	200 43 26	269	
<i>Mudgee Gaol.</i>					
123	John Cotter ...	Gaoler Value of quarters, fuel, and light ... Servants	240 50 26	316	
<i>Tamworth Gaol.</i>					
123	D. McLean ...	Gaoler Value of quarters, fuel, and light ... Servants	240 50 26	316	

SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES-IN-CHIEF FOR 1893.

Reference to Estimates.	Name of Officer.	Offices and Allowances.	Present fixed Salaries and Allowances.		Other Allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Amount.	Total.	
No. VIII—Administration of Justice—continued.			£	£	
PRISONS—continued.					
	<i>Trial Bay.</i>				
123	C. G. Horne...	Superintendent	450		Officers at Trial Bay Prison are allowed rations, quarters, fuel, and light.
		Value of rations, quarters, fuel, and light	105		
		Servants	26		
				581	
123	Benjamin Shaw ...	Deputy Superintendent	210		
		Value of rations, quarters, fuel, and light	65		
		Servants	26		
				301	
	<i>Wagga Wagga Gaol.</i>				
123	Thos. Ranken ...	Gaoler	220		
		Value of quarters, fuel, and light	47		
		Servants	26		
				293	
	<i>Wilcannia Gaol.</i>				
123	W. R. H. Pope ...	Gaoler	220		
		Value of quarters, fuel, and light	47		
		Servants	26		
				293	
	<i>Wollongong Gaol.</i>				
123	Jas. Lyons ...	Gaoler	240		
		Value of quarters, fuel, and light ..	50		
		Servants	26		
				316	
	<i>Yass Gaol.</i>				
123	O. Drury ...	Gaoler	220		
		Value of quarters, fuel, and light	47		
		Servants	26		
				293	
	<i>Young Gaol.</i>				
124	Thos. Adamson ...	Gaoler	240		
		Value of quarters, fuel, and light	50		
		Servants	26		
				316	
	<i>Shaftesbury Reformatory for Girls.</i>				
126	A. King ...	Matron-Superintendent	208		
		Value of rations, quarters, fuel, and light	65		
		Forage for horse	26		
				299	
126	E. M. Barton ...	Clerk and Teacher	100		
		Value of rations, quarters, &c.	47		
				147	
126	A. M. Packham ...	Schoolmistress and Attendant	75		
		Value of quarters, fuel, light, and rations	43		
				118	
126	M. Jefford ...	Additional Attendant	62		
		Value of quarters, fuel, light, and rations	40		
				102	
126	J. Blayney ...	Gardener and Caretaker	120		
		Value of rations, quarters, fuel, and light	50		
				170	

IX.

Public Instruction.

Reference to Estimates.	Name of Officer.	Offices and Allowances.	Present fixed Salaries and Allowances.		Other Allowances not of fixed annual amount.																																																																								
			Amount.	Total.																																																																									
PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.																																																																													
<p><i>The Chief Inspector, Deputy Chief Inspector, District Inspectors, and Inspectors when travelling on service, receive an allowance of 10/- per diem; and when on a journey which necessitates absence from Head Quarters at night, 25/- per diem. When the cost exceeds 25/- per diem an allowance to cover the excess is paid. When travelling in the Metropolitan District, Inspectors are paid the actual cost of conveyance only.</i></p> <p><i>The Architect for Public Schools receives 15/- per diem travelling allowance and cost of conveyance.</i></p> <p><i>The School Attendance Officers and Clerks of Works receive 20/- per diem travelling allowance. When the cost exceeds 20/- per diem for a trip an allowance to cover such excess is paid. Actual expenses only paid when they return home at night.</i></p> <p><i>The Training Master is allowed quarters valued at £100 per annum; occupied until required for other purposes.</i></p> <p><i>The Principal and Assistant Teachers at Hurlstone are provided with board and lodging, &c., and the Gardener and Caretaker with quarters.</i></p> <p><i>The Head Master of Sydney High School receives £100 per annum as rent allowance.</i></p> <p><i>Teachers in charge of Public Schools are provided with Residences at a cost not exceeding the under-mentioned rate:—</i></p>																																																																													
<p>Teachers in charge of 1st and 2nd class Schools £100 per annum.</p> <p> " " 3rd, 4th, 5th, and 6th " 80</p> <p> " " 7th, 8th, and 9th " 50</p> <p> " " 10th " 20</p>																																																																													
<p><i>Office-keepers,—</i></p> <table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 5%;"></td> <td style="width: 10%;"></td> <td style="width: 10%; text-align: center;">£</td> <td style="width: 10%; text-align: center;">£</td> <td style="width: 10%;"></td> <td style="width: 10%;"></td> <td style="width: 10%; text-align: center;">£</td> <td style="width: 10%; text-align: center;">£</td> </tr> <tr> <td>130</td> <td>Mrs. Jessop</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>130</td> <td>A. H. Hadwin</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>Salary</td> <td>100</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>Salary</td> <td>80</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>Quarters valued at</td> <td>52</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>Quarters valued at</td> <td>20</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td style="border-top: 1px solid black;">152</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td style="border-top: 1px solid black;">100</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>130</td> <td>Mrs. Sherlock</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>130</td> <td>Mrs. I. Macaulay</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>Salary</td> <td>52</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>Salary</td> <td>52</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>Quarters valued at</td> <td>20</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>Quarters valued at</td> <td>25</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td style="border-top: 1px solid black;">72</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td style="border-top: 1px solid black;">77</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>								£	£			£	£	130	Mrs. Jessop			130	A. H. Hadwin				Salary	100			Salary	80			Quarters valued at	52			Quarters valued at	20				152				100		130	Mrs. Sherlock			130	Mrs. I. Macaulay				Salary	52			Salary	52			Quarters valued at	20			Quarters valued at	25				72				77	
		£	£			£	£																																																																						
130	Mrs. Jessop			130	A. H. Hadwin																																																																								
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130	Mrs. Sherlock			130	Mrs. I. Macaulay																																																																								
	Salary	52			Salary	52																																																																							
	Quarters valued at	20			Quarters valued at	25																																																																							
		72				77																																																																							
130	E. Johnson	Under Secretary		£	1,000																																																																								
132		Fees as Member of Examining Board		£	63		1,063																																																																						
130	J. C. Maynard	Chief Inspector		750																																																																									
132		Fees as Member of Examining Board		63			813																																																																						
133	F. Bridges	Superintendent of Technical Educa- tion		750																																																																									
132		Fees as Member of Examining Board		63			813																																																																						
131	W. M'Intyre	Deputy Chief Inspector		650																																																																									
132		Fees as Member of Examining Board		63			713																																																																						
131	W. F. Thompson	Inspector		550																																																																									
132		Fees as Member of Examining Board		63			613																																																																						
131	J. Conway	Training Master		450																																																																									
132		Fees as Member of Examining Board		63																																																																									
		Teacher, Saturday Classes		50			563																																																																						

SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES-IN-CHIEF FOR 1893.

Reference to Estimates.	Name of Officer.	Offices and Allowances.	Present fixed Salaries and Allowances.		Other Allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Amount.	Total.	
No. IX—Public Instruction—continued.			£	£	
131	J. M. Taylor ...	Assistant Training Master ...	350		
		Teacher, Saturday Classes ...	50		
				400	
132	J. D. St. Maclardy ...	Teacher of Languages and Mathematics, Training School...	400		
		Fees as Member of Examining Board	63		
		Teacher, Saturday Classes ...	75		
		Travelling Allowance ...	14		
				552	
131	J. S. Wigram ...	Chief Draftsman, Architect's Branch	390		
24		Capt. Volunteer Artillery ...	40		
				430	
132	A. Gilchrist ...	Teacher, North Sydney ...	228		
26		Lieut., 2nd Regt. Vol. Infantry ...	30		
				258	
132	J. Anderson ...	Teacher, Windsor ...	252		
26		Lieut., 3rd. Regt. Vol. Infantry ...	30		
				282	
131	R. George ...	School Attendance Officer ...	220		
26		Capt., 1st Regt. Vol. Infantry ...	40		
				260	
131	Carl Meyer ...	School Attendance Officer ..	220		
132		Teacher, Evening Public School, Redfern ...	32		Fees from pupils.
				252	
133	Maiden, J. H. ...	Curator, Technological Museum ...	500		
147		Consulting Botanist, Forestry Department...	100		
				600	
133	P. W. Shaw ...	Teacher Mechanical Drawing, Sydney Technical College	90		
91		Draftsman, Works Department ...	275		
				365	
133	Alfred Cook ...	Teacher of Drawing, Paddington Technical School ...	63		Fees from students.
91		Draftsman, Works Department ...	490		
				553	
133	A. C. F. Webb ...	Lecturer in Electrical Engineering, Sydney Technical College ...	100		Do
153		Telegraph Instructor, E.T.D. ...	250		
25		Lieutenant, Submarine Miners ...	35		
				385	
133	Mrs. S. C. Hatley Boyd	Teacher of French, Bathurst Technical School ...	40		Do
132		Mistress, Bathurst High School ...	300		
				340	
133	J. R. Brindle ...	Teacher of Mathematics, Broken Hill Technical School ...	42		Do
132		Assistant-Teacher, Broken Hill Public School (with special allowance on account of high cost of living, £24) ...	204		
				246	
133	Henry Clemens ...	Teacher of Mathematics, West Maitland Technical School ...	42		Do
132		Assistant-Teacher, West Maitland Superior Public School...	250		
				292	
133	A. M'Naught ...	Teacher of Phonography, Eskbank Technical School ...	21		Do
132		Teacher, Superior Public School, Eskbank ...	336		With quarters.
				357	
133	Jas. Rickard ...	Teacher of Mathematics, Newcastle Technical School ...	42		Fees from students.
132		Teacher, Superior Public School, Newcastle ...	400		
		Rent allowance ...	100		
				542	

SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES-IN-CHIEF FOR 1893.

Reference to Estimates.	Name of Officer.	Offices and Allowances.	Present fixed Salaries and Allowances.		Other Allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Amount.	Total.	
No. IX—Public Instruction—continued.					
			£	£	
133	R. A. Smith ...	Art Teacher, Newcastle Technical School ...	63		
132		Teacher, Public School at Young Wallsend ...	216		Fees from students.
				279	
NAUTICAL SCHOOL SHIP "SOBRAON."					
135	F. W. Neitenstein ...	Commander and Superintendent ...	450		
		Quarters and rations, valued at ...	100		
				550	
135	W. H. Mason ...	Lieutenant ...	265		
		Quarters and rations, valued at ...	50		
				315	
135	A. H. Dakin ...	Chief Schoolmaster ...	190		
		Quarters and rations, valued at ...	50		
				240	
135	C. Leer ...	Second Schoolmaster ...	120		
		Quarters and rations valued at ...	40		
				160	
135	A. P. Robilliard ...	Second Officer ...	180		
		Quarters and rations, valued at ...	40		
				220	
135	R. C. Dunell ...	Boatswain and Drill Master ...	126		
		Quarters and rations, valued at ...	40		
				166	
135	W. Shaw ...	Carpenter and Emergency Officer ...	162		
		Quarters and rations, valued at ...	40		
				202	
135	F. Eveson ...	Cook and Steward ...	120		
		Quarters and rations, valued at ...	35		
				155	
135	.....	Assistant Steward ...	84		
		Quarters and rations, valued at ...	35		
				119	
135	W. Thurston ...	Second Assistant Boatswain and Gymnastic Instructor ...	100		
		Quarters and rations, valued at ...	35		
				135	
135	Various ...	Seamen, 1 at £96, 5 at £84 ...	35		
		Quarters and rations, valued at ...			35
135	E. Parbery ...	First Assistant Boatswain and Gymnastic Instructor ...	108		
		Quarters and rations, valued at ...	35		
				143	
135	T. F. Bourke ...	Bandmaster and Emergency Officer ...	120		
		Quarters and rations, valued at ...	40		
				160	
135	.....	Laundryman and Stoker ...	120		
		Quarters and rations, valued at ...	35		
				155	
135	E. M. Mason ...	Clerk and Emergency Officer ...	112		
		Quarters and rations, valued at ...	40		
				152	
135	.....	Chief Seaman Instructor ...	96		
		Quarters and rations, valued at ...	35		
				131	
INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, PARRAMATTA.					
136	Charles H. Spier ...	Superintendent, Industrial School... Rations and quarters, &c., valued at	225		
			150		
				375	
136	Jane E. Spier ...	Matron ... Rations and quarters, &c., valued at	115		
			10		
				125	
136	Hannah Macalpine ...	Teacher ... Rations and quarters, valued at	150		
			40		
				190	

Reference to Estimates.	Name of Officer.	Offices and Allowances.	Present fixed Salaries and allowances.		Other Allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Amount.	Total.	
No. IX—Public Instruction—continued.					
INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, PARRAMATTA—continued.					
			£	£	
136	Margaret Richardson,	Assistant Teacher Rations and quarters, valued at ...	100 40	140	
136	Alice K. Chapman ...	Assistant Matron Rations and quarters, valued at ...	104 70	174	
136	Jane Harris ...	Teacher of Sewing Rations and quarters, valued at ...	100 70	170	
136	Mary Daly ...	Laundress Rations and quarters, valued at ...	50 25	75	
136	Henry Wall ...	Gardener, Gatekeeper, &c.... Rations and quarters, valued at ...	75 65	140	
136	Bridget A. Leo ...	Cook Rations and quarters, valued at ...	40 25	65	
136	C. A. Robertson ...	Assistant Gardener Rations	70 20	90	
132 136	Mary A. Perrier ...	Mistress Girls' School, Parramatta Teacher of Singing, Industrial School	252 30	282	
OBSERVATORY.					
136 88	H. C. Russell ...	Astronomer Astronomical work for Trigonometrical Survey Quarters, valued at	760 100 100	960	
136	H. A. Lenehan ...	Astronomical Assistant Allowance for quarters	470 50	520	
136	Richard P. Sellors ...	Astronomical Observer Allowance for quarters	270 50	320	
136	John Wilson ...	Messenger Quarters, valued at	120 26	146	
MUSEUM.					
137	E. P. Ramsay ...	Curator Attendance on Sundays House	600 100 200	900	
FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY.					
137	R. C. Walker ...	Principal Librarian Value of quarters, fuel, and light ...	650 150	800	
137	Orlando Stevens ...	Cataloguing Clerk Value of quarters, fuel, and light ...	240 60	300	
137	James M'Neil ...	Cleaner and Messenger Value of quarters, fuel, and light ...	160 44	204	

X.

Secretary for Mines.

Reference to Estimates.	Name of Officer.	Offices and Allowances.	Present fixed Salaries and Allowances.		Other Allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Amount.	Total.	
DEPARTMENT OF MINES.			£	£	
142	E. F. Pittman ...	Geological Surveyor in Charge ...	.....	850	When travelling, an allowance of 30/- per diem.
142	W. Anderson ...	Geological Surveyor ...	.....	600	Do do
142	J. E. Carne ...	Do do ...	.....	400	When travelling, an allowance of 20/- per diem.
142	G. A. Stonier ...	Do do ...	.....	350	Do do
142	W. H. J. Slee ...	Chief Inspector of Mines and Superintendent of Drills ...	.....	600	Do do
142	David Milne ...	Inspector of Mines ...	.....	250	When travelling, an allowance of 20/- per diem without conveyance;
145	R. L. Trench ..	Inspector of Public Watering Places Travelling allowance ...	250 250	500	12/- with conveyance. When travelling, an allowance of 25/- per diem without conveyance;
145	T. W. Barnes ...	Inspector of Public Watering Places Travelling allowance ...	250 275	525	12/- with conveyance.
145	P. J. Makinson ...	Inspector of Public Watering Places Travelling allowance ...	250 200		Do do
145	W. Donaldson ...	Inspector of Public Watering Places	.....	450 250	When travelling, 20/- per diem without conveyance, 12/- per diem with conveyance.
145	O'C. McDougall ...	Do do ...	.....	250	When travelling, 25/- per diem without conveyance, 12/- per diem, with conveyance.
143	John Dixon ...	Inspector of Collieries ...	.....	340	Forage allowance, 20/- per week, and when travelling, 20/- per diem.
143	James Rowan ...	Do do ...	.....	320	Do do
143	T. L. Bates ...	Do do ...	.....	250	Do do
143	W. Humble ...	Do do ...	.....	250	Fares allowed.
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.					
146	H. C. L. Anderson ...	Director of Agriculture ...	.....	800	When travelling, 30/- per diem.
146	J. L. Thompson ...	Principal of the Hawkesbury Agricultural College ...	.....	750	Furnished residence, and rations which are produce of the farm. When travelling, 30/- per diem.
146	E. C. Wood ...	Science Master, Hawkesbury Agricultural College ...	.....	250	With residence, a cottage attached to College, value about £26 per annum.
146	C. T. Musson ...	English Master ...	.....	200	15/- per week for quarters.

SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES-IN-CHIEF FOR 1893.

Reference to Estimates.	Name of Officer.	Offices and Allowances.	Present fixed Salaries and Allowances.		Other Allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Amount.	Total.	
No. X—Secretary for Mines—continued.					
PREVENTION OF SCAB IN SHEEP.					
			£	£	
144	Alexander Bruce*	Chief Inspector of Stock Registrar of Brands	650 Nil.	650	
144	G. E. Mackay	Inspector of Stock, Albury Deputy Registrar of Brands Allowance for Office Rent Stationery Allowance	360 25 15 5 405	Temporary forage allowance of 10/- per week from 1 June to 30 September, 1890.
144	C. J. Vyner	Inspector, Armidale Deputy Registrar of Brands Stationery allowance Allowance for Fuel	260 25 5 2	292	
144	John M'Leod	Inspector, Balranald Deputy Registrar of Brands Allowance for Rent Stationery allowance	360 25 10 5	400	
144	G. S. Smith	Inspector, Bathurst Deputy Registrar of Brands Allowance for Rent Stationery allowance	260 25 15 5	305	
144	R. W. Dawson	Inspector, Bombala Deputy Registrar of Brands Allowance for Rent Stationery allowance	260 25 13 5	303	
144	James Mallon	Inspector, Bourke Deputy Registrar of Brands Allowance for Rent Stationery allowance	260 25 15 5	305	
144	H. L. Mater	Inspector, Braidwood Deputy Registrar of Brands Allowance for Rent Stationery allowance	260 25 7 5	297	
144	P. L. Smith	Inspector, Carcoar Deputy Registrar of Brands Stationery allowance Allowance for fuel and office cleaning	260 25 5 5	295	
144	James Cotton	Inspector, Cobar Allowance for Rent	310 12	322	
144	Arthur James	Inspector, Condobolin Allowance for Rent	360 10	370	
144	Chas. Hudson	Inspector, Cooma Deputy Registrar of Brands Allowance for Rent Stationery allowance	260 25 13 5	303	
144	E. May Steers	Inspector, Coonabarabran Deputy Registrar of Brands Allowance for Rent Stationery allowance	260 25 13 5	303	
144	T. W. Medley	Inspector, Coonamble Deputy Registrar of Brands Allowance for Rent Stationery allowance	260 25 15 5	305	

Inspectors of Stock are allowed travelling expenses in lieu of forage, at the rate of 4d. per mile, and not to exceed in the aggregate £50 per annum.

* Besides the appointments here mentioned the Chief Inspector of Stock has the supervision of Commons and of the Pasture and Stock Protection Acts.

SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES-IN-CHIEF FOR 1893.

Reference to Estimates.	Name of Officer.	Offices and Allowances.	Present fixed Salaries and Allowances.		Other Allowances not of fixed annua amount.
			Amount.	Total.	
No. X—Secretary for Mines—continued.			£	£	
PREVENTION OF SCAB IN SHEEP—continued.					
144	Theodore Watson ...	Inspector, Corowa Deputy Registrar of Brands Stationery allowance Allowance for rent Office cleaning and fuel	360 25 5 39 5		
				434	
144	Alex. M'Cullough ...	Inspector, Deniliquin Deputy Registrar of Brands Allowance for Rent... .. Stationery allowance	360 25 13 5		
				403	
144	R. G. Dulhunty ...	Inspector, Dubbo Deputy Registrar of Brands Allowance for Rent... .. Stationery allowance Allowance for fuel and office cleaning	260 25 15 5 5		
				310	
144	W. G. Dowling ...	Inspector, Forbes Deputy Registrar of Brands Stationery allowance Allowance for office cleaning	260 25 5 3		
				293	
144	M. J. St. Clair ...	Inspector, Glen Innes Deputy Registrar of Brands Stationery allowance Allowance for Rent... ..	260 25 5 15		
				305	
144	Thomas Bawden ...	Inspector, Grafton Deputy Registrar of Brands Allowance for Rent... .. Stationery allowance	250 25 15 5		
				295	
144	J. L. Henderson ...	Inspector, Goulburn Deputy Registrar of Brands Stationery allowance Allowance for rent Office-cleaning	260 25 5 19 4		
				313	
144	D. L. M'Kenzie ...	Inspector, Gundagai Deputy Registrar of Brands Stationery allowance	260 25 5		
				290	
144	John A. Keighran ...	Inspector, Hay Deputy Registrar of Brands Stationery allowance Allowance for Rent... ..	360 25 5 26		
				416	
144	Thos. Cadell... ..	Inspector, Hillston Deputy Registrar of Brands Allowance for Rent... .. Stationery Allowance	250 25 15 5		
				295	
144	Gordon Bruce ...	Inspector, Hume Deputy Registrar of Brands Allowance for Rent... .. Stationery allowance	360 25 15 5		
				405	
144	E. W. Proctor ...	Inspector Ivanhoe Deputy Registrar of Brands Allowance for Rent... .. Stationery allowance	270 25 15 5		
				315	
144	James Yeo	Inspector, Moss Vale Deputy Registrar of Brands Allowance for Rent... .. Stationery allowance Fuel and office-cleaning allowance	250 25 15 5 5		
				300	

Inspectors of Stock are allowed traveling expenses in lieu of forage, at the rate of 4d. per mile, and not to exceed in the aggregate £50 per annum.

SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES-IN-CHIEF FOR 1893.

Reference to Estimates.	Name of Officer.	Offices and Allowances.	Present fixed Salaries and Allowances.		Other Allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Amount.	Total.	
No. X—Secretary for Mines—continued.			£	£	
PREVENTION OF SCAB IN SHEEP—continued.					
144	H. J. Sealy ...	Inspector, Maitland ... Deputy Registrar of Brands ... Allowance for Rent... .. Stationery allowance	260 25 12 5	302	
144	Joseph Wilks ...	Inspector, Menindie ... Deputy Registrar of Brands ... Stationery allowance Allowance for Rent... ..	360 25 5 15	405	
144	John Roper ...	Inspector, Merriwa Deputy Registrar of Brands ... Allowance for Rent... .. Stationery allowance	260 25 15 5	305	
144	Joseph Weir ...	Inspector, Moama Deputy Registrar of Brands ... Stationery allowance Office-cleaning allowance ...	160 25 2 4	191	
144	E. G. Finch ...	Inspector, Molong Deputy Registrar of Brands ... Allowance for Rent... .. Stationery allowance	260 25 10 5	300	
144	J. W. Brodie ...	Inspector, Murrurundi Deputy Registrar of Brands ... Stationery allowance	160 25 5	190	
144	Henry Single ...	Inspector, Mudgee Deputy Registrar of Brands ... Allowance for Rent... .. Stationery allowance	260 25 15 5	305	
144	A. W. P. Copeman ...	Inspector, Narrabri Deputy Registrar of Brands ... Stationery allowance Allowance for fuel and office cleaning	260 25 5 5	295	
144	W. J. Elworthy ...	Inspector, Narrandera Allowance for Rent... ..	310 15	325	
144	H. E. Palmer ...	Inspector, Port Macquarie ... Deputy Registrar of Brands ... Allowance for Rent... .. Stationery allowance	160 25 15 5	205	
144	Edward Alford ..	Inspector, Singleton Deputy Registrar of Brands ... Stationery allowance	260 25 5	290	
144	R. D. Jones ...	Inspector, Sydney... .. Deputy Registrar of Brands ... Allowance for rent	260 25 65	350	
144	W. D. Dowe... ..	Inspector, Tamworth Deputy Registrar of Brands ... Allowance for Rent... .. Stationery allowance	260 25 15 5	305	
144	P. R. Brett ...	Inspector, Urana Allowance for Rent... ..	310 13	323	

Inspectors of Stock are allowed travelling expenses in lieu of forage, at the rate of 4d. per mile, and not to exceed in the aggregate £50 per annum.

SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES-IN-CHIEF FOR 1893.

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Reference to Estimates.	Name of Officer.	Offices and Allowances.	Present fixed Salaries and Allowances.		Other Allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Amount.	Total.	
No. X—Secretary for Mines—continued.					
PREVENTION OF SCAB IN SHEEP—continued.			£	£	
144	Chas. Lyne ...	Inspector, Wagga Wagga ... Deputy Registrar of Brands ... Allowance for Rent... .. Stationery allowance	260 25 15 5	305	Inspectors of Stock are allowed travelling expenses in lieu of forage, at the rate of 4d. per mile, and not to exceed in the aggregate £50 per annum.
144	J. R. Doyle ...	Inspector, Walgett Deputy Registrar of Brands Stationery allowance	310 25 5	340	
144	F. W. Ridley ...	Inspector, Warialda Deputy Registrar of Brands Allowance for Rent... .. Stationery allowance	310 25 7 5	347	
144	D. A. Morgan ...	Inspector, Wentworth Deputy Registrar of Brands Allowance for Rent... .. Stationery allowance	360 25 15 5	405	
144	M. J. Tully ...	Inspector, Wilcannia Deputy Registrar of Brands Allowance for Rent... .. Stationery allowance	360 25 26 5	416	
144	Cecil W. Dargin ...	Inspector, Windsor Deputy Registrar of Brands Stationery allowance Allowance for Rent	260 25 5 7	297	
144	A. Welman ...	Inspector, Wanaaring Deputy Registrar of Brands Allowance for Rent... .. Stationery allowance	250 25 15 5	295	
144	J. F. Turner... ..	Inspector, Yass Deputy Registrar of Brands Allowance for Rent... .. Stationery allowance	260 25 6 5	296	
114	Romer Meadows ..	Inspector, Young Deputy Registrar of Brands Stationery allowance	260 25 5	290	

Officers of the Mines Department are allowed free Railway Passes when travelling on duty.

XI.

The Postmaster-General.

Reference to Estimates.	Name of Officer.	Offices and Allowances.	Present fixed Salaries and Allowances.		Other Allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Amount.	Total.	
		GENERAL POST OFFICE.	£	£	
150	A. A. Day ...	Superintendent of Mail Branch ...	600		
151		*Overtime ...	20		
				620	
150	John Thompson ...	Cashier ...	500		
151		Allowance for loss of stamps ...	25		
				525	
151	W. J. Davies ...	Chief Inspector ...	600		
				600	
151	G. P. Unwin ...	} Postal Inspectors, each ...	500		} Postal Inspectors are allowed 30/- per diem when travelling on duty, in addition to cost of conveyance by coach, &c. They are also allowed free passes by train.
151	I. B. Bossley ...					500
151	A. Tucker ...	Postal Inspector ...	490		
				490	
150	John T. M'Mahon ...	Assistant Superintendent, Mail Branch ...	550		
151		*Overtime ...	20		
				570	
150	Joseph Clarke ...	Senior Clerk ..	450		
151		Overlanding English Mail ...	25		
				475	
150	Charles Clarke ...	Senior Clerk...	420		
151		*Overtime ...	20		
				440	
150	R. R. Iredale ...	Senior Clerk...	390		
151		*Overtime ...	13		
				403	
150	E. B. Seymour ...	Senior Clerk...	390		
151		*Overtime ...	15		
				405	
150	G. L. Little ...	Clerk ...	340		
151		*Overtime ...	13		
				353	
150	J. M'Neilly ...	Clerk ...	320		
151		*Overtime ...	13		
				333	
150	C. Brady ...	Clerk ...	300		
151		*Overtime ...	10		
				310	
150	F. Butler ...	Clerk ...	300		
151		*Overtime ...	10		
				310	
150	J. A. B. Fry ...	Clerk ...	300		
151		For shorthand-writing ...	50		
				350	
150	J. F. Doherty ...	Clerk ...	290		
151		*Overtime ...	7/18/-		
				297/18/-	
150	W. W. Ryan ...	Clerk ...	270		
151		*Overtime ...	7/18/-		
				277/18/-	
150	J. Robinson ...	Clerk ...	270		
151		*Overtime ...	6/18/-		
		Allowance to recoup losses attending sale of stamps ...	11		
				287/18/-	

* These overtime allowances are granted to the officials of the Mail Branch of this Office in consideration of giving their attendance whenever called upon, either during day or night, to sort English and Foreign Mails received or despatched.

SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES-IN-CHIEF FOR 1893.

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Reference to Estimates.	Name of Officer.	Offices and Allowances.	Present fixed Salaries and Allowances.		Other Allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Amount.	Total.	
No. XI—Postmaster-General—continued.			£	£	
GENERAL POST OFFICE—continued.					
150	J. W. Kenny	Clerk	270		
151		*Overtime	7/18/-		
56		Acting Custom House Officer	50		
				327/18/-	
150	H. W. R. Holmes	Clerk	250		
151		*Overtime	6/18/-		
				256/18/-	
150	A. M'Neilly	Clerk	230		
151		*Overtime	6/18/-		
				236/18/-	
150	S. B. Hilton	Clerk	230		
151		*Overtime	7/18/-		
				237/18/-	
150	F. W. S. Rush	Clerk	230		
151		*Overtime	6/18/-		
				236/18/-	
150	F. F. Falconer	Clerk	210		
151		*Overtime	10/10/-		
		Allowance as linguist	50		
				270/10/-	
150	M. J. Brady	Clerk	210		
151		*Overtime	6/18/-		
				216/18/-	
150	F. A. Kelleher	Clerk	210		
151		Allowance to recoup losses attending sale of stamps	11		
				221	
150	A. Briggs	Clerk	210		
151		*Overtime	6/18/-		
				216/18/-	
150	R. A. Shortland	Clerk	200		
151		*Overtime	9		
				209	
150	G. C. A. Warre	Clerk	200		
151		*Overtime	6/18/-		
				206/18/-	
150	S. J. Parr	Clerk	200		
151		Allowance to recoup losses attending sale of stamps	5		
151		*Overtime	6/18/-		
				211/18/-	
150	H. Coleman	Clerk	200		
151		*Overtime	6/18/-		
				206/18/-	
150	A. da F. D'Abreu	Clerk	200		
151		*Overtime	6/18/-		
				206/18/-	
150	W. H. Humby	Clerk	200		
151		*Overtime	10		
				210	
150	R. W. Horn	Clerk	190		
151		*Overtime	6/18/-		
				196/18/-	
150	J. C. W. Wheeler	Clerks	190		
151	A. T. Pearson	*Overtime	6/18/-		
				196/18/-	each.
150	W. J. Joyner	Clerk	190		
151		*Overtime	6/18/-		
				196/18/-	
150	H. J. Foskett	Clerk	190		
151		*Overtime	6/18/-		
				196/18/-	

Stampers, Sorters, Letter-carriers, and Mail boys who are required to work overtime for the despatch of the weekly newspapers and in connection with the receipt and despatch of British and Foreign mails, receive an allowance ranging from £3 to £12 per annum each. Mail Guards receive a travelling allowance ranging from £2 10s. to £3 per month when on duty.

* These overtime allowances are granted to the officials of the Mail Branch of this Office in consideration of giving their attendance whenever called upon either during day or night, to sort English and Foreign Mails received or despatched.

SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES-IN-CHIEF FOR 1893.

Reference to Estimates.	Name of Officer.	Offices and Allowances.	Present fixed Salaries and Allowances.		Other Allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Amount.	Total.	
No. XI—Postmaster-General—continued.			£	£	
GENERAL POST OFFICE—continued.					
.150 151	J. M. Stafford	Clerk *Overtime	180 6/18/-	186/18/-	
150-1 {	C. Molloy ... J. J. Molloy ...	Clerks *Overtime	170 6/18/-	176/18/-	each.
150-1 {	T. W. Baker .. R. Millington	Clerks *Overtime	160 6/18/-	166/18/-	each.
150-1 {	E. G. L. Croft F. Mullarkey	Clerks *Overtime	160 6/18/-	166/18/-	each.
150 151	J. A. Mitchell	Clerk *Overtime	150 6/18/-	156/18/-	
150 151	C. W. Breakspear	Clerk *Overtime	150 6/18/-	156/18/-	
150 151	A. Solomon ...	Clerk *Overtime	130 6/18/-	136/18/-	
150 151	C. G. Thomson	Clerk Allowance for sorting Mails	120 31/6/-	151/6/-	
150 151	C. H. Lawson A. W. Bell ...	Clerks *Overtime	120 6/18/-	126/18/-	each.
150 151	R. S. Cannon	Temporary Clerk, 12s. per diem, or *Overtime	187/16/- 6/18/-	194/14/-	
150 151	G. J. Davis ...	Temporary Clerk, 9s. 6d. per diem, or *Overtime	148/13/6 6/18/-	155/11/6	
150 151	M. H. J. McDonnell..	Shipping Clerk Rent Allowance *Overtime	260 60 13	333	
150 151	J. Middleton...	Assistant Shipping Clerk Rent Allowance *Overtime	190 25 10	225	
151	W. H. Golding	Relieving Officer	240	240	
150 151	C. Matthews...	Caretaker Allowance in lieu of rent	130 20	150	Also allowed when absent from home at night relieving—not exceeding one week, 12/- per diem; exceeding one, but not exceeding three weeks, 10/- per diem; exceeding three weeks, 7/6 per diem in addition to actual travelling expenses. When relieving in City and Suburban Offices 3 per diem is allowed. Sundays not to be paid for unless working.
151 151	J. Trimble ...	Groom Allowance in lieu of rent	134 16	150	
151.	W. Gowen ...	Detective	182/10/-	182/10/-	Also allowed 12/- per diem with cost of conveyance when travelling on duty.
151 151	Mrs. C. Abbott	Office-keeper... .. Quarters valued at	100 16	116	
150 151	J. P. J. Hinchy	Messenger Receiver-clearer	140 31/4/-	171/4/-	
150 151	R. Don ...	Messenger Sorting Morning Mails	110 31/6/	141/6/-	
150 151	E. Grainger ...	Messenger Sorting Morning Mails	90 31/6/-	121/6/-	

*These overtime allowances are granted to the officials of the Mail Branch of this Office in consideration of giving their attendance whenever called upon either during day or night to sort English and Foreign Mails received or despatched.

SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES-IN-CHIEF FOR 1893.

Reference to Estimates.	Name of Officer.	Offices and Allowances.	Present fixed Salaries and Allowances.		Other Allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Amount.	Total.	
No. XI—Postmaster-General—continued.					
SUBURBAN AND OFFICIAL POST AND TELE- GRAPH MASTERS, &c.			£	£	
151-3	E. A. Bingham ...	Post & Telegraph Master, Abattoirs Allowance in lieu of quarters ...	140 26		
151-3	A. Smith ...	Post & Telegraph Master, Aberdeen Quarters valued at ...	110 18		166
151-3	J. Waddell ...	Post & Telegraph Master, Adaminaby Quarters valued at ... Allowance in lieu of private bag fees	180 30 2/2/-		123
151-3	W. Lee ...	Post & Telegraph Master, Adamstown Quarters valued at ...	110 18		212/2/-
151-3	A. Bray ...	Post and Telegraph Master, Adelong Quarters valued at ... Allowance in lieu of private bag fees	260 43 2/2/-		128
151-3	W. T. Long ...	Post and Telegraph Master, Albion Park ... Quarters valued at ...	140 23		305/2/-
151-3	C. E. Dale ...	Postmaster, Albury... Quarters valued at ... Allowance in lieu of private bag fees	380 63 37/16/-		163
151	R. G. Smith ...	Postal Assistant, Albury ... For regulating turret clock...	220 10		450/16/-
151-3	P. D. Brown...	Post & Telegraph Master, Alectown Quarters valued at ...	100 16		230
151-3	W. Watts ...	Post & Telegraph Master, Alexandria Allowance in lieu of quarters ...	130 40		116
151-3	M. F. M'Donough ...	Post & Telegraph Master, Alstonville Quarters valued at ...	100 16		170
151-3	Mrs. K. M. Black ...	Post & Telegraph Mistress, Annan- dale ... Quarters valued at ...	150 25		116
151-3	B. Thomas ...	Post & Telegraph Master, Arakoon Quarters valued at ...	110 18		175
151-3	F. J. Barnett ...	Post and Telegraph Master, Araluen Quarters valued at ...	230 38		128
151-3	R. W. Arnott ...	Postmaster, Armidale ... Quarters valued at ... Allowance in lieu of private bag fees	350 58 71/8/-		268
151-3	W. E. Grainger ...	Post & Telegraph Master, Arncliffe Allowance in lieu of quarters ...	120 30		479/8/-
151-3	R. A. Byron ...	Post and Telegraph Master, Ashfield Quarters valued at ...	190 31		150
151-3	Miss A. Morris ...	Post and Telegraph Mistress, Auburn Allowance in lieu of quarters ...	110 26		221
151-3	A. Hunter ...	Post and Telegraph Master, Ballina Quarters valued at ...	260 43		136
					303

Fuel, light, and cleaning are allowed to most of these Officers, but as they are intended to meet the requirements of the office only, they have not been included in this Schedule.
 Letter-carriers and Receiver-clearers receive a forage allowance ranging from 2/- to 3/6 per diem where there is a mounted delivery or clearance.

SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES-IN-CHIEF FOR 1893.

Reference to Estimates.	Name of Officer.	Offices and Allowances.	Present fixed Salaries and Allowances.		Other Allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Amount.	Total.	
No. XI—Postmaster-General—continued.			£	£	
SUBURBAN AND OFFICIAL POST AND TELEGRAPH MASTERS, &c.— <i>continued.</i>					
151-3	A. Melville ...	Post and Telegraph Master, Balmain Quarters valued at	240 40		
151-3	George Lobsey ...	Post and Telegraph Master, Barranald Forage allowance Quarters valued at Allowance in lieu of private bag fees	200 45/12/6 33 56/14/-		280
151-3	C. Ireland ...	Post and Telegraph Master, Barradine Quarters valued at	120 20		335/6/6
151-3	E. W. Conolly ...	Post and Telegraph Master, Barraba Quarters valued at Allowance in lieu of private bag fees	220 36 17/1/-		140
151-3	S. Witney ...	Post and Telegraph Master, Barrangun Quarters valued at Temporary allowance, to cover high cost of living	130 21 39		273/1/-
151-3	W. J. H. Hayes ...	Post and Telegraph Master, Bate- man's Bay Quarters valued at Porterage allowance	210 35 6		190
151	W. G. Thompson ...	Postmaster, Bathurst Quarters valued at Forage Allowance in lieu of private bag fees	400 66 93 12/12/-		251
151-3	C. Harrison ...	Post and Telegraph Master, Bega... Quarters valued at Allowance in lieu of private bag fees	310 51 4/4/-		571/12/-
151-3	J. C. Toose ...	Post and Telegraph Master, Bell- brook Quarters valued at Forage allowance Allowance in lieu of private bag fees	190 31 45/12/6 2/2/-		365/4/-
151-3	W. H. Datson ...	Post and Telegraph Master, Berridale Quarters valued at	120 20		268/14/6
151-3	B. A. J. Barwick ...	Post and Telegraph Master, Berrigan Allowance in lieu of quarters	120 25		140
151-3	J. W. Connolly ...	Post and Telegraph Master, Berrima Quarters valued at	160 26		145
151-3	R. Dixon ...	Post and Telegraph Master, Berry... Quarters valued at Forage allowance	240 40 13		186
151-3	H. A. Weatherall ...	Post and Telegraph Master, Bingara Quarters valued at	180 30		293
151-3	R. J. Farquharson ...	Post and Telegraph Master, Black- heath Allowance in lieu of quarters	160 30		210
151-3	J. J. Sheedy ...	Post and Telegraph Master, Blackville Quarters valued at	110 18		190
					128

Fuel, light, and cleaning are allowed to most of these Officers, but as they are intended to meet the requirements of the office only they have not been included in this Schedule.

Letter-carriers and Receiver-clearers receive a forage allowance ranging from 2/- to 3/6 per diem where there is a mounted delivery or clearance.

SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES-IN-CHIEF FOR 1893.

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Reference to Estimates.	Name of Officer.	Offices and Allowances.	Present fixed Salaries and Allowances.		Other Allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Amount.	Total.	
No. XI—Postmaster-General—continued.			£	£	
SUBURBAN AND OFFICIAL POST AND TELEGRAPH MASTERS, &c.— <i>continued.</i>					
151-3	M. J. Dillon...	Post and Telegraph Master, Blackwall Allowance in lieu of quarters ...	130 26		
151-3	J. W. Clinch...	Post and Telegraph Master, Blayney Quarters valued at	260 43	156	
151-3	W. Jackson ...	Post and Telegraph Master, Bodalla Quarters valued at Temporary district allowance ...	130 21 50	303	
151-3	C. A. Oliver ...	Post and Telegraph Master, Boggabilla Quarters valued at	150 25	201	
151-3	R. L. Studdert ...	Post and Telegraph Master, Boggabri Quarters valued at Allowance in lieu of private bag fees	220 36 12/12/-	175	
151-3	A. G. Robins ...	Post and Telegraph Master, Bombala Quarters valued at Allowance in lieu of private bag fees	260 43 12/12/-	268/12/-	
151-3	W. S. Bellamy ...	Post and Telegraph Master, Booligal Quarters valued at District allowance	260 43 30	315/12/-	
151-3	T. Trader ...	Post and Telegraph Master, Bourke Quarters valued at Allowance in lieu of private bag fees	390 65 81/18/-	333	
151-3	Mrs. B. Seymour ...	Post and Telegraph Mistress, Bowna Allowance in lieu of quarters ... Allowance in lieu of private bag fees	130 20 4/4/-	536/18/-	
151-3	J. D. Sherriff ...	Post and Telegraph Master, Bowral.. Quarters valued at Allowance in lieu of private bag fees	220 36 2/2/-	154/4/-	
151-3	W. A. Johnstone ...	Post and Telegraph Master, Bowraville Quarters valued at	100 16	258/2/-	
151-3	E. Chapman ...	Post and Telegraph Master, Braidwood Quarters valued at	310 51	116	
151-3	J. A. Tulloch ...	Post and Telegraph Master, Branxton Quarters valued at Allowance in lieu of private bag fees	180 30 4/4/-	361	
151-3	C. J. Robins ...	Post and Telegraph Master, Berrarrina Quarters valued at Allowance in lieu of private bag fees	270 45 60/18/-	214/4/-	
151-3	E. Adam ...	Post and Telegraph Master, Broadwater Quarters valued at	160 26	375/18/-	
151-3	H. E. Best ...	Post and Telegraph Mistress, Broke Quarters valued at	130 21	186	
				151	

Fuel, light, and cleaning are allowed to most of these Officers, but as they are intended to meet the requirements of the office only they have not been included in this Schedule.

Letter-carriers and Receiver-clearers receive a forage allowance ranging from 2/- to 3/6 per diem where there is a mounted delivery or clearance.

SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES-IN-CHIEF FOR 1893.

Reference to Estimates.	Name of Officer.	Offices and Allowances.	Present fixed Salaries and Allowances.		Other Allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Amount.	Total.	
No. XI—Postmaster-General—continued.			£	£	
SUBURBAN AND OFFICIAL POST AND TELEGRAPH MASTERS, &c.—continued.					
151	W. M. Weatherall	Postmaster, Broken Hill Allowance in lieu of quarters Allowance in lieu of private bag fees Water allowance	320 70 21 26		
				437	
151	J. J. Molloy	Postal Assistant, Broken Hill District allowance	230 39		
				269	
151	M. F. Naghten	Postal Assistant Lodging allowance	190 39		
				229	
151	E. Gilbert	Postal Assistant Lodging allowance	140 39		
				179	
151	J. O'Neil	Postal Assistant Lodging allowance	140 39		
				179	
151	H. Weir	Postal assistant Lodging allowance	130 39		
				169	
151	R. W. J. Bevan	Postal Assistant District allowance	120 39		
				159	
151	R. W. Bale	Letter-carrier District allowance	140 36/10/-		
				176/10/-	
151	G. J. Morgan	Letter-carrier Lodging allowance	120 36/10/-		
				156/10/-	
151	W. Kimber	Letter-carrier Lodging allowance	120 36/10/-		
				156/10/-	
151	W. R. Guest	Post and Telegraph Master, Broken Hill Railway Station Quarters valued at	120 20		
				140	
151-3	J. Cox	Post and Telegraph Master, Brunswick Quarters valued at	140 23		
				163	
151-3	A. E. Greatrex	Post and Telegraph Master, Brushgrove Quarters valued at Porterage allowance	140 23 52		
				215	
151-3	J. P. Carter	Post and Telegraph Master, Bulahdelah Quarters valued at	160 26		
				186	
151-3	H. H. Attwater	Post and Telegraph Master, Railway Station, Bulli Allowance in lieu of quarters	190 40		
				230	
151-3	E. T. Eames	Post and Telegraph Mistress, Bundarra Quarters valued at	240 40		
				280	
151-3	T. L. Coughlan	Post and Telegraph Master, Bungendore Quarters valued at Allowance in lieu of private bag fees	180 30 12/12/-		
				222/12/-	
151-3	J. T. Green	Post and Telegraph Master, Bungwall Flat Quarters valued at	120 20		
				140	

Fuel, light, and cleaning are allowed to most of these Officers, but as they are intended to meet the requirements of the office only they have not been included in this Schedule.

Letter-carriers and Receiver-clearers receive a forage allowance ranging from 2/- to 5/6 per diem where there is a mounted delivery or clearance.

SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES-IN-CHIEF FOR 1893.

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Reference to Estimates.	Name of Officer.	Offices and Allowances.	Present fixed Salaries and Allowances.		Other Allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Amount.	Total.	
No. XI—Postmaster-General—continued.					
SUBURBAN AND OFFICIAL POST AND TELEGRAPH MASTERS, &c.— <i>continued.</i>					
			£	£	
151-3	W. Rinkin ...	Post and Telegraph Master, Burraga Quarters valued at	110 18		
151-3	E. C. Dunne ...	Post and Telegraph Master, Burrawang Quarters valued at Water allowance	160 26 6/10/-	128	
151-3	D. J. Elliott ...	Post and Telegraph Master, Burrowa Quarters valued at Allowance in lieu of private bag fees	230 38 6/6/-	192/10/-	
151-3	H. Matthews ...	Post and Telegraph Master, Burwood Allowance in lieu of Quarters ...	230 30	274/6/-	
151	J. J. M'Donogh ...	Letter-carrier, Burwood Despatching early mails	120 52	260	
151-3	G. N. Hayward ...	Post and Telegraph Master, Byrock Quarters valued at Allowance in lieu of private bag fees Temporary water allowance ...	220 36 12/12/- 13	172	
151-3	J. J. L. Moroney ...	Post and Telegraph Master, Camden Quarters valued at Allowance in lieu of private bag fees	210 35 2/2/-	281/12/-	
151-3	D. M. Graham ...	Post and Telegraph Master, Campbelltown Quarters valued at	300 50	247/2/-	
151-3	F. Burgis ...	Post and Telegraph Master, Camperdown Quarters valued at Forage allowance	230 38 36/10/-	350	
151-3	G. C. Walter ...	Post and Telegraph Master, Candelo Quarters valued at	150 25	304/10/-	
151-3	A. H. Costin ...	Post and Telegraph Master, Canowindra Quarters valued at	200 33	175	
151-3	B. J. Martin ...	Post and Telegraph Master, Carcoar Quarters valued at	240 40	233	
151-3	B. Cox ...	Post and Telegraph Master, Cargo Quarters valued at	220 36	280	
151-3	W. Newton ...	Post and Telegraph Master, Carrathool Quarters valued at Allowance in lieu of private bag fees	220 36 130 21 2/2/-	256	
151-3	W. J. Gwynne ...	Post and Telegraph Master, Carrington Quarters valued at	160 26	153/2/-	
151-3	W. M. Scott ...	Post and Telegraph Master, Casino Quarters valued at Allowance in lieu of private bag fees	260 43 14/14/-	186	
151-3	J. T. Miner ...	Post and Telegraph Master, Cassilis Quarters valued at Allowance in lieu of private bag fees	200 33 12/12/-	317/14/-	
				245/12/-	

Fuel, light, and cleaning are allowed to most of these Officers, but as they are intended to meet the requirements of the office only they have not been included in this Schedule.

Letter-carriers and Receiver-clearers receive a forage allowance ranging from 2/- to 3/6 per diem where there is a mounted delivery or clearance.

SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES-IN-CHIEF FOR 1893.

Reference to Estimates.	Name of Officer.	Offices and Allowances.	Present fixed Salaries and Allowances.		Other Allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Amount.	Total.	
No. XI—Postmaster-General—continued.					
SUBURBAN AND OFFICIAL POST AND TELEGRAPH MASTERS, &c.— <i>continued.</i>			£	£	
151-3	J. Johnson ...	Post and Telegraph Master, Charles-town Quarters valued at	130 21		
151-3	A. H. M'Auley ...	Post and Telegraph Master, Chatsworth Island Quarters valued at Porterage allowance	100 16 13		
151-3	A. C. Atkinson ...	Post and Telegraph Master, Clarence Town Quarters valued at	220 36		
151-3	L. J. Coghlan ...	Post and Telegraph Master, Clifton Allowance in lieu of quarters ...	160 40		
151-3	F. S. Gibson ...	Post and Telegraph Master, Clunes Quarters valued at	100 16		
151-3	D. R. Kenane ...	Post and Telegraph Master, Cobarr Allowance in lieu of quarters ... Allowance in lieu of private bag fees	340 50 69/6/-		
151-3	J. Horsley ...	Post and Telegraph Master, Cobargo Quarters valued at Forage allowance	160 26 45/12/6		
151-3	D. McRae ...	Post and Telegraph Master, Cobbora Allowance in lieu of quarters ...	140 26		
151-3	A. M. Amos ...	Post and Telegraph Master, Collarenebri Quarters valued at	130 21		
151-3	J. C. Flanders ...	Post and Telegraph Master, Comeby-Chance Quarters valued at District allowance	130 21 20		
151-3	H. G. Kulmar ...	Post and Telegraph Master, Concord Allowance in lieu of quarters ...	120 39		
151-3	R. R. Graham ...	Post and Telegraph Master, Condobolin Quarters valued at Allowance in lieu of private bag fees	240 40 27/6/-		
151-3	L. A. Hewett ...	Post and Telegraph Master, Coolah Quarters valued at Allowance in lieu of private bag fees	130 21 12/12/-		
151-3	F. H. Benson ...	Post and Telegraph Master, Coolamon Allowance in lieu of quarters ... Allowance in lieu of private bag fees	130 40 33/12/-		
151-3	J. C. Kirwan ...	Post and Telegraph Master, Cooma Quarters valued at Allowance in lieu of private bag fees	310 51 14/14/-		
151-3	James E. Ballard ...	Post and Telegraph Master, Coonabarabran Quarters valued at Allowance in lieu of private bag fees	260 43 2/2/-		
					Fuel, light, and cleaning are allowed to most of these Officers, but as they are intended to meet the requirements of the office only they have not been included in this Schedule. Letter-carriers and Receiver-clearers receive a forage allowance ranging from 2/- to 3/6 per diem where there is a mounted delivery or clearance.

SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES-IN-CHIEF FOR 1893.

Reference to Estimates.	Name of Officer.	Offices and Allowances.	Present fixed Salaries and Allowances.		Other Allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Amount.	Total.	
No. XI—Postmaster-General—continued.					
SUBURBAN AND OFFICIAL POST AND TELEGRAPH MASTERS, &c.— <i>continued.</i>			£	£	
151-3	F. Waddups ...	Post and Telegraph Master, Coonamble Quarters valued at Allowance in lieu of private bag fees	260 43 14/14/-	317/14/-	
151-3	G. C. Kirwau ...	Post and Telegraph Master, Coorabong Quarters valued at	160 26	186	
151-3	G. S. Hay ...	Post and Telegraph Master, Cootamundra Quarters valued at Allowance in lieu of private bag fees	340 56 7/7/-	403/7/-	
151	W. Layton ...	Postal Assistant, Cootamundra Winding turret clock	150 10	160	
151-3	J. R. Higgins ...	Post and Telegraph Master, Copeland North Quarters valued at	140 23	163	
151-3	S. Moffitt ...	Post and Telegraph Master, Coraki Quarters valued at	210 35	245	
151-3	J. M. Cooke ...	Post and Telegraph Master, Corowa Quarters valued at Allowance in lieu of private bag fees	240 40 39/18/-	319/18/-	
151-3	J. J. Richards ...	Post and Telegraph Master, Cowra... Forage allowance Quarters valued at Allowance in lieu of private bag fees	260 30 43 10/10/-	343/10/-	
151-3	John G. Willson ...	Post and Telegraph Master, Croki... Quarters valued at Porterage allowance	180 30 7	217	
151-3	John Walter ...	Post and Telegraph Master, Crookwell Quarters valued at Allowance in lieu of private bag fees	220 36 2/2/-	258/2/-	
151-3	J. F. Bridekirk ...	Post and Telegraph Master, Croydon Allowance in lieu of quarters ...	140 45/10/-	185/10/-	
151-3	J. Claxton ...	Post and Telegraph Master, Cudal... Quarters valued at	180 30	210	
151-3	D. Johnson ...	Post and Telegraph Master, Culcairn Quarters valued at	120 20	140	
151-3	J. W. Nunn ...	Post and Telegraph Master, Cundletown Quarters valued at Porterage allowance	210 35 5	250	
151-3	G. R. Rutherford ...	Post and Telegraph Master, Dalton Quarters valued at	100 16	116	
151-3	S. E. Jeffrey ...	Post and Telegraph Master, Dandaloo Quarters valued at	120 20	140	
151-3	M. E. Husing ...	Post and Telegraph Mistress, Darlington Quarters valued at	160 26	186	

Fuel, light, and cleaning are allowed to most of these Officers, but as they are intended to meet the requirements of the office only they have not been included in this Schedule.
 Letter-carriers and Receiver-clearers receive a forage allowance ranging from 2/- to 3/6 per diem where there is a mounted delivery or clearance.

SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES-IN-CHIEF FOR 1893.

Reference to Estimates.	Name of Officer.	Offices and Allowances.	Present fixed Salaries and Allowances.		Other Allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Amount.	Total.	
No. XI—Postmaster-General—continued.					
SUBURBAN AND OFFICIAL POST AND TELEGRAPH MASTERS, &c.— <i>continued.</i>			£	£	
151-3	J. L. Bennett ...	Post and Telegraph Master, Darlington Point... .. Quarters valued at Allowance in lieu of private bag fees	150 25 12/12/-	187/12/-	
151-3	F. G. De Boos ...	Post and Telegraph Master, Deepwater Quarters valued at	180 30	210	
151-3	C. E. Stuart ...	Post and Telegraph Master, Delegate Allowance in lieu of quarters ...	150 26	176	
151	J. G. Elliott ...	Postmaster, Deniliquin Quarters valued at Allowance in lieu of private bag fees	260 43 35/14/-	338/14/-	
151-3	S. L. Hancock ...	Post and Telegraph Master, Denison Town Allowance in lieu of rent	110 20	130	
151-3	H. L. Wheeler ...	Post and Telegraph Mistress, Denman Quarters valued at	140 23	163	
151-3	W. Dowling ...	Post and Telegraph Master, Drake Quarters valued at	160 26	186	
151-3	P. J. H. Sewell ...	Post and Telegraph Master, Drumoyne Quarters valued at	130 21	151	
151-3	W. P. Raper ...	Post and Telegraph Master, Dubbo Quarters valued at Allowance in lieu of private bag fees	370 61 34/13/-	465/13/-	
151-3	T. J. Foley ...	Post and Telegraph Master, Dungog Quarters valued at	230 38	268	
151-3	Miss E. Dargin ...	Post and Telegraph Mistress, East Balmain Allowance in lieu of rent	120 50	170	
151-3	H. T. M. Williams ...	Post and Telegraph Master, East Maitland... .. Quarters valued at	290 48	338	
151-3	F. Small ...	Post and Telegraph Master, Euabalong Quarters valued at Allowance in lieu of private bag fees	210 33 14/14/-	257/14/-	
151-3	C. G. Kebby... ..	Post and Telegraph Master, Eden.. Quarters valued at	180 30	210	
151-3	Henrietta J. North ...	Post and Telegraph Mistress, Edgecliff Quarters valued at	180 30	210	
151-3	Miss B. J. Moore ...	Post and Telegraph Mistress, Elizabeth-street South, Redfern ... Quarters valued at	160 26	186	

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Letter-carriers and Receiver-clearers receive a forage allowance ranging from 2/- to 3/6 per diem where there is a mounted delivery or clearance.

SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES-IN-CHIEF FOR 1893.

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Reference to Estimates.	Name of Officer.	Offices and Allowances.	Present fixed Salaries and Allowances.		Other Allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Amount.	Total.	
No. XI—Postmaster-General—continued.					
SUBURBAN AND OFFICIAL POST AND TELEGRAPH MASTERS, &c.— <i>continued.</i>					
			£	£	
151-3	T. W. C. Young ...	Post and Telegraph Master, Emma-ville Quarters valued at	200 33	233	Fuel, light, and cleaning are allowed to most of these Officers, but as they are intended to meet the requirements of the office only they have not been included in this Schedule. Letter-carriers and Receiver-clearers receive a forage allowance ranging from 2/- to 3/6 per diem where there is a mounted delivery or clearance.
151-3	A. L. Henderson ...	Post and Telegraph Master, Enfield Allowance in lieu of rent	130 30	160	
151-3	W. R. Bragg... ..	Post and Telegraph Master, Erskine-ville Quarters valued at	160 26	186	
151-3	H. S. Eckley... ..	Post and Telegraph Master, Eugowra Allowance in lieu of rent	140 21	161	
151-3	A. E. Thomas	Post and Telegraph Master, Eurio-owie Allowance in lieu of quarters District allowance	110 30 20	160	
151-3	A. M. Kennedy	Post and Telegraph Master, Euston Forage allowance Quarters valued at Allowance in lieu of private bag fees	180 40 30 4/4/-	254/4/-	
151-3	H. Litchfield	Post and Telegraph Master, Fern-mount Quarters valued at Allowance in lieu of private bag fees	180 30 2/2/-	212/2/-	
151-3	L. Kingsmill... ..	Post and Telegraph Master, Forbes Quarters valued at Allowance in lieu of private bag fees For winding clock	310 51 73/10/- 10	444/10/-	
151-3	T. White	Post and Telegraph Master, Ford's Bridge Quarters valued at	120 20	140	
151-3	P. H. E. Aldrich	Post and Telegraph Master, Forster Quarters valued at	150 25	175	
151-3	F. R. M. Scott	Post and Telegraph Master, Freder-ickton Quarters valued at	160 26	186	
151-3	Chas. L. Tucker	Post and Telegraph Master, George-street North Quarters valued at	220 36	256	
151-3	A. Carroll	Post and Telegraph Master, George-street West Quarters valued at	260 43	303	
151-3	S. H. Phillips	Post and Telegraph Master, German-ton Allowance in lieu of quarters	190 30	220	
151-3	Mrs. K. O'Brien	Post and Telegraph Mistress, Ger-ringong Quarters valued at Allowance in lieu of private bag fees	120 20 2/-2/-	142/2/-	

SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES-IN-CHIEF FOR 1893.

Reference to Estimates.	Name of Officer.	Offices and Allowances.	Present fixed Salaries and Allowances.		Other Allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Amount.	Total.	
No. XI—Postmaster-General—continued.					
SUBURBAN AND OFFICIAL POST AND TELEGRAPH MASTERS, &c.— <i>continued.</i>					
			£	£	
151-3	P. E. McGuinness ...	Post and Telegraph Master, Gilgandra Quarters valued at Allowance in lieu of private bag fees	140 23 23/2/-	186/2/-	
151-3	J. G. Ruwald ...	Post and Telegraph Master, Ginnindera Quarters valued at	100 16	116	
151-3	W. T. Windeyer ...	Post and Telegraph Master, Gladstone Quarters valued at Porterage allowance... ..	100 16 5	121	
151-3	Minnie L. Knott ...	Post and Telegraph Mistress, Glebe Quarters valued at	180 30	210	
151-3	T. H. Ryan ...	Post and Telegraph Master, Glen Innes Quarters valued at Allowance in lieu of private bag fees	310 51 16/16/-	377/16/-	
151-3	W. W. Cumming ...	Post and Telegraph Master, Gloucester Forage allowance Quarters valued at	140 26 23	189	
151-3	E. R. Eames ...	Post and Telegraph Master, Gongolgon Quarters valued at	170 28	198	
151-3	J. D. Caldwell ...	Post and Telegraph Master, Goo- dooga Quarters valued at District allowance Allowance in lieu of private bag fees	190 31 20 6/6/-	247/6/-	
151-3	F. C. Gillett...	Post and Telegraph Master, Goolagong Quarters valued at	100 16	116	
151-3	J. F. Parr ...	Post and Telegraph Master, Gosford Quarters valued at Allowance in lieu of private bag fees	220 36 2/2/-	258/2/-	
151-3	F. G. Davies ...	Postmaster, Goulburn Quarters valued at Allowance in lieu of private bag fees	400 66 8/8/-	474/8/-	
151-3	R. C. Willans ...	Post and Telegraph Master, Grafton Quarters valued at Allowance in lieu of private bag fees	370 61 10/10/-	441/10/-	
151-3	Miss J. Higgs ...	Post and Telegraph Mistress, Granville Quarters valued at	180 30	210	
151-3	W. W. Prescott ...	Post and Telegraph Master, Green Cape Quarters valued at	120 20	140	
151-3	J. P. Olsen ...	Post and Telegraph Master, Grenfell Quarters valued at Allowance in lieu of private bag fees	300 50 27/6/-	377/6/-	

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SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES-IN-CHIEF FOR 1893.

Reference to Estimates.	Name of Officer.	Offices and Allowances.	Present fixed Salaries and Allowances.		Other Allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Amount.	Total.	
No. XI—Postmaster-General—continued.			£	£	
SUBURBAN AND OFFICIAL POST AND TELEGRAPH MASTERS, &c.— <i>continued.</i>					
151-3	M. J. Sheppard ...	Post and Telegraph Master, Greta... Quarters valued at	160 26		
151-3	A. J. Knight...	Post and Telegraph Master, Gular-gambone Quarters valued at Allowance in lieu of private bag fees	140 23 10/10/-	186	
151-3	W. Clarke ...	Post and Telegraph Master, Gulgong Quarters valued at Allowance in lieu of private bag fees	180 30 12/12/-	173/10/-	
151-3	C. Smith ...	Post and Telegraph Master, Gundagai Quarters valued at	300 50	222/12/-	
151-3	W. R. Clemenger ...	Post and Telegraph Master, Gunda-roo Allowance in lieu of quarters	150 10	350	
151-3	A. W. Kelly...	Post and Telegraph Master, Gunne-dah Quarters valued at	260 43	160	
151-3	F. W. Timmis ...	Post and Telegraph Master, Gunning Quarters valued at	200 33	303	
151-3	Jane Peters ...	Post and Telegraph Mistress, Hamil-ton Quarters valued at Porterage allowance	140 23 30	233	
151-3	J. M. Drum ...	Post and Telegraph Master, Harden Allowance in lieu of quarters	130 26	193	
151-3	N. E. Litchfield ...	Post and Telegraph Master, Har-wood Island Quarters valued at	120 20	156	
151-3	W. Camper ...	Post and Telegraph Master, Hay ... Quarters valued at Allowance in lieu of private bag fees	380 63 63	140	
151	J. H. Reid ...	Postal Assistant, Hay Allowance in lieu of quarters	190 20	506	
151	W. Francis ...	Postal Assistant, Hay Allowance in lieu of quarters	140 30	210	
151-3	W. H. Hunt...	Post and Telegraph Master, Hay-market Allowance in lieu of quarters	400 50	170	
151-3	A. J. Meynink ...	Post and Telegraph Master, Hill End Quarters valued at	190 31	450	
151-3	J. Sinclair ...	Post and Telegraph Master, Hill-grove Quarters valued at	190 31	221	
151-3	M. O'Shannessy ...	Post and Telegraph Master, Hill-grove West Quarters valued at	110 18	221	
				128	

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 Letter-carriers and Receiver-clearers receive a forage allowance ranging from 2/- to 3/6 per diem when there is a mounted delivery or clearance.

Reference to Estimates.	Name of Officer.	Offices and Allowances.	Present fixed Salaries and Allowances.		Other Allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Amount.	Total.	
No. XI—Postmaster-General—continued.					
SUBURBAN AND OFFICIAL POST AND TELEGRAPH MASTERS, &c.— <i>continued.</i>			£	£	
151-3	G. D. Woodhall ...	Post and Telegraph Master, Hillston Quarters valued at Allowance in lieu of private bag fees	260 43 50/8/-		
				353/8/-	
151-3	C. Doutty ...	Post and Telegraph Master, Homebush Allowance in lieu of quarters	200 40		
				240	
151-3	G. J. Dennis...	Post and Telegraph Master, Howlong Quarters valued at	190 31		
				221	
151-3	A. E. Parker...	Post and Telegraph Master, Hungerford District allowance Quarters valued at	150 25 25		
				200	
151-3	Mary Jane Davies ...	Post and Telegraph Mistress, Hunter's Hill Quarters valued at For attending to Office after hours	160 26 10		
				196	
151-3	W. G. Mason ...	Post and Telegraph Master, Hurstville Quarters valued at Porterage allowance	150 25 6		
				181	
151-3	W. H. Rowland ...	Post and Telegraph Master, Inverell Quarters valued at Allowance in lieu of private bag fees	220 36 56/14/-		
				312/14/-	
151-3	J. A. Gordon ...	Post and Telegraph Master, Ivanhoe Quarters valued at Allowance in lieu of private bag fees	210 35 14/14/-		
				259/14/-	
151-3	A. D. Fowler ...	Post and Telegraph Master, Jerilderie Quarters valued at Allowance in lieu of private bag fees	260 43 45/13/-		
				348/13/-	
151-3	H. A. Atkinson ...	Post and Telegraph Mistress, Jerry's Plains Quarters valued at	100 16		
				116	
151	W. G. Ledsam ...	Postmaster, June Junction Allowance in lieu of quarters Allowance in lieu of private bag fees	260 43 8/8/-		
				311/8/-	
151-3	Miss J. B. Nugent ...	Post and Telegraph Mistress, Kangaroo Valley Allowance in lieu of quarters	100 26		
				126	
151-3	S. E. Hewitt...	Post and Telegraph Master, Katoomba Quarters valued at	210 35		
				245	
151-3	A. E. Marsden ...	Post and Telegraph Master, Kelso Quarters valued at	150 25		
				175	
151-3	E. W. Powell ...	Post and Telegraph Master, Kempsey Quarters valued at	260 43		
				303	

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SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES-IN-CHIEF FOR 1893.

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Reference to Estimates.	Name of Officer.	Offices and Allowances.	Present fixed Salaries and Allowances.		Other Allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Amount.	Total.	
No. XI—Postmaster-General—continued.					
SUBURBAN AND OFFICIAL POST AND TELE- GRAPH MASTERS; &c.— <i>continued.</i>			£	£	
151-3	J. F. Tyter ...	Post and Telegraph Master, Kiama Quarters valued at Allowance for attending to turret clock	310 51 10		
				371	
151-3	H. Thurston ...	Post and Telegraph Master, Kiandra Temporary district allowance .. Quarters valued at	150 26 25		
				201	
151-3	M. H. Kelly ...	Post and Telegraph Master, King- street	310 56		
				396	
151-3	A. H. V. Gosbell ..	Post and Telegraph Master, Kogarah Quarters valued at Forage allowance	130 21 36/10/-		
				187/10/-	
151-3	A. E. South ...	Post and Telegraph Master, Kunopia Quarters valued at District allowance	100 16 20		
				136	
151-3	F. A. Leseberg ..	Post and Telegraph Master, Kyamba Quarters valued at Forage allowance	165 27 45/12/6		
				237/12/6	
151-3	H. D. Edwards ...	Post and Telegraph Master, Lake Cudgellico	220 36		
				256	
151-3	H. J. Rowthorn ...	Post and Telegraph Master, Lambton Quarters valued at	210 35		
				245	
151-3	A. Thomson ...	Post and Telegraph Master, Laurieton Quarters valued at	150 25		
				175	
151-3	A. T. McMillan ...	Post and Telegraph Master, Lawrence Quarters valued at Porterage allowance Allowance in lieu of private bag fees	190 31 13 2/2/-		
				236/2/-	
151-3	H. J. Atkinson ...	Post and Telegraph Master, Lawson Quarters valued at Porterage allowance	130 21 5		
				156	
151-3	A. Cooper ...	Post and Telegraph Master, Leadville Quarters valued at	110 18		
				128	
151-3	Ellen L. A. Cross ...	Post and Telegraph Mistress, Leichhardt Quarters valued at	180 30		
				210	
151-3	J. Anschau ...	Post and Telegraph Master, Lismore Quarters valued at Allowance in lieu of private bag fees	260 43 2/2/-		
				305/2/-	
151-3	D. A. Thomas ...	Post and Telegraph Master, Lithgow Quarters valued at Allowance in lieu of private bag fees	260 43 2/2/-		
				305/2/-	
151-3	T. P. Burgis ...	Post and Telegraph Master, Liverpool Quarters valued at	260 43		
				303	

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Reference to Estimates.	Name of Officer.	Offices and Allowances.	Present fixed Salaries and Allowances.		Other Allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Amount.	Total.	
No. XI—Postmaster-General—continued.					
SUBURBAN AND OFFICIAL POST AND TELEGRAPH MASTERS, &c.— <i>continued.</i>			£	£	
151-3	W. Pugh ...	Post and Telegraph Master, Louth Quarters valued at ... Allowance in lieu of private bag fees	200 33 16/16/-		
151-3	Annie Halloran ...	Post and Telegraph Mistress, Lower Botany ... Quarters valued at ...	150 25	249/16/-	
151-3	G. D. Williams ...	Post and Telegraph Master, Lyttleton Quarters valued at ...	100 16	175	
151-3	R. E. Done ...	Post and Telegraph Master, Macks-ville ... Quarters valued at ... Allowance in lieu of private bag fees	190 31 4/4/-	116	
151-3	T. Lamy ...	Post and Telegraph Master, Maclean ... Quarters valued at ...	260 43	225/4/-	
151-3	E. J. Collier ...	Post and Telegraph Master, Major's Creek ... Allowance in lieu of quarters	160 26	303	
151-3	W. J. L. Kyle ...	Post and Telegraph Master, Manilla Quarters valued at ... Allowance in lieu of private bag fees	190 31 18/18/-	186	
151-3	G. U. Hosking ...	Post and Telegraph Master, Manly Quarters valued at ... Allowance in lieu of private bag fees	260 43 2/2/-	239/18/-	
151-3	J. L. Shambler ...	Post and Telegraph Master, Marengo Quarters valued at ...	160 26	305/2/-	
151-3	W. H. Day ...	Post and Telegraph Master, Marrick-ville ... Quarters valued at ...	260 43	186	
151-3	G. Carolan ...	Post and Telegraph Master, Marsden's ... Quarters valued at ... Water allowance	180 30 3/18/-	303	
151-3	H. A. Hoare ...	Post and Telegraph Master, Marulan ... Quarters valued at ... Porterage allowance Allowance in lieu of private bag fees	140 23 20 1	213/18/-	
151-3	P. T. Whealy ...	Post and Telegraph Master, Menindie Quarters valued at ... Registrar of District Court Allowance in lieu of private bag fees	230 33 40 25/4/-	184	
105				333/4/-	
151-3	J. Johnston ...	Post and Telegraph Master, Mervether ... Quarters valued at ...	140 23	163	
151-3	C. Myers ...	Post and Telegraph Mistress, Merimbula ... Quarters valued at ...	135 22	157	

Fuel, light, and cleaning are allowed to most of these Officers, but as they are intended to meet the requirements of the office only they have not been included in this Schedule.

Letter-carriers and Receiver-clearers receive a forage allowance ranging from 2/- to 3/6 per diem where there is a mounted delivery or clearance.

SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES-IN-CHIEF FOR 1893.

93

Reference to Estimates.	Name of Officer.	Offices and Allowances.	Present fixed Salaries and Allowances.		Other Allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Amount.	Total.	
No. XI—Postmaster-General—continued.					
SUBURBAN AND OFFICIAL POST AND TELEGRAPH MASTERS, &c.— <i>continued.</i>			£	£	
151-3	Matilda Read	Post and Telegraph Mistress, Merriwa Quarters valued at ... Allowance in lieu of private bag fees	140 23 6/6-	169/6/-	
151-3	T. J. Dignam	Post and Telegraph Master, Miller's Point Quarters valued at ...	130 21	151	
151-3	J. W. Isaacs...	Post and Telegraph Master, Millie Quarters valued at ...	160 26	186	
151-3	S. C. Francis	Post and Telegraph Master, Milthorpe Quarters valued at ... Porterage allowance	130 21 13	164	
151-3	E. F. Dalgleish	Post and Telegraph Master, Milperinka Quarters valued at ... District allowance Allowance in lieu of private bag fees	180 30 30 4/4-	244/4/-	
151-3	J. Single	Post and Telegraph Master, Milson's Point Allowance in lieu of quarters	130 30	160	
151-3	J. T. Hackett	Post and Telegraph Master, Milton Quarters valued at ... Porterage allowance	220 36 24	280	
151-3	G. P. Webb	Post and Telegraph Master, Minmi Allowance in lieu of quarters	160 26	186	
151-3	A. Prott	Post and Telegraph Master, Mittagong Quarters valued at ...	220 36	256	
151-3	J. N. Falconer	Post and Telegraph Master, Moama Quarters valued at ...	190 31	221	
151	A. E. Hammond	Postal Assistant, Moama Attending to outside lamp	150 10	160	
151-3	F. Ahrens	Post and Telegraph Master, Mogil Mogil Quarters valued at ...	130 21	151	
151-3	R. P. Martin...	Post and Telegraph Master, Molong Quarters valued at ... Allowance in lieu of private bag fees	220 36 25/4-	281/4/-	
151-3	H. O. West	Post and Telegraph Master, Moran-garell Quarters valued at ... Allowance in lieu of private bag fees	140 23 2/2-	165/2/-	
151-3	J. Munro	Post and Telegraph Master, Moree Quarters valued at ... Allowance in lieu of private bag fees	200 33 94/10/-	327/10/-	
151-3	C. F. Wakely	Post and Telegraph Master, Morpeth Quarters valued at ...	240 40	280	

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SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES-IN-CHIEF FOR 1893.

Reference to Estimates.	Name of Officer.	Offices and Allowances.	Present fixed Salaries and Allowances.		Other Allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Amount.	Total.	
No. XI--Postmaster-General--continued.					
SUBURBAN AND OFFICIAL POST AND TELEGRAPH MASTERS, &c.— <i>continued.</i>			£	£	
151-3	H. A. Lott	Post and Telegraph Master, Moruya Quarters valued at	220 36		
151-3	A. Bellamy	Post and Telegraph Master, Mossiel Quarters valued at Allowance in lieu of private bag fees	180 30 42		256
151-3	W. H. M'Gregor	Post and Telegraph Master, Mossman's Bay Allowance in lieu of quarters	120 26		252
151-3	J. Parke	Post and Telegraph Master, Moss Vale Quarters valued at	200 33		146
151-3	J. T. Lambert	Post and Telegraph Master, Moulmein Quarters valued at Forage allowance Allowance in lieu of private bag fees	230 38 45/12/6 10/10/-		233
151-3	C. D. Logan	Post and Telegraph Master, Mount Hope Quarters valued at Water allowance	130 21 13		324/2/6
151-3	R. T. Muir	Post and Telegraph Master, Mt. M'Donald Quarters valued at	110 18		164
151-3	C. W. Prott	Post and Telegraph Master, Mt. Victoria Quarters valued at Allowance in lieu of private bag fees	230 43 4/4/-		128
151	O. Haydock	Postmaster, Mudgee Quarters valued at Allowance in lieu of private bag fees	310 51 6/6/-		307/4/-
151-3	Miss L. Tobin	Post and Telegraph Mistress, Mulgoa Quarters valued at	100 16		367/6/-
151-3	C. O. Smith	Post and Telegraph Master, Mulwala Quarters valued at Allowance in lieu of private bag fees	190 31 6/6/-		116
151-3	J. A. Keating	Post and Telegraph Master, Mundoo-ran Quarters valued at Allowance in lieu of private bag fees	140 23 5/4/-		227/6/-
151-3	A. Leslie	Post and Telegraph Master, Mungindi Quarters valued at	160 26		168/4/-
151-3	F. T. South	Post and Telegraph Master, Murrumburrah Quarters valued at Allowance in lieu of private bag fees	190 31 4/4/-		186
151	F. O. Byrnes... ..	Postmaster, Murrurundi Quarters valued at	260 43		225/4/-
					303

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Letter-carriers and Receiver-clearers receive a forage allowance ranging from 2/- to 3/6 per diem when there is a mounted delivery or clearance.

SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES-IN-CHIEF FOR 1893.

Reference to Estimates.	Name of Officer.	Offices and Allowances.	Present fixed Salaries and Allowances.		Other Allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Amount.	Total.	
No. XI—Postmaster-General—continued.					
SUBURBAN AND OFFICIAL POST AND TELEGRAPH MASTERS, &c.— <i>continued.</i>			£ .	£	
151-3	W. J. Grime ...	Post and Telegraph Master, Murwillimbah ... Quarters valued at ... Allowance in lieu of private bag fees	260 43 6/6/-		
151	C. C. Paul ...	Postmaster, Muswellbrook ... Quarters valued at ...	240 40		
				309/6/-	
151-3	A. J. Martin ...	Post and Telegraph Master, Nambucca Heads ... Quarters valued at ...	130 21		
				151	
151-3	F. W. Brown ...	Post and Telegraph Master, Narrabri Quarters valued at ... Allowance in lieu of private bag fees	290 48 54/12/-		
151-3	H. Chapman ...	Post and Telegraph Master, Narrabri West ... Allowance in lieu of quarters	120 26		
				392/12/-	
151-3	G. A. Gunning ...	Post and Telegraph Master, Narramine ... Allowance in lieu of quarters	200 40		
				146	
151-3	H. Malone ...	Post and Telegraph Master, Narrandera ... Quarters valued at ... District allowance	260 43 30		
				333	
151	J. C. Lees ...	Postal Assistant, Narrandera ... Allowance in lieu of quarters	180 20/16/-		
				200/16/-	
151	J. Wasson ...	Letter-carrier, Narrandera ... District allowance	105 20		
				125	
151-3	W. J. Lawless ...	Post and Telegraph Master, Nelligen Quarters valued at ...	200 33		
				233	
151	J. T. H. Thame ...	Postmaster, Nevertire ... Allowance in lieu of rent	130 30		
				160	
151-3	W. J. Montgomery ...	Post and Telegraph Master, New Angledool ... Quarters valued at ... Temporary special allowance	160 26 20		
				206	
151	W. O'Neill ...	Postmaster, Newcastle ... Quarters valued at ... Overtime in connection with British mails	400 66 15		
				481	
151	W. Timbrell ...	Letter-carrier, Newcastle ... Overtime for sorting English mails	150 12		
				162	
151	P. Bailey ...	Letter-carrier, Newcastle ... Overtime for sorting English mails	115 12		
				127	
151	F. Dickson ...	Letter-carrier, Newcastle ... Overtime for sorting English mails	110 12		
				122	
151	F. H. Paterson ...	Letter-carrier, Newcastle ... Overtime for sorting English mails	100 12		
				112	

Fuel, light, and cleaning are allowed to most of these Officers, but as they are intended to meet the requirements of the office only they have not been included in this Schedule.
 Letter-carriers and Receiver-clearers receive a forage allowance ranging from 2/- to 3/3 per diem where there is a mounted delivery or clearance.

SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES-IN-CHIEF FOR 1893.

Reference to Estimates.	Name of Officer.	Offices and Allowances.	Present fixed Salaries and Allowances.		Other Allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Amount.	Total.	
No. XI—Postmaster-General—continued.					
SUBURBAN AND OFFICIAL POST AND TELEGRAPH MASTERS, &c.— <i>continued.</i>			£	£	
151-3	G. J. Warren	Post and Telegraph Master, Newcastle West Quarters valued at	140 23		
151-3	J. Lee	Post and Telegraph Master, Newtown Temporary allowance in lieu of quarters	310 78	163	
151-3	F. H. Orrell	Post and Telegraph Master, Nimity-belle Quarters valued at	100 16	358	
151-3	F. C. Pelham	Post and Telegraph Master, North Botany Quarters valued at	120 20	116	
151-3	R. L. Fitzpatrick	Post and Telegraph Mistress, North Parramatta Quarters valued at	100 16	140	
151-3	G. A. Reid	Post and Telegraph Master, North Sydney Quarters valued at	325 54	116	
151-3	G. S. Roberts	Post and Telegraph Master, Nowra Quarters valued at Allowance in lieu of private bag fees	200 33 6/6/-	379	
151-3	F. A. Abrams	Post and Telegraph Master, Nundle Quarters valued at	140 23	239/6/-	
151-3	H. J. Burton	Post and Telegraph Master, Ny-magee Quarters valued at Allowance in lieu of private bag fees	230 38 14/14/-	163	
151-3	R. S. P. Claye	Post and Telegraph Master, Nyngan Quarters valued at Allowance in lieu of private bag fees	310 52 77/14/-	282/14/-	
151-3	J. Metcalfe	Post and Telegraph Master, Oberon Quarters valued at	190 31	439/14/-	
151-3	G. J. Stibbard	Post and Telegraph Master, Obley Quarters valued at	120 20	221	
151-3	C. Cooper	Post and Telegraph Master, Orange Quarters valued at Allowance in lieu of private bag fees	370 61 4/4/-	140	
151-3	E. Lloyd	Post and Telegraph Master, Oxford-street Quarters valued at	300 50	485/4/-	
151-3	H. T. Green	Post and Telegraph Master, Oxley Quarters valued at District allowance	180 30 20	350	
151-3	A. Gale	Post and Telegraph Master, Paddington Quarters valued at	240 40	230	
				280	

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SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES-IN-CHIEF FOR 1893.

Reference to Estimates.	Name of Officer.	Offices and Allowances.	Present fixed Salaries and Allowances.		Other Allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Amount.	Total.	
No. XI—Postmaster-General—continued.					
SUBURBAN AND OFFICIAL POST AND TELEGRAPH MASTERS, &c.— <i>continued.</i>			£	£	
151-3	C. E. Gibson...	Post and Telegraph Master, Palmer's Island Quarters valued at Porterage allowance	100 16 13	129	
151-3	E. J. Cornell	Post and Telegraph Master, Pambula Quarters valued at	180 30	210	
151-3	W. A. Lorking	Post and Telegraph Master, Parkes.. Quarters valued at Allowance in lieu of private bag fees	260 43 31/10/-	334/10/-	
151-3	F. Mackel ...	Post and Telegraph Master, Park-street Allowance in lieu of quarters ...	330 75	405	
151-3	T. Quirk ...	Post and Telegraph Master, Parramatta Quarters valued at Allowance in lieu of private bag fees	370 61 2/2/-	433/2/-	
151-3	E. Doust ...	Post and Telegraph Master, Paterson Quarters valued at	180 30	210	
151-3	J. Campey ...	Post and Telegraph Master, Peak Hill Quarters valued at	160 26	186	
151-3	C. H. Kellett	Post and Telegraph Master, Penrith Quarters valued at Allowance in lieu of private bag fees	270 45 6	321	
151-3	Mrs. J. Ferris	Post and Telegraph Mistress, Peter-sham Allowance in lieu of quarters ...	240 18	258	
151-3	F. Burgess ...	Post and Telegraph Master, Picton ... Allowance in lieu of quarters ... Allowance in lieu of private bag fees	200 39 2/2/-	241/2/-	
151-3	E. V. Blackwell	Post and Telegraph Master, Pilliga.. Quarters valued at Allowance in lieu of private bag fees	190 31 23/2/-	244/2/-	
151-3	T. Barclay ...	Post and Telegraph Master, Poon-carie Forage allowance Temporary allowance Allowance in lieu of private bag fees	180 45/12/6 15/12/- 4/4/-	245/8/6	
151-3	J. Bennett ...	Post and Telegraph Master, Port Macquarie Quarters valued at Porterage allowance	230 38 12	280	
151-3	A. M'Callum...	Post and Telegraph Master, Purnamoota Quarters valued at	150 25	175	
151-3	F. Lassen ...	Post and Telegraph Master, Pymont Quarters valued at	220 36	256	

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Reference to Estimates.	Name of Officer.	Offices and Allowances.	Present fixed Salaries and Allowances.		Other Allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Amount.	Total.	
No. XI—Postmaster-General—continued.					
SUBURBAN AND OFFICIAL POST AND TELE- GRAPH MASTERS, &c.— <i>continued.</i>			£	£	
151-3	M. E. Burke...	Post and Telegraph Master, Queanbeyan Quarters valued at Allowance in lieu of private bag fees	310 51 14/11/-		
151-3	T. Dickson ...	Post and Telegraph Master, Quirindi Quarters valued at Allowance in lieu of private bag fees	260 43 21	375/14/-	
151-3	J. A. Kelly ...	Post and Telegraph Master, Randwick Quarters valued at	210 35	324	
151-3	J. J. B. Wakely ..	Post and Telegraph Master, Raymond Terrace Quarters valued at	260 43	245	
151-3	Hy. Moyse ...	Post and Telegraph Master, Redfern Quarters valued at	220 36	303	
151-3	G. E. Collett...	Post and Telegraph Master, Richmond Quarters valued at	180 30	256	
151-3	H. A. Kirwan ...	Post and Telegraph Master, Riverstone Allowance in lieu of quarters ...	140 20	210	
151-3	J. A. Macken ...	Post and Telegraph Master, Robertson Allowance in lieu of quarters ...	180 39	160	
151-3	E. H. Harrison ...	Post and Telegraph Master, Rockdale Allowance in lieu of quarters ...	130 30	219	
151-3	J. M. Hackett ...	Post and Telegraph Master, Rockley Quarters valued at	180 30	160	
151-3	J. B. Bissett...	Post and Telegraph Master, Rookwood Allowance in lieu of quarters ..	160 25	210	
151-3	S. R. Millard ...	Post and Telegraph Master, Rylstone Quarters valued at Allowance in lieu of private bag fees	180 30 8/8/-	185	
151-3	E. J. Robbins ...	Post and Telegraph Master, St. Mary's Quarters valued at	150 25	218/8/-	
151-3	M. Russell ...	Post and Telegraph Mistress, St. Peter's Quarters valued at	180 30	175	
151	Lilly A. Isaac ...	Postmistress, Scone... .. Quarters valued at Allowance in lieu of private bag fees	135 22 14/14/-	210	
151-3	F. B. Kenane ...	Post and Telegraph Master, Silverton Allowance in lieu of rent	260 39	171/14/-	
151-3	J. Kelf ...	Post and Telegraph Master, Singleton Quarters valued at Allowance in lieu of private bag fees	320 53 12/12/-	299	
				385,12/-	

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SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES-IN-CHIEF FOR 1893.

Reference to Estimates.	Name of Officer.	Offices and Allowances.	Present fixed Salaries and Allowances.		Other Allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Amount.	Total.	
No. XI—Postmaster-General—continued.					
SUBURBAN AND OFFICIAL POST AND TELEGRAPH MASTERS, &c.— <i>continued.</i>			£	£	
151-3	W. J. Holohan ...	Post and Telegraph Master, Smith-town ... Porterage allowance ... Quarters valued at ...	190 8 31		
				229	
151-3	J. Hayes ...	Post and Telegraph Master, Sofala Quarters valued at ...	190 31		
				221	
151-3	T. Stokes ...	Post and Telegraph Master, South Broken Hill ... Allowance in lieu of quarters ...	120 52		
				172	
151-3	H. J. Chapman ...	Post and Telegraph Master, South Grafton ... Quarters valued at ... Forage allowance ...	230 38 13		
				281	
151-3	C. R. Bousfield ...	Post and Telegraph Master, South Woodburn ... Quarters valued at ... Porterage allowance ... Allowance in lieu of private bag fees	190 31 20 2/2/-		
				243/2/-	
151-3	W. J. Allen ...	Post and Telegraph Master, Springwood ... Allowance in lieu of rent ...	100 30		
				130	
151-3	R. E. Gibbes...	Post and Telegraph Mistress, Stanmore Road ... Quarters valued at ...	180 30		
				210	
151-3	Chas. Chapple ...	Post and Telegraph Master, Stockton Allowance in lieu of quarters ...	230 39		
				269	
151-3	H. R. Campbell ...	Post and Telegraph Master, Strathfield ... Quarters valued at ...	130 21		
				151	
151-3	L. M. J. Butler ...	Post and Telegraph Master, Stroud Quarters valued at ...	220 36		
				256	
151-3	P. Argall ...	Post and Telegraph Master, Stuart Town ... Quarters valued at ...	110 18		
				128	
151-3	A. Ludford ...	Post and Telegraph Mistress, Summer Hill ... Allowance in lieu of quarters ...	130 20		
				150	
151-3	L. A. Tomkinson ...	Post and Telegraph Master, Sunny Corner ... Quarters valued at ... Allowance in lieu of private bag fees	180 30 4/4/-		
				214/4/-	
151-3	Ellen J. O. Stuckey...	Post and Telegraph Mistress, Surry Hills ... Quarters valued at ...	180 30		
				210	
151-3	C. T. Morris...	Post and Telegraph Master, Sussex-street ... Allowance in lieu of quarters ...	260 65		
				325	
151-3	C. H. Powell...	Post and Telegraph Master, Sutherland ... Allowance in lieu of quarters ...	110 26		
				136	

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SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES-IN-CHIEF FOR 1893.

References to Estimates.	Name of Officer.	Offices and Allowances.	Present fixed Salaries and Allowances.		Other Allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Amount.	Total.	
No. XI—Postmaster-General—continued.					
SUBURBAN AND OFFICIAL POST AND TELE- GRAPH MASTERS, &c.— <i>continued.</i>			£	£	
151-3	F. Waller	Post and Telegraph Master, Sutton Forest Quarters valued at	160 26	186	
151-3	J. Sampson	Post and Telegraph Master, Tabulam Quarters valued at Forage allowance Allowance in lieu of private bag fees	180 30 45/12/6 6/6/-	261/18/6	
151-3	W. J. Chandler	Post and Telegraph Master, Tamworth Quarters valued at Allowance in lieu of private bag fees	370 61 6/6/-	437/6/-	
151	W. J. Lees	Postal Assistant, Tamworth ... Attending to turret clock	160 10	170	
151-3	R. A. Thomson	Post and Telegraph Master, Taralga Quarters valued at Allowance in lieu of private bag fees	190 31 2/2/-	223/2/-	
151-3	E. H. Taylor	Post and Telegraph Master, Tarcutta Quarters valued at Allowance in lieu of private bag fees	140 23 14/14/-	177/14/-	
151-3	T. W. Harris... ..	Post and Telegraph Master, Taree... Quarters valued at	240 40	280	
151-3	W. Allan	Post and Telegraph Master, Tareena Forage allowance Allowance for water for horse ... Quarters valued at Allowance in lieu of private bag fees	180 45/12/6 31/4/- 30 6/6/-	293/2/6	
151-3	J. Van Hemert	Post and Telegraph Master, Tathra Quarters valued at	110 18	128	
151-3	H. A. Holloway	Post and Telegraph Master, Tea Gardens Quarters valued at	110 18	128	
151-3	J. M. Foley	Post and Telegraph Master, Temora Quarters valued at Allowance in lieu of private bag fees	220 36 10/10/-	266/10/-	
151-3	P. S. Eldershaw	Post and Telegraph Master, Tenter- field Quarters valued at Allowance in lieu of private bag fees	310 51 21	382	
151-3	J. McKay	Post and Telegraph Master, Thacka- ringa Lodging allowance	140 39	179	
151-3	S. S. Smith	Post and Telegraph Master, The Exchange Allowance in lieu of quarters ...	220 50	270	
151-3	C. M. Black	Post and Telegraph Master, Tiboo- burra District allowance Quarters valued at	100 20 16	136	
151-3	J. B. Guillier	Post and Telegraph Master, Tilpa... Allowance in lieu of quarters ... Allowance in lieu of private bag fees	180 26 8/8/-	214/8/-	

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SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES-IN-CHIEF FOR 1893.

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Reference to Estimates.	Name of Officer.	Offices and Allowances.	Present fixed Salaries and Allowances.		Other Allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Amount.	Total.	
No. XI—Postmaster-General—continued.					
SUBURBAN AND OFFICIAL POST AND TELEGRAPH MASTERS, &c.— <i>continued.</i>			£	£	
151-3	K. Mitchell ...	Post and Telegraph Master, Tingha Quarters valued at ... Allowance in lieu of private bag fees	230 38 1		
151-3	J. Ward ...	Post and Telegraph Master, Tinonee Quarters valued at ...	190 31		
151-3	J. Dodds ...	Post and Telegraph Master, Tintobar Quarters valued at ...	110 18		
151-3	P. A. Dunne...	Post and Telegraph Master, Tocumwal Quarters valued at ... Allowance in lieu of private bag fees	230 38 10/10/-		
151-3	E. Quince ...	Post and Telegraph Master, Torrowangee Quarters valued at ... Special allowance	150 25 30		
151-3	W. E. Hogan	Post and Telegraph Master, Trangie Quarters valued at ...	100 16		
151-3	J. M'Fadden...	Post and Telegraph Master, Trundle Quarters valued at ...	100 16		
151-3	W. T. Lee ...	Post and Telegraph Master, Trunkey Creek Quarters valued at ...	240 40		
151-3	T. F. Bell ...	Post and Telegraph Master, Tuena.. Quarters valued at ...	180 30		
151-3	W. D. Bailey	Post and Telegraph Master, Tumberumba Quarters valued at ...	180 30		
151-3	H. J. Dyce ...	Post and Telegraph Mistress, Tumbulgum Quarters valued at ...	110 18		
151-3	E. T. Mulligan	Post and Telegraph Master, Tumut.. Quarters valued at ...	270 45		
151-3	D. A. Rayner	Post and Telegraph Master, Tweed Heads Quarters valued at ...	130 21		
151-3	A. J. Flanders	Post and Telegraph Master, Ulmarra Quarters valued at ... Porterage allowance...	180 30 13		
151-3	W. F. Burgess	Post and Telegraph Master, Ultimo. Quarters valued at ...	140 23		
151-3	A. Morton ...	Post and Telegraph Master, Upper Copmanhurst Quarters valued at ...	160 26		
151-3	W. B. Nesbitt	Post and Telegraph Master, Uralla.. Quarters valued at ... Allowance in lieu of private bag fees	260 43 25/4/-		
				278/10/-	
				205	
				116	
				116	
				280	
				210	
				210	
				128	
				315	
				151	
				223	
				163	
				186	
				328/4/-	

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Reference to Estimates.	Name of Officer.	Offices and Allowances.	Present fixed Salaries and Allowances.		Other Allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Amount.	Total.	
No. XI—Postmaster-General—continued.					
SUBURBAN AND OFFICIAL POST AND TELEGRAPH MASTERS, &c.— <i>continued.</i>			£	£	
151-3	R. Seton	Post and Telegraph Master, Urana Forage allowance Quarters valued at Allowance in lieu of private bag fees	240 45/12/6 40 36/15/-		
151	T. W. H. Dee	Postmaster, Wagga Wagga ... Quarters valued at Allowance in lieu of private bag fees	390 65 67/4/-	362/7/6	
1513	E. T. Hudson	Post and Telegraph Master, Walbundrie Quarters valued at	100 16		
151-3	D. R. Thursby	Post and Telegraph Master, Walcha Quarters valued at Allowance in lieu of private bag fees	220 36 16/16/-	116	
151-3	M. H. Lynch	Post and Telegraph Master, Walgett Quarters valued at Allowance in lieu of private bag fees	260 43 77/14/-	272/16/-	
151-3	W. Mead	Post and Telegraph Master, Wallerawang Quarters valued at	210 35	380/14/-	
151-3	W. Keohan	Post and Telegraph Master, Wallsend-Plattsburg Quarters valued at	280 46	245	
151-3	A. N. Muir	Post and Telegraph Master, Wanaaring Allowance in lieu of quarters District allowance Water allowances	190 40 20 6/10/-	326	
151-3	W. Harris	Post and Telegraph Master, Waratah Quarters valued at	160 26	256/10/-	
151-3	A. W. Plumley	Post and Telegraph Master, Wardell Quarters valued at Porterage Allowance	210 35 10	186	
151-3	W. O. Newbery	Post and Telegraph Master, Warialda Quarters valued at Allowance in lieu of private bag fees	230 38 50/8/-	255	
151-3	G. W. Selff	Post and Telegraph Master, Warren Quarters valued at Allowance in lieu of private bag fees	260 43 48/6/-	318/8/-	
151-3	A. Kibble	Post and Telegraph Mistress, Waterloo Quarters valued at	130 21	351/6/-	
151-3	W. Walters	Post and Telegraph Master, Wattle Flat Quarters valued at	130 21	151	
151-3	C. Emanuel... ..	Post and Telegraph Master, Watson's Bay Quarters valued at Porterage allowance	130 21 10	151	
				161	

Fuel, light, and cleaning are allowed to most of these Officers, but as they are intended to meet the requirements of the office only they have not been included in this Schedule.

Letter-carriers and Receiver-clearers receive a forage allowance ranging from 2/- to 3/6 per diem where there is a mounted delivery or clearance.

Reference to Estimates.	Name of Officer.	Offices and Allowances.	Present fixed Salaries and Allowances.		Other Allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Amount.	Total.	
No. XI—Postmaster-General—continued.					
SUBURBAN AND OFFICIAL POST AND TELEGRAPH MASTERS, &c.— <i>continued.</i>			£	£	
151-3	J. W. Hodgins ...	Post and Telegraph Master, Wingham Quarters valued at Porterage allowance	200 33 5		
151-3	J. T. Marx ...	Post and Telegraph Master, Wiseman's Ferry Forage allowance Quarters valued at Porterage	220 45 36 10	238	
151-3	J. C. J. Smith ...	Post and Telegraph Master, Wollombi Forage allowance Quarters valued at Allowance in lieu of private bag fees	230 45/12/6 38 2/2/-	315/14/6	
151-3	P. Mackel ...	Post and Telegraph Master, Wollongong Quarters valued at	350 58	408	
151-3	Miss B. Squire ...	Post and Telegraph Mistress, Wolumla Quarters valued at	140 23	163	
151-3	E. Dean ...	Post and Telegraph Master, Woodburn Quarters valued at Forage allowance Allowance for Telegraph Line work Allowance in lieu of private bag fees	180 30 45/12/6 30 2/2/-	287/14/6	
151-3	M. S. Dargin ...	Post and Telegraph Master, Woollahra Quarters valued at	190 31	221	
151-3	W. Edwards...	Post and Telegraph Master, Wyndham Allowance in lieu of rent	130 26	156	
151-3	G. K. Hosking ...	Post and Telegraph Master, Wyong Quarters valued at	120 20	140	
151-3	D. Howell ...	Post and Telegraph Master, Wyrallah Quarters valued at Porterage allowance...	120 20 5	145	
151-3	E. Pegus ...	Post and Telegraph Mistress, Yamba Allowance in lieu of quarters ...	180 26	206	
151-3	J. R. Colls ...	Post and Telegraph Master, Yass ... Quarters valued at Allowance in lieu of private bag fees Attending to turret clock	310 51 6/6/- 10	377/6/-	
151-3	H. J. Lancaster ...	Post and Telegraph Master, Yetman Forage Allowance Quarters valued at	150 45/12/6 25	220/12/6	
151-3	W. M'Nab ...	Post and Telegraph Master, Young Quarters valued at Allowance in lieu of private bag fees For attending to turret clock ...	320 53 31/10/- 10	414/10/-	

Fuel, light, and cleaning are allowed to most of these Officers, but as they are intended to meet the requirements of the office only they have not been included in this Schedule.

Letter-carriers and Receiver-clearers receive a forage allowance ranging from 2/- to 3/6 per diem where there is a mounted delivery or clearance.

SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES-IN-CHIEF FOR 1893.

105

Reference to Estimates.	Name of Officer.	Offices and Allowances.	Present fixed Salaries and Allowances.		Other Allowances, not of fixed annual amount.
			Amount.	Total.	
No. XI—Postmaster-General—continued.					
MONEY ORDER AND GOVERNMENT SAVINGS' BANK.					
			£	£	
152 26	W. Burnet ...	Examiner ... Major, 2nd Reg. Volunteer Infantry	550 50*	600	
152 26	J. G. Guyot ...	Clerk ... Corporal, 1st. Reg. Vol. Infantry ...	185 12*	197	
DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRIC TELEGRAPHS.					
CHIEF OFFICE.					
153 25	E. C. Cracknell ...	Superintendent of Telegraphs ... Lieut.-Colonel Commanding Torpedo Corps ...	1,000 130*	1,130	30/- per diem when travelling.
153 25	P. B. Walker ...	Assistant Superintendent of Telegraphs ... Major, Torpedo Corps ...	700 70*	770	
153 156	C. S. Gregory ...	Accountant ... For overtime duties in connection with Telephone accounts, say ...	550 60	610	
154 25	H. Bloore ...	Assistant Overseer, Telephone Branch ... Private, Torpedo Corps ...	225 14*	239	
153 26	W. A. Leggatt ...	Clerk ... Captain 1st Regiment, Volunteer Infantry ...	290 40*	330	
153 25	J. Y. Nelson ...	Electrician ... Lieutenant, Torpedo Corps ...	400 50*	450	
153 25	R. C. Wills ...	Operator ... Sergeant, Torpedo Corps ...	320 20*	340	
153	F. J. Fowler ...	Operator ... Rent allowance ...	260 30	290	
153 25	J. Cormick ...	Operator ... Sergeant, Torpedo Corps ...	240 25*	265	
153 25 134	A. C. F. Webb ...	Telegraph Instructor ... 2nd Lieutenant Submarine Miners Lectures Technical College Fees Technical College, about ...	250 35* 100 100	485	
153 25	J. King ...	Inquiry Clerk ... Colour-Sergeant, Torpedo Corps ...	290 25*	315	
153 25	A. Strachan ...	Clerk ... Private, Torpedo Corps ...	120 14*	134	
153	E. W. Bramble ...	Inspector of Lines and Stations ... In lieu of quarters ...	340† 50†	390	
153	John Leavy ...	Groom ... Rent allowance ...	140 30	170	
153	W. J. Parsons ...	Telegraph-master, Albury ... Quarters valued at ... Allowance ...	280 45 50	375	

Fuel and light are allowed to most of these Officers, but as they are intended to meet the requirements of the office only they have not been included in this Schedule. The military pay is dependent on attendance at all Parades:

* This is dependent upon regular attendance at Parade. † Paid by Telegraph Department.

Reference to Estimates.	Name of Officer.	Offices and Allowances.	Present fixed Salaries and Allowances.		Other Allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Amount.	Total.	
No. XI—Postmaster-General—continued.					
DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRIC TELEGRAPHS— <i>contd.</i>			£	£	
153	C. Murray	Line Repairer, Albury Forage allowance	150 45/12/6	195/12/6	Fuel and light are allowed to most of these Officers, but as they are intended to meet the requirements of the office only they have not been included in this Schedule.
153	M. Histon	Line Repairer, Armidale Forage allowance	150 45/12/6	195/12/6	
153	K. A. H. Mackenzie...	Telegraph-master, Bathurst Quarters valued at	350 58	408	
153	C. Boyle	Line Repairer, Bathurst Forage allowance	150 45/12/6	195/12/6	
153	C. Minett	Line-repairer, Bega Forage allowance	150 45/12/6	195/12/6	
153	J. A. Stewart	Line-repairer, Bourke Forage allowance	150 67/12/0	217/12/0	
153	F. Whysall	Station-master, Broken Hill Allowance for quarters	310 70	410	
154	.....	Telephone services	30	
153	F. Golding	Operator, Broken Hill Allowance for quarters	190 30	220	
153	E. A. Guillier	Operator, Broken Hill Allowance for quarters	180 30	210	
153	S. J. Phillips... ..	Operator, Broken Hill Allowance for quarters	160 30	190	
153	Geo. Millard... ..	Operator, Broken Hill Allowance for quarters	190 30	220	
153	A. E. Thomas	Operator, Broken Hill Allowance for quarters	75 30	105	
153	H. J. Spence	Operator, Broken Hill Allowance for quarters	200 30	230	
153	A. H. Woollett	Operator, Broken Hill Allowance for quarters	140 30	170	
153	W. O. Grant	Operator, Broken Hill Allowance for quarters	190 30	220	
153	J. J. O'Kelly	Operator Allowance for quarters	150 30	180	
153	S. Coulton	Operator, Broken Hill Allowance for quarters	100 30	130	
153	L. W. Quick... ..	Operator, Broken Hill Allowance for quarters	160 30	190	
153	J. B. Towner... ..	Operator, Broken Hill Allowance for quarters	130 30	160	
153	A. Fox	Operator, Broken Hill Allowance for quarters	110 30	140	
153	Jas. Norquay	Line-repairer, Broken Hill... Forage allowance Allowance for quarters	150 67/12/0 30	247/12/0	

SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES-IN-CHIEF FOR 1893.

Reference to Estimates.	Name of Officer.	Offices and Allowances.	Present fixed Salaries and allowances.		Other Allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Amount.	Total.	
No. XI—Postmaster-General—continued.					
DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRIC TELEGRAPHS—contd.			£	£	
153	J. Carroll ...	Line-repairer, Cooma ... Forage allowance ...	150 45/12/6	195/12/6	Fuel and light are allowed to most of these Officers, but as they are intended to meet the requirements of the office only they have not been included in this Schedule.
153	T. Devane ...	Line-repairer, Cootamundra ... Forage allowance ...	150 45/12/6		
153	R. Finney ...	Operator, Cowra ... Allowance for quarters ...	200 30	230	
153	R. Buckley ...	Telegraph-master, Deniliquin ... Quarters valued at ...	350 58	408	
153	W. McIlrick ...	Line-repairer, Deniliquin ... Forage allowance ...	150 45/12/6	195/12/6	
153	W. G. Drover ...	Line-repairer, Dubbo ... Forage allowance ...	150 45/12/6	195/12/6	
153	L. Nolan ...	Line-repairer, Dungog ... Forage allowance ...	150 26	176	
153	C. A. Middleton ...	Telegraph-master, Goulburn ... Quarters valued at ...	350 58	408	
153	A. B. Rinaldi ...	Line-repairer, Goulburn ... Forage allowance ...	150 45/12/6	195/12/6	
153	S. Denton ...	Line-repairer, Grafton ... Forage allowance ...	150 73	223	
153	P. J. Tierney ...	Line-repairer, Gundagai ... Forage allowance ...	150 45/12/6	195/12/6	
153	H. Cross ...	Line-repairer, Hay ... Forage allowance ...	150 45/12/6	195/12/6	
153	J. Burtinshaw ...	Line-repairer, Lismore ... Forage allowance ...	150 45/12/6	195/12/6	
153	H. Vale ...	Line-repairer, Louth ... Forage allowance ...	150 67/12/-	217/12/-	
153	H. Boyle ...	Line-repairer, Menindie ... Forage allowance ...	150 45/12/6	195/12/6	
153	A. B. Davidson ...	Line-repairer, Moruya ... Forage allowance ...	150 45/12/6	195/12/6	
153	H. Curry ...	Telegraph-master, Mudgee... Quarters valued at ...	300 50	350	
153	W. H. Ore ...	Line-repairer, Mudgee ... Forage allowance ...	150 45/12/6	195/12/6	
153	J. M'Carthy ...	Line-repairer, Muswellbrook ... Forage ...	150 45/12/6	195/12/6	
153	E. M'Carthy ...	Line-repairer, Narrabri ... Forage allowance ...	150 45/12/6	195/12/6	
153	T. G. Croft ...	Telegraph-master, Newcastle ... Quarters valued at ...	350 58	408	
154		Telephone Services ...	30	438	

Reference to Estimates.	Name of Officer.	Offices and Allowances.	Present fixed Salaries and Allowances.		Other Allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Amount.	Total.	
No. XI—Postmaster-General—continued.			£	£	
DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRIC TELEGRAPHS— <i>contd.</i>					
153	C. H. Hatch ...	Telegraph-master, Newton-Boyd ... Forage allowance ... Quarters valued at ...	150 91/5/- 25	266/5/-	
153	A. Stuart ...	Line-repairer, Orange ... Forage allowance ...	150 45/12/6	195/12/6	
153	R. Cooper ...	Operator, Orange ... Winding clock ...	220 10	230	
153	M. Cooney ...	Line-repairer, Quirindi ... Forage allowance ...	150 45/12/6	195/12/6	
153	D. M. O'Sullivan ...	Operator, Silverton ... Allowance for quarters ...	160 30	190	
153	L. Rae ...	Line-repairer, Tamworth ... Forage allowance ...	150 45/12/6	195/12/6	
153	D. A. Cope ...	Line-repairer, Taree ... Forage allowance ...	150 45/12/6	195/12/6	
153	T. Hanna ...	Line-repairer, Tenterfield ... Forage allowance ...	150 45/12/6	195/12/6	
153	H. B. Jefferson ...	Telegraph-master, Wagga Wagga ... Quarters valued at ... Winding Clock ...	300 50 10	360	
153	William Fiddes ...	Line-repairer, Wagga Wagga ... Forage allowance ...	150 45/12/6	195/12/6	
153	C. Chandler ...	Line-repairer, Walgett ... Forage allowance ...	150 45/12/6	195/12/6	
153	M. M'Farlane ...	Line-repairer, Warialda ... Forage allowance ...	150 45/12/6	195/12/6	
153	Jas. Dingwall ...	Line-repairer, Wentworth ... Forage allowance ...	150 45/12/6	195/12/6	
153	G. Carroll ...	Line-repairer, West Kempsey ... Forage allowance ...	150 45/12/6	195/12/6	
153	Percy Clay ...	Telegraph-master, West Maitland ... Quarters, valued at ...	350 58	408	
153	F. J. Jones ...	Line-repairer, Wilcannia ... Forage allowance ...	150 67/12/-	217/12/-	
153	J. T. Allanson ...	Operator, Yass ... Extra Work ...	180 30	210	
153	S. Holland ...	Line-repairer, Yass ... Forage allowance ...	150 45/12/6	195/12/6	

Fuel and light are allowed to most of these Officers, but as they are intended to meet the requirements of the office only they have not been included in this Schedule.

SCHEDULE

TO THE

MILITARY AND NAVAL ESTIMATES

OF

NEW SOUTH WALES,

FOR

1893.

ORDERED BY THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY TO BE PRINTED,
12 APRIL, 1893.



SYDNEY : CHARLES POTTER, GOVERNMENT PRINTER.

1893.

[1s. 3d.]

SCHEDULE TO THE MILITARY AND NAVAL ESTIMATES, 1893.

SUMMARY.

Page.	HEAD OF SUMMARY.	Amount required for 1893.
		£
2	Military Secretary	2,623
	Permanent Military Forces—£97,195—	
2	General Staff	6,928
2	Military Instructors	155
3-5	Artillery	67,460
6	Commanding Engineer	4,273
6	Military and Defence Works	10,365
6	Permanent Submarine Miners	4,788
7	Permanent Medical Staff	3,226
	Volunteer Forces—£90,126—	
7	Permanent Staff, Unattached	3,373
8	Mounted Regiment... ..	13,745
8-9	Artillery	8,732
9	Artillery Reserves	700
9	Engineers	1,774
10	Submarine Miners	1,742
10	1st Regiment, Infantry	9,431
11	2nd do do	9,328
11	3rd do do	9,555
12	4th do do	9,599
12	Infantry Reserves	3,500
12-13	Medical Staff Corps... ..	1,960
13	Transport Corps	725
13	Contingencies	12,622
14	Expenses in connection with reduction, &c.	3,340
14	Ordnance Department	14,492
	Naval Forces—£9,008—	
15	Naval Brigade	4,942
15	Volunteer Naval Artillery	2,180
15	Torpedo Defence	1,586
	TOTAL	£ 213,464

SCHEDULE TO THE MILITARY AND NAVAL ESTIMATES.

No. of Persons.			Salary.	Allowances as per page 16 of Schedule.	SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.	
1892	1893				Amount voted for 1892.	Amount required for 1893.
		PERMANENT AND VOLUNTEER MILITARY AND NAVAL FORCES.	£	£	£	£
		Military Secretary.				
1		Military Secretary	740	180	.....	920
1		Chief Clerk	380	...	.....	380
1		Examiner of Accounts	290	...	.....	290
1		Record Clerk	218	...	.....	218
1		Correspondence Clerk	200	...	.....	200
1		Messenger	100	...	.....	100
			<u>1,908</u>	<u>180</u>		
		<i>Contingencies (Irrespective of date of claims).</i>				
		Rent of Offices ... ..	...	...	.....	263
		Incidental Expenses and Extra Clerical Assistance ... ..	...	...	.....	150
1		Temporary Clerk... ..	...	...	.....	75
		Office-cleaner .. ..	...	...	.....	27
						<u>515</u>
7		TOTAL ... ..	£	...	.....	<u>2,623</u>
		Permanent Forces.				
		<i>(As re-arranged.)</i>				
		GENERAL STAFF.				
1		Officer Commanding Forces	1,250	...	.....	1,250
1		Assistant Adjutant-General	524	332	.....	856
1		Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General	447	332	.....	779
1		Inspector of Musketry	373	303	.....	676
1		Chief Clerk, Staff Office... ..	245	133	.....	378
1		Superintending Clerk, A.A.-G.'s Office	174	92	.....	266
1		1st Assistant Clerk, A.A.-G.'s Office	165	73	.....	238
1		Superintending Clerk, D.A.Q.M.-G.'s Office	174	92	.....	266
1		Clerk (Shorthand and Typewriter)	200	...	.....	200
1		Officer-in-charge of Randwick Rifle Range	200	...	.....	200
10			£ 3,752	1,357		<u>5,109</u>
		STAFF PAYMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.				
1		Staff Paymaster	380	194	.....	574
1		Accountant	245	86	.....	331
1		Superintending Clerk	174	84	.....	258
1		1st Assistant Clerk	165	73	.....	238
1		2nd do	146	70	.....	216
1		3rd do	137	65	.....	202
						<u>1,819</u>
16		TOTAL...	£ 1,247	572		<u>6,928</u>
		MILITARY INSTRUCTORS.				
1		Military Instructor, at £550 per annum, for January and February ... ..	...	...	.....	92
		<i>Contingencies.</i>				
		Passage Money of Instructor to England ... ..	...	...	.....	63
						<u>155</u>
1		TOTAL ... ..	£	...	.....	<u>155</u>

SCHEDULE TO THE MILITARY AND NAVAL ESTIMATES.

No. of Persons.			Salary.	Allowances as per page 16 of Schedule.	SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.		
1892	1893				Amount voted for 1892.	Amount required for 1893.	
		PERMANENT AND VOLUNTEER MILITARY AND NAVAL FORCES.					
		Permanent Forces—continued.	£	£	£	£	
		ARTILLERY FORCES.					
		ARTILLERY STAFF.					
1		Officer Commanding Artillery and Coastal Defences	677	180	.....	857	
1		Staff Officer (Brigade Major)	365	97	.....	462	
1		Inspector of Machinery	380	...	.....	380	
1		Instructor and Fire-master	335	225	.....	560	
1		Warrant Officer, Master Gunner, at 10s. per diem	183	...	.....	183	
1		Warrant Officer, Assistant Fire-master, at 10s. per diem	183	...	.....	183	
1		Warrant Officer, Assistant Instructor, at 10s. per diem	183	...	.....	183	
1		Superintending Clerk, at 8s. per diem	146	...	.....	146	
1		Shorthand and Typewriter	200	...	.....	200	
1		Sergeant, Assistant Instructor of Gunnery	92	...	.....	92	
10			£ 2,744	502			3,246
		N.S.W. ARTILLERY.					
		REGIMENTAL STAFF.					
1		Lieutenant-Colonel Commanding (Brevet Colonel), including Command Pay	508	99	.....	607	
1		Captain and Adjutant	309	97	.....	406	
1		Veterinary Surgeon	150	...	.....	150	
1		Master Gunner, 2nd class, at 8s. per diem	146	...	.....	146	
1		Orderly-room Sergeant, at 5s. 6d. per diem	101	...	.....	101	
1		Warrant Officer, Brigade Sergeant-Major, at 10s. per diem	183	...	.....	183	
1		Brigade Quartermaster-Sergeant, at 8s. per diem	146	...	.....	146	
1		Warrant Officer, Bandmaster, at 8s. per diem	146	...	.....	146	
1		Trumpet Corporal, at 3s. 4d. per diem	61	...	.....	61	
1		Sergeant-Major Artificer, at 8s. 6d. per diem	156	...	.....	156	
12		Sergeant Artificers, at 7s. per diem	1,533	...	.....	1,533	
2		Electricians, at 7s. 6d. per diem	274	...	.....	274	
15		Assistant Artificers, at 5s. per diem	1,369	...	.....	1,369	
4		Engine-drivers for electric light, at 5s. per diem	365	...	.....	365	
2		Firemen, at 5s. per diem	183	...	.....	183	
45			£ 5,630	196		5,826	5,826
		DISTRICT STAFF.					
2		Majors' Commanding Districts, Home and Out Stations	731	67	.....	798	
1		Master Gunner, at 7s. per diem	128	...	.....	128	
8		Master Gunners, at 5s. per diem	730	...	.....	730	
33		Assistant District Gunners, at 3s. 3d. per diem	1,958	...	.....	1,958	
44			£ 3,547	67	.....	3,614	3,614
		GARRISON BATTERIES.					
		<i>Officers—</i>					
3		Captains Commanding Batteries, at £275 per annum	803	98	.....	901	
5		Lieutenants, at £238 per annum	1,171	161	.....	1,332	
3		Do at £200 per annum	600	98	.....	698	
2		Do at £150 per annum	300	71	.....	371	
13			£ 2,874	428	.....	3,302	3,302
112		Carried forward ... ..	£ ...	...	.....	.....	15,988

SCHEDULE TO THE MILITARY AND NAVAL ESTIMATES.

No. of Persons.			Salary.	Allowances as per page 16 of Schedule.	SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.		
1892	1893				Amount voted for 1892.	Amount required for 1893.	
112		PERMANENT AND VOLUNTEER MILITARY AND NAVAL FORCES.	£	£	£	£	
		Permanent Forces—continued.					
		N.S.W. ARTILLERY—continued.					
		Brought forward ... ..	£	...	.....	.....	15,988
		GARRISON BATTERIES.					
		<i>Non-Commissioned Officers, Trumpeters, and Gunners—</i>					
3		Battery Sergeant-majors, at 5s. 6d. per diem ...	...	...	.....	302	
3		Battery Quartermaster-Sergeants, at 5s. 6d. per diem ...	...	...	.....	302	
14		Sergeants, at 4s. per diem ...	...	...	.....	1,022	
14		Corporals, at 3s. 4d. per diem ...	...	...	.....	852	
11		Bombardiers, at 3s. 2d. per diem ...	...	...	.....	636	
15		Acting Bombardiers, at 2s. 11d. per diem ...	...	...	.....	799	
9		Trumpeters, at 2s. 3d. per diem ...	...	...	.....	370	
230		Gunners, at 2s. 3d. per diem ...	...	...	.....	9,445	
6		Telephone operators—3 at 3s. 3d., and 3 at 2s. 7d. per diem ...	...	...	.....	320	
1		Sergeant Cook, at 5s. per diem ...	...	...	.....	92	
1		Band Sergeant, at 4s. 4d. per diem ...	...	...	.....	80	
1		Band Corporal, at 3s. 6d. per diem ...	...	...	.....	64	
22		Musicians—11 at 3s. 3d., and 11 at 2s. 3d. per diem ...	...	...	.....	1,105	
330							15,389
		ADDITIONAL SERVICE PAY.					
		Non-Commissioned Officers, Trumpeters, Gunners, and Drivers, good conduct pay, at 3d. per badge ...	...	...	.....	1,286	
		8 Orderly-room Clerks, at 6d. per diem ...	...	...	.....	73	
		1 Provost-Sergeant's Assistant, at 1s. per diem ...	...	...	.....	19	
		Increase pay on re-engagement to Sergeants, at 6d. per diem; Corporals and Bombardiers, at 4d. per diem; Trumpeters, Gunners, and Drivers, at 3d. per diem ...	...	...	.....	790	
		Provost Cook, at 1s. 6d. per diem ...	...	...	.....	28	
		Staff Orderly, at 8d. per diem ...	...	...	.....	13	
		Command Pay—4 Officers commanding Batteries, at £27 per annum each ...	...	...	.....	108	
		3 Orderly Office Cleaners, at 6d. per diem ...	...	...	.....	28	
		1 Printer, at 1s. 9d. per diem ...	...	...	.....	32	
		1 Assistant Printer, at 6d. per diem ...	...	...	.....	10	
		1 Non-Commissioned Officer in charge of fire hose, at 6d. per diem ...	...	...	.....	10	
		1 Carter, at 1s. per diem ...	...	...	.....	19	
							2,416
		FIELD ARTILLERY BRIGADE.					
1		Major Commanding	366	33	.....	399	
1		Lieutenant and Adjutant	276	33	.....	309	
1		Brigade Sergeant-Major, at 7s. 6d. per diem ...	137	...	.....	137	
1		Brigade Quartermaster Sergeant, at 5s. 6d. per diem ...	101	...	.....	101	
1		Brigade Farrier Sergeant, at 5s. per diem ...	92	...	.....	92	
1		Brigade Wheeler Sergeant, at 5s. per diem ...	92	...	.....	92	
1		Brigade Collar-maker Sergeant, at 5s. per diem ...	92	...	.....	92	
1		Riding Instructor, at 4s. 4d. per diem... ..	80	...	.....	80	
8			£ 1,236	66		1,302	1,302
150		Carried forward ... ..	£	...	.....	.....	35,095

SCHEDULE TO THE MILITARY AND NAVAL ESTIMATES.

5

No. of Persons.			Salary.	Allowances as per page 16 of Schedule.	SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.	
1892	1893				Amount required for	
					1892.	1893.
		PERMANENT AND VOLUNTEER MILITARY AND NAVAL FORCES.	£	£	£	£
		Permanent Forces—continued.				
450		Brought forward ... ..	£	...	.....	..... 35,095
		PERMANENT FIELD ARTILLERY.				
1		Captain	268	33	.....	301
2		Sergeants, at 4s. per diem	146	...	.....	146
3		Corporals, at 3s. 4d. per diem	183	...	.....	183
4		Bombardiers, at 3s. 2d. per diem	232	...	.....	232
4		Acting Bombardiers, at 2s. 11d. per diem	213	...	.....	213
2		Trumpeters, at 2s. 3d. per diem	83	...	.....	83
56		Gunners and Drivers, at 2s. 3d. per diem	2,300	...	.....	2,300
1		Assistant Collar-maker, at 3s. 3d. per diem	60	...	.....	60
1		Assistant Shoeing Smith, at 3s. 3d. per diem	60	...	.....	60
74			£ 3,545	33		3,578
		GENERAL CONTINGENCIES.				
		<i>(Irrespective of date of claims).</i>				
		Forage Allowance—2 Resident and 3 Field Battery Officers, 1 horse each, at £64 ... ..	...	...	.....	320
		Forage Allowance—60 Field Battery horses and 4 District horses . ... ..	...	...	.....	1,920
		Uniform, boots, chevrons, &c., for Warrant Officers, Non-commissioned Officers, and Musicians, at 6d. per diem; Trumpeters, Gunners, and Drivers, at 4d. per diem ... ..	...	...	.....	3,431
		578 Free rations—Bread, Meat, Groceries, and Vegetables, at 1s. per ration per diem ... ..	...	...	.....	10,548
		Towards providing Great Coats every 5 years, Helmets every 2 years, and Gaiters every 3 years ... ..	...	...	.....	300
		Fuel and light ... ..	...	...	.....	1,000
		Incidental Expenses ... ..	...	...	.....	1,000
		Band Allowances... ..	...	...	.....	100
		Mess Allowances... ..	...	...	.....	100
		Artillery Association ... ..	...	...	.....	150
		Steamer Hire, Troops to Batteries ... ..	...	...	.....	300
		Free Kits for 15 Recruits ... ..	...	...	.....	150
		Free Kits for 30 men, re-engaged, each £2 ... ..	...	...	.....	60
		Travelling expenses—Officers, Non-commissioned Officers, and men ... ..	...	...	.....	750
		Books for Garrison Library ... ..	...	...	.....	100
		Drugs for Horses ... ..	...	...	.....	25
		Guard Boat Service ... ..	...	...	.....	1,095
		Removing and Mounting Ordnance ... ..	...	...	.....	3,000
		Examination, Cleaning, &c., of Ordnance and Munitions of War ... ..	...	...	.....	1,000
		Allowance in lieu of quarters to 1 Lieutenant and Married Men ... ..	...	...	.....	2,950
		Gratuity to Driver Foster ... ..	...	...	.....	13
		Remounts for Field Battery ... ..	...	...	.....	125
		Towards maintaining Apparatus in Gymnasium ... ..	...	...	.....	50
		Purchase of Tools, Material, &c., Artillery Workshop ... ..	...	...	.....	300
						28,787
524		TOTAL ... ..	£	...	.....	67,460

SCHEDULE TO THE MILITARY AND NAVAL ESTIMATES.

No. of Persons.			Salary.	Allowances as per page 16 of Schedule.	SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.		
1892	1893				Amount voted for 1892.	Amount required for 1893.	
		PERMANENT AND VOLUNTEER MILITARY AND NAVAL FORCES.					
		Permanent Forces—continued.					
		COMMANDING ENGINEER.	£	£	£	£	
	1	Colonel, Imperial Officer	785	333	.....	1,118	
	1	Superintending Clerk and Surveyor	183	80	.....	263	
	1	Warrant Officer, Submarine Storekeeper	183	37	.....	220	
	1	Do Instructor to Engineers	183	83	.....	266	
	1	Do Instructor to Submarine Miners	183	88	.....	271	
	1	Quartermaster-Sergeant, Submarine Miners	165	49	.....	214	
	1	Caretaker, Submarine Establishment	146	...	.....	146	
	1	Record Clerk, at 7s. per diem	128	65	.....	193	
			£ 1,956	735			2,691
		<i>Contingencies.</i>					
		Stores Instructional Purposes, Engineers ... ..	...	...	.....	200	
		Do do Submarine Miners ... ..	...	...	.....	300	
		Stores and Incidental Expenses for Submarine Steamers and Boats ... ..	...	...	.....	600	
		Rent of Offices* ... ..	...	...	.....	438	
		Office-cleaner* ... ..	...	...	.....	44	
							1,582
	8						4,273
		MILITARY AND DEFENCE WORKS.					
		Maintenance, Randwick Rifle Range ... ..	...	...	.....	350	
		Repairs, Painting, Alterations, Additions, Survey, Incidental Expenses, &c., Military Roads, Lands, Buildings, and Fortifications ... ..	...	...	.....	10,015	
							10,365
		TOTAL ... ..	£	...	.....	.....	10,365
		PERMANENT SUBMARINE MINERS.					
	1	Officer Commanding	335	161	.....	496	
	1	Company Sergeant-Major, at 8s. 6d. per diem... ..	156	...	.....	156	
	1	Quartermaster-Sergeant and Pay-Sergeant, at 7s. 6d. per diem	137	...	.....	137	
	2	Sergeants, at 7s. 6d. per diem	274	...	.....	274	
	2	1st Corporals, at 6s. 6d. per diem	238	...	.....	238	
	3	2nd Corporals, at 5s. per day	274	...	.....	274	
	1	Bugler, at 2s. 3d. per diem	42	...	.....	42	
	20	Sappers, at 4s. per diem... ..	1,460	...	.....	1,460	
			£ 2,916	161			3,077
		Additional Service Pay—					
		Orderly-room Clerk, at 1s. per diem ... ..	...	...	.....	19	
		Pay Corporal, at 1s. per diem ... ..	...	...	.....	19	
		Command pay ... ..	...	...	.....	15	
		Good conduct pay, at 3d. per badge ... ..	...	...	.....	110	
		Re-engaging pay ... ..	...	...	.....	81	
		<i>Contingencies. (Irrespective of date of claims.)</i>					244
		Uniforms for 30 Non-Commissioned Officers and Sappers ... ..	...	...	.....	350	
		Incidental Expenses ... ..	...	...	.....	200	
		Allowance in lieu of Quarters for three Married Men ... ..	...	...	.....	80	
		Boots ... ..	...	...	.....	25	
		Free Rations, Fuel, and Light ... ..	...	...	.....	812	
							1,467
	31	TOTAL ... ..	£	...	.....	.....	4,788

* Previously paid from Loan Vote.

SCHEDULE TO THE MILITARY AND NAVAL ESTIMATES.

7

No. of Persons.		PERMANENT AND VOLUNTEER MILITARY AND NAVAL FORCES.	Salary.	Allowances as per pages 16 & 17 of Schedule.	SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.	
1892	1893				Amount voted for 1892.	Amount required for 1893.
		Permanent Forces—continued.				
		PERMANENT MEDICAL STAFF CORPS.				
			£	£	£	£
1		Brigade Surgeon and Principal Medical Officer	445	285	.....	730
1		Surgeon	349	191	.....	540
1		Surgeon, Wollongong (civilian)	45	...	.....	45
1		Surgeon, Newcastle (civilian)	75	...	.....	75
1		W.O., Garrison Compounder-in-charge Hospital, at 10s. per diem	183	...	.....	183
1		Sergeant, Asst. Wardmaster, Compounder, and Storekeeper, at 6s. per diem	110	...	.....	110
1		Corporal, at 5s. per diem	92	...	.....	92
2		2nd Corporals, at 4s. per diem	146	...	.....	146
8		Privates, at 3s. per diem	438	...	.....	438
			£ 1,883	476		2,359
		Additional Service Pay—				
		Pay Sergeant, at 6d. per diem .....	...	...	.....	10
		Command pay .....	...	...	.....	15
		Re-engaging pay .....	...	...	.....	35
		Good conduct pay, at 3d. per badge .....	...	...	.....	32
		Contingencies. (Irrespective of date of claims.)				
		Incidentals .....	...	...	.....	100
		Free kits for men on re-engaging .....	...	...	.....	9
		Cost of material, diagrams, &c., for instructional purposes .....	...	...	.....	50
		Allowance in lieu of quarters for three married men .....	...	...	.....	101
		Maintenance and renewal of Ambulance equipments .....	...	...	.....	100
		Uniforms for 13 Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates .....	...	...	.....	100
		Rations, Fuel, and Light .....	...	...	.....	315
						775
17		TOTAL .....	£ .....	.....	.....	3,226
		Volunteer Force.				
		PERMANENT STAFF (UNATTACHED).				
1		Garrison Sergeant-Major, at 10s. per diem	183	86	.....	269
1		Warrant Officer Instructor of Musketry, at 9s. 6d. per diem	174	87	.....	261
1		Musketry Clerk, at 8s. per diem	146	71	.....	217
1		Staff Messenger, at 8s. per diem	146	71	.....	217
1		Sergeant in charge Rifle Range and Government Property, at 8s. per diem	146	32	.....	178
1		Store Clerk, at 7s. 6d. per diem	137	76	.....	213
3		Markers, Rifle Range, at 7s. per diem	384	15	.....	399
1		Labourer, Victoria Barracks, at 7s. per diem	128	38	.....	166
1		Messenger for Volunteer Offices, at 8s. per diem	146	71	.....	217
1		Carter, at 8s. per diem	146	38	.....	184
1		Do at 7s. per diem	128	34	.....	162
1		Do at 6s. per diem	110	32	.....	142
1		Office Keeper, Pay and Regimental Offices	40	...	.....	40
1		Do Staff Office	40	...	.....	40
1		Sergeant-Major Instructor in Signalling and Field Work, at 10s. per diem	183	99	.....	282
1		Quartermaster-Sergeant, Scottish Rifles, at 8s. 4d. per diem	153	45	.....	198
1		Warrant Officer Provost-Sergeant, at 8s. per diem	146	42	.....	188
						3,373
19		TOTAL	£ 2,536	837	.....	3,373
19						

SCHEDULE TO THE MILITARY AND NAVAL ESTIMATES.

No. of Persons.		PERMANENT AND VOLUNTEER MILITARY AND NAVAL FORCES.	Salary.	Allowances as per page 17 of Schedule.	SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.	
1892	1893				Amount voted for 1892.	Amount required for 1893.
					£	£
		Volunteer Force—continued.				
		MOUNTED REGIMENT.				
1		Officer Commanding, £60 per annum ...	...	...	...	120
		Command Pay and Forage, £84 per annum	...	...	...
1		Major, at £50 per annum ...	...	...	...	96
		Forage, £64 per annum ...	...	...	...
15		Captains, at £40 ...	...	...	...	375
15		First Lieutenants, at £30 ...	...	...	...	282
15		Second do at £25 ...	...	...	...	235
2		Quartermasters, at £30 ...	...	...	...	38
15		Troop Sergeant Majors, at £17 ...	...	...	...	160
45		Sergeants, at £15 ...	...	...	...	423
15		Farrier Sergeants, at £15 ...	...	...	...	141
60		Corporals, at £14 ...	...	...	...	525
15		Trumpeters, at £10 ...	...	...	...	94
15		Shoeing-smiths, at £12 ...	...	...	...	113
540		Privates, at £12 ...	...	...	...	4,050
1		Band Sergeant, at £15 ..	...	...	...	10
16		Bandsmen, at £12 ...	...	...	...	120
		(Calculated less camp pay.)				6,782
		<i>Contingencies.</i>				
		(Irrespective of date of claims.)				
		Uniforms ...	...	...	...	1,538
		Band Allowance ...	...	...	...	50
		Allowance toward keep of Regimental Band Horses ...	...	...	...	119
						1,707
		PERMANENT STAFF.				
2		Staff Officers, at £300 ...	580	530	.....	1,110
2		Regimental-Sergeant-Major, at 9s. per diem ...	330	387	.....	717
2		Quartermaster-Sergeant, at 8s. 6d. per diem ..	312	218	.....	530
2		Orderly-room Clerk, at 7s. 6d. per diem ...	274	204	.....	478
2		Sergeant Instructors, at 8s. per diem ...	292	218	.....	510
8		Do at 7s. 6d. per diem ...	1,096	815	.....	1,911
			2,884	2,372		5,256
789		TOTAL ...	£	.....	.....	13,745
		ARTILLERY.				
1		Officer Commanding, £70 per annum ...	...	...	.....	138
		Command Pay and forage, £94 per annum ...	...	...	.....
2		Majors, at £50 per annum each ...	...	...	.....	191
		Forage, £64 per annum ...	...	...	.....
9		Captains, at £40 ...	...	...	.....	225
9		1st Lieutenants, at £30 ...	...	...	.....	169
9		2nd Lieutenants, at £25 ...	...	...	.....	141
1		Quartermaster, at £25 ...	...	...	.....	16
1		Trumpet Major, at £17 ...	...	...	.....	11
9		Battery Sergeant Majors, at £17 ...	...	...	.....	96
9		Quartermaster-Sergeants, at £16 ...	...	...	.....	90
27		Sergeants, at £15 ...	...	...	.....	254
2		Farrier Sergeants, at £15 ...	...	...	.....	19
36		Corporals, at £14 ...	...	...	.....	315
36		Bombardiers, at £13 ...	...	...	.....	293
18		Trumpeters, at £10 ...	...	...	.....	113
375		Gunners, at £12 ...	...	...	.....	2,813
1		Band Sergeant, at £15 ...	...	...	.....	10
24		Bandsmen, at £12 ...	...	...	.....	180
2		Shoeing-smiths, at £12 ...	...	...	.....	15
		(Calculated less camp pay.)				5,089
571		Carried forward ...	£	.....	.....	5,089
1379						

SCHEDULE TO THE MILITARY AND NAVAL ESTIMATES.

9

No. of Persons.			Salary.	Allowances as per page 17 of Schedule.	SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.		
1892	1893				Amount voted for 1892.	Amount required for 1893.	
		PERMANENT AND VOLUNTEER MILITARY AND NAVAL FORCES.					
		Volunteer Force—continued.					
		ARTILLERY—continued.					
1379		Brought forward £	£	£	£	£	5,089
		<i>Contingencies.</i>					
		<i>(Irrespective of date of claims.)</i>					
		Uniforms ... ..	...	...	.....	1,142	
		Band allowance ... ..	...	...	.....	50	
		Hire of Horses for Field Guns... ..	...	...	.....	250	
		Artillery Association ... ..	...	...	.....	150	
		Hire of steamer for conveyance to and from Heads ... ..	...	...	.....	300	
		Horse allowance for 6 Officers, Field Battery... ..	...	...	.....	150	
		Allowance to Permanent Artillery Instructors ... ..	...	...	.....	250	
							2,292
		PERMANENT STAFF.					
1		Adjutant and Paymaster	290	265	.....	555	
1		Regimental Sergeant Major, at 10s. per diem... ..	183	75	.....	258	
1		Do Quartermaster-Sergt., 9s. per diem	165	49	.....	214	
1		Orderly Room Clerk, at 8s. per diem	146	45	.....	191	
1		Labourer in charge of Artillery Stores, at 7s. per diem	128	5	.....	133	
							1,351
5			912	439			
		TOTAL £					8,732
		PARTIALLY-PAID ARTILLERY RESERVES.					
200		Reserve Artillery, inclusive of uniform, £8 each—£1,600: Amount required for portion of year 1893 ... ..	...	...	.....	600	600
		<i>Contingencies.</i>					
		Expenses of formation, £200 ... ..	...	...	.....	.....
		Amount required for portion of year 1893 ... ..	...	...	.....	100	100
		TOTAL £					700
		ENGINEERS.					
1		Officer Commanding, £60 per annum ... ..	...	...	.....	124	
		Command pay and forage, £84 per annum }					
2		Captains, at £50 ... ..	...	...	.....	66	
2		First Lieutenants, at £35 ... ..	...	...	.....	46	
2		Second do at £30 ... ..	...	...	.....	40	
2		Company Sergeant Majors, at £20 ... ..	...	...	.....	27	
2		Quartermaster-Sergeants, at £20 ... ..	...	...	.....	27	
4		Sergeants, at £17 ... ..	...	...	.....	45	
4		First Corporals, at £15 ... ..	...	...	.....	40	
4		Second do at £14 ... ..	...	...	.....	37	
4		Buglers, at £12 ... ..	...	...	.....	35	
93		Sappers, at £13 ... ..	...	...	.....	791	
		(Calculated less camp pay.)					1,278
		<i>Contingencies. (Irrespective of date of claims.)</i>					
		Uniforms ... ..	...	...	.....	240	
2		Storemen, at 7s. per diem ... ..	...	...	.....	256	
							496
122							
		TOTAL £					1,774
1706							

No. of Persons.			Salary.	Allowances as per page 17 of Schedule.	SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.		
1892	1893				Amount voted for 1892.	Amount required for 1893.	
		PERMANENT AND VOLUNTEER MILITARY AND NAVAL FORCES.					
	1706	Volunteer Force—continued.	£	£	£	£	
		SUBMARINE MINERS.					
1		Officer Commanding, £100 per annum... Command pay, £30 do ...	... }	... }	.....		98
2		Captains, at £70 ...	...	...	.....		95
2		First Lieutenants, at £50 ...	...	...	.....		68
4		Second do at £35 ...	...	...	.....		95
2		Company Sergeant Majors, at £30 ...	...	...	.....		41
2		Quartermaster-Sergeants, at £27 ...	...	...	.....		37
4		Sergeants, at £25 ...	...	...	.....		63
4		First Corporals, at £20 ...	...	...	.....		55
4		Second do at £16 ...	...	...	.....		44
4		Buglers, at £12 ...	...	...	.....		36
91		Sappers, at £14 ... (Calculated less camp pay.)	...	...	.....		865
		<i>Contingencies. (Irrespective of date of claims.)</i>					
		Uniforms ...	...	...	.....		240
		TOTAL ...	£	...			1,502
120							1,742
		INFANTRY, 1ST REGIMENT.					
1		Officer Commanding, £70 per annum ... Command Pay and Forage, £94 per annum }	... }	... }	.....		138
2		Majors, at £50, and Forage £64 do ...	...	...	.....		191
10		Captains, at £40 ...	...	...	.....		250
10		1st Lieutenants, at £30 ...	...	...	.....		188
10		2nd do at £25 ...	...	...	.....		157
1		Quartermaster, at £30 ...	...	...	.....		19
1		Bugle Major, at £17 ...	...	...	.....		11
10		Colour Sergeants, at £17 ...	...	...	.....		107
30		Sergeants, at £15 ...	...	...	.....		232
40		Corporals, at £14 ...	...	...	.....		350
20		Buglers, at £10 ...	...	...	.....		125
470		Privates, at £12 ...	...	...	.....		3,525
1		Band Sergeant, £15 ...	...	...	.....		10
24		Bandsmen, at £12 ... (Calculated less camp pay.)	...	...	.....		180
		<i>Contingencies. (Irrespective of date of claims.)</i>					
		Uniforms ...	...	...	.....		1,260
		Band Allowance ...	...	...	.....		50
		PERMANENT STAFF.					
1		Adjutant and Paymaster ...	361	297	.....		658
1		Regimental Sergeant-Major, at 9s. per diem ...	165	88	.....		253
1		Quartermaster-Sergeant, at 9s. per diem ...	165	49	.....		214
1		Orderly-room Clerk, at 8s. per diem ...	146	45	.....		191
3		Sergeant Instructors, at 8s. per diem ...	438	135	.....		573
4		Do at 7s. 6d. per diem ...	548	151	.....		699
			1,823	765			2,588
541		TOTAL ...	£	...	.....		9,431
2167							

SCHEDULE TO THE MILITARY AND NAVAL ESTIMATES.

11

No. of Persons.		PERMANENT AND VOLUNTEER MILITARY AND NAVAL FORCES.	Salary.	Allowances as per page 17 of Schedule.	SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1892	1893				Amount voted for 1892.		Amount required for 1893.	
					£	£	£	£
		Volunteer Force—continued.						
2467		INFANTRY, 2ND REGIMENT.						
	1	Officer Commanding, £70 per annum ...	£	£	£	£	138	
		Command Pay and Forage, £94 per annum	...	...	.....	.....	191
	2	Majors, at £50 and Forage, £64 per annum	...	...	.....	.....	250
	10	Captains, at £40...	...	...	.....	.....	188
	10	First Lieutenants, at £30	...	...	.....	.....	157
	10	Second do at £25	...	...	.....	.....	19
	1	Quartermaster, at £30	...	...	.....	.....	11
	1	Bugle Major at £17	...	...	.....	.....	107
	10	Colour Sergeants, at £17	...	...	.....	.....	282
	30	Sergeants, at £15...	...	...	.....	.....	350
	40	Corporals, at £14	...	...	.....	.....	125
	20	Buglers, at £10	...	...	.....	.....	3,525
	170	Privates, at £12	...	...	.....	.....	10
	1	Band Sergeant, at £15	...	...	.....	.....	180
	24	Bandsmen, at £12	...	...	.....	.....
		(Calculated less camp pay.)					5,533	
		<i>Contingencies. (Irrespective of date of claims.)</i>						
		Uniforms ...	...	...	.....	.....	1,260
		Band allowances ...	...	...	.....	.....	50
		PERMANENT STAFF.					1,310	
	1	Adjutant and Paymaster	290	265	.....	.....	555
	1	Regimental Sergeant Major, at 9s. per diem	165	85	.....	.....	250
	1	Quartermaster-Sergeant, at 8s. 6d. per diem	156	45	.....	.....	201
	1	Orderly Room Clerk, at 8s. per diem	146	45	.....	.....	191
	4	Sergeant Instructors, at 8s. per diem	584	180	.....	.....	764
	3	Do at 7s. 6d. per diem	411	113	.....	.....	524
							2,485	
	641		1,752	733				
		TOTAL ...	£	£			3,328	
		INFANTRY, 3RD REGIMENT.						
	1	Officer Commanding, £70 per annum ...	£	£	£	£	138	
		Command pay and forage, £94 per annum	...	...	.....	.....	191
	2	Majors, at £50, and forage, £64 per annum	...	...	.....	.....	250
	10	Captains, at £40...	...	...	.....	.....	188
	10	1st Lieutenants, at £30	...	...	.....	.....	157
	10	2nd do at £25	...	...	.....	.....	16
	1	Quartermaster, at £25	...	...	.....	.....	11
	1	Bugle Major, at £17	...	...	.....	.....	107
	10	Colour Sergeants, at £17	...	...	.....	.....	282
	30	Sergeants, at £15	...	...	.....	.....	350
	40	Corporals, at £14	...	...	.....	.....	125
	20	Buglers, at £10	...	...	.....	.....	3,525
	170	Privates, at £12	...	...	.....	.....	10
	1	Band Sergeant, at £15	...	...	.....	.....	180
	24	Bandsmen, at £12	...	...	.....	.....
		(Calculated less camp pay.)					5,530	
		<i>Contingencies. (Irrespective of date of claims.)</i>						
		Uniforms ...	...	...	.....	.....	1,260
		Band allowance ...	...	...	.....	.....	50
		Rent, Regimental Stores	...	...	.....	.....	50
		PERMANENT STAFF.					1,360	
	1	Adjutant and Paymaster	290	265	.....	.....	555
	1	Regimental Sergeant Major, at 9s. per diem	165	77	.....	.....	242
	1	Quartermaster-Sergeant, at 8s. 6d. per diem	156	50	.....	.....	206
	1	Orderly Room Clerk, at 8s. per diem	146	45	.....	.....	191
	5	Sergeant Instructors, at 8s. per diem	730	225	.....	.....	955
	2	Do at 7s. 6d. per diem	274	76	.....	.....	350
	1	Do at 7s. per diem	128	38	.....	.....	166
							2,665	
	542		1,889	776				
	3750	TOTAL ...	£	£			9,555	

No. of Persons.			Salary.	Allowances as per page 18 of Schedule.	SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.	
1892	1893					
					Amount voted for 1892.	Amount required for 1893.
		PERMANENT AND VOLUNTEER MILITARY AND NAVAL FORCES.				
		Volunteer Force—continued.				
		INFANTRY, 4TH REGIMENT.				
			£	£	£	£
1		Officer Commanding, £70 per annum ...	...	...	.....	138
		Command Pay and Forage, £94 per annum } ...	...	...	.....	191
2		Majors, at £50, and Forage, £64 do ...	...	...	.....	250
10		Captains, at £40 ...	...	...	.....	188
10		1st Lieutenants, at £30 ...	...	...	.....	157
10		2nd do at £25 ...	...	...	.....	16
1		Quartermaster, at £25 ...	...	...	.....	11
1		Bugle Major, at £17 ...	...	...	.....	107
10		Colour Sergeants, at £17 ...	...	...	.....	282
30		Sergeants, at £15 ...	...	...	.....	350
40		Corporals, at £14 ...	...	...	.....	125
20		Buglers, at £10 ...	...	...	.....	3,525
170		Privates, at £12 ...	...	...	.....	10
1		Band Sergeant, at £15 ...	...	...	.....	180
24		Bandsmen, at £12 ...	...	...	.....
		(Calculated less camp pay.)				5,530
		<i>Contingencies. (Irrespective of date of claims.)</i>				
		Uniforms ...	...	...	.....	1,260
		Band Allowances ...	...	...	.....	50
		Rent, Regimental Stores ...	...	...	.....	50
		Do do Offices ...	...	...	.....	39
		PERMANENT STAFF.				
1		Adjutant and Paymaster ...	290	265	.....	555
1		Regimental Sergeant Major, at 9s. per diem ...	165	90	.....	255
1		Quartermaster-Sergeant, at 8s. 6d. per diem ...	156	50	.....	206
1		Orderly Room Clerk, at 8s. per diem ...	146	45	.....	191
4		Sergeant Instructors, at 8s. per diem ...	584	180	.....	764
4		Do at 7s. 6d. per diem ...	548	151	.....	699
			1,889	781		2,670
642		TOTAL ... .. £	...	...	.....	9,599
		INFANTRY RESERVES.				
1600		Partially-paid Reserves, at £5—£8,000. Amount required for portion of year 1893... ..	...	...	.....	1,500
		<i>Contingencies.</i>				
		Uniforms, £4,000. Amount required for portion of year 1893... ..	...	...	.....	2,000
		TOTAL ... .. £	...	...	.....	3,500
		MEDICAL STAFF CORPS.				
1		Surgeon-Major Commanding ...	60	30	.....	90
7		Surgeons, at £40 ...	280	140	.....	420
1		Surgeon Lieutenant ...	30	20	.....	50
2		Sergeant Majors, at £17 ...	22	...	.....	22
1		Sergeant as Compounder, at £16 ...	10	...	.....	10
1		Quartermaster-Sergeant, at £16 ...	10	...	.....	10
4		Sergeants, at £15 ...	38	...	.....	38
8		Corporals, at £14 ...	72	...	.....	72
2		Buglers, at £10 ...	13	...	.....	13
84		Privates, at £12 ...	630	...	.....	630
		(Calculated less camp pay.)				1,355
111			1,165	190		
6103		Carried forward ... .. £	...	...	.....	1,355

SCHEDULE TO THE MILITARY AND NAVAL ESTIMATES.

No. of Persons.		PERMANENT AND VOLUNTEER MILITARY AND NAVAL FORCES.	Salary.	Allowances as per page 18 of Schedule.	SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.	
1892	1893				Amount voted for 1892.	Amount required for 1893.
		Volunteer Force—continued.				
		MEDICAL STAFF CORPS—continued.				
6103		Brought forward £	£	£	£	1,355
		<i>Contingencies.</i>				
		(Irrespective of date of claims.)				
		Uniforms			204	
		Medical Examination of Recruits in Country Districts by Local Practitioners			120	
		PERMANENT STAFF.				324
1		Instructor for Ambulance Service	90.		90	
1		Company Sergeant Major and Staff Instructor, at 8s. per diem	146	45	191	
			236	45		281
2		TOTAL £				1,960
		TRANSPORT CORPS.				
1		Captain, at £40	25	30	55	
1		1st Lieutenant, at £30	19	25	44	
1		Company Sergeant Major, at £17	11		11	
3		Sergeants, at £15	29		29	
3		Corporals, at £14	27		27	
30		Privates, at £12	225		225	
1		Bugler, at £10	7		7	
		(Calculated less camp pay.)				398
		£ 343	55			
		<i>Contingencies.</i>				
		(Irrespective of date of claims.)				
		Uniforms			80	80
		PERMANENT STAFF.				
1		Warrant Officer Instructor, at 9s. per diem	165	82	247	
						247
41		TOTAL £				725
		GENERAL CONTINGENCIES.				
		(Irrespective of date of claims.)				
		Badges for Marksmen			250	
		New South Wales Rifle Association for Prizes			700	
		Northern Rifle Association for Prizes			200	
		Southern do do			200	
		Western do do			200	
		Freight and Cartage and Incidental Expenses			2,000	
		Constructing New Butts, and keeping in repair the several Ranges of Corps			400	
		Travelling Expenses for Officers and Non-Commissioned Officers on Duty			2,300	
		Rent of Pay and Regimental Offices, Headquarters for portion of year			200	
		Rent of Small Armouries for Country Corps and cleaning Spare Arms			850	
		Officers' Mess Allowance			75	
		Forage, 2 Garrison Horses			90	
		Cost of Telephone Instruments and Fittings, and Maintenance of same at Randwick Rifle Range			98	
		Railway Passes for shooting purposes, &c.			4,600	
100		Capitation Scottish Rifles, 100 at £2			200	
		Rent of Offices, Scottish Rifles			59	
		Grant to United Service Institute			200	
100						12,622
6246		TOTAL £				12,622

No. of Persons.		PERMANENT AND VOLUNTEER MILITARY AND NAVAL FORCES.	Salary.	Allowances as per page 18 of Schedule.	SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.		
1892	1893				Amount voted for 1892.	Amount required for 1893.	
		Expenses in connection with the Reduction and Disbandment of Reserve Rifle Companies, &c.					
		<i>Salaries and Allowances to 30th June.</i>	£	£	£		£
		2nd Assistant Clerk, A.A.-G.'s Office ...	74	36	.....		110
		3rd do A.A.-G.'s Office ...	70	34	.....		104
		4th do A.A.-G.'s Office ...	46	4	.....		50
		1st do D.A.Q.M.-G.'s Office ...	78	38	.....		116
		2nd do D.A.Q.M.-G.'s Office ...	74	32	.....		106
		3rd do D.A.Q.M.-G.'s Office ...	70	34	.....		104
		O.C.M. Western and Southern Reserves ...	100	90	.....		190
		O.C. Northern Reserves ...	50	32	.....		82
		Messenger, Reserves ...	74	36	.....		110
		Labourer ...	64	20	.....		84
		2 Sergeant Instructors ...	148	136	.....		284
			848	492			1,340
		To cover Gratuities at 1 month's pay and Allowances for each year of service to those retired ...	...	...	.....		2,000
							2,000
							3,340
		ORDNANCE AND BARRACK DEPARTMENT.					
		Military Branch.					
		ORDNANCE OFFICE STAFF.					
1		Assistant Commissary-General of Ordnance ...	425	295	.....		720
1		Deputy Assistant Commissary-General of Ordnance ...	290	159	.....		449
1		Assistant Ordnance Storekeeper ...	335	...	.....		335
1		1st Clerk ...	223	...	.....		223
1		2nd do ...	200	...	.....		200
1		3rd do ...	150	...	.....		150
1		4th do ...	125	...	.....		125
1		5th do ...	75	...	.....		75
		<i>Artificers and Labourers—Ordnance Stores, Circular Quay.</i>					
1		Overseer, at 8s. per diem ...	146	10	.....		156
1		Saddler, at 8s. do ...	146	10	.....		156
1		Sailmaker, at 7s. do ...	128	10	.....		138
4		Labourers, at 7s. do ...	511	40	.....		551
		<i>Barrack Store—Victoria Barracks.</i>					
1		Barrack Sergeant, at 8s. 6d. per diem ...	156	30	.....		186
1		Labourer, at 7s. per diem ...	128	10	.....		138
1		Lamplighter ...	36	...	.....		36
		<i>Armoury Workshops—Circular Quay.</i>					
1		Superintending Clerk (Warrant Officer) ...	174	78	.....		252
1		Chief Armourer (Sergeant) ...	185	46	.....		231
1		Armourer (Sergeant) ...	183	46	.....		229
1		Assistant Armourer (Sergeant), at 7s. per diem ...	128	38	.....		166
6		Labourers, at 7s. per diem ...	768	60	.....		828
		<i>Magazines—Goat Island and Middle Harbour.</i>					
1		Foreman-in-charge, Military Explosives ...	236	76	.....		312
1		Laboratory Overseer, 8s. per diem ...	146	31	.....		177
4		Warders and Magazine Assistants, at 7s. per diem ...	512	124	.....		636
		TOTAL ...	£ 5,406	1,063			6,469
		<i>Contingencies. (Irrespective of date of claims.)</i>					
		General Stores, Including Warlike Stores ...	...	...	.....		6,500
		Extra Labour and Incidental Expenses ...	...	...	.....		223
		Furniture for Military Departments ...	...	...	.....		300
		Water Supply, Sanitation, Sewerage, and Sweeping Chimneys ...	...	...	.....		1,000
							8,023
34		TOTAL ...	£	...	.....		14,492

SCHEDULE TO THE MILITARY AND NAVAL ESTIMATES.

15

No. of Persons.		PERMANENT AND VOLUNTEER MILITARY AND NAVAL FORCES.	Salary.	Allowances as per page 18 of Schedule.	SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1892	1893				Amount voted for 1892.		Amount required for 1893.	
					£	£	£	£
		NAVAL BRIGADE.						
	1	Captain Commanding Naval Forces, at 5s. per diem ... ..	...	...	.....	77	
	1	Paymaster, at 3s. 6d. per diem ... ..	...	...	.....	54	
	8	Commanders and Lieutenants, at 4s. per diem ... ..	...	...	.....	489	
	5	Sub-Lieutenants, at 2s. per diem ... ..	...	...	.....	153	
	7	Midshipmen, at 1s. per diem ... ..	...	...	.....	107	
	1	Bugler and Bandmaster, at £75 per annum ... ..	...	...	.....	63	
	10	Warrant Officers, at £18 per annum ... ..	...	...	.....	150	
	10	Petty Officers, at £15 per annum ... ..	...	...	.....	125	
	230	A.B.'s, at £12 per annum ... ..	...	...	.....	2,300	
	53	Newcastle Company; (Calculated less camp pay.)	...	...	.....	622	4,140
		<i>Contingencies.</i>						
		Uniforms for Warrant Officers, Petty Officers, and A.B.'s ... ..	...	...	.....	350	
		Incidental Expenses ... ..	...	...	.....	200	550
		PERMANENT STAFF.						
	1	Gunnery Instructor, Sydney ... ..	...	...	.....	200	
	1	Do Newcastle ... ..	...	...	.....	52	252
	328						4,942	
		VOLUNTEER NAVAL ARTILLERY.						
	1	Commander, at £100 per annum ... ..	...	...	.....	72	
	1	Senior Lieutenant, at £50 per annum ... ..	...	...	.....	38	
	1	Surgeon, at £30 per annum ... ..	...	...	.....	23	
	1	Secretary, at £25 per annum ... ..	...	...	.....	19	
	4	Lieutenants, at £40 per annum ... ..	...	...	.....	120	
	8	Sub-Lieutenants, 4 at £30 and 4 at £25 per annum ... ..	...	...	.....	165	
	7	Chief Petty Officers, at £16 per annum ... ..	...	...	.....	84	
	8	First Class Petty Officer, at £14 per annum ... ..	...	...	.....	84	
	8	Second Class Petty Officers, at £11 per annum ... ..	...	...	.....	66	
	1	Bugler and Signalman, at £12 per annum ... ..	...	...	.....	9	
	1	Bugler, at £6 per annum ... ..	...	...	.....	5	
	16	Leading Seamen, at £9 per annum ... ..	...	...	.....	108	
	164	A.B.'s, at £8 per annum ... ..	...	...	.....	984	
	1	Bandmaster, at £18 per annum ... ..	...	...	.....	14	
	1	Band Sergeant, at £13 per annum ... ..	...	...	.....	10	
	18	Bandsmen, at £11 per annum (Calculated less camp pay.)	...	...	.....	149	1,950
		<i>Contingencies.</i>						
		Expenses of Instruction and Clothing ... ..	...	...	.....	200	
		Incidental Expenses ... ..	...	...	.....	100	300
		PERMANENT STAFF.						
	1	Instructor, at 10s. per diem	183	47	.....	.....	230
	242	TOTAL	£				2,480	
		TORPEDO DEFENCE.						
	1	Officer-in-Charge of Torpedoes and Plant	290	173	.....	463	
	1	Engineer for Torpedoes	236	115	.....	351	
	1	Artificer	208	...	.....	208	
	2	Stokers, at £132 per annum	264	...	.....	264	1,286
	5		998	288				
		<i>Contingencies.</i>						
		Incidental Expenses and maintenance of boats ... ..	...	...	.....	200	
		Rent of Drill Shed ... ..	...	...	.....	100	300
	575	TOTAL	£				1,586	

STATEMENT OF ALLOWANCES.

[Rank.]	Allowances.								Total allowances.
	Lodging.	Forage.	Stable.	Servant.	Rations.	Fuel.	Light.	Uniform.	

MILITARY SECRETARY.

Military Secretary	£ 200	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	200
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GENERAL STAFF.

Assistant Adjutant General... ..	150	64	50	52	18	15	12	...	361
Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General... ..	150	64	50	52	18	15	12	...	361
Inspector of Musketry	120	64	50	52	18	15	10	...	329
Chief Clerk	60	...	...	52	18	8	9	...	147
Superintending Clerk, A.A.G.	49	...	...	...	36	5	4	5	99
1st Assistant Clerk, A.A.G.	45	...	...	...	18	5	4	5	77
Superintending Clerk, D.A.Q.M.G.	49	...	...	...	36	5	4	5	99

STAFF PAYMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

Staff Paymaster	120	...	...	52	18	15	10	...	215
Accountant	60	...	...	...	18	8	9	...	95
Superintending Clerk	49	...	...	...	27	5	4	5	90
1st Assistant Clerk	45	...	...	...	18	5	4	5	77
2nd do	40	...	...	...	18	5	4	5	72
3rd do	33	...	...	...	18	5	4	5	65

NEW SOUTH WALES ARTILLERY.

Officer Commanding Artillery	(a)	128	} Provided.	} Soldier.	18	17	12	10	185
Staff Officer	(c)	64			18	sup. 9	10	101	
Instructor and Firemaster	90	64	50	18	4	7	10	243	
Lieutenant-Colonel (Regimental Staff)	(b)	64	18	11	10	103			
1 Captain do do	(d)	64	18	8	10	100			
2 Majors (District Staff)	(c)	...	36	18	20	74			
3 Captains (Garrison Batteries)	(d)	...	54	24	30	108			
5 Lieutenants do do	(e)	...	90	38	50	178			
3 Do do do	(e)	...	54	24	30	108			
2 Do do do	(e)	...	36	15	20	71			
Major, Field Artillery	(c)	...	18	9	10	37			
Lieutenant, Field Artillery	(e)	...	18	9	10	37			
Captain, Permanent Field Artillery	(d)	...	18	8	10	36			

(a) In quarters valued £175.

(b) In quarters valued £160.

(c) In quarters valued £120.

(d) In quarters valued £90.

(e) In quarters valued £60.

COMMANDING ENGINEER.

Colonel	150	64	50	52	18	17	12	...	363
Superintending Clerk and Surveyor	49	...	...	...	24	5	4	5	87
Warrant Officer, Submarine Storekeeper	(a)	...	...	...	25	5	4	5	39
Do Instructor to Engineers	49	...	...	...	27	5	4	5	90
Do Instructor to Submarine Miners	49	...	...	...	33	5	4	5	96
Quartermaster-Sergeant, Submarine Miners	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	50
Record Clerk	33	...	...	...	18	5	4	5	65

(a) In quarters, valued at £49.

PERMANENT SUBMARINE MINERS.

Officer Commanding	90	52	18	10	8	...	178
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PERMANENT MEDICAL STAFF CORPS.

Brigade-Surgeon and Principal Medical Officer*	150	64	50	(b)	18	15	12	...	309
Surgeon	(a)	64	50	52	18	10	11	...	205

* The Brigade Surgeon draws £100 per annum in addition as Instructor for Ambulance Service, provided for under Permanent Staff Volunteer Medical Staff Corps.

(a) In quarters, valued at £90. (b) Soldier.

SCHEDULE TO THE MILITARY AND NAVAL ESTIMATES.

17

STATEMENT OF ALLOWANCES.

Rank.	Allowances.							Total allowances.
	Lodging.	Forage.	Stable.	Servant.	Rations.	Fuel.	Light.		Uniform.

PERMANENT STAFF UNATTACHED.

	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Garrison Sergeant-Major	49	...	...	...	30	5	4	5	93
Warrant Officer, Instructor of Musketry	49	...	...	...	30	5	4	5	93
Musketry Clerk	40	...	...	...	18	5	4	5	72
Staff Messenger	40	...	...	...	18	5	4	5	72
Sergeant in charge of Rifle Range, &c.	(a)	...	...	...	18	5	4	5	32
Store Clerk	45	...	...	...	18	5	4	5	77
3 Markers, Rifle Range	(b)	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	15
1 Labourer	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	38
Messenger, Volunteer Officers	40	...	...	...	18	5	4	5	72
Carter	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	38
Carter	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	34
Carter	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	32
Sergeant-Major, Instructor in Signalling and Field Works	49	...	...	...	45	5	4	5	108
Quartermaster-Sergeant, Scottish Rifles	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	45
Warrant Officer, Provost Sergeant... ..	(c)	...	...	...	28	5	4	5	42

(a) In quarters, valued at £40.

(b) In quarters, valued at £27.

(c) In quarters, valued at £49.

PERMANENT STAFF—MOUNTED REGIMENT.

2 Staff Officers	180	128	100	104	36	10	16	...	574
2 Sergeant-Majors	98	128	100	...	54	10	8	10	408
2 Quartermaster-Sergeants	80	128	...	...	...	...	...	10	218
2 Orderly Room Clerks	80	128	...	...	...	...	...	10	218
2 Sergeant Instructors, 8s.	80	128	...	...	...	...	...	10	218
8 do 7s. 6d.	264	511	...	...	...	...	...	40	815

PERMANENT STAFF—ARTILLERY.

Adjutant	90	64	50	52	18	5	8	...	287
Sergeant-Major	49	...	...	...	18	5	4	5	81
Quartermaster-Sergeant	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	50
Orderly Room Clerk	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	45
Labourer	(a)	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5

(a) In quarters, valued at £27.

PERMANENT STAFF—1ST REGIMENT INFANTRY.

Adjutant	120	64	50	52	18	9	9	...	322
Sergeant-Major	49	...	...	...	30	5	4	5	93
Quartermaster-Sergeant	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	50
Orderly Room Clerk... ..	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	45
4 Sergeants	131	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	151
3 Sergeant Instructors	120	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	135

PERMANENT STAFF—2ND REGIMENT INFANTRY.

Adjutant	90	64	50	52	18	5	8	...	287
Sergeant-Major	49	...	...	...	27	5	4	5	90
Quartermaster-Sergeant	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	45
Orderly Room Clerk... ..	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	45
4 Sergeant Instructors	160	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	180
3 do	98	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	113

PERMANENT STAFF—3RD REGIMENT INFANTRY.

Adjutant	90	64	50	52	18	5	8	...	287
Sergeant-Major	49	...	...	...	18	5	4	5	81
Quartermaster-Sergeant	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	50
Orderly Room Clerk	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	45
5 Sergeant Instructors	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	225
2 do	66	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	76
1 Sergeant Instructor	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	38

18 SCHEDULE TO THE MILITARY AND NAVAL ESTIMATES.

STATEMENT OF ALLOWANCES.										
Rank.	Allowances.							Total allowances.		
	Lodging.	Forage.	Stable.	Servant.	Rations.	Fuel.	Light.		Uniform.	
PERMANENT STAFF—4TH REGIMENT INFANTRY.										
Adjutant	£ 90	£ 64	£ 50	£ 52	£ 18	£ 5	£ 8	£ ...	£ 287	
Sergeant-Major	49	...	...	...	33	5	4	5	96
Quartermaster-Sergeant	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	50
Orderly Room Clerk	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	45
4 Sergeant Instructors	160	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	180
4 do	131	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	151
MEDICAL STAFF CORPS.										
Surgeon-Major Commanding ... (Command pay, £10)	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30
7 Surgeons	140	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	140
1 Surgeon-Lieutenant	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
Company Sergeant-Major	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	45
TRANSPORT CORPS.										
Captain (Command pay, £5)	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30
Lieutenant	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25
Warrant Officer Instructor	49	...	...	24	5	4	5	...	87
ORDNANCE AND BARRACK—MILITARY BRANCH.										
OFFICE STAFF.										
Assistant Commissary-General of Ordnance	170	64	...	52	13	10	11	...	320	
D.A.C.-G. of Ordnance	90	...	...	52	13	10	11	...	176
ARTIFICERS AND LABOURERS—ORDNANCE STORES.										
Overseer ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	5	10
Saddler ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	5	10
Sailmaker ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	5	10
4 Labourers ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	20	40
BARRACK STORE—VICTORIA BARRACKS.										
Sergeant	a	...	...	19	6	supplied.	5	...	30
Labourer	b	...	...	...	5	...	5	...	10
ARMOURY WORKSHOP—CIRCULAR QUAY.										
Superintending Clerk	49	...	...	19	6	4	5	...	83
Chief Armourer	44	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	49
Armourer	44	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	49
Assistant Armourer	33	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	38
6 Labourers ... ..	...	...	...	...	30	...	30	...	60
MAGAZINE—GOAT ISLAND AND MIDDLE HARBOUR.										
Foreman in charge	60	...	...	18	5	1	...	...	84
Laboratory Overseer	26	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	31
4 Warders and Assistants	104	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	124
VOLUNTEER NAVAL ARTILLERY.										
Instructor	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
TORPEDO DEFENCE.										
Officer in charge*	150	...	...	18	14	11	...	...	193
Engineer	90	...	...	18	9	10	...	...	127

(a) In quarters, valued at £44.

(b) In quarters, valued at £26.

* Also receives £100 per annum as Commander, Naval Artillery.

SCHEDULE
TO THE
MILITARY AND NAVAL ESTIMATES
OF
NEW SOUTH WALES,
FOR
1893.

ORDERED BY THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY TO BE PRINTED,
10 MAY, 1893.



SYDNEY: CHARLES POTTER, GOVERNMENT PRINTER.

1893.

[1s.]

SCHEDULE TO THE MILITARY AND NAVAL ESTIMATES, 1893.

SUMMARY.

Page.	HEAD OF SUMMARY.	Amount required for 1893.
		£
2	Military Secretary	2,285
	Permanent Military Forces—£89,592.	
2	General Staff	6,210
2	Military Instructors	155
3-5	Artillery	64,715
6	Commanding Engineer	3,567
6	Military and Defence Works	8,365
6	Permanent Submarine Miners	4,642
7	Permanent Medical Staff	2,183
	Volunteer Forces—£85,339.	
7	Permanent Staff, Unattached	3,290
8	Mounted Regiment... ..	13,459
8-9	Artillery	8,606
9	Artillery Reserves	700
9	Engineers	1,774
10	Submarine Miners	1,742
10	1st Regiment, Infantry	9,223
11	2nd do do	9,178
11	3rd do do	9,405
12	4th do do	9,444
12	Infantry Reserves	3,500
12-13	Medical Staff Corps... ..	1,629
13	Transport Corps	725
13	Contingencies	9,079
14	Expenses in connection with reduction, &c.	3,340
14	Ordnance Department	12,754
	Naval Forces—£8,494.	
15	Naval Brigade	4,792
15	Volunteer Naval Artillery	2,380
15	Torpedo Defence	1,322
	TOTAL... ..	£ 198,464

SCHEDULE TO THE MILITARY AND NAVAL ESTIMATES.

No. of Persons.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.	
1892	1893	Amount voted for 1892.	Amount required for 1893.
No. III.—COLONIAL SECRETARY.			
PERMANENT AND VOLUNTEER MILITARY AND NAVAL FORCES.			
Military Secretary.			
1		Military Secretary	920
1		Chief Clerk	380
1		Examiner of Accounts	290
1		Record Clerk	218
1		Correspondence Clerk	200
1		Messenger	100
			2,108
<i>Contingencies. (Irrespective of date of claims.)</i>			
1		Incidental Expenses and Extra Clerical Assistance	75
		Temporary Clerk	75
		Office-cleaner	27
			177
7		TOTAL... .. £	2,285
Permanent Forces.			
<i>(As rearranged.)</i>			
GENERAL STAFF.			
1		Officer Commanding Forces	1,250
1		Assistant Adjutant-General	650
1		Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General	600
1		Inspector of Musketry	550
1		Chief Clerk, Staff Office	320
1		Superintending Clerk, A.A.-G.'s Office... ..	250
1		1st Assistant Clerk, A.A.-G.'s Office	230
1		Superintending Clerk, D.A.Q.M.-G.'s Office	250
1		Clerk (Shorthand and Typewriter)	200
1		Officer-in-charge of Randwick Rifle Range	200
			4,500
10			
STAFF PAYMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.			
1		Staff Paymaster	500
1		Accountant	320
1		Superintending Clerk	250
1		1st Assistant Clerk	230
1		2nd do	210
1		3rd do	200
			1,710
16		TOTAL... .. £	6,210
MILITARY INSTRUCTORS.			
1		Military Instructor, at £550 per annum, for January and February	92
<i>Contingencies.</i>			
		Passage Money of Instructor to England	63
			155
1		TOTAL... .. £	155

SCHEDULE TO THE MILITARY AND NAVAL ESTIMATES.

No. III.—COLONIAL SECRETARY.

No. of Persons.			SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.	
1892	1893		Amount voted for 1892.	Amount required for 1893.
		PERMANENT AND VOLUNTEER MILITARY AND NAVAL FORCES.		
		Permanent Forces—continued.		
		ARTILLERY FORCES.		
		ARTILLERY STAFF.		
1		Officer Commanding Artillery and Coastal Defences (a) ...	.....	800
1		Staff Officer (Brigade Major) (b) ...	.....	455
1		Inspector of Machinery ...	.....	380
1		Instructor and Fire-master ...	.....	360
1		Warrant Officer, Master Gunner, at 10s. per diem ...	.....	183
1		Warrant Officer, Assistant Fire-master, at 10s. per diem ...	.....	183
1		Warrant Officer, Assistant Instructor, at 10s. per diem ...	.....	183
1		Superintending Clerk, at 8s. per diem ...	.....	146
1		Shorthand and Typewriter ...	.....	200
1		Sergeant, Assistant Instructor of Gunnery ...	.....	92
10				2,982
		N.S.W. ARTILLERY.		
		REGIMENTAL STAFF.		
1		Lieutenant-Colonel Commanding (Brevet Colonel) (c) ...	.....	550
1		Captain and Adjutant ...	.....	315
1		Veterinary Surgeon ...	.....	150
1		Master Gunner, 2nd class, at 8s. per diem ...	.....	146
1		Orderly-room Sergeant, at 5s. 6d. per diem ...	.....	101
1		Warrant Officer, Brigade Sergeant-Major, at 10s. per diem ...	.....	183
1		Brigade Quartermaster-Sergeant, at 8s. per diem ...	.....	146
1		Warrant-Officer, Bandmaster, at 8s. per diem ...	.....	146
1		Trumpet Corporal, at 3s. 4d. per diem ...	.....	61
1		Sergeant-Major Artificer, at 8s. 6d. per diem ...	.....	156
12		Sergeant Artificers, at 7s. per diem ...	.....	1,533
2		Electricians, at 7s. 6d. per diem ...	.....	274
15		Assistant Artificers, at 5s. per diem ...	.....	1,369
4		Engine-drivers for electric light, at 5s. per diem ...	.....	365
2		Firemen, at 5s. per diem ...	.....	183
45				5,678
		DISTRICT STAFF.		
2		Majors' Commanding Districts, Home and Out Stations, at £365 per annum (c) ...	.....	730
1		Master Gunner, at 7s. per diem ...	.....	128
8		Master Gunners, at 5s. per diem ...	.....	730
33		Assistant District Gunners, at 3s. 3d. per diem ...	.....	1,958
44				3,546
		GARRISON BATTERIES.		
		<i>Officers—</i>		
3		Captains Commanding Batteries, at £272 per annum (d) ...	.....	816
5		Lieutenants, at £248 per annum (e) ...	.....	1,240
3		Do at £220 per annum (e) ...	.....	660
2		Do at £150 per annum (e) ...	.....	300
13				3,016
112		Carried forward... .. £	.....	15,222

(a) In quarters valued at £60 per annum. (b) In quarters valued at £90 per annum. (c) In quarters valued at £100 per annum. (d) In quarters valued at £90 per annum. (e) In quarters valued at from £12 to £60 per annum.

SCHEDULE TO THE MILITARY AND NAVAL ESTIMATES.

No. of Persons.		1892 1893		No. III.—COLONIAL SECRETARY.			
				SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
		Amount voted for 1892.		Amount required for 1893.			
		£		£			
112	PERMANENT AND VOLUNTEER MILITARY AND NAVAL FORCES.						
	Permanent Forces—continued.						
	N.S.W. ARTILLERY—continued.						
		Brought forward...	£ .....	.....	15,222	
	GARRISON BATTERIES.						
	<i>Non-Commissioned Officers, Trumpeters, and Gunners—</i>						
3	Battery Sergeant-majors, at 5s. 6d. per diem ... ..	.....		302		
3	Battery Quartermaster-Sergeants, at 5s. 6d. per diem ... ..	.....		302		
14	Sergeants, at 4s. per diem ... ..	.....		1,022		
14	Corporals, at 3s. 4d. per diem ... ..	.....		852		
11	Bombardiers, at 3s. 2d. per diem ... ..	.....		636		
15	Acting Bombardiers, at 2s. 11d. per diem ... ..	.....		799		
9	Trumpeters, at 2s. 3d. per diem ... ..	.....		370		
230	Gunners, at 2s. 3d. per diem ... ..	.....		9,445		
6	Telephone operators—3 at 3s. 3d., and 3 at 2s. 7d. per diem ... ..	.....		320		
1	Sergeant Cook, at 5s. per diem ... ..	.....		92		
1	Band Sergeant, at 4s. 4d. per diem ... ..	.....		80		
1	Band Corporal, at 3s. 6d. per diem ... ..	.....		64		
22	Musicians—11 at 3s. 3d., and 11 at 2s. 3d. per diem ... ..	.....		1,105		
					15,389		
330	ADDITIONAL SERVICE PAY.						
	Non-Commissioned Officers, Trumpeters, Gunners, and Drivers, good conduct pay, at 3d. per badge			1,286			
	8 Orderly-room Clerks, at 6d. per diem			73			
	1 Provost-Sergeant's Assistant, at 1s. per diem			19			
	Increase pay on re-engagement to Sergeants, at 6d. per diem; Corporals and Bombardiers, at 4d. per diem; Trumpeters, Gunners, and Drivers, at 3d. per diem			790			
	Provost Cook, at 1s. 6d. per diem			28			
	Staff Orderly, at 8d. per diem			13			
	Command Pay—4 Officers commanding Batteries, at £27 per annum each			108			
	3 Orderly Office Cleaners, at 6d. per diem			28			
	1 Printer, at 1s. 9d. per diem			32			
	1 Assistant Printer, at 6d. per diem			10			
	1 Non-Commissioned Officer in charge of fire hose, at 6d. per diem			10			
	1 Carter, at 1s. per diem			19			
					2,416		
	FIELD ARTILLERY BRIGADE.						
1	Major Commanding (a) ... ..	.....		360		
1	Lieutenant and Adjutant (b) ... ..	.....		275		
1	Brigade Sergeant-Major, at 7s. 6d. per diem ... ..	.....		137		
1	Brigade Quartermaster Sergeant, at 5s. 6d. per diem ... ..	.....		101		
1	Brigade Farrier Sergeant, at 5s. per diem ... ..	.....		92		
1	Brigade Wheeler Sergeant, at 5s. per diem ... ..	.....		92		
1	Brigade Collar-maker Sergeant, at 5s. per diem ... ..	.....		92		
1	Riding Instructor, at 4s. 4d. per diem ... ..	.....		80		
		£		1,229	1,229		
450	Carried forward...			.....	34,256	

(a) In quarters valued at £100 per annum. (b) In quarters valued at £25 per annum.

SCHEDULE TO THE MILITARY AND NAVAL ESTIMATES.

5

No. III.—COLONIAL SECRETARY.

No. of Persons.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1892	1893	Amount voted for 1892.		Amount required for 1893.	
		£		£	
PERMANENT AND VOLUNTEER MILITARY AND NAVAL FORCES.					
Permanent Forces—continued.					
	150	Brought forward...	£	.....	34,256
PERMANENT FIELD ARTILLERY.					
1		Captain (a) .. .. .	.....	205	
2		Sergeants, at 4s. per diem .. .. .	.....	146	
3		Corporals, at 3s. 4d. per diem .. .. .	.....	183	
4		Bombardiers, at 3s. 2d. per diem... .. .	.....	232	
4		Acting Bombardiers, at 2s. 11d. per diem .. .. .	.....	213	
2		Trumpeters, at 2s. 3d. per diem .. .. .	.....	83	
56		Gunners and Drivers, at 2s. 3d. per diem .. .. .	.....	2,300	
1		Assistant Collar-maker, at 3s. 3d. per diem .. .. .	.....	60	
1		Assistant Shoering Smith, at 3s. 3d. per diem .. .. .	.....	60	
	74				3,542
<i>General Contingencies. (Irrespective of date of claims.)</i>					
		Forage Allowance—1 Officer Commanding, 2 horses, and 9 Officers, 1 horse each. at £64 .. .. .	.....	640	
		Forage Allowance—60 Field Battery horses and 4 District horses .. .. .	.....	1,920	
		Uniform, boots, chevrons, &c., for Warrant Officers, Non-commissioned Officers, and Musicians, at 6d. per diem; Trumpeters, Gunners, and Drivers, at 4d. per diem .. .. .	.....	3,431	
		578 Free rations—Bread, Meat, Groceries, and Vegetables, at 1s. per ration per diem .. .. .	.....	10,548	
		Towards providing Great Coats every 5 years, Helmets every 2 years, and Gaiters every 3 years .. .. .	.....	300	
		Fuel and light .. .. .	.....	700	
		Incidental Expenses .. .. .	.....	700	
		Band Allowances .. .. .	.....	100	
		Mess Allowances .. .. .	.....	100	
		Artillery Association .. .. .	.....	100	
		Steamer Hire, Troops to Batteries .. .. .	.....	300	
		Free Kits for 15 Recruits .. .. .	.....	150	
		Free Kits for 30 men, re-engaged, each £2 .. .. .	.....	60	
		Travelling expenses—Officers, Non-commissioned Officers, and men .. .. .	.....	600	
		Books for Garrison Library .. .. .	.....	50	
		Drugs for Horses .. .. .	.....	25	
		Guard Boat Service .. .. .	.....	1,095	
		Removing and Mounting Ordnance .. .. .	.....	2,000	
		Examination, Cleaning, &c., of Ordnance and Munitions of War .. .. .	.....	760	
		Allowance in lieu of quarters to 1 Lieutenant and Married Men .. .. .	.....	2,950	
		Gratuity to Driver Foster .. .. .	.....	13	
		Remounts for Field Battery .. .. .	.....	125	
		Towards maintaining Apparatus in Gymnasium .. .. .	.....	50	
		Purchase of Tools, Material, &c., Artillery Workshop .. .. .	.....	200	
					26,917
	524	TOTAL... .. .	£	.....	64,715

(a) In quarters valued £90 per annum.

SCHEDULE TO THE MILITARY AND NAVAL ESTIMATES.

No. of Persons.		No. III.—COLONIAL SECRETARY.			
		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1892	1893	PERMANENT AND VOLUNTEER MILITARY AND NAVAL FORCES.		Amount voted for 1892.	Amount required for 1893.
				£	£
		Permanent Forces—continued.			
		COMMANDING ENGINEER.			
1		Colonel, Imperial Officer... ..	.....		1,118
1		Superintending Clerk and Surveyor ... ..	.....		260
1		Warrant Officer, Submarine Storekeeper (a) ... ..	.....		220
1		Do Instructor to Engineers ... ..	.....		260
1		Do Instructor to Submarine Miners ... ..	.....		270
1		Quartermaster-Sergeant, Submarine Miners ... ..	.....		210
1		Caretaker, Submarine Establishment ... ..	.....		145
1		Record Clerk ... ..	.....		190
					2,673
		<i>Contingencies.</i>			
		Stores Instructional Purposes, Engineers ... ..	.....		150
		Do do Submarine Miners ... ..	.....		200
		Stores and Incidental Expenses for Submarine Steamers and Boats ... ..	.....		500
		Office-cleaner* ... ..	.....		44
					894
	8				3,567
		MILITARY AND DEFENCE WORKS.			
		Maintenance, Randwick Rifle Range ... ..	.....		350
		Repairs, Painting, Alterations, Additions, Survey, Incidental Expenses, &c., Military Roads, Lands, Buildings, and Fortifications ... ..	.....		8,015
					8,365
		TOTAL... ..	£	.....	8,365
		PERMANENT SUBMARINE MINERS.			
1		Officer Commanding ... ..	.....		400
1		Company Sergeant-Major, at 8s. 6d. per diem ... ..	.....		156
1		Quartermaster-Sergeant and Pay-Sergeant, at 7s. 6d. per diem ... ..	.....		137
2		Sergeants, at 7s. 6d. per diem ... ..	.....		274
2		1st Corporals, at 6s. 6d. per diem ... ..	.....		238
3		2nd Corporals, at 5s. per day ... ..	.....		274
1		Bugler, at 2s. 3d. per diem ... ..	.....		42
20		Sappers, at 4s. per diem ... ..	.....		1,460
					2,981
		<i>Additional Service Pay—</i>			
		Orderly-room Clerk, at 1s. per diem ... ..	.....		19
		Pay Corporal, at 1s. per diem ... ..	.....		19
		Command pay ... ..	.....		15
		Good conduct pay, at 3d. per badge ... ..	.....		110
		Re-engaging pay ... ..	.....		81
					244
		<i>Contingencies. (Irrespective of date of claims.)</i>			
		Uniforms for 30 Non-Commissioned Officers and Sappers ... ..	.....		350
		Incidental Expenses ... ..	.....		150
		Allowance in lieu of Quarters for three Married Men... ..	.....		80
		Boots ... ..	.....		25
		Free Rations, Fuel, and Light ... ..	.....		812
					1,417
	31	TOTAL... ..	£	.....	4,642

* Previously paid from Loan Vote.

(a) In quarters valued at £49 per annum.

SCHEDULE TO THE MILITARY AND NAVAL ESTIMATES.

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No. III.—COLONIAL SECRETARY.

No. of Persons.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1892	1893	Amount voted for 1892.		Amount required for 1893.	
PERMANENT AND VOLUNTEER MILITARY AND NAVAL FORCES.					
Permanent Forces—continued.					
PERMANENT MEDICAL STAFF CORPS.		£		£	
1		Brigade Surgeon and Principal Medical Officer		600	
1		W.O., Garrison Compounder-in-charge Hospital		120	
1		Sergeant, Asst. Wardmaster, Compounder, and Storekeeper, at 6s. per diem		110	
1		Corporal, at 5s. per diem		92	
2		2nd Corporals, at 4s. per diem		146	
8		Privates, at 3s. per diem		438	
					1,506
Additional Service Pay—					
		Pay Sergeant, at 6d. per diem		10	
		Re-engaging pay		35	
		Good conduct pay, at 3d. per badge		32	
					77
<i>Contingencies. (Irrespective of date of claims.)</i>					
		Incidentals... ..		50	
		Free kits for men on re-engaging		9	
		Allowance in lieu of quarters for three married men		101	
		Maintenance and renewal of Ambulance equipments		25	
		Uniforms for 13 Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates		100	
		Rations, Fuel, and Light... ..		315	
					600
14		TOTAL... ..	£		2,183
Volunteer Force.					
PERMANENT STAFF (UNATTACHED).					
1		Garrison Sergeant-Major		260	
1		Warrant Officer Instructor of Musketry		255	
1		Musketry Clerk		215	
1		Staff Messenger		215	
1		Sergeant in charge Rifle Range and Government Property (a)		175	
1		Store Clerk		210	
3		Markers, Rifle Range (b)		390	
1		Labourer, Victoria Barracks		165	
1		Messenger for Volunteer Offices... ..		215	
1		Carter		180	
1		Do		160	
1		Do		140	
1		Office Keeper, Pay and Regimental Offices		40	
1		Do Staff Office		40	
1		Sergeant-Major Instructor in Signalling and Field Work		255	
1		Quartermaster-Sergeant, Scottish Rifles		195	
1		Warrant Officer Provost-Sergeant (c)		185	
					3,290
19		TOTAL... ..	£		3,290

(a) In quarters valued £40 per annum.

(b) In quarters valued £27 per annum.

(c) In quarters valued £49 per annum.

No. of Persons.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1892	1893	Amount voted for 1892.		Amount required for 1893.	
No. III.—COLONIAL SECRETARY.					
PERMANENT AND VOLUNTEER MILITARY AND NAVAL FORCES.					
19 Volunteer Force—continued.					
MOUNTED REGIMENT.					
		£		£	
1		Officer Commanding, £60 per annum ... ..	.....	120	
		Command Pay and Forage, £84 per annum ... ..	.....	
1		Major, at £50 per annum ... ..	.....	96	
		Forage, £64 per annum ... ..	.....	
15		Captains, at £40 ... ..	.....	375	
15		First Lieutenants, at £30 ... ..	.....	282	
15		Second do at £25 ... ..	.....	235	
2		Quartermasters, at £30 ... ..	.....	38	
15		Troop Sergeant-Majors, at £17 ... ..	.....	160	
45		Sergeants, at £15 ... ..	.....	423	
15		Farrier Sergeants, at £15 ... ..	.....	141	
60		Corporals, at £14 ... ..	.....	525	
15		Trumpeters, at £10 ... ..	.....	94	
15		Shoeing-smiths, at £12 ... ..	.....	113	
540		Privates, at £12 ... ..	.....	4,050	
1		Band Sergeant, at £15 ... ..	.....	10	
16		Bandsmen, at £12 ... ..	.....	120	
		(Calculated less camp pay.)			6,782
<i>Contingencies. (Irrespective of date of claims.)</i>					
		Uniforms ... ..	.....	1,538	
		Band Allowance ... ..	.....	50	
		Allowance toward keep of Regimental Band Horses ... ..	.....	119	
					1,707
PERMANENT STAFF.					
2		Staff Officers, at £450 ... ..	.....	900	
2		Regimental Sergeant-Majors, at £350 ... ..	.....	700	
2		Quartermaster-Sergeants, at £260 ... ..	.....	520	
2		Orderly-room Clerks, at £235 ... ..	.....	470	
2		Sergeant Instructors, at £250 ... ..	.....	500	
8		Do at £235 ... ..	.....	1,880	
					4,970
789		TOTAL... ... ..	£ .....	.....	13,459
ARTILLERY.					
1		Officer Commanding, £70 per annum ... ..	.....	138	
		Command Pay and forage, £94 per annum ... ..	.....	
2		Majors, at £50 per annum each ... ..	.....	191	
		Forage, £64 per annum ... ..	.....	
9		Captains, at £40 ... ..	.....	225	
9		1st Lieutenants, at £30 ... ..	.....	169	
9		2nd Lieutenants, at £25 ... ..	.....	141	
1		Quartermaster, at £25 ... ..	.....	16	
1		Trumpet-Major, at £17 ... ..	.....	11	
9		Battery Sergeant-Majors, at £17 ... ..	.....	96	
9		Quartermaster-Sergeants, at £16 ... ..	.....	90	
27		Sergeants, at £15 ... ..	.....	254	
2		Farrier Sergeants, at £15 ... ..	.....	19	
36		Corporals, at £14 ... ..	.....	315	
36		Bombardiers, at £13 ... ..	.....	293	
18		Trumpeters, at £10 ... ..	.....	113	
375		Gunners, at £12 ... ..	.....	2,813	
1		Band Sergeant, at £15 ... ..	.....	10	
24		Bandsmen, at £12 ... ..	.....	180	
2		Shoeing-smiths, at £12 ... ..	.....	15	
		(Calculated less camp pay.)			5,089
571		Carried forward... ... ..	£ .....	.....	5,089
1379					

SCHEDULE TO THE MILITARY AND NAVAL ESTIMATES.

9

No. III.—COLONIAL SECRETARY.

No. of Persons.		PERMANENT AND VOLUNTEER MILITARY AND NAVAL FORCES.	SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.	
1892	1893		Amount voted for 1892.	Amount required for 1893.
		Volunteer Force—continued.		
		ARTILLERY—continued.		
	1379	Brought forward £	£	£
		<i>Contingencies. (Irrespective of date of claims.)</i>		
		Uniforms ... ..	.....	1,142
		Band allowance ... ..	.....	50
		Hire of Horses for Field Guns ... ..	.....	250
		Artillery Association ... ..	.....	150
		Hire of steamer for conveyance to and from Heads ... ..	.....	300
		Horse allowance for 6 Officers, Field Battery ... ..	.....	150
		Allowance to Permanent Artillery Instructors ... ..	.....	250
				2,292
		PERMANENT STAFF.		
	1	Adjutant and Paymaster... ..	.....	450
	1	Regimental Sergeant-Major ... ..	.....	245
	1	Do Quartermaster-Sergeant ... ..	.....	210
	1	Orderly Room Clerk ... ..	.....	190
	1	Labourer in charge of Artillery Stores (a) ... ..	.....	130
				1,225
	5			
		TOTAL ... .. £	.....	8,606
		PARTIALLY-PAID ARTILLERY RESERVES.		
	200	Reserve Artillery, inclusive of uniform, £8 each—£1,600: Amount required for portion of year 1893 ... ..	.....	600
		<i>Contingencies.</i>		
		Expenses of formation, £200 ... ..	.....	.....
		Amount required for portion of year 1893 ... ..	.....	100
				100
		TOTAL ... .. £	.....	700
		ENGINEERS.		
	1	Officer Commanding, £60 per annum	}	124
		Command pay and forage, £84 per annum		
	2	Captains, at £50 ... ..	.....	66
	2	First Lieutenants, at £35 ... ..	.....	46
	2	Second do at £30 ... ..	.....	40
	2	Company Sergeant-Majors, at £20 ... ..	.....	27
	2	Quartermaster-Sergeants, at £20 ... ..	.....	27
	4	Sergeants, at £17... ..	.....	45
	4	First Corporals, at £15 ... ..	.....	40
	4	Second do at £14 ... ..	.....	37
	4	Buglers, at £12 ... ..	.....	35
	93	Sappers, at £13 ... ..	.....	791
		(Calculated less camp pay.)		1,278
		<i>Contingencies. (Irrespective of date of claims.)</i>		
	2	Uniforms ... ..	.....	240
		Storemen, at 7s. per diem ... ..	.....	256
				496
	122			
		TOTAL ... .. £	.....	1,774
	1706			

(a) In quarters valued £27 per annum.

No. of Persons.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.	
1892	1893	Amount voted for 1892.	Amount required for 1893.
No. III.—COLONIAL SECRETARY.			
PERMANENT AND VOLUNTEER MILITARY AND NAVAL FORCES.			
	1706	£	£
Volunteer Force—continued.			
SUBMARINE MINERS.			
1	Officer Commanding, £100 per annum	}	98
	Command pay, £30 do		
2	Captains, at £70		95
2	First Lieutenants, at £50		68
4	Second do at £35		95
2	Company Sergeant Majors, at £30		41
2	Quartermaster-Sergeants, at £27		37
4	Sergeants, at £25		68
4	First Corporals, at £20		55
4	Second do at £16		44
4	Buglers, at £12		36
91	Sappers, at £14		865
	(Calculated less camp pay.)		1,502
<i>Contingencies. (Irrespective of date of claims.)</i>			
	Uniforms		240
			240
120	TOTAL	£	1,742
INFANTRY, 1ST REGIMENT.			
1	Officer Commanding, £70 per annum	}	138
	Command Pay and Forage, £94 per annum		
2	Majors, at £50, and Forage £64 do		191
10	Captains, at £40		250
10	1st Lieutenants, at £30		188
10	2nd do at £25		157
1	Quartermaster, at £30		19
1	Bugle Major, at £17		11
10	Colour Sergeants, at £17		107
30	Sergeants, at £15... ..		232
40	Corporals, at £14... ..		350
20	Buglers, at £10		125
470	Privates, at £12		3,525
1	Band Sergeant, £15		10
24	Bandsmen, at £12		180
	(Calculated less camp pay.)		5,533
<i>Contingencies. (Irrespective of date of claims.)</i>			
	Uniforms		1,260
	Band Allowance		50
			1,310
PERMANENT STAFF.			
1	Adjutant and Paymaster		500
1	Regimental Sergeant-Major		245
1	Quartermaster-Sergeant		210
1	Orderly-room Clerk		190
3	Sergeant Instructors, at £185		555
4	Do at £170		680
			2,380
641	TOTAL	£	9,223
2467			

SCHEDULE TO THE MILITARY AND NAVAL ESTIMATES.

No. III.—COLONIAL SECRETARY.

No. of Persons.		PERMAMENT AND VOLUNTEER MILITARY AND NAVAL FORCES.	SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.	
1892	1893		Amount voted for 1892.	Amount required for 1893.
			£	£
		Volunteer Force—continued.		
		INFANTRY, 2ND REGIMENT.		
	2467			
	1	Officer Commanding, £70 per annum ... ..	.....	138
		Command Pay and Forage, £94 per annum ... ..	.....
	2	Majors, at £50 and Forage, £64 per annum ... ..	.....	191
	10	Captains, at £40 ... ..	.....	250
	10	First Lieutenants, at £30 ... ..	.....	188
	10	Second do at £25 ... ..	.....	157
	1	Quartermaster, at £30 ... ..	.....	19
	1	Bugle-Major at £17 ... ..	.....	11
	10	Colour Sergeants, at £17... ..	.....	107
	30	Sergeants, at £15 ... ..	.....	282
	40	Corporals, at £14... ..	.....	350
	20	Buglers, at £10 ... ..	.....	125
	470	Privates, at £12 ... ..	.....	3,525
	1	Band Sergeant, at £15 ... ..	.....	10
	24	Bandsmen, at £12 ... ..	.....	180
		(Calculated less camp pay.)		5,533
		<i>Contingencies. (Irrespective of date of claims.)</i>		
		Uniforms ... ..	.....	1,260
		Band allowances ... ..	.....	50
		PERMANENT STAFF.		1,310
	1	Adjutant and Paymaster ... ..	.....	450
	1	Regimental Sergeant-Major ... ..	.....	245
	1	Quartermaster-Sergeant ... ..	.....	200
	1	Orderly Room Clerk ... ..	.....	190
	4	Sergeant Instructors, £185 ... ..	.....	740
	3	Do £170 ... ..	.....	510
				2,335
	641			
		TOTAL	£	9,178
		INFANTRY, 3RD REGIMENT.		
	1	Officer Commanding, £70 per annum ... ..	.....	138
		Command pay and forage, £94 per annum ... ..	.....
	2	Majors, at £50, and forage, £64 per annum ... ..	.....	191
	10	Captains, at £40 ... ..	.....	250
	10	1st Lieutenants, at £30 ... ..	.....	188
	10	2nd do at £25 ... ..	.....	157
	1	Quartermaster, at £25 ... ..	.....	16
	1	Bugle-Major, at £17 ... ..	.....	11
	10	Colour Sergeants, at £17... ..	.....	107
	30	Sergeants, at £15 ... ..	.....	282
	40	Corporals, at £14 ... ..	.....	350
	20	Buglers, at £10 ... ..	.....	125
	470	Privates, at £12 ... ..	.....	3,525
	1	Band Sergeant, at £15 ... ..	.....	10
	24	Bandsmen, at £12 ... ..	.....	180
		(Calculated less camp pay.)		5,530
		<i>Contingencies. (Irrespective of date of claims.)</i>		
		Uniforms ... ..	.....	1,260
		Band allowance ... ..	.....	50
		Rent, Regimental Stores ... ..	.....	50
		PERMANENT STAFF.		1,360
	1	Adjutant and Paymaster ... ..	.....	450
	1	Regimental Sergeant-Major ... ..	.....	245
	1	Quartermaster-Sergeant ... ..	.....	200
	1	Orderly Room Clerk ... ..	.....	190
	5	Sergeant Instructors, £185 ... ..	.....	925
	2	Do £170 ... ..	.....	340
	1	Do ... ..	.....	165
				2,515
	642			
	3750	TOTAL	£	9,405

No. III.—COLONIAL SECRETARY.

No. of Persons.			SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.	
1892	1893		Amount voted for 1892.	Amount required for 1893.
		PERMANENT AND VOLUNTEER MILITARY AND NAVAL FORCES.		
	3750	Volunteer Force—continued.		
		INFANTRY, 4TH REGIMENT.	£	£
	1	Officer Commanding, £70 per annum ... ..	.....	138
		Command Pay and Forage, £94 per annum ... ..	.....
	2	Majors, at £50, and Forage, £64 do ... ..	.....	191
	10	Captains, at £40 ... ..	.....	250
	10	1st Lieutenants, at £30 ... ..	.....	188
	10	2nd do at £25 ... ..	.....	157
	1	Quartermaster, at £25 ... ..	.....	16
	1	Bugle Major, at £17 ... ..	.....	11
	10	Colour Sergeants, at £17 ... ..	.....	107
	30	Sergeants, at £15... ..	.....	282
	40	Corporals, at £14... ..	.....	350
	20	Buglers, at £10 ... ..	.....	125
	470	Privates, at £12 ... ..	.....	3,525
	1	Band Sergeant, at £15 ... ..	.....	10
	24	Bandsmen, at £12... ..	.....	180
		(Calculated less camp pay.)		5,530
		<i>Contingencies. (Irrespective of date of claims.)</i>		
		Uniforms ... ..	.....	1,260
		Band Allowances ... ..	.....	50
		Rent, Regimental Stores ... ..	.....	50
		Do do Offices ... ..	.....	39
		PERMANENT STAFF.		1,399
	1	Adjutant and Paymaster ... ..	.....	450
	1	Regimental Sergeant Major ... ..	.....	245
	1	Quartermaster-Sergeant ... ..	.....	200
	1	Orderly Room Clerk ... ..	.....	190
	4	Sergeant Instructors, at £185 ... ..	.....	750
	4	Do at £170 ... ..	.....	680
				2,515
	642	TOTAL	£	9,444
		INFANTRY RESERVES.		
	1600	Partially-paid Reserves, at £5—£8,000. Amount required for portion of year 1893... ..	.....	1,500
		<i>Contingencies.</i>		
		Uniforms, £4,000. Amount required for portion of year 1893... ..	.....	2,000
				3,500
		TOTAL	£	3,500
		MEDICAL STAFF CORPS.		
	1	Surgeon-Major Commanding ... ..	.....	60
	3	Surgeons, at £40 ... ..	.....	120
	1	Surgeon Lieutenant ... ..	.....	30
	2	Sergeant Majors, at £17... ..	.....	22
	1	Sergeant as Compounder, at £16 ... ..	.....	10
	1	Quartermaster-Sergeant, at £16... ..	.....	10
	4	Sergeants, at £15... ..	.....	38
	8	Corporals, at £14... ..	.....	72
	2	Buglers, at £10 ... ..	.....	13
	84	Privates, at £12 ... ..	.....	630
		(Calculated less camp pay.)		1,005
	107			
	6099	Carried forward	£	1,005

SCHEDULE TO THE MILITARY AND NAVAL ESTIMATES.

13

No. of Persons.		No. III.—COLONIAL SECRETARY.			
1892	1893	PERMANENT AND VOLUNTEER MILITARY AND NAVAL FORCES.			
		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
		Amount voted for 1892.		Amount required for 1893.	
		£		£	
Volunteer Force—continued.					
MEDICAL STAFF CORPS—continued.					
	6099	Brought forward ... ..	£	.....	1,005
<i>Contingencies. (Irrespective of date of claims.)</i>					
		Uniforms ... ..		.....	204
		Medical Examination of Recruits in Country Districts by Local Practitioners ... ..		.....	120
		Forage—1 Surgeon-Major £30, and 4 Surgeons at £20 ... ..		.....	110
		PERMANENT STAFF.			434
	1	Company Sergeant Major and Staff Instructor... ..		.....	190
					190
	1	TOTAL ... ..	£	.....	1,629
TRANSPORT CORPS.					
	1	Captain, at £40 ... ..		.....	25
	1	1st Lieutenant, at £30 ... ..		.....	19
	1	Company Sergeant Major, at £17 ... ..		.....	11
	3	Sergeants, at £15 ... ..		.....	29
	3	Corporals, at £14 ... ..		.....	27
	30	Privates, at £12 ... ..		.....	225
	1	Bugler, at £10 ... ..		.....	7
		(Calculated less camp pay.)			343
<i>Contingencies. (Irrespective of date of claims.)</i>					
		Forage—2 Officers at £25 ... ..		.....	50
		Uniforms ... ..		.....	80
		Command pay ... ..		.....	5
		PERMANENT STAFF.			135
	1	Warrant Officer Instructor ... ..		.....	247
					247
	41	TOTAL ... ..	£	.....	725
GENERAL CONTINGENCIES.					
<i>(Irrespective of date of claims.)</i>					
		Badges for Marksmen ... ..		.....	150
		New South Wales Rifle Association for Prizes... ..		.....	500
		Northern Rifle Association for Prizes ... ..		.....	150
		Southern do do ... ..		.....	150
		Western do do ... ..		.....	150
		Freight and Cartage and Incidental Expenses... ..		.....	1,000
		Constructing New Butts, and keeping in repair the several Ranges of Corps ... ..		.....	100
		Travelling Expenses for Officers and Non-Commissioned Officers on Duty ... ..		.....	1,400
		Rent of Pay and Regimental Offices, Headquarters for portion of year ... ..		.....	200
		Rent of Small Armouries for Country Corps and cleaning Spare Arms ... ..		.....	765
		Officers' Mess Allowance... ..		.....	26
		Forage, 2 Garrison Horses ... ..		.....	90
		Cost of Telephone Instruments and Fittings, and Maintenance of same at Randwick Rifle Range ... ..		.....	98
	100	Railway Passes for shooting purposes, &c. ... ..		.....	4,000
	100	Capitation Scottish Rifles, 100 at £2 ... ..		.....	200
		Grant to United Service Institute ... ..		.....	100
	6241	TOTAL ... ..	£	.....	9,304
					9,079

SCHEDULE TO THE MILITARY AND NAVAL ESTIMATES.

15

No. of Persons.		PERMANENT AND VOLUNTEER MILITARY AND NAVAL FORCES.	SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1892	1893		Amount voted for 1892.		Amount required for 1893.	
		NAVAL BRIGADE.	£		£	
1		Captain Commanding Naval Forces, at 5s. per diem...			77	
1		Paymaster, at 3s. 6d. per diem			54	
8		Commanders and Lieutenants, at 4s. per diem			489	
5		Sub-Lieutenants, at 2s. per diem			153	
7		Midshipmen, at 1s. per diem			107	
1		Bugler and Bandmaster, at £75 per annum			63	
10		Warrant Officers, at £18 per annum			150	
10		Petty Officers, at £15 per annum			125	
230		A B.'s, at £12 per annum			2,300	
53		Newcastle Company			622	
		(Calculated less camp pay.)				4,140
		<i>Contingencies.</i>				
		Uniforms for Warrant Officers, Petty Officers, and A.B.'s			300	
		Incidental Expenses			100	
						400
		PERMANENT STAFF.				
1		Gunnery Instructor, Sydney			200	
1		Do Newcastle			52	
						252
328						4,792
		VOLUNTEER NAVAL ARTILLERY.				
1		Commander, at £100 per annum			72	
1		Senior Lieutenant, at £50 per annum			38	
1		Surgeon, at £30 per annum			23	
1		Secretary, at £25 per annum			19	
4		Lieutenants, at £40 per annum			120	
8		Sub-Lieutenants, 4 at £30 and 4 at £25 per annum			165	
7		Chief Petty Officers, at £16 per annum			84	
8		First Class Petty Officers, at £14 per annum			84	
8		Second Class Petty Officers, at £11 per annum			66	
1		Bugler and Signalman, at £12 per annum			9	
1		Bugler, at £6 per annum			5	
16		Leading Seamen, at £9 per annum			108	
164		A B.'s, at £8 per annum			984	
1		Bandmaster, at £18 per annum			14	
1		Band Sergeant, at £13 per annum			10	
18		Bandsmen, at £11 per annum			149	
		(Calculated less camp pay.)				1,950
		<i>Contingencies.</i>				
		Expenses of Instruction and Clothing			150	
		Incidental Expenses			50	
						200
		PERMANENT STAFF.				
1		Instructor				230
242		TOTAL	£			2,380
		TORPEDO DEFENCE.				
1		Officer-in-Charge of Torpedoes and Plant			350	
1		Engineer for Torpedoes			250	
1		Artificer			208	
2		Stokers, at £132 per annum			264	
						1,072
5		<i>Contingencies.</i>				
		Incidental Expenses and maintenance of boats			150	
		Rent of Drill Shed			100	
						250
575		TOTAL	£			1,322

1892-3.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

PUBLIC WORKS.

(SCHEDULES TO ESTIMATES-IN-CHIEF FOR 1893.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 20 April, 1893.

Schedules A to E—Public Works Department, 1893 Estimates.

Total amount of Schedules	...	...	...	...	...	£684,400
<i>Less</i> salaries of Temporary Officers whose services are to be dispensed with	...	...	...	...	...	9,886
						<u>£674,514</u>

SCHEDULE A.

DREDGE SERVICE ESTIMATE for 1893, subject to such alterations within the limits of the Vote as Salaries—

Designation of Office.	Newcastle, working two ladders.		Samson, working two ladders.		Sydney.		Hunter, working two ladders.		Vulcan.		Hercules.	
	@ £ s.	£ s.	@ £ s.	£ s.	@ £ s.	£ s.	@ £ s.	£ s.	@ £ s.	£ s.	@ £ s.	£ s.
Superintending Engineer of Dredges												
Clerks—1 at £245, 1 at £236												
Masters and Chief Engineers	1	380 0	1	380 0	1	380 0	1	380 0	1	335 0	1	335 0
Engine-drivers	1	171 12	1	171 12	1	171 12	1	168 0	1	158 8	1	158 8
Firemen, Winchmen, and Oilers	{ 1 1 1	{ 158 8 132 0 105 12	1	158 8	2	132 0.. 264 0	1	158 8	1	132 0	1	132 0
Carpenters	1	174 0					1	171 12	1	171 12		
Boilermakers and Blacksmiths	{ 1 1	{ 198 0 184 16					1	184 16	1	184 16		
Strikers, Boiler-makers' and Engineers' Assistants	4	132 0 . 528 0					1	132 0	1	132 0		
Mates	1	184 16	1	184 16	1	184 16	1	184 16	1	171 12	1	171 12
Coxswains	1	132 0	2	132 0 264 0	1	132 0	1	132 0	1	132 0	1	132 0
Scamen	5	114 8 572 0	6	114 8 686 8	3	114 8 343 4	4	114 8 . 457 12	4	114 8 . 457 12	3	114 8 . 343 4
Cooks	1	114 8	1	114 8	1	114 8	1	114 8	1	114 8	1	114 8
Watchmen	1	114 8	1	114 8	1	114 8	1	114 8	1	114 8	1	114 8
Boys	1	66 0						66 0				
	23	3,400 16	14	2,074 0	12	1,770 8	14	2,198 0	14	2,108 16	10	1,501 0

Salaries—

Designation of Office.	Thetis.		Ajax.		Castor.		Oristes.		Ceres.		Dawn.	
	@ £ s.	£ s.	@ £ s.	£ s.	@ £ s.	£ s.	@ £ s.	£ s.	@ £ s.	£ s.	@ £ s.	£ s.
Masters	1	230 0	1	258 0	1	258 0	1	235 12	1	235 12	1	210 4
Engineers	1	236 0	1	258 0	1	236 0	1	235 12	1	215 0	1	192 0
Firemen and Oilers	{ 1 1	{ 145 4 132 0	{ 1 1	{ 132 0 105 12	2	132 0 264 0	1	132 0	1	132 0	1	132 0
Mates	1	145 4	1	145 4								
Scamen	2	114 8 228 16	2	114 8 228 16	3	114 8 343 4	2	114 8 228 16	2	114 8 228 16	1	114 8
Boys											1	72 0
	7	1,167 4	7	1,127 12	7	1,101 4	5	832 0	5	811 8	5	720 12

The Dredges are at present stationed as follows —

- "Newcastle," Newcastle Harbour.
- "Hunter," do do
- "Vulcan," do do
- "Juno," do do
- "Rho," do do
- "Delta," Paterson River.
- "Samson," Sydney Harbour.
- "Sydney," do do
- "Hercules," do do
- "Archimedes," Sydney Harbour
- "Charon," do do
- "Neptune," do do
- "Nu," do do
- "Omega," do do

- "Pluto," Shoalhaven River
- "Pi," Moruya River.
- "Acton," Tweed River.
- "Alcides," Richmond River
- "Zeta," do do
- "Tau," do do
- "Alpha," Clarence River
- "Theta," do do
- "Titan," Bellinger River
- "Chi," do do
- "Alesus," Nambucca River
- "Iota," do do
- "Fitroy," Macleay River
- "Gamma," Port Macquarie

- "Eta," Camden Haven
- "Ulysses," Manning River
- "Beta," Cape Hawke
- "Dorus," Myall River
- "Sigma," Karuah River
- "Minos," Lake Macquarie.
- "Kappa," Cook's River
- "Mu," do do
- "Omicron," do do
- "Lambda," Richmond River
- "Jupiter," fitting for Clarence River.
- "Dictys," under construction
- "Von Schmidt" dredge, under construction.

	Amount voted for 1892.		Amount required for 1893.	
	£	£	£	£
SCHEDULE B.				
Harbours and Rivers Navigation and Water Supply.				
PUBLIC WORKS AND SERVICES.				
<i>(Irrespective of date of claims.)</i>				
Item.				
1	Incidental and other Expenses in connection with Wharfs, Bridges, Light-houses, and other Public Works	16,000		15,000
2	Preliminary Harbour and River Surveys	7,000		3,000
3	Landing Silt from Sand-pump and other Dredges, and forming ground	20,000		6,500
4	Towards Expenses connected with, or arising out of, employment of Tugs on Special Service, and for Expenses connected with the Rocket Apparatus, Newcastle	800		800
5	Master and Driver of "Ganymede" (Master, £170; Driver, £150) ...	320		320
6	Improving Richmond River and Tributaries	2,000		2,000
7	Tugs and Punts for Dredge Service... ..	4,000		2,500
8	Boiler-shop and Store, Fitzroy Dock	4,000		2,000
9	Additions and Repairs, Gerringong Jetty—further sum	400		200
10	New Boilers and Alterations to Hull and Engines of Dredge "Samson"— further sum	5,000		3,000
11	Repairs to Manning and Macleay Rivers Dock			500
12	Dredge Dock for Nambucca River			720
13	Designs for new Pymont Bridge			1,600
14	Wharf site, Bolwarra and Largs, Hunter River			150
15	Waiting Room, Neutral Bay Wharf			100
16	Jetty at Stockton			286
17	Wharf, Lower Goodwood Island—further sum	250		250
18	Gratuity to A. Murray, late Inspector of Public Works, retired ...		122	
19	Gratuity to R. F. Stack, late Surveyor, retired		293	
20	Gratuity to W. Jell, late Engineer, retired		214	
21	Gratuity to Mrs. Catherine Peters as compensation for loss of her Son, killed while on duty		100	
22	Abatement which should, in terms of the Civil Service Act, be deducted from John Doran, late Engineer Mechanic, Fitzroy Dock, retired... ..		204	
23	Abatement which should, in terms of the Civil Service Act, be deducted from M. Sullivan, late Coxswain, Dredge "Hercules," retired		141	
				1,074
	Other Votes	51,326		
	TOTAL	£	111,096	40,000

	Amount voted for 1892.		Amount required for 1893.	
	£	£	£	£
SCHEDULE D.				
Roads or Works.				
<i>(Approximate appropriation only, but subject to such alterations as the exigencies of the Service may from time to time demand.)</i>				
<i>(Irrespective of date of claims.)</i>				
<i>Main Northern Road—</i> Morpeth to Maryland	7,400		7,180	
<i>Main Southern Road—</i> Ashfield Cross Roads to Albury	6,800		6,745	
<i>Main Western Road—</i> Sydney to Warren	6,180		5,650	
<i>Grafton, via Glen Innes, to Inverell</i>	6,675		6,850	
<i>Grafton Ferry, in lieu of Tolls</i>	2,000		1,500	
<i>Wallerawang to Mudgee</i>	990		990	
<i>Bombala, via Tantawanglo, to Merimbula</i>	2,160		2,160	
<i>Orange, via Boree, to Forbes</i>	3,700		2,960	
<i>Goulburn to Cooma</i>	2,340		2,340	
<i>Tarago to Braidwood</i>	1,440		1,440	
<i>Bathurst, via Blayney and Cowra, to Grenfell</i>	3,880		2,910	
<i>Port Jackson to Peat's Ferry Road</i>	1,200		.....
<i>Milson's Point, via Lane Cove Road, to Peat's Ferry Road</i> ... ..	.....		1,200	
<i>Main South Coast Road—</i> Campbelltown, via Wollongong, Ulladulla, and Punkalla, to Bega ...	1,920		7,160	
<i>Ballina to Tenterfield</i> ... ..	.....		5,100	
<i>Parramatta, at east end of Broken Back Bridge via Windsor and Richmond to Richmond Bridge</i> ... ..	.....		1,100	
<i>Newcastle, via Hamilton and Plattsburg, to Minmi</i> ... ..	.....		150	
<i>Main and other Roads within Municipal limits, as per Schedule D 1.</i> ...	40,032		38,773	
Minor Roads under Department, as per Schedule D2, not including any road within Municipalities	390,000		378,545	
Minor Roads under Trustees, as per Schedule D3, not including any road within Municipalities	33,500		33,305	
			506,058	
Balance ... ..	.....		93,942	
TOTAL	£	510,217	.....	600,000

SCHEDULE D1.

Schedule of Main Roads and other Works within Municipalities.

(Approximate appropriation only, but subject to such alterations as the exigencies of the Service may from time to time demand.)

(Irrespective of date of claims.)

	Amount voted for 1892.		Amount required for 1893.	
	£	£	£	£
Main Northern Road—				
Within limits of South Singleton, Singleton, Greta, Muswellbrook, Scone, Murrurundi, Tamworth, Uralla, Armidale, Glen Innes, and Tenterfield	850		987	
In lieu of tolls to be divided between East and West Maitland and Morpeth	1,019		1,019	
Within Greta Municipality			300	
Main Southern Road—				
Within limits of Ashfield, Enfield, Burwood, Strathfield, Liverpool, Camden, Mittagong, Goulburn, Yass, Gundagai, and Albury ...	1,125		1,093	
In lieu of tolls to be divided between Municipalities, Sydney to Liverpool	1,687		1,687	
Main Western Road—				
Within limits of Glebe, Camperdown, Leichhardt, Petersham, Five Dock, Ashfield, Burwood, Auburn, Concord, Rookwood, Granville, Parramatta, Prospect and Sherwood, St. Mary's, Penrith, Katoomba, Lithgow, Bathurst, Orange, East Orange, Wellington, Molong, and Dubbo	925		1,050	
In lieu of tolls to be divided between Municipalities, Glebe to Parramatta	2,306		2,306	
Grafton, via Glen Innes, to Inverell—				
Within limits of Grafton, Glen Innes, and Inverell	575		555	
Wallerawang to Mudgee—				
Within limits of Cudgegong and Mudgee	238		238	
Orange to Forbes—				
Within limits of Forbes	350		350	
Goulburn to Cooma—				
Within limits of Goulburn, Queanbeyan, and Cooma	175		194	
Bathurst, via Blayney and Cowra, to Grenfell—				
Within limits of Bathurst, Blayney, Carcoar, Cowra, and Grenfell ...	425		425	
Main South Coast Road—				
Within limits of Campbelltown, North Illawarra, Wollongong, Central Illawarra, Shellharbour, Kiama, Jamberoo, Gerringong, Berry, Nowra, Milton, and Moruya	4,000		4,175	
Carried forward	£ 16,675		14,379	

	Amount voted for 1892.		Amount required for 1893.	
	£	£	£	£
SCHEDULE D1—continued.				
Schedule of Main Roads, &c.—continued.				
Brought forward	£	13,675		14,379
<i>Sydney and Cook's River Road—</i>				
Within limits of Newtown, Darlington, Macdonaldtown, Alexandria, Petersham, Marrickville, St. Peters, Rockdale, and Kogarah		4,200	.....
Sydney, via Dam at Cook's River, to Half-way House		3,000
Stanmore Road, from Enmore Road to Canterbury Trust Road		750
Newtown Railway Bridge to Undercliffe Bridge		750
<i>Botany Road—</i>				
Sydney to Banks' Meadow... ..		1,200		1,200
<i>Port Jackson to Peat's Ferry Road—</i>				
Within limits of North Sydney and North Willoughby		800	.....
Milson's Point, via Lane Cove Road, to Peat's Ferry Road		800
<i>Balmain, over Iron Cove and Parramatta River Bridges, to Ryde—</i>				
Within limits of Drummoyne and Hunter's Hill		800		800
<i>Newcastle, via Hamilton and Plattsburg, to Minmi</i>			450
<i>Ballina to Tenterfield—</i>				
Within limits of Ballina, Casino, and Lismore		1,125
<i>Roads, &c., other than Main Roads—</i>				
South Head Roads—Commissioners		3,200		3,200
Petersham to Abattoirs		400		400
"Halfway House" and Abattoirs to "White Bay Hotel"		300		300
Canterbury Electorate Roads		1,100		1,100
Road Past Callan Park Asylum, Leichhardt		42		42
Glebe to Adamstown		120		120
Bettington's Lane, Dundas		32		32
Extension of Minor Roads, as per Schedules D2 and D3, leading into or through Municipalities (to be distributed amongst the Muni- cipalities in accordance with classification of Roads of which they are extensions)... ..		10,000		10,000
Parramatta to Pennant Hills (Bettington's Lane to Carlingford Road), within Municipality		60
Upper Road leading to Eastwood, within Ryde Municipal limits		175
Missenden Road		90
Other Votes of 1892		4,163		.....
TOTAL	£	40,032	.....
				38,773

No.	Class	Length in Miles.		Proposed Expenditure.
SCHEDULE D 2.				
Subordinate Roads.				
<i>(Under Officers of the Department.)</i>				
<i>(Approximate appropriation only, and subject to such alterations as the exigencies of the Service may from time to time demand.)</i>				
METROPOLITAN DIVISION.				
NORTHERN DISTRICT.				
				£
1	1	7	Military Roads, St. Leonards	350
2	1	6	Road from Defence Road to Pittwater Road	300
3	1	15	„ Manly Cove to Pittwater	750
4	5	10	„ Balgowlah, <i>via</i> French's Forest, to Gordon	150
5	3	5	„ French's Forest to Pittwater Road at Greendale and D.Y.	150
6	2	3	„ Manly and Pittwater Road to M'Garr's Creek	120
7	4	9	„ Pittwater to Barranjuay	180
8	4	14	„ Lane Cove, <i>via</i> Stony Creek, to Pittwater	280
9	3	7	„ Gladesville, <i>via</i> head of, Lane Cove Navigation to Gordon	210
10	3	4	„ Lane Cove to Cowan Creek, at Bobbin's Head	120
11	1	5	„ Pearce's Corner to Pennant Hills	250
12	5	20	„ Pearce's Corner to Peat's Ferry	300
13	7	6	„ Peat's Ferry Road to Berowra Creek	30
14	2	4	„ Broken Back Bridge to Pennant Hills Road	160
15	1	3	„ Parramatta to Pennant Hills	150
16	3	5	„ Pennant Hills Road to Moulds' Corner	150
17	2	6	„ Carlingford P.O. to Rogan's Hill	240
18	3	1	„ Fidden's Wharf Road	30
PARRAMATTA DISTRICT.				
19	1	2	Road from Bankstown to Rookwood	100
20	2	3	„ Granville to the Southern Road (Woodville Road)	120
21	4	3	„ Blacktown Road to Seven Hills Station	60
22	4	6	„ St. Mary's, to Blacktown Road	120
23	4	10	„ Kingswood to Luddenham Church	200
24	3	7	„ Main Western Road to Cross Roads, Cabramatta	210
25	3	5	„ Emu Plains to Wascoc's	150
SOUTHERN DISTRICT.				
26	1	4	Road from Randwick Toll Gate to Military Road	200
27	1	2	„ La Perouse Road to Little Bay (Sanatorium Road)	100
		172	Total miles.	£ 5,180

No.	Class.	Length in Miles.		Proposed Expenditure.
No. 1 DIVISION.				
ARMIDALE DISTRICT.				
				£
28	4	16	Road from Chandler Bridge towards Kempsey ...	320
29	6	6	„ Guyra to Black Mountain ...	60
30	3	31	„ Guyra to Kangaroo Camp ...	930
31	6	10	„ Guyra to Sandy Creek ...	100
32	6	40	„ Armidale to Kangaroo Hills ...	400
33	6	34	„ Armidale to Eastern Plains ...	340
34	1	20	„ Armidale to Hillgrove Mines ...	1,000
35	4	4	„ Cooney to Sunlight ...	80
36	6	20	„ Armidale to Yarrowick ...	200
37	6	10	„ Armidale to Long Swamp ...	100
38	6	10	„ Armidale to Castle Doyle ...	100
39	6	15	„ Armidale to Gostwyck ...	150
40	6	17	„ Armidale to Mihi Creek ...	170
41	6	10	„ Violet Dale up Dumaresq Creek ...	100
42	6	20	„ Baker's Creek to Armidale Gully ...	200
43	6	20	„ Pint Pot Creek to Chandler River ...	200
44	6	6	„ Armidale to Duval ...	60
45	6	5	„ Duval to Pearson's ...	50
46	6	16	„ Castle Doyle, <i>via</i> Kelly's Plains, to Armidale ...	160
47	6	25	„ Booralong towards Aberfoyle ...	250
48	6	35	„ Guyra to Kookarabookra ...	350
49	6	18	„ Wandsworth to Old Ben Lomond Inn ...	180
50	6	12	„ M'Intyre Flat to Puddledock ...	120
51	6	10	„ Cregan's to Rocky River ...	100
52	5	59	„ Hillgrove to Perrett's ...	885
53	4	46	„ Uralla to Bundarra ...	920
54	6	6	„ Mail Station to Llangothlin Railway Station ...	60
55	6	20	„ Rock Vale to Ward's Mistake ...	200
56	6	6	„ Brookstead to Gara ...	60
57	6	12	„ Llangothlin Railway Station, <i>via</i> Hodders, to Ben Lomond ...	120
BELLINGER DISTRICT.				
58	3	30	Road from Congarini, <i>via</i> Boat Harbour, up Taylor's Arm ...	900
59	3	9	„ Bowraville to Congarini ...	270
60	6	20	„ Bowraville to Upper South Arm ...	200
61	5	20	„ Bowraville to Lumby ...	300
62	4	22	„ Missibotti to Nambucca Heads ...	440
63	2	2	„ Cedar Creek to Nambucca Heads ...	80
64	2	26	„ Fernmount to Nambucca ...	1,040
65	3	9	„ Coast Road to Upper South Arm ...	270
66	3	32	„ Fernmount to Armidale Road ...	960
67	3	12	„ Boat Harbour to Raleigh Mill ...	360
68	2	20	„ Boat Harbour, <i>via</i> Spickett's Creek, to Nambucca River ...	800
69	3	8	„ Boat Harbour to Little North Arm ...	240
70	4	6	„ Boat Harbour Road, <i>via</i> Provost's, to Quilkie's ...	120
71	6	7	„ North Arm Road at McKay's, up Buckra-Bendinni Creek, to Smith's Selection ...	70
72	2	6	„ Marx Hill to Campbell's Crossing ...	240
73	4	13	„ Myers' C.P. to Never Never Plains ...	260
74	1	25	„ Fernmount to Moonee ...	1,250
75	1	18	„ Coff's Harbor to Nana Creek ...	900
76	2	4	„ Red Hill to Bradley's Camp ...	160
77	2	4	„ West Branch Orara River, <i>via</i> Angus M'Leod's to Coff's Harbor Jetty ...	160
INVERELL DISTRICT.				
78	4	30	Road from Inverell to Bundarra ...	600
79	3	25	„ Inverell <i>via</i> Tingha to Kangaroo Camp ...	750
80	2	14	„ Tingha, <i>via</i> Stannifer and Elsmore, to Glen Innes and Inverell Road ...	560
		921	Carried forward ...	£ 18,895

No.	Class.	Length in Miles.		Proposed Expenditure.
No. 1 DIVISION— <i>continued.</i>				
		921	Brought forward ...	£ 18,895
INVERELL DISTRICT— <i>continued.</i>				
81	3	22	Road from Inverell, <i>via</i> Newstead and Paradise, to Kangaroo Camp ...	660
82	2	26	" Inverell towards Bingera ...	1,040
83	1	18	" Inverell towards Warialda ...	900
84	2	17	" Inverell to Gum Flat ...	680
85	2	15	" Inverell to Reedy Creek ...	600
86	1	38	" Inverell to Wallangra ...	1,900
87	4	12	" Inverell, <i>via</i> Dinton Vale, to Bukkulla ...	240
88	4	70	" Inverell <i>via</i> Ashford, to Queensland Border ...	1,400
89	2	30	" Inverell towards Emmaville... ..	1,200
90	3	20	" Inverell to King's Plains	600
GLEN INNES DISTRICT.				
91	6	20	Road from Glencoe Station to Mount Mitchell	200
92	6	10	" Armidale Road at Stonehenge to Graham Valley ...	100
93	6	15	" Glen Innes to Mount Mitchell	150
94	3	16	" Glen Innes to Red Range and North Kingsgate... ..	480
95	5	20	" Glen Innes to Emmaville	300
96	3	20	" Glen Innes, <i>via</i> Wellingrove, to King's Plains	600
97	5	30	" Glen Innes to Kookabookra and Bear Hill	450
98	5	8	" Glen Innes to Shannon Vale	120
99	6	11	" Yarraford to Ranger's Valley	110
100	6	30	" Newton Boyd Road to Emmaville	300
101	6	10	" Emmaville to Webb's Silver Lode... ..	100
102	4	15	" Wellingrove to Strathbogie	300
103	1	8	" Emmaville to Strathbogie	400
104	6	11	" Maybole to Ben Lomond	110
SOUTH GRAFTON DISTRICT.				
105	1	17	Road from Corindi to Moonee	850
106	1	13	" Moonee to Orara River at Sharpe's	650
107	2	32	" Kelly's to Nana Creek	1,280
108	3	29	" Nymboida to Perrett's	870
109	2	30	" Grafton to Nymboida	1,200
110	1	30	" South Grafton to Corindi	1,500
111	6	9	" Glynn's to Nymboida	90
112	6	30	" M'Intosh's to Nymboida	300
113	6	20	" Kangaroo Creek to Glen Righ	200
114	5	8	" South Grafton to Rushforth	120
115	1	4	" South Grafton to Swan Creek	200
116	6	15	" Armidale Road through Blaxland's Flat	150
GRAFTON DISTRICT.				
117	5	55	Road from Grafton to Solferino	825
118	2	24	" Grafton to Flying Horse	960
119	3	24	" Greberts to Apple-tree Flat	720
120	3	10	" Copmanhurst to Coaldale	300
121	5	4	" Stony Pinch to Smith's Creek	60
122	5	10	" Moleville to Fern Glen	150
123	1	8	" Grafton to Southgate	400
124	3	2	" Grafton and Broadwater Rd. to Southgate Wharf ...	60
125	4	8	" Dalmorton to Chandler's Creek	160
126	6	5	" Caramana to Gerrinberryn	50
127	6	6	" Caramana to Eatonswill	60
128	6	5	" Waterview to Ramornie	50
		1,811	Carried forward ...	£ 43,040

No.	Class.	Length in Miles.		Proposed Expenditure.
No. 1 DIVISION— <i>continued.</i>				
		1,811	Brought forward ...	£ 43,040
MACLEAN DISTRICT.				
129	1	30	Road from Swan Creek to Yamba ...	1,500
130	1	14	„ Southgate to Broadwater ...	700
131	6	40	„ Ulmarra to Corinda ...	400
132	3	38	„ Lawrence to Wyan ...	1,140
133	6	7	„ Harwood to North Arm Ferry ...	70
134	1	3	„ Harwood, <i>via</i> Serpentine Bridge, to Chatsworth ...	150
135	5	10	„ Brushgrove to M'Lean ...	150
136	3	5	„ Brush Grove to Bluff Point Ferry ...	150
137	3	8	„ Bluff Point to South Arm Ferry, Clarence River ...	240
138	6	5	„ Bluff Point to Tyndale ...	50
139	3	6	„ Maclean to Palmer's Channel ...	180
140	1	12	„ Chatsworth to Woodburn ...	600
141	4	10	Roads on Palmer's Island ...	200
WOODBURN DISTRICT.				
142	2	9	Road from Woodburn to Coraki (right bank) ...	360
143	1	13	„ Woodburn to Selman's ...	650
144	1	14	„ Woodburn to Wardell ...	700
145	3	8	„ Swan Bay to New Italy ...	240
146	4	10	„ Coraki to Broadwater ...	200
147	3	6	„ Woodburn to Dungarubba ...	180
148	3	10	„ Rous to Wardell ...	300
149	2	13	„ Woodburn to Tucki ...	520
150	2	6	„ Tucki to Rous ...	240
151	3	6	„ Dutton's to Maroni Creek ...	180
152	3	5	„ Coraki to Tuckurimba ...	150
153	6	30	„ Coraki to Lawrence Road ...	300
154	4	7	„ Woodburn to Iluka ...	140
155	3	6	„ Coraki to Swan Bay (left bank) ...	180
BALLINA DISTRICT.				
156	2	4	„ Wardell Road, at Tuckombil, to Alstonville ...	160
157	2	6	„ Wardell to Emigrant Bridge ...	240
158	4	10	„ Wardell to South Ballina ...	200
159	3	3	„ Wardell to the Beach ...	90
160	3	2	„ Pimlico to Wardell and Ballina Road ...	60
161	3	2	„ Pimlico Road to Emigrant Creek Point ...	60
162	2	20	„ Ballina to Cape Byron ...	800
163	3	17	„ Ballina, <i>via</i> North Creek, to Byron Bay ...	510
164	3	4	„ Jesswolgan to Uralba ...	120
165	4	2	Old Ballina Road (part) ...	40
166	4	8	Road from Lismore and Ballina Road to Napier's ...	160
167	3	5	„ Tintenbar towards Friday's Hut ...	150
168	3	7	„ Tintenbar to Alstonville ...	210
169	3	5	„ Tintenbar to Toohey's Mill ...	150
170	2	5	„ Tintenbar towards Bexhill ...	200
171	4	7	„ Toohey's Mill Road to Hogan's ...	140
172	3	3	„ Newrybar towards Possum Shoot ...	90
173	3	9	„ Pearce's Creek to Teven Junction ...	270
174	4	3	„ Two-mile Creek to Newrybar ...	60
175	3	3	Teven Creek Road (south side) ...	90
TENTERFIELD DISTRICT.				
176	4	10	Road from Pye's Creek to Bolivia Station ...	200
177	6	15	„ Tenterfield to Scrub ...	150
178	4	10	„ Tenterfield to Scrub, <i>via</i> Steinbrook ...	200
179	2	14	„ Emmaville to Deepwater ...	560
180	4	12	„ Tent Hill to Tableland ...	240
181	3	17	„ Deepwater to Torrington ...	510
		2,345	Carried forward ...	£ 58,570

No.	Class.	Length in Miles.		Proposed Expenditure.
No. 1 DIVISION— <i>continued</i> ,				
		2,345	Brought forward ...	£ 58,570
TENTERFIELD DISTRICT— <i>continued</i> .				
182	4	13	Road from Tenterfield to Wallangarra... ..	260
183	5	78	„ Tenterfield to Bonshaw	1,170
184	4	20	„ Wilson's Downfall to Rivertree	400
185	4	10	„ Amosfield to Border... ..	200
186	4	38	„ Amosfield to Acacia Creek	760
187	5	7	„ Sandy Hill to Boorook	105
188	5	24	„ Black Creek, <i>via</i> Pretty Gully, to Tooloom ...	360
189	6	35	„ Barney Downs to Millera	350
190	5	30	„ Acacia Creek, <i>via</i> Korelah, to White Swamp ...	450
CASINO DISTRICT.				
191	2	34	Road from Casino to Cross Roads	1,360
192	3	46	„ Casino to Mount Lindsay	1,380
193	3	14	„ Casino to Ellangowan	420
194	3	15	„ Casino to Busby's Flat	450
195	1	17	„ Casino to Coraki	850
196	3	24	„ Tabulam to Wyan	720
197	2	13	„ Casino to Wyrallah... ..	520
198	2	10	„ Coraki to Wyrallah	400
199	1	10	„ South Lismore to Wyrallah	500
200	2	14	„ Casino to Gundurimba	560
201	2	15	„ Casino to North Codrington	600
202	4	20	„ Lismore to Hanging Rock	400
LISMORE DISTRICT.				
203	2	2	Road from Lismore to Gundurimba	80
204	3	11	Jiggi Creek Road	330
205	3	4	West Nimbin Road	120
206	2	24	Road from Lismore to Blue Knob (Nimbin Road) ...	960
207	3	5	„ Blakebrook to Dunoon	150
208	2	15	„ Lismore towards Nightcap	600
209	3	5	Numulgi Road	150
210	2	7	Road from Lismore to Tucki	280
211	3	9	„ Wyrallah towards Chilcott's Wharf	270
212	3	3	„ Thorburn's to Kelly's	90
213	2	4	„ Thorburn's to English's	160
214	3	5	„ Gundurimba to Rous Road	150
215	2	8	„ Goonellabah to Rous	320
216	2	2	„ Numulgi to Bexhill	80
217	2	15	„ Bexhill to Goonengerry Road	600
218	2	9	„ Bexhill towards Tintenbar	360
219	2	6	„ Boat Harbour to Cowlong	240
220	2	7	„ Cowlong and Rous Road to Toohey's Mill ...	280
221	3	10	„ Cowlong towards Rous	300
222	3	2	„ Cowlong and Rouse Road towards Alstonville ...	60
223	3	2	Old Ballina Road (part)	60
224	4	2	Road from Ballina Road towards Napier's	40
225	2	3	„ Clunes, <i>via</i> Walmsley's, to Cowlong Road ...	120
226	1	12	„ Clunes to Byron Bay	600
227	3	7	„ Clunes to Duraby Grass	210
228	3	4	„ Eureka to Rosebank	120
229	2	8	„ Monticollum towards Brunswick Road	220
230	3	5	„ Grannaille towards Newrybar	150
		3,028	Carried forward ...	£ 77,985

No.	Class.	Length in Miles.		Proposed Expenditure.
No. 1 DIVISION— <i>continued.</i>				£
		3,028	Brought forward ...	£ 77,985
LISMORE DISTRICT— <i>continued.</i>				
231	3	7	Road from Possum Shoot to Cooper's Shoot ...	210
232	2	21	" Lismore to Possum Shoot ...	840
233	2	8	" Possum Shoot to Butter Hut ...	320
234	2	1	" Eureka to Clunes, Byron Bay ...	40
235	2	3	" Old Boat Harbour Road ...	120
236	2	3	" Rous, <i>via</i> Beeson's, to Wardell Road ...	120
237	2	1	" Pearson's to Trimble's ...	40
238	2	1	" Bexhill to Woodburn ...	40
239	2	2	" Boggy Creek to Chilcott's Wharf Road ...	80
TWEED DISTRICT.				
240	2	26	Road from Murwillumbah to Nimbin ...	1,040
241	2	26	" Murwillumbah to Brunswick River ...	1,040
242	2	17	" Murwillumbah to Cudgen ...	680
243	3	6	" Murwillumbah to Tumbulgum ...	180
244	1	10	" Brunswick to Possum Shoot ...	500
245	4	4	" Byangum to Dunbible Bridge ...	80
246	4	16	" Tumbulgum, <i>via</i> Bilambil, to Border ...	320
247	3	9	" Bilambil to Tweed River Heads ...	270
248	3	12	" Tumbulgum to Terranora ...	360
249	3	10	" Kynumboon to Midgengum ...	300
250	2	6	" Dunbible to McCormack's ...	240
251	2	20	" Brunswick Road, <i>via</i> Possum Shoot, to Byron Bay ...	800
252	3	6	" Moball to the Tweed and Brunswick Road ...	180
253	3	8	" Durenbah to Cudgen Road ...	240
254	5	10	Road up Middle Arm, Tweed River ...	150
255	2	7	" Main Arm, Brunswick River ...	280
256	4	6	The Pocket Road, Brunswick River ...	120
257	2	6	Road from Mulimbimbi to Brunswick Heads ...	240
258	4	8	" Mulimbimbi, up Mulimbimbi Creek ...	160
259	3	5	" Lower Mulimbimbi to Tyagarah ...	150
260	2	5	" Cooper's Shoot to Tyagarah ...	200
261	4	4	Road up Bunningbar Creek ...	80
262	2	12	Road from Murwillumbah to Queensland Border ...	480
		3,314	Total miles. Total ...	£ 87,885
No. 2 DIVISION.				
RICHMOND DISTRICT.				
263	3	3	Road from Rouse Hill to Schofield's Platform... ..	90
264	3	5	" Blacktown Road, <i>via</i> Riverstone, to Box Hill ...	150
265	4	38	" Richmond to King's Road	760
266	4	2	" Clarendon to Cornwallis	40
267	5	16	" Windsor to Penrith	240
268	6	14	" Yarramundi, <i>via</i> Enfield, to Wilberforce ...	140
269	5	5	" Wilberforce to Pitt Town	75
270	4	5	" E. M'Quire's to Pitt Town Bottoms	100
271	3	15	" M'Grath's Hill to Maroota... ..	450
272	5	30	" Windsor, <i>via</i> Sackville Ferry, to Wiseman's Ferry ...	450
273	6	8	" Sackville to East Portland	80
274	6	10	" Churchill's Wharf to West Portland	100
275	6	10	" West Portland Road to Comleroy Road	100
276	5	55	" Bell's Line to Putty... ..	825
277	6	15	" Blaxland's Ridge, <i>via</i> Moran's Rock, to Upper Colo ...	150
278	3	6	" Bell's Line of Road, at Enfield, to Reiby's Grant ...	180
279	6	10	" Windsor to Wiseman's Ferry	100
280	4	9	" M'Donald River, up Webb's Creek	180
		256	Carried forward ...	£ 4,210

No	Class.	Length in Miles.		Proposed Expenditure.
No. 2 DIVISION— <i>continued.</i>				£
		256	Brought forward ...	£ 4,210
LITHGOW DISTRICT.				
281	4	9	Road from Springwood to the Hawkesbury ...	180
282	4	2	„ Blackheath to Govett's Leap ...	40
283	6	7	„ Mount Victoria to Bell ...	70
284	3	3	„ Mt. Victoria to Mt. York Reserve ...	90
285	6	13	„ Little Hartley to Gambenang ...	130
286	2	7	„ Little Hartley to Hartley Vale Platform ...	280
287	2	6	„ Hartley to Vale of Clwydd ...	240
288	2	6	„ Bowenfels to Hartley Road Junction ...	240
289	6	30	„ Hartley to Oberon ...	300
290	3	9	„ Bowenfels to Lidsdale ...	270
291	5	9	„ Lidsdale to Wolgan ...	135
292	4	14	„ Marrangaroo to Meadow Flat ...	280
293	4	3	„ Lowther to Gambenang ...	60
294	3	5	„ Wallerawang to Rydal ...	150
295	4	14	„ Rydal to Hampton ...	280
296	3	15	„ Duggan's to the Caves ...	450
297	2	17	„ Tarana to Oberon ...	680
298	5	9	„ Mutton's Falls to O'Connell ...	135
299	5	17	„ O'Connell to Oberon ...	255
300	6	24	„ O'Connell to Swatchfield ...	240
301	5	20	„ Oberon to Swatchfield ...	300
302	4	18	„ Oberon to Jenolan ...	360
303	6	14	„ Four-mile Tree to Campbell's River ...	140
304	6	14	„ Oberon to Shooter's Hill ...	140
305	6	13	„ Little River to Swatchfield Road ...	130
306	3	2	„ Alick's Creek to Bloom Hill ...	60
BATHURST DISTRICT.				
307	4	7	Road from Meadow Flat to Tarana Station ...	140
308	5	10	„ Piper's Flat Station to Meadow Flat Road and Mitchell's Creek ...	150
309	3	5	„ Kirkconnell to Mitchell's Creek ...	150
310	1	5	„ Meadow Flat to Mitchell's Creek ...	250
311	5	15	„ Mitchell's Creek towards Palmer's Oakey ...	225
312	4	11	„ Bathurst to O'Connell ...	220
313	5	11	„ Bathurst and O'Connell Road to Road from Mutton's Falls to O'Connell ...	165
314	5	8	„ O'Connell to Campbell's River Lagoon ...	120
315	5	28	„ Kelso to Sofala Road ...	420
316	6	15	„ Limekilns Road to Upper Turon ...	150
317	5	9	„ Cheshire's Creek to Upper Turon ...	135
318	4	29	„ Bathurst, <i>via</i> Peel, to Sofala ...	580
319	4	4	„ Peel to Kelso and Sofala Road ...	80
320	5	6	„ Peel to Duramana ...	90
321	4	11	„ Sofala to Monkey Hill ...	220
322	6	30	„ Bathurst to Monkey Hill ...	300
323	5	22	„ Kelloshiel to Little Forest ...	330
324	5	16	„ Bathurst to Swallow Creek ...	240
325	5	28	„ Bathurst, <i>via</i> Gorman's Hill, to Campbell's River ...	420
326	2	3	„ Bathurst and Campbell's River Road to Perth ...	120
327	3	16	„ Bathurst and Caloola Road to Rockley ...	480
328	4	5	„ Evans' Plains, <i>via</i> the Bald Hill, to Trunkey Road ...	100
329	4	6	„ Caloola Road, <i>via</i> Cow Flat, to Rockley Road ...	120
330	5	20	„ Bathurst to Caloola ...	300
331	6	13	„ Bathurst and Caloola Road to Tea-pot Swamp ...	130
332	3	5	„ Rockley to Charlton ...	150
333	3	4	„ Apsley to Bathurst and Rockley Road ...	120
MUDGEE DISTRICT.				
334	6	36	Road from Sofala to Rylstone ...	360
335	4	14	„ Cudgegong Village to Rylstone ...	280
336	6	31	„ Rylstone to Bylong ...	310
337	5	26	„ Cudgegong to Rylstone ...	390
338	3	30	„ Cudgegong to Reedy Creek ...	900
		1,035	Carried forward ...	£ 17,990

No.	Class.	Length in Miles.		Proposed Expenditure.
No. 2 DIVISION— <i>continued.</i>				
		1,035	Brought forward ...	£ 17,990
MUDGE E DISTRICT— <i>continued.</i>				
				£
339	4	8	Road from Cudgegong to Home Rule ...	160
340	2	37	„ Cullenbone, <i>via</i> Gulgong, to Denison Town ...	1,480
341	5	40	„ Cudgegong to Hill End ...	600
342	4	24	„ Cudgegong to Wollar ...	480
343	2	42	„ Cullenbone to Cobborah ...	1,680
344	4	15	„ Guntawang to Goolma ...	300
345	3	4	„ Tallawang Road to Goodman Inn ...	120
346	6	10	„ Wall's Junction to Botobalar ...	100
347	4	30	„ Grattai to Sally's Flat ...	600
348	4	19	„ Monkey Hill to Hill End ...	380
349	5	14	„ Windeyer to Queen's Pinch ...	210
ORANGE DISTRICT.				
350	7	36	Road from Hill End to Bathurst (Bridle Track Road) ...	180
351	5	10	„ Milthorpe, <i>via</i> Guyong, to Byng ...	150
352	5	16	„ Milthorpe to Lewis Ponds ...	240
353	6	22	„ Swallow Creek to Ophir ...	220
354	4	12	„ Orange to Icely ...	240
355	4	6	„ Favel's to Byng ...	120
356	4	6	„ Spring Hill Station to Orange and Cadia Road ...	120
357	3	4	„ Spring Hill to Long Swamp ...	120
358	6	16	„ Orange to Ophir ...	160
359	4	8	„ Lucknow to Orange and Carcoar Road ...	160
360	4	5	„ Marten's to Spring Hill Station ...	100
361	4	6	„ Spring Terrace to Forest Reefs ...	120
362	4	5	„ Spring Terrace to Long Swamp ...	100
363	5	15	„ Orange to Forest Reefs ...	225
364	3	12	„ Milthorpe to Cadia ...	360
365	3	10	„ Orange to Canoblas ...	300
366	5	8	„ Orange to Pinnacle ...	120
367	3	10	„ Orange to Cadia Gate ...	300
368	5	10	„ Orange and Cadia Road to Four-mile Creek ...	150
369	5	25	„ Orange to Cargo ...	375
370	6	10	„ Orange to Mullion ...	100
371	6	5	„ Mullion to Belgravia ...	50
372	6	12	„ Orange and Cargo Road to Boree ...	120
373	6	10	„ Molong to Norah Creek ...	100
374	6	24	„ Molong, <i>via</i> Boree, to Cargo ...	240
375	5	12	„ Borenore to Kite's Swamp ...	180
376	6	10	„ Orange and Cargo Road to Cudal ...	100
377	4	13	„ Cargo to Cudal ...	260
378	6	34	„ Molong to Obley ...	340
379	6	20	„ Molong to Warne Station ...	200
380	4	14	„ Cargo to Canowindra ...	280
381	3	25	„ Molong to Toogong ...	750
382	6	20	„ Cumnock to Bolderogery ...	200
383	5	10	„ Mumbil to Burrendong ...	150
384	4	4	„ Spring Station to Newrea Bridge ...	80
385	6	15	„ Wellington to Mumbil and Burrengong Road ...	150
386	6	18	„ Wellington to Arthurville ...	180
387	6	40	„ Wellington to Balderogery ...	400
BLAYNEY DISTRICT.				
388	7	18	Road from Caloola to Trunkey ...	90
389	5	16	„ Rockley to Caloola and Tuena Road ...	240
390	6	11	„ Rockley, <i>via</i> Campbell's River, to the Dog Rocks ...	110
391	5	20	„ Rockley to the Isabella River ...	300
392	4	18	„ Mount Lawson, <i>via</i> Judge's Creek, to Burruga ...	360
393	2	6	„ Newbridge to Evan's Swamp ...	240
394	2	5	„ Newbridge to Caloola ...	200
395	3	11	„ Newbridge and Caloola Road to Rockley ...	330
396	4	29	„ Newbridge to Arthur Town and Abercrombie River ...	580
		1,950	Carried forward ...	£ 34,290

No.	Class	Length in Miles.		Proposed Expenditure.
No. 2 DIVISION— <i>continued.</i>				
		1,950	Brought forward ...	£ 34,290
BLAYNEY DISTRICT— <i>continued.</i>				
397	3	12	Road from Moorilda to Neville... ..	360
398	3	14	„ Blayney to Neville	420
399	4	8	„ Blayney to Moorilda	160
400	4	5	„ Blayney to Barry	100
401	5	4	„ Blayney to Grahamstown	60
402	4	10	„ Blayney to Guyong	200
403	3	7	„ Blayney to Milthorpe	210
404	4	11	„ Blayney to Forest Reefs	220
405	4	10	„ Carcoar to Forest Reefs	200
406	4	6	„ Neville to Dairy Creek	120
407	4	8	„ Mandurama to Galley Swamp	160
408	4	8	„ Carcoar to Flyer's Creek	160
409	6	10	„ Mandurama to Burnt Yards	100
410	4	4	„ Mathew's to Brown's Creek	80
COWRA DISTRICT.				
411	6	45	Road from Lyndurst, <i>via</i> Abercrombie Junction, to Bigga ...	450
412	4	8	„ Mount McDonald to Grabine	160
413	2	15	„ Woodstock to Mount McDonald	600
414	6	25	„ Cowra, <i>via</i> Darby's Falls, to Hovell's Creek ...	250
415	6	30	„ Cowra, <i>via</i> Bennett's Springs, towards Burrowa ...	300
416	6	22	„ Cowra to Breakfast Creek	220
417	7	30	„ Mandurama to Canowindra	150
418	5	18	„ Woodstock to Canowindra	270
419	6	15	„ Cowra, <i>via</i> Binni Creek, to Walli	150
420	5	16	„ Cowra to Canowindra	240
421	6	10	„ Cowra to North Logan	100
422	7	20	„ Cowra, to Koorawatha	100
423	2	22	„ Cowra to Goolagong	880
424	6	18	„ Brundah towards Marengo	180
425	5	8	„ Grenfell to Quondong	120
426	7	30	„ Grenfell to Goolagong	150
427	6	21	„ Grenfell towards Forbes	210
FORBES DISTRICT.				
428	6	47	Road from Boree to Parkes	470
429	5	30	„ Forbes to Goolagong	450
430	7	21	„ Forbes towards Grenfell	105
431	6	22	„ Canowindra to Eugowra	220
432	6	16	„ Canowindra to Goolagong	160
433	4	22	„ Forbes to Gunningbland Junction... ..	440
434	6	67	„ Parkes to Condobolin	670
435	7	31	„ Parkes to Balderogery	155
436	5	23	„ Parkes to Coradgery	345
437	4	56	„ Forbes to South Condobolin	1,120
438	7	16	„ Forbes to Parkes	80
439	4	30	„ Parkes, <i>via</i> Alectown, to Peak Hill	600
440	5	54	„ Forbes to Condobolin	810
441	4	23	„ Trundle to Parkes	460
		2,878	Total miles. Total ...	£ 47,455

No.	Class.	Length in Miles.		Proposed Expenditure.
No. 3 DIVISION.				
GOULBURN DISTRICT.				
				£
442	2	26	Road from Goulburn to Taralga	1,040
443	2	10	" Goulburn to Mount Wayo	400
444	4	13	" Goulburn to Mummel Bridge	260
445	4	14	" Goulburn to Bungonia	280
446	5	22	" Goulburn to Windellama	330
447	3	24	" Goulburn to Roslyn... ..	720
448	4	14	" Goulburn to Pomeroy	280
449	6	6	" Goulburn, <i>via</i> Boxers' Creek, to Main South Road	60
450	7	20	" Towrang, <i>via</i> Lockyersleigh, to Paddy's River ...	100
451	6	20	" Towrang, <i>via</i> Greenwich Park, to Long Reach ...	200
452	5	40	" Marulan, <i>via</i> Long Reach and Bannaby, to Taralga	600
453	5	35	" Marulan, <i>via</i> Windellama, to Oallen Crossing ...	525
454	6	15	" Richlands to the Wombeyan Caves	150
455	5	19	" Taralga, <i>via</i> Curraweela, to Bumbaroo	285
456	6	6	" Run of Water to Parkesbourne	60
457	6	8	" Kippielaw, <i>via</i> Parkesbourne, to Breadalbane ...	80
458	6	22	" Kippielaw to Byalla... ..	220
459	6	25	" Collector, <i>via</i> Currawang, to Tiranna	250
460	5	16	" Run of Water, <i>via</i> Collector, to Lake George ...	240
461	5	10	" Collector to Breadalbane	150
462	6	10	" Lake Bathurst Station to Currawang	100
CROOKWELL DISTRICT.				
463	1	16	Road from Crookwell to Mount Wayo... ..	800
464	5	6	" Crookwell to Laggan and Binda Road	90
465	5	26	" Crookwell, <i>via</i> Grabben Gullen, to Gunning ...	390
466	6	53	" Crookwell, <i>via</i> Binda and Bigga, to the Abercrombie	530
467	1	8	" Crookwell to Gullen... ..	400
468	4	25	" Crookwell, <i>via</i> Laggan, to Taralga... ..	500
469	5	57	" Mount Wayo, <i>via</i> Tuena, to the Abercrombie ...	855
470	4	7	" Cotta Walla to Tuena Road	140
471	6	28	" Wheeo, <i>via</i> Binda, to Peelwood	280
472	6	18	" Wheeo Post Office to Gunning	180
473	4	10	" Wheeo towards Crookwell	200
474	7	16	" Tuena Road to Sherwood	80
475	4	16	" Taralga to Crookwell... ..	320
476	6	10	" Laggan to Golspie	100
477	6	13	" Laggan to Binda	130
478	6	12	" Leighwood, <i>via</i> Golspie, to Stonequarry ...	120
479	5	35	" Mummel Bridge, <i>via</i> Wheeo, to Narrawa... ..	525
YASS DISTRICT.				
480	6	30	Road from Yass to near Gundaroo	300
481	6	24	" Yass to Fairfield Bridge	240
482	6	5	" Yass to Black Range	50
483	5	12	" Yass to Woolgarlo	180
484	5	45	" Yass, <i>via</i> Weejasper, towards Tumut	675
485	5	15	" Yass, <i>via</i> Jerrawa, to Dalton	225
486	6	9	" Yass to Dalton and Burrowa Road	90
487	4	40	" Taemas Bridge to Brindabella	800
488	5	18	" Gunning to Gundaroo	270
489	5	16	" Murrumbateman to Gininderra	240
490	6	12	" Gunning to Berrybangle	120
491	5	45	" Gunning, <i>via</i> Dalton, to Burrowa	675
492	5	26	" Dalton to Narrawa	390
493	6	17	" Narrawa Road, near Roche's, to Pudman Road ...	170
494	6	17	" Warroo, <i>via</i> Boambalo Ford, to Mullion	170
495	6	17	" Kitty's Creek to Dog Trap Ford	170
496	7	13	" Collector to Gundaroo	65
497	6	15	" Collector to Gunning	150
498	6	11	" Bookham to Childowla	110
499	6	15	" Bookham to Cooradigbee Junction	150
500	6	24	" Burrowa to Main Southern Road	240
		1,157	Carried forward	£ 17,450

No.	Class.	Length in Miles.		Proposed Expenditure
No. 3 DIVISION— <i>continued.</i>				
		1,157	Brought forward ...	£ 17,450
*YOUNG DISTRICT.				
501	7	24	Road from Young to Koorowatha ...	120
502	3	32	” Young to Grenfell ...	960
503	5	15	” Young to Murrumburrah ...	225
504	6	25	” Young, <i>via</i> Moppity, to Burrowa and Cunnigar Road ...	250
505	6	20	” Young to Jerrybang... ..	200
506	6	60	” Young, <i>via</i> Morangarell, to Marsden ...	600
507	6	46	” Young to Temora ...	460
508	5	25	” Young to Burrowa ...	375
509	6	30	” Numby, <i>via</i> Graham and Frogmore, to Goulburn Road ...	300
510	6	19	” Burrowa to Kenyu ...	190
511	6	26	” Burrowa to Breakfast Creek ...	260
512	5	23	” Burrowa to Narrawa ...	345
513	6	8	” Murrumburrah to Currawang ...	80
514	6	18	” Grenfell, <i>via</i> Weddin Gap, to Bimbi ...	180
515	7	50	” Grenfell, <i>via</i> Bimbi, to Morangarell ...	250
516	5	42	” Caragabal, <i>via</i> Bimbi and Thuddungra, to Bur-rangong ...	630
517	7	45	” Bogalong to Marsden ...	225
COOTAMUNDRA DISTRICT.				
518	5	22	Road from Cootamundra to Coolac ...	330
519	3	30	” Cootamundra to Temora ...	900
520	4	12	” Cootamundra to Stockinbingal ...	240
521	6	22	” Cootamundra, <i>via</i> Ironbong, to Bethungra ...	220
522	5	14	” Cootamundra, <i>via</i> Kilrush, to Wallendbeen ...	210
523	7	34	” Cootamundra to Junee ...	170
524	6	58	” Cootamundra to Bowning ...	580
525	5	8	” Cootamundra towards Berthong ...	120
526	6	7	” Bookham to Illalong ...	70
527	3	17	” Burrowa to Binalong ...	510
528	4	20	” Burrowa to Cunnigar ...	400
529	3	10	” Galong towards Burrowa ...	300
530	7	25	” Jugiong to Murrumburrah ...	125
531	4	22	” Temora to Barmedman ...	440
532	6	35	” Temora to Junee Station ...	350
533	6	22	” Temora to Mandamah ...	220
534	4	20	” Coolaman to Cowabbee ...	400
535	5	8	” Coolac to Gobarralong ...	120
536	6	18	” Junee to Cooba Creek Bridge ...	180
537	6	22	” Galong, <i>via</i> Kalangan, towards Marengo ...	220
538	6	17	” Wallendbeen to Stockinbingal ...	170
TUMUT DISTRICT.				
539	2	20	Road from Tumut to Gundagai (marked-tree line) ...	800
540	3	23	” Tumut, <i>via</i> Brungle, to Gundagai ...	690
541	4	10	” Tumut to Lacmalac ...	200
542	4	59	” Tumut to Kiandra ...	1,180
543	3	12	” Tumut to Adelong ...	360
544	5	7	” Tumut, <i>via</i> the Plains, to Punt Bridge ...	105
545	6	20	” Tumut to Toomoorooma ...	200
546	5	16	” Gundagai to Bongongolong ...	240
547	6	24	” Gundagai to Wantabadgery ...	240
548	6	14	” Brungle Bridge to Gobarralong Ford ...	140
549	4	10	” Brungle, <i>via</i> Wyangle, to the Tomoórooma Road... ..	200
		2,323	Carried forward ...	£ 33,730

No.	Class.	Length in Miles.		Proposed Expenditure.
No. 3 DIVISION— <i>continued.</i>				
		2,323	Brought forward ...	£ 33,730
TUMUT DISTRICT— <i>continued.</i>				
550	3	7	Road from Gilmore Creek to Reilley's Crossing ...	210
551	4	8	" Windowie, up east bank of Gilmore Creek ...	160
552	5	8	" Windowie School, up west bank of Gilmore Creek ...	120
553	4	9	" Reilley's Crossing to Batlow ...	180
554	5	38	" Adelong Crossing to Bago ...	570
555	5	21	" Adelong to Main South Road at Williams ...	315
556	6	4	" Batlow to Tumberumba Road ...	40
WAGGA WAGGA DISTRICT.				
557	5	22	Road from Wagga Wagga to Junee ...	110
558	3	33	" Wagga Wagga to Kyamba... ..	990
559	7	57	" Wagga Wagga to Narrandera (north side) ...	285
560	6	60	" Wagga Wagga to Gullenbah ...	600
561	4	10	" Wagga Wagga to Gregadoo ...	200
562	6	22	" Wagga Wagga to Coolaman ...	220
563	6	24	" Wagga Wagga to Wantabadgery ...	240
564	6	39	" Wagga Wagga to Cookardina ...	390
565	4	30	" Yerrong Station to Urangeline ...	600
566	4	9	" Cranebob Creek to Upper Tarcutta ...	180
567	3	16	" Lower Tarcutta to Alfred Town ...	480
568	7	40	" Narrandera to Old Goree Bridge ...	200
569	6	60	" Rock Station to Urana ...	600
570	2	18	" Coonong Station to Urana ...	720
571	4	15	" Henty Station to Munyabla ...	300
572	6	22	" Wagga Wagga, <i>via</i> Sandy Creek, to Rock Station... ..	220
TUMBERUMBA DISTRICT.				
573	4	40	Road from Tumberumba to Little Billabong ...	800
574	4	16	" Tumberumba to Bago ...	320
575	5	30	" Tumberumba to Jingellic ...	450
576	6	30	" Tumberumba, <i>via</i> Tooma, to Welaregang... ..	300
577	6	47	" Jingellic to Kancoban ...	470
578	5	10	" Carabost to Kiamba... ..	150
579	6	26	" Rosewood, <i>via</i> Humula, to Kyamba ...	260
580	6	12	" Glenroy to Munderoo ...	120
581	7	36	" Germanton to Jingellic ...	180
582	6	17	" Humula, <i>via</i> Umbango, to Tarcutta ...	170
583	4	14	" Umbango, <i>via</i> Oberne, to Tarcutta ...	280
584	6	8	" Courabyra Public School to Livingstone's ..	80
ALBURY DISTRICT.				
585	5	42	Road from Albury to Cookardina ...	630
586	5	80	" Albury to Boomanoomana ...	1,200
587	5	67	" Albury to Urana ...	1,005
588	5	44	" Albury and Corowa Road to Urana ...	660
589	4	55	" Yambla Station to Jingellic ...	1,100
590	5	42	" Corowa to Coreen and Jerilderie Road, at Momalong ...	630
591	6	28	" Corowa to Piney Range ...	280
592	5	22	" Howlong to Walbundry ...	330
		3,561	Carried forward ...	£ 51,075

No.	Class.	Length in Miles.		Proposed Expenditure.
No. 3 DIVISION— <i>continued.</i>				
		3,561	Brought forward ...	£ 51,075
ALBURY DISTRICT— <i>continued.</i>				
593	5	20	Road from Culcairn to Walbundry	300
594	3	18	„ Culcairn to Germanton	540
595	5	20	„ Gerogery, <i>via</i> Jindera, to Bungowannah	300
596	5	27	„ Gerogery to Howlong	405
597	5	20	„ Gerogery Station to Walla Walla	300
598	5	18	„ Jindera to Walla Walla	270
599	7	14	„ Germanton to Cookardina	70
DENILIQIN DISTRICT.				
600	7	40	Road from Conargo to old Goree Bridge	200
601	7	85	„ Deniliquin to Urana... ..	425
602	6	65	„ Deniliquin to Boomanoomana	650
603	6	63	„ Deniliquin to Moulamein	630
604	6	30	„ Deniliquin to Wanganilla	300
605	7	45	„ Deniliquin to Moama	225
606	6	30	„ Deniliquin to Wakool Bridge	300
607	6	25	„ Deniliquin to Morocco	250
608	6	20	„ Mathoura to Bunaloo	200
609	6	22	„ Moama to Thyra	220
610	4	12	„ Moama to Bama	240
611	6	90	„ Moama to Moulamein	900
612	5	26	„ Jerilderie, <i>via</i> Yanko, to Goolgumbra	390
613	6	35	„ Jerilderie to Tocumwal	350
614	1	22	„ Jerilderie to Berrigan	1,100
615	5	40	„ Jerilderie to Coreen... ..	600
616	6	20	„ Berrigan to Tocumwal	200
617	6	13	„ Berrigan to Murray Hut	130
618	7	28	„ Berrigan to Mulwala	140
HAY DISTRICT.				
619	6	45	Road from Hay to Gunbar	450
620	5	45	„ Hay to Booligal	675
621	7	40	„ Hay to Wanganilla	200
622	7	116	„ Hay to Balranald	580
623	4	105	„ Whitton Station to Cudgellico	2,100
624	6	78	„ Carathoul to Hillston	780
625	7	40	„ Whealbah to Gunbar	200
626	7	43	„ Booligal to Hillston... ..	215
627	7	85	„ Booligal to Ivanhoe	425
628	7	50	„ Moulamein to Balranald	250
629	7	60	„ Moulamein to Wanganilla	300
630	7	57	„ Balranald to Swan Hill Ferry	285
		5,173	Total miles. Total	£ 67,170

No.	Class.	Length in Miles.		Proposed Expenditure.
No. 4 DIVISION.				
CAMPBELLTOWN DISTRICT.				
				£
631	3	6	Road from Carne's Hill to Orphan School Road	180
632	4	2	" Campbelltown to Narellan	40
633	2	14	" Narellan to Luddenham	560
634	5	2	" Narellan to Elderslie	30
635	1	7	" Camden Municipality to Oaks	350
636	3	8	" Camden Municipality to Werombi	240
637	5	5	" Appin to Brooke's Point	75
638	3	11	" Picton to Oaks	330
639	3	12	" Oaks to foot of Mountain	360
640	4	5	" Thirlmere to Bargo River	100
641	6	8	" Oaks to Werombi	80
642	5	18	" Heathcote to top of Bulli Pass	270
643	4	8	" Waterfall to Otford Hill	160
644	3	5	" Darke's Forest to Heathcote Road	150
645	2	12	" Bulli, <i>via</i> Coal Cliff, to Blue-gum Forest	480
646	3	7	" Bulli Pass to Cataract River	210
647	3	10	" Nattai River to Barker's Junction	300
648	3	8	" Foot of Burragorang Mountain up the Wollondilly	160
649	6	8	" Foot of Burragorang Mountain to Cox's River	80
650	6	2	" Camden to Menangle and Razorback Road	20
651	5	7	" Menangle to Stoney Creek... ..	105
652	4	4	" Menangle to Main South Road at foot of Razorback	80
653	6	3	" Main South Road at Camden to Westbrook Bridge	30
654	6	2	" Camden, <i>via</i> Glendarual, towards Mulgoa	20
KIAMA DISTRICT.				
655	4	9	Road from Kangaroo Valley, <i>via</i> Brogher's Creek, to Kangaroo Mountain	180
656	1	12	" Berry to Barrengarry	600
657	2	14	" Kangaroo Valley to Nowra	560
658	1	4	" Tait's Hotel to Lumsden's Corner	200
659	3	15	" Nowra to Yalwal	450
660	2	35	" Nowra to Nerriga	1,400
661	4	7	" Tomerong to Jervis Bay	140
662	2	6	" Illaroo to Lower Budgong	240
663	2	8	" Nowra to Illaroo	320
MOSS VALE DISTRICT.				
664	2	27	Old Argyle Road... ..	1,080
665	3	3	Road from Sutton Forest to Main South Road, near Cowley's	90
666	3	7	" Sutton Forest to Bundanoon, <i>via</i> Exeter	210
667	4	4	" Bundanoon to Wingello Road	80
668	3	18	" Moss Vale to Wallanderry Road	540
669	2	21	" Moss Vale to Barrengarry	840
670	1	8	" Fitzroy Falls, <i>via</i> Belmore Falls, to the Rossgall Road	400
671	1	3	" Blenkinsop's to Wild's Meadows	150
672	1	2	" Burrawang to Robertson Road	100
673	2	16	" Moss Vale towards Kiama	640
674	2	3	" Robertson to Macquarie Pass Road	120
675	2	12	" Kangaloon Road to Macquarie Pass	480
676	1	1	" East Kangaloon to Waratah Factory	50
677	2	17	" Bowral to Robertson	680
678	1	6	" Argyle Road to Berrima	300
679	1	2	" Mittagong towards Diamond Fields	100
680	5	35	" Main South Road to Wombeyan Caves	525
681	6	14	" Berrima, <i>via</i> Soapy Flat, to Joadja Creek... ..	140
682	4	5	" Berrima to Bowral	100
683	2	10	" Moss Vale, <i>via</i> Berrima, to Mandemar	400
684	2	4	" Bowral to The Briars	160
BRAIDWOOD DISTRICT.				
685	4	35	Road from Braidwood towards Nerriga	700
686	3	6	" Doughboy Hill towards Bungendore	180
687	3	31	" Braidwood to Nelligen—Clyde Road	930
688	2	16	" Braidwood, <i>via</i> Bell's Creek, to Araluen	640
689	5	20	" Braidwood towards Queanbeyan	300
690	2	9	" Braidwood to Elrington	360
		619	Carried forward	£ 18,795

No.	Class	Length in Miles.		Proposed Expenditure.
No. 4 DIVISION— <i>continued.</i>				
		619	Brought forward ...	£ 18,795
BRAIDWOOD DISTRICT— <i>continued.</i>				
691	3	8	Road from Braidwood to Sergeant's Point (Little River) ...	240
692	6	6	" Sergeant's Point (Little River) to Clyde Road ...	60
693	6	30	" Braidwood and Tarago Road, <i>via</i> Larbert, to Lower Boro and Tarago ...	300
694	5	7	" Elrington to Ballalaba ...	105
695	5	12	" Braidwood, <i>via</i> Reidsdale, to Bell's Creek ...	180
696	6	5	" Reidsdale to Warnumbucca (Tudor Valley Road) ...	50
697	6	12	" Elrington to Araluen ...	120
698	4	12	" Monga to Major's Creek, "Elrington" ...	240
699	5	30	" Major's Creek to Fairfield ...	450
700	6	40	" Braidwood to Nimbo ...	400
QUEANBEYAN DISTRICT.				
701	3	7	Road from Bungendore towards Doughboy Hill ...	210
702	6	10	" Bungendore to Black Range ...	100
703	1	25	" Bungendore to Captain's Flat ...	1,250
704	2	12	" Fowlowe, <i>via</i> Carwoola, to 7-mile Post ...	480
705	5	6	" Hoskingtown to Harold's Cross ...	90
706	2	6	" Captain's Flat to Cooma Road ...	240
707	3	20	" Queanbeyan towards Braidwood ...	600
708	5	24	" Queanbeyan to Gundaroo ...	360
709	5	13	" Queanbeyan to Gininderra ...	195
710	6	22	" Queanbeyan to Uriarra Post Office ...	220
711	6	20	" Bungendore to Gundaroo ...	200
712	6	11	" Gininderra towards Gundaroo ...	110
713	6	14	" Gininderra to Bungendore ...	140
714	6	20	" Old Burra Road to Michelago ...	200
715	5	21	" Queanbeyan, <i>via</i> Lanyon Ford, to Naas ...	315
716	7	12	" Tharwa to Tidbinbilly ...	60
MORUYA DISTRICT.				
717	3	9	Road from Termeil to Burril Bridge ...	270
718	4	6	" Nelligen to Bateman's Bay ...	120
719	5	9	" Nelligen to Milton Road at M'Millan's ...	135
720	6	8	" Eurobodalla to Nerrigundah ...	80
721	5	32	" Brooman to Nelligen ...	480
722	4	26	" Bodalla, <i>via</i> Eurobodalla, to Digman's Creek ...	520
723	3	36	" Araluen to Moruya ...	1,080
724	5	4	" Bergalia Post Office to Bengie Bengie ...	60
725	5	4	" Mogo to Tomaken ...	60
726	2	12	" Bodalla to Wagonga Heads ...	480
727	1	10	" Narooma to Tilba ...	500
COOMA DISTRICT.				
728	2	23	Road from Cooma to Nimitybelle ...	920
729	4	52	" Cooma and Jindabyne Road to Kiandra ...	1,040
730	3	32	" Cooma to Jindabyne ...	960
731	6	20	" Cooma and Jindabyne Road to Buckley's Crossing ...	200
732	4	18	" Cooma to Bobundarah ...	360
733	6	12	" Cooma to Green Hills ...	120
734	6	20	" Cooma, <i>via</i> Myalla, to Bobundarah and Nimitybelle Road ...	200
735	6	20	" Cooma, <i>via</i> Rosebrook, to Cowra ...	200
736	6	24	" Cooma to Count-a-guinea, <i>via</i> the Big Badger ...	240
737	7	12	" Cooma, <i>via</i> Mettagang, to Murrumbucca ...	60
738	6	30	" Cooma, <i>via</i> the Peak, to Bolaro ...	300
739	7	20	" Cooma, <i>via</i> Treacy's, to Kydra ...	100
740	7	12	" Cowra Road, near Rosebrook, towards Bredbo ...	60
741	7	8	" Mettagang to Billyrumbuck ...	40
742	6	27	" Bredbo Station to Nimbo ...	270
743	5	15	" Kiandra Road, near 6-mile Post, to Middlingbank ...	225
		1,525	Carried forward ...	£ 34,790

No.	Class.	Length in Miles.		Proposed Expenditure.
No. 4 DIVISION— <i>continued.</i>				
		1,525	Brought forward ...	£ 34,790
COOMA DISTRICT— <i>continued.</i>				
744	6	30	Road from Prahran, <i>via</i> Cowbed, towards Snowy Plain ...	300
745	6	10	„ Berridale to Buckley's Crossing ...	100
746	7	10	„ Buckley's Crossing to Maffra ...	50
747	7	10	„ Buckley's Crossing towards Jindabyne ...	50
748	6	25	„ Buckley's Crossing, <i>via</i> Boloco, to Jindabyne ...	250
749	7	28	„ Adaminaby, <i>via</i> Eaglehawk to Jindabyne ...	140
750	7	45	„ Bobundarah to Seymour ...	225
751	1	10	„ Nimitybelle to top of Brown's Mountain ...	500
752	6	30	„ Billyingra, <i>via</i> the Gap, to Adaminaby ...	300
753	7	20	„ Jindabyne to Inglebyra ...	100
BEGA DISTRICT.				
754	3	18	Road from Candelo to Colombo... ..	540
755	3	38	„ Brown's Mountain, <i>via</i> Kameruka, to Finger-post ...	1,140
756	4	14	„ Candelo to Wyndham ...	280
757	4	2	„ Candelo to Kameruka ...	40
758	3	6	„ Panbula to Merimbula Junction ...	180
759	1	4	„ Panbula to Merimbula ...	200
760	5	13	„ Wolumla Junction to Tantawanglo ...	195
761	6	10	„ Wolumla, <i>via</i> Lithgow Flat, to Candelo and Wyndham Road ...	100
762	5	14	„ Merimbula to Jellatt Jellatt ...	210
763	6	5	„ Briandairy to Bega ...	50
764	1	10	„ Bega, <i>via</i> Jellatt Jellatt, to Tathra ...	500
765	4	12	„ Bega to Wolumla ...	240
766	7	7	„ Wallaga Lake to Bermagui ...	35
767	3	16	„ Cobargo to Bermagui ...	480
768	6	23	„ Cobargo, <i>via</i> Wandellow and Yaurie, to Wadbilliga ...	230
769	4	17	„ Bega to Bembooka ...	340
770	6	39	„ Bega, <i>via</i> Wapangue and the Murrumbidgee, to Bermagui ...	390
771	5	7	„ Bega to Brogo, Old Road ...	105
772	6	15	„ Dry River to Bermagui Road ...	150
773	7	5	„ Panbula to Bald Hills ...	25
BOMBALA DISTRICT.				
774	1	30	Road from Bombala to Nimitybelle ...	1,500
775	5	18	„ Holt's Flat to Railway Bridge ...	270
776	6	19	„ Nimitybelle to Bobundarah ...	190
777	6	38	„ Bibenluke to Bobundarah ...	380
778	2	7	„ Cathcart to Bibenluke Junction ...	280
779	1	12	„ Eden to Panbula ...	600
780	4	38	„ Cathcart Junction, <i>via</i> Wyndham, to Panbula ...	760
781	4	23	„ Eden to Sturt ...	460
782	5	25	„ Bombala, <i>via</i> Bukalong, and Gunningrah, to McLachlan River ...	375
783	3	22	„ Bombala to Delegate ...	660
784	6	7	„ Wyndham to Burrogate ...	70
785	6	8	„ Burrogate to Honeysuckle ...	80
786	5	12	„ Towamba to New Buildings ...	180
787	5	15	„ Towamba to Bondi ...	225
788	5	15	„ Delegate, <i>via</i> Corrowang, to Wollondibby ...	225
789	6	7	„ Delegate to the Border ...	70
790	6	7	„ Craigie to Delegate ...	70
791	6	12	„ 13-mile Post, on Bombala and Delegate Road, <i>via</i> Craigie, to Border ...	120
792	7	11	„ Bombala to Buckley Springs ...	55
793	6	7	„ Delegate to Victorian Border near Bendock ...	70
794	7	9	„ Craigie, <i>via</i> Quinburra, to Victorian Border ...	45
795	3	7	„ Eden and Panbula Road, to Back Creek ...	210
796	4	10	„ Perico to Wog Wog ...	200
797	6	22	„ Bombala, <i>via</i> Maharatta and Mila, to Craigie ...	220
		2,399	Total miles.	Total ... £ 49,550

No.	Class.	Length in miles.		Proposed Expenditure
No. 5 DIVISION.				
STROUD DISTRICT.				
				£
798	2	15	Road from Stroud to Limeburner's Creek	600
799	3	16	" Stroud to Dungog	480
800	2	55	" Stroud to Kramback	2,200
801	1	2	" Stroud Road to New Wharf	100
802	2	18	" Booral to Bulladelah	720
803	5	41	" Bulladeelah to Forster	615
804	4	40	" Bulladeelah to Larry's Flat	800
805	6	5	" Bulladeelah, down Myall River	50
806	2	10	" Flyer's Creek to Dorney's	400
807	5	6	" Old Inn to Booral Road	90
808	7	14	" Tea Gardens to Alicetown	70
809	2	17	" Dungog to Underbank	680
810	4	9	" Underbank to Upper Williams	180
811	3	12	" Bendolba to Wangat	360
812	2	6	" Dungog to Fosterton	240
813	1	18	" Dungog to Weismantel's	900
814	3	3	" Hooke's Gate to Myles' Grant	90
815	2	4	" Dungog Road, up Karuah River	160
816	5	3	" Booral up Karuah River	45
817	3	10	" Gloucester to Copeland	300
818	5	20	" Gloucester to Cobark	300
819	7	50	" Barrington to Nowendoc	250
820	2	10	" Barrington to Cobark Road	400
821	6	10	" Telegherry to Masters	100
TAREE DISTRICT.				
822	3	60	Road from Wingham to Nowendoc	1,800
823	5	5	" Wingham and Nowendoc Road to Karaak Flat	75
824	4	16	" Wingham, <i>via</i> Ashlea, to Kelven Grove	320
825	4	15	" Ashlea, <i>via</i> Marlee, to Upper Dingo Creek	300
826	6	2	" Marlee Road to Minn's and Gillogley's	20
827	6	4	" Cameron's Crossing to Moril Creek	40
828	3	10	" Wingham up Cedar Party Creek	300
829	5	2	" Cedar Party Road to Dimond's	30
830	4	9	" Cedar Party Road to Taree and Wingham Road... ..	180
831	4	8	" Cedar Party Creek up Killabakh Creek	160
832	7	10	" Wingham, <i>via</i> Brimbin, to Lansdowne	50
833	2	8	" Taree to Wingham	320
834	3	20	" Taree to North Forster	600
835	5	4	" Chatham to Taree and Wingham Road	60
836	5	14	" Tinonee to Farquhar's Inlet	210
837	2	53	" Kramback to Kew	2,120
838	4	16	" Cundle, <i>via</i> Lansdowne, to Jones' Island Road	320
839	5	18	" Old Port Macquarie Road, up right and left banks of Lansdowne River	270
840	4	2	Warren's Lane	40
841	3	10	Roads through Oxley Island	300
842	5	5	" Dumaresq Island	75
843	4	13	" Mitchell's Island	260
844	2	1	Road from Koraki to Main Road	40
845	4	10	" Cooperbrook, <i>via</i> Cattai Creek, to Harrington	200
846	3	4	Letter Box Road	120
847	4	5	Road from Jericho over Big Swamp	100
848	3	16	" Holey Flat to Stewart's River	180
849	4	12	" John's River Wharf to Upper Stewart's River	240
850	3	5	" Tinonee Road to Killawarra	150
851	3	6	" Tinonee to Wingham Ferry	180
852	4	4	" Tinonee to Bootawah	80
853	2	12	" Larry's Flat to Bullock Wharf	480
854	3	5	" Larry's Flat to Upper Wallamba	150
855	3	9	" Burril Creek to Kimbriki	270
856	2	5	" Foster Road to Failford	200
857	3	6	" Possum Brush to Foster Road	180
858	5	17	" Tinonee to Clarkson's Crossing	255
859	5	10	" Clarkson's Crossing to Coolongolook	150
		825	Carried forward	£ 20,955

No.	Class.	Length in Miles.		Proposed Expenditure.
No. 5 DIVISION— <i>continued.</i>				
		825	Brought forward ...	£ 20,955
PORT MACQUARIE DISTRICT.				
				£
860	2	23	Road from Port Macquarie to Kew	920
861	2	27	„ Port Macquarie towards Kempsey	1,080
862	4	46	„ Port Macquarie to Yelman's	920
863	4	9	„ Wauchope to Heron's Creek	180
864	3	4	„ Wauchope to Beechwood	120
865	4	4	Road through Rawdon Island	80
866	6	4	„ Korie Island	40
867	5	10	Road from Neville's Gate, <i>via</i> Ballingarry, to Rolland's Plains	150
868	6	18	„ Wilson River, <i>via</i> Bar Scrub, to Walcha Road ...	180
869	5	10	„ Pappenbarra Creek to Cowal	150
870	4	18	„ Laurieton to Upper Camden Haven	360
871	5	13	„ Rolland's Plains to Dungay Creek... ..	195
872	5	6	Road up Forbes River	90
873	5	10	Road from Ellenborough Bridge towards Jacky Bulga ...	150
874	5	4	„ Stoney Creek to Morton's Creek	60
875	6	15	„ Kempsey and Port Macquarie Road to Rolland's Plains	150
876	4	3	„ Port Macquarie to Tacking Point	60
877	6	29	„ Yelman's towards Walcha	290
KEMPSEY DISTRICT.				
878	2	5	Road from Kempsey towards Port Macquarie	200
879	3	68	„ Kempsey towards Armidale	2,040
880	2	26	„ Kempsey to Trial Bay	1,040
881	6	2	„ Trial Bay towards Smoky Cape	20
882	5	20	„ Kempsey to Allgomera Junction	300
883	3	34	„ Oakes Plains to Nambucca	1,020
884	3	10	„ Nambucca Road Junction to Macleay Heads ...	300
885	3	17	„ East Kempsey, to Boggy Creek	510
886	5	16	„ East Kempsey to Sherwood	240
887	4	14	„ East Kempsey to Crescent Head	280
888	6	6	„ East Kempsey to Verge's Swamp	60
889	5	22	„ Green Hills, <i>via</i> Belgrave, &c., to Sherwood Bridge	330
890	6	8	„ Sherwood Bridge to Egan's and Dungay Creek ...	80
891	4	25	„ New England Road to Taylor's Arm	500
892	4	4	„ New England Road to Mooneba	80
893	5	3	„ New England Road to Turner's Flat	45
894	6	4	„ New England Road to Wabra	40
895	6	10	„ New England Road to Head of Hickey's Creek ...	100
896	5	10	„ Darkwater Bridge, up left bank, Belmore River ...	150
897	5	14	„ Gladstone to Loftus Road	210
898	6	4	„ Owen's Wharf, up left bank Kinchela Creek ...	40
899	5	8	„ Kinchela to back farms and Spencer's Creek ...	120
900	3	2	„ Long Reach to Clybucca	60
901	5	3	„ Long Reach to Rainbow Reach	45
902	6	12	„ Nambucca to Macleay Heads	120
903	6	5	„ Nambucca to Upper Warrell Creek	50
904	3	5	„ Peterkin's, <i>via</i> Wardell Creek, to Nambucca ...	150
905	4	3	„ Outlet Road, Upper Dungay	60
906	4	2	„ West-street, West Kempsey to Port Macquarie Road	40
QUIRINDI DISTRICT.				
907	5	17	Road from Blandford to Isis River	255
908	5	64	„ Willow-tree to Gunnedah	960
909	2	9	„ Wallabadah to Quirindi	360
910	5	4	„ Kangaroo Flat towards Quirindi	60
911	3	6	„ Quirindi up Jacob and Joseph Creek	180
912	5	55	„ Quirindi, <i>via</i> Colly Blue, to Bomera	825
913	3	60	„ Yarraman, <i>via</i> Bundella, to Bomera	1,800
914	6	11	„ Quirindi to Werris Creek	110
		1,666	Carried forward ...	£ 38,910

No.	Class	Length in Miles.		Proposed Expenditure.
No. 5 DIVISION— <i>continued.</i>				
		1,666	Brought forward ...	£ 38,910
QUIRINDI DISTRICT— <i>continued.</i>				
				£
915	6	5	Road from Yarraman to Black Creek	50
916	6	6	" Quirindi towards Borah Creek	60
917	5	33	" Wallabadah to Nundle and Swamp Creek ...	495
918	3	21	" Gunnedah to Malally	630
919	6	3	" Quipolly platform to Low's Creek... ..	30
920	6	24	" Gunnedah towards Narrabri	240
921	5	23	" Gunnedah to Somerton	345
922	6	6	" Gunnedah towards Wondobar	60
923	6	12	" Gunnedah to Carroll, <i>via</i> north bank of Namoi...	120
TAMWORTH DISTRICT.				
924	1	54	Road from Tamworth to Barraba	2,700
925	6	40	" Barraba to Bundarra	400
926	3	12	" Tamworth, <i>via</i> Moore Creek, to Attunga... ..	360
927	7	7	" Old Moonbi to Moore Creek	35
928	6	5	" Tamworth to the Forest	50
929	6	7	" Johnston's Bridge to Moonbi Station	70
930	2	34	" Tamworth to Nundle	1,360
931	4	26	" Dungowan, <i>via</i> Port Stephens' Spur, to Swamp Oak	520
932	6	5	" Dungowan Creek, on South Bank, to Cadell's ..	50
933	6	4	" Woolomin to Cadell's	40
934	5	32	" Werris Creek, <i>via</i> Currabubula, to Tamworth	480
935	6	5	" Werris Creek Gap to Railway Station	50
936	6	14	" Currabubula to Piallaway	140
937	3	24	" Tamworth to Somerton	720
938	6	12	" Attunga to Somerton	120
939	6	12	" Somerton to Manilla	120
940	5	15	" Barraba to Little Creek	225
941	6	10	" Barraba, <i>via</i> The Gap, to Horton's River...	100
WALCHA DISTRICT.				
942	1	10	Road from Walcha to Great Northern Railway	500
943	5	45	" Walcha towards Port Macquarie	675
944	6	25	" Walcha Road Station to Glen Morrison	250
945	6	13	" Walcha to Aberbaldie	130
946	6	47	" Walcha to Nowendoc	470
947	6	26	" Uralla, <i>via</i> Balala, to Kingstown	260
948	6	28	" Walcha to Eulo	280
949	6	20	" Flanagan's Swamp to Upper St. Leonards and Orundumby	200
950	7	23	" Uralla to Walcha	115
951	7	12	" Irishtown to Wollum Platform	60
952	7	10	" Salisbury Plains to Kentucky	50
953	6	11	" Bendemeer to Retreat Station	110
954	6	8	" Green's Lane to Hartford Gully	80
955	7	30	" Balala to Bundarra	150
NARRABRI DISTRICT.				
956	5	30	Road from Narrabri to Boggabri, <i>via</i> Terriaro	450
957	6	30	" Narrabri to Eulah and Bullawa Creeks	300
958	6	25	" Bobbiwoa Creek to Rocky Creek	250
959	5	58	" Narrabri to Pilliga	870
960	5	48	" Narrabri towards Moree	720
961	5	2	" Narrabri to Little Mountain	30
962	5	50	" Narrabri to Terry-hie-hie	750
963	6	20	" Rocky Creek to Terry-hie-hie	200
964	4	20	" Ironbark to Shanahan's	400
965	7	20	" Wee Waa to Pian Creek	100
		2,728	Carried forward ..	£ 55,880

No.	Class.	Length in Miles.		Proposed Expenditure.
No. 5 DIVISION— <i>continued.</i>				
		2,728	Brought forward ...	£ 55,880
WARIALDA DISTRICT.				
				£
966	1	36	Road from Bingera to Barraba ...	1,800
967	2	25	„ Bingera to Warialda...	1,000
968	1	18	„ Warialda towards Inverell ...	900
969	4	29	„ Bingera towards Moree ...	580
970	5	25	„ Warialda towards Moree ...	375
971	6	25	„ Bingera towards Narrabri ...	250
972	6	45	„ Warialda to Yetman ...	450
973	5	16	„ Warialda to Ezzie's ...	240
974	7	76	„ Wallangra to Goondiwindi ...	380
975	7	50	„ Bingera to Bundarra ...	250
976	7	10	„ Coolatai to Wallangra ...	50
977	5	25	„ Warialda to Gunyerwarildi...	375
978	7	31	„ Bingera, <i>via</i> Pallal, to Eulourie ...	155
979	6	18	„ Warialda, <i>via</i> Gragin, to Reedy Creek ...	180
980	6	26	„ Cobbedah to Rocky Creek ...	260
MOREE DISTRICT.				
981	6	35	Road from Millie to Moree ...	350
982	3	27	„ Moree towards Bingera ...	810
983	4	29	„ Moree towards Warialda ...	580
984	5	35	„ Moree to Terry-hie-hie ...	525
985	7	32	„ Millie to Meroe ...	160
986	6	87	„ Moree, <i>via</i> Goonal, to Mogil Mogil ...	870
987	5	73	„ Moree to Mungindi ...	1,095
988	6	70	„ Wallon Creek to Goondiwindi ...	700
989	7	40	„ Garah to Kunopia ...	200
WALGETT DISTRICT.				
990	6	70	Road from Pilliga to Walgett ...	700
991	7	59	„ Pilliga, <i>via</i> Bugilbone, to Eurie ...	295
992	7	111	„ Walgett, <i>via</i> Goodooga, to Brenda...	555
993	6	35	„ Walgett to Combogolong ...	350
994	7	70	„ Walgett to Mogil Mogil ...	350
995	7	14	„ Walgett towards Brewarrina ...	70
996	7	25	„ Wee Talaba, <i>via</i> Angledool, to Goodooga ...	125
997	7	60	„ Collaredebri to Angledool...	300
998	7	30	„ Collaredebri towards Narrabri ...	150
COONAMBLE DISTRICT.				
999	7	63	Road from Coonamble to Bobberah ...	315
1,000	6	60	„ Coonamble to Gilgandra (east side of river) ...	600
1,001	6	43	„ Coonamble to Combogolong ...	430
1,002	6	50	„ Coonamble to Warren ...	500
1,003	7	40	„ Coonamble towards Mundooran ...	200
1,004	7	60	„ Warren to Quambone ...	300
1,005	7	30	„ Coonamble towards Baradine ...	150
1,006	7	15	„ Coonamble, towards Billaroy ...	75
COONABARABRAN DISTRICT.				
1,007	4	42	Road from Coonabarabran to Malally ...	840
1,008	4	26	„ Coonabarabran to Goorianawa ...	520
1,009	3	45	„ Coonabarabran to Mundooran ...	1,350
1,010	4	42	„ Coonabarabran to Bomera ...	840
1,011	5	43	„ Coonabarabran to Black Stump ...	720
1,012	4	82	„ Malally to Denison Town ...	1,640
1,013	7	30	„ Redbank to Meregoen ...	150
1,014	7	40	„ Boogaldi towards Pilliga ...	200
		4,801	Total miles.	£ 80,140

No.	Class.	Length in Miles.		Proposed Expenditure.
No. 6 DIVISION.				
GOSFORD DISTRICT.				
1,015	2	14	Road from Gosford to the Blood Tree	560
1,016	2	13	" Gosford to Wyong Creek	520
1,017	1	3	" Morrissett to Cooranbong	150
1,018	2	22	" Maitland Road, <i>via</i> Jilliby and Mandolong, to Morrissett	880
1,019	5	11	" Maitland Road to Junction of Jilliby and Mandolong Road	165
1,020	3	15	" Wyong to Morrissett	450
1,021	3	3	" Wyong, <i>via</i> Tuggerah Lakes Platform, to Water Reserve, No. 76	90
1,022	1	13	" Wyong to Yarramalong	650
1,023	2	2	" Wye Station to Old Maitland Road	80
1,024	1	3	" Maitland Road to Tuggerah Lakes	150
1,025	3	7	" Humphrey's C. P. to Cooranbong... ..	210
1,026	5	8	" Cooranbong and Humphrey's C. P. Road to top of Wattagan Mountain	120
WOLLOMBI DISTRICT.				
1,027	5	45	Road from Warkworth to Putty	675
1,028	5	15	" Wollombi up Yango Creek	225
1,029	3	9	" Cessnock, <i>via</i> Mount View, to Millfield	270
1,030	3	11	" Wollombi Road to Congewai	330
1,031	1	18	" Wollombi to Cessnock	900
1,032	6	19	" Wollombi to Broke	190
NEWCASTLE DISTRICT.				
1,033	3	4	Road from Cooranbong and Mount Vincent Road to Awaba Station	120
1,034	2	3	" Cooranbong to Newport	120
1,035	3	8	" Cooranbong to Freeman's Waterholes	240
1,036	3	18	" Wallsend to Gosford Road, at Cooranbong	540
1,037	1	5	" Wallsend to Lake Macquarie	250
1,038	1	6	" Young Wallsend to Minmi... ..	300
1,039	1	7	" Waratah towards Maitland... ..	350
1,040	2	12	" Adamstown to Lake Macquarie Heads	480
1,041	2	3	" Lambton to Charlestown	120
1,042	1	5	" Charlestown to Redhead	250
1,043	2	2	" Wallsend to Sandgate (Cemetery)... ..	80
1,044	3	8	" Minmi to Woodford... ..	240
1,045	2	15	" Raymond Terrace to Limeburners' Creek... ..	600
1,046	2	6	" Raymond Terrace to Hexham	240
1,047	3	8	" Hexham to William Town	240
1,048	1	17	" Stockton to Saltash	850
1,049	4	12	" Raymond Terrace and Stroud Road to Saltash	240
		370	Carried forward	£ 11,875

No.	Class.	Length in Miles.		Proposed Expenditure.
No. 6 DIVISION— <i>continued.</i>				
		370	Brought forward ...	£ 11,875
MAITLAND DISTRICT.				
1,050	2	4	Road from Maitland towards Waratah... ..	160
1,051	4	10	„ Raymond Terrace, by east side of Williams River, to Seaham	200
1,052	4	2	Scotch Creek Road	40
1,053	6	6	Road from Raymond Terrace and Stroud Road to Raymond Terrace and Clarencetown Road (Caswell's Road)	60
1,054	6	3	„ Raymond Terrace and Stroud Road to Raymond Terrace and Seaham Road (Miskell's Road)	30
1,055	2	10	„ Raymond Terrace to Morpeth	400
1,056	2	2	„ Raymond Terrace and Morpeth Road to Martin's Wharf	80
1,057	2	4	„ Morpeth, <i>via</i> Hinton, to Dunmore and Clarencetown Road	160
1,058	3	4	„ Hinton to Mount Kanway	120
1,059	3	16	„ Dunmore to Clarencetown	480
1,060	3	10	„ Clarencetown to Limeburners' Creek	300
1,061	2	16	„ Clarencetown to Dungog	640
1,062	4	15	„ Gostwycke to Newpark (Wallarobba Road)	300
1,063	2	6	„ Dunmore to Paterson Bridge	240
1,064	1	6	„ West Maitland to Dunmore	300
1,065	5	17	„ Maitland and Paterson Road to Luskintyre	255
1,066	4	3	„ Union Inn, at Rutherford, to Melville Ford	60
1,067	4	2	„ Lochinvar to Railway Station	40
1,068	3	2	„ Harper's Hill to Allandale Railway Station	60
1,069	2	16	„ West Maitland to Cessnock	640
1,070	4	6	„ Cessnock to M'Donald's, at Pokolbin (Marrowbone Road)	120
1,071	5	8	„ Cessnock to south boundary of Josephson's	120
1,072	4	4	„ Maitland and Dagworth Road along Wallis Creek	80
1,073	2	20	„ East Maitland to Freeman's Waterholes	800
1,074	3	6	„ Sandy Creek to Mount Vincent	180
MUSWELLBROOK DISTRICT.				
1,075	4	31	Road from Singleton, <i>via</i> Newbridge, to Cooper's Flat	620
1,076	4	17	„ Singleton, <i>via</i> Warkworth, to Jerry's Plains	340
1,077	4	12	„ Jerry's Plains to Denman	240
1,078	5	12	„ Main North Road to Lincoln's Creek	180
1,079	2	48	„ Muswellbrook, <i>via</i> Gungal, to Merriwa	1,920
1,080	3	22	„ Muswellbrook Bridge to Sandy Hollow	660
1,081	3	21	„ Aberdeen up Rouchel Brook to Scrumlow	630
1,082	5	10	„ Merriwa Road to Upper Dartbrook and Spark's Creek	150
1,083	5	12	Kayuga Road	180
1,084	3	34	Road from Scone to Denison Diggings, at Moonan	1,020
1,085	2	20	„ Scone to Bunnan	800
1,086	3	14	„ Stewart's Brook to Belltrees	420
1,087	5	12	„ Mehan's Crossing near Sandy Creek, to E. Buddin's, C.P.	180
1,088	3	7	„ Denman's to Jerry's Plains, <i>via</i> Russell's and Beer's	140
1,089	3	7	„ Denman and Muswellbrook Road to Denman and Jerry's Plains Road (Saddler's Creek Road)	140
		847	Total miles. Total ...	£ 25,360

No.	Class.	Length in Miles.		Proposed Expenditure.
OUTSIDE DISTRICTS.				
DUBBO DISTRICT.				
1,090	3	13	Road from Wellington to Wooloman	390
1,091	5	15	" Wellington to Ponto	225
1,092	2	30	" Wellington to Goolma	1,200
1,093	6	35	" Wellington towards Cobborah	350
1,094	7	35	" Dubbo to Obley	175
1,095	6	45	" Dubbo towards Cobborah	450
1,096	3	45	" Dubbo to Peak Hill	1,350
1,097	3	40	" Dubbo to Gilgandra	1,200
1,098	6	60	" Cobborah to Gilgandra	600
1,099	2	12	" Nevertire to Warren	480
COBAR DISTRICT.				
				£
1,100	7	20	Road from Cobar to Nyngan	100
1,101	7	40	" Cobar towards Bourke	200
1,102	6	50	" Cobar towards Tallywalka	500
1,103	6	20	" Nymagee to Budd's Gap	200
1,104	7	40	" Cobar to Sandy Creek	200
1,105	7	40	" Nymagee to Nyngan and Cobar Road	200
1,106	7	80	" Cobar towards Hillston	400
1,107	7	60	" Cobar to Louth	300
1,108	7	50	" Nymagee to Melrose	250
1,109	7	25	" Nymagee to Priory	125
BOURKE DISTRICT.				
1,110	6	80	Road from Bourke to Barrington	800
1,111	6	100	" Bourke to Hungerford	1,000
1,112	7	110	" Bourke to Wanaaring	550
1,113	7	42	" Bourke towards Cobar	210
WILCANNIA DISTRICT.				
1,114	7	40	Road from Wilcannia towards Cockburn	200
1,115	7	60	" Wilcannia towards Hungerford	300
1,116	7	160	" Wilcannia towards Wompah	800
1,117	7	100	" Wilcannia to Ivanhoe	500
1,118	7	100	" Wilcannia towards Wentworth	500
1,119	6	50	" Tallywalka towards Cobar	500
BROKEN HILL DISTRICT.				
1,120	7	90	Road from Cockburn towards Wilcannia	450
1,121	7	60	" Silvertown towards Cobham	300
1,122	7	60	" Broken Hill towards Menindie	300
1,123	7	60	" Wentworth towards Balranald	300
1,124	7	40	" Wentworth towards South Australian Border	200
		1,907	Total miles.	Total ... £ 15,805

SUMMARY OF PROPOSED DISTRIBUTION:—

Metropolitan Division	172 miles	£ 5,180
No. 1 Division	3,314 "	87,885
" 2 "	2,878 "	47,455
" 3 "	5,173 "	67,170
" 4 "	2,399 "	49,550
" 5 "	4,804 "	80,140
" 6 "	847 "	25,360
Outside Districts	1,907 "	15,805
Total	21,494	378,545

No.	Class.	Length in Miles.		Proposed Expenditure.
SCHEDULE D 3.				
Subordinate Roads.				
<i>(Under Trustees.)</i>				
<i>(Approximate appropriation only, and subject to such alterations as the exigencies of the Service may from time to time demand.)</i>				
NORTH METROPOLITAN DISTRICT.				
				£
1	3	5	Road from Galston Road to Berowra Creek	150
2	2	11	„ Baulkham Hills to Dural (Great North Road)...	440
3	5	2	„ Pennant Hills Road to Shepherd's... ..	30
4	3	2	„ Pennant Hills Road to Beecroft Station (Murray Road)	60
5	6	2	„ Main North Road at Castle Hill to Government Reserve (Old Castle Hill Road)	20
6	6	2	„ Old Castle Hill Road to Government Reserve	20
7	3	1	„ Castle Hill to the Old Parramatta Road	30
8	6	15	„ Dural to Pitt Town and Wiseman's Ferry Road (Great North Road)	150
9	5	8	„ Round corner at Dural to Rouse Hill	120
10	4	3	„ Dural to Galston	60
11	6	3	„ Galston to Fagan's	30
12	6	3	„ Kenthurst Post Office to Porter's	30
PARRAMATTA DISTRICT.				
13	4	1	Road from Main Western Road, <i>via</i> Newington, to the Parra- matta River	20
14	3	3	„ Upper Bankstown to Rookwood Road	90
15	4	3	„ Bankstown to George's River (Chapel Road)	60
16	7	4	„ Main Western Road, near Fox-under-the-Hill, to the Seven Hills Road (Toongabbie Road)	20
17	2	5	„ Parramatta to Toongabbie Creek	200
18	6	5	„ Toongabbie Creek to Windsor Road at Kellyville	50
19	4	3	„ Baulkham Hills School to Toongabbie (Old Toon- gabbie Road)	60
20	5	2	„ Catholic Chapel, Baulkham Hills to Seven Hills Road	30
21	3	3	„ Main Windsor Road to Pearce's, at Seven Hills	90
22	5	2	„ Seven Hills Road to Vardy's Grant	30
23	3	4	„ Seven Hills Station to Windsor Road	120
24	1	1	„ Woodville Road to Guildford Platform	50
25	3	2	„ Woodville Road to Fairfield Station	60
26	5	8	„ Main Western Road to Breakfast Creek (Black- town Road)	120
27	3	3	„ Main Western Road to Blacktown Station (Flush- combe Road)	90
28	4	10	„ Liverpool to Penrith and Bringelly Road (part of Orphan School Road)	200
29	2	3	„ Rooty Hill Station to Blacktown Road	120
30	5	5	„ St. Mary's to the Orphan School Road	75
31	5	5	„ Penrith to Dr. Clarke's Bridge	75
32	5	7	„ Penrith to Yarramundi	105
SOUTH METROPOLITAN DISTRICT.				
33	2	5	Road from Sylvania to Loftus Junction	200
34	2	7	„ Sylvania to Port Hacking	280
35	4	5	„ Loftus Junction to Heathcote	100
		153	Total miles. Total	£ 3,385

No.	Class.	Length in Miles.		Proposed Expenditure.
Northern Roads.				
GOSFORD DISTRICT.				
				£
36	3	11	Road from Erina, <i>via</i> Kincumber, towards Terrigal ...	330
37	5	15	„ Bullock Wharf to head of Popran Creek ...	225
38	6	27	„ Bullock Wharf to Upper Mangrove Creek ...	270
39	6	8	„ Head of Popran Creek to Wharf, Hawkesbury River	80
40	6	16	„ Bumble Hill to Mangrove Creek at Pemberton's..	160
41	5	7	„ Kincumber to Lloyd's Wharf ...	105
42	5	5	„ Kincumber to Little Beach ...	75
43	4	1	„ Kincumber to Green Point Wharf ...	20
44	5	2	„ Davis Town to Gosford and Kincumber Road ...	30
45	5	4	„ Tuggerah Beach Lake Road to Selections east of Matcham's ...	60
46	4	4	„ Jilliby Jilliby to Little Jilliby ...	80
47	4	3	„ Maitland Road to Earl's C.P. ...	60
48	6	20	„ Wyee Station, <i>via</i> Catherine Hill Bay, to Swansea	200
49	1	3	„ Maitland Road to Broomfield's Hill ...	150
50	2	16	„ Punt Bridge, <i>via</i> Wamberal, to Tuggerah Lakes...	640
51	5	6	„ Ourimbah to Chittaway ...	90
52	3	7	„ Maitland Road to Government Reserve at head of Ourimbah Creek ...	210
WOLLOMBI DISTRICT.				
53	7	20	Road from Howe's Valley to Wollombi and Singleton Road...	100
54	6	18	„ Broke to Warkworth ...	180
55	6	10	„ Broke, <i>via</i> Nine-mile Creek, to Munnimba and Singleton Road ...	100
56	5	15	„ Singleton, <i>via</i> Whittingham Reserve, to Broke ...	225
57	5	9	„ Singleton and Warkworth Road to Bulga Bridge	135
58	3	11	„ Sandy Creek to Millfield ...	330
59	6	3	„ Wollombi up Narone Creek ...	30
60	5	17	„ Laguna to top of Wattagan Mountain ...	255
61	5	6	„ Thompson's, near Laguna, up Dairy Arm ...	90
62	3	23	„ Murray's Run to Bumble Hill ...	690
63	3	9	„ foot of Bumble Hill to Olney Reserve ...	270
64	5	25	„ Wollombi to Milkman's Gully ...	375
65	5	25	„ Wiseman's Ferry to Milkman's Gully ...	375
66	3	22	„ St. Albans to Mount Manning ...	660
67	6	5	„ St. Albans and Wollombine Common Road to Broad and Harrington Arms ...	50
68	5	19	„ St. Albans, up McDonald River and Melon Creek, to Marlo Creek ...	285
69	5	9	„ St. Albans to Sheen's, on Wright's Creek...	135
70	6	17	„ Wiseman's Ferry to mouth of Mangrove Creek...	170
71	5	13	„ Mangrove Post Office, down right bank of Creek, to Hawkesbury River ...	195
72	5	3	„ Woolong to head of Sandy Creek ...	45
73	1	4	„ Wollombi Road to Ellalong ...	200
74	3	9	„ Great North Road to St. Albans ...	270
75	4	2	„ Ellalong to Wallaby Gully ...	40
MAITLAND DISTRICT.				
76	5	14	Road from Pokolbin Hills to Cessnock Road ...	210
77	1	11	„ Cessnock, <i>via</i> Deep Creek, to Allandale Station ...	550
78	3	3	„ Deep Creek and Allandale Road to Greta ...	90
79	4	11	„ Main North Road, near Black Creek, <i>via</i> Rothbury Public School, to junction with Allandale and Cessnock Road ...	220
80	4	12	„ Branxton, <i>via</i> Elderslie Bridge and Glendon Brook, to junction with Paterson and Gresford Road...	240
81	5	8	„ Maitland and Luskintyre Road, <i>via</i> Stanhope Public School, to Glendon Brook ...	120
82	5	4	„ Branxton to Dalwood Ford (Tangorin Road) ...	60
		512	Carried forward ...	£ 9,480

No.	Class.	Length in Miles.		Proposed Expenditure.
Northern Roads—continued.				
		512	Brought forward ...	£ 9,480
MAITLAND DISTRICT—continued.				
83	4	5	Road from Main North Road at Branxton to Dalwood Ford...	100
84	5	2	„ Branxton and Dalwood Ford Road to Greta ...	30
85	6	4	„ Main North Road to Hunter River (M'Mullens' Road)	40
86	5	3	„ Main Northern Road near Lochinvar, <i>via</i> Winder- mere, to south of Boyce's	45
87	5	8	„ Windermere-lane, <i>via</i> Dalwood, to Pritchett's, and loop line to Windermere Crossing	120
88	5	10	„ Rutherford to Scotch Corner	150
89	4	3	„ Rutherford and Scotch Corner Road, <i>via</i> Hills- borough, to the Luskintyre Road	60
90	4	1	„ Aberglassyn and Melville Ford Road, <i>via</i> Lowry's, to the river	20
91	3	2	„ Main North Road, <i>via</i> Telarah Railway Bridge, to Fishery Creek and Tegg's	60
92	5	15	„ West Maitland to Mulbring Creek	225
93	1	3	„ West Maitland, <i>via</i> Louth Park, to East Maitland and Brisbane Water Road	150
94	1	5	„ West Maitland up the right bank of Hunter River (Oakhampton Road)	250
95	1	4	„ Pitnacree Bridge to Dunmore Bridge	200
96	5	3	„ West Maitland, <i>via</i> Glenarvon, to Dunmore and Paterson Road	45
97	5	2	„ Glenarvon Road to Stoker's (Midlorn Road) ...	30
98	3	6	„ Largs to Tocal	180
99	3	2	„ Tocal to Paterson	60
100	1	5	„ Paterson to Vacy	250
101	3	11	„ Vacy to Gresford	330
102	6	5	„ Vacy Bridge to Summer Hill	50
103	4	17	„ Gresford to Eccleston	340
104	3	14	„ Gresford to Lostock	420
105	6	15	„ Lostock to Carraboler	150
106	3	4	„ Penshurst to Alleyn River	120
107	6	8	„ Eccleston to Upper Alleyn River	80
108	6	4	„ Gostwyck to Vogel's Selection	40
109	5	12	„ Wallarobba to Brookfield and branch, <i>via</i> German Bridge, to Clarencetown and Dungog Road ...	180
110	6	4	„ Wallarobba and Dungog Road to Cox's Creek ...	40
111	3	5	„ Dungog to Thalaba	150
112	5	3	„ Webber's Creek to Paterson and Maitland Road	45
113	3	10	„ Clarencetown towards Thalaba	300
114	3	9	„ Clarencetown, <i>via</i> Glen William, to Brookfield ...	270
115	5	13	„ Seaham Punt, by east side of Williams River, to Clarencetown	195
116	5	5	„ Raymond Terrace and Hinton Road to Seaham ...	75
117	3	4	„ Raymond Terrace to Mount Kanwary	120
118	5	4	„ Dunmore and Seaham Road, <i>via</i> Butterwick, to Dunn's Creek	60
119	4	4	„ Morpeth Punt, through Phoenix Park, to Largs ...	80
120	6	4	„ Morpeth and Largs Road, through Phoenix Park and Abbotsford, to M'Clymont's Swamp ...	40
121	5	3	„ Morpeth to Largs	45
122	3	5	„ Morpeth to Four-mile Creek	150
123	3	5	„ Raymond Terrace and Morpeth Road to East Maitland	150
124	3	6	„ Raymond Terrace and Morpeth Road to Tarro ...	180
125	6	4	„ Anvil Creek and Glendon Brook Road to Stanhope	40
126	6	8	„ Stanhope Road, <i>via</i> Tangorin, to Paterson and Singleton Road... ..	80
		781	Carried forward ...	£ 15,225

No.	Class.	Length in Miles.		Proposed Expenditure.
			Northern Roads—continued.	
			Brought forward ...	£ 15,225
			MUSWELLBROOK DISTRICT.	
		781		
127	10	3	Road from Singleton to Brandy Creek ...	300
128	5	20	„ Singleton to Boyce's, at Glendon Brook ...	300
129	6	15	„ Goorangoola Road to Carrow Brook ...	150
130	6	7	„ Goorangoola Road to Bowman's Creek ...	70
131	6	17	„ Singleton, <i>via</i> Redbournebury, to Dyrting ...	170
132	6	12	„ Doyle's Creek to Jerry's Plains ...	120
133	5	6	„ Singleton and Jerry's Plains Road to Warkworth ...	90
134	6	8	„ Broke Road, <i>via</i> Warkworth Road, to the Jerry's Plains Road ...	80
135	6	11	„ Upper Dartbrook and Spark's Creek Road to Upper Wybong ...	110
136	4	16	„ Scone, <i>via</i> Dartbrook and Kayugah, to Muswellbrook ...	320
137	4	17	„ Scone and Merriwa Road up Middle Creek ...	340
138	5	12	„ Waddell's Orchard, <i>via</i> White's Falls, to Main North Road ...	180
139	6	23	„ Boyce's to Gresford and Spark's Creek ...	230
140	6	9	„ Cooper's Flat Road to and up Karakoora Creek ...	90
141	5	10	„ Camberwell to Goorangoola Road ...	150
142	5	15	„ Brandy Creek, <i>via</i> Goorangoola, to Dry Creek ...	225
143	4	20	„ Singleton to Jerry's Plains ...	400
144	6	20	„ Gundy to foot of Crawney ...	200
145	5	19	„ Merriwa to Bunnan ...	285
146	2	14	„ Merriwa to Ginghi Creek ...	560
147	2	14	„ Ginghi Creek to Cassilis ...	560
148	5	18	„ Sandy Hollow to Widdin Creek ...	270
149	7	44	„ Widdin Creek to Wollar ...	220
150	3	6	„ Main North Road at Rix's Creek, <i>via</i> Glennie's, to Camberwell and Goorangoola Road ...	180
151	5	20	„ Glennie's, <i>via</i> Chilcott's Flat, to Camberwell and Goorangoola Road ...	100
			QUIRINDI DISTRICT.	
152	6	15	Road from Blandford, <i>via</i> Box-tree, to Timor ...	150
153	7	7	„ Main Northern Road up Dry Creek ...	35
154	6	7	„ Quirindi to Warrah Ridge ...	70
			COONABARABRAN DISTRICT.	
155	6	22	Road from Coolah to Cassilis ...	220
			STROUD DISTRICT.	
156	4	12	Road from Underbank to Upper Chichester ...	240
			TAREE DISTRICT.	
157	5	4	Woola Woola Roads ...	60
158	6	21	Road from Wingham and Nowendoc Road to Upper Manning ...	210
159	7	4	„ Wingham and Nowendoc Road to Dolly's Flat ...	20
160	5	6	„ Wingham, <i>via</i> Bungay, to Bobo Creek ...	90
161	5	4	„ Tinonee and Bohnock Road to south channel of the Manning River (Redbank Road) ...	60
			PORT MACQUARIE DISTRICT.	
162	6	20	Road from Ennis Road to Glen Esk, Upper Plains ...	200
163	3	4	„ Rolland's Plains to Ballingara Wharf ...	120
164	3	11	„ Ennis and Gowrie Road, <i>via</i> M'Lennan's, to Carney's land, and branch to Summerville's gate ...	330
165	5	4	„ Blackman's Point to Ennis Ferry ...	60
166	5	3	„ Blackman's Point and Ennis Ferry Road to Port Macquarie and Walcha Road ...	45
			GRAFTON DISTRICT.	
167	6	35	Road from Smith's Flat Road to the Solferino Road ...	350
168	4	6	„ Copmanhurst to Upper Smith's Creek ...	120
		1,342	Total miles.	Total ... £ 23,305

No.	Class.	Length in Miles.		Proposed Expend ture.
Western Roads.				
-RICHMOND DISTRICT.				
				£
169	5	11	Road from Breakfast Creek to Richmond (Blacktown Road)...	165
170	5	3	„ Yarramundi to Richmond	45
171	2	5	„ Dr. Clarke's Bridge to Richmond	200
172	5	5	„ Rouse Hill and Dural Road, <i>via</i> Kenthurst, to Fisher's... ..	75
173	5	2	„ Nelson to Rouse Hill	30
174	6	4	„ Fleming's Hill to Grono's Farm	40
175	2	1	„ Windsor Road to Mulgrave Station	40
176	5	3	„ Windsor to Blacktown Road	45
177	4	7	„ Windsor, <i>via</i> Cornwallis, to Richmond	140
178	4	2	„ Richmond to Cornwallis Road (Benson's Lane) ...	40
179	6	4	„ Blacktown Road, <i>via</i> Dight's Hill, towards Richmond Bridge	40
180	6	9	„ Belmont, <i>via</i> Box Hill, to Bell's Line, North Kurrajong	90
181	1	4	„ Windsor Bridge to top of Gorrick's Hill... ..	200
182	4	2	„ Nicholl's Corner, <i>via</i> Hibbert's Lane, to Enfield Road	40
183	6	6	„ Sackville Road, near Ebenezer, <i>via</i> Page's Ferry, to Maroota	60
184	6	4	„ Churchill's Wharf, <i>via</i> Sackville Post Office, to Page's Ferry Road	40
185	7	14	„ Bulga Road to West Portland (Wheelbarrow Road)	70
186	5	5	„ Wiseman's Ferry through Leet's Vale to Dargle's Farm	75
LITHGOW DISTRICT.				
187	3	2	Road from Main Western Road to Wentworth Falls... ..	60
188	3	10	„ Bell Station to Mount Wilson (Queen's Road) ...	300
MUDGEE DISTRICT.				
189	6	25	Road from Mudgee Road to Glen Alice	250
190	7	12	„ Rylstone to Narengo	60
191	7	30	„ Rylstone, <i>via</i> Bogie, to Capertee	150
192	6	16	„ Cudgegong to Merrendee	160
193	5	3	„ Gulgong to Martin's Crossing	45
194	6	5	„ Gulgong to Jackson's Crossing	50
195	7	29	„ Tabrabucca to Hammond's	145
196	4	25	„ Reedy Creek to Cassilis	500
BATHURST DISTRICT.				
197	5	12	Road from Sofala to Palmer's Oakey	180
		268	Total miles.	£ 3,335

No.	Class.	Length in Miles.		Proposed Expenditure.
Southern Roads.				
CAMPBELLTOWN DISTRICT.				
				£
198	3	3	Road from Main South Road, <i>via</i> Redbank Creek, to Thirlmere	90
199	5	6	„ Main Southern Road to Cobbitty	90
200	6	8	„ Cobbitty to Matavai, Westwood, and Vermont	80
201	4	4	„ Appin to Broughton's Pass... ..	80
202	7	8	„ West Bargo to Bargo River	40
203	6	10	„ Blaxland's Crossing to Werombi Post Office	100
204	5	14	„ Liverpool, <i>via</i> Holdsworthy, to Eckersley... ..	210
205	6	18	„ Carne's Hill, <i>via</i> Greendale, to Blaxland's Crossing	180
206	5	2	„ Main South Road near Raby to Minto	30
207	5	3	„ Broughton's Pass to Wilton Post Office	45
208	5	11	„ Douglas Park to 13-mile Peg on Mount Keira Road	165
209	5	5	„ Stony Creek to Picton	75
210	5	6	„ Wilton Post Office to Maldon	90
KIAMA DISTRICT.				
211	6	13	Road from Wollongong, <i>via</i> Mount Keira, to 13-mile peg	130
212	6	9	„ Nowra to Burrier	90
213	5	6	„ Kangaroo Valley to Budgong Gap... ..	90
MOSS VALE DISTRICT.				
214	6	2	Road from Thirlmere to Picton Lakes... ..	20
215	6	12	„ Picton Lakes to Hill Top with branch to Buxton... ..	120
216	6	7	„ Main Southern Road to Hill Top	70
217	7	8	„ Main Southern Road to Jellore	40
218	4	6	„ Mittagong to Robertson Park	120
219	6	16	„ Well's Creek towards Barber's Creek	160
220	3	5	„ Bunter's, past Emu Butter Factory, to Wild's Meadows	150
221	2	5	„ Yarrunga to Wild's Meadows, and branch to Emu Factory	200
222	3	5	„ Robertson to Underhill	150
223	5	6	„ Jamberoo Road, <i>via</i> Dunster's, to Fountaindale	90
224	6	10	„ Fountaindale to Barrengarry	100
225	5	10	„ Barrengarry to Meryla Road	150
226	7	7	„ Kangaroo Valley to Jack's Corner... ..	35
227	6	4	„ Shoalhaven Road at Barrengarry, up Yarra Yarra Valley	40
BRAIDWOOD DISTRICT.				
228	6	10	Road from Araluen, <i>via</i> Bettowynd. to Back Creek	100
MORUYA DISTRICT.				
229	6	7	Road from Araluen and Moruya Road, <i>via</i> Kiora, to Moruya ..	70
230	6	8	„ Eurobodalla to Billa Bilbow	80
		254	Total miles. Total	£ 3,280

SUMMARY OF PROPOSED DISTRIBUTION :—				£
Metropolitan Roads	...	153 miles	...	3,385
Northern Roads...	...	1,342 „	...	23,305
Western Roads ...	...	268 „	...	3,335
Southern Roads ...	...	254 „	...	3,280
Total ... ..	...	2,017 „	Total	33,305

The amount proposed to be expended on each class of roads is as under:—

1st Class, £50 per mile.	5th Class, £15 per mile.
2nd „ 40 „	6th „ 10 „
3rd „ 30 „	7th „ 5 „
4th „ 20 „	

	Amount voted for 1892.		Amount required for 1893.	
	£		£	
SCHEDULE E.				
Sewerage.				
<i>(Irrespective of date of claims.)</i>				
Sewerage contingencies	3,000		2,000	
Surveyors' instruments, drawing materials, &c.	200		200	
Surveys Country and Suburban sewerage	2,000		1,000	
Drainage of Sandgate Cemetery, Newcastle (towards) ... ..	.....		1,200	
		£5,200		£4,400

1892-3.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

WITHDRAWAL OF MILITARY AND NAVAL ESTIMATES.

(MESSAGE No. 17.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 17 May, 1893.

FREDK. M. DARLEY,
Lieutenant-Governor, Administering the Government.

Message No. 17.

The Lieutenant-Governor requests the return to him of that portion of the Estimates-in-Chief for 1893 having reference to the provisions for Military, Naval, and Torpedo Defences generally, General Staff, and Warlike Stores, with a view to the substitution of Amended Estimate in lieu thereof.

*Government House,
Sydney, 17th May, 1893.*

1892-3.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

AMENDED MILITARY AND NAVAL ESTIMATES.
(MESSAGE No. 18.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 17 May, 1893.

FREDK. M. DARLEY,

Lieutenant-Governor, Administering the Government.

Message No. 18.

In accordance with the provisions contained in the 54th section of the Constitution Act, the Lieutenant-Governor recommends for the consideration of the Legislative Assembly the accompanying amended Estimates of Expenditure for the year 1893, having reference to the provisions for Military, Naval, and Torpedo Defences generally.

Government House,

Sydney, 17th May, 1893.

AMENDED
MILITARY AND NAVAL ESTIMATES
OF
NEW SOUTH WALES,
FOR
1893.

ORDERED BY THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY TO BE PRINTED,
17 May, 1893.



SYDNEY : CHARLES POTTER, GOVERNMENT PRINTER.

1893.

AMENDED MILITARY AND NAVAL ESTIMATES, 1893.

SUMMARY.

Page.	HEAD OF SUMMARY.	Amount required for 1893.
		£
2	MILITARY SECRETARY	2,285
	PERMANENT MILITARY FORCES—£89,592.	
2	General Staff	6,210
2	Military Instructors	155
3-5	Artillery	64,715
6	Commanding Engineer	3,567
6	Military and Defence Works	8,365
6	Permanent Submarine Miners	4,642
7	Permanent Medical Staff	2,183
	VOLUNTEER FORCES—£85,339.	
7	Permanent Staff, Unattached	3,290
8	Mounted Regiment... ..	13,459
8-9	Artillery	8,606
9	Artillery Reserves	700
9	Engineers	1,774
10	Submarine Miners	1,742
10	1st Regiment, Infantry	9,223
11	2nd do do	9,178
11	3rd do do	9,405
12	4th do do	9,444
12	Infantry Reserves	3,500
12-13	Medical Staff Corps... ..	1,629
13	Transport Corps	725
13	Contingencies	9,079
14	Expenses in connection with reduction, &c.	3,340
14	ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT	12,754
	NAVAL FORCES—£8,494.	
15	Naval Brigade	4,792
15	Volunteer Naval Artillery	2,380
15	Torpedo Defence	1,322
15	General Staff	650
15	Warlike Stores	15,000
	TOTAL... ..	£ 214,114

No. of Persons.		No. III.—COLONIAL SECRETARY.						SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1892	1893							Amount voted for 1892.		Amount required for 1893.	
								£		£	
PERMANENT AND VOLUNTEER MILITARY AND NAVAL FORCES.											
Military Secretary.											
1		Military Secretary	...	...	...	...	...	.....		920	
1		Chief Clerk	...	...	...	...	...	.....		380	
1		Examiner of Accounts	...	...	...	...	...	.....		290	
1		Record Clerk	...	...	...	...	...	.....		218	
1		Correspondence Clerk	...	...	...	...	...	.....		200	
1		Messenger	...	...	...	...	...	.....		100	
											2,108
<i>Contingencies. (Irrespective of date of claims.)</i>											
1		Incidental Expenses and Extra Clerical Assistance	...	...	...	...	...	.....		75	
		Temporary Clerk	...	...	...	...	...	.....		75	
		Office-cleaner	...	...	...	...	...	.....		27	
											177
7		TOTAL..	...	...	...	...	...	£ .....		.....	2,285
Permanent Forces.											
<i>(As rearranged.)</i>											
GENERAL STAFF.											
1		Officer Commanding Forces	...	...	...	...	...	.....		1,250	
1		Assistant Adjutant-General	...	...	...	...	...	.....		650	
1		Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General	...	...	...	...	...	.....		600	
1		Inspector of Musketry	...	...	...	...	...	.....		550	
1		Chief Clerk, Staff Office	...	...	...	...	...	.....		320	
1		Superintending Clerk, A.A.-G.'s Office...	...	...	...	...	...	.....		250	
1		1st Assistant Clerk, A.A.-G.'s Office	...	...	...	...	...	.....		280	
1		Superintending Clerk, D.A.Q.M.-G.'s Office	...	...	...	...	...	.....		250	
1		Clerk (Shorthand and Typewriter)	...	...	...	...	...	.....		200	
1		Officer-in-charge of Randwick Rifle Range	...	...	...	...	...	.....		200	
10											4,500
STAFF PAYMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.											
1		Staff Paymaster	...	...	...	...	...	.....		500	
1		Accountant	...	...	...	...	...	.....		320	
1		Superintending Clerk	...	...	...	...	...	.....		250	
1		1st Assistant Clerk	...	...	...	...	...	.....		230	
1		2nd do	...	...	...	...	...	.....		210	
1		3rd do	...	...	...	...	...	.....		200	
16											1,710
		TOTAL...	...	...	...	...	...	£ .....		.....	6,210
MILITARY INSTRUCTORS.											
1		Military Instructor, at £550 per annum, for January and February	...	...	...	...	...	.....		92	
<i>Contingencies.</i>											
		Passage Money of Instructor to England	...	...	...	...	...	.....		63	
1											155
		TOTAL...	...	...	...	...	...	£ .....		.....	155

AMENDED MILITARY AND NAVAL ESTIMATES.

No. III.—COLONIAL SECRETARY.

No. of Persons.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1892	1893	Amount voted for 1892.		Amount required for 1893.	
		£		£	
PERMANENT AND VOLUNTEER MILITARY AND NAVAL FORCES.					
Permanent Forces—continued.					
ARTILLERY FORCES.					
ARTILLERY STAFF.					
1		Officer Commanding Artillery and Coastal Defences (a) ...	.....	800	
1		Staff Officer (Brigade Major) ... ..	.....	455	
1		Inspector of Machinery ... ..	.....	380	
1		Instructor and Fire-master (b) ... ..	.....	360	
1		Warrant Officer, Master Gunner, at 10s. per diem ...	.....	183	
1		Do Assistant Fire-master, at 10s. per diem ...	.....	183	
1		Do Assistant Instructor, at 10s. per diem ...	.....	183	
1		Superintending Clerk, at 8s. per diem ... ..	.....	146	
1		Shorthand and Typewriter ... ..	.....	200	
1		Sergeant, Assistant Instructor of Gunnery ... ..	.....	92	
					2,982
10					
N.S.W. ARTILLERY.					
REGIMENTAL STAFF.					
1		Lieutenant-Colonel Commanding (Brevet Colonel) (c) ...	.....	550	
1		Captain and Adjutant ... ..	.....	315	
1		Veterinary Surgeon ... ..	.....	150	
1		Master Gunner, 2nd class, at 8s. per diem ... ..	.....	146	
1		Orderly-room Sergeant, at 5s. 6d. per diem ... ..	.....	101	
1		Warrant Officer, Brigade Sergeant-Major, at 10s. per diem...	.....	183	
1		Brigade Quartermaster-Sergeant, at 8s. per diem ... ..	.....	146	
1		Warrant-Officer, Bandmaster, at 8s. per diem ... ..	.....	146	
1		Trumpet Corporal, at 3s. 4d. per diem ... ..	.....	61	
1		Sergeant-Major Artificer, at 8s. 6d. per diem ... ..	.....	156	
12		Sergeant Artificers, at 7s. per diem ... ..	.....	1,533	
2		Electricians, at 7s. 6d. per diem ... ..	.....	274	
15		Assistant Artificers, at 5s. per diem ... ..	.....	1,369	
4		Engine-drivers for electric light, at 5s. per diem ... ..	.....	365	
2		Firemen, at 5s. per diem ... ..	.....	183	
					5,678
45					
DISTRICT STAFF.					
2		Majors' Commanding Districts, Home and Out Stations, at £365 per annum (c) ... ..	.....	730	
1		Master Gunner, at 7s. per diem ... ..	.....	128	
8		Master Gunners, at 5s. per diem ... ..	.....	730	
33		Assistant District Gunners, at 3s. 3d. per diem ... ..	.....	1,958	
					3,546
44					
GARRISON BATTERIES.					
<i>Officers—</i>					
3		Captains Commanding Batteries, at £272 per annum (d) ...	.....	816	
5		Lieutenants, at £248 per annum (e) ... ..	.....	1,240	
3		Do at £220 per annum (e) ... ..	.....	660	
2		Do at £150 per annum (e) ... ..	.....	300	
					3,016
13					
112		Carried forward..	£ .....	.....	15,222

(a) In quarters valued at £60 per annum. (b) In quarters valued at £90 per annum. (c) In quarters valued at £100 per annum. (d) In quarters valued at £90 per annum. (e) In quarters valued at from £12 to £60 per annum.

AMENDED MILITARY AND NAVAL ESTIMATES.

No. of Persons.		No. III.—COLONIAL SECRETARY.			
		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1892	1893	Amount voted for 1892.		Amount required for 1893.	
		£		£	
112		PERMANENT AND VOLUNTEER MILITARY AND NAVAL FORCES.			
		Permanent Forces—continued.			
		N.S.W. ARTILLERY—continued.			
		Brought forward...	£	.....	15,222
		GARRISON BATTERIES.			
		<i>Non-Commissioned Officers, Trumpeters, and Gunners—</i>			
3		Battery Sergeant-majors, at 5s. 6d. per diem ... ..	.....	302	
3		Battery Quartermaster-Sergeants, at 5s. 6d. per diem ... ..	.....	302	
14		Sergeants, at 4s. per diem ... ..	.....	1,022	
14		Corporals, at 3s. 4d. per diem ... ..	.....	852	
11		Bombardiers, at 3s. 2d. per diem ... ..	.....	636	
15		Acting Bombardiers, at 2s. 11d. per diem ... ..	.....	799	
9		Trumpeters, at 2s. 3d. per diem ... ..	.....	370	
230		Gunners, at 2s. 3d. per diem ... ..	.....	9,445	
6		Telephone operators—3 at 3s. 3d., and 3 at 2s. 7d. per diem ... ..	.....	320	
1		Sergeant Cook, at 5s. per diem ... ..	.....	92	
1		Band Sergeant, at 4s. 4d. per diem ... ..	.....	80	
1		Band Corporal, at 3s. 6d. per diem ... ..	.....	64	
22		Musicians—11 at 2s. 3d., and 11 at 2s. 3d. per diem ... ..	.....	1,105	
330					15,389
		ADDITIONAL SERVICE PAY.			
		Non-Commissioned Officers, Trumpeters, Gunners, and Drivers, good conduct pay, at 3d. per badge ... ..	.....	1,286	
		8 Orderly-room Clerks, at 6d. per diem ... ..	.....	73	
		1 Provost-Sergeant's Assistant, at 1s. per diem ... ..	.....	19	
		Increase pay on re-engagement to Sergeants, at 6d. per diem; Corporals and Bombardiers, at 4d. per diem; Trumpeters, Gunners, and Drivers, at 3d. per diem ... ..	.....	790	
		Provost Cook, at 1s. 6d. per diem ... ..	.....	28	
		Staff Orderly, at 8d. per diem ... ..	.....	13	
		Command Pay—4 Officers commanding Batteries, at £27 per annum each ... ..	.....	108	
		3 Orderly Office Cleaners, at 6d. per diem ... ..	.....	25	
		1 Printer, at 1s. 9d. per diem ... ..	.....	32	
		1 Assistant Printer, at 6d. per diem ... ..	.....	10	
		1 Non-Commissioned Officer in charge of fire-hose, at 6d. per diem ... ..	.....	10	
		1 Carter, at 1s. per diem ... ..	.....	19	
					2,416
		FIELD ARTILLERY BRIGADE.			
1		Major Commanding (a) ... ..	.....	360	
1		Lieutenant and Adjutant (b) ... ..	.....	275	
1		Brigade Sergeant-Major, at 7s. 6d. per diem ... ..	.....	137	
1		Brigade Quartermaster Sergeant, at 5s. 6d. per diem ... ..	.....	101	
1		Brigade Farrier Sergeant, at 5s. per diem ... ..	.....	92	
1		Brigade Wheeler Sergeant, at 5s. per diem ... ..	.....	92	
1		Brigade Collar-maker Sergeant, at 5s. per diem ... ..	.....	92	
1		Riding Instructor, at 4s. 4d. per diem ... ..	.....	80	
8			£	1,229	1,229
450		Carried forward...	£	.....	34,256

(a) In quarters valued at £100 per annum.

(b) In quarters valued at £25 per annum.

AMENDED MILITARY AND NAVAL ESTIMATES.

5

No. III.—COLONIAL SECRETARY.					
No. of Persons.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1892	1893	Amount voted for 1892.		Amount required for 1893.	
		£		£	
PERMANENT AND VOLUNTEER MILITARY AND NAVAL FORCES.					
Permanent Forces—continued.					
150		Brought forward...	£	.....	34,256
PERMANENT FIELD ARTILLERY.					
1		Captain (a) .....	.....	265	
2		Sergeants, at 4s. per diem .....	.....	146	
3		Corporals, at 3s. 4d. per diem .....	.....	183	
4		Bombardiers, at 3s. 2d. per diem... ..	.....	232	
4		Acting Bombardiers, at 2s. 11d. per diem .....	.....	213	
2		Trumpeters, at 2s. 3d. per diem ... ..	.....	83	
56		Gunners and Drivers, at 2s. 3d. per diem .....	.....	2,300	
1		Assistant Collar-maker, at 3s. 3d. per diem .....	.....	60	
1		Assistant Shoeing Smith, at 3s. 3d. per diem .....	.....	60	
74					3,542
<i>General Contingencies. (Irrespective of date of claims.)</i>					
		Forage Allowance—1 Officer Commanding, 2 horses, and 9 Officers, 1 horse each, at £64 .....	.....	640	
		Forage Allowance—60 Field Battery horses and 4 District horses .....	.....	1,920	
		Uniform, boots, chevrons, &c., for Warrant Officers, Non-commissioned Officers, and Musicians, at 6d. per diem; Trumpeters, Gunners, and Drivers, at 4d. per diem .....	.....	3,431	
		578 Free rations—Bread, Meat, Groceries, and Vegetables, at 1s. per ration per diem .....	.....	10,548	
		Towards providing Great Coats every 5 years, Helmets every 2 years, and Gaiters every 3 years .....	.....	300	
		Fuel and light .....	.....	700	
		Incidental Expenses .....	.....	700	
		Band Allowances .....	.....	100	
		Mess Allowances .....	.....	100	
		Artillery Association .....	.....	100	
		Steamer Hire, Troops to Batteries .....	.....	300	
		Free Kits for 15 Recruits .....	.....	150	
		Free Kits for 30 men, re-engaged, each £2 .....	.....	60	
		Travelling expenses—Officers, Non-commissioned Officers, and men .....	.....	600	
		Books for Garrison Library .....	.....	50	
		Drugs for Horses .....	.....	25	
		Guard Boat Service .....	.....	1,095	
		Removing and Mounting Ordnance .....	.....	2,000	
		Examination, Cleaning, &c., of Ordnance and Munitions of War .....	.....	760	
		Allowance in lieu of quarters to 1 Lieutenant and Married Men .....	.....	2,950	
		Gratuity to Driver Foster .....	.....	13	
		Remounts for Field Battery .....	.....	125	
		Towards maintaining Apparatus in Gymnasium .....	.....	50	
		Purchase of Tools, Material, &c., Artillery Workshop .....	.....	200	
524		TOTAL...	£	.....	64,715

(a) In quarters valued £90 per annum.

AMENDED MILITARY AND NAVAL ESTIMATES.

No. of Persons.		No. III.—COLONIAL SECRETARY.				SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1892	1893	PERMANENT AND VOLUNTEER MILITARY AND NAVAL FORCES.				Amount voted for 1892.		Amount required for 1893.	
		Permanent Forces—continued.				£		£	
		COMMANDING ENGINEER.							
1		Colonel, Imperial Officer...	...	...	...	.....		1,118	
1		Superintending Clerk and Surveyor	...	...	...	.....		260	
1		Warrant Officer, Submarine Storekeeper (a)	...	...	...	.....		220	
1		Do Instructor to Engineers	...	...	...	.....		260	
1		Do Instructor to Submarine Miners	...	...	...	.....		270	
1		Quartermaster-Sergeant, Submarine Miners	...	...	...	.....		210	
1		Caretaker, Submarine Establishment	...	...	...	.....		145	
1		Record Clerk	...	...	...	.....		190	
									2,673
		<i>Contingencies.</i>							
		Stores Instructional Purposes, Engineers	...	...	...	.....		150	
		Do do Submarine Miners	...	...	...	.....		200	
		Stores and Incidental Expenses for Submarine Steamers and Boats	...	...	...	.....		500	
		Office-cleaner*	...	...	...	.....		44	
									894
	8								3,567
		MILITARY AND DEFENCE WORKS.							
		Maintenance, Randwick Rifle Range	...	...	...	.....		350	
		Repairs, Painting, Alterations, Additions, Survey, Incidental Expenses, &c., Military Roads, Lands, Buildings, and Fortifications	...	...	...	.....		8,015	
									8,365
									8,365
		PERMANENT SUBMARINE MINERS.							
1		Officer Commanding	...	...	...	.....		400	
1		Company Sergeant-Major, at 8s. 6d. per diem	...	...	...	.....		156	
1		Quartermaster-Sergeant and Pay-Sergeant, at 7s. 6d. per diem	...	...	...	.....		137	
2		Sergeants, at 7s. 6d. per diem	...	...	...	.....		274	
2		1st Corporals, at 6s. 6d. per diem	...	...	...	.....		238	
3		2nd Corporals, at 5s. per day	...	...	...	.....		274	
1		Bugler, at 2s. 3d. per diem	...	...	...	.....		42	
20		Sappers, at 4s. per diem	...	...	...	.....		1,460	
									2,981
		Additional Service Pay—							
		Orderly-room Clerk, at 1s. per diem	...	...	...	.....		19	
		Pay Corporal, at 1s. per diem	...	...	...	.....		19	
		Command pay	...	...	...	.....		15	
		Good conduct pay, at 3d. per badge	...	...	...	.....		110	
		Re-engaging pay	...	...	...	.....		81	
									214
		<i>Contingencies. (Irrespective of date of claims.)</i>							
		Uniforms for 30 Non-Commissioned Officers and Sappers	...	...	...	.....		350	
		Incidental Expenses	...	...	...	.....		150	
		Allowance in lieu of Quarters for three Married Men	...	...	...	.....		80	
		Boots	...	...	...	.....		25	
		Free Rations, Fuel, and Light	...	...	...	.....		812	
									1,417
	31								4,642

* Previously paid from Loan Vote.

(a) In quarters valued at £49 per annum.

AMENDED MILITARY AND NAVAL ESTIMATES.

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No. III.—COLONIAL SECRETARY.

No. of Persons.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1892	1893	Amount voted for 1892.		Amount required for 1893.	
PERMANENT AND VOLUNTEER MILITARY AND NAVAL FORCES.					
Permanent Forces—continued.					
PERMANENT MEDICAL STAFF CORPS.		£		£	
1		Brigade Surgeon and Principal Medical Officer		600	
1		W.O., Garrison Compounder-in-charge Hospital		120	
1		Sergeant, Asst. Wardmaster, Compounder, and Storekeeper, at 6s. per diem		110	
1		Corporal, at 5s. per diem		92	
2		2nd Corporals, at 4s. per diem		146	
8		Privates, at 3s. per diem		438	
					1,506
		Additional Service Pay—			
		Pay Sergeant, at 6d. per diem		10	
		Re-engaging pay		35	
		Good conduct pay, at 3d. per badge		32	
					77
		<i>Contingencies. (Irrespective of date of claims.)</i>			
		Incidentals... ..		50	
		Free kits for men on re-engaging		9	
		Allowance in lieu of quarters for three married men		101	
		Maintenance and renewal of Ambulance equipments		25	
		Uniforms for 13 Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates		100	
		Rations, Fuel, and Light... ..		315	
					600
14		TOTAL... ..	£		2,183
Volunteer Force.					
PERMANENT STAFF (UNATTACHED).					
1		Garrison Sergeant-Major		260	
1		Warrant Officer Instructor of Musketry		255	
1		Musketry Clerk		215	
1		Staff Messenger		215	
1		Sergeant in charge Rifle Range and Government Property (a)		175	
1		Store Clerk		210	
3		Markers, Rifle Range (b)		390	
1		Labourer, Victoria Barracks		165	
1		Messenger for Volunteer Offices... ..		215	
1		Carter		180	
1		Do		160	
1		Do		140	
1		Office Keeper, Pay and Regimental Offices		40	
1		Do Staff Office		40	
1		Sergeant-Major Instructor in Signalling and Field Work		255	
1		Quartermaster-Sergeant, Scottish Rifles		195	
1		Warrant Officer Provost-Sergeant (c)		185	
					3,290
19		TOTAL... ..	£		3,290

(a) In quarters valued £40 per annum. (b) In quarters valued £27 per annum. (c) In quarters valued £49 per annum.

No. of Persons.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.	
1892	1893	Amount voted for 1892.	Amount required for 1893.
No. III.—COLONIAL SECRETARY.			
PERMANENT AND VOLUNTEER MILITARY AND NAVAL FORCES.			
Volunteer Force—continued.			
MOUNTED REGIMENT.			
		£	£
1		Officer Commanding, £60 per annum	120
		Command Pay and Forage, £84 per annum	
1		Major, at £50 per annum	96
		Forage, £64 per annum	
15		Captains, at £40	375
15		First Lieutenants, at £30	282
15		Second do at £25	235
2		Quartermasters, at £30	38
15		Troop Sergeant-Majors, at £17	160
45		Sergeants, at £15	423
15		Farrier Sergeants, at £15	141
60		Corporals, at £14	525
15		Trumpeters, at £10	94
15		Shoeing-smiths, at £12	113
540		Privates, at £12	4,050
1		Band Sergeant, at £15	10
16		Bandsmen, at £12	120
		(Calculated less camp pay.)	
		<i>Contingencies. (Irrespective of date of claims.)</i>	
		Uniforms	1,538
		Band Allowance	50
		Allowance toward keep of Regimental Band Horses	119
			6,782
PERMANENT STAFF.			
2		Staff Officers, at £450	900
2		Regimental Sergeant-Majors, at £350	700
2		Quartermaster-Sergeants, at £26	520
2		Orderly-room Clerks, at £235	470
2		Sergeant Instructors, at £250	500
8		Do at £235	1,880
			4,970
789		TOTAL... ..	13,459
ARTILLERY.			
1		Officer Commanding, £70 per annum	138
		Command Pay and forage, £94 per annum	
2		Majors, at £50 per annum each	191
		Forage, £64 per annum	
9		Captains, at £40	225
9		1st Lieutenants, at £30	169
9		2nd Lieutenants, at £25	141
1		Quartermaster, at £25	16
1		Trumpet-Major, at £17	11
9		Battery Sergeant-Majors, at £17	96
9		Quartermaster-Sergeants, at £16	90
27		Sergeants, at £15	254
2		Farrier Sergeants, at £15	19
36		Corporals, at £14	315
36		Bombardiers, at £13	293
18		Trumpeters, at £10	113
375		Gunners, at £12	2,813
1		Band Sergeant, at £15	10
24		Bandsmen, at £12	180
2		Shoeing-smiths, at £12	15
		(Calculated less camp pay.)	
571		Carried forward... ..	5,089
1379			5,089

AMENDED MILITARY AND NAVAL ESTIMATES.

9

No. of Persons.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.	
1892	1893	Amount voted for 1892.	Amount required for 1893.
No. III.—COLONIAL SECRETARY.			
PERMANENT AND VOLUNTEER MILITARY AND NAVAL FORCES.			
Volunteer Force—continued.			
ARTILLERY—continued.			
1879		£	£
	
			5,089
<i>Contingencies. (Irrespective of date of claims.)</i>			
			1,142
			50
			250
			150
			300
			150
			250
			2,292
PERMANENT STAFF.			
1			450
1			245
1			210
1			190
1			130
			1,225
5			
		TOTAL £	8,606
PARTIALLY-PAID ARTILLERY RESERVES.			
200			
			600
			600
<i>Contingencies.</i>			
			100
			100
		TOTAL £	700
ENGINEERS.			
1			124
2			66
2			46
2			40
2			27
2			27
4			45
4			40
4			37
4			35
93			791
			1,278
<i>Contingencies. (Irrespective of date of claims.)</i>			
2			240
			256
			496
122			
		TOTAL £	1,774
1706			

(a) In quarters valued £27 per annum.

No. of Persons.		No. III.—COLONIAL SECRETARY.				SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.	
1892	1893			Amount voted for 1892.	Amount required for 1893.		
				£	£		
		PERMANENT AND VOLUNTEER MILITARY AND NAVAL FORCES.					
1706		Volunteer Force—continued.					
		SUBMARINE MINERS.					
1		Officer Commanding, £100 per annum ...	...	...	}	98	
		Command pay, £30 do ...	...	...		.....
2		Captains, at £70 ...	...	...		95	
2		First Lieutenants, at £50 ...	...	...		68	
4		Second do at £35 ...	...	...		95	
2		Company Sergeant Majors, at £30 ...	...	...		41	
2		Quartermaster-Sergeants, at £27 ...	...	...		37	
4		Sergeants, at £25 ...	...	...		68	
4		First Corporals, at £20 ...	...	...		55	
4		Second do at £16 ...	...	...		44	
4		Buglers, at £12 ...	...	...		36	
91		Sappers, at £14 ...	...	...		865	
		(Calculated less camp pay.)					1,502
		<i>Contingencies. (Irrespective of date of claims.)</i>					
		Uniforms ...	...	...		240	240
120		TOTAL ...		£	.....	.....	1,742
		INFANTRY, 1st REGIMENT.					
1		Officer Commanding, £70 per annum ...	...	...	}	138	
		Command Pay and Forage, £94 per annum ...	...	...		.....
2		Majors, at £50, and Forage £64 do ...	...	...		191	
10		Captains, at £40 ...	...	...		250	
10		1st Lieutenants, at £30 ...	...	...		188	
10		2nd do at £25 ...	...	...		157	
1		Quartermaster, at £30 ...	...	...		19	
1		Bugle Major, at £17 ...	...	...		11	
10		Colour Sergeants, at £17 ...	...	...		107	
30		Sergeants, at £15... ..	...	...		282	
40		Corporals, at £14... ..	...	...		350	
20		Buglers, at £10 ...	...	...		125	
170		Privates, at £12 ...	...	...		3,525	
1		Band Sergeant, £15 ...	...	...		10	
24		Bandsmen, at £12 ...	...	...		180	5,533
		(Calculated less camp pay)					
		<i>Contingencies. (Irrespective of date of claims.)</i>					
		Uniforms ...	...	...		1,260	
		Band Allowance ...	...	...		50	1,310
		PERMANENT STAFF.					
1		Adjutant and Paymaster ...	...	...		500	
1		Regimental Sergeant-Major ...	...	...		245	
1		Quartermaster-Sergeant ...	...	...		210	
1		Orderly-room Clerk ...	...	...		190	
3		Sergeant Instructors, at £185 ...	...	...		555	
4		Do at £170 ...	...	...		680	
		(Calculated less camp pay)					2,380
341		TOTAL ...		£	.....	.....	9,223
2467							

AMENDED MILITARY AND NAVAL ESTIMATES.

11

No. III.—COLONIAL SECRETARY.

No. of Persons.		PERMANENT AND VOLUNTEER MILITARY AND NAVAL FORCES.	SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1892	1893		Amount voted for 1892.		Amount required for 1893.	
		Volunteer Force—continued.				
	2467	INFANTRY, 2ND REGIMENT.				
	1	Officer Commanding, £70 per annum				138
		Command Pay and Forage, £94 per annum				
	2	Majors, at £50 and Forage, £64 per annum				191
	10	Captains, at £40				250
	10	First Lieutenants, at £30				188
	10	Second do at £25				157
	1	Quartermaster, at £30				19
	1	Bugle-Major, at £17				11
	10	Colour Sergeants, at £17... ..				107
	30	Sergeants, at £15				282
	40	Corporals, at £14... ..				350
	20	Buglers, at £10				125
	470	Privates, at £12				3,525
	1	Band Sergeant, at £15				10
	24	Bandsmen, at £12				180
		(Calculated less camp pay.)				
		<i>Contingencies. (Irrespective of date of claims.)</i>				
		Uniforms				1,260
		Band allowances				50
		PERMANENT STAFF.				
	1	Adjutant and Paymaster				450
	1	Regimental Sergeant-Major				245
	1	Quartermaster-Sergeant				200
	1	Orderly Room Clerk				190
	4	Sergeant Instructors, £185				740
	3	Do £170				510
						2,335
	641					
		TOTAL				9,178
		INFANTRY, 3RD REGIMENT.				
	1	Officer Commanding, £70 per annum				138
		Command pay and forage, £94 per annum				
	2	Majors, at £50, and forage, £64 per annum				191
	10	Captains, at £40				250
	10	1st Lieutenants, at £30				188
	10	2nd do at £25				157
	1	Quartermaster, at £25				16
	1	Bugle-Major, at £17				11
	10	Colour Sergeants, at £17... ..				107
	30	Sergeants, at £15				282
	40	Corporals, at £14				350
	20	Buglers, at £10				125
	470	Privates, at £12				3,525
	1	Band Sergeant, at £15				10
	24	Bandsmen, at £12				180
		(Calculated less camp pay.)				
		<i>Contingencies. (Irrespective of date of claims.)</i>				
		Uniforms				1,260
		Band allowance				50
		Rent, Regimental Stores				50
		PERMANENT STAFF.				
	1	Adjutant and Paymaster				450
	1	Regimental Sergeant-Major				245
	1	Quartermaster-Sergeant				200
	1	Orderly Room Clerk				190
	5	Sergeant Instructors, £185				925
	2	Do £170				340
	1	Sergeant Instructor				165
						2,515
	642					
	3750	TOTAL				9,405

No. of Persons.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.	
1892	1893	Amount voted for 1892.	Amount required for 1893.
No. III.—COLONIAL SECRETARY.			
PERMANENT AND VOLUNTEER MILITARY AND NAVAL FORCES.			
Volunteer Force—continued.			
INFANTRY, 4TH REGIMENT.			
	3750	£	£
1		Officer Commanding, £70 per annum	138
		Command Pay and Forage, £94 per annum	
2		Majors, at £50, and Forage, £64 do	191
10		Captains, at £40	250
10		1st Lieutenants, at £30	188
10		2nd do at £25	157
1		Quartermaster, at £25	16
1		Bugle Major, at £17	11
10		Colour Sergeants, at £17	107
30		Sergeants, at £15... ..	282
40		Corporals, at £14... ..	350
20		Buglers, at £10	125
470		Privates, at £12	3,525
1		Band Sergeant, at £15	10
24		Bandsmen, at £12... ..	180
		(Calculated less camp pay.)	
		<i>Contingencies. (Irrespective of date of claims.)</i>	
		Uniforms	1,260
		Band Allowances	50
		Rent, Regimental Stores	50
		Do do Offices	39
		PERMANENT STAFF.	
1		Adjutant and Paymaster	450
1		Regimental Sergeant Major	245
1		Quartermaster-Sergeant	200
1		Orderly Room Clerk	190
4		Sergeant Instructors, at £185	750
4		Do at £170	680
			2,515
642		TOTAL £	9,444
INFANTRY RESERVES.			
1600		Partially-paid Reserves, at £5—£8,000. Amount required for portion of year 1893... ..	1,500
		<i>Contingencies.</i>	
		Uniforms, £4,000. Amount required for portion of year 1893	2,000
			3,500
		TOTAL £	3,500
MEDICAL STAFF CORPS.			
1		Surgeon-Major Commanding	60
3		Surgeons, at £40	120
1		Surgeon Lieutenant	30
2		Sergeant Majors, at £17... ..	22
1		Do as Compounder, at £16	10
1		Quartermaster-Sergeant, at £16... ..	10
4		Sergeants, at £15... ..	38
8		Corporals, at £14... ..	72
2		Buglers, at £10	13
84		Privates, at £12	630
		(Calculated less camp pay.)	
107			1,005
6099		Carried forward £	1,005

AMENDED MILITARY AND NAVAL ESTIMATES.

No. III.—COLONIAL SECRETARY.

No. of Persons.		PERMANENT AND VOLUNTEER MILITARY AND NAVAL FORCES.	SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.	
1892	1893		Amount voted for 1892.	Amount required for 1893.
		Volunteer Force—continued.		
		MEDICAL STAFF CORPS—continued.		
6099	-	Brought forward £	£	1,005
		<i>Contingencies. (Irrespective of date of claims.)</i>		
		Uniforms		204
		Medical Examination of Recruits in Country Districts by Local Practitioners		120
		Forage—1 Surgeon-Major £30, and 4 Surgeons at £20		110
		PERMANENT STAFF.		434
1		Company Sergeant Major and Staff Instructor		190
				190
1		TOTAL £		1,629
		TRANSPORT CORPS.		
1		Captain, at £40		25
1		1st Lieutenant, at £30		19
1		Company Sergeant Major, at £17		11
3		Sergeants, at £15		29
3		Corporals, at £14		27
30		Privates, at £12		225
1		Bugler, at £10		7
		(Calculated less camp pay.)		
				343
		<i>Contingencies. (Irrespective of date of claims.)</i>		
		Forage—2 Officers at £25		50
		Uniforms		80
		Command pay		5
1		PERMANENT STAFF.		135
		Warrant Officer Instructor		247
				247
41		TOTAL £		725
		<i>General Contingencies. (Irrespective of date of claims.)</i>		
		Badges for Marksmen		150
		New South Wales Rifle Association for Prizes... ..		500
		Northern Rifle Association for Prizes		150
		Southern do do		150
		Western do do		150
		Freight and Cartage and Incidental Expenses... ..		1,000
		Constructing New Butts, and keeping in repair the several Ranges of Corps		100
		Travelling Expenses for Officers and Non-Commissioned Officers on Duty		1,400
		Rent of Pay and Regimental Offices, Headquarters for portion of year		200
		Rent of Small Armouries for Country Corps and cleaning Spare Arms		765
		Officers' Mess Allowance... ..		26
		Forage, 2 Garrison Horses		90
		Cost of Telephone Instruments and Fittings, and Maintenance of same at Randwick Rifle Range		98
100		Railway Passes for shooting purposes, &c.		4,000
		Capitation Scottish Rifles, 100 at £2		200
		Grant to United Service Institute		100
100				9,304
6241		TOTAL £		9,079

No. of Persons.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.	
1892	1893	Amount voted for 1892.	Amount required for 1893.
No. III.— COLONIAL SECRETARY.			
PERMANENT AND VOLUNTEER MILITARY AND NAVAL FORCES.			
Expenses in connection with the Reduction and Disbandment of Reserve Rifle Companies, &c.			
<i>Salaries and Allowances to 30th June.</i>		£	£
	2nd Assistant Clerk, A.A.-G.'s Office ... ..	.....	110
	3rd do A.A.-G.'s Office ... ..	.....	104
	4th do A.A.-G.'s Office ... ..	.....	50
	1st do D.A.Q.M.-G.'s Office ... ..	.....	116
	2nd do D.A.Q.M.-G.'s Office ... ..	.....	106
	3rd do D.A.Q.M.-G.'s Office ... ..	.....	104
	O.C.M. Western and Southern Reserves ... ..	.....	190
	O.C. Northern Reserves ... ..	.....	82
	Messenger, Reserves ... ..	.....	110
	Labourer ... ..	.....	84
	2 Sergeant Instructors ... ..	.....	284
			1,340
	To cover Gratuities at 1 month's pay and Allowances for each year of service to those retired ... ..	.....	2,000
			2,000
			3,340
ORDNANCE AND BARRACK DEPARTMENT.			
Military Branch.			
ORDNANCE OFFICE STAFF.			
1	Assistant Commissary-General of Ordnance ... ..	.....	500
1	Deputy Assistant Commissary-General of Ordnance ... ..	.....	300
1	Assistant Ordnance Storekeeper ... ..	.....	275
1	1st Clerk ... ..	.....	223
1	2nd do ... ..	.....	200
1	3rd do ... ..	.....	150
1	4th do ... ..	.....	125
1	5th do ... ..	.....	75
<i>Artificers and Labourers—Ordnance Stores, Circular Quay.</i>			
1	Overseer ... ..	.....	155
1	Saddler ... ..	.....	155
1	Sailmaker ... ..	.....	135
4	Labourers, at £135 ... ..	.....	540
<i>Barrack Store—Victoria Barracks.</i>			
1	Barrack Sergeant (a) ... ..	.....	185
1	Labourer (b) ... ..	.....	135
1	Lamplighter ... ..	.....	36
<i>Armoury Workshops—Circular Quay.</i>			
1	Superintending Clerk (Warrant Officer) ... ..	.....	245
1	Chief Armourer (Sergeant) ... ..	.....	230
1	Armourer (Sergeant) ... ..	.....	225
1	Assistant Armourer (Sergeant) ... ..	.....	160
6	Labourers, at £135 ... ..	.....	810
<i>Magazines—Goat Island and Middle Harbour.</i>			
1	Foreman-in-charge, Military Explosives ... ..	.....	300
1	Laboratory Overseer ... ..	.....	175
4	Warders and Magazine Assistants, at £155 ... ..	.....	620
			5,954
<i>Contingencies. (Irrespective of date of claims.)</i>			
	General Stores, Including Warlike Stores ... ..	.....	6,000
	Extra Labour and Incidental Expenses... ..	.....	100
	Furniture for Military Departments ... ..	.....	200
	Water Supply, Sanitation, Sewerage, and Sweeping Chimneys ... ..	.....	500
			6,800
34	TOTAL	£	12,754

(a) In quarters valued at £44 per annum. (b) In quarters valued at £26 per annum.

AMENDED MILITARY AND NAVAL ESTIMATES.

15

No. of Persons.		No. III.—COLONIAL SECRETARY.			
		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1892	1893	PERMANENT AND VOLUNTEER MILITARY AND NAVAL FORCES.		Amount voted for 1892.	Amount required for 1893.
		NAVAL BRIGADE.		£	£
1		Captain Commanding Naval Forces, at 5s. per diem...		.....	77
1		Paymaster, at 3s. 6d. per diem ... ..		.....	54
8		Commanders and Lieutenants, at 4s. per diem ... ..		.....	489
5		Sub-Lieutenants, at 2s. per diem ... ..		.....	153
7		Midshipmen, at 1s. per diem ... ..		.....	107
1		Bugler and Bandmaster, at £75 per annum ... ..		.....	63
10		Warrant Officers, at £18 per annum ... ..		.....	150
10		Petty Officers, at £15 per annum ... ..		.....	125
230		A B.'s, at £12 per annum ... ..		.....	2,300
53		Newcastle Company ... ..		.....	622
		(Calculated less camp pay.)			4,140
		<i>Contingencies.</i>			
		Uniforms for Warrant Officers, Petty Officers, and A.B.'s ..		.....	300
		Incidental Expenses ... ..		.....	100
		PERMANENT STAFF.			400
1		Gunnery Instructor, Sydney ... ..		.....	200
1		Do Newcastle ... ..		.....	52
					252
328		VOLUNTEER NAVAL ARTILLERY.			4,792
1		Commander, at £100 per annum ... ..		.....	72
1		Senior Lieutenant, at £50 per annum ... ..		.....	38
1		Surgeon, at £30 per annum ... ..		.....	23
1		Secretary, at £25 per annum ... ..		.....	19
4		Lieutenants, at £40 per annum ... ..		.....	120
8		Sub-Lieutenants, 4 at £30 and 4 at £25 per annum ..		.....	165
7		Chief Petty Officers, at £16 per annum ... ..		.....	84
8		First Class Petty Officers, at £14 per annum ... ..		.....	84
8		Second Class Petty Officers, at £11 per annum ... ..		.....	66
1		Bugler and Signalman, at £12 per annum ... ..		.....	9
1		Bugler, at £6 per annum ... ..		.....	5
16		Leading Seamen, at £9 per annum ... ..		.....	108
164		A.B.'s, at £8 per annum ... ..		.....	984
1		Bandmaster, at £18 per annum ... ..		.....	14
1		Band Sergeant, at £13 per annum ... ..		.....	10
18		Bandmen, at £11 per annum ... ..		.....	149
		(Calculated less camp pay.)			1,950
		<i>Contingencies.</i>			
		Expenses of Instruction and Clothing ... ..		.....	150
		Incidental Expenses ... ..		.....	50
					200
		PERMANENT STAFF.			
1		Instructor ... ..		.....	230
242		TOTAL		£	2,380
		TORPEDO DEFENCE.			
1		Officer-in-Charge of Torpedoes and Plant ... ..		.....	350
1		Engineer for Torpedoes ... ..		.....	250
1		Artificer ... ..		.....	208
2		Stokers, at £132 per annum ... ..		.....	264
					1,072
		<i>Contingencies.</i>			
		Incidental Expenses and maintenance of boats ... ..		.....	150
		Rent of Drill Shed ... ..		.....	100
					250
575		TOTAL		£	1,322
		GENERAL STAFF.			
		Pension to Major-General Richardson ... ..		.....	650
		WARLIKE STORES.			
		Cost of Warlike Stores ... ..		.....	15,000

1892-3.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

ADDITIONAL ESTIMATES FOR 1893.

(MESSAGE No. 23.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 25 May, 1893.

FREDK. M. DARLEY,

Lieutenant-Governor, Administering the Government.

Message No. 23.

In accordance with the provisions contained in the 54th section of the Constitution Act, the Lieutenant-Governor recommends to the consideration of the Legislative Assembly the accompanying Additional Estimates of Expenditure for the year 1893.

Government House,

Sydney, 23rd May, 1893.

ADDITIONAL ESTIMATES
OF THE
EXPENDITURE OF THE GOVERNMENT
OF
NEW SOUTH WALES,
FOR THE YEAR
1893.

ORDERED BY THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY TO BE PRINTED.
25 MAY, 1893.



SYDNEY: CHARLES POTTER, GOVERNMENT PRINTER.

1893.

[6d.]

ADDITIONAL ESTIMATES FOR 1893.

HEAD OF SERVICE.	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.
No. II.—EXECUTIVE AND LEGISLATIVE.		
LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.		
<i>Salaries.</i>		
In adjustment of salaries reduced in Committee of Supply prior to adoption of general scheme of reduction of 10 per cent. over £200, viz. :—		
President	100 0 0	
Chairman of Committees... ..	70 0 0	
Clerk of the Parliaments... ..	90 0 0	
Clerk Assistant	60 0 0	
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.		320 0 0
<i>Salaries.</i>		
In adjustment of salaries reduced in Committee of Supply prior to adoption of general scheme of reduction of 10 per cent. over £200, viz. :—		
Speaker	70 0 0	
Chairman of Committees	40 0 0	
		110 0 0
LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL AND ASSEMBLY.		
<i>Salaries.</i>		
Stableman and Assistant Stableman, at £145 each ... ..	.....	290 0 0
TOTAL, EXECUTIVE AND LEGISLATIVE	£	720 0 0
No. III.—COLONIAL SECRETARY.		
MILITARY SECRETARY.		
<i>Contingencies.</i>		
Rent of premises to 30th June ... ..	.....	132 0 0
PERMANENT AND VOLUNTEER MILITARY AND NAVAL FORCES.		
<i>Artillery.</i>		
Amount required in addition to £50,715 voted in Committee of Supply for Artillery services, that sum having been found insufficient to maintain the efficiency of this service during 1893 (nearly five months of the year having passed) ... ..	.....	14,000 0 0
<i>Commanding Engineer.</i>		
<i>Contingencies.</i>		
Rent of premises to 30th June ... ..	.....	219 0 0
<i>Permanent Medical Staff.</i>		
Surgeon—Salary and allowances to 31st May, services having been dispensed with	233 0 0	
Compensation at the rate of one month's pay for each year of service to Surgeon whose services have been dispensed with	182 0 0	
		415 0 0
<i>Volunteer Forces.</i>		
<i>Mounted Regiment.</i>		
Rent of premises to 30th June ... ..	.....	75 0 0
<i>Naval Forces.</i>		
<i>Naval Brigade.</i>		
Gratuity equal to one month's pay for each year of service to Lieutenant Jackson upon his retirement ... ..	.....	120 0 0
CHARITABLE ALLOWANCES.		
Braidwood Hospital—Special grant for the erection of additional buildings ...	300 0 0	
Armidale and New England Hospital, Armidale—Special grant for erection of a Ward for Infectious Diseases... ..	300 0 0	
Bingara District Hospital—Special grant for the erection of a Ward for Infectious Diseases	300 0 0	
Wallsend Mining District Hospital—Special grant for furnishing	150 0 0	
Parramatta District Hospital—Special grant in aid of	130 0 0	
		1,180 0 0
MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES.		
Amount due to the Government of South Australia in connection with the supply of water to Broken Hill... ..	5,802 0 0	
Amount due by this Colony to the Government of South Australia for expenditure incurred by them from 11th March, 1892, to 24th February, 1893, in connection with the Garrison at King George's Sound	738 0 0	
Expenses in connection with affording shelter to unemployed	500 0 0	
Southern New England Agricultural Society, Uralla—Special grant for general Improvements	200 0 0	
Improvements to Walk from Man of War Stairs to Government House	25 0 0	
Additions, Repairs, &c., to Asylum for Infirm and Destitute, Rookwood	2,000 0 0	
		9,265 0 0
TOTAL, COLONIAL SECRETARY	£	25,406 0 0
Carried forward... ..	£	26,126 0 0

ADDITIONAL ESTIMATES FOR 1893.

HEAD OF SERVICE.	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.
Brought forward... .. £	£ s. d.	£ s. d. 26,126 0 0
No. IV.—TREASURER AND SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE.		
TREASURY.		
<i>Salaries.</i>		
In adjustment of salaries reduced in Committee of Supply prior to adoption of general scheme of reduction of 10 per cent. over £200, viz. :—		
Chief Inspector and Accountant	20 0 0	
Senior Inspector	20 0 0	
Three Inspectors	27 0 0	
Two Acting Inspectors	19 0 0	
Probationer, at £50 per annum, from 14th March	40 0 0	
In adjustment of differences between salaries paid and those voted on Estimates-in-Chief, viz. :—		
Registrar of Funded Stock	60 0 0	
Deputy Registrar of Funded Stock	40 0 0	
		226 0 0
BOARD OF HEALTH, SYDNEY.		
Veterinarian : Salary previously paid under Department of Mines, omitted from Estimates-in-Chief		
	225 0 0	
Probationer, at £50, from 1st July	25 0 0	
		250 0 0
TOTAL, TREASURER AND SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE... £	.....	476 0 0
No. VI.—SECRETARY FOR LANDS.		
DEPARTMENT OF LANDS.		
<i>Miscellaneous Services.</i>		
Public Cemeteries—Purchase of sites, fencing, clearing, building, &c... ..	1,000 0 0	
Improvement and General Maintenance of Public Parks and Recreation Grounds	7,500 0 0	
Improvement of Wentworth Park... ..	250 0 0	
Improvement of Victoria Park	250 0 0	
Improvement of Parks, North Sydney	250 0 0	
For Lighting Wentworth Park (Glebe) with 23 lamps, at £4 15s. each per annum	110 0 0	
Joseph Harrison—Compensation in full of all demands in respect of his claim for improvements effected by him on lots 18 and 19, section 1, town of Walcha, the sale of which has been cancelled, as the land was previously alienated	60 0 0	
C. L. Keir—Compensation for land and improvements on portion 1,050, of 12½ acres, parish of Brundah, county of Monteagle, portion of his conditional purchase, 88-58, Grenfell, cancelled on account of the land being found to be auriferous	124 0 0	
J. M. Sullivan—Compensation for improvements effected by him on conditional purchase 84-127, Lismore, declared void on the ground that at the date of application the land was sufficiently improved to bar selection	187 0 0	
James Dawson—Compensation for value of improvements effected by him on conditional purchase 77-44, Cootamundra, the land not being available, having been previously selected by P. Maher	36 0 0	
John Geddes—Compensation for improvements effected by him on land excised from his conditional purchase lease 565, Tamworth, parish of Veness, county of Darling, on account of erroneous survey	6 0 0	
		9,773 0 0
SURVEY OF LANDS.		
<i>Compiling Branch.</i>		
Draftsman. (In adjustment of an error, the salary having been proposed and voted in Estimates-in-Chief for 1893 at £200 instead of £218, the correct amount voted for 1892 and previous years)	18 0 0	
<i>Plan Sales, Record, and Mounting Branches.</i>		
Clerk (being difference between the amount voted in Estimates-in-Chief for 1893, £140, and the amount actually received by that officer, £157) ..	17 0 0	
		35 0 0
TOTAL, SECRETARY FOR LANDS £	9,808 0 0
Carried forward... .. £	36,410 0 0

ADDITIONAL ESTIMATES FOR 1893.

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HEAD OF SERVICE.	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward... .. £	36,410 0 0
No. VII.—SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS.		
HARBOURS AND RIVERS NAVIGATION.		
Landing Silt from Sand-pump Dredges, and other Dredges, and forming ground .....	.....	2,882 0 0
TOTAL, SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS ... .. £	.....	2,882 0 0
No. VIII.—MINISTER OF JUSTICE.		
PRISONS.		
<i>Salaries.</i>		
Accountant and Examiner of Gaol Offices—Difference between salary (£360) provided for in 1892, and the amount authorised to be paid (£400) ..	.....	40 0 0
MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES.		
For purchase of 200 copies of Digest of Supreme Court Cases, 1884 to 1891...	.....	350 0 0
TOTAL, ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE ... .. £	.....	390 0 0
No. IX.—MINISTER OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.		
PUBLIC INSTRUCTION UNDER THE ACT 43 VIC. NO. 23.		
<i>Salaries to 30th June of the following Officers:—</i>		
<i>Chief Inspector's Branch.</i>		
16 School Attendance and Payments Officers at £220, 1 at £210, and 2 at £200 per annum	2,065 0 0	
<i>Cadet Corps Branch.</i>		
1 Lieutenant-Colonel Commanding at £586, 1 Adjutant at £500, and 1 Staff-Sergeant at £200 per annum, including allowances	643 0 0	
		2,708 0 0
INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.		
<i>Industrial School for Girls, Parramatta.</i>		
<i>Contingencies.</i>		
To meet the abatement which should in terms of the Civil Service Act be deducted from the pension payable to Mrs. Marion Brackenreg, late Assistant Superintendent, Industrial School for Girls, on her retirement from the Service ... ..	.....	92 16 5
MUSEUM.		
<i>Salaries to 30th June of the following Officers:—</i>		
1 Assistant in Conchology at £200, 1 Draftsman and Lithographer at £225, 1 Junior Clerk at £26, 2 Cadets at £26, 1 Cadet at £20, 3 Attendants at £117, £100, and £50, and 1 Temporary Clerk at £100 per annum	445 0 0	
Night Watchman and Police protection	160 0 0	
		605 0 0
TOTAL, MINISTER OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION ... .. £	.....	3,405 16 5
Carried forward... .. £	.....	43,087 16 5

ADDITIONAL ESTIMATES FOR 1893.

HEAD OF SERVICE.	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.
Brought forward... ..	£	£ s. d. 43,087 16 5
No. XI.—POSTMASTER-GENERAL.		
POST OFFICE.		
<i>Salaries.</i>		
Additional Constable, required to assist Detective, at 7s. 6d. per diem ...	137 0 0	
<i>Contingencies.</i>		
Gratuity to W. H. Whatham, late Letter-carrier at Deniliquin, on his retirement after a service of over 19 years	100 0 0	
Gratuity to J. Caldwell, late Stamper and Sorter at Goulburn, on his retirement after a service of nearly 16 years... ..	100 0 0	
<i>Conveyance of Mails.</i>		
Postal Communication <i>via</i> San Francisco—further sum, required to provide for subsidy of £4,000 for one year, payable to Union Steamship Company of New Zealand, for sea transit of mail-matter from Sydney to San Francisco, and to cover cost of land and sea transit beyond San Francisco	2,000 0 0	2,337 0 0
ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.		
Clerk, Account Branch—Difference between Salary voted (£290) and rate paid (£325) ... ..	.....	35 0 0
ELECTRIC LIGHTS.		
<i>Contingencies.</i>		
Purchase of Plant and Renewals (further sum)... ..	.....	2,000 0 0
TOTAL, POSTMASTER-GENERAL	£	4,372 0 0
GRAND TOTAL	£	47,459 16 5

The Treasury, New South Wales,
Sydney, 25th May, 1893.

JOHN SEE,
Treasurer.

1892-3.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

LOAN ESTIMATE FOR 1893.

(MESSAGE No. 22.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 25 May, 1893.

FREDK. M. DARLEY,
Lieutenant-Governor, Administering the Government.

Message No. 22.

In accordance with the provisions contained in the 54th clause of the Constitution Act, the Lieutenant-Governor recommends, for the consideration of the Legislative Assembly, the accompanying Estimates of Expenditure on account of Public Works and other Services, for the year 1893, proposed to be provided for by Loan.

*Government House,
Sydney, 16th May, 1893.*

ESTIMATE
OF THE
EXPENDITURE OF THE GOVERNMENT
OF
NEW SOUTH WALES,
ON ACCOUNT OF
PUBLIC WORKS AND OTHER SERVICES,
FOR THE YEAR 1893,
PROPOSED TO BE
PROVIDED FOR BY LOAN.

ORDERED BY THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY TO BE PRINTED,
25 MAY, 1893.



SYDNEY: CHARLES POTTER, GOVERNMENT PRINTER.

1893.

[3d.]

ESTIMATE of EXPENDITURE on account of Public Works and other services,
proposed to be provided for by Loan.

Particulars.	Amount.	Total.
No. III.—COLONIAL SECRETARY.		
MILITARY AND DEFENCE WORKS.		
For erection of and completion of Fortifications, and for Military Works generally	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	.....	20,000 0 0
No. IV.—TREASURER AND SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE.		
MARINE BOARD.		
New Steamer for Pilot Service—further sum ... ..	.....	8,000 0 0
RAILWAYS.		
For completing Suburban Duplication Works, including Strathfield to Ryde—further sum	50,000 0 0	
To complete Improvement of Grades and Curves already in hand, and Lapstone Hill Deviation—further sum	50,000 0 0	
Additions, Alterations, and Improvements to Roads, Stations, and Buildings, and for other purposes, including purchase of land required for extending works; also for providing safety appliances—further sum	50,000 0 0	
		150,000 0 0
No. VII.—SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS.		
RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION BRANCH.		
Cootamundra to Temora Railway—further sum	21,000 0 0	
Nyngan to Cobar Railway—further sum	42,000 0 0	
North Shore Railway, from Junction to near Crow's Nest— further sum	4,550 0 0	
St. Leonards to Milson's Point Railway—further sum	50,000 0 0	
Marrickville to Burwood Road Railway—further sum	22,525 0 0	
Railway Trial Surveys	6,000 0 0	
Towards completion of the Tramway from King-street to Ocean-street	80,000 0 0	
Construction and Extension of Tramways—further sum	40,000 0 0	
		266,075 0 0
HARBOURS AND RIVERS BRANCH.		
Towards construction of Jetties at foot of Erskine-street— further sum	2,500 0 0	
Reclamation and Dredging, including cost of resumption of land, &c.	33,000 0 0	
Long Cove Reclamation and Dredging—further sum—in- cluding cost of resumption of land, &c.	15,000 0 0	
New Jetty and Shed, Circular Quay, and extending old A.S.N. Co.'s Berth—further sum	14,500 0 0	
New Dredge for Clarence River—further sum	3,650 0 0	
Country Towns Water Supplies—further sum	30,000 0 0	
Reclamation of Careening Cove and Neutral Bay, North Shore, including construction of necessary sea-walls and purchase of land—further sum	5,000 0 0	
		103,650 0 0
GOVERNMENT ARCHITECT'S BRANCH.		
To complete the Sydney Hospital	43,657 0 0	
New Public Offices—Erection of, including cost of land— further sum	6,200 0 0	
Grafton Gaol—Erection and completion of—further sum	8,500 0 0	
For erection of additional accommodation for the Insane at Rydalmere	15,000 0 0	
For erection of accommodation for the Insane at Kenmore, near Goulburn	15,000 0 0	
		88,357 0 0
Carried forward ... .. £	.....	636,082 0 0

Particulars.	Amount.	Total.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
No. VII.—SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS—continued.		
Brought forward ... .. £	.....	636,082 0 0
ROADS AND BRIDGES BRANCH.		
Iron Bridge over Lachlan River at Forbes—further sum ...	3,200 0 0	
Iron Bridge over Darling River at Wentworth—further sum	6,400 0 0	
Iron Bridge, Tighe's Hill (moiety of cost)	2,100 0 0	
Iron Bridge, Darling River, Wilcannia—further sum... ..	8,000 0 0	
Iron Bridge over the Hunter River, at Aberdeen—further sum	1,100 0 0	
Iron Bridge, Cowra, Erection of—further sum... ..	3,700 0 0	
Bridge, iron base structure, Murrumbidgee River, at Wagga Wagga	12,000 0 0	
		36,500 0 0
SEWERAGE BRANCH.		
Resumption of Land, Sutherland and Good-hope Streets, Paddington—further sum	500 0 0	
Resumption and temporary occupation of land at Paddington and Rose Bay Side Drainage	1,800 0 0	
Darling Point Sewer—further sum	5,000 0 0	
Euston Park, Balmain, Stormwater Channel	1,850 0 0	
Ashfield Stormwater Channels, purchase of, from Borough Council	9,700 0 0	
		18,850 0 0
WATER SUPPLY AND SEWERAGE.		
Extension of the Sydney Water Supply and other works in connection therewith, including cast-iron pipes, tanks, reservoirs, resumption of land, &c.	45,000 0 0	
For completion of new offices, including fittings and purchase of site—further sum	15,000 0 0	
		60,000 0 0
No. X.—SECRETARY FOR MINES AND AGRICULTURE.		
PUBLIC WATERING PLACES, &c.		
For construction of Public Watering Places, Appliances, Cottages, Fencing, &c., for Artesian Boring upon Stock Routes, and Expenditure incidental thereto ... ..	.....	63,374 0 0
No. XI.—POSTMASTER-GENERAL.		
ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.		
Construction and Extension of Lines generally ... ..	.....	20,000 0 0
REPAYMENT OF LOANS.		
To meet 5 per cent. Debentures falling due 1st July, 1893, viz.:		
Public Works—18 Vic., No. 35 ... ..	.....	40,000 0 0
TOTAL ... .. £	.....	874,806 0 0

The Treasury, New South Wales,
25th May, 1893.

JOHN SEE,
Treasurer.

1892-3.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

ADDITIONAL LOAN ESTIMATE FOR 1893.

(MESSAGE No. 3.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 30 May, 1893.

R. W. DUFF,
Governor.

Message No. 3.

In accordance with the provisions contained in the 54th section of the Constitution Act, the Governor recommends to the consideration of the Legislative Assembly the accompanying Additional Estimate of the Expenditure of the Government on account of Public Works and other Services, for the year 1893, proposed to be provided for by Loan.

*Government House,
Sydney, 30th May, 1893.*

THE
UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
PRESS

ADDITIONAL ESTIMATE
OF THE
EXPENDITURE OF THE GOVERNMENT
OF
NEW SOUTH WALES,
ON ACCOUNT OF
PUBLIC WORKS AND OTHER SERVICES,
FOR THE YEAR 1893,
PROPOSED TO BE
PROVIDED FOR BY LOAN.

ORDERED BY THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY TO BE PRINTED,
30 MAY, 1893.



SYDNEY: CHARLES POTTER, GOVERNMENT PRINTER.

1893.

[3d.]

ADDITIONAL ESTIMATE of EXPENDITURE on account of Public Works and other Services, proposed to be provided for by Loan.

Particulars.	Amount.	Total.
No. VII.—SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS.		£ s. d.
HARBOURS AND RIVERS BRANCH.		
Trial Bay Harbour Works—further sum	5,000 0 0
TOTAL £	5,000 0 0

The Treasury, New South Wales,
Sydney, 30th May, 1893.

JOHN SEE,
Treasurer.

NEW SOUTH WALES

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

SESSION 1892-3.

EXPLANATORY ABSTRACTS

(Nos. I, II, AND III)

OF THE

AMOUNTS RESPECTIVELY ESTIMATED, VOTED,

AND EMBODIED IN

THE APPROPRIATION ACT (56° VICTORIÆ, No. XIX), AND THE LOAN
ACT (56° VICTORIÆ, No. XXIV),

FOR THE SERVICE OF THE YEAR 1893, AND FOR THE YEAR
1892 AND PREVIOUS YEARS ;

WITH

NOTES EXPLANATORY.

SYDNEY : CHARLES POTTER, GOVERNMENT PRINTER.

1893.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

No. I.

(SERVICES OF 1893.)

EXPLANATORY ABSTRACT of the Expenditure of the Colonial Government, for the undermentioned Services, for the year 1893, as respectively Estimated, Voted, and Embodied in the Appropriation Act, 56^o Victoriae No. XIX.

Page	Additional Estimates	Head of Service.	Amounts Estimated			Amounts Voted and Embodied in Appropriation Act.			Notes Explanatory of Alterations
			Salaries	Contingencies and Other Services	Total	Salaries.	Contingencies and Other Services	Total	
		I.							
		Supplement to Schedule G.							
7		Pensions		885 0 0	885 0 0		885 0 0	885 0 0	
		II.							
		Executive and Legislative :-							
10		His Excellency the Governor	1,626 0 0	549 0 0	2,175 0 0	1,626 0 0	549 0 0	2,175 0 0	
10		Executive Council	1,168 0 0	10 0 0	1,178 0 0	1,168 0 0	10 0 0	1,178 0 0	
10	3	Legislative Council	6,092 0 0	175 0 0	6,267 0 0	5,657 0 0	175 0 0	5,832 0 0	4
11	3	Legislative Assembly	10,090 0 0	350 0 0	10,440 0 0	9,885 0 0	350 0 0	10,235 0 0	4
11	3	Legislative Council and Assembly	3,019 0 0	687 0 0	3,706 0 0	2,729 0 0	687 0 0	3,416 0 0	5
12		Parliamentary Library	1,238 0 0	760 0 0	1,998 0 0	1,238 0 0	760 0 0	1,998 0 0	
12		Parliamentary Reporting Staff	5,796 0 0	410 0 0	6,206 0 0	5,796 0 0	410 0 0	6,206 0 0	
		Totals	29,029 0 0	2,941 0 0	31,970 0 0	28,099 0 0	2,941 0 0	31,040 0 0	
		III.							
		Colonial Secretary.—							
14		Colonial Secretary	9,151 0 0	1,200 0 0	10,351 0 0	8,977 0 0	1,200 0 0	10,177 0 0	5
15		Department of Audit	10,263 0 0	1,930 0 0	12,193 0 0	10,065 0 0	1,930 0 0	11,995 0 0	5
16		Registrar General	17,801 0 0	11,150 0 0	28,951 0 0	17,472 0 0	10,150 0 0	27,622 0 0	5
17		Vice President of the Executive Council and Representative of the Government in the Legislative Council	381 0 0	25 0 0	406 0 0	250 0 0		250 0 0	5
17		Aborigines Protection Board	100 0 0	12,200 0 0	12,300 0 0	100 0 0	11,200 0 0	11,300 0 0	5
		Permanent and Volunteer Military and Naval Forces —							
2†	3	Military Secretary	2,108 0 0	309 0 0	2,417 0 0	2,108 0 0	309 0 0	2,417 0 0	
		Permanent Forces—							
2†		General Staff	6,210 0 0		6,210 0 0	6,210 0 0		6,210 0 0	
2†		Military Instructors	92 0 0	63 0 0	155 0 0	92 0 0	63 0 0	155 0 0	
3-5†	3	Artillery	37,798 0 0	40,917 0 0	78,715 0 0	37,798 0 0	40,917 0 0	78,715 0 0	5
6†	3	Commanding Engineer	2,673 0 0	1,113 0 0	3,786 0 0	2,673 0 0	1,113 0 0	3,786 0 0	
6†		Military and Defence Works		8,365 0 0	8,365 0 0		8,365 0 0	8,365 0 0	
6†		Permanent Submarine Miners	3,225 0 0	1,417 0 0	4,642 0 0	3,225 0 0	1,417 0 0	4,642 0 0	
7†	3	Permanent Medical Staff	1,816 0 0	782 0 0	2,598 0 0	1,816 0 0	782 0 0	2,598 0 0	
		Volunteer Force —							
7†		Permanent Staff (Unattached)	3,290 0 0		3,290 0 0	3,290 0 0		3,290 0 0	
8†		Mounted Regiment	11,752 0 0	1,782 0 0	13,534 0 0	11,752 0 0	1,782 0 0	13,534 0 0	
8, 9†		Artillery	6,314 0 0	2,292 0 0	8,606 0 0	6,314 0 0	2,292 0 0	8,606 0 0	
9†		Artillery Reserves	600 0 0	100 0 0	700 0 0	600 0 0	100 0 0	700 0 0	
9†		Engineers	1,278 0 0	496 0 0	1,774 0 0	1,278 0 0	496 0 0	1,774 0 0	
10†		Submarine Miners	1,502 0 0	240 0 0	1,742 0 0	1,502 0 0	240 0 0	1,742 0 0	
10-12†		Infantry	31,871 0 0	5,379 0 0	37,250 0 0	31,871 0 0	5,379 0 0	37,250 0 0	
12†		Infantry Reserves	1,500 0 0	2,000 0 0	3,500 0 0	1,500 0 0	2,000 0 0	3,500 0 0	
12, 13†		Medical Staff Corps	1,195 0 0	434 0 0	1,629 0 0	1,195 0 0	434 0 0	1,629 0 0	
13†		Transport Corps	590 0 0	135 0 0	725 0 0	590 0 0	135 0 0	725 0 0	
13†		General Contingencies		9,079 0 0	9,079 0 0		9,079 0 0	9,079 0 0	
14†		Expenses in connection with the reduction and disbandment of Reserve Rifle Companies, &c	1,340 0 0	2,000 0 0	3,340 0 0	1,340 0 0	2,000 0 0	3,340 0 0	
14†		Military Branch (Ordnance Department)	5,954 0 0	6,800 0 0	12,754 0 0	5,954 0 0	6,800 0 0	12,754 0 0	
15†	3	Naval Brigade	4,392 0 0	520 0 0	4,912 0 0	4,392 0 0	520 0 0	4,912 0 0	
15†		Volunteer Naval Artillery	2,180 0 0	200 0 0	2,380 0 0	2,180 0 0	200 0 0	2,380 0 0	
15†		Torpedo Defence	1,072 0 0	250 0 0	1,322 0 0	1,072 0 0	270 0 0	1,322 0 0	
15†		Pension to Major General Richardson		650 0 0	650 0 0		650 0 0	650 0 0	
15†		Warlike Stores		15,000 0 0	15,000 0 0		15,000 0 0	15,000 0 0	
33		Police	254,322 0 0	72,000 0 0	326,322 0 0	253,939 0 0	70,700 0 0	324,639 0 0	5
34-37		Lunacy	41,310 0 0	59,043 0 0	100,353 0 0	41,079 0 0	59,145 0 0	100,122 0 0	5
37		Master in Lunacy	2,472 0 0	250 0 0	2,722 0 0	2,430 0 0	250 0 0	2,680 0 0	6
37		Medical Board	120 0 0		120 0 0	120 0 0		120 0 0	
38, 39		Medical Adviser to the Government	10,504 0 0	23,900 0 0	34,404 0 0	10,371 0 0	23,400 0 0	33,771 0 0	6
40		Government Statistician	4,017 0 0	3,765 0 0	7,782 0 0	3,926 0 0	3,765 0 0	7,691 0 0	6
40		Agent General for the Colony	4,161 0 0	1,775 0 0	5,936 0 0	3,889 0 0	1,775 0 0	5,664 0 0	6
40		Immigration		3,000 0 0	3,000 0 0		2,000 0 0	2,000 0 0	6
41		City of Sydney Improvement Board	571 0 0	110 0 0	681 0 0	200 0 0	110 0 0	310 0 0	6
41, 42		Charitable Institutions	6,874 0 0	63,715 0 0	70,589 0 0	6,775 0 0	55,815 0 0	62,590 0 0	6
43		Fisheries Commission	4,085 0 0	900 0 0	4,985 0 0	4,200 0 0	60 0 0	4,260 0 0	6
43		Fire Brigades	909 0 0	34 0 0	943 0 0	882 0 0	34 0 0	916 0 0	6
43		Civil Service Board	1,536 0 0	500 0 0	2,036 0 0	1,500 0 0	10 0 0	1,510 0 0	6
44		Botanic Gardens	1,225 0 0	5,100 0 0	6,325 0 0	1,197 0 0	4,709 0 0	5,897 0 0	7
44		Nursery Garden, Campbelltown	200 0 0	660 0 0	860 0 0	200 0 0	660 0 0	860 0 0	
45		Government Domains	295 0 0	1,968 0 0	2,263 0 0	295 0 0	1,708 0 0	2,003 0 0	7
45		Garden Palace Grounds	120 0 0	980 0 0	1,100 0 0	120 0 0	980 0 0	1,100 0 0	
45		Centennial Park	225 0 0	4,078 0 0	4,303 0 0	220 0 0	3,678 0 0	3,898 0 0	7
46	3	Charitable Allowances		47,430 0 0	47,430 0 0		4,140 0 0	45,430 0 0	7
47, 48	3	Miscellaneous Services		97,310 0 0	97,310 0 0		82,730 0 0	82,730 0 0	7
		Totals	499,394 0 0	513,707 0 0	1,013,101 0 0	494,859 0 0	460,902 0 0	964,761 0 0	

a The total vote (£64,715) under the heading of Permanent Artillery, was reduced in Committee of Supply by £14,000 b The total vote (£4,085) under this heading was reduced in Committee of Supply by £1,985. † Pages refer to amended Estimate brought down by Message No. 18 (17th May, 1893)

EXPLANATORY ABSTRACT—continued.

Page.	Additional Estimates	Amounts Estimated			Amounts Voted and embodied in Appropriation Act.			Notes Explanatory of Alterations.	Page.	
		Head of Service.	Establishments.			Establishments.				
			Salaries.	Contingencies and Other Services.	Total.	Salaries.	Contingencies and Other Services.			Total.
			£ s d.	£ s d.	£ s d.	£ s d.	£ s d.	£ s d.		
		IV.								
		Treasurer and Secretary for Finance and Trade:—								
50-52	4	Treasury	24,495 0 0	3,200 0 0	27,695 0 0	23,821 0 0	2,800 0 0	26,621 0 0	7	
52		Stamp Duties	4,406 0 0	115 0 0	4,521 0 0	4,353 0 0	115 0 0	4,468 0 0	7	
53-56		Customs	51,976 0 0	19,000 0 0	70,976 0 0	51,228 0 0	19,000 0 0	70,228 0 0	8	
56		Gold Receivers	150 0 0	...	150 0 0	150 0 0	...	150 0 0	8	
56		Gold and Escort	...	800 0 0	800 0 0	...	800 0 0	800 0 0	8	
57		Government Printer's Department	69,952 0 0	5,563 0 0	75,515 0 0	66,846 0 0	4,563 0 0	71,409 0 0	8	
58		Stores and Stationery	5,837 0 0	94,500 0 0	100,337 0 0	5,775 0 0	94,500 0 0	100,275 0 0	8	
58, 59		Ordnance and Barrack Department, Civil and Magazine Branch	5,728 0 0	3,328 0 0	9,056 0 0	5,629 0 0	3,328 0 0	8,957 0 0	8	
59, 60	4	Board of Health	5,893 0 0	5,120 0 0	11,013 0 0	5,326 0 0	4,520 0 0	9,846 0 0	8	
60		Board of Pharmacy	120 0 0	20 0 0	140 0 0	120 0 0	20 0 0	140 0 0	8	
60		Shipping Masters	3,224 0 0	30 0 0	3,254 0 0	2,915 0 0	30 0 0	2,945 0 0	8	
61		Glebe Island Abattoirs	1,845 0 0	10,122 0 0	11,967 0 0	1,831 0 0	10,122 0 0	11,953 0 0	8	
61-65		Marine Board of New South Wales	40,942 0 0	9,343 0 0	50,285 0 0	40,610 0 0	9,343 0 0	49,953 0 0	8	
65		Lifeboats	...	1,300 0 0	1,300 0 0	...	1,300 0 0	1,300 0 0	8	
66		Public Wharfs	3,878 0 0	1,375 0 0	5,253 0 0	3,557 0 0	1,375 0 0	4,932 0 0	8	
67		Miscellaneous Services	...	193,011 0 0	193,011 0 0	...	185,221 0 0	185,221 0 0	9	
67		Imperial Pensions Office	390 0 0	33 0 0	423 0 0	380 0 0	33 0 0	413 0 0	9	
67		Advance to Treasurer	...	200,000 0 0	200,000 0 0	...	200,000 0 0	200,000 0 0	9	
		Totals	218,836 0 0	546,860 0 0	765,696 0 0	212,541 0 0	537,070 0 0	749,611 0 0		
		IV.								
		Railways and Tramways:—								
70-73		Existing Lines—Working Expenses	148,949 0 0	2,028,602 0 0	2,177,551 0 0	147,149 0 0	2,028,602 0 0	2,175,751 0 0	9	
74		Miscellaneous Services	...	18,500 0 0	18,500 0 0	...	18,500 0 0	18,500 0 0	9	
		Totals	180,838 0 0	2,065,213 0 0	2,196,051 0 0	147,149 0 0	2,047,102 0 0	2,194,251 0 0		
		V.								
		The Attorney-General:—								
76		The Attorney General	1,672 0 0	3,734 0 0	5,406 0 0	1,528 0 0	3,734 0 0	5,262 0 0	9	
76		Parliamentary Draftsmen	1,965 0 0	175 0 0	2,140 0 0	1,900 0 0	175 0 0	2,075 0 0	9	
77		Crown Solicitor	6,002 0 0	750 0 0	6,752 0 0	5,849 0 0	750 0 0	6,599 0 0	9	
77		Quarter Sessions	6,345 0 0	18,900 0 0	25,245 0 0	6,156 0 0	18,900 0 0	25,056 0 0	9	
78		Trades Disputes Councils of Conciliation and Arbitration	1,697 0 0	1,010 0 0	2,707 0 0	1,658 0 0	1,010 0 0	2,668 0 0	9	
		Totals	17,681 0 0	24,569 0 0	42,250 0 0	17,091 0 0	24,569 0 0	41,660 0 0		
		VI.								
		Secretary for Lands:—								
80, 81		Department of Lands	69,335 0 0	12,700 0 0	82,035 0 0	68,271 0 0	12,700 0 0	80,971 0 0	10	
82		Minor Roads	...	4,600 0 0	4,600 0 0	...	3,600 0 0	3,600 0 0	10	
82		Land Agents, Appraisers, & others	16,069 0 0	41,000 0 0	57,069 0 0	15,826 0 0	40,000 0 0	55,826 0 0	10	
83		Land Appeal Court	1,037 0 0	1,600 0 0	2,637 0 0	1,019 0 0	1,250 0 0	2,269 0 0	10	
83, 84		Miscellaneous Services	...	16,300 0 0	16,300 0 0	...	16,300 0 0	16,300 0 0	10	
85-87	4	Survey of Lands	89,416 0 0	133,300 0 0	222,716 0 0	88,121 0 0	130,300 0 0	218,421 0 0	10	
88		Trigonometrical Survey of the Colony	3,220 0 0	1,480 0 0	4,700 0 0	3,169 0 0	1,480 0 0	4,649 0 0	10	
88		Special Service—Detailed Surveys of Cities, Towns, and Suburbs	5,023 0 0	4,304 0 0	9,327 0 0	4,943 0 0	4,304 0 0	9,247 0 0	10	
		Totals	184,100 0 0	215,284 0 0	399,384 0 0	181,340 0 0	209,934 0 0	391,283 0 0		
		VII.								
		Secretary for Public Works:—								
90-93		Establishment	67,362 0 0	10,729 0 0	78,091 0 0	62,430 0 0	6,004 0 0	68,434 0 0	11	
94		Public Works and Services—								
94		Dock Establishment	1,065 0 0	4,133 0 0	5,203 0 0	1,045 0 0	4,133 0 0	5,183 0 0	11	
94		Dredge Service	59,625 0 0	50,000 0 0	109,625 0 0	59,142 0 0	45,000 0 0	104,142 0 0	11	
94	5	Harbours and Rivers Navigation and Water Supply	...	42,882 0 0	42,882 0 0	...	677,396 0 0	677,396 0 0	11	
94		Architect	...	40,000 0 0	40,000 0 0	...	...	...	11
94		Sewerage	...	4,400 0 0	4,400 0 0	...	...	...	11
94		Local Government Endowment	...	600,000 0 0	600,000 0 0	...	...	...	11
95		Parliamentary Standing Committee on Public Works	1,317 0 0	400 0 0	1,717 0 0	1,233 0 0	400 0 0	1,633 0 0	11	
95, 96		Board of Water Supply & Sewerage	12,127 0 0	64,265 0 0	76,392 0 0	11,892 0 0	60,115 0 0	72,007 0 0	12	
96		Hunter District Water Supply and Sewerage Board	2,361 0 0	6,771 0 0	9,132 0 0	2,176 0 0	6,771 0 0	8,947 0 0	12	
96		Miscellaneous Services	...	200 0 0	200 0 0	...	200 0 0	200 0 0	12	
		Totals	143,857 0 0	823,785 0 0	967,642 0 0	137,968 0 0	800,024 0 0	937,992 0 0		
		VIII.								
		Administration of Justice:—								
98		Department of Justice	9,079 0 0	1,100 0 0	10,179 0 0	8,864 0 0	1,100 0 0	9,964 0 0	12	
99		Master in Equity	2,445 0 0	150 0 0	2,595 0 0	3,360 0 0	117 0 0	3,477 0 0	12	
99		Prothonotary	5,525 0 0	7,600 0 0	13,125 0 0	5,431 0 0	6,280 0 0	11,711 0 0	12	
99		Divorce Court	240 0 0	...	240 0 0	...	216 0 0	216 0 0	12	
100		Curator	1,463 0 0	75 0 0	1,538 0 0	1,440 0 0	75 0 0	1,515 0 0	12	
100		Sheriff	12,961 0 0	9,250 0 0	22,211 0 0	12,888 0 0	3,850 0 0	21,738 0 0	12	
101		Bankruptcy Court	2,735 0 0	50 0 0	2,785 0 0	2,683 0 0	50 0 0	2,733 0 0	12	
101		Probate Office	1,481 0 0	430 0 0	1,911 0 0	1,450 0 0	430 0 0	1,880 0 0	13	
102-104		District Courts	4,671 0 0	3,750 0 0	8,421 0 0	4,630 0 0	3,750 0 0	8,380 0 0	13	
104		Coroners	1,503 0 0	7,240 0 0	8,743 0 0	1,473 0 0	7,090 0 0	8,563 0 0	13	
105-119		Petty Sessions	70,047 0 0	19,550 0 0	89,597 0 0	67,140 0 0	18,750 0 0	85,890 0 0	13	
120-124	5	Prisons	79,808 0 0	39,700 0 0	119,508 0 0	79,330 0 0	39,550 0 0	118,880 0 0	13	
126		Shaftesbury Reformatory for Girls	615 0 0	350 0 0	965 0 0	615 0 0	350 0 0	965 0 0	13	
126		Patents and Copyright	2,106 0 0	425 0 0	2,531 0 0	2,076 0 0	425 0 0	2,501 0 0	13	
127	5	Miscellaneous Services	...	5,694 0 0	5,694 0 0	...	5,504 0 0	5,504 0 0	13	
		Totals	195,679 0 0	95,364 0 0	291,043 0 0	191,596 0 0	92,321 0 0	283,917 0 0		

EXPLANATORY ABSTRACT—continued.

Page.		Amounts Estimated.			Amounts Voted and embodied in Appropriation Act.			Notes Explanatory of Alterations.	Page	
Estimates for 1893.	Additional Estimates.	Head of Service.	Establishments.			Establishments.				
			Salaries.	Contingencies and Other Services	Total.	Salaries.	Contingencies and Other Services			Total.
IX.										
Public Instruction —										
130	135	5	Public Instruction, under Act 43 Vic No 23	£ 596,555 0 0	£ 154,604 0 0	£ 751,159 0 0	£ 576,421 0 0	£ 150,020 0 0	£ 726,441 0 0	13
135	136	5	Industrial Schools	3,922 0 0	7,181 16 5	11,103 16 5	3,505 0 0	6,179 16 5	10,084 16 5	14
136	137	5	Observatory	3,500 0 0	540 0 0	4,040 0 0	3,448 0 0	540 0 0	3,988 0 0	14
137	138	5	Museum	3,372 0 0	2,130 0 0	5,502 0 0	2,765 0 0	1,097 0 0	3,862 0 0	14
137	138		Free Public Library	5,008 0 0	3,700 0 0	8,708 0 0	4,954 0 0	3,700 0 0	8,654 0 0	14
138	139		Church and School Lands	1,409 0 0	650 0 0	2,059 0 0	1,376 0 0	650 0 0	2,026 0 0	14
139	139		Grants in aid of Public Institutions		88,700 0 0	88,700 0 0	...	33,800 0 0	33,800 0 0	14
139	139		Miscellaneous Services		3,734 0 0	3,734 0 0	...	1,234 0 0	1,234 0 0	14
			Totals	613,766 0 0	211,239 16 5	825,005 16 5	592,869 0 0	197,220 16 5	790,089 16 5	
X.										
Secretary for Mines and Agriculture —										
142	143		Department of Mines	32,987 0 0	52,200 0 0	85,187 0 0	30,769 0 0	49,200 0 0	79,969 0 0	14
144	144		Prevention of Scab in Sheep	15,611 0 0	4,535 0 0	20,146 0 0	15,369 0 0	4,535 0 0	19,904 0 0	15
144	144		Imported Stock	484 0 0	2,350 0 0	2,834 0 0	484 0 0	2,350 0 0	2,834 0 0	15
144	144		Registration of Brands	1,804 0 0	200 0 0	2,004 0 0	1,792 0 0	200 0 0	1,992 0 0	15
145	145		Management of Pounds and Com mons . . . . .	...	350 0 0	350 0 0	...	130 0 0	130 0 0	15
145	145		Public Watering Places and Ar tesian Boring	3,710 0 0	13,080 0 0	16,790 0 0	3,660 0 0	13,080 0 0	16,740 0 0	15
146	147		Agricultural Department	12,744 0 0	30,670 0 0	43,410 0 0	15,000 0 0	15,000 0 0	15,000 0 0	15
147	148		Forestry	10,736 0 0	8,600 0 0	19,336 0 0	9,119 0 0	8,080 0 0	17,199 0 0	15
148	148		School of Mines and Assay Works	...	5,000 0 0	5,000 0 0	...	3,000 0 0	3,000 0 0	15
148	148		Miscellaneous Services . . . . .	...	21,500 0 0	21,500 0 0	...	18,050 0 0	18,050 0 0	15
			Totals	78,076 0 0	139,472 0 0	216,548 0 0	61,193 0 0	113,625 0 0	174,818 0 0	
XI.										
The Postmaster-General:—										
150	152	6	Post Office, including Conveyance of Mails	253,479 0 0	259,990 0 0	513,469 0 0	252,376 0 0	255,990 0 0	508,366 0 0	16
152	152		Money Order and Savings Bank Branch	13,886 0 0	2,400 0 0	16,286 0 0	13,749 0 0	2,400 0 0	16,149 0 0	16
153	153	6	Electric Telegraph Department	146,906 0 0	51,850 0 0	198,806 0 0	146,365 0 0	51,850 0 0	198,215 0 0	16
154	154	6	Telephone Branch	8,586 0 0	6,000 0 0	14,586 0 0	8,579 0 0	6,000 0 0	14,579 0 0	16
154	154	6	Electric Lights	2,904 0 0	4,350 0 0	7,254 0 0	2,897 0 0	4,350 0 0	7,247 0 0	16
154	154		Cable Subsidies . . . . .	...	22,356 0 0	22,356 0 0	...	22,356 0 0	22,356 0 0	16
154	154		Miscellaneous Services . . . . .	...	188 0 0	188 0 0	...	188 0 0	188 0 0	16
			Totals	425,821 0 0	347,134 0 0	772,955 0 0	419,966 0 0	347,134 0 0	767,100 0 0	
			Total Estimated	2,537,077 0 0	4,985,453 16 5	7,522,530 16 5	.....	.....	.....
			Total voted and embodied in the Appropriation Act of 1893	.....	.....	.....	2,484,680 0 0	4,842,727 16 5	7,327,407 16 5	
			Excess of estimated over autho rized expenditure as shown by the Notes Explanatory hereto appended	.....	.....	.....	52,397 0 0	142,726 0 0	195,123 0 0	
			GRAND TOTALS	£ 2,537,077 0 0	4,985,453 16 5	7,522,530 16 5	2,537,077 0 0	4,985,463 16 5	7,522,530 16 5	

Legislative Assembly Office,
Sydney, 13th June, 1893.

RICHARD A. ARNOLD,
Clerk Assistant.

NOTES EXPLANATORY of the Alterations made in the Estimates for 1893 and the Additional Estimates in their progress through Committee of Supply.

		ESTABLISHMENTS.			
		Salaries.	Contingencies and other Services.	Total.	
II.—Executive and Legislative.					
LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.					
REDUCED.		Amount of Estimate	£ 6,092 0 0	£ 175 0 0	£ 6,267 0 0
By Negative.—From item £1,150, President—£150; from item £485, Chairman of Committees—£85; from item £770, Clerk of the Parliaments—£120; from item £580, Clerk Assistant—£80		Amount voted	435 0 0	.. .. .	435 0 0
		Amount voted	5,657 0 0	175 0 0	5,832 0 0
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.					
REDUCED.		Amount of Estimate	10,090 0 0	350 0 0	10,440 0 0
By Negative.—From item £1,435, Speaker—£135; from item £770, Chairman of Committees—£70		Amount voted	205 0 0	.. .. .	205 0 0
		Amount voted	9,885 0 0	350 0 0	10,235 0 0

"Amount of Estimate" and "Amount voted" include amounts brought down on the Additional Estimates.

NOTES EXPLANATORY—continued.

	ESTABLISHMENTS.		
	Salaries.	Contingencies and other Services.	Total.
II.—Executive and Legislative—continued.			
LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL AND ASSEMBLY.			
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Amount of Estimate	3,019 0 0	687 0 0	3,706 0 0
REDUCED. By <i>Negative</i> .—Item Stableman £145; item Assistant Stableman £145.....	290 0 0	.....	290 0 0
Amount voted	2,729 0 0	687 0 0	3,416 0 0
III.—Colonial Secretary.			
COLONIAL SECRETARY'S DEPARTMENT.			
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Amount of Estimate	9,151 0 0	1,200 0 0	10,351 0 0
REDUCED. By <i>Negative</i> .—From Estimate	174 0 0	.....	174 0 0
Amount voted	8,977 0 0	1,200 0 0	10,177 0 0
DEPARTMENT OF AUDIT.			
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Amount of Estimate	10,263 0 0	1,930 0 0	12,193 0 0
REDUCED. By <i>Negative</i> .—From Estimate	198 0 0	.....	198 0 0
Amount voted	10,065 0 0	1,930 0 0	11,995 0 0
REGISTRAR-GENERAL.			
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Amount of Estimate	17,801 0 0	11,150 0 0	28,951 0 0
REDUCED. By <i>Negative</i> .—From Estimate	329 0 0	1,000 0 0	1,329 0 0
Amount voted	17,472 0 0	10,150 0 0	27,622 0 0
VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL AND REPRESENTATIVE OF THE GOVERNMENT IN THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.			
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Amount of Estimate	381 0 0	25 0 0	406 0 0
REDUCED. By <i>Negative</i> .—From Estimate	131 0 0	25 0 0	156 0 0
Amount voted	250 0 0	.....	250 0 0
ABORIGINES PROTECTION BOARD.			
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Amount of Estimate	100 0 0	12,250 0 0	12,350 0 0
REDUCED. By <i>Negative</i> .—From Estimate .....	.....	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0
Amount voted	100 0 0	11,250 0 0	11,350 0 0
PERMANENT AND VOLUNTEER MILITARY AND NAVAL FORCES.			
ARTILLERY.			
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Amount of Estimate	37,798 0 0	40,917 0 0	78,715 0 0
REDUCED. By <i>Negative</i> .—From Estimate .....	.....	14,000 0 0	14,000 0 0
Amount voted	37,798 0 0	26,917 0 0	64,715 0 0
POLICE.			
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Amount of Estimate.....	254,322 0 0	72,000 0 0	326,322 0 0
REDUCED. By <i>Negative</i> .—From Estimate	383 0 0	1,300 0 0	1,683 0 0
Amount voted	253,939 0 0	70,700 0 0	324,639 0 0
LUNACY.			
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Amount of Estimate	41,310 0 0	59,043 0 0	100,353 0 0
REDUCED. By <i>Negative</i> .—From Estimate	231 0 0	.....	231 0 0
Amount voted	41,079 0 0	59,043 0 0	100,122 0 0

"Amount of Estimate" and "Amount voted" include amounts brought down on the Additional Estimates.

NOTES EXPLANATORY—continued.

III.—Colonial Secretary—continued.		ESTABLISHMENTS.		
		Salaries.	Contingencies and Other Services	Total.
MASTER IN LUNACY				
	Amount of Estimate . . .	£ s d 2,472 0 0	£ s d. 250 0 0	£ s d. 2,722 0 0
REDUCED	By <i>Negative</i> .—From Estimate ..	42 0 0		42 0 0
	Amount voted	2,430 0 0	250 0 0	2,680 0 0
MEDICAL ADVISER TO THE GOVERNMENT				
	Amount of Estimate . . .	10,504 0 0	23,900 0 0	34,404 0 0
REDUCED	By <i>Negative</i> —From Estimate	133 0 0		133 0 0
	Amount voted	10,371 0 0	23,900 0 0	34,271 0 0
GOVERNMENT STATISTICIAN				
	Amount of Estimate	4,017 0 0	3,765 0 0	7,782 0 0
REDUCED	By <i>Negative</i> —From Estimate . .	91 0 0		91 0 0
	Amount voted	3,926 0 0	3,765 0 0	7,691 0 0
AGENT GENERAL FOR THE COLONY.				
	Amount of Estimate . . .	4,161 0 0	1,775 0 0	5,936 0 0
REDUCED.	By <i>Negative</i> —From item £2,000, Agent General—£180; from item £900, Secretary—£70; from item £400, Accountant and Chief Clerk—£20; from item £225, Clerk-in charge of Indents,—£2	272 0 0		272 0 0
	Amount voted	3,889 0 0	1,775 0 0	5,664 0 0
IMMIGRATION.				
	Amount of Estimate		3,000 0 0	3,000 0 0
REDUCED	By <i>Negative</i> —From Estimate		1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0
	Amount voted		2,000 0 0	2,000 0 0
CITY OF SYDNEY IMPROVEMENT BOARD.				
	Amount of Estimate . . .	571 0 0	110 0 0	681 0 0
REDUCED.	By <i>Negative</i> —Item Registrar and Board Officer, £371	371 0 0		371 0 0
	Amount voted	200 0 0	110 0 0	310 0 0
CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS				
	Amount of Estimate	6,874 0 0	63,715 0 0	70,589 0 0
REDUCED	By <i>Negative</i> —From Estimate	99 0 0	7,900 0 0	7,999 0 0
	Amount voted	6,775 0 0	55,815 0 0	62,590 0 0
FISHERIES COMMISSION				
	Amount of Estimate . . .	4,085 0 0	900 0 0	4,985 0 0
REDUCED	By <i>Negative</i> .—From Estimate	1,985 0 0		1,985 0 0
	Amount voted	2,100 0 0	900 0 0	3,000 0 0
FIRE BRIGADES.				
	Amount of Estimate	909 0 0	345 0 0	1,254 0 0
REDUCED	By <i>Negative</i> —From item £652, Superintendent and Inspector of Kerosene,—£24, from item £257, Chairman of Board,—£3	27 0 0		27 0 0
	Amount voted	882 0 0	345 0 0	1,227 0 0
CIVIL SERVICE BOARD.				
	Amount of Estimate	1,536 0 0	500 0 0	2,036 0 0
REDUCED	By <i>Negative</i> —From Estimate	36 0 0		36 0 0
	Amount voted	1,500 0 0	500 0 0	2,000 0 0

"Amount of Estimate" and "Amount voted" include amounts brought down on the Additional Estimates

NOTES EXPLANATORY—continued.

III.—Colonial Secretary—continued.		ESTABLISHMENTS.		
		Salaries.	Contingencies and other Services.	Total.
BOTANIC GARDENS.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	Amount of Estimate	1,225 0 0	5,100 0 0	6,325 0 0
REDUCED.	By <i>Negative</i> .—From Estimate	28 0 0	400 0 0	428 0 0
	Amount voted	1,197 0 0	4,700 0 0	5,897 0 0
GOVERNMENT DOMAINS.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	Amount of Estimate	295 0 0	1,968 0 0	2,263 0 0
REDUCED.	By <i>Negative</i> .—From Estimate		200 0 0	200 0 0
	Amount voted	295 0 0	1,768 0 0	2,063 0 0
CENTENNIAL PARK.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	Amount of Estimate	225 0 0	4,078 0 0	4,303 0 0
REDUCED.	By <i>Negative</i> .—From Estimate	5 0 0	400 0 0	405 0 0
	Amount voted	220 0 0	3,678 0 0	3,898 0 0
CHARITABLE ALLOWANCES.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	Amount of Estimate		47,430 0 0	47,430 0 0
REDUCED.	By <i>Negative</i> .—From item £4,000, for support of women and children in Benevolent Asylums, &c.,—£1,000; from item £3,000, Sydney Benevolent Asylum, &c.,—£1,000		2,000 0 0	2,000 0 0
	Amount voted		45,430 0 0	45,430 0 0
MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	Amount of Estimate		97,310 0 0	97,310 0 0
REDUCED.	By <i>Negative</i> .—From item £14,000, expenses in connection with the new Electoral System,—£4,000; from item £800, Newspapers, Almanacs, Books, &c.,—£200; from item £500, Rewards for apprehension of Offenders,—£250; from item £200, to meet Counsel Fees and expenses of engrossing, and searches in connection with conveyancing and other legal matters,—£100; from item £12,000, expenses in connection with Local Government,—£6,000; from item £800, expenses in connection with Public Buildings and Grounds, Rookwood,—£400; item expenses in the carrying by rail of Attendants at Pauper Funerals between Sydney and the Necropolis, and Newcastle and Sandgate Cemetery,—£30; from item £3,000, towards general improvements, Centennial Park,—£2,000; item Compensation to H. C. Hoyle, Esq., M.P., for personal expenses incurred during the recent inquiry by Royal Commission into the working of the Baldwin Engines, £100; from item £2,000, N.S.W. Zoological Society—Special grant in aid of,—£1,500		14,580 0 0	14,580 0 0
	Amount voted		82,730 0 0	82,730 0 0
IV.—Treasurer and Secretary for Finance and Trade.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
TREASURY.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	Amount of Estimate	24,495 0 0	3,200 0 0	27,695 0 0
REDUCED.	By <i>Negative</i> .—From item £770, Chief Inspector and Accountant,—£50; from item £675, Senior Inspector,—£45; from item £1,598, Inspectors,—£80; from item £828, Acting Inspectors,—£42; from item £485, Sub-Accountant,—£15; from item £871, Principal Bookkeepers,—£25; from item £770, Receiver,—£30; from item £485, Registrar of Conditional Purchases,—£15; from item £485, Registrar of Leases,—£15; from item £770, Paymaster,—£30; from item £424, Assistant Paymaster,—£12; from item £390, Chief Clerk,—£10; from item £580, Examiner,—£20; from item £343, Assistant Examiner,—£8; from item £637, Registrar of Funded Stock, &c.,—£77; from item £343, Deputy Registrar of Funded Stock,—£43; from item £438, Registrar,—£13; from item £10,115, Clerks,—£128; from item £343, Emergency Clerk,—£8; from item £314, Clerk for Collection and Deposit of Public Moneys,—£6; from item £229, Chief Messenger,—£2; from item £1,200, Extra Clerical Assistance,—£400	674 0 0	400 0 0	1,074 0 0
	Amount voted	23,821 0 0	2,800 0 0	26,621 0 0
STAMP DUTIES.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	Amount of Estimate	4,406 0 0	115 0 0	4,521 0 0
REDUCED.	By <i>Negative</i> .—From Estimate	53 0 0		53 0 0
	Amount voted	4,353 0 0	115 0 0	4,468 0 0

"Amount of Estimate" and "Amount voted" include amounts brought down on the Additional Estimates.

NOTES EXPLANATORY—continued.

	ESTABLISHMENTS.					
	Salaries.		Contingencies and other Services.		Total.	
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
IV.—Treasurer and Secretary for Finance and Trade—continued.						
CUSTOMS.						
Amount of Estimate	51,976	0 0	19,000	0 0	70,976	0 0
REDUCED. By <i>Negative</i> .—From Estimate	748	0 0	.....	.....	748	0 0
Amount voted	51,228	0 0	19,000	0 0	70,228	0 0
GOVERNMENT PRINTER'S DEPARTMENT.						
Amount of Estimate	69,952	0 0	5,563	0 0	75,515	0 0
REDUCED. By <i>Negative</i> .—From Estimate	3,106	0 0	1,000	0 0	4,106	0 0
Amount voted	66,846	0 0	4,563	0 0	71,409	0 0
STORES AND STATIONERY.						
Amount of Estimate	5,837	0 0	94,500	0 0	100,337	0 0
REDUCED. By <i>Negative</i> .—From Estimate	62	0 0	.....	.....	62	0 0
Amount voted	5,775	0 0	94,500	0 0	100,275	0 0
ORDNANCE AND BARRACK DEPARTMENT—CIVIL AND MAGAZINE BRANCH.						
Amount of Estimate	5,728	0 0	3,328	0 0	9,056	0 0
REDUCED. By <i>Negative</i> .—From Estimate	99	0 0	.....	.....	99	0 0
Amount voted	5,629	0 0	3,328	0 0	8,957	0 0
BOARD OF HEALTH.						
Amount of Estimate	5,893	0 0	5,120	0 0	11,013	0 0
REDUCED. By <i>Negative</i> .—From item £609, Health and Emigration Officer,—£500; from item £533, Inspector to the Board of Health,—£18; from item £295, Secretary,—£5; from item £574, Clerks,—£1; from item £348, Veterinarian,—£8; from item £533, Assistant Health Officer, Watson's Bay,—£18; from item £295, Superintendent and Overseer of Stores, Quarantine Station,—£5; from item £238, Health Officer, Newcastle,—£2; from item £1,500, for the maintenance, treatment, and isolation of persons suffering from Leprosy,—£250; from item £390, Inspector (Diseased Animals and Meat Act),—£10; from item £3,020, Contingencies,—£350	567	0 0	600	0 0	1,167	0 0
Amount voted	5,326	0 0	4,520	0 0	9,846	0 0
SHIPPING MASTERS.						
Amount of Estimate	3,224	0 0	30	0 0	3,254	0 0
REDUCED. By <i>Negative</i> .—From Estimate	309	0 0	.....	.....	309	0 0
Amount voted	2,915	0 0	30	0 0	2,945	0 0
GLEBE ISLAND ABATTOIRS.						
Amount of Estimate	1,845	0 0	10,122	0 0	11,967	0 0
REDUCED. By <i>Negative</i> .—From Estimate	14	0 0	.....	.....	14	0 0
Amount voted	1,831	0 0	10,122	0 0	11,953	0 0
MARINE BOARD OF NEW SOUTH WALES.						
Amount of Estimate	40,942	0 0	9,343	0 0	50,285	0 0
REDUCED. By <i>Negative</i> .—From Estimate	332	0 0	.....	.....	332	0 0
Amount voted	40,610	0 0	9,343	0 0	49,953	0 0
PUBLIC WHARFS.						
Amount of Estimate	3,878	0 0	1,375	0 0	5,253	0 0
REDUCED. By <i>Negative</i> .—From Estimate	321	0 0	.....	.....	321	0 0
Amount voted	3,557	0 0	1,375	0 0	4,932	0 0

"Amount of Estimate" and "Amount voted" include amounts brought down on the Additional Estimates.

NOTES EXPLANATORY—continued.

	ESTABLISHMENTS.					
	Salaries.		Contingencies and other Services.		Total.	
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
IV.—Treasurer and Secretary for Finance and Trade—continued.						
MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES.						
Amount of Estimate			193,011	0 0	193,011	0 0
REDUCED. By <i>Negative</i> .—From item, £35,000, Postage of Public Departments,—£4,000; from item, £3,000, Commission on Payments in England by the Government Financial Agents,—£300; from item, £1,500, Insurance, &c., on English shipments,—£800; from item, £12,000, Exchange on Remittances within and beyond the Colony,—£1,000; from item, £325, Commission on payment of Debentures and Interest on Debentures in Sydney,—£100; from item, £400, for the relief and conveyance of distressed seamen belonging to the Colony from Foreign Ports, or from wrecked vessels, &c.,—£200; from item, £18,000, to pay interest at 4 per cent. on the uninvested funds at the credit of the Government Savings Bank in the Treasury,—£390; from item, £500, to meet legal expenses, Treasury Department,—£200; item, interest at 4 per cent. on special deposits by Trustees of late J. H. Challis' estate, £800			7,790	0 0	7,790	0 0
Amount voted			185,221	0 0	185,221	0 0
IMPERIAL PENSIONS OFFICE.						
Amount of Estimate	390	0 0	33	0 0	423	0 0
REDUCED. By <i>Negative</i> .—From item, £330; Clerk in Charge,—£10	10	0 0			10	0 0
Amount voted	380	0 0	33	0 0	413	0 0
IV.—Railways.						
EXISTING LINES—WORKING EXPENSES.						
Amount of Estimate	148,949	0 0	2,028,602	0 0	2,177,551	0 0
REDUCED. By <i>Negative</i> .—Item, Inspecting Officers, £1,150; item, Assistant Locomotive Engineer, £650 ..	1,800	0 0			1,800	0 0
Amount voted	147,149	0 0	2,028,602	0 0	2,175,751	0 0
V.—Attorney-General.						
THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL.						
Amount of Estimate	1,672	0 0	3,734	0 0	5,406	0 0
REDUCED. By <i>Negative</i> .—From Estimate	144	0 0			144	0 0
Amount voted	1,528	0 0	3,734	0 0	5,262	0 0
PARLIAMENTARY DRAFTSMEN.						
Amount of Estimate	1,965	0 0	175	0 0	2,140	0 0
REDUCED. By <i>Negative</i> .—From Estimate	65	0 0			65	0 0
Amount voted	1,900	0 0	175	0 0	2,075	0 0
CROWN SOLICITOR.						
Amount of Estimate	6,002	0 0	750	0 0	6,752	0 0
REDUCED. By <i>Negative</i> .—From Estimate	153	0 0			153	0 0
Amount voted	5,849	0 0	750	0 0	6,599	0 0
QUARTER SESSIONS.						
Amount of Estimate	6,345	0 0	18,900	0 0	25,245	0 0
REDUCED. By <i>Negative</i> .—From item, £6,345, Salaries,—£189	189	0 0			189	0 0
Amount voted	6,156	0 0	18,900	0 0	25,056	0 0
TRADES DISPUTES COUNCILS OF CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION.						
Amount estimated	1,697	0 0	1,010	0 0	2,707	0 0
REDUCED. By <i>Negative</i> .—From Estimate	39	0 0			39	0 0
Amount voted	1,658	0 0	1,010	0 0	2,668	0 0

"Amount of Estimate" and "Amount voted" include amounts brought down on the Additional Estimates.

NOTES EXPLANATORY—continued.

	ESTABLISHMENTS.					
	Salaries.		Contingencies and other Services.		Total.	
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
VI.—Secretary for Lands.						
DEPARTMENT OF LANDS.						
Amount of Estimate	69,335	0 0	12,700	0 0	82,035	0 0
<small>REDUCED.</small> By <i>Negative</i> .—From items, £1,798 Ministerial, £962 Inquiry, and £671 Rabbit Branch—£156; from item, £13,588, Sales Division—£131; from item, £7,244, Lease Division—£61; from item, £5,012, Account and Store Branch—£76; from item, £4,046, Stores Sub-branch, Messengers, &c.—£4; from item, £9,545, Chairmen, Local Land Board Offices—£355; from item, £4,549, Clerks in Charge of Local Land Board Offices—£104; from item £5,022, Clerks—£34; from item £5,900, Inspectors of Conditional Purchases—£100; from item £2,963, Inspectors of Conditional Purchases—£43	1,064	0 0	. . . . .		1,064	0 0
Amount voted	68,271	0 0	12,700	0 0	80,971	0 0
MINOR ROADS.						
Amount of Estimate			4,600	0 0	4,600	0 0
<small>REDUCED.</small> By <i>Negative</i> .—From Estimate			1,000	0 0	1,000	0 0
Amount voted			3,600	0 0	3,600	0 0
LAND AGENTS, APPRAISERS, AND OTHERS.						
Amount of Estimate	16,069	0 0	41,000	0 0	57,069	0 0
<small>REDUCED.</small> By <i>Negative</i> .—From Estimate	243	0 0	1,000	0 0	1,243	0 0
Amount voted	15,826	0 0	40,000	0 0	55,826	0 0
LAND APPEAL COURT.						
Amount of Estimate	1,037	0 0	1,600	0 0	2,637	0 0
<small>REDUCED.</small> By <i>Negative</i> .—From Estimate	18	0 0	350	0 0	368	0 0
Amount voted	1,019	0 0	1,250	0 0	2,269	0 0
SURVEY OF LANDS.						
Amount of Estimate	89,416	0 0	133,300	0 0	222,716	0 0
<small>REDUCED.</small> By <i>Negative</i> .—From Estimate, £222,681	1,295	0 0	3,000	0 0	4,295	0 0
Amount voted	88,121	0 0	130,300	0 0	218,421	0 0
TRIGONOMETRICAL SURVEY OF THE COLONY.						
Amount of Estimate	3,220	0 0	1,480	0 0	4,700	0 0
<small>REDUCED.</small> By <i>Negative</i> .—From Estimate	51	0 0			51	0 0
Amount voted	3,169	0 0	1,480	0 0	4,649	0 0
SPECIAL SERVICE.						
DETAIL SURVEYS OF CITIES, TOWNS, AND SUBURBS.						
Amount of Estimate	5,023	0 0	4,304	0 0	9,327	0 0
<small>REDUCED.</small> By <i>Negative</i> .—From Estimate	80	0 0			80	0 0
Amount voted	4,943	0 0	4,304	0 0	9,247	0 0

"Amount of Estimate" and "Amount voted" include amounts brought down on the Additional Estimates

NOTES EXPLANATORY—continued.

VII.—Secretary for Public Works.		ESTABLISHMENTS.					
		Salaries.			Contingencies and other Services.		Total.
ESTABLISHMENT.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Amount of Estimate		67,362	0	0	10,729	0	0
REDUCED. By <i>Negative</i> .—From item £1,435, Secretary for Public Works,—£65; from item £960, Under Secretary,—£40; from item £770, Land Valuer,—£30; from item £390, Draftsman,—£10; from item £295, Draftsman,—£5; item, Travelling and Incidental Expenses, £225; from item £1,150, Engineer-in-Chief, Railway Construction,—£50; from item £1,445, Principal Assistant Engineers,—£55; from item £580, Supervising Engineer,—£20; from item £485, Supervising Engineer (2nd class),—£15; from item £923, Chief Draftsmen,—£28; from item £2,505, Draftsmen,—£49; item, Travelling Expenses, £300; item, to provide further assistance as required, £500; from item £1,150, Engineer-in-Chief (Harbours and Rivers and Water Supply),—£50; from item £2,073, Principal Assistant Engineers,—£78; from item £1,255, Supervising Engineers,—£45; from item £533, Supervising Engineers (2nd class),—£18; item, Resident Engineer, £343; from item £590, Resident Engineers (2nd class),—£10; from item £780, Surveyors,—£20; from item £1,656, Chief Draftsmen,—£46; from item £390, Superintendent of Reclamation,—£10; item equipment, allowance to Engineer-in-Chief, £100; from item £1,112, Government Architect,—£48; from item £485, Principal Assistant Architect,—£15; from item £1,751, Assistant Architects,—£51; from item £2,311, Clerks of Works,—£50; from item £295, Building Surveyor,—£5; from item £1,137, Draftsmen,—£20; item, Forage Allowance for Government Architect, £100; from item £2,000, Travelling Expenses,—£1,000; from item £5,000, Salaries of Temporary Officers,—£2,500; from item £1,150, Commissioner and Engineer-in-Chief for Roads, Bridges, and Sewerage,—£50; from item £1,540, Principal Assistant Engineers,—£800; from item £4,003, Supervising Engineers (1st Class),—£148; from item £5,931, Supervising Engineers (2nd Class),—£181; from item £4,647, Resident Engineers (1st Class),—£112; from item £4,981, Resident Engineers (2nd Class) £76; from item £970, Chief Draftsmen,—£30; from item £1,627, Draftsmen,—£27; from item £343, Surveyor,—£8; from item £1,262, Engineering Assistants,—£550; from item £675, Chief Clerk and Secretary to the Tender Board,—£25; from item £1,693, Chief Clerks of Branches,—£58; from item £8,800, Clerks,—£570; item, Chief Accountant, £770; from item £2,180, Accountants of Branches,—£198; from item £4,328, Clerks,—£56; from item £253, Principal Messenger,—£3; from item £770, Commissioner for the Murray River and Chief Engineer for Water Conservation,—£30; from item £675, Engineer,—£25; from item £390, Assistant Engineer,—£10; from item £295, Assistant Engineer,—£5; from item £248, Assistant Engineer,—£3; from item £638, Engineering Draftsmen,—£13; from item £352, Record Draftsman,—£8		4,932	0	0	4,725	0	0
Amount voted		62,430	0	0	6,004	0	0
PUBLIC WORKS AND SERVICES.							
DOCK ESTABLISHMENT.							
Amount of Estimate		1,065	0	0	4,138	0	0
REDUCED. By <i>Negative</i> .—From Estimate		20	0	0	.....	20	0
Amount voted		1,045	0	0	4,138	0	0
DREDGE SERVICE.							
Amount of Estimate		59,625	0	0	50,000	0	0
REDUCED. By <i>Negative</i> .—From Estimate		483	0	0	5,000	0	0
Amount voted		59,142	0	0	45,000	0	0
HARBOURS AND RIVERS NAVIGATION AND WATER SUPPLY .....		.....	.....	.....	42,882	0	0
ARCHITECT .....		.....	.....	.....	40,000	0	0
SEWERAGE .....		.....	.....	.....	4,400	0	0
LOCAL GOVERNMENT ENDOWMENT .....		.....	.....	.....	600,000	0	0
Amount of Estimate .....		.....	.....	.....	687,282	0	0
REDUCED. By <i>Negative</i> .—From Estimate, £684,400.....		.....	.....	.....	9,886	0	0
Amount voted .....		.....	.....	.....	677,396	0	0
PARLIAMENTARY STANDING COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC WORKS.							
Amount of Estimate		1,317	0	0	400	0	0
REDUCED. By <i>Negative</i> .—From item £723, Secretary,—£28; from item, £319, Clerk and Examiner of Printed Matter,—£6		34	0	0	.....	34	0
Amount voted		1,283	0	0	400	0	0

"Amount of Estimate" and "Amount voted" include amounts brought down on the Additional Estimates.

NOTES EXPLANATORY—continued.

	ESTABLISHMENTS.					
	Salaries.		Contingencies and other Services.		Total.	
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
VII.—Secretary for Public Works—continued.						
BOARD OF WATER SUPPLY AND SEWERAGE.						
Amount of Estimate	12,127	0 0	64,265	0 0	76,392	0 0
REDUCED. By <i>Negative</i> .—From item £485, President,—£235; from item, £64,265, Wages of Junior Clerks, Draftsmen, &c., and all other Contingencies—£4,150	235	0 0	4,150	0 0	4,385	0 0
Amount voted	11,892	0 0	60,115	0 0	72,007	0 0
HUNTER DISTRICT WATER SUPPLY AND SEWERAGE BOARD.						
Amount of Estimate	2,361	0 0	6,771	0 0	9,132	0 0
REDUCED. By <i>Negative</i> .—From item, £485, President,—£185	185	0 0	.....	.....	185	0 0
Amount voted	2,176	0 0	6,771	0 0	8,947	0 0
VIII.—Administration of Justice.						
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.						
Amount of Estimate	9,079	0 0	1,100	0 0	10,179	0 0
REDUCED. By <i>Negative</i> .—From Estimate	215	0 0	.....	.....	215	0 0
Amount voted	8,864	0 0	1,100	0 0	9,964	0 0
MASTER IN EQUITY.						
Amount of Estimate	3,445	0 0	150	0 0	3,595	0 0
REDUCED. By <i>Negative</i> .—From Estimate	85	0 0	33	0 0	118	0 0
Amount voted	3,360	0 0	117	0 0	3,477	0 0
PROTHONOTARY.						
Amount of Estimate	5,525	0 0	7,600	0 0	13,125	0 0
REDUCED. By <i>Negative</i> .—From item £2,983, Salaries—£64; from item £1,837, Judges Associates—£23; from item £523, Interpreters—£7; from item £2,330, Travelling Expenses of the Judges,—£1,000; from item £5,000, Allowances to Witnesses attending Criminal Court—£200; and item Temporary Clerk, £120	94	0 0	1,320	0 0	1,414	0 0
Amount voted	5,431	0 0	6,280	0 0	11,711	0 0
DIVORCE COURT.						
Amount of Estimate	240	0 0	.....	.....	240	0 0
REDUCED. By <i>Negative</i> .—From Estimate	24	0 0	.....	.....	24	0 0
Amount voted	216	0 0	.....	.....	216	0 0
CURATOR.						
Amount of Estimate	1,463	0 0	75	0 0	1,538	0 0
REDUCED. By <i>Negative</i> .—From Estimate	23	0 0	.....	.....	23	0 0
Amount voted	1,440	0 0	75	0 0	1,515	0 0
SHERIFF.						
Amount of Estimate	12,961	0 0	9,250	0 0	22,211	0 0
REDUCED. By <i>Negative</i> .—From Estimate	73	0 0	400	0 0	473	0 0
Amount voted	12,888	0 0	8,850	0 0	21,738	0 0
BANKRUPTCY COURT.						
Amount of Estimate	2,735	0 0	50	0 0	2,785	0 0
REDUCED. By <i>Negative</i> .—From Estimate	52	0 0	.....	.....	52	0 0
Amount voted	2,683	0 0	50	0 0	2,733	0 0

"Amount of Estimate" and "Amount voted" include amounts brought down on the Additional Estimates.

NOTES EXPLANATORY—continued.

		ESTABLISHMENTS.					
		Salaries.		Contingencies and other Services.		Total.	
		£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
VIII.—Administration of Justice—continued.							
PROBATE OFFICE.							
	Amount of Estimate	1,481	0 0	430	0 0	1,911	0 0
REDUCED.	By <i>Negative</i> .—From Estimate	31	0 0	.....	.....	31	0 0
	Amount voted	1,450	0 0	430	0 0	1,880	0 0
DISTRICT COURTS.							
	Amount of Estimate	4,671	0 0	3,750	0 0	8,421	0 0
REDUCED.	By <i>Negative</i> .—From Estimate	41	0 0	.....	.....	41	0 0
	Amount voted	4,630	0 0	3,750	0 0	8,380	0 0
CORONERS.							
	Amount of Estimate	1,503	0 0	7,240	0 0	8,743	0 0
REDUCED.	By <i>Negative</i> .—From Estimate	30	0 0	150	0 0	180	0 0
	Amount voted	1,473	0 0	7,090	0 0	8,563	0 0
PETTY SESSIONS.							
	Amount of Estimate	70,047	0 0	19,550	0 0	89,597	0 0
REDUCED.	By <i>Negative</i> .—From item, £70,047, Salaries,—£2,907; from item, £19,550, Contingencies,—£800	2,907	0 0	800	0 0	3,707	0 0
	Amount voted	67,140	0 0	18,750	0 0	85,890	0 0
PRISONS.							
	Amount of Estimate	79,808	0 0	39,700	0 0	119,508	0 0
REDUCED.	By <i>Negative</i> .—From Estimate, £119,468	478	0 0	150	0 0	628	0 0
	Amount voted	79,330	0 0	39,550	0 0	118,880	0 0
PATENTS AND COPYRIGHT.							
	Amount of Estimate	2,106	0 0	425	0 0	2,531	0 0
REDUCED.	By <i>Negative</i> .—From Estimate	30	0 0	.....	.....	30	0 0
	Amount voted	2,076	0 0	425	0 0	2,501	0 0
MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES.							
	Amount of Estimate .....	.....	.....	5,694	0 0	5,694	0 0
REDUCED.	By <i>Negative</i> .—From item, £250, for expenses of inquiries under Commission Act 44 Vic. No. 1, and inquiries under Criminal Law Amendment Act, section 383—£100; item, for purchase of 200 copies of Legal Year-book of Australia, £90 .....	.....	.....	190	0 0	190	0 0
	Amount voted .....	.....	.....	5,504	0 0	5,504	0 0
IX.—Public Instruction.							
PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, UNDER THE ACT 43 VIC. No. 23.							
	Amount of Estimate	596,555	0 0	154,604	0 0	751,159	0 0
REDUCED.	By <i>Negative</i> .—From items, £2,395 and £6,889, Ministerial Office—£105 and £95; from item, £3,151, Account Branch—£41; from item, £1,293, Pay Branch—£23; from item, £838, Examiner's Branch—£24; from item, £24,386, Chief Inspector's Branch—£4,709; from item, £1,121, Fort-street Training School—£31; from item, £1,320, Hurlstone Training School—£15; from item, £6,056, Architect's Branch—£118; from item, £525,730, Teachers' Salaries—£13,175; from item, £9,897, High Schools—£250; from item, £129,250, Contingencies—£600; from item, £27,799, Technical Education Branch—£2,432; from item, £8,326, Cadet Corps Branch—£3,100	20,134	0 0	4,584	0 0	24,718	0 0
	Amount voted	576,421	0 0	150,020	0 0	726,441	0 0

"Amount of Estimate" and "Amount voted" include amounts brought down on the Additional Estimates.

NOTES EXPLANATORY—continued.

	ESTABLISHMENTS.					
	Salaries.		Contingencies and other Services.		Total.	
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
IX.—Public Instruction—continued.						
INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS:						
	Amount of Estimate		3,922	0 0	7,181	16 5
REDUCED.	By <i>Negative</i> .—From Estimate, £11,011		17	0 0	1,002	0 0
	Amount voted		3,905	0 0	6,179	16 5
OBSERVATORY.						
	Amount of Estimate		3,500	0 0	540	0 0
REDUCED.	By <i>Negative</i> .—From Estimate		52	0 0		52 0 0
	Amount voted		3,448	0 0	540	0 0
MUSEUM.						
	Amount of Estimate		3,372	0 0	2,130	0 0
REDUCED.	By <i>Negative</i> .—From Estimate, £4,897.....		607	0 0	1,033	0 0
	Amount voted		2,765	0 0	1,097	0 0
FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY.						
	Amount of Estimate		5,008	0 0	3,700	0 0
REDUCED.	By <i>Negative</i> .—From Estimate		54	0 0		54 0 0
	Amount voted		4,954	0 0	3,700	0 0
CHURCH AND SCHOOL LANDS.						
	Amount of Estimate		1,409	0 0	650	0 0
REDUCED.	By <i>Negative</i> .—From Estimate		33	0 0		33 0 0
	Amount voted		1,376	0 0	650	0 0
GRANTS IN AID OF PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.						
	Amount of Estimate				38,700	0 0
REDUCED.	By <i>Negative</i> .—From Estimate				4,900	0 0
	Amount voted				33,800	0 0
MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES.						
	Amount of Estimate				3,734	0 0
REDUCED.	By <i>Negative</i> .—From Estimate				2,500	0 0
	Amount voted				1,234	0 0
X.—Secretary for Mines and Agriculture.						
DEPARTMENT OF MINES.						
	Amount of Estimate		32,987	0 0	52,200	0 0
REDUCED.	By <i>Negative</i> .—From item £1,435, Secretary for Mines and Agriculture,—£65; from item £960, Under Secretary,—£40; from item £675, Assistant Under Secretary,—£175; from item £428, Accountant,—£12; from item £405, Registrar,—£11; from item £333, Clerk,—£7; from item £620, Clerks,—£13; from item, £572, Clerks,—£10; from item £262, Clerk,—£3; from item £243, Clerk,—£2; from item £238, Clerk,—£2; from item £438, Clerks,—£2; from items £7,052 Survey Staff, £5,203 Geological Staff, 1,971 Coal-fields, £520 Diamond Drill, and £9,407 Gold-fields,—£1,876; from item £7,000, Allowance to Mining Surveyors to supplement applicants' fees,—£500; from item, £2,000, Improvements to Jenolan, Wombeyan, Yarrangobilly, and Wellington Caves,—£1,000; from item £6,500, Expenses of working and repair of Diamond and other Drills for the purpose of developing the mineral and other resources of the Colony,—£1,500		2,218	0 0	3,000	0 0
	Amount voted		30,769	0 0	49,200	0 0

"Amount of Estimate" and "Amount voted" include amounts brought down on the Additional Estimates.

NOTES EXPLANATORY—continued.

		ESTABLISHMENTS.					
		Salaries.		Contingencies and other Services.		Total.	
		£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
X.—Secretary for Mines and Agriculture—continued.							
PREVENTION OF SCAB IN SHEEP.							
	Amount of Estimate	15,611	0 0	4,535	0 0	20,146	0 0
REDUCED.	By <i>Negative</i> .—From Estimate	242	0 0	.....	.....	242	0 0
	Amount voted	15,369	0 0	4,535	0 0	19,904	0 0
REGISTRATION OF BRANDS.							
	Amount of Estimate	1,804	0 0	200	0 0	2,004	0 0
REDUCED.	By <i>Negative</i> .—From Estimate	12	0 0	.....	.....	12	0 0
	Amount voted	1,792	0 0	200	0 0	1,992	0 0
MANAGEMENT OF POUNDS AND COMMONS.							
	Amount of Estimate .....	.....	.....	350	0 0	350	0 0
REDUCED.	By <i>Negative</i> .—From Estimate .....	.....	.....	220	0 0	220	0 0
	Amount voted .....	.....	.....	130	0 0	130	0 0
PUBLIC WATERING PLACES AND ARTESIAN BORING.							
	Amount of Estimate	3,710	0 0	13,080	0 0	16,790	0 0
REDUCED.	By <i>Negative</i> .—From Estimate	50	0 0	.....	.....	50	0 0
	Amount voted	3,660	0 0	13,080	0 0	16,740	0 0
AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.							
	Amount of Estimate	12,744	0 0	30,657	0 0	43,401	0 0
REDUCED.	By <i>Negative</i> .—Item Director of Agriculture, £770; from Estimate £43,401, further amount, £27,631.....	12,744	0 0	15,657	0 0	28,401	0 0
	Amount voted .....	.....	.....	15,000	0 0	15,000	0 0
FORESTRY.							
	Amount of Estimate	10,736	0 0	8,600	0 0	19,336	0 0
REDUCED.	By <i>Negative</i> .—From Estimate	1,617	0 0	520	0 0	2,137	0 0
	Amount voted	9,119	0 0	8,080	0 0	17,199	0 0
SCHOOL OF MINES AND ASSAY WORKS.							
	Amount of Estimate .....	.....	.....	5,000	0 0	5,000	0 0
REDUCED.	By <i>Negative</i> .—From Estimate .....	.....	.....	2,000	0 0	2,000	0 0
	Amount voted .....	.....	.....	3,000	0 0	3,000	0 0
MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES.							
	Amount of Estimate .....	.....	.....	21,500	0 0	21,500	0 0
REDUCED.	By <i>Negative</i> .—From item £5,000, for the purposes of the Pastures and Stock Protection Act,—£2,500; from item £500, Cultivation of Virus of Pleuro-Pneumonia, &c., &c.,—£450; from item £2,000, control and marking and fencing of Travelling Stock and Camping Reserves, &c.,—£500 .....	.....	.....	3,450	0 0	3,450	0 0
	Amount voted .....	.....	.....	18,050	0 0	18,050	0 0

"Amount of Estimate" and "Amount voted" include amounts brought down on the Additional Estimates.

NOTES EXPLANATORY—continued.

	ESTABLISHMENTS.									
	Salaries.			Contingencies and other Services.			Total.			
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
XI.—Postmaster-General.										
POST OFFICE INCLUDING CONVEYANCE OF MAILS.										
	Amount of Estimate			253,479	0	0	259,990	0	0	513,469 0 0
REDUCED.										
By <i>Negative</i> .—From item £100,553, Salaries—£473; from item £580, Chief Inspector—£20; from item £1,446, Postal Inspectors—£45; from item £438, Postal Inspector—£13; from item £238, Relieving Officer—£2; from item £130,596, Salaries—Country and Branch Offices—£550; from item £49,590, Contingencies—£4,000	1,103	0	0	4,000	0	0	5,103	0	0	
	Amount voted			252,376	0	0	255,990	0	0	508,366 0 0
MONEY ORDER AND SAVINGS BANK BRANCH.										
	Amount of Estimate			13,886	0	0	2,400	0	0	16,286 0 0
REDUCED.										
By <i>Negative</i> .—From Estimate	137	0	0	.....	.....	.....	137	0	0
	Amount voted			13,749	0	0	2,400	0	0	16,149 0 0
ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.										
	Amount of Estimate			146,956	0	0	51,850	0	0	198,806 0 0
REDUCED.										
By <i>Negative</i> .—From Estimate, £198,771.....	591	0	0	.....	.....	.....	591	0	0
	Amount voted			146,365	0	0	51,850	0	0	198,215 0 0
TELEPHONE BRANCH.										
	Amount of Estimate			8,596	0	0	6,000	0	0	14,596 0 0
REDUCED.										
By <i>Negative</i> .—From Estimate	17	0	0	.....	.....	.....	17	0	0
	Amount voted			8,579	0	0	6,000	0	0	14,579 0 0
ELECTRIC LIGHTS.										
	Amount of Estimate			2,904	0	0	4,350	0	0	7,254 0 0
REDUCED.										
By <i>Negative</i> .—From Estimate, £5,254.....	7	0	0	.....	.....	.....	7	0	0
	Amount voted			2,897	0	0	4,350	0	0	7,247 0 0

"Amount of Estimate" and "Amount voted" include amounts brought down on the Additional Estimates.

Legislative Assembly Office,
Sydney, 13th June, 1893.

RICHD. A. ARNOLD,
Clerk Assistant.

No. II.

SERVICES OF 1892 AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

EXPLANATORY ABSTRACT of Amounts respectively Estimated, Voted, and Embodied in the Appropriation Act, 56° Victoria No. 19, for the Supplementary Service of the Year 1892 and previous Years.

	£	s.	d.
Amount of Estimates covered by <i>Message</i> from His Excellency the Governor, No 22	413,207	12	7
Total voted and embodied in the Appropriation Act of 1893	411,278	1	11
EXCESS of Estimated over Authorized Expenditure	£ 1,929	10	8
<i>Notes Explanatory of Alterations made in the Supplementary Estimates in their progress through Committee of Supply :—</i>			
GROSS Amount of Supplementary Estimates for the year 1892 and previous years, submitted with Message No. 22 ...	413,207	12	7
SERVICES OF 1890 AND PREVIOUS YEARS.			
REDUCED.			
By <i>Negative</i> —		£	s. d.
“ COLONIAL SECRETARY—MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES—Allowance to Mr. G. T. C. Miller, M.P., for Monaro, at the rate of £300 per annum, from 17th December, 1889, to 29th April, 1890.”	111	5	3
SERVICES OF 1891.			
By <i>Negative</i> —			
“ PUBLIC INSTRUCTION—MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES—To meet the abatement which should in terms of the Civil Service Act be deducted from the pension payable to Mrs. Marion Brackenreg, late Assistant Superintendent, Industrial School for Girls, on her retirement from the Service ”	92	16	5
SERVICES OF 1892.			
By <i>Negative</i> —			
“ COLONIAL SECRETARY—REGISTRAR-GENERAL— <i>Contingencies</i> .—Fees to Registrar-General, as Chairman of Land Titles Commissioners, from 31st March, 1890, to 31st December, 1892, at £3 3s. per sitting”	456	9	0
“ COLONIAL SECRETARY—MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES”—			
“ Expenses of compiling a pamphlet on the resources of the Western District of New South Wales”	150	0	0
“ Expenses in connection with official visit of the Hon. the Colonial Secretary to England and America”	1,000	0	0
“ ATTORNEY-GENERAL—TRADES DISPUTES CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION— <i>Council of Arbitration—Contingencies</i> .—From Item, £100, incidental Expenses (including Purchase of Books and Compilation of ‘Manual,’ &c.)”	75	0	0
“ ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE—MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES—For purchase of 100 copies of Legal Year Book of Australia ”	50	0	0
		1,929	10 8
	£	411,278	1 11

Legislative Assembly Office,
Sydney, 13th June, 1893.

RICHD. A. ARNOLD,
Clerk Assistant.

No. III.

(BY LOAN—1893.)

EXPLANATORY ABSTRACT of the Amounts respectively Estimated, Voted, and Embodied in the Loan Act, 56° Victoria No. 24.

	£	s.	d.
Amount of Estimates covered by <i>Message</i> from His Excellency the Governor, No. 22.....	874,806	0	0
INCREASED.			
By <i>Message</i> from His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, Administering the Government, No. 22.....	5,000	0	0
Total voted and embodied in the Loan Act of 1893	£ 879,806	0	0

Legislative Assembly Office,
Sydney, 13th June, 1893.

RICHD. A. ARNOLD,
Clerk Assistant.

ESTIMATES
OF THE
WAYS AND MEANS
OF THE
GOVERNMENT
OF
NEW SOUTH WALES
FOR THE YEAR
1893.

ORDERED BY THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY TO BE PRINTED,
14 DECEMBER, 1892.



SYDNEY : CHARLES POTTER, GOVERNMENT PRINTER.

1892.

[2s. 9d.]

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No. 1.

CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND.

ACCOUNT

FOR THE YEAR

1891 AND PREVIOUS YEARS,

SHOWING ITS POSITION ON 30TH NOVEMBER, 1892.

Consolidated

DR.

ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR 1891

No.	PARTICULARS.	AMOUNT.			TOTAL.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1	TO AMOUNT OF ESTIMATED DEFICIENCY on the Accounts for 1891 and previous years, as shown by the account with Ways and Means of 1st December, 1891... ..				589,802	4	2
2	TO AMOUNT OF SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES FOR 1891 AND PREVIOUS YEARS, as per page of the Supplementary Estimates now before the Legislative Assembly, viz.:—						
	Services of 1890 and previous years... ..	4,402	6	6			
	Services of 1891	174,193	3	7			
					178,595	10	1
	<i>Less</i> —Amount included in account as probable amount of Further Supplementary Estimates	50,000	0	0			
					128,595	10	1
3	TO AMOUNT OF FURTHER SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS:—						
	Revenue and Receipts returned	15,160	17	10			
	Interest on Public Debt	306	5	7			
	Charges on Collections	7	17	1			
	Pension, Judge M'Farland... ..	28	4	6			
	Superannuation Repeal Fund	198	19	11			
	Claims in connection with Newcastle Sand Drift, Act 50 Vic. No. 22	14,184	18	7			
					29,887	3	6
4	TO AMOUNT OF DIFFERENCE BETWEEN ACTUAL AND ESTIMATED SAVINGS for the year 1890	31,207	5	8			
	Over-estimated for 1891	75,000	0	0			
					106,207	5	8
	<i>Less</i> further amounts written off 1889 and previous years	2,588	3	11			
					103,619	1	9
	TOTAL				851,903	19	6

The Treasury, New South Wales,
Sydney, 14th December, 1892.

JAMES J. HINCHY,
Accountant.

1.

Revenue Fund.

AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

CR.

No.	PARTICULARS.	AMOUNT.		TOTAL.			
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1	BY AMOUNT of ACTUAL RECEIPTS for the year 1891, in excess of Estimate, viz.:—						
	Actual £10,047,152 4 6						
	<i>Less</i> —Repayments to the credit of Votes, the expenditure having been reduced to a corresponding extent 10,966 14 4						
		10,036,185	10	2			
	Estimated	9,957,900	0	0			
					78,285	10	2
2	BY AMOUNT REPAID in 1892:—						
	Centennial Park				176	16	3
3	BY AMOUNT of ADVANCES to CONTRACTORS, 1891, to be repaid						
					3,000	0	0
					81,462	6	5
4	BY ESTIMATED DEFICIENCY carried forward				770,441	13	1
	TOTAL				851,903	19	6

JOHN SEE,
Treasurer.

No. 2.

CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND.

ACCOUNT

OF

ACTUAL AND ESTIMATED

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE

FOR THE YEAR

1892.

Consolidated

ACCOUNT OF ACTUAL AND ESTIMATED REVENUE

Dr.

No.	PARTICULARS.	AMOUNT.			TOTAL.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1	To ESTIMATED DEFICIENCY in the Account for the year 1891 and previous years brought forward				770,441	13	1
2	To AUTHORIZED CHARGES ON THE CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND on account of 1892, as shown in the summary of the Estimates-in-Chief for 1892, page 3, viz. :—						
	Special Appropriations	2,702,485	10	0			
	Schedules to the Constitution Act... ..	55,212	0	0			
	Executive and Legislative	31,464	0	0			
	The Colonial Secretary	1,140,306	14	5			
	The Treasurer and Secretary for Finance and Trade—						
	£ s. d.						
	Departments generally 538,591 10 1						
	Railways 2,159,295 0 0						
		2,697,886	10	1			
	The Attorney-General	41,171	0	0			
	The Secretary for Lands	447,180	0	0			
	The Secretary for Public Works	1,497,452	0	0			
	Minister of Justice	298,526	19	6			
	Minister of Public Instruction	878,312	0	0			
	The Secretary for Mines	232,555	0	0			
	The Postmaster-General	768,197	4	3			
3	To AUTHORIZED SPECIAL CHARGE :—	10,790,748	18	3			
	The Secretary for Lands	11,217	0	0			
		10,801,965	18	3			
	Less—Amount of Appropriations and Balances of Appropriations estimated as not likely to be required	250,000	0	0			
					10,551,965	18	3
4	To ESTIMATED FURTHER AMOUNT OF SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS :—						
	Endowment of the Affiliated Colleges	452	11	8			
	Australasian Naval Force Act of 1887	4,300	13	6			
	Drawbacks and Refund of Duties paid	50,000	0	0			
	Interest on Treasury Bills—(Deficiency of 1886 and previous years)	5,160	0	0			
	Interest on Treasury Bills under Act 55 Victoria No. 7	70,000	0	0			
	Expenses under Electoral Act	1,000	0	0			
	Expenses of Audit in terms of section 186 of Municipalities Act	275	2	0			
	Endowment under the Municipalities Act	5,000	0	0			
	Pensions under Judges' Salaries and Pensions Act, 46 Vic. No. 16	750	0	0			
	Revenue and Receipts returned	65,000	0	0			
	Endowment under the Fire Brigades Act (47 Vic. No. 3.)	1,000	0	0			
					202,938	7	2
5	To AMOUNT of SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES for Services of the year 1892, as per page 30 of the Supplementary Estimates now before the Legislative Assembly				221,897	17	4
6	To PROBABLE AMOUNT of further SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES for services of the year 1892... ..				20,000	0	0
	TOTAL	£			11,767,243	15	10

The Treasury, New South Wales,
Sydney, 14th December, 1892.

JAMES J. HINCHY,
Accountant.

No. 3.

ACCOUNT

OF

ESTIMATED REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE

FOR THE YEAR

1893.

Consolidated

ACCOUNT OF ESTIMATED REVENUE

Dr.

No.	PARTICULARS.	AMOUNT.			TOTAL.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1	To ESTIMATED CHARGES ON THE CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND, on account of 1893, as shown in the Summary of the Estimates-in-Chief for 1893, page 3, viz.:—						
	Special Appropriations	2,870,792	0	0			
	Schedules to the Constitution Act... ..	54,508	0	0			
	Executive and Legislative	31,921	0	0			
	The Colonial Secretary	1,080,786	0	0			
	The Treasurer and Secretary for Finance and Trade—						
	Departments generally... .. £590,162						
	Railways £2,196,751						
		2,786,913	0	0			
	The Attorney-General	44,936	0	0			
	The Secretary for Lands	403,959	0	0			
	The Secretary for Public Works	401,748	0	0			
	Minister of Justice	303,148	0	0			
	Minister of Public Instruction	861,446	0	0			
	The Secretary for Mines	230,566	0	0			
	The Postmaster-General	787,487	0	0			
					9,858,210	0	0
2	To ESTIMATED AMOUNT required to pay Endowment to Boroughs, Municipal Districts, and Shires, under the District Government Bill				*600,000	0	0
					10,458,210	0	0
3	To ESTIMATED SURPLUS				442,494	0	0
	TOTAL... .. £				10,900,704	0	0

* £400,000 of this amount is to be made available for distribution by the Secretary for Public Works for first six months of the year, to be charged against the endowments payable to the various Boroughs, Municipal Districts, and Shires.

The Treasury, New South Wales,
Sydney, 14th December, 1892.

JAMES J. HINCHY,
Accountant.

3.

Revenue Fund.

AND EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR 1893.

Cr.

No.	PARTICULARS.	AMOUNT.			TOTAL.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1	By AMOUNT of ESTIMATED REVENUE and RECEIPTS for the year 1893:—						
	Taxation	3,671,810	0	0			
	Land Revenue—						
	Sales £1,163,000	0	0				
	Annual Revenue ... 1,041,800	0	0				
		<hr/>			2,204,800	0	0
	Receipts for Services rendered	4,758,372	0	0			
	General Miscellaneous Receipts	265,722	0	0			
		<hr/>			10,900,704	0	0
	TOTAL ... ..	£	.....		10,900,704	0	0

JOHN SEE,
Treasurer.

No. 4.

ACCOUNT

OF

ESTIMATED REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE

FOR THE YEAR

1893,

INCLUDING BALANCE FROM ACCOUNT FOR 1892 AND PREVIOUS
YEARS.

Consolidated

ACCOUNT OF ESTIMATED REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE FOR
1892 AND

Dr.

No.	PARTICULARS.	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1	To ESTIMATED DEFICIENCY, on the Account for 1892 and previous years brought forward... ..	.....	1,152,772 15 10
2	To ESTIMATED CHARGES ON THE CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND, on account of 1893, as shown in the Summary of the Estimates-in-Chief for 1893, page 3, viz.:—		
	Special Appropriations	2,870,792 0 0	
	Schedules to the Constitution Act	54,508 0 0	
	Executive and Legislative	31,921 0 0	
	The Colonial Secretary	1,080,786 0 0	
	The Treasurer and Secretary for Finance and Trade—		
	Departments generally ... £590,162		
	Railways £2,196,751		
		<hr/> 2,786,913 0 0	
	The Attorney-General	44,936 0 0	
	The Secretary for Lands	403,959 0 0	
	The Secretary for Public Works	401,748 0 0	
	Minister of Justice	303,148 0 0	
	Minister of Public Instruction	861,446 0 0	
	The Secretary for Mines	230,566 0 0	
	The Postmaster-General	787,487 0 0	
			<hr/> 9,858,210 0 0
3	To ESTIMATED AMOUNT required to pay Endowment to Boroughs, Municipal Districts, and Shires, under the District Government Bill ... ..	.....	*600,000 0 0
	TOTAL	£	<hr/> <hr/> 11,610,982 15 10

The Treasury, New South Wales,
Sydney, 14th December, 1892.JAMES J. HINCHY,
Accountant.

* £400,000 of this amount is to be made available for distribution by the Secretary for Public Works for first six months of the year, to be charged against the endowments payable to the various Boroughs, Municipal Districts, and Shires.

4.

Revenue Fund.

THE YEAR 1893, INCLUDING BALANCE OF ACCOUNT FROM PREVIOUS YEARS.

Cr.

No.	PARTICULARS.	AMOUNT.			TOTAL.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1	By AMOUNT of ESTIMATED REVENUE and RECEIPTS for the year 1893 :— Taxation 3,671,810 0 0 Land Revenue— Sales £1,163,000 0 0 Annual Revenue ... 1,041,800 0 0 <hr/> Receipts for Services rendered 4,758,372 0 0 General Miscellaneous Receipts 265,722 0 0 <hr/>						
					10,900,704	0	0
2	By ESTIMATED ACCUMULATED DEFICIENCY					710,278	15 10
	TOTAL £				11,610,982	15	10

JOHN SEE,
Treasurer.

No. 5.

RAILWAYS AND TRAMWAYS.

ACCOUNT

OF

ESTIMATED REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE

FOR THE YEAR

1893.

Railways and

ACCOUNT OF ESTIMATED REVENUE AND

Dr.

No.	PARTICULARS.	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1	To ESTIMATED CHARGES for RAILWAY SERVICES on account of 1893, viz. :—		
	Existing Lines—Working Expenses	2,178,251 0 0	
	Miscellaneous Services	18,500 0 0	
		2,196,751 0 0	
2	To SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS :—		
	Pension under the Railway Act, 51 Vic. No. 35 ...	937 10 0	
	Railway Commissioners, 51 Vic. No. 35, and 52 Vic. No. 5	6,000 0 0	
	Interest on Loans for Railway purposes	*1,079,048 17 0	
	Towards the payment of Interest and Extinction of the Railway Loan of 1867 (£1,000,000), 31 Vic. No. 11 :—		
	Interest for 1893 ... £16,225 0 0		
	Extinction of Loan ... 53,775 0 0	70,000 0 0	
	Towards the reduction of the Public Debt for Railways, 53 Vic. No. 24	75,000 0 0	
		1,230,986 7 0	
3	To Interest chargeable (as per Statement attached) for 1893 on payments from General Loan Account on account of Railway Services to 30th November, 1892, under Loan Acts, 50 Vic. No. 28, 52 Vic. No. 17, 53 Vic. No. 23, and 55 Vic. No. 35 (no loans having been raised under these Acts)		192,383 18 5
	TOTAL	£	3,620,121 5 5

The Treasury, New South Wales,
Sydney, 14th December, 1892.

JAMES J. HINCHY,
Accountant.

* This Interest is made up of the following amounts, viz. :—

£ 2,439,020 @ 5 per cent.	£121,951 0 0
12,298,364 @ 4 per cent.	491,934 11 0
13,290,380 @ 3½ per cent.	465,163 6 0
Total	£1,079,048 17 0

5.

Tramways.

EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR 1893.

Cr.

No.	PARTICULARS.	AMOUNT.			TOTAL.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1	By AMOUNT of ESTIMATED REVENUE and RECEIPTS for year 1893:—						
	Railways proper	3,215,000	0	0			
	Tramways	315,000	0	0			
					3,530,000	0	0
2	By ESTIMATED BALANCE					*90,121	5 5
	TOTAL	£			3,620,121	5	5

JOHN SEE,
Treasurer.

*This balance is the estimated deficiency on Railways and Tramways for the year 1893 after setting apart a sum of £128,775 towards the reduction of the Public Debt for Railways

No. 6.

Railways and Tramways.

STATEMENT showing interest chargeable for the year 1893 on payments from General Loan Account to 30th November, 1892, on account of Railway Services under Loan Acts 50 Victoria No. 28, 52 Victoria No. 17, 53 Victoria No. 23, and 55 Victoria No. 35 (no Loan having been raised under these Acts).

Period.	Act 50 Victoria No. 28.	Act 52 Victoria No. 17.	Act 53 Victoria No. 23.	Act 55 Victoria No. 35.	Total.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1885	97,175 11 5	.....	.....	.....	97,175 11 5
1886	1,057,502 9 4	.....	.....	.....	1,057,502 9 4
1887	493,848 4 7	.....	.....	.....	493,848 4 7
1888	221,597 5 3	184,693 8 0	.....	.....	406,290 13 3
1889	102,258 4 4	196,244 7 10	149,142 4 6	.....	447,644 16 8
1890	11,924 10 3	177,053 19 7	1,190,155 7 3	.....	1,379,133 17 1
1891	14,805 10 11	145,772 5 7	919,166 11 10	.....	1,079,744 8 4
1st Jan. to 30th Nov., 1892	6,630 17 2	22,350 17 3	17,936 2 6	488,425 13 7	535,343 10 6
Totals...£	2,005,742 13 3	726,114 18 3	2,276,400 6 1	488,425 13 7	5,496,683 11 2

Total, £5,496,683 11s. 2d. at 3½ per cent. = £192,383 18s. 5d.

The Treasury, New South Wales,
Sydney, 14th December, 1892.

JAMES J. HINCHY,
Accountant.

No. 7.

GENERAL POST OFFICE
NEW STREET RESUMPTION ACCOUNT.

(SUSPENSE ACCOUNT.)

General Post Office—New

(SUSPENSE)

Dr.

No.	PARTICULARS.	AMOUNT.		
		£	s.	d.
1	To AMOUNT of Payments from 1st July, 1890, to 30th November, 1892, in connection with resumptions Post Office Street	425,160	17	7
2	To ESTIMATED amount of further charges in connection with resumptions Post Office Street	136,860	5	5
TOTAL		£ 562,021	3	0

The Treasury, New South Wales,
Sydney, 14th December, 1892.

JAMES J. HINCHY,
Accountant.

7.

Street Resumption Account.

ACCOUNT.)

Cr.

No.	PARTICULARS.	AMOUNT.		
		£	s.	d.
1	BY AMOUNT received for Rent of Premises, Sale of Materials, &c., Post Office Street	33,051	1	8
2	BY ESTIMATED BALANCE—being amount to be recovered by Sale of Sites ..	528,970	1	4
	TOTAL	£	562,021	3 0

JOHN SEE,
Treasurer.

A.

CONSOLIDATED REVENUE.

ABSTRACT STATEMENT showing the ACTUAL REVENUE of the Year 1891, the ACTUAL and ESTIMATED REVENUE for the Year 1892, and the ESTIMATED REVENUE for the Year 1893.

Head of Receipt.	Revenue of 1891.	Actual and Estimated Revenue for 1892.	Estimated Revenue for 1893.
Taxation.	£	£	£
Customs	2,168,264	2,730,256	2,837,050
Excise	288,198	286,863	300,500
Stamps.. .. .	326,778	381,482	400,000
Licenses	133,104	133,529	134,260
Total Taxation	2,916,344	3,532,130	3,671,810
Land Revenue.			
SALES	1,163,338	1,115,952	1,163,000
ANNUAL LAND REVENUE—			
Interest on Land conditionally purchased	107,174	95,899	93,000
Pastoral Occupation	828,785	888,261	811,600
Mining Occupation	53,451	49,820	58,000
Miscellaneous Land Receipts	113,888	78,440	79,200
	1,103,298	1,112,420	1,041,800
Total Land Revenue	2,266,636	2,228,372	2,204,800
Receipts for Services rendered.			
Railway Receipts	3,439,283	3,411,046	3,530,000
Post Office	648,553	663,278	661,100
Mint Receipts.. .. .	13,929	10,419	12,000
Fees for Escort and Conveyance of Gold	479	469	500
Pilotage, Harbour, and Light Rates and Fees	68,280	63,249	60,744
Registration of Brands	1,530	1,363	1,225
Public School Fees	75,916	74,769	80,000
Metropolitan Water Rates	164,464	162,465	166,000
Hunter District Water Rates	5,819	12,741	29,308
Metropolitan Sewerage Rates	81,356	85,108	94,000
Transfer from Rabbit Account—Assessment	1,240	.....	.....
Agricultural College	914	1,790	1,790
Fees of Office	103,909	108,260	121,705
Total Receipts for Services rendered	4,605,672	4,594,957	4,758,372
General Miscellaneous Receipts.			
Rents, exclusive of Land	70,643	76,122	74,179
Fines and Forfeitures	19,537	17,900	20,800
Unclassified Receipts	168,320	164,990	170,743
Total Miscellaneous Receipts	258,500	259,012	265,722
Grand Totals	£ 10,047,152	10,614,471	10,900,704

The Treasury, New South Wales,
Sydney, 14th December, 1892.

JOHN SEE,
Treasurer.

REVENUE DETAILED.

Head of Receipt.	Revenue of 1891.	Actual and Estimated Revenue for 1892.			Estimated Revenue for 1893.
		Actual to 30 Nov.	Estimated to 31 Dec.	Total.	
Taxation.	£	£	£	£	£
CUSTOMS—					
Spirits	869,751	740,064	117,034	857,098	885,000
Wine	49,377	35,107	7,481	42,588	49,000
Ale, Beer, and Porter	80,890	55,854	17,608	73,462	81,000
Tobacco and Cigars	277,677	254,772	28,070	282,842	290,000
Tea	120,284	4,115	.....	4,115	.....
Coffee and Chicory	9,852	3,455	545	4,000	4,000
Sugar and Molasses	135,040	125,130	11,340	136,470	140,000
Opium	29,021	14,809	593	15,402	22,000
Rice	16,925	14,049	1,187	15,236	17,000
Dried Fruits	59,127	48,060	13,430	61,490	60,000
Specific Duties	472,288	555,970	60,285	616,255	660,000
Advalorem Duties	39,394	586,337	24,761	611,098	620,000
Bonded Warehouses	8,575	9,940	188	10,128	9,000
Rent of Goods in Queen's Warehouses, &c.	63	69	3	72	50
	2,168,264	2,447,731	282,525	2,730,256	2,837,050
EXCISE—					
Ale, Beer, and Porter	131,851	117,072	13,422	130,494	140,000
Duty on Spirits distilled in the Colony	23,729	19,760	2,240	22,000	25,000
Duty on Tobacco, Cigars, and Cigarettes	131,353	124,257	8,639	132,896	134,000
Tobacco Factory License Fees... ..	1,265	1,277	196	1,473	1,500
	288,198	262,366	24,497	286,863	300,500
STAMPS					
	326,778	326,555	54,927	381,482	400,000
LICENSES—					
Wholesale Spirit-dealers and Brewers...	8,629	7,660	1,040	8,700	8,760
Auctioneers	4,811	2,225	2,592	4,817	4,850
Retail Fermented and Spirituous Liquors	101,345	98,255	3,192	101,447	102,000
Billiard and Bagatelle Licenses	9,434	3,466	5,889	9,355	9,400
Distillers and Rectifiers	107	86	24	110	120
Hawkers and Pedlars	2,584	2,633	188	2,821	2,850
Pawnbrokers	737	670	70	740	750
Colonial Wine, Cider, and Perry Licenses	1,480	1,522	28	1,550	1,500
Licenses under the Gunpowder Act of 1876	822	764	60	824	850
Licenses to sell Tobacco	2,568	2,272	302	2,574	2,580
All other Licenses	587	565	26	591	600
	133,104	120,118	13,411	133,529	134,260
TOTAL TAXATION ... £	2,916,344	3,156,770	375,360	3,532,130	3,671,810

REVENUE DETAILED—*continued.*

Head of Receipt.	Revenue of 1891.	Actual and Estimated Revenue for 1892.			Estimated Revenue for 1893.
		Actual to 30 Nov.	Estimated to 31 Dec.	Total.	
Land Revenue.	£	£	£	£	£
SALES—					
Auction Sales	146,868	165,875	26,002	191,877	187,000
Newcastle Pasturage Reserve Special Sales	17,792	10,865	1,468	12,333	10,000
Improvement Purchases	24,279	9,941	1,453	11,394	10,000
Deposits on Conditional Purchases	167,629	102,686	8,768	111,454	110,000
Instalments (including Interest) on Conditional Purchases	701,783	693,480	23,510	716,990	750,000
Balances on Conditional Purchases	102,229	53,975	15,588	69,563	86,000
Miscellaneous Purchases	2,758	2,194	147	2,341	5,000
Improvements ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,000
TOTAL REVENUE FROM LAND SALES £	1,163,338	1,039,016	76,936	1,115,952	1,163,000
Annual Land Revenue.					
INTEREST ON LAND CONDITIONALLY PUR- CHASED					
	107,174	95,203	696	95,899	93,000
PASTORAL OCCUPATION—					
Pastoral Leases (Runs)	402,053	425,007	4,493	429,500	375,000
Conditional Leases	147,028	152,116	6,017	158,133	169,000
Annual, Special, Snow, Scrub, Resi- dential, and Inferior Leases	31,053	36,952	18,809	55,761	62,300
Occupation Licenses	185,562	36,135	133,962	170,037	140,000
Homestead Leases	59,880	69,686	4,614	74,300	65,000
Quit Rents	209	426	44	470	300
	828,785	720,322	167,939	888,261	811,600
MINING OCCUPATION—					
Mineral Leases	24,879	13,425	6,382	19,807	26,000
Mineral Licenses	2,148	1,349	152	1,501	2,000
Leases of Auriferous Lands	12,101	7,278	2,761	10,039	12,000
Miners' Rights	6,889	5,986	105	6,091	6,500
Business Licenses	3,560	2,470	211	2,681	3,000
Residential Leases	165	202	16	218	.....
Royalty	3,709	9,247	236	9,483	8,500
	53,451	39,957	9,863	49,820	58,000
MISCELLANEOUS LAND RECEIPTS—					
Timber Licenses, Royalty, &c.	16,095	14,324	2,442	16,766	19,000
Fees on Transfer of Runs	1,054	1,198	102	1,300	700
Fees on Preparation and Enrolment of Title-deeds	3,894	2,284	164	2,448	2,500
Survey Fees under Land Act, 1889	76,163	40,328	4,947	45,275	45,000
All other Receipts	16,682	10,093	2,558	12,651	12,000
	113,888	68,227	10,213	78,440	79,200
TOTAL ANNUAL LAND REVENUE £	1,103,298	923,709	188,711	1,112,420	1,041,800

REVENUE DETAILED—*continued.*

Head of Receipt.	Revenue of 1891.	Actual and Estimated Revenue for 1892.			Estimated Revenue for 1893.
		Actual to 30 Nov.	Estimated to 31 Dec.	Total.	
Receipts for Services rendered.	£	£	£	£	£
RAILWAYS—					
Railways proper... ..	3,138,704	2,750,246	358,232	3,108,478	3,215,000
Tramways	300,579	275,360	27,208	302,568	315,000
	3,439,283	3,025,606	385,440	3,411,046	3,530,000
POST OFFICE—					
Postage	443,656	415,582	40,888	456,470	456,000
Telegraph Receipts	185,699	166,332	21,359	187,691	185,600
Commission on Money Orders... ..	19,198	17,386	1,731	19,117	19,500
	648,553	599,300	63,978	663,278	661,100
MINT RECEIPTS	13,929	9,386	1,033	10,419	12,000
FEEs FOR ESCORT AND CONVEYANCE OF GOLD	479	408	61	469	500
PILOTAGE, HARBOUR, AND LIGHT RATES AND FEES	68,280	59,371	3,878	63,249	60,744
REGISTRATION OF BRANDS	1,530	1,270	93	1,363	1,225
PUBLIC SCHOOL FEES	75,916	70,477	4,292	74,769	80,000
METROPOLITAN WATER RATES	164,464	155,180	7,235	162,465	166,000
HUNTER DISTRICT WATER RATES	5,819	8,266	4,475	12,741	29,308
METROPOLITAN SEWERAGE RATES... ..	81,356	84,433	675	85,108	94,000
TRANSFER FROM RABBIT ACCOUNT—ASSESSMENT	1,240	.....	.....	.....	.....
AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE	914	1,601	189	1,790	1,790
FEES OF OFFICE—					
Certificates of Naturalization	182	118	72	190	200
Registrar-General	36,122	32,306	6,494	38,800	48,000
Prothonotary of Supreme Court	7,282	7,150	150	7,300	7,000
Registrar of Probates	549	1,400	100	1,500	1,850
Master in Equity	3,007	2,882	268	3,150	3,500
Curator of Intestate Estates	2,224	1,276	24	1,300	2,100
Bankruptcy Court	5,855	5,837	1,113	6,950	8,160
Sheriff	2,338	1,968	382	2,350	3,220
District Courts	8,733	8,234	786	9,020	8,800
Courts of Petty Sessions	10,113	9,123	877	10,000	10,700
Shipping Masters	2,566	2,111	389	2,500	2,875
Mining Department	2,270	1,392	808	2,200	2,300
Other Fees	22,668	21,135	1,865	23,000	23,000
	103,909	94,932	13,328	108,260	121,705
TOTAL RECEIPTS FOR SERVICES RENDERED £	4,605,672	4,110,230	484,727	4,594,957	4,758,372

REVENUE DETAILED—*continued.*

Head of Receipt.	Revenue of 1891.	Actual and Estimated Revenue for 1892.			Estimated Revenue for 1893.
		Actual to 30 Nov.	Estimated to 31 Dec.	Total.	
General Miscellaneous Receipts.	£	£	£	£	£
RENTS, EXCLUSIVE OF LAND—					
Tolls and Ferries	4,039	3,933	255	4,188	4,200
Wharfs, including Wharfage and Tonnage.	55,496	51,893	6,150	58,043	59,520
Government Buildings and Premises ...	11,108	10,596	3,295	13,891	10,459
	70,643	66,422	9,700	76,122	74,179
FINES AND FORFEITURES—					
Sheriff	905	466	114	580	500
Courts of Petty Sessions	17,042	14,140	1,460	15,600	18,500
Crown's Share of Seizures	1,405	1,262	238	1,500	1,500
Confiscated and Unclaimed Property ...	152	104	46	150	200
Other Fines	33	68	2	70	100
	19,537	16,040	1,860	17,900	20,800
UNCLASSIFIED RECEIPTS—					
Transfer from Public Instruction Endowment Account	14,757	.....	15,000	15,000	15,000
Sale of Government Property	14,754	12,347	1,653	14,000	14,000
Support of Patients in Lunatic Asylums	12,050	12,558	1,382	13,940	13,337
Collections by Government Printer ...	8,696	5,856	444	6,300	6,500
Store Rent of Gunpowder, &c.	7,621	6,602	2,398	9,000	10,000
Value of Articles manufactured by Prisoners in Gaol, &c.	8,292	7,427	173	7,600	9,700
Fees on presenting Private Bills to Parliament and on Letters of Registration	4,267	3,593	707	4,300	4,300
Interest on Bank Deposits	13,047	6,248	2,752	9,000	6,000
Glebe Island Abattoir Receipts	10,252	12,064	1,336	13,400	11,382
Dock Receipts	1,913	2,847	303	3,150	2,000
Assessment on Sugar Refinery	1,500	1,125	375	1,500	1,500
Fisheries Commission	2,674	2,157	143	2,300	6,024
Seed Wheat	1,110	449	51	500	1,000
Other Receipts	67,387	36,648	28,352	65,000	70,000
	168,320	109,921	55,069	164,990	170,743
TOTAL, GENERAL MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS... ..	£ 258,500	192,383	66,629	259,012	265,722
Grand Totals	£ 10,047,152	9,422,108	1,192,363	10,614,471	10,900,704

* Exclusive of Estimated Railway Receipts.

The Treasury, New South Wales,
Sydney, 14th December, 1892.JOHN SEE,
Treasurer.

GENERAL LOAN ACCOUNT.

—
STATEMENT

OF

LIABILITIES AND ASSETS

ON THE

30TH NOVEMBER, 1892.

General Loan

Dr. STATEMENT OF THE LIABILITIES AND ASSETS OF

No.	PARTICULARS.	AMOUNT.
		£ s. d.
	* GENERAL LOAN ACCOUNT.	
1	To AMOUNT OF LIABILITIES outstanding on 30th November, 1892, being Appropriations and Balances of Appropriations for Public Works and other Services authorized to be provided for by Loans, as per the accompanying Statement marked B, page 37 	15,271,376 17 9
2	To BALANCE at the debit of the "General Loan Account," on 30th November, 1892 	453,340 15 5
	Total 	£15,724,717 13 2

The Treasury, New South Wales,
Sydney, 14th December, 1892.

JAMES J. HINCHY,
Accountant.

Account.

GENERAL LOAN ACCOUNT ON THE 30TH NOVEMBER, 1892. Cr.

No.	PARTICULARS.	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	GENERAL LOAN ACCOUNT.		
1	By AMOUNTS yet to be raised by Loan under the following Loan Acts, viz. :—		
	39 Vic. No. 18 (balance)	14,645 0 0	
	38 Vic. No. 2 } 40 Vic. No. 12 } do 41 Vic. No. 4 }	71,177 18 7	
	44 Vic. No. 12 do	8,763 13 10	
	44 Vic. No. 28 do	564,833 7 0	
	45 Vic. No. 22 do	100,483 15 9	
	46 Vic. No. 23 do	200,967 11 6	
	48 Vic. No. 26 do	2,443,585 8 0	
	50 Vic. No. 28	3,115,393 0 0	
	52 Vic. No. 17	3,641,305 0 0	
	53 Vic. No. 23	5,089,896 0 0'	
	54 Vic. No. 33	2,516,541 5 5	
	55 Vic. No. 35 £1,414,568 0 0		
	<i>Less</i> —Balance at credit of Old Loans Account, transferred under 3rd section of Act 54 Vic. No. 33 132,326 0 4		
	„ Unexpended Balances under all Loan Acts from Act 35 Vic. No. 5 up to Act 41 Vic. No. 4 91,965 19 7		
	224,291 19 11	1,190,276 0 1	
	<i>Less</i> —Amount over-raised under Act 41 Vic. No. 7 £47,988 4 4	18,957,868 0 2	
	„ Amount over-raised under Act 52 Vic. No. 16 10,413 15 5		
	58,401 19 9		
	<i>Less</i> —Proceeds of Treasury Bills (£2,975,000) issued under 55 Vic. No. 7 in anticipation of Loans under above Acts ... 2,963,748 7 3	18,899,466 0 5	
	„ Proceeds of Funded Stock (£3,000,000) under Act 56 Vic. No. 1 211,000 0 0		
	3,174,748 7 3		
			15,724,717 13 2
	TOTAL... .. £		15,724,717 13 2

JOHN SEE,
Treasurer.

B.

STATEMENT OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR SERVICES AUTHORIZED TO BE PROVIDED FOR BY LOANS, from the year 1853 to the 30th November, 1892, showing the expenditure under each head up to that date, and the balances written off or retained for future expenditure.

Year.	Appropriations under Acts of Parliament.	Particulars of Appropriation.	Expenditure to the 30th November, 1892.	Balances—	
				Written off.	Retained for Expenditure, 30th November, 1892.
OLD LOANS ACCOUNT.					
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1853	217,500 0 0	16 VICTORIA, No. 39. Loans to the Sydney Railway Company ...	217,500 0 0	.....	.....
"	200,000 0 0	17 VICTORIA, No. 34. Sewerage of the City of Sydney ...	200,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	200,000 0 0	17 VICTORIA, No. 35. Supply of Water to the City of Sydney ...	200,000 0 0	.....	.....
1854	30,000 0 0	18 VICTORIA, No. 35. Works of Defence at Middle Harbour and the South Head ...	30,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	3,250 0 0	Light-house at Cape Moreton ...	3,247 15 0	2 5 0	.....
"	20,000 0 0	Abattoir at Glebe Island ...	19,995 4 5	4 15 7	.....
"	40,000 0 0	New General Post Office ...	40,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	6,000 0 0	New Government Printing Office ...	6,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	3,000 0 0	Colonial Store ...	.....	3,000 0 0	.....
"	600 0 0	Signal-house at Newcastle ...	579 13 6	20 6 6	.....
"	6,000 0 0	New Water Police Office at Sydney ...	5,868 0 5	131 19 7	.....
"	4,000 0 0	New Water Police Watch House at Sydney ...	3,615 6 6	384 13 6	.....
"	6,000 0 0	Mounted Patrol Barracks and Stables at Sydney ...	5,729 12 5	270 7 7	.....
"	5,000 0 0	Police Station at the Southern end of Sydney ...	4,179 5 8	820 14 4	.....
"	750 0 0	Watch House at Balmain ...	750 0 0	.....	.....
"	400 0 0	Watch House on the North Shore ...	400 0 0	.....	.....
"	1,350 0 0	Watch House at Darlinghurst ...	1,350 0 0	.....	.....
"	300 0 0	Watch House at Newtown ...	125 18 8	174 1 4	.....
"	4,000 0 0	Police Station at Newcastle ...	3,032 8 5	967 11 7	.....
"	2,000 0 0	Court House at Camden ...	2,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	1,200 0 0	Court and Watch House at Queanbeyan, with out-buildings ...	1,200 0 0	.....	.....
"	3,500 0 0	Court House at Ipswich ...	3,500 0 0	.....	.....
"	1,600 0 0	Watch House at Ipswich ...	1,600 0 0	.....	.....
"	1,500 0 0	Public Wharf at the end of Erskine-street in Sydney ...	1,500 0 0	.....	.....
"	5,000 0 0	Dam at the North Rocks, Parramatta ...	5,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	2,000 0 0	Bridge at Menangle Ford ...	2,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	7,000 0 0	Bridge over the Macquarie River at Bathurst ...	7,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	2,300 0 0	Bridge over the Belubula Rivulet at Carcoar ...	2,300 0 0	.....	.....
"	4,000 0 0	Bridge over the Bargo River ...	4,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	3,000 0 0	Bridge over Paddy's River ...	3,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	4,000 0 0	Bridge at Gunning ...	1,776 3 3	2,223 16 9	.....
"	7,000 0 0	Bridge at Queanbeyan ...	6,103 2 8	896 17 4	.....
"	4,000 0 0	Bridge over the Yugiong Creek ...	4,000 0 0	.....	.....
	178,750 0 0		169,852 10 11	8,897 9 1	.....
"	400,000 0 0	18 VICTORIA, No. 40. Construction of Railways ...	400,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	224,733 18 8	Purchase of the Properties of the Sydney Railway, and of the Hunter River Railway Companies ...	224,733 18 8	.....	.....
	624,733 18 8		624,733 18 8	.....	.....
1855	40,000 0 0	19 VICTORIA, Nos. 25, 38, AND 40. Improvements to the Navigation of the River Hunter, and to the Ports of Newcastle and Morpeth ...	39,999 4 5	0 15 7	.....
"	50,000 0 0	Works of Defence in Sydney Harbour, including the purchase of land at Kiribilli Point ...	50,000 0 0	.....	.....
£	90,000 0 0	Carried forward ...	£ 89,999 4 5	0 15 7	.....
£	1,420,983 18 8	Carried forward...	£ 1,412,086 9 7	8,897 9 1	.....

STATEMENT—continued.

Year.	Appropriations under Acts of Parliament.		Particulars of Appropriation.	Expenditure to the 30th November, 1892.	Balances—			
	£	s. d.			£	s. d.	Written off.	Retained for Expenditure, 30th November, 1892.
	1,420,933	18 8	Brought forward	£ 1,412,086	9 7	8,897	9 1	.....
			OLD LOANS ACCOUNT—continued.					
			19 VICTORIA, Nos. 25, 38, AND 40—continued.					
	90,000	0 0	Brought forward	£ 89,999	4 5	0	15 7	.....
1855	20,000	0 0	Gaol at Brisbane	13,317	17 7	6,682	2 5	.....
"	2,000	0 0	Court House at Wollongong	1,935	14 9	64	5 3	.....
"	600	0 0	Court and Watch House at Wingham, on the Manning River	600	0 0	.....	.....	.....
"	600	0 0	Court House at Deniliquin	600	0 0	.....	.....	.....
"	7,000	0 0	Building for a Time-ball, for an Observatory, and residence of an Astronomer... ..	7,000	0 0	.....	.....	.....
"	15,000	0 0	Additions to the present building of the Legislative Council, to provide accommodation for two Houses of Parliament	15,000	0 0	.....	.....	.....
"	25,000	0 0	Site for the Sydney Grammar School	25,000	0 0	.....	.....	.....
"	1,600	0 0	Site for the Light-house at Newcastle	1,600	0 0	.....	.....	.....
"	1,000	0 0	Survey of the River Hunter... ..	870	8 4	129	11 8	.....
"	1,000	0 0	Clearing the Channel of the River Murray... ..	1,000	0 0	.....	.....	.....
"	1,000	0 0	Clearing the Channel of the Murrumbidgee River	1,000	0 0	.....	.....	.....
"	10,450	0 0	Steam Dredge and Punt for the River Brisbane	337	18 2	10,112	1 10	.....
"	8,000	0 0	Dam at Hunt's Creek, Parramatta	8,000	0 0	.....	.....	.....
"	3,757	0 0	Providing a supply of Fresh Water for the Township of Gladstone	3,101	19 0	655	1 0	.....
"	14,516	0 0	Fitz Roy Dock and Dockyard and Workshops and Machinery	14,516	0 0	.....	.....	.....
"	62,500	0 0	Railway—Sydney to Liverpool; and Railway, Newcastle to Maitland	62,499	10 0	0	10 0	.....
"	50,000	0 0	Surveys, Experiments, and Preparations for the Extension of Railways	49,997	19 7	2	0 5	.....
"	1,100	0 0	Bridge over the Macquarie River at Bathurst	1,100	0 0	.....	.....	.....
"	200	0 0	Bridge over Paddy's River	196	13 6	3	6 6	.....
"	50,000	0 0	Buildings of the University of Sydney	50,000	0 0	.....	.....	.....
			Affiliated Colleges:—					
"	20,000	0 0	St Paul's	17,452	8 10	2,547	11 2	.....
"	20,000	0 0	St. John's	20,000	0 0	.....	.....	.....
"	20,000	0 0	St. Andrew's	14,129	17 9	5,870	2 3	.....
"	20,000	0 0	Wesleyan ... ..	.....	.....	20,000	0 0	.....
	445,323	0 0		399,255	11 11	46,067	8 1	.....
			20 VICTORIA, No. 1.					
1856	200,000	0 0	Railway Works	200,000	0 0	.....	.....	.....
"	73,776	0 0	To pay off Land and Immigration Debentures falling due in 1856	67,100	6 2	6,675	13 10	.....
	273,776	0 0		267,100	6 2	6,675	13 10	.....
			20 VICTORIA, No. 16.					
"	130,400	0 0	To pay off Debentures falling due in 1857... ..	130,400	0 0	.....	.....	.....
			20 VICTORIA, No. 33.					
1857	6,000	0 0	Dockyard, Buildings, and Machinery, at the Dry Dock, Cockatoo Island	6,000	0 0	.....	.....	.....
"	2,500	0 0	Light-house at Newcastle	2,500	0 0	.....	.....	.....
"	5,000	0 0	Providing additional accommodation for Patients at the Sydney Infirmary	5,000	0 0	.....	.....	.....
"	3,500	0 0	Court House at East Maitland	3,492	0 3	7	19 9	.....
"	5,000	0 0	Asylum for Destitute Children	5,000	0 0	.....	.....	.....
"	38,000	0 0	Connecting the Cities of Sydney and Melbourne by Electric Telegraph	38,000	0 0	.....	.....	.....
£	60,000	0 0	Carried forward	£ 59,992	0 3	7	19 9	.....
£	2,270,482	18 8	Carried forward... ..	£ 2,208,842	7 8	61,640	11 0	.....

STATEMENT—continued.

Year.	Appropriations under Acts of Parliament.			Particulars of Appropriation.	Expenditure to the 30th November, 1892.	Balances—							
	£	s.	d.			Written off.	Retained for Expenditure, 30th November, 1892.						
	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
	2,270,482	18	8	Brought forward	£2,208,842	7	8	61,640	11	0	.....	
OLD LOANS ACCOUNT—continued.													
20 VICTORIA, No. 33—continued.													
	60,000	0	0	Brought forward	£ 59,992	0	3	7	19	9	.....	
1857	12,113	18	11	Defences of Port Jackson	12,113	18	11	.....			.....
"	10,000	0	0	Erection and Maintenance of Light-houses on the Australian Coast	10,000	0	0	.....			.....
"	2,590	0	0	Immigration Depôt, Brisbane... ..	2,590	0	0	.....			.....
"	250	0	0	Immigration Depôt at Maryborough ... ..	.....			250	0	0	.....	
"	1,000	0	0	Removing obstructions to the Navigation of the Rivers Brisbane and Bremer... ..	1,000	0	0	.....			.....
"	500	0	0	Electric Telegraph, Brisbane... ..	.....			500	0	0	.....	
"	500	0	0	Improving the Navigation of the Bar entrance of the River Mary, from the Mouth to the Township	500	0	0	.....			.....
"	500	0	0	Public Wharf at Maryborough	500	0	0	.....			.....
"	1,500	0	0	Custom House Station at the mouth of Moreton Bay	1,495	18	9	4	1	3	.....	
"	1,000	0	0	Court and Watch-house at Maryborough	1,000	0	0	.....			.....
"	500	0	0	Court and Watch-house at Nanango, Wide Bay	400	0	0	100	0	0	.....	
"	500	0	0	Court and Watch-house at Yarrome, Wide Bay... ..	500	0	0	.....			.....
"	450	0	0	Watch-house at Gatton	450	0	0	.....			.....
"	1,500	0	0	Hospital at Ipswich	1,500	0	0	.....			.....
"	150	0	0	Bridge at Ipswich	150	0	0	.....			.....
"	500	0	0	Bridge, Western Suburbs, North Brisbane... ..	500	0	0	.....			.....
"	1,000	0	0	Bridge over Lockyer's Creek... ..	1,000	0	0	.....			.....
"	1,000	0	0	Bridges over other Crossings... ..	1,000	0	0	.....			.....
"	500	0	0	Bridge over Laidley's Creek	500	0	0	.....			.....
"	1,064	0	0	Roads, Little Liverpool Range	1,064	0	0	.....			.....
"	2,000	0	0	Streets at Brisbane	2,000	0	0	.....			.....
"	2,000	0	0	Streets at Ipswich	2,000	0	0	.....			.....
"	500	0	0	Roadway and Tank at Drayton	500	0	0	.....			.....
"	3,000	0	0	Road between Brisbane and Ipswich	3,000	0	0	.....			.....
"	400	0	0	Road between Maryborough and Brisbane	400	0	0	.....			.....
"	200	0	0	Road purposes between the Upper Dawson and the Fitzroy Rivers, Leichhardt District... ..	200	0	0	.....			.....
"	1,500	0	0	Bridge over Breakfast Creek... ..	1,500	0	0	.....			.....
"	1,000	0	0	Bridge over Norman Creek	1,000	0	0	.....			.....
	107,717	18	11		106,855	17	11	862	1	0	.....	
20 VICTORIA, No. 34.													
"	300,000	0	0	Railway Works	299,927	9	4	72	10	8	.....	
22 VICTORIA, Nos. 5 AND 26.													
1858	125,000	0	0	To pay off Land and Immigration Debentures which will fall due in 1858 and 1859 ..	125,000	0	0	.....			.....
1859	10,000	0	0	To pay off Debentures for Sewerage for the City of Sydney	10,000	0	0	.....			.....
"	10,000	0	0	To pay off Debentures for Water for the City of Sydney	10,000	0	0	.....			.....
£	145,000	0	0		145,000	0	0	.....			.....
£	2,823,200	17	7	Carried forward	£2,760,625	14	11	62,575	2	8	.....	

STATEMENT—continued.

Year.	Appropriations under Acts of Parliament.			Particulars of Appropriation.	Expenditure to the 30th November, 1892.	Balances—						
	£	s.	d.			Written off.	Retained for Expenditure, 30th November, 1892.					
	2,823,200	17	7	Brought forward	£2,760,625	14	11	62,575	2	8	.....	.....
OLD LOANS ACCOUNT—continued.												
22 VICTORIA, No. 22.												
1858	712,000	0	0	Extension of Existing Railways	711,999	18	0	0	2	0	.....	.....
"	8,000	0	0	Railway Trial Surveys... ..	8,000	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	10,500	0	0	Electric Telegraph, Sydney to Bathurst	9,726	7	10	773	12	2	.....	.....
"	13,000	0	0	Electric Telegraph, Sydney to Newcastle	13,000	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	10,000	0	0	Bridge over the River Murray at Albury	9,642	17	3	357	2	9	.....	.....
"	3,000	0	0	Additional Powder Magazine at Goat Island	1,610	17	0	1,389	3	0	.....	.....
"	2,000	0	0	Dam at West Maitland ... ..	.....	.....	.....	2,000	0	0	.....	.....
	758,500	0	0		753,980	0	1	4,519	19	11	.....	.....
22 VICTORIA, No. 26.												
1859	6,600	0	0	Gaol at Brisbane ... ..	.....	.....	.....	6,600	0	0	.....	.....
"	5,000	0	0	Light-house at Cape St. George	4,792	0	10	207	19	2	.....	.....
	11,600	0	0		4,792	0	10	6,807	19	2	.....	.....
23 VICTORIA, No. 5.												
To pay off Debentures which will fall due in 1860:—												
1860	281,700	0	0	Railway	281,330	0	0	370	0	0	.....	.....
"	21,000	0	0	Public Works	21,000	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	44,900	0	0	Sydney Sewerage	44,900	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	18,000	0	0	Sydney Water Works	18,000	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	365,600	0	0		365,230	0	0	370	0	0	.....	.....
23 VICTORIA, No. 10.												
"	2,100	0	0	Construction of Coal Wharf, Newcastle	2,100	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	800	0	0	Steam Crane	746	9	8	53	10	4	.....	.....
"	1,882	0	0	Glebe Island Punts	1,882	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	2,425	0	0	Harbour Defences	2,425	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	4,500	0	0	Additions to Works at Fort Macquarie	4,496	15	3	3	4	9	.....	.....
"	20,279	0	0	Bridge to connect the Abattoirs, Glebe Island with the main land	20,186	15	11	92	4	1	.....	.....
For Railway purposes—												
"	1,300	0	0	Valuation of Land... ..	1,296	0	0	4	0	0	.....	.....
"	9,021	0	0	Works in progress—Authorized Extensions	8,645	2	8	375	17	4	.....	.....
"	23,919	0	0	Trial Surveys	23,941	1	8	7	18	4	.....	.....
"	54,100	0	0	New Works	51,825	1	11	2,274	18	1	.....	.....
For Electric Telegraph—												
"	15,000	0	0	Gundagai, <i>via</i> Wagga Wagga, to Deniliquin	12,149	4	11	2,850	15	1	.....	.....
"	3,850	0	0	Purchase of Line from Deniliquin to Echuca	2,798	12	10	1,051	7	2	.....	.....
"	40,000	0	0	West Maitland to the Boundary of Queensland, <i>via</i> Singleton, Scone, Murrumbidgee, Tamworth, Bendemeer, and Armidale	34,003	6	11	5,996	13	1	.....	.....
"	6,000	0	0	Extension of Western Line to Mudgee... ..	5,233	11	0	766	9	0	.....	.....
"	3,000	0	0	Extension to Orange	2,663	11	11	336	8	1	.....	.....
"	8,700	0	0	Gundagai to Kiandra, <i>via</i> Adelong and Tumut	5,341	4	4	3,358	15	8	.....	.....
"	10,225	0	0	Moiety of Expense for the erection of a Light-house on Gabo Island	10,225	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	5,000	0	0	Renewal of Circular Quay	5,000	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	2,000	0	0	Pier at extension of Dowling-street... ..	1,255	3	5	744	16	7	.....	.....
"	5,200	0	0	Extension of Wharf Accommodation, Newcastle	5,200	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	26,892	0	0	Improvements to Wollongong Harbour	26,892	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	30,000	0	0	Improvements to Kiama Harbour	30,000	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	1,000	0	0	Removing Obstructions to the Navigation of the Moruya River	1,000	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
£	277,223	0	0	Carried forward	£259,306	2	5	17,916	17	7	.....	.....
£	3,958,500	17	7	Carried forward... ..	£3,884,627	15	10	74,273	1	9	.....	.....

STATEMENT—continued.

Year.	Appropriations under Acts of Parliament.	Particulars of Appropriation.	Expenditure to the 30th November, 1892.	Balances—	
				Written off.	Retained for Expenditure, 30th November, 1892.
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	3,958,900 17 7	Brought forward	£3,884,627 15 10	74,273 1 9	
		OLD LOANS ACCOUNT—continued.			
		23 VICTORIA, No. 10—continued.			
	277,223 0 0	Brought forward ...£	259,306 2 5	17,916 17 7	.....
1860	2,500 0 0	Wharf at Eden	2,364 9 3	135 10 9	.....
"	5,000 0 0	Improvements to the Navigation of the Shoal- haven and Crookhaven Rivers	4,999 19 2	0 0 10	.....
"	2,000 0 0	Improvements to the Navigation of the Rivers Murray and Murrumbidgee	1,913 15 2	86 4 10	.....
"	2,000 0 0	Purchase of Alphabetical Telegraph Instru- ments	1,862 5 9	137 14 3	.....
"	6,500 0 0	Erection of a Light-house at Port Stephens	6,500 0 0	.....	.....
"	53,000 0 0	To pay off Land and Immigration Debentures falling due in 1860	53,000 0 0	.....	.....
	348,223 0 0		329,946 11 9	18,276 8 3	.....
		24 VICTORIA, No. 24.			
		For Railway purposes—			
	1,300 0 0	Valuation of Land	1,300 0 0	.....	.....
"	7,020 0 0	Works in Progress—Authorized Exten- sions	6,718 9 5	301 10 7	.....
"	25,000 0 0	For Electric Telegraphs—			
"	4,000 0 0	Deniliquin to the Eastern Boundary of South Australia, <i>via</i> Moulamein, Balranald, Euston, and Wentworth...	16,821 8 6	8,178 11 6	.....
"	10,000 0 0	Goulburn to Braidwood	3,077 15 0	922 5 0	.....
"	15,265 0 0	Enlargement of the Australian Museum ...	10,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	20,000 0 0	New Wharf, Woolloomooloo Bay	15,265 0 0	.....	.....
"		Improvement of Clarence and Richmond Rivers	19,995 8 2	4 11 10	.....
"	3,000 0 0	Improvements to Moruya River	3,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	5,000 0 0	Extension of Wharf Accommodation, New- castle	5,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	3,250 0 0	Purchase of Steam Cranes	3,250 0 0	.....	.....
"	5,000 0 0	Construction of Northern Breakwater, New- castle	4,921 16 5	78 3 7	.....
"	1,000 0 0	Removing Obstacles to the Navigation of the River Murray	1,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	5,000 0 0	Bridge over the Lachlan River	5,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	2,400 0 0	Bridge over Tumut River, including £200 for superintendence	2,400 0 0	.....	.....
"	5,000 0 0	Lodging-houses and Public Room at Glebe Island	1,244 18 8	3,755 1 4	.....
"	1,300 0 0	Extension of Circular Quay for the accommo- dation of Harbour Steamers	1,283 14 1	16 5 11	.....
	113,535 0 0		100,278 10 3	13,256 9 9	.....
		24 VICTORIA, No. 26.			
"	50,000 0 0	Assisted Immigration to this Colony ...	50,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	5,000 0 0	Voluntary Immigration to this Colony ...	5,000 0 0	.....	.....
	55,000 0 0		55,000 0 0	.....	.....
		25 VICTORIA, No. 19.			
		Railways—			
1862	675 0 0	Valuation of Land	671 1 8	3 18 4	.....
"	9,184 0 0	Works in Progress—Authorized Exten- sions	8,168 13 2	1,015 6 10	.....
"	20,000 0 0	Northern Line to Terminus at Morpeth...	20,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	5,000 0 0	Carriage-shed and Machine-shop, and fixing an Engine Turn-table, Northern Line	4,578 19 3	421 0 9	.....
"	40,000 0 0	Bridge over Hunter River at Singleton...	40,000 0 0	.....	.....
£	74,859 0 0	Carried forward	£ 73,418 14 1	1,440 5 11	.....
£	4,475,658 17 7	Carried forward...	£4,369,852 17 10	105,805 19 9	.....

STATEMENT—continued.

Year.	Appropriations under Acts of Parliament.	Particulars of Appropriation.	Expenditure to the 30th November, 1892.	Balances—	
				Written off.	Retained for Expenditure, 30th November, 1892.
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	4,475,658 17 7	Brought forward	£4,369,852 17 10	105,805 19 9	.. .. .
		OLD LOANS ACCOUNT—continued.			
		25 VICTORIA, No. 19—continued.			
	74,859 0 0	Brought forward	£ 73,418 14 1	1,440 5 11	.....
		<i>Railways—continued.</i>			
1862	70,000 0 0	Bridge over the Nepean River at Penrith	70,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	688,000 0 0	Great Southern Railway to Goulburn ...	687,999 8 0	0 12 0	.....
"	16,200 0 0	Land for Great Southern Railway to Goulburn	16,200 0 0	.....	.....
"	20,000 0 0	Engines for Southern Extension	20,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	7,000 0 0	Trial Surveys	7,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	30,000 0 0	Great Western Line to the Nepean ...	30,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	250,000 0 0	Great Western Line from Penrith towards Bathurst	250,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	250,000 0 0	Great Northern Line towards Armidale...	250,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	60,000 0 0	Horse Railway Line from Blacktown to Windsor and Richmond	60,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	10,000 0 0	Additions and Alterations to Workshops and Stations	9,998 7 6	1 12 6	.....
		<i>Electric Telegraphs—</i>			
"	14,000 0 0	To the Burrangong Gold Fields	12,825 1 9	1,174 18 3	.....
"	8,400 0 0	Tenterfield to Grafton	5,481 3 4	2,918 16 8	.....
"	4,000 0 0	To Wollongong and Kiama	3,375 9 3	624 10 9	.....
"	4,000 0 0	From Mudgee to Wellington	2,651 18 7	1,348 1 5	.....
"	350 0 0	Second Wire from Scone to Muswellbrook	330 13 4	19 6 8	.....
"	700 0 0	Second Wire from Newcastle to Singleton	27 12 4	672 7 8	.....
"	3,000 0 0	Bridge over River at Bargo ... ..	.....	3,000 0 0	.....
"	6,000 0 0	Bridge over River Hunter at West Maitland	6,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	24,000 0 0	Bridge and Approaches over Murrumbidgee River at Gundagai... ..	24,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	8,000 0 0	Bridge over River at Deniliquin	8,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	10,000 0 0	Bridge over River at Moama... ..	79 1 4	9,920 18 8	.....
"	5,000 0 0	Bridge over River at Nanami ... ..	.....	5,000 0 0	.....
"	4,000 0 0	Bridge over Namoi River at Narrabri ...	2,950 12 10	1,049 7 2	.....
"	10,000 0 0	Police Barracks, Sydney and Country Districts	10,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	25,000 0 0	Free Public Library	24,994 18 5	5 1 7	.....
"	10,000 0 0	District Courts, Sydney ... ..	.....	10,000 0 0	.....
"	20,000 0 0	Improvement of accommodation in Gaols and Penal Establishments	13,906 11 6	6,093 8 6	.....
"	3,000 0 0	Improvements to Shoalhaven River	3,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	5,000 0 0	Improvements to Moruya River	5,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	5,000 0 0	Extension of Wharf accommodation at Newcastle	5,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	3,400 0 0	Purchase of Steam Cranes	3,396 0 7	3 19 5	.....
"	700 0 0	Pier, Shellharbour	700 0 0	.....	.....
"	1,000 0 0	Stone Dyke, Bullock Island, Newcastle ...	1,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	1,000 0 0	Dyke, Shoalhaven River	999 19 11	0 0 1	.....
"	2,500 0 0	Wharf, Ulladulla	2,500 0 0	.....	.....
"	10,000 0 0	Breakwater and Pier at Bellambi ... ..	.....	10,000 0 0	.....
"	5,000 0 0	University of Sydney	5,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	43,261 14 6	Compensation to the Municipal Council of Sydney, for land resumed under the Water Act, 17 Vict., No. 35	43,261 14 6	.....	.....
"	20,000 0 0	Juvenile Reformatories	19,946 17 9	53 2 3	.....
"	50,000 0 0	Assisted Immigration to this Colony...	50,000 0 0	.....	.....
	1,782,370 14 6		1,729,044 5 0	53,326 9 6	.....
		26 VICTORIA, No. 14.			
		<i>Railways—</i>			
"	700 0 0	Valuation of land... ..	696 0 0	4 0 0	.....
"	11,182 0 0	Works in Progress—Authorized Extensions	10,523 3 5	658 16 7	.....
	£ 11,882 0 0	Carried forward	£ 11,219 3 5	662 16 7	.....
	£ 6,258,029 12 1	Carried forward...	£ 6,098,897 2 10	159,132 9 3	.....

STATEMENT—continued.

Year.	Appropriations under Acts of Parliament.			Particulars of Appropriation.	Expenditure to the 30th November, 1892.	Balances—							
	£	s.	d.			Written off.	Retained for Expenditure, 30th November, 1892.						
	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
	6,258,029	12	1	Brought forward ...	£6,098,897	2	10	159,132	9	3	.....	
OLD LOANS ACCOUNT—continued.													
26 VICTORIA, No. 14—continued.													
	11,882	0	0	Brought forward ...	£11,219	3	5	662	16	7	.....	
<i>Railways—continued.</i>													
1862	1,000	0	0	Bridge over the Railway near Newcastle..	1,000	0	0	.....			.....
"	16,000	0	0	Additional Line from Newcastle to the Wallsend Junction ...	14,684	8	6	1,315	11	6	.....	
"	350	0	0	Additional Telegraph Wire for Railway purposes, from Parramatta to Penrith	336	5	6	13	14	6	.....	
"	675	0	0	Additional Telegraph Wire for Railway purposes, from Campbelltown to Picton...	514	16	8	160	3	4	.....	
"	7,500	0	0	Wharf, Ulladulla ...	7,500	0	0	.....			.....
"	3,500	0	0	Improvements to Shoalhaven River ...	3,458	6	0	41	14	0	.....	
"	15,000	0	0	Extension of Wharf accommodation, Newcastle ...	14,999	11	6	0	8	6	.....	
"	275	0	0	Additional Screw Moorings for the Harbour of Newcastle ...	275	0	0	.....			.....
"	5,000	0	0	Northern Breakwater, Newcastle ...	4,999	2	6	0	17	6	.....	
"	30,000	0	0	Improvement to Clarence River North Breakwater ...	29,935	0	2	64	19	10	.....	
"	3,000	0	0	Steam Cranes ...	3,000	0	0	.....			.....
"	1,000	0	0	Stone Dyke, Bullock Island, Newcastle ...	939	4	0	60	16	0	.....	
"	20,000	0	0	Second Steam Dredge, Punts, and Tug, for Newcastle ...	19,966	6	4	33	13	8	.....	
"	10,000	0	0	Wharf and Coal Shoots, Morpeth ...	4,342	10	9	5,657	9	3	.....	
"	6,000	0	0	Bridge at Bendemeer ...	5,999	4	1	0	15	11	.....	
"	6,000	0	0	Bridge at Dummore ...	6,000	0	0	.....			.....
"	10,000	0	0	Offices for the Department of Public Works Electric Telegraphs—	10,000	0	0	.....			.....
"	3,500	0	0	Additional Wire from Sydney to Newcastle	3,232	1	6	267	18	6	.....	
"	350	0	0	Do. Parramatta to Liverpool...	300	0	0	50	0	0	.....	
"	5,600	0	0	Do. Deniliquin to Hay ...	3,781	0	10	1,818	19	2	.....	
"	2,600	0	0	Do. Wellington to Dubbo ...	1,608	17	10	991	2	2	.....	
"	2,600	0	0	Do. Braidwood to Queanbeyan	1,995	5	3	604	14	9	.....	
	161,832	0	0		150,086	4	10	11,745	15	2	.....	
27 VICTORIA, No. 14.													
<i>Railways—</i>													
1864	215,414	3	1	Extension to Goulburn ...	215,414	3	1	.....			.....
"	3,932	2	8	Workshops, Southern Line ...	3,932	2	8	.....			.....
"	2,480	14	3	Workshops, Northern Line ...	2,431	7	6	49	6	9	.....	
"	13,000	0	0	Rolling Stock, Northern Line ...	13,000	0	0	.....			.....
"	23,000	0	0	Locomotive Engines, Western Line ...	23,000	0	0	.....			.....
"	20,000	0	0	Carriages, Break-vans, &c., Western Line	20,000	0	0	.....			.....
"	35,000	0	0	Locomotive Engines, Northern Line ...	37,659	10	9	2,340	9	3	.....	
"	1,000	0	0	Traverses for Coal Sidings, Newcastle									
"	4,000	0	0	Ballast Waggons for Northern, Southern, and Western Lines ...	50,000	0	0	.....			.....
"	50,000	0	0	Extension into Goulburn ...									
"	150,000	0	0	Extension to Bathurst ...	150,000	0	0	.....			.....
"	15,000	0	0	Richmond and Windsor Railways ...	15,000	0	0	.....			.....
"	7,500	0	0	Purchase of Land for Morpeth Railway...	7,495	13	4	4	6	8	.....	
"	5,000	0	0	Siding into Cemetery at Haslem's Creek...	4,821	5	6	178	14	6	.....	
"	900	0	0	Wharf, Carriage Dock, and Siding, Newcastle Station, and at West Maitland	900	0	0	.....			.....
"	970	0	0	New Passenger Station, Platform, and Siding, at Hexham ...	970	0	0	.....			.....
"	3,500	0	0	Coal Sidings at Newcastle ...	566	13	9	2,933	6	3	.....	
"	400	0	0	Passenger Station and Platform at Rooty Hill, Western Line ...	400	0	0	.....			.....
"	900	0	0	Three Gate-houses on Western Line ...	831	10	5	68	9	7	.....	
"	110	0	0	Stables at Newcastle ...	110	0	0	.....			.....
£	552,107	0	0	Carried forward ...	£546,532	7	0	5,574	13	0	.....	
£	6,419,861	12	1	Carried forward...	£6,248,983	7	8	170,878	4	5	.....	

STATEMENT—continued.

Year.	Appropriations under Acts of Parliament.			Particulars of Appropriation.	Expenditure to the 30th November, 1892.	Balances—					
	£	s.	d.			Written off.	Retained for Expenditure, 30th November, 1892.				
	6,419,861	12	1	Brought forward ...	£6,248,983	7	8	170,878	4	5	.....
	OLD LOANS ACCOUNT—continued.										
	<i>27 VICTORIA, No. 14—continued.</i>										
	552,107	0	0	Brought forward ...	£546,532	7	0	5,574	13	0	.....
1864	7,153	13	2	Electric Telegraphs—							
				Stations on Southern, Western, Northern, and Mudgee Lines ...	5,827	6	3	1,326	6	11	.....
	300	0	0	Wollongong to Kiama ...	211	19	7	88	0	5	.....
	9,000	0	0	Mudgee to Murrurundi ...	5,116	3	6	3,883	16	6	.....
	4,500	0	0	Braidwood to Araluen ...	683	17	0	3,816	3	0	.....
	3,000	0	0	Continuation of Line to Cooma ...	2,847	11	9	152	8	3	.....
	1,800	0	0	Stations at Grafton, Wagga Wagga, and Hay ...	550	0	0	1,250	0	0	.....
	9,000	0	0	Bridge over the River Hunter at West Maitland ...	9,000	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....
	38,000	0	0	Wharfs and Coal Basin, Newcastle ...	38,000	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....
	3,000	0	0	Coal Shoots and Railway, Wollongong ...	3,000	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....
	5,000	0	0	Improvement of Wollongong Harbour ...	5,000	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....
	5,000	0	0	Reclamation of Land, Woolloomooloo Bay ..	5,000	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....
	4,000	0	0	Sewers for draining reclaimed land at Woolloomooloo Bay ...	4,000	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....
	10,000	0	0	Reclaiming Land at the head of Darling Harbour and Blackwattle Swamp ...	10,000	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1,047	12	9	Light-house, Gabo Island ...	1,047	12	9	.....	.....	.....	.....
	765	19	5	Light-house, Wilson's Promontory ...	635	19	5	130	0	0	.....
	11,000	0	0	Australian Museum ...	11,000	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....
	5,351	7	3	Harbour Defences ...	5,351	7	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
	670,025	12	7		653,804	4	6	16,221	8	1	.....
	<i>29 VICTORIA, No. 5.</i>										
	To pay off Debentures falling due January, 1866—										
1865	97,500	0	0	Sewerage, 17 Vict., No. 34 ...	97,500	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....
	50,700	0	0	Water Supply, 17 Vict., No. 35 ...	50,700	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....
	139,000	0	0	Railways, 18 Vict., No. 40 ...	139,000	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....
	12,800	0	0	Public Works, 18 Vict., No. 35, and 19 Vict., Nos. 38—40 ...	12,800	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....
	300,000	0	0		300,000	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....
	<i>29 VICTORIA, No. 9.</i>										
	Railways—										
	650	0	0	Station at Riverstone ...	650	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....
	650	0	0	Station at Mulgrave ...	650	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....
	9,000	0	0	Forty additional Ballast and Goods Trucks ...	9,000	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....
	10,000	0	0	Windsor and Richmond Railway ...	10,000	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....
	850	0	0	Land at Newtown for Sidings ...	820	17	8	29	2	4	.....
	10,000	0	0	Additional Rolling Stock ...	10,000	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....
	20,000	0	0	Additional Goods Accommodation, Sydney Station ...	19,999	18	0	0	2	0	.....
	12,000	0	0	Railway Sheds ...	12,000	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....
	5,000	0	0	Additional Accommodation, Stations ...	5,000	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....
	6,000	0	0	To meet outstanding claims for land on the Penrith, Picton, and Singleton Extensions ...	3,888	6	2	2,111	13	10	.....
	650	0	0	Station at Douglass Park ...	640	14	3	9	5	9	.....
	20,000	0	0	Extension of Great Northern Line to Terminus at Morpeth ...	19,995	2	11	4	17	1	.....
	9,000	0	0	Bridge at Pitnacree ...	9,000	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....
	900	0	0	Dunmore Bridge ...	900	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....
	4,000	0	0	West Maitland Bridge ...	4,000	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....
	£108,700	0	0	Carried forward ...	£106,544	19	0	2,155	1	0	.....
	£7,389,887	4	8	Carried forward...	£7,202,787	12	2	187,099	12	6	.....

STATEMENT—continued.

Year.	Appropriations under Acts of Parliament.			Particulars of Appropriation.	Expenditure to the 30th November, 1892.	Balances—								
	£	s.	d.			Written off.	Retained for Expenditure, 30th November, 1892.							
	7,389,887	4	8	Brought forward	£7,202,787	12	2	187,099	12	6	.....	£	s.	d.
				OLD LOANS ACCOUNT—continued.										
				29 VICTORIA, No. 9—continued.										
1865	108,700	0	0	Brought forward	106,544	19	0	2,155	1	0	.....	£	s.	d.
	850	0	0	Dwarf Wall and Railing between the Domain and the reclaimed land in Woolloomooloo Bay, and for a Gate to the same, and a new Gate in Palmer-street	850	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	3,900	0	0	Reclamation of Land, Woolloomooloo Bay	3,899	16	10	0	3	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
	6,000	0	0	Australian Museum	5,954	11	0	45	9	0	.....	.....	.....	.....
	6,000	0	0	Excavation, Kiama Harbour Works... ..	5,998	6	9	1	13	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
	500	0	0	Wharf at Ulladulla	500	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	3,500	0	0	Three new Punts for second Steam Dredge, Newcastle	3,500	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	25,000	0	0	Penitentiary ... ..	.....	.....	.....	25,000	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....
	25,000	0	0	Lunatic Asylum	25,000	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	40,000	0	0	Assisted Immigration to this Colony	39,437	17	2	562	2	10	.....	.....	.....	.....
	219,450	0	0		191,685	10	9	27,764	9	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
				29 VICTORIA, No. 23.										
				Railways—										
1866	200,000	0	0	Extension of the Great Western Line	200,000	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	400,000	0	0	Extension of the Great Northern Line	398,677	2	3	1,322	17	9	.....	.....	.....	.....
	20,000	0	0	Relaying the Line from Sydney to the Parramatta Junction... ..	20,000	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	4,000	0	0	Enlarging Railway Bridges at East Maitland	2,508	17	2	1,491	2	10	.....	.....	.....	.....
	5,000	0	0	Additional Accommodation to Stations, &c.	5,000	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	10,000	0	0	Additional Goods Waggon	10,000	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	10,000	0	0	Wollongong Harbour Works	9,986	9	5	13	10	7	.....	.....	.....	.....
	5,000	0	0	Breakwater, Newcastle	5,000	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	10,000	0	0	Coal Staiths, Newcastle	10,000	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	24,000	0	0	Steam Dredge and Punts for Sydney	24,000	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	33,000	0	0	One-third the cost of the Bridge over the Nepean at Penrith, defrayed from Railway Loan	33,000	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	15,500	0	0	One-third the cost of Singleton Bridge, defrayed from Railway Loan	12,160	3	3	3,339	16	9	.....	.....	.....	.....
	3,000	0	0	Bridge over the Lachlan at Cowra	3,000	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1,000	0	0	Extension of Riley-street to Palmer-street, including Ornamental Railing for portion of the Domain ... ..	.....	.....	.....	1,000	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....
	2,500	0	0	Electric Telegraph, Yass to Burrowa	1,358	18	4	1,141	1	8	.....	.....	.....	.....
	15,000	0	0	Cost of Heavy Guns for Fortifications	15,000	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	758,000	0	0		749,691	10	5	8,308	9	7	.....	.....	.....	.....
				30 VICTORIA, No. 23.										
				Railways—										
	3,000	0	0	Engine-shed, Windsor and Richmond Line	1,054	9	6	1,945	10	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
	5,000	0	0	Trial Surveys for the Extension of the Great Southern and Western Railways	5,000	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	25,000	0	0	Compensation for Land taken on the Ultimo Estate	25,000	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	900	0	0	Bridge at Pitnacree	897	16	2	2	3	16	.....	.....	.....	.....
	10,000	0	0	Removing Obstructions and improving the Navigation of the Rivers Murray, Murrumbidgee, and Darling	10,000	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	12,000	0	0	Approaches to Gundagai Bridge	12,000	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	6,000	0	0	Road and Railway Bridge over the Murray at Echuca	6,000	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	3,000	0	0	Electric Telegraph, Cooma to Bombala	2,041	5	5	958	14	7	.....	.....	.....	.....
	450	0	0	Electric Telegraph, Newcastle to Wallsend... ..	184	10	0	265	10	0	.....	.....	.....	.....
	500	0	0	Electric Telegraph Extension to Bulli	153	10	0	346	10	0	.....	.....	.....	.....
	65,850	0	0		62,331	11	1	3,518	8	11	.....	.....	.....	.....
	£8,433,187	4	8	Carried forward	£8,206,496	4	5	226,691	0	3	.....	.....	.....	.....

STATEMENT—continued.

Year.	Appropriations under Acts of Parliament.			Particulars of Appropriation.	Expenditure to the 30th November, 1892.	Balances—							
	£	s.	d.			£	s.	d.	Written off.		Retained for Expenditure, 30th November, 1892.		
	8,433,187	4	8	Brought forward... ..	£8,206,496	4	5	226,691	0	3	£	s.	d.
				OLD LOANS ACCOUNT—continued.									
				31 VICTORIA, No. 11.									
1867	1,000,000	0	0	Railway Works, Extension to Bathurst and Goulburn	999,409	12	10	590	7	2			
				31 VICTORIA, No. 27									
				Railways—									
1868	3,412	0	0	Half the cost of Telegraph Line from Picton to Goulburn, along the line of Railway, chargeable to Railways...	3,411	2	0	0	18	0			
"	3,719	0	0	Half the cost of Telegraph Line from Penrith to Bathurst, along the line of Railway, chargeable to Railways...	3,511	0	10	207	19	2			
"	10,000	0	0	Removing Obstructions and improving the Navigation of the Rivers Murray, Murrumbidgee, and Darling	10,000	0	0						
"	5,000	0	0	Repair of the Southern Breakwater, Newcastle	5,000	0	0						
"	6,600	0	0	Coal Staiths, Newcastle	6,600	0	0						
"	1,000	0	0	Bridge and Approaches, West Maitland	1,000	0	0						
"	4,500	0	0	Additional Punt for new Steam Dredge, Sydney Harbour	4,499	16	3	0	3	9			
"	8,000	0	0	Bridge over the Macquarie River at Wellington	8,000	0	0						
"	13,000	0	0	Iron Bridge over the Lower Murrumbidgee...	12,998	18	9	1	1	3			
"	10,000	0	0	Iron Bridge at Yass... ..	10,000	0	0						
"	12,000	0	0	Iron Bridge at Bathurst	12,000	0	0						
"	15,000	0	0	Bridge over the Nimbooy, between Grafton and New England... ..	14,999	18	0	0	2	0			
"	11,000	0	0	Receiving Houses at the Redfern Railway Station and the Necropolis	11,000	0	0						
"	13,000	0	0	Additions and Alterations to Abattoirs, Glebe Island, including Water Supply	12,557	12	0	442	8	0			
				Electric Telegraph—									
"	1,750	0	0	Glen Innes to Inverell	1,625	9	0	124	11	0			
"	25,000	0	0	Tamworth to Fort Bourke	16,735	13	9	8,264	6	3			
"	1,750	0	0	Morpeth <i>via</i> Raymond Terrace to Port Stephens	1,735	5	8	14	14	4			
"	7,250	0	0	Armidale to Port Macquarie	5,835	3	6	1,414	16	6			
"	1,500	0	0	Burrowa to Young	931	18	9	568	1	3			
"	2,500	0	0	Araluen to Moruya	1,215	3	8	1,284	16	4			
"	2,500	0	0	Kiandra to Cooma... ..	1,731	2	4	768	17	8			
"	2,500	0	0	Bombala to Panbula and Eden	2,319	6	11	180	13	1			
"	1,800	0	0	Parramatta to Wiseman's Ferry... ..	1,304	12	10	495	7	2			
"	1,095	0	0	Re-insulating Line, Sydney to Albury	221	8	6	873	11	6			
"	4,500	0	0	Stations, Balranald, Moulamein, and Wellington	4,496	9	2	3	10	10			
"	1,900	0	0	Stations at Euston and Wentworth	1,688	15	0	211	5	0			
"	3,413	0	0	One-half the cost of Telegraph Line from Picton to Goulburn, along the line of Railway, chargeable to Telegraphs	3,413	0	0						
"	3,718	0	0	One-half the cost of Telegraph Line from Penrith to Bathurst, along the line of Railway, chargeable to Telegraphs	3,718	0	0						
	177,407	0	0		162,549	16	11	14,857	3	1			
				32 VICTORIA, No. 13.									
				Railways—									
1869	60,000	0	0	Towards cost of Additional Rolling Stock for Railway Extensions	60,000	0	0						
"	10,000	0	0	Compensation for Land taken at Honey-suckle Point	9,852	7	2	147	12	10			
£	70,000	0	0	Carried forward	£69,852	7	2	147	12	10			
£	9,610,594	4	8	Carried forward... ..	£9,368,455	14	2	242,138	10	6			

STATEMENT—continued.

Year.	Appropriations under Acts of Parliament.		Particulars of Appropriation.	Expenditure to the 30th November, 1892.	Balances—			
	£	s. d.			Written off.	Retained for Expenditure, 30th November, 1892.		
	9,610,594	4 8	Brought forward ...	£ 9,368,455 14 2	242,138	10 6	.....	.....
OLD LOANS ACCOUNT—continued.								
32 VICTORIA, No. 13—continued.								
	70,000	0 0	Brought forward ...	£ 69,852 7 2	147	12 10	.....	.....
1869	18,000	0 0	Harbours and River Navigation— Removing obstructions and improving the Navigation of the Rivers Murray, Murrumbidgee, and Darling ...	17,993 18 9	6	1 3	.....	.....
"	5,000	0 0	For Breakwater, Newcastle ...	5,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	10,000	0 0	Dredge for Manning, Macleay, and Clarence Rivers ...	10,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	35,000	0 0	Erection of Steam Cranes, Wharf, &c., Darling Harbour ...	35,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	10,000	0 0	Towards Reclamation of Land, Blackwattle Bay ...	9,999 9 0	0	11 0	.....	.....
"	3,000	0 0	Erection of Light-house Tower at Ulladulla	3,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	3,000	0 0	Erection of Light-house Tower at Wollongong ...	2,996 6 6	3	13 6	.....	.....
"	11,500	0 0	Roads and Bridges— Bridge over the Urara, on Road from Grafton to Glen Innes ...	11,500 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	4,000	0 0	Iron Bridge over the Macquarie River, at Bathurst, further sum ...	4,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	7,000	0 0	Public Works and Buildings— Erection of Public Offices, Newcastle ...	7,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	2,500	0 0	Electric Telegraphs— Kiama to Jervis Bay ...	2,211 10 0	288	10 0	.....	.....
"	160	0 0	Newcastle to Co-operative Company's Works ...	19 3 6	140	16 6	.....	.....
"	220	0 0	Newcastle to Lambton Colliery Works ...	90 19 8	129	0 4	.....	.....
"	150	0 0	Newcastle to New Lambton Colliery Works ...	41 13 9	108	6 3	.....	.....
"	800	0 0	Muswellbrook to Denman ...	411 10 2	388	9 10	.....	.....
"	800	0 0	Eden to Bega ...	599 19 4	200	0 8	.....	.....
"	450	0 0	Additions to Port Stephens Line ...	.....	450	0 0	.....	.....
"	180	0 0	To purchase Improvements, Grenfell ...	180 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	1,750	0 0	Eden to Gabo Island Light-house ...	1,750 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	2,000	0 0	Maitland to Manning River ...	125 10 3	1,874	9 9	.....	.....
"	2,400	0 0	Bathurst to Carcoar and Cowra ...	1,148 4 1	1,251	15 11	.....	.....
"	200	0 0	Panbula and Merimbula ...	.....	200	0 0	.....	.....
"	350	0 0	Port Stephens to Nelson's Bay ...	285 1 0	64	19 0	.....	.....
"	350	0 0	Newcastle to Waratah Coal Company's Works ...	54 18 6	295	1 6	.....	.....
"	1,575	0 0	Extension to Walcha ...	.....	1,575	0 0	.....	.....
"	2,500	0 0	Grafton to Clarence River Heads ...	2,151 7 7	348	12 5	.....	.....
"	5,000	0 0	In anticipation of further Extensions under the Guarantee System ...	4,797 6 4	202	13 8	.....	.....
	197,885	0 0		190,209 5 7	7,675	14 5	.....	.....
34 VICTORIA, No. 2.								
Railways—								
1870	13,000	0 0	New Machine Shop, Running Shed, &c., Newcastle ...	12,917 4 5	82	15 7	.....	.....
"	2,000	0 0	Additional Machinery ...	1,674 4 2	325	15 10	.....	.....
"	30,500	0 0	New Station, Workshops, &c., Redfern ...	30,420 19 11	79	0 1	.....	.....
"	5,000	0 0	Excavating Station Yard, Redfern ...	4,902 14 10	97	5 2	.....	.....
"	3,500	0 0	Additional Machinery ...	3,500 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	6,000	0 0	New Passenger Station and Platform, Newcastle ...	5,965 0 5	34	19 7	.....	.....
"	60,000	0 0	Further for construction of Rolling Stock	59,998 3 6	1	16 6	.....	.....
"	35,000	0 0	Completion of the re-laying the Line from Sydney to Parramatta ...	30,402 14 5	4,597	5 7	.....	.....
	155,000	0 0	Carried forward ...	£ 149,781 1 8	5,218	18 4	.....	.....
	£ 9,808,479	4 8	Carried forward...	£ 9,558,664 19 9	249,814	4 11	.....	.....

STATEMENT—continued.

Year.	Appropriations under Acts of Parliament.		Particulars of Appropriation.	Expenditure to the 30th November, 1892.	Balances—			
	£	s. d.			Written off.	Retained for Expenditure, 30th November, 1892.		£	s. d.
	9,808,479	4 8	Brought forward	£ 9,558,664	19 9	249,814	4 11	.....
			OLD LOANS ACCOUNT—continued					
			34 VICTORIA, No. 2—continued.					
	155,000	0 0	Brought forward	£ 149,781	1 8	5,218	18 4	.....
1870	17,000	0 0	Railways—continued.					
			Completion of new Goods Shed, Sydney, &c.	14,518	9 10	2,481	10 2	.....
"	5,000	0 0	Extension to Morpeth	4,994	10 0	5	10 0	.....
"	2,000	0 0	Land for Windsor and Richmond Line ...	1,340	18 11	659	1 1	.....
"	17,500	0 0	Removing Obstructions and improving the Navigation of the Rivers Murray Murrumbidgee, and Darling	17,491	17 0	8	3 0	.....
"	30,000	0 0	New Steam Dredge, Newcastle Harbour ...	30,000	0 0	.....	.....	.....
"	600	0 0	Additional Screw Moorings and Buoys for Newcastle Harbour	600	0 0	.....	.....	.....
"	9,300	0 0	To complete Kiama Harbour Works	9,299	10 10	0	9 2	.....
"	2,000	0 0	Clearing, surveying, and improving the Navigation of Edward River	2,000	0 0	.....	.....	.....
"	3,000	0 0	Coal Staiths, Newcastle	2,999	8 11	0	11 1	.....
"	5,000	0 0	Wharf, Bullock Island	5,000	0 0	.....	.....	.....
"	2,500	0 0	Dredge for improving Navigation of Rivers and Creeks flowing into Coast Lakes and Lagoons	2,500	0 0	.....	.....	.....
"	2,500	0 0	Approach to Bridge over Macquarie River, at Bathurst	2,500	0 0	.....	.....	.....
"	2,000	0 0	Completion of Fitz Roy Dry Dock and works attached thereto	1,993	15 0	6	5 0	.....
"	1,548	13 7	Receiving Houses at Redfern Railway Station and at Necropolis	1,548	13 7	.....	.....	.....
"	30,000	0 0	Erection of New General Post Office Electric Telegraphs—	30,000	0 0	.....	.....	.....
"	1,350	0 0	To connect Barrenjuey with Sydney	1,116	12 4	233	7 8	.....
"	3,750	0 0	Iron Telegraph Posts	1,739	0 0	2,011	0 0	.....
"	17,103	0 0	To pay amounts awarded for Land for new General Post Office	16,413	0 0	690	0 0	.....
"	100,000	0 0	To pay off Railway Debentures issued under 18 Vic. No. 40, falling due 1st January, 1871	100,000	0 0	.....	.....	.....
	407,151	13 7		395,836	18 1	11,314	15 6	.....
	£ 10,215,630	18 3	TOTALS, OLD LOANS...	£ 9,954,501	17 10	261,129	0 5	.....
			GENERAL LOAN ACCOUNT.					
			35 VICTORIA, No. 5.					
1871	124	0 0	Railways—					
			Construction of Railway Sheds	122	9 5	1	10 7	.....
"	230,000	0 0	Completion of Lines already sanctioned	229,942	14 2	57	5 10	.....
"	70,000	0 0	Construction of Rolling Stock manufactured in the Colony	65,580	13 9	4,419	6 3	.....
"	1,291	0 0	Harbours and Rivers—					
			Dredge for Manning, Macleay, and Clarence Rivers	1,290	3 0	0	17 0	.....
"	5,000	0 0	Removing obstructions, Murray, Murrumbidgee, and Darling	5,000	0 0	.....	.....	.....
"	5,000	0 0	Southern Breakwater, Newcastle	4,991	10 5	8	9 7	.....
"	265	0 0	Coal Staiths, Newcastle, for Masonry Approaches	264	1 7	0	18 5	.....
"	300	0 0	Light-house, Wollongong	255	8 6	44	11 6	.....
"	500	0 0	Light-house, Ulladulla	499	19 2	0	0 10	.....
"	1,000	0 0	Blasting and removing rock in front of Newcastle Wharf	996	0 11	3	19 1	.....
	£ 313,480	0 0	Carried forward	£ 308,943	0 11	4,536	19 1	.....

STATEMENT—continued.

Year.	Appropriations under Acts of Parliament.		Particulars of Appropriation.	Expenditure to the 30th November, 1892.	Balances—			
	£	s. d.			£	s. d.	Written off.	Retained for Expenditure, 30th November, 1892.
			GENERAL LOAN ACCOUNT—continued					
			35 VICTORIA, No. 5—continued.					
	313,480	0 0	Brought forward...	£ 308,943	0 11	4,536	19 1	.....
1871	12,000	0 0	Public Works and Buildings— Completion, New General Post Office ...	12,000	0 0	.....	.....	.....
"	7,000	0 0	Roads and Bridges— Bridge at Windsor	7,000	0 0	.....	.....	.....
"	3,500	0 0	Restoring Yass Bridge	3,500	0 0	.....	.....	.....
"	8,000	0 0	Re-building Jugiong Bridge	8,000	0 0	.....	.....	.....
"	500	0 0	Electric Telegraphs— Eden to Gabo Island	394	17 6	105	2 6	.....
"	500	0 0	Kiama to Jervis Bay ... ..	.....	.....	500	0 0	.....
"	30,000	0 0	Fortifications	30,000	0 0	.....	.....	.....
	374,980	0 0		369,837	18 5	5,142	1 7	.....
			36 VICTORIA, No. 2.					
1872	60,000	0 0	Railways— For Rolling Stock manufactured in the Colony	60,000	0 0	.....	.....	.....
"	257	0 0	Station-master's House, Newtown	257	0 0	.....	.....	.....
"	2,000	0 0	Stations Buildings at West Maitland	1,876	10 2	123	9 10	.....
"	75,000	0 0	Purchase of Railway Stores	75,000	0 0	.....	.....	.....
"	3,000	0 0	Harbours and Rivers Navigation— Removing obstructions and improving the Navigation of the Rivers Murray, Murrumbidgee, and Darling, further sum .	2,999	11 8	0	8 4	.....
"	4,397	0 0	Additional Siding, Purchase of Land required for Approach, &c., Coal Staiths, Newcastle	4,194	17 5	202	2 7	.....
"	10,000	0 0	Purchase of Blackwattle Bridge... ..	10,000	0 0	.....	.....	.....
"	18,000	0 0	Dredge and Punts for Clarence River	18,000	0 0	.....	.....	.....
"	2,000	0 0	Improving the Navigation of the Edward River, further sum	2,000	0 0	.....	.....	.....
"	18,000	0 0	Dredge and Punts for Newcastle	18,000	0 0	.....	.....	.....
"	6,000	0 0	Public Works and Buildings— Completion of New General Post Office...	6,000	0 0	.....	.....	.....
"	2,000	0 0	Roads and Bridges— Bridge over the Hawkesbury, Windsor ...	2,000	0 0	.....	.....	.....
"	5,000	0 0	Bridge at Warry, Shoalhaven	5,000	0 0	.....	.....	.....
"	5,000	0 0	Bridge at Casino	5,000	0 0	.....	.....	.....
"	2,000	0 0	Approaches and alterations to Hay Bridge	2,000	0 0	.....	.....	.....
"	4,000	0 0	Approaches and addition to height of Nimboy Bridge	3,999	18 11	0	1 1	.....
"	22,000	0 0	Mudgee Road	22,000	0 0	.....	.....	.....
"	3,000	0 0	Electric Telegraphs— Telegraph Line to the Manning River, Tinonee, on the guarantee principle	2,991	5 9	8	14 3	.....
"	850	0 0	Erection of Line and Telegraph Station, Gulgong	337	3 0	512	17 0	.....
"	4,000	0 0	Iron Poles, Singleton to Murrurundi ...	107	6 0	3,892	14 0	.....
"	3,600	0 0	Extra Wire, West Maitland to Armidale..	2,345	12 6	1,254	7 6	.....
"	1,050	0 0	Railway Line, Singleton to Murrurundi...	1,045	8 4	4	11 8	.....
"	500	0 0	Line, Parramatta Junction to Campbelltown	498	18 0	1	2 0	.....
"	1,830	0 0	Second Wire, Sydney to Newcastle ...	1,806	18 6	23	1 6	.....
"	2,000	0 0	Second Wire, Armidale to Tenterfield ...	1,959	18 6	40	1 6	.....
"	750	0 0	Second Wire, Bathurst to Hill End ...	660	6 0	89	14 0	.....
"	5,000	0 0	Extension of Telegraph Lines generally...	5,000	0 0	.....	.....	.....
"	50,000	0 0	To pay off Debentures— 29 Vict. No. 5, due 31st December, 1872	50,000	0 0	.....	.....	.....
"	100,000	0 0	20 Vict. No. 33, due 1st January, 1873..	100,000	0 0	.....	.....	.....
"	20,000	0 0	16 Vict. No. 39, due 28th February, 1873	20,000	0 0	.....	.....	.....
"	30,000	0 0	16 Vict. No. 39, due 21st October, 1873...	30,000	0 0	.....	.....	.....
	461,234	0 0		455,080	14 9	6,153	5 3	.....
£	836,214	0 0	Carried forward... ..	£ 824,918	13 2	11,295	6 10	.....

STATEMENT—continued.

Year.	Appropriations under Acts of Parliament.		Particulars of Appropriation.	Expenditure to the 30th November, 1892.	Balances—			
	£	s. d.			Written off.	Retained for Expenditure, 30th November, 1892.		
	836,214	0 0	Brought forward ...	£ 824,918 13 2	11,295 6 10	£	s. d.	£ s. d.
			GENERAL LOAN ACCOUNT—continued 36 VICTORIA, No. 17.					
			Railways—					
1873	60,000	0 0	For Rolling Stock manufactured in the Colony ...	60,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	10,000	0 0	Trial Surveys ...	9,999 18 11	0 1 1	.....	.....	.....
"	1,131,000	0 0	Towards the Construction of a Line from Goulburn to Wagga Wagga ...	1,131,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	60,000	0 0	Kelso to Bathurst...	60,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	279,000	0 0	Bathurst to Orange ...	279,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	361,500	0 0	For the Construction of a Line from Murrurundi to Tamworth ...	361,500 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1,901,500	0 0		1,901,499 18 11	0 1 1	.....	.....	.....
			36 VICTORIA, No. 21.					
			Harbours and Rivers Navigation—					
"	20,000	0 0	Removing obstructions and improving the Navigation of the Rivers Murray, Murrumbidgee, and Darling ...	19,997 9 0	2 11 0	.....	.....	.....
"	1,000	0 0	Improving the Navigation of the Edward River ...	902 13 1	97 6 11	.....	.....	.....
"	4,000	0 0	Extension of Wharf Accommodation, Newcastle ...	3,998 2 4	1 17 8	.....	.....	.....
"	21,560	0 0	Enlarging, deepening, and completing Kiama Harbour ...	21,560 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	15,000	0 0	Darling Harbour Wharf ...	14,994 3 9	5 16 3	.....	.....	.....
"	9,000	0 0	Improvements, Moruya River ...	9,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	5,000	0 0	Small Dredge and Punts ...	5,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	89,000	0 0	Increased Wharf Accommodation at Sydney ...	89,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
			Public Works and Buildings—					
"	10,000	0 0	Completion of New General Post Office...	10,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	3,000	0 0	Custom House, Newcastle ...	3,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	20,000	0 0	New Public Offices ...	20,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	4,000	0 0	Water Supply, Abattoirs... ..	4,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	10,000	0 0	Lighthouse, Seal Rocks	10,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
			Roads and Bridges—					
"	4,000	0 0	Approaches and additions to Hay Bridge	4,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	50,000	0 0	Bridge over Parramatta River at Five Dock and Iron Cove Creek... ..	50,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	4,000	0 0	Bridge over the Barwon	4,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
			Electric Telegraphs—					
"	3,000	0 0	Casino to Richmond River Heads ...	2,985 9 3	14 10 9	.....	.....	.....
"	860	0 0	Second Wire, Tenterfield to Queensland	853 6 10	6 13 2	.....	.....	.....
"	4,800	0 0	To construct a Line, Bendemeer through Bundarra, to connect the several Tin Mines	4,561 5 3	238 14 9	.....	.....	.....
"	3,000	0 0	To complete through communication from Maitland to Port Macquarie ...	2,983 15 6	16 4 6	.....	.....	.....
"	3,500	0 0	To carry a Line from Carcoar, <i>via</i> Cowra to Young	3,431 0 6	68 19 6	.....	.....	.....
"	2,610	0 0	Additional Wire, Sydney to Bathurst ...	807 0 0	1,803 0 0	.....	.....	.....
"	200	0 0	Additional Wire, Wolumla to Bega ...	152 15 0	47 5 0	.....	.....	.....
"	1,100	0 0	To place Balmain, North Shore, Newtown, Paddington, Redfern, William-street, Darlinghurst, and Glebe, in Telegraph communication with Head Office ...	1,095 0 6	4 19 6	.....	.....	.....
"	100	0 0	Wahgunyah to Corowa	70 7 3	29 12 9	.....	.....	.....
"	850	0 0	Removal of Line from G. N. Road to Railway Line between Singleton and Murrurundi	829 2 0	20 18 0	.....	.....	.....
"	1,700	0 0	94 miles of Extra Wire on the Southern and Western Railways	1,189 12 2	510 7 10	.....	.....	.....
"	1,000	0 0	Jervis Bay to Ulladulla	855 6 10	144 13 2	.....	.....	.....
£	292,280	0 0	Carried forward ...	£ 289,266 9 3	3,013 10 9	.....	.....	.....
£	2,737,714	0 0	Carried forward...	£ 2,726,418 12 1	11,295 7 11	.....	.....	.....

STATEMENT—continued.

Year.	Appropriations under Acts of Parliament.		Particulars of Appropriation.	Expenditure to the 30th November, 1892.	Balances—			
	£	s. d.			Written off.	Retained for Expenditure, 30th November, 1892.		
	2,737,714	0 0	Brought forward ...	£ 2,726,418 12 1	11,295	7 11	.....	.....
			GENERAL LOAN ACCOUNT—continued					
			36 VICTORIA, No. 21—continued.					
	292,280	0 0	Brought forward ...	£ 289,266 9 3	3,013	10 9	.....	.....
1873	9,000	0 0	Electric Telegraphs—continued.					
			3,000 Iron Poles for Railways ...	8,464 5 2	535	14 10	.....	.....
"	500	0 0	Second Wire to Newcastle ...	496 4 6	3	15 6	.....	.....
"	23,000	0 0	Additional Wires on Southern, Western, and Northern Lines ...	22,990 12 8	9	7 4	.....	.....
"	50,000	0 0	Immigration ...	49,991 16 8	8	3 4	.....	.....
"	35,000	0 0	Fortifications ...	35,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	100,000	0 0	To pay off Debentures (29 Vic. No. 5), due 31 December, 1873 ...	100,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
	509,780	0 0		506,209 8 3	3,570	11 9	.....	.....
			38 VICTORIA, No. 2.					
			Railways—					
1874	20,000	0 0	Trial Surveys ...	19,988 3 4	11	16 8	.....	.....
"	100,000	0 0	Rolling Stock ...	100,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	25,000	0 0	Towards purchasing Land, laying Sidings, and erecting Sheds, Darling Harbour Wharf... ..	24,998 13 4	1	6 8	.....	.....
"	10,000	0 0	For Engine Sheds ...	9,953 14 1	46	5 11	.....	.....
"	8,000	0 0	Enlarging Machine Shop, Sydney Station	7,745 3 3	254	16 9	.....	.....
"	2,000	0 0	Additional Machinery, Sydney ...	2,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	6,000	0 0	Completing New Station, Redfern (including Approach Roads, Lighting, Water Supply, and Retaining Wall, Darling Harbour Branch) ...	5,931 13 7	68	6 5	.....	.....
"	1,000	0 0	*Unadjusted Land Claims... ..	515 19 0	.....	.....	484 1 0	.....
"	45,000	0 0	To complete the Western Line to Kelso, and to provide for increased price of iron-work for the Bridges over the River Macquarie ...	44,980 18 9	19	1 3	.....	.....
"	50,000	0 0	To connect the Great Northern Railway with the new Wharfage accommodation at Bullock Island ...	44,451 2 9	5,548	17 3	.....	.....
"	50,000	0 0	Purchase of Twelve Locomotive Engines Harbours and Rivers Navigation—	50,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	10,000	0 0	Towards construction of Harbour of Refuge at Trial Bay by Prison labour	10,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	9,000	0 0	Two additional Steam Cranes, Newcastle	8,992 8 8	7	11 4	.....	.....
"	10,000	0 0	Southern Breakwater Extension...	9,986 13 3	13	6 9	.....	.....
"	5,000	0 0	Improving Navigation of River Darling...	5,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	16,200	0 0	Reclamation of Blackwattle Swamp ...	16,200 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	5,000	0 0	Extension of Newcastle Wharf, further sum ...	4,990 16 11	9	3 1	.....	.....
"	15,000	0 0	To complete the Dock at Cockatoo Island	14,896 1 11	103	18 1	.....	.....
			Colonial Architect—					
"	5,000	0 0	Light-house, Barranjoey, Broken Bay ...	5,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	4,000	0 0	Light-house, Solitary Island ...	3,999 15 1	0	4 11	.....	.....
"	20,000	0 0	Erection of Public Offices ...	20,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	20,000	0 0	Erection of Public Offices, Lands Department ...	20,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	3,000	0 0	Custom-house, Newcastle ...	3,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	4,000	0 0	Light-house, Seal Rocks ...	4,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	75,000	0 0	New Lunatic Asylum ...	75,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	2,000	0 0	Water Supply Abattoirs, further sum ...	2,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
			Roads and Bridges—					
"	6,000	0 0	Bridge at Moruya... ..	5,949 18 4	50	1 8	.....	.....
"	3,800	0 0	Nimboy Bridge, further sum ...	3,800 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	1,000	0 0	Uralla Bridge, further sum ...	1,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	2,000	0 0	Windsor Bridge, further sum ...	2,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
£	533,000	0 0	Carried forward ...	£ 526,381 2 3	6,134	16 9	484 1 0	.....
£	3,247,494	0 0	Carried forward...	£ 3,232,628 0 4	14,865	19 8	.....	.....

* £760 13s. 2d. written off in December, 1886, subsequently restored.

STATEMENT—continued.

Year.	Appropriations under Acts of Parliament.		Particulars of Appropriation.	Expenditure to the 30th November, 1892.	Balances—			
	£	s. d.			Written off.	Retained for Expenditure, 30th November, 1892.		£	s. d.
	3,247,494	0 0	Brought forward ...	£3,232,628 0 4	14,865 19 8			
			GENERAL LOAN ACCOUNT—continued					
			38 VICTORIA, No. 2—continued.					
	533,000	0 0	Brought forward ...	£ 526,381 2 3	6,134 16 9		484 1 0	
1874	4,500	0 0	Electric Telegraphs— To connect Coonamble with the Telegraph Line to Fort Bourke, on the guarantee principle ...	4,444 8 7	55 11 5			
"	1,600	0 0	Mudgee to Rylstone, on the guarantee principle ...	1,280 18 11	319 1 1			
"	1,600	0 0	Inverell to Warialda, on the guarantee principle ...	1,573 4 4	26 15 8			
"	2,400	0 0	Telegraph Line from Bingera to Warialda, on the guarantee principle ...	1,276 2 5	1,123 17 7			
"	800	0 0	Additional for line to Ulladulla ...	576 6 1	223 13 11			
"	3,000	0 0	Casino to the Tweed ...	3,000 0 0				
"	1,500	0 0	Forbes to Bushman's ...	1,087 17 9	412 2 3			
"	3,000	0 0	Coolah to Coonabarabran ...	2,922 6 1	77 13 11			
"	1,800	0 0	To connect Kempsey, <i>via</i> Gladstone, with Macleay River Heads ...	1,404 11 6	395 8 6			
"	3,000	0 0	To connect New Light-house, Seal Rocks To Pay off Debentures—	3,000 0 0				
"	100,000	0 0	29 Vic. No. 5, due 31 December, 1874 ...	100,000 0 0				
"	150,000	0 0	16 Vic. No. 39, due February, March, and November, 1874 ...	150,000 0 0				
	806,200	0 0		796,946 17 11	8,769 1 1		484 1 0	
			39 VICTORIA, No. 18.					
			Railways—					
1875	50,000	0 0	Rolling Stock ...	50,000 0 0				
"	5,000	0 0	Additional Machinery, Sydney ...	5,000 0 0				
"	20,000	0 0	Trial Surveys ...	20,000 0 0				
"	10,000	0 0	Harbours and Rivers Navigation— Reclamation of Blackwattle Swamp, further sum ...	10,000 0 0				
"	4,000	0 0	Improving the Navigation of the Murrumbidgee River, further sum ...	3,984 10 11	15 9 1			
"	2,000	0 0	Improving Navigation of the River Darling, further sum ...	1,998 15 11	1 4 1			
"	20,000	0 0	Newcastle Wharf Cranes, &c. ...	20,000 0 0				
"	3,000	0 0	Colonial Architect— Completion New General Post Office, further sum ...	2,999 10 1	0 9 11			
"	5,000	0 0	Custom House, Newcastle, further sum ...	4,870 3 11	129 16 1			
"	3,000	0 0	Light-house, Seal Rocks, further sum ...	3,000 0 0				
"	1,200	0 0	Roads and Bridges— Bridge over Hunter at Elderslie ...	1,178 6 8	21 13 4			
"	3,000	0 0	Bridge at Casino, further sum ...	3,000 0 0				
"	7,000	0 0	Purchase of Richmond Bridge ...	7,000 0 0				
"	5,000	0 0	Fortifications— Towards completing the Fortifications of Port Jackson ...	5,000 0 0				
"	30,000	0 0	Electric Telegraphs— Bourke to Wentworth ...	27,578 2 2	2,421 17 10			
"	4,200	0 0	Coonabarabran to Coonamble ...	3,324 17 4	875 2 8			
"	4,600	0 0	Warialda to Goondawindi ...	3,390 16 3	1,209 3 9			
"	3,500	0 0	Orange to Wellington, <i>via</i> Molong ...	2,823 11 0	676 9 0			
"	2,600	0 0	Wollombi to Singleton (3 wires) ...	2,540 14 9	59 5 3			
"	7,200	0 0	Glen Innes to Grafton, <i>via</i> Newton Boyd ...	6,019 13 9	1,180 6 3			
"	600	0 0	St. Leonards to Manly Beach ...	504 1 10	95 18 2			
"	4,800	0 0	Bourke to Rutherford's ...	4,577 0 10	222 19 2			
"	1,000	0 0	Line to the Tweed, further sum ...	1,000 0 0				
"	15,000	0 0	Iron poles for Railway Extensions ...	14,872 12 8	127 7 4			
"	600	0 0	Newcastle to Wallsend ...		600 0 0			
"	1,850	0 0	Singleton, <i>via</i> Jerry's Plains to Denman ...	1,380 13 9	469 6 3			
	£ 214,150	0 0	Carried forward ...	£ 206,043 11 10	8,106 8 2			
	£ 4,053,694	0 0	Carried forward ...	£ 4,029,574 18 3	23,635 0 9		484 1 0	

STATEMENT—continued.

Year.	Appropriations under Acts of Parliament.			Particulars of Appropriation.	Expenditure to the 30th November, 1892.	Balances—							
	£	s.	d.			£	s.	d.	Written off.	Retained for Expenditure, 30th November, 1892.			
	4,053,694	0	0	Brought forward ...	£4,029,574	18	3	23,635	0	9	484	1	0
				GENERAL LOAN ACCOUNT—continued									
				39 VICTORIA, No. 18—continued.									
	214,150	0	0	Brought forward ...	£ 206,043	11	10	8,106	8	2			
1875	3,500	0	0	Electric Telegraphs—continued.									
"	7,500	0	0	Moruya to Bega ...	2,638	14	6	861	5	6			
"	2,000	0	0	West Kempsey to Grafton, <i>vid</i> the Nam- buca and Bellinger Rivers ...	5,175	5	6	2,324	14	6			
"	3,500	0	0	Balranald to the Victorian Boundary ...	586	13	10	1,413	6	2			
"	340	0	0	Dubbo to Warren... ..	2,951	6	5	548	13	7			
"	3,500	0	0	St. Leonards to Hunter's Hill and Glades- ville	135	11	0	204	9	0			
"	1,200	0	0	Wagga Wagga to Narrandera	2,656	13	8	843	6	4			
"				To connect Murrumburrah	872	19	6	327	0	6			
	235,690	0	0		221,060	16	3	14,629	3	9			
				40 VICTORIA, No. 12.									
1876	350,000	0	0	Railways—									
"	260,000	0	0	Orange to Wellington, 56 miles	350,000	0	0						
"	384,000	0	0	Wellington to Dubbo, including Bridge over Macquarie River, 30 miles	260,000	0	0						
"	600,000	0	0	From a point on the Great Southern Line, near Junee, to Narrandera, on the Murrumbidgee, 64 miles	348,468	18	1	35,531	1	11			
"	220,000	0	0	Tamworth to District of Armidale, Great Northern Line, 75 miles	600,000	0	0						
"	25,000	0	0	Were's Creek to Gunnedah, Great Nor- thern Line, 40 miles	220,000	0	0						
"	150,000	0	0	Trial Surveys	25,000	0	0						
"	10,000	0	0	Additional Rolling Stock	150,000	0	0						
"				For strengthening the Bridge and impro- ving the gradients on the Windsor and Richmond Line	10,000	0	0						
"	35,000	0	0	Harbours and Rivers—									
"	100,000	0	0	Southern Breakwater Extension, New- castle Harbour, further sum	35,000	0	0						
"				Wharf and Shipping Appliances, New- castle	99,987	8	10	12	11	2			
"	40,000	0	0	Roads Branch—									
"	30,000	0	0	Bridges over Iron Cove Creek and Parra- matta River, further sum	40,000	0	0						
"	32,000	0	0	Bridge over Darling at Bourke	30,000	0	0						
"				Bridge over the Murray at Echuca	32,000	0	0						
	2,236,000	0	0		2,200,456	6	11	35,543	13	1			
				41 VICTORIA, No. 4.									
1877	30,000	0	0	Railways—									
"	20,352	0	0	To complete the Construction of a Line from Goulburn to Wagga Wagga	30,000	0	0						
"	77,000	0	0	To complete the Extension into Bathurst	8,011	2	4	12,340	17	8			
"	80,000	0	0	To complete the Construction of a Line from Bathurst to Orange	68,712	11	4			8,287	8	8	
"				To complete the Construction of a Line from Murrurundi to Tamworth	74,182	15	8	5,817	4	4			
"	207,352	0	0		180,906	9	4	18,158	2	0	8,287	8	8
				41 VICTORIA, No. 7.									
"	680,000	0	0	Railways—									
				For the Extension of the Great Southern Railway from the end of No. 3 Con- tract, near Wagga Wagga to Albury, including the Viaduct over the River Murrumbidgee—82 miles	680,000	0	0						
£	680,000	0	0	Carried forward	£ 680,000	0	0						
£	6,732,736	0	0	Carried forward... ..	£6,631,998	10	9	91,965	19	7	8,771	9	8

STATEMENT—continued.

Year.	Appropriations under Acts of Parliament.		Particulars of Appropriation.	Expenditure to the 30th November, 1892.	Balances—			
	£	s. d.			Written off.	Retained for Expenditure, 30th November, 1892.		
	6,732,736	0 0	Brought forward ...	£6,631,998 10 9	91,965 19 7	£	s. d.	8,771 9 8
GENERAL LOAN ACCOUNT—continued								
41 VICTORIA, No. 7—continued.								
	680,000	0 0	Brought forward ...	£ 680,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
Railways—continued.								
1877	20,000	0 0	Railway Trial Surveys	20,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	20,000	0 0	Wallsend Junction to Hexham	20,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	240,000	0 0	Rolling Stock, including Engines	240,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fortifications—								
"	160,000	0 0	Defence Works at Port Jackson, Botany Bay, and Newcastle, as per Resolution of the Assembly	160,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1,120,000	0 0	Total, 41 Victoria, No. 7 ...	1,120,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
43 VICTORIA, No. 11.								
Railways—								
1879	1,611,000	0 0	Tamworth to Tenterfield	1,611,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	1,450,000	0 0	Dubbo to the vicinity of Bourke	1,268,578 6 6	.....	.....	181,421 13 6	.....
"	370,000	0 0	Gunnedah to Narrabri	305,091 1 0	.....	.....	61,908 19 0	.....
"	735,000	0 0	Wallerawang to Mudgee	735,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	735,000	0 0	Narrandera to Hay	576,839 1 0	.....	.....	158,160 19 0	.....
"	100,000	0 0	Goulburn to Wagga Wagga	99,564 17 5	.....	.....	435 2 7	.....
"	20,000	0 0	Trial Surveys	20,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	225,000	0 0	Purchase of Railway Stores, further sum	225,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	620,000	0 0	Rolling Stock	620,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
Harbours and Rivers—								
"	1,086,768	0 0	Sydney Water Supply	1,086,768 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	400,000	0 0	Sewerage—City of Sydney	400,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
	7,352,768	0 0	Total, 43 Victoria, No. 11 ...	6,947,841 5 11	.....	.....	404,926 14 1	.....
44 VICTORIA, No. 12.								
Railways—								
1880	40,000	0 0	Orange to Dubbo	26,429 1 1	.....	.....	13,570 18 11	.....
"	22,000	0 0	Werris Creek to Gunnedah	22,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	600,000	0 0	Tramways—Construction	600,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	250,000	0 0	New Workshops, &c., for Tramways	250,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	100,000	0 0	Doubling Great Western Line between Parramatta and Parramatta Junction, &c.	99,988 13 4	.....	.....	11 6 8	.....
Harbours and Rivers—								
"	150,000	0 0	Extension of Dock Accommodation	149,998 7 2	.....	.....	1 12 10	.....
Electric Telegraphs—								
"	100,000	0 0	Construction and Extension generally	100,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1,262,000	0 0	Total, 44 Victoria, No. 12 ...	1,248,416 1 7	.....	.....	13,583 18 5	.....
	16,467,504	0 0	Carried forward ...	£ 15,948,255 18 3	91,965 19 7	427,282 2 2	.....	.....

STATEMENT—continued.

Year	Appropriations under Acts of Parliament.			Particulars of Appropriation.	Expenditure to the 30th November, 1892.	Balances—							
	£	s.	d.			Written off.			Retained for Expenditure, 30th November, 1892.				
	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
	16,467,504	0	0	Brought forward ...	£15,948,255	18	3	91,965	19	7	427,282	2	2
GENERAL LOAN ACCOUNT—continued													
44 VICTORIA, No. 28.													
Railways—													
1881	2,000,000	0	0	Homebush to Waratah ...	2,000,000	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	1,020,000	0	0	Sydney to Wollongong and Kiama ...	1,020,000	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	1,430,000	0	0	Goulburn to Cooma ...	1,374,560	11	2	.....	.....	.....	55,439	8	10
"	80,000	0	0	Albury to the River Murray ...	80,000	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	518,000	0	0	Narandera to Jerilderie ...	406,810	1	5	.....	.....	.....	111,189	18	7
"	218,000	0	0	Cootamundra to Gundagai ...	218,000	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	1,260,000	0	0	Murrumburrah to Blayney ...	1,043,960	10	5	.....	.....	.....	216,039	9	7
"	95,000	0	0	Wagga Wagga to Albury ...	95,000	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	300,000	0	0	Alteration and Additions to Station Buildings, &c. ...	300,000	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Harbours and Rivers—													
"	20,000	0	0	Southern Breakwater, Newcastle ...	18,865	17	9	.....	.....	.....	1,134	2	3
"	30,000	0	0	Breakwater, Clarence River ...	30,000	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	60,000	0	0	Darling Harbour Wharf and Extension of Railway to Port Jackson ...	11,431	16	7	.....	.....	.....	48,568	3	5
"	20,000	0	0	Harbour Works, Lake Macquarie ...	20,000	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Roads and Bridges—													
"	27,000	0	0	Bridge over Manilla River at Manilla ...	27,000	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	24,000	0	0	Bridge over the Gwydir at Bingera ...	24,000	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	7,102,000	0	0	Total, 44 Victoria, No. 28 ...	6,669,628	17	4	.....	.....	.....	432,371	2	8
45 VICTORIA, No. 22.													
Railways—													
"	500,000	0	0	Additional Rolling Stock ...	500,000	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Harbour and Rivers—													
"	500,000	0	0	Completing Darling Harbour Wharf, and extending the Railway to the deep waters of Port Jackson ...	459,403	18	1	.....	.....	.....	40,596	1	11
	1,000,000	0	0	Total, 45 Victoria, No. 22 ...	959,403	18	1	.....	.....	.....	40,596	1	11
46 VICTORIA, No. 23.													
Harbours and River Navigation—													
1883	100,000	0	0	Further towards improvements, Clarence River Heads ...	92,917	9	4	.....	.....	.....	7,082	10	8
"	20,000	0	0	Further towards improvements, Lake Macquarie Heads ...	20,000	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	10,000	0	0	Further for Prison Buildings, Trial Bay ...	10,000	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	25,000	0	0	Dredging Plant for the Richmond and other Northern Rivers ...	24,747	10	11	.....	.....	.....	252	9	1
	155,000	0	0	Carried forward ...	£ 147,665	0	3	.....	.....	.....	7,334	19	9
	24,569,504	0	0	Carried forward ...	£23,577,288	13	8	91,965	19	7	900,249	6	9

STATEMENT—continued.

Year.	Appropriations under Acts of Parliament.	Particulars of Appropriation.	Expenditure to the 30th November, 1892.	Balances—	
				Written off.	Retained for Expenditure, 30th November, 1892.
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	24,569,504 0 0	Brought forward ...	£ 23,577,288 13 8	91,965 19 7	900,249 6 9
		GENERAL LOAN ACCOUNT—continued			
		<i>46 VICTORIA, No. 23—continued.</i>			
	155,000 0 0	Brought forward ...	£ 147,665 0 3	.....	7,334 19 9
1883	100,000 0 0	Sewerage— Southern Extension from original Sewerage Farm at Shea's Creek to Webb's Grant, including Syphon and resumption of land at Rushcutters' Bay, Double Bay, and Waterloo for Sewerage purposes	100,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	580,000 0 0	Railways— For providing additional Rolling Stock and the purchase of Machinery, Tools, &c.	580,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	400,000 0 0	For construction of Tramways, including Motors, Rolling Stock, Machinery, &c.	400,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	40,000 0 0	Trial Surveys	40,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	400,000 0 0	Alterations, additions, and improvements at Stations, increased siding accommodation, and other purposes	400,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	140,000 0 0	Towards construction of a Line from North Shore to junction with Southern and Northern Junction Railway	140,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	85,000 0 0	Doubling Line from Parramatta to Penrith	84,897 7 10	.....	102 12 2
"	100,000 0 0	Electric Telegraphs— Construction and extension of Telegraph Lines generally	100,000 0 0	.....	.....
	2,000,000 0 0	Total, 46 Victoria, No. 23 ...	1,992,562 8 1	.....	7,437 11 11
		<i>48 VICTORIA, No. 26.</i>			
"	250,000 0 0	Harbours and Rivers Branch— For providing Water Supplies for Country Towns... ..	250,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	553,000 0 0	Further for Sydney Water Supply Works	553,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	17,500 0 0	Additional Dredge and Punts for Sydney	17,500 0 0	.....	.....
"	50,000 0 0	Further for Harbour Improvements and Shipping facilities, Newcastle Harbour	50,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	10,000 0 0	Towards Harbour Works, Lake Macquarie—further sum	10,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	1,200 0 0	Towards enlarging Wentworth Wharf ...	1,200 0 0	.....	.....
"	3,000 0 0	Further for Tug, &c., Dredge Service ...	3,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	5,000 0 0	Towards construction of Jetty, Byron Bay	5,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	2,400 0 0	For Punts for Grab Dredge, to be used first on the Hastings River	2,387 19 5	.....	12 0 7
"	3,600 0 0	Small Grab Dredge &c. Punts to be used first in the Camden Haven and Lake District... ..	3,600 0 0	.....	.....
	895,700 0 0	Carried forward ...	£ 895,687 19 5	.....	12 0 7
	26,569,504 0 0	Carried forward...	£ 25,569,851 1 9	91,965 19 7	907,686 18 8

STATEMENT—continued.

Year.	Appropriations under Acts of Parliament.	Particulars of Appropriation.	Expenditure to the 30th November, 1892.	Balances—	
				Written off.	Retained for Expenditure, 30th November, 1892.
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	26,569,504 0 0	Brought forward	£25,569,851 1 9	91,965 19 7	907,686 18 8
		GENERAL LOAN ACCOUNT—continued			
		48 VICTORIA, No. 26—continued.			
	895,700 0 0	Brought forward	£ 895,687 19 5	.....	12 0 7
		Harbours and Rivers Branch—continued—			
1883	3,000 0 0	Towards improving the Entrance to the Nambuccera River ... ..	.....	.....	3,000 0 0
"	2,000 0 0	Towards construction of Light-house, Kiama	2,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	11,000 0 0	Northern Breakwater, Newcastle—fur- ther sum	7,880 2 7	.....	3,119 17 5
"	18,500 0 0	Wood Paving, Circular Quay	18,500 0 0	.....	.....
"	5,000 0 0	For removal of Rocks from front of Wharf, Newcastle Harbour—further sum	4,924 3 7	.....	75 16 5
		Colonial Architect's Branch—			
"	3,500 0 0	Narrabri Court-house—Erection of ...	3,225 10 0	.....	274 10 0
"	2,000 0 0	Court-house and Lock-up at Mulwala ...	1,916 16 0	.....	83 4 0
"	1,500 0 0	Court-house and Lock-up at Mount Hope	527 0 0	.....	973 0 0
"	3,000 0 0	Nymagee Court and Watch House and Police Quarters—Erection of ...	.....	.....	3,000 0 0
"	1,500 0 0	Post and Telegraph Office, Broughton Creek	1,500 0 0	.....	.....
"	1,000 0 0	Post and Telegraph Office, Oberon ...	1,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	1,500 0 0	Post and Telegraph Office, Moruya ...	1,500 0 0	.....	.....
"	1,200 0 0	Post and Telegraph Office, Adelong ...	1,200 0 0	.....	.....
"	2,950 0 0	Government Printing Office—Additions— further sum	1,150 4 9	.....	1,799 15 3
"	6,000 0 0	Erection of Gaol, Grafton	5,041 16 9	.....	958 3 3
"	3,000 0 0	Court-house, Cobar—Erection of ...	3,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	1,400 0 0	Court-house, Darlinghurst—Dwarf Wall and Iron Palisading—Erection of ...	1,394 17 6	.....	5 2 6
"	5,000 0 0	Court-house, Cooma—Erection of ...	5,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	6,000 0 0	Court-house and Post-office, Balmain— further sum	6,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	50,000 0 0	Naval Stations, Port Jackson	50,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	5,000 0 0	Goulburn Gaol—Completion of—further sum	5,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	20,853 0 0	For the purchase of land resumed at the corner of Bridge and Phillip Streets, for public purposes	20,853 0 0	.....	.....
"	25,000 0 0	Sites and Buildings for Fire Brigade Sta- tions in City of Sydney	25,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	50,000 0 0	Towards the erection of new School Buildings and Teachers' Residences	50,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	4,000 0 0	Compensation for Land and Buildings re- sumed at the intersection of the New South Head Road and Point Piper Road, for Post and Telegraph Office purposes	4,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	10,000 0 0	Erection of Buildings at the University for Museum of Natural History and Zoological Library, to be presented by the Hon. William Macleay, M.L.C.	10,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	5,800 0 0	For the purchase of Ormond House, Paddington, for the use of the State Children's Relief Department	5,800 0 0	.....	.....
"	15,000 0 0	For the purchase of Buildings in Phillip- street for Colonial Stores	15,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	40,000 0 0	For the purchase and further sum, Central Police Courts, Sydney	40,000 0 0	.....	.....
	1,200,403 0 0	Carried forward	£1,187,101 10 7	.....	13,301 9 5
	26,569,504 0 0	Carried forward...	£25,569,851 1 9	91,965 19 7	907,686 18 8

STATEMENT—continued.

Year.	Appropriations under Acts of Parliament.			Particulars of Appropriation.	Expenditure to the 30th November, 1892.	Balances—							
	£	s.	d.			Written off.			Retained for Expenditure, 30th November, 1892.				
	26,569,504	0	0	Brought forward	£25,569,851	1	9	91,965	19	7	907,686	18	8
GENERAL LOAN ACCOUNT—continued													
48 VICTORIA, No. 26—continued.													
	1,200,403	0	0	Brought forward	£1,187,101	10	7	.....	.....	.....	13,301	9	5
1883	3,500	0	0	Roads and Bridges Branch— Bridge over Wilson's Creek, at Lismore— further sum	3,102	1	9	.....	.....	.....	397	18	3
"	1,000	0	0	Bridges, Westbrook and Glendon Brook	1,000	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	2,000	0	0	Bridge, King Creek, Port Macquarie ...	1,996	6	4	.....	.....	.....	3	13	8
"	1,500	0	0	Bridge over Brungle Gully, on the road from Walgett to Coonamble	1,465	4	0	.....	.....	.....	34	16	0
"	6,000	0	0	Bridge over the river at Paterson ...	5,997	8	4	.....	.....	.....	2	11	8
"	1,500	0	0	Bridge on road Bega to Brogo	1,496	6	11	.....	.....	.....	3	13	1
"	4,000	0	0	Lennox Bridge, Parramatta ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,000	0	0
"	2,900	0	0	For the purchase of Pymont Bridge— further sum	2,900	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	2,000	0	0	Iron Steam-punt, Harwood Island ...	1,997	15	0	.....	.....	.....	2	5	0
"	20,000	0	0	Resumption of land at Rushcutter's Bay, Double Bay, Waterloo and Botany, and Webb's Grant, for Sewerage purposes	20,000	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	356,000	0	0	Railway Branch— Erection of new Workshops, and for Machinery and Sidings in connection therewith	356,000	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	25,000	0	0	Trial Surveys—further sum	25,000	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	157,000	0	0	Wallerawang to Mudgee—further sum...	157,000	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	450,000	0	0	City Extension, 1 mile 76 chains ...	3,651	4	0	.....	.....	.....	446,348	16	0
"	195,000	0	0	Perth to near Rockley, 17 miles...	1,702	17	3	.....	.....	.....	193,297	2	9
"	578,000	0	0	Inverell to Glen Innes, 45 miles ...	4,676	3	2	.....	.....	.....	573,323	16	10
"	2,000,000	0	0	South Grafton to Glen Innes, 103 miles	8,249	3	2	.....	.....	.....	1,991,750	16	10
"	1,980,000	0	0	Grafton to the Tweed River, <i>via</i> Casino, Lismore, and the Brunswick, 165 miles	300,369	6	4	.....	.....	.....	1,679,630	13	8
"	700,000	0	0	Musclebrook to Cassilis, 70 miles ...	4,083	13	2	.....	.....	.....	695,916	6	10
"	310,000	0	0	Tarago to Braidwood, 31 miles	2,304	15	0	.....	.....	.....	307,695	5	0
"	500,000	0	0	Gundagai to Tumut, <i>via</i> Adelong, includ- ing Iron Bridge over the river Murrumbidgee, 33 miles	35,638	6	4	.....	.....	.....	464,361	13	8
"	804,000	0	0	Kiama to Jervis Bay, 41 miles	278,216	16	6	.....	.....	.....	525,783	3	6
"	606,000	0	0	Bega to Eden, 40 miles	6,190	5	0	.....	.....	.....	599,809	15	0
"	259,500	0	0	Goulburn to Crookwell, 25 miles ...	5,508	14	5	.....	.....	.....	253,991	5	7
"	144,000	0	0	Galong to Burrowa, 18 miles	1,101	6	0	.....	.....	.....	142,898	14	0
"	710,000	0	0	Wagga to Tumberumba, 68 miles ...	3,968	0	2	.....	.....	.....	706,031	19	10
"	173,500	0	0	Tenterfield to the Queensland Border, 12 miles	113,446	8	1	.....	.....	.....	60,053	11	11
"	705,500	0	0	{ Orange to Molong, <i>via</i> Borenore, 21 miles } { Borenore to Forbes, <i>via</i> Cudal, 60 miles... }	452,756	16	7	.....	.....	.....	252,743	3	5
"	500,000	0	0	Alterations, additions, and improvements at Stations, increased siding accom- modation, and other purposes ...	500,000	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Light Lines—													
"	1,050,000	0	0	Forbes to Wilcannia, 340 miles	1,703	12	7	.....	.....	.....	1,048,296	7	5
"	263,500	0	0	Nyngan to Cobar, 82 miles	213,429	14	3	.....	.....	.....	50,070	5	9
"	336,500	0	0	Narrabri to Moree, 61 miles	2,267	1	6	.....	.....	.....	334,232	18	6
"	210,000	0	0	Culcairn to Corowa, 45 miles	182,278	11	5	.....	.....	.....	27,721	8	7
Fortifications—													
"	130,000	0	0	For Gun-carriages and Defence Works generally	130,000	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	14,388,303	0	0	Total, 48 Victoria, No. 26	£4,016,599	7	10	.....	.....	.....	10,371,703	12	2
	40,957,807	0	0	Carried forward	£29,586,450	9	7	91,965	19	7	11,279,390	10	10

STATEMENT—continued.

Year.	Appropriations under Acts of Parliament.	Particulars of Appropriation.	Expenditure to the 30th November, 1892.	Balances—	
				Written off.	Retained for Expenditure, 30th November, 1892.
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	40,957,807 0 0	Brought forward ...	£29,586,450 9 7	91,965 19 7	11,279,390 10 10
		GENERAL LOAN ACCOUNT—continued.			
		50 VICTORIA, No. 28.			
		Harbours and Rivers Branch—			
1886	100,000 0 0	Further for Country Towns Water Supplies, inclusive of Loans in certain cases to be made to Municipalities which have been constructed or may be authorized by the Governor-in-Council to construct Water Works, but subject to similar terms of repayment as are prescribed by the fifth part of the Act intituled "An Act to establish a system of Water Supply and Sewerage for certain Towns," 44 Victoria, No. 14 ...	100,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	474,353 0 0	Sydney Water Supply Works, inclusive of cost of Temporary Supply, further sum	474,353 0 0	.....	.....
"	9,000 0 0	Circular Quay, wood-paving and other improvements ...	9,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	9,000 0 0	Wollongong—towards deepening Harbour	5,680 17 5	.....	3,319 2 7
"	10,000 0 0	Trial Bay—Prison Buildings and Break-water ...	10,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	7,500 0 0	Blackwattle Bay—construction of Wharf and Wall ...	7,150 16 3	.....	349 3 9
"	26,740 0 0	Colonial Architect's Branch— Purchase of Land, Phillip and Hunter Streets, for Police and other Public Offices ...	26,739 16 11	.....	0 3 1
"	36,000 0 0	University Medical School ...	36,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	42,000 0 0	Completion of the New General Post Office	42,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	20,000 0 0	Bathurst Gaol—completion of the	19,902 10 9	.....	97 9 3
"	11,000 0 0	Dubbo Public Buildings, including site ...	11,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	8,000 0 0	Erection of Gaol at Bega ...	.....	.....	8,000 0 0
"	5,300 0 0	Roads and Bridges Branch— Iron Bridge over Gwydir or Big River at Bingera ...	3,610 14 4	.....	1,689 5 8
"	8,500 0 0	Iron Bridge over Snowy River at Buckley's Crossing (Re-vote £5,000—further sum, £3,500) ...	8,423 2 6	.....	76 17 6
"	5,000 0 0	Iron Bridge, Barwon River, at Brewarrina, further sum ...	4,998 9 11	.....	1 10 1
"	5,000 0 0	Iron Bridge, Mulwala (moiety to be paid by the Government of Victoria) ...	5,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	250,000 0 0	Sewerage Branch—Sydney Sewerage Works— Works in progress, contracts to be let, and resumption of land ...	249,992 11 4	.....	7 8 8
"	250,000 0 0	Railway Branch— Towards completion of Lines— Tamworth to Tenterfield, further sum ...	232,656 18 7	.....	17,343 1 5
"	35,000 0 0	Wallerawang to Mudgee, further sum ...	34,654 9 3	.....	345 10 9
"	28,000 0 0	Albury to River Murray, further sum ...	12,962 1 5	.....	15,037 18 7
"	70,000 0 0	Doubling line to Penrith, further sum ...	55,629 13 4	.....	14,370 6 8
"	660,000 0 0	Sydney to Wollongong and Kiama ...	660,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	40,000 0 0	Cootamundra to Gundagai ...	18,178 17 0	.....	21,821 3 0
"	25,000 0 0	Trial Surveys ...	25,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	580,000 0 0	Rolling Stock and Machinery ...	580,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	300,000 0 0	Purchase of Railway Stores ...	300,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	100,000 0 0	Electric Telegraphs— Construction and extension of Telegraph Lines generally, further sum ...	100,000 0 0	.....	.....
	3,115,393 0 0	Total under 50 Victoria, No. 28 ...	3,032,933 19 0	.....	82,459 1 0
	44,073,200 0 0	Carried forward ...	£32,619,384 8 7	91,965 19 7	11,361,849 11 10

STATEMENT--continued.

Year.	Appropriations under Acts of Parliament.		Particulars of Appropriation.	Expenditure to the 30th November, 1892.	Balances—			
	£	s. d.			Written off.	Retained for Expenditure, 30th November, 1892.		
	44,073,200	0 0	Brought forward ...	£ 32,619,384 8 7	91,965 19 7		11,361,849 11 10	
			GENERAL LOAN ACCOUNT—continued.					
			52 VICTORIA, No. 16.					
			To meet 5 per cent. Debentures falling due 1st July, 1888:—					
1888	24,000	0 0	Sewerage—17 Victoria, No. 34 ...	24,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	60,700	0 0	Sydney Water Supply—17 Victoria, No. 35 ...	60,600 0 0	.....	.....	100 0 0	.....
"	136,800	0 0	Public Works—19 Victoria, Nos. 38 and 40 ...	136,700 0 0	.....	.....	100 0 0	.....
"	3,200	0 0	Land and Immigration Debentures—20 Victoria, No. 1 ...	3,200 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	10,000	0 0	Public Works—20 Victoria, No. 33 ...	9,800 0 0	.....	.....	200 0 0	.....
"	264,500	0 0	Railways—20 Victoria, No. 34 ...	264,400 0 0	.....	.....	100 0 0	.....
			To meet 5 per cent. Debentures falling due in 1889, viz.:—					
			In January—					
"	34,000	0 0	Railways—20 Victoria, No. 34 ...	34,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	145,000	0 0	Debentures—22 Victoria, Nos. 5 and 26 ...	145,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	398,400	0 0	Railways and Public Works—22 Victoria, No. 22 ...	398,400 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
			In July—					
"	2,000	0 0	Public Works—20 Victoria, No. 33 ...	2,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	312,000	0 0	Railways and Public Works—22 Victoria, No. 22 ...	312,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1,390,600	0 0	Total, 52 Victoria, No 16 ...	£ 1,390,100 0 0	.....	.....	500 0 0	.....
			52 VICTORIA, No. 17.					
"	250,000	0 0	Cost of Warlike Materials ordered from England in 1885, and other expenses connected with the Fortifications of the Colony ...	250,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	22,280	0 0	Cost of Warlike Stores, new Submarine Mining and Electric Light Stores, Boats, &c....	8,262 7 10	.....	.....	14,017 12 2	.....
"	275,000	0 0	Purchase of Land at Circular Quay from the Australasian Steam Navigation Company for extension of wharf accommodation...	275,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	29,008	0 0	Purchase of Land at Dawes' Point, Circular Quay, for extension of wharf accommodation ...	29,007 12 0	.....	.....	0 8 0	.....
			Harbours and Rivers Branch—					
"	50,000	0 0	Towards Newcastle Harbour Improvements Shipping Facilities, and Removal of Rock ...	50,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	120,000	0 0	Circular Quay Improvements ...	67,395 14 7	.....	.....	52,604 5 5	.....
"	42,000	0 0	Woolloomooloo Bay Improvements ...	1,890 5 4	.....	.....	40,109 14 8	.....
"	10,000	0 0	Trial Bay Harbour Works—further sum ...	10,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	8,000	0 0	Dredge and Punts to be used first on the Myall River ...	7,771 14 0	.....	.....	228 6 0	.....
"	3,000	0 0	Byron Bay Jetty—further sum ...	3,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	13,500	0 0	Lake Macquarie Harbour Works (North Breakwater Extension) — further sum ...	13,500 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	5,000	0 0	Towards reclamation of Snail's Bay ...	5,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	85,000	0 0	Towards completion of new Dock, Biloela—further sum ...	85,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	20,000	0 0	Towards improving the navigation of the Darling and Murrumbidgee Rivers...	3,547 7 11	.....	.....	16,452 12 1	.....
£	932,788	0 0	Carried forward ...	£ 809,375 1 8	.....	.....	123,412 18 4	.....
£	45,463,800	0 0	Carried forward ...	£ 34,009,484 8 7	91,965 19 7		11,362,349 11 10	

STATEMENT—continued.

Year.	Appropriations under Acts of Parliament.		Particulars of Appropriation.	Expenditure to the 30th November, 1892.	Balances—			
	£	s. d.			£	s. d.	£	s. d.
	45,463,800	0 0	Brought forward ...	£34,009,484 8 7	91,965	19 7	11,362,349	11 10
			GENERAL LOAN ACCOUNT—continued.					
			52 VICTORIA, No. 17—continued.					
	932,788	0 0	Brought forward ...	£ 809,375 1 8	.....		123,412	18 4
1888.	150,000	0 0	Harbours and Rivers Branch—continued— Further for Country Towns Water Supplies, inclusive of Loans in certain cases to be made to Municipalities which have constructed, or may be authorized by the Governor-in-Council to construct Waterworks, but subject to similar terms of repayment as are prescribed by the Fifth Part of the Act, intituled "An Act to establish a System of Water Supply and Sewerage for certain Towns,"					
	150,000	0 0	44 Victoria, No. 14 ...	150,000 0 0	.....		
"			Towards extending the reticulation, and carrying out other necessary works relating to the Sydney and connected Water Supplies in the County of Cumberland ...	150,000 0 0	.....		
"	55,000	0 0	Sydney Water Supply—further sum ...	55,000 0 0	.....		
"	120,000	0 0	For construction of a Storage Reservoir at Potts' Hill, in connection with Sydney Water Supply ...	109,464 19 10	.....		10,535	0 2
"	165,000	0 0	For laying a second pipe between Potts' Hill and Crown-street, in connection with Sydney Water Supply ...	151,985 1 5	.....		13,014	18 7
"	150,000	0 0	Extension of Sydney Water Supply to Western Suburbs and District north of the Parramatta River ...	149,997 7 7	.....		2	12 5
"	30,000	0 0	Dredge and Plant for Sydney Harbour...	30,000 0 0	.....		
"	50,000	0 0	Richmond River Improvements...	50,000 0 0	.....		
"	75,000	0 0	Reclamation and Dredging Works, Cook's River ...	75,000 0 0	.....		
			Colonial Architect—					
"	12,000	0 0	Australian Museum Extension ...	11,788 0 8	.....		211	19 4
"	125,000	0 0	Fortifications and Defence Works generally—further sum ...	115,853 4 11	.....		9,146	15 1
"	5,000	0 0	Darlinghurst Court-house, Additions—further sum ...	5,000 0 0	.....		
"	12,000	0 0	Bathurst Gaol, Erection of—further sum	11,995 1 7	.....		4	18 5
"	30,000	0 0	New Central Police Court ...	30,000 0 0	.....		
"	165,000	0 0	Towards completion of buildings and other works in connection with Naval Stations ...	164,628 3 7	.....		371	16 5
"	18,000	0 0	Light-house, Smoky Cape ...	18,000 0 0	.....		
"	160,000	0 0	Completion of Lands Office ...	123,455 1 9	.....		36,544	18 3
"	16,500	0 0	Compensation for Land taken for New General Post Office...	16,500 0 0	.....		
"	8,675	0 0	Purchase of Site for Court-house at Parramatta ...	8,674 13 1	.....		0	6 11
"	7,000	0 0	General Post Office—further sum for additional works ...	7,000 0 0	.....		
			Roads and Bridges—					
"	12,000	0 0	Bridge over Goulburn River ...	403 8 8	.....		11,596	11 4
"	11,000	0 0	Iron Bridge over Hunter River, between Aberdeen and Singleton ...	11,000 0 0	.....		
"	12,400	0 0	Iron Bridge over Hunter River, between Maitland and Branxton ...	12,400 0 0	.....		
"	62,000	0 0	Bridge at Spit, Middle Harbour ...	592 19 7	.....		61,407	0 5
"	12,000	0 0	Bridge, Darling River, Wilcannia ...	9,842 14 5	.....		2,157	5 7
"	15,000	0 0	Bridge over Darling River, at Wentworth	14,930 14 11	.....		69	5 1
"	15,630	0 0	Bridge over Bega River, at Tarraganda...	7,039 7 10	.....		8,590	12 2
"	12,000	0 0	Bridge over the Murrumbidgee, at Narrandera ...	8,533 11 2	.....		3,466	8 10
	£2,588,993	0 0	Carried forward ...	£2,308,459 12 8	.....		280,533	7 4
	£45,463,800	0 0	Carried forward ...	£34,009,484 8 7	91,965	19 7	11,362,349	11 10

STATEMENT—continued.

Year.	Appropriations under Acts of Parliament.		Particulars of Appropriation.	Expenditure to the 30th November, 1892.	Balances—			
	£	s. d.			Written off.	Retained for Expenditure, 30th November, 1892.		
	45,463,800	0 0	Brought forward ...	£34,009,484 8 7.	91,965 19 7		11,362,349 11 10	
			GENERAL LOAN ACCOUNT—continued.					
			52 VICTORIA, No. 17—continued.					
	2,588,993	0 0	Brought forward ...	£2,308,459 12 8	.....		280,533 7 4
1888	18,000	0 0	Sewerage Department— Further sum for completion of works reported upon by the late Mr. Clark, M.I.C.E.	18,000 0 0	.....		
„	5,914	0 0	Bourke-street Branch	5,914 0 0	.....		
„	4,898	0 0	Riley-street Branch	4,840 2 6	.....		57 17 6
„	15,000	0 0	Pymont Branch	394 10 10	.....		14,605 9 2
„	10,000	0 0	Potts' Point and Elizabeth Bay Branch	10,000 0 0	.....		
„	5,000	0 0	Darling Point Branch	5,000 0 0	.....		
„	13,000	0 0	Paddington	13,000 0 0	.....		
„	10,000	0 0	Woollahra... ..	10,000 0 0	.....		
„	7,000	0 0	Waverley	4,484 15 4	.....		2,515 4 8
„	18,000	0 0	Waterloo	18,000 0 0	.....		
„	14,000	0 0	Alexandria	14,000 0 0	.....		
„	16,000	0 0	Parramatta	12,921 19 0	.....		3,078 1 0
„	10,000	0 0	Resumption of land, temporary occupation; claims for damage, contracts 21 and 22; further sum for Comberstreet Sewer, and alterations to Syphon Bridge at Cook's River, including moving span and rolling-stock for Sewage Farm	9,141 3 10	.....		858 16 2
„	405,000	0 0	Railways— Homebush to Waratah—Amount required to cover cost of constructing nine iron bridges and eight tunnels for a double line	255,631 2 5	.....		149,368 17 7
„	70,500	0 0	North Shore Railway, from Junction to near Crow's Nest	70,499 0 0	.....		1 0 0
„	200,000	0 0	Rolling stock and machinery for Railways generally	199,912 0 0	.....		88 0 0
„	30,000	0 0	Trial Surveys	30,000 0 0	.....		
„	200,000	0 0	Alterations and additions to Railway Station Buildings, increased siding accommodation, and other facilities to meet increasing traffic on the Railways and Tramways	200,000 0 0	.....		
	£3,641,305	0 0	Total under 52 Vic. No. 17 ...	£3,190,198 6 7	.....		451,106 13 5
			53 VICTORIA, No. 23.					
1889	200,000	0 0	Public Wharfs— Resumption of Land for construction of Wharf	126,370 6 11	.....		73,629 13 1
			Railways— Meat Market at Pymont—To repay to the following Votes the expenditure therefrom on account of the erection, &c., of Darling Harbour Meat Market—					
			Alterations, additions, and improvements at stations, &c. ... £58,142 0 0	.....	.....		.....
			Improvements, Glebe Island—1886 and previous years ... 7,961 0 0	.....	.....		.....
„	80,000	0 0	Amount required to complete the works... .. 13,897 0 0	59,423 8 3	.....		20,576 11 9
	280,000	0 0	Carried forward ...	£ 185,793 15 2	.....		94,206 4 10
	19,105,105	0 0	Carried forward ...	£37,199,682 15 2	91,965 19 7		11,813,456 5 3	

STATEMENT—continued.

Year.	Appropriations under Acts of Parliament.		Particulars of Appropriation.	Expenditure to the 30th November, 1892.	Balances—	
	£	s. d.			Written off.	Retained for Expenditure, 30th November, 1892.
	49,105,105	0 0	Brought forward ...	37,199,682 15 2	91,965 19 7	11,813,456 5 3
			GENERAL LOAN ACCOUNT—continued.			
			53 VICTORIA, No. 23—continued.			
	280,000	0 0	Brought forward ...	£ 185,793 15 2	.....	94,206 4 10
1889	200,000	0 0	Railways—continued— Towards the Duplication of the double line from Eveleigh to Homebush ...	200,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	200,000	0 0	Additions, alterations, and improvements to Roads, Stations, and Buildings, and for other purposes, including purchase of land required for extending works ...	200,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	49,820	0 0	Erection of new Workshops, Eveleigh, including resumption of land—further sum— Sheds for Timber and extending Shops .. 10,000 0 0 Tools and Machinery 1,000 0 0 To repay to the vote for additions, alterations and improvements at Stations, the expenditure therefrom on account of new Workshops, &c., at Eveleigh 38,820 0 0	49,820 0 0	.....	9 6 4
"	7,500	0 0	Purchase of Mount Keira Railway Line...	7,500 0 0	.....	.....
"	1,000,000	0 0	Reconstruction and improvement of Rolling Stock and Permanent-way... Duplicating Railway Lines— Granville to Picton 219,000 0 0 Hurstville and George's River, Sutherland and Waterfall ... 52,000 0 0 Teralba to Adamstown ... 35,500 0 0 Strathfield to Ryde ... 25,000 0 0 For widening Railway and other Works in connection with the Darling Island Wharves ... 60,000 0 0	1,000,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	11,623	0 0	Tramways— For construction of Tramways—further sum 11,623 0 0	11,623 0 0	.....	.....
"	15,000	0 0	Rolling Stock 15,000 0 0	15,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	22,000	0 0	Wood-paving, Elizabeth and George Streets 22,000 0 0	22,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	700	0 0	Cost of Surveys for Tramway Lines ... 698 14 8	698 14 8	.....	1 5 4
"	11,000	0 0	Duplication of Botany Line as far as the Sir Joseph Banks' grounds... 11,000 0 0	11,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	30,000	0 0	Wood-paving portion of Tramway Lines .....	.....	.....	30,000 0 0
"	50,000	0 0	Public Instruction— Technical College—Erection of... .. 48,500 6 6	48,500 6 6	.....	1,499 13 6
"	200,000	0 0	Erection of new School Buildings and purchase of sites 200,000 0 0	200,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	30,000	0 0	Erection of new High Schools 29,298 9 1	29,298 9 1	.....	701 10 11
"	150,000	0 0	Department of Public Works— Tramways— Construction and extension of Tramways 150,000 0 0	150,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	9,100	0 0	Harbours and Rivers Branch— Jetty, Woolgoolga Bay 9,100 0 0	9,100 0 0	.....	.....
"	4,000	0 0	Jetty, Coff's Harbour 4,000 0 0	4,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	46,000	0 0	New Dock, Cockatoo Island 45,999 8 3	45,999 8 3	.....	0 11 9
	£2,708,243	0 0	Carried forward	£2,581,824 7 4	.....	126,418 12 8
	£49,105,105	0 0	Carried forward	£37,199,682 15 2	91,965 19 7	11,813,456 5 3

STATEMENT—continued.

Year.	Appropriations under Acts of Parliament.	Particulars of Appropriation.	Expenditure to the 30th November, 1892.	Balances—	
				Written off.	Retained for Expenditure, 30th November, 1892.
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	49,105,105 0 0	Brought forward ...	£37,199,682 15 2	91,965 19 7	11,813,456 5 3
		GENERAL LOAN ACCOUNT—continued.			
		53 VICTORIA No. 23—continued.			
	2,708,243 0 0	Brought forward ...	£2,581,824 7 4	.....	126,418 12 8
		Harbours and Rivers Branch—continued—			
1889	5,000 0 0	White Bay Reclamation	4,998 17 9	.....	1 2 3
"	5,000 0 0	Byron Bay Jetty—Cranes, moorings, &c.	3,831 9 1	.....	1,168 10 11
"	18,000 0 0	Appliances for reclaiming land by Sand- pump Dredges	18,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	100,000 0 0	Sydney Water Supply Works—further sum	95,721 14 8	.....	4,278 5 4
"	1,500 0 0	Admiralty Wharf, Woolloomooloo Bay— Cost of filling up back	1,500 0 0	.....	.....
"	4,000 0 0	Improvement of Navigation at entrance of Brunswick River	1,145 7 2	.....	2,854 12 10
"	8,000 0 0	Dredger and plant for service first at Nambucca River	7,999 13 3	.....	0 6 9
"	7,000 0 0	Improvements, Cowper Wharf, Woolloo- mooloo Bay	6,949 12 3	.....	50 7 9
"	13,000 0 0	Dredge Plant, Sydney Harbour—further sum	13,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	4,000 0 0	Cutting Channel to Moama Wharf ...	4,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	3,000 0 0	Removal of Argyle Reefs, South Arm, Clarence River	2,101 9 5	.....	898 10 7
"	5,000 0 0	Improvement of Navigation, Hawkesbury River	911 14 4	.....	4,088 5 8
"	18,000 0 0	Colonial Architect's Branch— University—Completion of Lodges, Gates, Laboratory, &c.	15,264 17 9	.....	2,735 2 3
"	7,500 0 0	University—Chemical and Mineralogical Department—Towards erection of, an equal amount to be paid from the Challis Bequest	7,464 15 3	.....	35 4 9
"	7,300 0 0	Parramatta Protestant Orphan School— Alterations, &c., to fit it for Hospital for the Insane	7,300 0 0	.....	.....
"	13,000 0 0	Parramatta Hospital for Insane—Addi- tions, &c.	12,972 18 2	.....	27 1 10
"	15,000 0 0	Newcastle Court-house—Erection of ...	14,994 10 7	.....	5 9 5
"	15,000 0 0	Silverton or Broken Hill Gaol—Erection of	14,703 10 0	.....	296 10 0
"	100,000 0 0	New Houses of Parliament—Towards erection of ... ..	.....	.....	100,000 0 0
"	50,000 0 0	New Public Offices—Towards erection of (including cost of resumption of land where necessary)	50,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	10,000 0 0	Roads and Bridges Branch— Bridge at the head of navigation, Lane Cove River	106 7 0	.....	9,593 13 0
"	12,000 0 0	Kiandra Road	8,285 4 8	.....	3,714 15 4
"	16,500 0 0	Bridge over the Hunter River at Aberdeen Road from Main Southern Road, near Bowral, to the Wombeyan Caves ...	12,525 0 6	.....	3,974 19 6
"	9,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	5,000 0 0	Bridge over the Williams River, at Bandon Grove, near the junction with Chi- chester River	1,397 1 11	.....	7,602 18 1
"	4,000 0 0	Baw Baw Bridge, over the Wollondilly River	3,720 15 9	.....	1,279 4 3
"	13,500 0 0	.....	35 0 0	.....	3,965 0 0
"	5,000 0 0	Iron Bridge over Lachlan River, at Forbes	12,997 4 9	.....	502 15 3
"	5,000 0 0	Bridge over Alumny Creek in Pound- street, Grafton	4,201 9 0	.....	798 11 0
	£3,182,543 0 0	Carried forward	£2,907,953 0 7	.....	274,589 19 5
	£49,105,105 0 0	Carried forward	£37,199,682 15 2	91,965 19 7	11,813,456 5 3

STATEMENT—continued.

Year.	Appropriations under Acts of Parliament.			Particulars of Appropriation.	Expenditure to the 30th November, 1892.	Balances—							
	£	s.	d.			Written off.	Retained for Expenditure, 30th November, 1892.						
	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.			
	49,105,105	0	0	Brought forward ...	£37,199,682	15	2	91,965	19	7	11,813,456	5	3
	GENERAL LOAN ACCOUNT—continued.												
	53 VICTORIA NO. 23—continued.												
	3,182,543	0	0	Brought forward ...	£2,907,953	0	7	.....	274,589 19 5			
1889	1,000	0	0	Roads and Bridges Branch—continued— Bridge over the Murray River, at Mulwala—further sum ...	998	18	7	.....	1 1 5			
"	4,000	0	0	Bridge over Goulburn River—further sum ...	.....	.....			4,000 0 0		
"	6,600	0	0	Bridge, Hunter River, between Maitland and Branxton—further sum ...	6,600	0	0	.....	.....		
"	5,000	0	0	Bridge over Bega River, at Tarragunda—further sum ...	.....	.....			5,000 0 0		
"	3,000	0	0	Bridge over the Hunter River, between Aberdeen and Singleton—further sum ...	2,997	12	4	.....	2 7 8			
"	8,000	0	0	Bridge, Murray River, at Tocumwall (moiety of cost) ...	185	8	10	.....	7,814 11 2			
"	7,500	0	0	Bridge, Murray River, at Wahgunyah (moiety of cost) ...	7,500	0	0	.....	.....		
"	1,500	0	0	Bridge, Murray River, at Tintaldra (moiety of cost) ...	1,500	0	0	.....	.....		
"	1,500	0	0	Bridge, Murray River, at Gingellic (moiety of cost) ...	1,218	7	10	.....	281 12 2			
"	7,000	0	0	Construction of Road from Fernmount to the Grafton-Armidale Road ...	5,023	9	1	.....	1,976 10 11			
	Sewerage Branch—												
"	107,000	0	0	North Shore Sewerage ...	28,324	14	5	.....	78,675 5 7			
"	22,000	0	0	Manly Sewerage ...	303	3	9	.....	21,696 16 3			
	Western Suburbs—												
"	830,000	0	0	Main Scheme ...	222,977	4	1	.....	607,022 15 11			
"	14,500	0	0	Paddington Drainage, Northern Division—further sum ...	14,500	0	0	.....	.....		
"	3,860	0	0	Paddington Drainage, Southern Division—further sum ...	3,860	0	0	.....	.....		
"	16,000	0	0	Woollahra Drainage—further sum ...	16,000	0	0	.....	.....		
"	3,000	0	0	Waverley Drainage—further sum ...	.....	.....			3,000 0 0		
"	800	0	0	Randwick Drainage—further sum ...	.....	.....			800 0 0		
"	10,270	0	0	Waterloo Drainage—further sum ...	6,206	11	1	.....	4,063 8 11			
"	1,913	0	0	Resumption of land, Sutherland and Goodhope Streets, Paddington ...	1,913	0	0	.....	.....		
"	2,610	0	0	Extension of existing Alexander-street Sewer to culvert at Copeland-street	2,609	10	11	.....	0 9 1			
"	1,500	0	0	Stormwater Sewer from Copeland-street to Henderson Road, Macdonaldtown	1,500	0	0	.....	.....		
	City Sewerage—Subsidiary Pipe Sewers and Intercepting arrangements—												
"	6,000	0	0	Bourke-street Branch ...	6,000	0	0	.....	.....		
"	15,000	0	0	Pymont Branch ...	.....	.....			15,000 0 0		
"	10,000	0	0	Potts' Point and Elizabeth Bay Branch ...	10,000	0	0	.....	.....		
"	19,000	0	0	Macdonaldtown Drainage ...	5,175	19	10	.....	13,824 0 2			
"	75,600	0	0	For surveys, gauging of rivers, and construction of various works in connection with water conservation and distribution from the Murray, Murrumbidgee, Darling, Lachlan, Bogan, Macquarie, Gwydir, Narran, and other rivers, for agricultural, pastoral, and mining industries, and for domestic use... ..	75,600	0	0	.....	.....		
	£ 4,366,696	0	0	Carried forward ...	£3,328,947	1	4	1,037,748 18 8					
	£49,105,105	0	0	Carried forward ...	£37,199,682	15	2	91,965	19	7	11,813,456	5	3

STATEMENT—continued.

Year.	Appropriations under Acts of Parliament.	Particulars of Appropriation.	Expenditure to the 30th November, 1892.	Balances—	
				Written off.	Retained for Expenditure, 30th November, 1892.
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	49,105,105 0 0	Brought forward ...	£37,199,682 15 2	91,965 19 7	11,813,456 5 3
		GENERAL LOAN ACCOUNT—continued.			
		53 VICTORIA No. 23—continued.			
	4,366,696 0 0	Brought forward ...	£3,328,947 1 4	.....	1,037,748 18 8
		Repayment of Loans—			
		To meet 6 per cent. Debentures falling due 1st July, 1889, viz. :—			
1889	5,000 0 0	City of Sydney Water Supply ...	5,000 0 0	.....	.....
		To meet 5 per cent. Debentures falling due in 1890, viz. :—			
		In January—			
"	365,600 0 0	Railways—23 Victoria, No. 5 ...	365,400 0 0	.....	200 0 0
		In July—			
"	5,000 0 0	Public Works—22 Victoria, No. 26 ...	5,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	347,600 0 0	Railways and Public Works— 23 Victoria, No. 10 ...	347,600 0 0	.....	.....
	£5,089,896 0 0	Total under Act 53 Victoria 23	£4,051,947 1 4	.....	1,037,948 18 8
		54 VICTORIA, No. 33.			
1890	3,000 0 0	Towards erection of twelve Cottages, New- ington Asylum ...	.....	.....	3,000 0 0
"	5,174 0 0	Purchase of land, Regent-street, for Police purposes ...	5,173 17 11	.....	0 2 1
"	1,500 0 0	Erection of Submarine Mining Establishment	1,331 8 2	.....	168 11 10
"	2,020 0 0	Purchase of land for Police purposes at Kogarah, Rockdale, Tumut, and Fig-tree	1,670 0 0	.....	350 0 0
"	6,000 0 0	Towards erection of Northern Fire Brigade Station, George-street, Sydney ...	6,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	15,158 0 0	Purchase of land, Goulburn, for Lunatic Asylum ...	15,158 0 0	.....	.....
"	15,000 0 0	New Steamer for Pilot Service ...	13,096 0 4	.....	1,903 19 8
		RAILWAYS—			
"	2,550 0 0	Erection of new Workshops, Eveleigh Station ...	2,550 0 0	.....	.....
"	25,000 0 0	Duplicating Railway Lines—Hurstville and George's River, Sutherland and Waterfall—further sum ...	25,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	150,000 0 0	Additional Rolling Stock—existing lines	150,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	250,000 0 0	Additions, Alterations, and Improvements to Roads, Stations, and Buildings, and for other purposes, including purchase of land required for extending works	250,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	100,000 0 0	To Improve Grades and Curves, and Con- struction of Deviation to avoid Lap- stone Zig-Zag ...	100,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	250,000 0 0	For completing Suburban Line widening Redfern to Flemington ...	250,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	500,000 0 0	Completion of duplication of Illawarra Line to Waterfall, North Coast Line— Teralba to Adamstown, Main Southern Line—Granville to Picton, and con- tinuation of same towards Goulburn; also duplication of line—Ryde to Hornsby ...	493,199 15 0	.....	6,800 5 0
"	250,000 0 0	Rolling Stock necessary for the equip- ment of new lines—viz., Culcairn to Corowa, Kiama to Nowra, Lismore to the Tweed, Cootamundra to Temora, and Molong to Parkes and Forbes...	243,079 3 0	.....	6,920 17 0
	1,575,402 0 0	Carried forward ...	1,556,258 4 5	.....	19,143 15 7
	54,195,001 0 0	Carried forward ...	£1,251,629 16 6	91,965 19 7	12,851,405 3 11

STATEMENT—continued.

Year.	Appropriations under Acts of Parliament.	Particulars of Appropriation.	Expenditure to the 30th November, 1892.	Balances—	
				Written off.	Retained for Expenditure, 30th November, 1892.
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	54,195,001 0 0	Brought forward ...	£41,251,629 16 6	91,965 19 7	12,851,405 3 11
		GENERAL LOAN ACCOUNT—continued.			
		54 VICTORIA No. 33.			
	1,575,402 0 0	Brought forward ...	£1,556,258 4 5	.....	19,143 15 7
		TRAMWAYS—			
1830	25,000 0 0	Additions, Alterations, and Improvements to Workshops, Building and Waiting-rooms, and for other purposes for extending Works ...	15,524 5 7	.....	9,475 14 5
"	75,000 0 0	Additional Rolling Stock and to meet Expenses of Experiments in connection with Electric Trams ...	49,264 2 3	.....	25,735 17 9
"	25,000 0 0	Towards acquisition of land for Public Parks in various parts of the Colony ...	62 3 7	.....	24,937 16 5
"	8,000 0 0	Towards purchase of sites for Local Land Board and District Surveyors' Offices ...	.....	.....	8,000 0 0
		RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION BRANCH—			
"	124,575 0 0	Towards the construction of a line of Railway from Cootamundra to Temora ...	26,218 6 5	.....	98,356 13 7
"	127,000 0 0	Towards the construction of a line of Railway from St. Leonards to Milson's point ...	120,340 13 2	.....	6,659 6 10
"	90,250 0 0	Towards the construction of a line of Railway from Marrickville to Burwood Road ...	7,332 4 6	.....	82,917 15 6
"	35,000 0 0	To complete the Railway from Sydney to Wollongong and Kiama ...	26,150 8 4	.....	8,849 11 8
"	30,000 0 0	Railway Trial Surveys ...	30,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	200,000 0 0	Purchase of Railway Stores--To provide for the purchase of Stores for Railway Construction Services, the value to be replaced as the cost of specific consumption is ascertained; the whole amount to be carried to a Trust Fund, and to be reissued from time to time as the said Store Vote is credited from the Votes for the specific services on account of which the stores are respectively issued ...	200,000 0 0	.....	.....
		HARBOURS AND RIVERS BRANCH—			
"	50,000 0 0	Country Towns Water Supplies—further sum ...	4,784 10 7	.....	45,215 9 5
"	100,000 0 0	Richmond River Improvements—towards ...	14,535 18 8	.....	85,466 1 4
"	100,000 0 0	Clarence River Improvements—towards ...	.....	.....	100,000 0 0
"	50,000 0 0	Newcastle Harbour Improvements—further sum ...	50,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	10,000 0 0	Tweed River Improvements ...	7,145 16 9	.....	2,854 3 3
"	15,000 0 0	Trial Bay Harbour Works—further sum ...	15,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	5,000 0 0	Lake Macquarie Harbour Works—further sum ...	3,389 16 1	.....	1,610 3 11
"	50,000 0 0	Naval Stations, Sydney Harbour—further sum ...	.....	.....	50,000 0 0
"	18,000 0 0	Long Cove, Reclamation and Dredging ...	17,982 11 8	.....	17 8 4
"	18,000 0 0	Cook's River and Shea's Creek, Reclamation and Dredging—further sum, including cost of resumption of land ...	18,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	1,000 0 0	Snail's Bay Reclamation—further sum ...	996 16 5	.....	3 3 7
"	18,000 0 0	Appliances for Reclaiming land by Sand-pump Dredges—further sum ...	18,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	18,500 0 0	New Dredge for Clarence River ...	17,193 11 1	.....	1,306 8 11
	2,764,727 0 0	Carried forward ...	£2,204,836 16 4	.....	363,890 3 8
	54,195,001 0 0	Carried forward ...	£41,251,629 16 6	91,965 19 7	12,851,405 3 11

STATEMENT—continued.

Year.	Appropriations under Acts of Parliament.		Particulars of Appropriation.	Expenditure to the 30th November, 1892.	Balances—			
	£	s. d.			£	s. d.	Written off.	Retained for Expenditure, 30th November, 1892.
	54,195,001	0 0	Brought forward	£41,251,629 16 6	91,965 19 7		12,851,405 3 11	
	GENERAL LOAN ACCOUNT—continued.							
	54 VICTORIA No. 33—continued.							
	2,768,727	0 0	Brought forward	£2,204,836 16 4	.....		363,890 3 8
1890	10,000	0 0	Harbours and Rivers Branch—continued— Dredge Plant, Sydney Harbour—further sum	9,614 4 2	.....		385 15 10
„	5,500	0 0	Towards Construction of Jetties at foot of Erskine-street	5,500 0 0	.....		.....
„	5,000	0 0	Coff's Harbour Jetty—further sum	5,000 0 0	.....		.....
„	1,500	0 0	Moama Wharf—further sum	1,500 0 0	.....		.....
„	10,000	0 0	Reclamation of Careening Cove and Neutral Bay, North Shore, including construction of necessary sea-walls and purchase of land—on account	8,405 3 3	.....		1,594 16 9
„	5,000	0 0	Towards improving the Entrance to the Bellinger River, including cost of necessary plant	2,322 5 6	.....		2,677 14 6
„	18,500	0 0	Light-house, Point Perpendicular, Jarvis Bay—erection of ... ..	.....	.....		18,500 0 0
	Government Architect's Branch—							
	For the erection and completion of Gaols, Court-houses and Lock-ups—							
„	25,000	0 0	Towards completion of the following buildings, viz. :—Court-house and Public Offices, Bourke; Court-house, Hay; Grafton Gaol; St. Albans Court-house and Lock-up; and new Central Police Court, Sydney	13,338 2 11	.....		11,661 17 1
„	25,000	0 0	For permanent additions to the under-mentioned buildings: Moree Lock-up; Milparinka Court-house and Warden's Quarters; Supreme Court Buildings, Sydney; Deniliquin Court-house; Nyngan Court-house; Parramatta Gaol—Criminal Lunatic Wing; Broken Hill Court-house and Lock-up (further sum); Silverton Gaol; Liverpool Court and Watch House	4,096 5 3	.....		20,903 14 9
„	45,000	0 0	Towards the erection of the under-mentioned buildings, viz. :—Macksville Court-house, &c.; Nowra Court-house; Greta Court-house—site for; Redfern Court-house and site; West Maitland Court-house and site; Watch-house, Clarence-street, Sydney; Michelago Court-house; Court-house, Dubbo—land for; Lock-ups at Sofala, Penrith, South Grafton, Tinonee, Minmi, Regent-street (Sydney), Rockdale, Kogarah, Singleton (and site), Brushgrove, Tamworth, Kelso, Rylstone (site for), and Broadwater	12,712 6 2	.....		32,287 13 10
„	5,000	0 0	For the erection and completion of Police Stations and Officers' Quarters— For additions to the undermentioned buildings:—Bourke new Police Buildings, Murrumburrah Police Buildings, Newcastle Police Buildings, Wee Waa Police Station	1,867 0 0	.....		3,133 0 0
	£ 2,924,227	0 0	Carried forward	£2,269,192 3 7	.....		655,034 16 5
	£ 54,195,001	0 0	Carried forward	£41,251,629 16 6	91,965 19 7		12,851,405 3 11	

STATEMENT—continued.

Year.	Appropriations under Acts of Parliament.	Particulars of Appropriation.	Expenditure to the 30th November, 1892.	Balances—	
				Written off.	Retained for Expenditure, 30th November, 1892.
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	54,195,001 0 0	Brought forward	41,251,629 16 6	91,965 19 7	12,851,405 3 11
		GENERAL LOAN ACCOUNT—contd.			
		54 VICTORIA, No. 33—continued.			
	2,924,227 0 0	Brought forward	2,269,192 3 7		655,034 16 5
1890	20,000 0 0	Government Architect's Branch—continued— Towards the erection of the undermen- tioned buildings:—Quarters for Sub- Inspector, Argyle-street, Sydney; Fernmount Police Quarters and Lock-up, Broken Hill Police Build- ings, Tocumwall Police Buildings, &c.; Sergeant's Quarters, Penrith; Corowa Police Barracks, &c.; Bourke Police Officers' Quarters; Tarago Police Quarters and Lock-up; Alma, South Broken Hill, Police Barracks; Peak Hill Police Buildings; Barraba Police Buildings; Hillgrove Police Buildings; Port Macquarie Police Station; Emmaville Police Station— further sum	3,540 0 6		16,459 19 6
"	3,000 0 0	Post and Telegraph Offices— To complete the undermentioned build- ings, viz.:—Mittagong, Hunter's Hill, Moss Vale, Temora, Wollongong, and Picton Post and Telegraph Offices ...	3,000 0 0		
"	15,000 0 0	Towards the erection of the undermen- tioned buildings, viz.:—West Mait- land Post Office, site for, additional; Wollombi, Harden, Adamstown, Homebush Braidwood, Enmore, Bur- wood, Newtown, Rockdale, St. Peters, and Lake Cudgellico Post and Tele- graph Offices	6,073 6 11		8,926 13 1
"	10,000 0 0	For purchase of Sites for Post and Tele- graph Offices	8,781 4 0		1,218 16 0
"	10,000 0 0	Hospitals for Insane— Branch Hospital, Parramatta—Ward for Epileptic Patients; Residence for Assistant - Superintendent, Parra- matta; and New Wing, Gladesville— further sum	9,354 2 0		645 18 0
"	7,000 0 0	Miscellaneous Buildings— General Post Office—additional works ...	7,000 0 0		
"	10,000 0 0	Benevolent Asylums—additions ...	2,280 8 7		7,719 11 5
"	3,500 0 0	Coast Hospital, additions—further sum...	2,572 9 8		927 10 4
"	3,000 0 0	University—additions to the Engineering Department	3,000 0 0		
"	1,200 0 0	Parramatta Industrial School Wall ...			1,200 0 0
"	12,000 0 0	Government Printing Office—Additional Story			12,000 0 0
"	12,000 0 0	Stamp Office and Site	12,000 0 0		
"	10,000 0 0	Goulburn Gaol—erection of Additions, to contain 111 cells	1,874 0 0		8,126 0 0
"	4,000 0 0	Broken Hill Mining Office—erection of...			4,000 0 0
"	5,000 0 0	Morgue, George-street North, Sydney— erection of			5,000 0 0
"	7,000 0 0	Admiral's Residence—Additions and Alterations	7,000 0 0		
	£ 3,056,927 0 0	Carried forward	£ 2,335,667 15 3		721,259 4 9
	£ 54,195,001 0 0	Carried forward	£ 41,251,629 16 6	91,965 19 7	12,851,405 3 11

STATEMENT—continued.

Year.	Appropriations under Acts of Parliament.			Particulars of Appropriation.	Expenditure to the 30th November, 1892.	Balances—							
	£	s.	d.			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.		
	54,195,001	0	0	Brought forward	£41,251,629	16	6	91,965	19	7	12,851,405	3	11
	GENERAL LOAN ACCOUNT—continued.												
	54 VICTORIA No. 33—continued.												
	3,056,927	0	0	Brought forward	£2,335,667	15	3	.....	.....	.....	721,259	4	9
	<i>Roads and Bridges.</i>												
1890	92,256	0	0	Bridges Branch— For erection of Bridges at the under-mentioned sites :—Bullock Island ; Johnston's Creek ; Castlereagh River, at Mundooran ; Wilson's River, at Ballingarra, road Rolland's Plains to Ballingarra ; Wilson's River, at Telegraph Point ; Morton's Creek, road Beechworth to Ennis ; M'Intyre River, at Inverell ; Ollera, Modern, and Limestone Creeks, road Guyra to Tingha ; George's River, at Liverpool ; Stone-quarry Creek, at Picton ; Cunningham's, near Bombala ; Paroo River, at Wanaaring ; Hunter River, at Jerry's Plains ; approach bridge and embankment, Boggabri Bridge, Coldstream River ; approaches to Redbournebury Bridge	11,340	19	9	.....	.....	.....	80,915	0	3
"	14,515	0	0	Roads— Wood-blocking Oxford-street, along tram-line, conditionally on £4,187 being paid by the Municipal Council of Paddington	4,173	0	8	.....	.....	.....	10,341	19	4
"	8,000	0	0	Wood-blocking Cook's River Road from Alice-street to St. Peter's, conditionally on £1,500 being paid by the Municipal Council of Newtown	7,975	14	0	.....	.....	.....	24	6	0
"	6,000	0	0	Sewerage Branch— Extension of Waverley and Woollahra to Randwick—further sum ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,000	0	0
"	15,000	0	0	Darling Point Sewers—further sum	8,322	9	5	.....	.....	.....	6,677	10	7
"	10,000	0	0	Potts' Point and Elizabeth Bay Sewers, East and West sides—further sum	9,917	19	6	.....	.....	.....	82	0	6
"	313,592	0	0	Completion of Western Suburbs Sewerage Scheme (Schedule B of Act 54 Vic. No. 17) ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	313,592	0	0
"	18,500	0	0	Storm-water Sewers— Iron Cove Creek Storm-water Channel	17,292	11	6	.....	.....	.....	1,207	8	6
"	16,500	0	0	Storm-water Channels draining into Long Cove Creek— 1. Draining parts of Leichhardt	8,091	2	7	.....	.....	.....	8,408	17	5
"	4,000	0	0	2. Leichhardt Branch ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,000	0	0
"	4,000	0	0	3. Ashfield Branch	49	15	0	.....	.....	.....	3,950	5	0
"	8,500	0	0	Johnston's Creek Storm-water Channel	282	13	0	.....	.....	.....	8,217	7	0
"	15,500	0	0	Storm-water Channel from Munni-street, Newtown, through Macdonaldtown Park to Shea's Creek	15,500	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	8,500	0	0	Macdonaldtown Park Storm-water Sewer, from Swanson-street to Ashmore-street ; thence from Ashmore-street to Macdonald-street	8,500	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	3,591,790	0	0	Carried forward	£2,427,114	0	8	.....	.....	.....	1,164,675	19	4
	54,195,001	0	0	Carried forward	£41,251,629	16	6	91,965	19	7	12,851,405	3	11

STATEMENT—continued.

Year.	Appropriations under Acts of Parliament.		Particulars of Appropriation.	Expenditure to the 30th November, 1892.	Balances—			
	£	s. d.			£	s. d.	Written off.	Retained for Expenditure, 30th November, 1892.
	54,195,001	0 0	Brought forward ...	£41,251,629 16 6	91,965 19 7		12,851,405 3 11	
			GENERAL LOAN ACCOUNT—continued.					
			54 VICTORIA No. 33—continued.					
	3,591,790	0 0	Brought forward ...	£2,427,114 0 8	.....		1,164,675 19 4
1890	2,630	0 0	Storm-water Sewers—continued.					
			Storm-water Channel from Eveleigh Railway Siding to Storm-water Channel, Alexandria Park ...	1,825 10 8	.....		804 9 4
"	2,185	0 0	Storm-water Channel from Buckland-street to Southern Boundary, Alexandria Park ...	2,137 15 9	.....		47 4 3
"	1,350	0 0	Storm-water Channel from Orphan School Creek through University Reserve to dam in St. Paul's College Reserve ...	1,218 7 3	.....		131 12 9
"	1,500	0 0	Pymont Bridge Road Storm-water Channel—further sum ...	1,234 5 9	.....		265 14 3
"	4,666	0 0	Beattie-street to White Bay Storm-water Channel, Balmain ...	4,666 0 0	.....		.....
"	3,000	0 0	Rose Bay Side Drainage Storm-water Channel ...	830 4 3	.....		2,169 15 9
"	15,000	0 0	Minor Storm-water Sewers, Western Drainage, draining parts of Burwood, Concord, and Ashfield ...	.....	.....		15,000 0 0
"	8,800	0 0	Minor Storm-water Sewers, Northern Drainage, draining parts of Petersham, Leichhardt, and Ashfield ...	215 8 0	.....		8,584 12 0
"	8,400	0 0	Double Bay Creek Channel from Main Bondi Sewer to Double Bay ...	.....	.....		8,400 0 0
"	15,000	0 0	Storm-water Channel from Botany Road to old bed of Shea's Creek ...	.....	.....		15,000 0 0
"	18,500	0 0	Storm-water Channel from a point South of Buckland-street along course of Shea's Creek to Botany Road ...	245 14 9	.....		18,254 5 3
"	14,500	0 0	Storm-water Channel along Dowling-street from Baptist-street to Young-street and thence to a point South of Buckland street ...	7 10 0	.....		14,492 10 0
"	19,000	0 0	Homebush Creek Storm-water Sewer, to drain parts of Burwood, Strathfield, and Concord ...	568 18 9	.....		18,431 1 3
"	11,500	0 0	Iron Cove Channel, Eastern Branch, to drain parts of Burwood and Ashfield ...	74 11 0	.....		11,425 9 0
"	10,700	0 0	Storm-water Sewer, Rookwood, draining from the Necropolis ...	136 10 4	.....		10,563 9 8
"	19,000	0 0	Cottage Creek, Newcastle, Storm-water Sewer ...	1 16 0	.....		18,998 4 0
"	7,825	0 0	Ironbark Creek, Plattsburg, Storm-water Sewer, outlet end ...	682 16 0	.....		7,142 4 0
"	3,000	0 0	Wallsend Storm-water Channel, to its junction with Ironbark Creek ...	.....	.....		3,000 0 0
			Water Supply and Sewerage—					
"	205,000	0 0	Extension of Water Reticulation, Sydney and Suburbs ...	204,989 0 2	.....		10 19 10
"	260,000	0 0	Construction of new Sewers, Ventilating-shafts, &c., Sydney and Suburbs ...	116,578 4 1	.....		143,421 15 11
"	35,000	0 0	Stores—Advance Account ...	35,000 0 0	.....		.....
"	5,000	0 0	Contractor's Advance Account (Sewerage) ...	5,000 0 0	.....		.....
	4,263,346	0 0	Carried forward...	£2,802,526 13 5	.....		1,460,819 6 7
	54,195,001	0 0	Carried forward...	£41,251,629 16 6	91,965 19 7		12,851,405 3 11	

STATEMENT—continued.

Year.	Appropriations under Acts of Parliament.	Particulars of Appropriation.	Expenditure to the 30th November, 1892.	Balances—	
				Written off.	Retained for Expenditure, 30th November, 1892.
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	54,195,001 0 0	Brought forward	£ 41,251,629 16 6	91,965 19 7	12,851,405 3 11
		GENERAL LOAN ACCOUNT—continued.			
		54 VICTORIA No. 33—continued.			
	4,263,346 0 0	Brought forward... ..	£ 2,802,526 13 5	.....	1,460,819 6 7
1890	50,000 0 0	Water Supply and Sewerage—continued.— Towards Erection of new Offices, including fittings and purchase of site... ..	43,786 16 2	.....	6,213 3 10
,	150,000 0 0	Reticulation of Western Suburbs Sewerage Scheme (Schedule A of Act 54 Vic. No. 17)	20,858 7 1	.....	129,141 12 11
,	127,111 0 0	For Sewerage Works—being amount of balance and interest at the debit of the Municipal Council of Sydney Sewerage Account in the Union Bank—the Sewerage Works having been transferred to the Water and Sewerage Board	127,110 5 4	.....	0 14 8
		Military Works Branch—			
"	25,000 0 0	Magazines at Newington... ..	.....	.....	25,000 0 0
"	20,000 0 0	Headquarters, Military Offices, Building, and Site ... ..	.....	.....	20,000 0 0
"	8,000 0 0	Naval Magazines at Spectacle Island	7,881 10 10	.....	118 9 2
"	5,000 0 0	Military Magazines at Goat Island	958 19 4	.....	4,041 0 8
		Technical Education—			
"	19,000 0 0	Technological Museum Sydney—Erection of	13,855 0 0	.....	5,145 0 0
"	5,000 0 0	Technological Museum, Sydney—Site for ... ..	.....	.....	5,000 0 0
"	20,000 0 0	Technical Colleges and Technological Museums at Bathurst, Broken Hill, Maitland West and Newcastle—Erection of	3,946 5 0	.....	16,053 15 0
		High Schools—			
"	19,000 0 0	Buildings—Girls' High School, Sydney... ..	.....	.....	19,000 0 0
"	10,000 0 0	High Schools, Maitland	5,850 10 10	.....	4,149 9 2
"	50,000 0 0	Additional Areas to Existing Public School Grounds—Purchase of	41,000 0 0	.....	9,000 0 0
"	1,500 0 0	Imported Stock—Erection of Quarantine Station ... ..	.....	.....	1,500 0 0
"	20,000 0 0	Agricultural Department—Agricultural Colleges and Experimental Stations... ..	14,550 18 8	.....	5,449 1 4
"	150,000 0 0	Water Conservation and Irrigation—For Surveys, gauging of Rivers, and construction of various Works in connection with Water Conservation, and distribution for Agricultural, Pastoral, and Mining industries, and for domestic use, and for the resumption of land in connection therewith	71,932 17 5	.....	78,067 2 7
"	40,000 0 0	Electric Telegraphs—Construction and extension of Telegraph Lines generally	40,000 0 0	.....	.....
		Repayment of Loans—To meet 5 per cent. Debentures, falling due in 1891, viz.—			
"	25,000 0 0	In January— Railway and Public Works—22 Victoria, No. 22... ..	25,000 0 0	.....	.....
	5,007,957 0 0	Carried forward.. ..	£ 3,219,258 4 1	.....	1,788,698 15 11
	54,195,001 0 0	Carried forward... ..	£ 41,251,629 16 6	91,965 19 7	12,851,405 3 11

STATEMENT—continued.

Year.	Appropriations under Acts of Parliament.		Particulars of Appropriation.	Expenditure to the 30th November, 1892.	Balances—				
	£	s. d.			£	s. d.	Written off.	Retained for Expenditure, 30th November, 1892.	
	54,195,001	0 0	Brought forward ...	£41,251,629	16 6	91,965	19 7	12,851,405	3 11
			GENERAL LOAN ACCOUNT—continued.						
	5,007,957	0 0	54 VICTORIA No. 33—continued. Brought forward ...	£3,219,258	4 1	.....	.....	1,788,698	15 11
			Repayment of Loans—To meet 5 per cent. Debentures, falling due in 1891—continued—viz.—						
1890	6,700	0 0	In July—						
"	700	0 0	Public Works—19 Victoria, Nos. 38 and 40						
"	23,700	0 0	To pay off Debentures, 22 Victoria, Nos. 5 and 26						
"	113,900	0 0	Railways and Public Works, 22 Victoria, No. 22	200,400	0 0	.....	.....	100	0 0
"	55,500	0 0	Railways and Public Works, 24 Victoria, No. 24						
"	26,000	0 0	Immigration, 24 Victoria, No. 26						
"	2,000	0 0	To meet Water Supply and Sewerage 6 per cent. Debentures, due 1st January, 1891—City of Sydney Sewerage Works	26,000	0 0	.....	.....
"	3,000	0 0	2nd May, 1891—Municipal Council, Darlington—Sewerage Works	2,000	0 0	.....	.....
"	1,782,300	0 0	2nd July, 1891—Municipal Council, Darlington—Sewerage Works	3,000	0 0	.....	.....
"			To meet 5 per cent. Debentures, falling due in January, 1892—						
"			Railways and Public Works, 25 Victoria, No. 19	1,782,200	0 0	.....	.....	100	0 0
	£7,021,757	0 0	Total under 54 Vic. No. 33	£5,232,858	4 1	.....	.....	1,788,898	15 11
			55 VICTORIA No. 35.						
1892	2,500	0 0	Military Works—						
"	3,000	0 0	Erection of Submarine Mining Establishment	1,779	7 1	.....	.....	720	12 11
"	3,000	0 0	Gun Pit at Bradley's Heights £3,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	2,100	0 0	Gun Pit at Steel Point 3,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	12,000	0 0	Erection of Battery at Wollongong	228	3 0	.....	.....	1,871	17 0
"	2,000	0 0	Gun Pit at Henry's Heights	1,204	10 0	.....	.....	10,795	10 0
"	3,000	0 0	Emplacements for Quick-firing and Machine Guns	403	3 5	.....	.....	1,596	16 7
"	27,600	0 0	Battery at Stockton £3,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	9,000	0 0	Less—Balance on Loan Vote for Fortifications and Defence Works generally, £125,000, 52 Vic. No. 17						
"	18,600	0 0	Railways—						
"	200,000	0 0	Additional Rolling Stock—Existing lines, and towards fitting Continuous Automatic Brakes to Goods Rolling Stock	180,639	8 6	.....	.....	19,360	11 6
"	200,000	0 0	Additions, Alterations, and Improvements to Roads, Stations, and Buildings, and for other purposes, including purchase of land required for extending works; also for providing safety appliances	169,484	10 8	.....	.....	30,515	9 4
"	35,000	0 0	To complete Improvement of Grades and Curves already in hand, and Lapstone Hill Deviation	34,968	4 0	.....	.....	31	16 0
"	60,000	0 0	For completing Suburban Duplication Works, including Strathfield to Ryde	60,000	0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	30,000	0 0	Deviations, Mudgee Line	30,000	0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	20,000	0 0	Raising Line above Flood Level, Maitland	20,000	0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
	563,600	0 0	Carried forward...	£498,706	16 8	.....	.....	64,893	3 4
	61,216,758	0 0	Carried forward...	£46,484,488	0 7	91,965	19 7	14,640,303	19 10

STATEMENT—continued.

Year.	Appropriations under Acts of Parliament.		Particulars of Appropriation.	Expenditure to the 30th November, 1892.	Balances—				
	£	s. d.			£	s. d.	£	s. d.	
	61,216,758	0 0	Brought forward ...	£46,484,488	0 7	91,965	19 7	14,640,303	19 10
			GENERAL LOAN ACCOUNT—continued.						
			55 VICTORIA No. 35—continued.						
	563,600	0 0	Brought forward ...	£ 494,467	11 1	.....	.....	69,132	8 11
1892	30,000	0 0	Railway Construction Branch—						
	41,048	0 0	For Railway Trial Surveys—further sum	19,017	8 4	.....	.....	10,982	11 8
"	24,348	0 0	Nyngan to Cobar Railway—further sum	41,048	0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	120,500	0 0	Culcairn to Corowa Railway—further sum	.....	.....	.....	.....	24,348	0 0
"	26,993	0 0	Milson's Point Railway—further sum	2,873	17 4	.....	.....	117,626	2 8
"	44,500	0 0	Kiama to Nowra Railway—further sum	.....	.....	.....	.....	26,993	0 0
"	75,000	0 0	Lismore to the Tweed Railway—further sum	.....	.....	.....	.....	44,500	0 0
"			Construction and Extension of Tramways—further sum	36,319	0 3	.....	.....	38,680	19 9
			Harbours and Rivers Branch—						
"	7,000	0 0	Trial Bay Harbour Works—further sum	3,348	17 7	.....	.....	3,651	2 5
"	19,000	0 0	Appliances for reclaiming lands by Sand-pump Dredges—further sum	5,719	9 1	.....	.....	13,280	10 11
"	30,000	0 0	Newcastle Harbour Improvements—further sum	5,989	17 5	.....	.....	24,010	2 7
"	4,000	0 0	Long Cove Reclamation and Dredging—further sum—including cost of resumption of land, &c.	3,391	19 11	.....	.....	608	0 1
"	10,000	0 0	Cook's River and Shea's Creek, Reclamation and Dredging—further sum—including cost of resumption of land, &c.	7,955	11 5	.....	.....	2,044	8 7
"	12,000	0 0	New Jetty and Shed, Circular Quay, and extending old A.S.N. Co.'s Berth	2,097	11 8	.....	.....	9,902	8 4
			Government Architect's Branch—						
"	19,987	0 0	New Public Offices—Erection of, including cost of land—further sum	15,342	9 0	.....	.....	4,644	11 0
"	5,000	0 0	New Public Offices—Lift, &c.	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,000	0 0
"	8,000	0 0	Treasury New Strong Room—Erection of	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,000	0 0
"	4,000	0 0	Public Offices—Construction and Re-arrangement of Lifts	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,000	0 0
"	8,000	0 0	Gladesville Hospital for the Insane—New Ward for Fifty Females	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,000	0 0
"	2,000	0 0	Newcastle Hospital for the Insane—New Ward for Twenty-five Females	760	0 0	.....	.....	1,240	0 0
"	8,000	0 0	Central Police Court—Erection of—further sum	8,000	0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	5,000	0 0	Additions to Hospital for Insane, Parramatta	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,000	0 0
"	6,000	0 0	Newcastle Hospital—Erection of Isolated Wards for Contagious Diseases, and an Accident Ward, with further accommodation for Nursing Staff	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,000	0 0
			Roads and Bridges—						
"	27,000	0 0	Cowra Bridge—Erection of	19,285	10 4	.....	.....	7,714	9 8
"	5,900	0 0	Moiety of cost of widening Corowa Bridge from 18 ft. to 36 ft.	1,222	18 10	.....	.....	4,677	1 2
"	8,000	0 0	Swan Hill Bridge—Moiety of Cost	568	16 4	.....	.....	7,431	8 8
			Sewerage Branch—						
"	4,422	0 0	Further sum for completion of Main Sewer between George-street West and Bondi Main Sewer	4,421	14 1	.....	.....	0	5 11
"	10,000	0 0	Extension of Sewer from Waverley and Woollahra to Randwick—further sum	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,000	0 0
"	2,500	0 0	Pott's Point and Elizabeth Bay Sewer—further sum	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,500	0 0
	1,131,798	0 0	Carried forward...	£ 676,070	8 8	.....	.....	455,727	11 9
	61,216,758	0 0	Carried forward ...	£46,484,488	0 7	91,965	19 7	14,640,303	19 10

STATEMENT—continued.

Year.	Appropriations under Acts of Parliament.	Particulars of Appropriation.	Expenditure to the 30th November, 1892.	Balances—	
				Written off.	Retained for Expenditure, 30th November, 1892.
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	61,216,758 0 0	Brought forward ...	£46,484,488 0 7	91,965 19 7	14,640,303 19 10
GENERAL LOAN ACCOUNT—continued.					
55 VICTORIA No. 35—continued.					
	1,131,798 0 0	Brought forward ...	£ 675,070 8 3	.....	455,727 11 9
1892	6,000 0 0	Storm-water Sewers— Rookwood Necropolis Drainage—further sum ... ..	.....	.....	6,000 0 0
"	10,000 0 0	Randwick Storm-water Drainage (towards), east and west sides ...	.....	.....	10,000 0 0
"	9,270 0 0	Storm-water Sewer from Point Piper Road along Valley to Rushcutter's Bay ...	103 15 4	.....	9,166 4 8
"	9,000 0 0	Munni-street to Shea's Creek Storm-water Sewer—further sum	7,661 6 5	.....	1,338 13 7
"	1,000 0 0	Extension of Leichhardt Branch of Long Cove Creek Storm-water Sewer— further sum ... ..	.....	.....	1,000 0 0
"	1,600 0 0	Smith-street Branch of Long Cove Creek Storm-water Sewer	4 10 0	.....	1,595 10 0
"	2,520 0 0	Petersham Park Branch Long Cove Creek Storm-water Sewer ... ..	.....	.....	2,520 0 0
"	29,680 0 0	Johnstone's Creek Storm-water Sewers...	.....	.....	29,680 0 0
"	2,600 0 0	Newtown Branch of Johnstone's Creek Storm-water Sewer ... ..	.....	.....	2,600 0 0
"	6,000 0 0	Towards Storm-water Channels, North Sydney— Neutral Bay Storm-water Channel ...	49 10 0	.....	5,950 10 0
"	1,200 0 0	Careening Cove Storm-water Channel...	40 8 8	.....	1,159 11 4
"	1,200 0 0	Beattie-street to White Bay, Balmain— Storm-water Channel—further sum..	.....	.....	1,200 0 0
"	2,700 0 0	Kent-street Sewer—further sum ...	84 14 2	.....	2,615 5 10
"	10,000 0 0	Storm-water Sewer—White Creek (towards) ... ..	.....	.....	10,000 0 0
"	50,000 0 0	Water Supply and Sewerage— Extension of the Sydney Water Supply and other works in connection there- with, including cast-iron pipes, tanks, reservoirs, resumption of land, &c....	49,967 9 4	.....	32 10 8
"	50,000 0 0	Public Instruction— Erection of New Public School Buildings	25,000 0 0	.....	25,000 0 0
"	40,000 0 0	Water Conservation and Irrigation— For Surveys, Gauging of Rivers, and con- struction of various works in con- nection with Water Conservation and Distribution for agricultural, pastoral, and mining industries, and for domestic use, and for the resump- tion of land in connection therewith —further sum ... ..	.....	.....	40,000 0 0
"	50,000 0 0	Electric Telegraph Department— Construction and Extension of Lines generally	24,512 19 11	.....	25,487 0 1
	£ 1,414,568 0 0	Total under Act 55 Vic. 35...	783,495 2 1	.....	631,072 17 11
	£ 62,631,326 0 0	Total, General Loan Account	£ 47,267,983 2 8	91,965 19 7	15,271,376 17 9
	£ 10,215,630 18 3	Add Total Old Loans Account (from page 42)	£ 9,954,501 17 10	261,129 0 5	.....
	£ 72,846,956 18 3	GRAND TOTAL ...	£ 57,222,485 0 6	353,095 0 0	15,271,376 17 9

Treasury, New South Wales,
Sydney, 14th December, 1892.

JAMES J. HINCHY,
Accountant.

C.

SERVICES PROVIDED FOR BY LOANS.

ABSTRACT of Expenditure for Public Works and other Services provided for by Loan Acts, from the commencement of the Loans Account to the 30th November, 1892.

HEAD OF SERVICE.	AMOUNT.			TOTAL.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Railways	35,799,529	5	1*			
Tramways	1,534,294	8	9			
Telegraphs	799,977	2	3			
Immigration	569,930	0	0†			
Sewerage and Water Supply, Sydney (each Service £200,000) ...	400,000	0	0			
Compensation to Municipal Council of Sydney for lands resumed under the Water Supply Act, 17 Vic. No. 35	43,261	14	6			
New Water Supply for Sydney	2,479,739	18	10			
New Water Supply for Country Towns	504,784	10	7			
Water Supply, County of Cumberland	386,894	10	4			
Water Supply, Western Suburbs	149,997	7	7			
Conservation and Supply of Water, Country Districts	147,532	17	5			
New Sewerage Scheme for Sydney, including resumption of land	1,543,451	17	10			
Sewerage, Shea's Creek to Webb's Grant	100,000	0	0			
Water Supply and Sewerage—Stores Advance Account	35,000	0	0			
Water Supply and Sewerage—Erection of New Offices	43,626	16	2			
Public Instruction, School Buildings, &c.	378,595	11	5			
Harbours and Rivers Navigations Improvements:—						
Improving the Harbour of Newcastle and the River Hunter...	200,618	19	11			
Wharf, Newcastle	202,311	14	4			
Wharf, Bullock Island	6,939	4	0			
Steam Cranes, Newcastle	19,384	18	11			
Southern Breakwater, Newcastle Harbour	83,844	1	5			
Northern Breakwater, Newcastle Harbour	17,801	1	6			
Coal Staiths, Newcastle	24,058	7	11			
Navigation of the rivers Darling, Murray, and Murrumbidgee	103,464	11	6			
Improving the navigation of the Edward River	4,902	13	1			
Harbour Works, Wollongong	50,559	6	10			
Harbour Works, Kiama	66,857	17	7			
Jetties—Woolgoolga Bay, Byron Bay, Coff's Harbour, &c.	33,969	18	0			
Harbour Works, Lake Macquarie	65,202	12	10			
Improving the navigation of other Harbours and Rivers, &c.	146,406	17	9			
Steam Dredges and Punts	273,570	18	5			
Improvements, Circular Quay	101,179	8	8			
Purchase of Land, Circular Quay	304,007	12	0			
Steam Cranes, Wharf, &c., Darling Harbour	520,856	18	5			
Fitz Roy Dry Dock	37,405	16	11			
Wharf, &c., Woolloomooloo Bay	34,904	6	10			
Reclaiming Land at Darling Harbour and Blackwattle Swamp	46,199	9	0			
Blackwattle Bridge and Causeway	17,150	13	3			
Increased Wharf Accommodation at Sydney, and Resumption of Land for Public Wharfs...	106,042	6	3			
Wharf, Eden	2,364	9	3			
Wharf, Morpeth	4,342	10	9			
Breakwater at the Clarence River	152,852	9	6			
Improving the entrance of the Moruya River	18,000	0	0			
Extension of Dock Accommodation	280,997	15	5			
Towards enlarging Wentworth Wharf	1,200	0	0			
Reclamation, Cook's River, &c.	130,232	15	5			
Harbour of Refuge, Trial Bay	48,734	6	8			
Sand Pump Dredgers	41,719	9	1			
New Steamer, Pilot Service	13,096	0	4			
New Jetty and Shed, Circular Quay	2,097	11	8			
				3,163,277	3	5
Carried forward				48,079,893	4	2

* The expenditure for Railways includes £175,833 13s. 1d., contributed in 1877 by the Consolidated Revenue Fund to make good the amount short realised by the negotiation of the Railway Loan Act under 36 Vic. No. 17. † Inclusive of £375,500 6s. 2d. for a Debenture Debt due by the Territorial Revenue for Immigration Service at 23rd November, 1855, the date of the proclamation of the new Constitution.

STATEMENT—continued.

HEAD OF SERVICE.	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward ... ..	.....	48,079,893 4 2
Public Works and Buildings:—		
Benevolent Asylums and Coast Hospital	4,852 18 3	
Purchase of Land, Phillip and Hunter Streets—for Police and other Public Offices	26,739 16 11	
University of Sydney	126,729 13 0	
Affiliated Colleges	51,582 6 7	
Grammar School	25,000 0 0	
Australian Museum Enlargement	38,742 11 8	
Technological Museum	13,855 0 0	
Parliamentary Buildings	15,000 0 0	
Juvenile Reformatories	19,946 17 9	
Dam at North Rocks, Parramatta	5,000 0 0	
Dam at Hunt's Creek, Parramatta	8,000 0 0	
New General Post Office... ..	173,412 10 1	
New Printing Office	7,150 4 9	
New Public Offices	261,631 16 2	
Public Offices, Newcastle	7,579 13 6	
Custom House, Newcastle	10,870 3 11	
Receiving Houses at Redfern and the Necropolis	12,548 13 7	
Free Public Library	24,994 18 5	
Observatory	7,000 0 0	
Asylum for Destitute Children	5,000 0 0	
Additions to the Sydney Infirmary	5,000 0 0	
Public Works and Improvements, Sydney and Suburbs	2,460 17 0	
Lunatic Asylums	123,087 0 2	
Light-houses	90,052 2 3	
Glebe Island Abattoirs, Bridges, &c.	61,866 11 0	
Gaols, Court and Watch Houses	176,489 1 2	
Police Barracks and Stations, Sydney and Country Districts	24,049 18 6	
Fire Stations, Sydney	31,000 0 0	
Home for State Children at Paddington	5,800 0 0	
New Central Police Court	74,050 0 0	
Colonial Stores	15,000 0 0	
Government Resumption of Land	206,383 10 11	
Court-house and Post Office, Balmain	6,000 0 0	
Post and Telegraph Offices	18,244 17 0	
Dubbo Public Buildings	10,894 6 2	
Orphan School, Parramatta	7,300 0 0	
Compensation for land taken for New General Post Office	16,500 0 0	
Agricultural Colleges and Experimental Stations	14,550 18 8	
		1,734,366 7 5
Roads and Bridges ... ..	.....	782,522 0 10
Fortifications and Military Works ... ..	.....	1,088,917 19 7
Repayments by Loans:—		
Loans repaid under various Acts ... ..	.....	5,486,930 0 0
Public Works, Queensland, prior to separation from N. S. Wales, on 10th December, 1859:—		
Harbours and Rivers	1,837 18 2	
Public Works and Buildings	33,203 10 4	
Roads and Bridges	14,814 0 0	
		49,855 8 6
TOTAL ... .. £	.....	57,222,485 0 6

The Treasury, New South Wales,
Sydney, 14th December, 1892.

JAMES J. HINCHY,
Accountant.

D.

GENERAL LOAN ACCOUNT.

GENERAL ACCOUNT

OF

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE

TO

30TH NOVEMBER, 1892.

GENERAL LOAN

Dr.

GENERAL ACCOUNT of RECEIPTS and

PARTICULARS.	TOTAL.		
	£	s.	d.
To PAYMENTS made to 30th November, 1892, under Loan Appropriations, on account of Railways, Telegraphs, Public Works, and other Services, as per Abstract of Expenditure, page 77	£ 57,222,485	0	6
TOTAL	£ 57,222,485	0	6

The Treasury, New South Wales,
Sydney, 14 h December, 1892.

ACCOUNT.

EXPENDITURE to 30th NOVEMBER, 1892.

Cr.

PARTICULARS.	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
By PROCEEDS OF DEBENTURES, Funded and Inscribed Stock, issued for Public Works and other Services provided for by Loans to 30th November, 1892, to the amount of £62,532,703 9s. 2d., as shown by Public Debt Statement, page 86	£60,355,273 0 7	
<i>Less—</i>		
Amounts of Proceeds included in Public Debt Statement, but not credited to General Loan Account, viz. :—		
Immigration £724,733 3 1		
Treasury Bills 2,502,884 0 0		
Municipal Council of the City of Sydney—		
Waterworks 85,000 0 0		
Municipal Council of the City of Sydney—		
Sewerage Works 126,000 0 0		
Municipal Council, Darlington—Sewerage		
Works 5,000 0 0		
Municipal Council, Redfern—Sewerage Works		
54 Victoria, No. 33—Scrip in hands of Agent- General not yet negotiated, representing £185,500 Debentures, matured 1st July, 1891 200,000 0 0	3,671,149 14 11	
Amounts over-raised and credited to Consolidated Revenue Fund, viz. :—		
Act 16 Victoria, No. 39 £6,436 3 4		
Act 35 Victoria, No. 5... .. 444 19 6		
Act 36 Victoria, No. 2... .. 15,833 10 9	22,714 13 7	
Charges on Sale of Debentures to year 1871, not deducted from Proceeds shown in Public Debt Statement...	68,103 0 1	
		3,761,967 8 7
NET PROCEEDS credited to General Loan Account...		£56,593,305 12 0
By AMOUNT TRANSFERRED from the CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND, in terms of Act 41 Victoria, No. 8, to make good the amount short-raised in negotiation of Debentures authorised to be issued under Act 36 Victoria, No. 1. (Issue, £1,901,500; net proceeds, £1,725,961 6s. 11d.)		175,838 13 1
By DR. BALANCE, GENERAL LOAN ACCOUNT, 30th November, 1892...		453,340 15 5
TOTAL £		57,222,485 0 6

JAMES J. HINCHY,
Accountant.

STATEMENT
OF THE
PARTICULARS OF THE PUBLIC DEBT OF THE COLONY
OF
NEW SOUTH WALES,
ON
30TH NOVEMBER, 1892.

STATEMENT OF THE PARTICULARS OF THE PUBLIC DEBT OF

SERVICES.	AUTHORITY.	AMOUNT AUTHORIZED TO BE RAISED.		AMOUNT OF DEBENTURES, FUNDED AND INSCRIBED STOCK, SOLD.		AMOUNT RAISED.	
		£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
DEBENTURES, FUNDED AND INSCRIBED STOCK.							
Immigration	<i>Govt. Gazettes,</i> 1842 to 1855.	705,200	0 0	705,200	0 0	724,733	3 1
Loans to the Sydney Railway Company	16 Vic., No. 39	216,571	0 0	217,500	0 0	223,936	3 4
Sydney Sewerage	17 Vic., No. 34	200,000	0 0	209,030	0 0	201,149	11 9
Sydney Water Supply	17 Vic., No. 35	200,000	0 0	208,400	0 0	201,264	13 5
Public Works... ..	18 Vic., No. 35	178,750	0 0	144,000	0 0	136,890	13 2
Railways	18 Vic., No. 40	624,733	18 8	666,800	0 0	630,105	11 7
Public Works... ..	19 Vic., Nos. 38 & 40.	445,323	0 0	410,500	0 0	393,427	5 8
To pay off Land and Immigration Debentures	20 Vic., No. 1	73,776	0 0	73,700	0 0	70,300	16 2
Railways	20 Vic., No. 1	200,000	0 0	203,000	0 0	199,997	10 0
To pay off Land and Immigration Debentures	20 Vic., No. 16	130,400	0 0	132,300	0 0	130,311	0 0
Public Works... ..	20 Vic., No. 33	107,717	18 11	112,000	0 0	107,787	15 0
Railways	20 Vic., No. 34	300,000	0 0	299,000	0 0	300,895	12 6
To pay off Debentures	22 Vic., Nos. 5 & 26.	145,000	0 0	145,700	0 0	145,007	0 0
Railways and Public Works	22 Vic., No. 22	758,500	0 0	760,700	0 0	756,890	15 0
Public Works... ..	22 Vic., No. 26	11,600	0 0	5,000	0 0	4,962	10 0
To pay off Debentures	23 Vic., No. 5	365,600	0 0	365,600	0 0	361,612	10 0
Public Works and to pay off Debentures	23 Vic., No. 10	348,223	0 0	348,200	0 0	341,084	15 0
Railways and Public Works	24 Vic., No. 24	113,535	0 0	113,900	0 0	112,209	11 6
Voluntary and Assisted Immigration	24 Vic., No. 26	55,000	0 0	55,500	0 0	54,945	16 0
Railways and Public Works... ..	25 Vic., No. 19	1,782,370	14 6	1,782,300	0 0	1,696,828	5 0
Railways and Public Works... ..	26 Vic., No. 14	161,832	0 0	162,000	0 0	136,728	17 10
Public Works... ..	27 Vic., No. 14	670,025	12 7	670,000	0 0	565,483	14 2
To pay off Debentures	29 Vic., No. 5	300,000	0 0	300,000	0 0	270,252	5 0
Public Works and Immigration	29 Vic., No. 9	219,450	0 0	219,400	0 0	193,474	0 0
Public Works... ..	29 Vic., No. 23	758,000	0 0	758,000	0 0	718,844	10 0
Public Works... ..	30 Vic., No. 23	65,850	0 0	65,800	0 0	61,902	0 0
Railways	31 Vic., No. 11	1,000,000	0 0	1,000,000	0 0	981,655	7 0
Public Works... ..	31 Vic., No. 27	177,407	0 0	177,400	0 0	178,055	0 0
Public Works... ..	32 Vic., No. 13	197,885	0 0	197,800	0 0	196,625	9 10
Public Works and other purposes	34 Vic., No. 2	407,151	13 7	407,100	0 0	403,321	7 6
To make good the loss sustained in the negotiation of the Debentures of previous Loans.	Under various Acts.	.....		450,000	0 0	439,787	7 11
Carried forward		10,919,901	18 3	11,365,830	0 0	10,940,470	17 5

* Overdue bonds unrepresented. † Credited to the Consolidated

THE COLONY OF NEW SOUTH WALES, ON 30TH NOVEMBER, 1892.

AMOUNT OVER-RAISED	AMOUNT NOT YET RAISED.	PARTICULARS OF THE SEVERAL ISSUES OF DEBENTURES, FUNDED AND INSCRIBED STOCK.					
		AMOUNT OF EACH ISSUE SOLD.	PAID OFF.	OUTSTANDING.	DUE DATES.	RATE OF INTEREST PER ANNUM.	ANNUAL INTEREST ON TOTAL LOAN OUTSTANDING FOR EACH SERVICE.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.			£ s. d.
19,533 3 1	705,200 0 0	a705,200				
†6,436 3 4	217,500 0 0	217,500				
		25,900 0 0	25,900				
		97,500 0 0	97,500				
		6,730 0 0	6,670	60 0 0	*1882		
		24,000 0 0	24,000				
		54,900 0 0	54,900				
		29,000 0 0	29,000				
		50,700 0 0	50,700				
		36,700 0 0	36,700				
		31,000 0 0	31,000				
		61,000 0 0	60,900	100 0 0	*1 July, 1888		
		21,000 0 0	21,000				
		12,800 0 0	12,800				
		70,200 0 0	70,200				
		40,000 0 0		40,000 0 0	1 July, 1893	5 per cent.	2,000 0 0
		291,800 0 0	291,800				
		139,000 0 0	139,000				
		100,000 0 0	100,000				
		133,300 0 0	133,300				
		2,700 0 0		2,700 0 0	Permanent	"	135 0 0
		46,200 0 0	46,200				
		150,000 0 0	150,000				
		70,800 0 0	70,600	200 0 0	*1882		
		136,800 0 0	136,700	100 0 0	*1 July, 1888		
		6,700 0 0	6,700				
		70,500 0 0	70,500				
		3,200 0 0	3,200				
		203,000 0 0	203,000				
		132,300 0 0	132,300				
		100,000 0 0	100,000				
		10,000 0 0	9,800	200 0 0	*1 July, 1888		
		2,000 0 0	2,000				
		175,000 0 0	175,000				
		90,000 0 0	89,900	100 0 0	*1 July, 1888		
		34,000 0 0	34,000				
		145,000 0 0	145,000				
		700 0 0	700				
		400,000 0 0	400,000				
		312,000 0 0	312,000				
		25,000 0 0	25,000				
		23,700 0 0	23,700				
		5,000 0 0	5,000				
		365,600 0 0	365,400	200 0 0	*1 Jan, 1890...		
		343,200 0 0	343,200				
		113,900 0 0	113,900	100 0 0	*1 July, 1891		
		55,500 0 0	55,500				
		1,782,300 0 0	1,782,200	100 0 0	*1 Jan, 1892		
		162,000 0 0	...	162,000 0 0	1 Jan., 1895	"	8,100 0 0
		670,000 0 0	..	670,000 0 0	1 Jan, 1895	"	33,500 0 0
		300,000 0 0	300,000				
		219,400 0 0	.	219,400 0 0	1 Jan., 1896	"	10,970 0 0
		758,000 0 0	...	758,000 0 0	1 July, 1896	"	37,900 0 0
		65,800 0 0	.	65,800 0 0	1 Jan, 1897	"	3,290 0 0
		1,000,000 0 0	655,500	344,500 0 0	Various years	"	17,225 0 0
		177,400 0 0	200	177,200 0 0	1 July, 1898	"	8,860 0 0
		197,800 0 0	100	197,700 0 0	1 Jan, 1899	"	9,885 0 0
		407,100 0 0	.	407,100 0 0	1 July, 1900	"	20,355 0 0
		450,000 0 0	..	450,000 0 0	1 July, 1900	"	22,500 0 0
25,969 6 5	...	11,365,830 0 0	7,870,270	3,495,560 0 0			174,720 0 0

The issue of Debentures under various Loan Acts, in 1870, to the extent of £150,000, has adjusted the amounts short and over, raised under these Acts.

Revenue Fund. a £25,000 repaid by Government of Victoria.

SERVICES	AUTHORITY.	AMOUNT AUTHORIZED TO BE RAISED.	AMOUNT OF DEBENTURES, FUNDED AND INSCRIBED STOCK, SOLD.	AMOUNT RAISED.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
DEBENTURES, FUNDED AND INSCRIBED STOCK— <i>continued.</i>				
Brought forward		10,919,901 18 3	11,365,830 0 0	10,940,470 17 5
Public Works and other purposes	35 Vic., No. 5	374,980 0 0	374,900 0 0	375,424 19 6
Public Works and other purposes	36 Vic., No. 2	406,863 7 3	406,800 0 0	422,696 18 0
Railways	36 Vic., No. 17	1,901,500 0 0	1,901,500 0 0	†1,725,661 6 11
Public Works and other purposes	36 Vic., No. 21	509,780 0 0	530,189 9 2	509,780 0 0
Public Works	39 Vic., No. 18	235,690 0 0	224,900 0 0	221,045 0 0
Public Works and other purposes	38 Vic., No. 2	3,249,552 0 0	3,249,500 0 0	3,178,374 1 5
	40 Vic., No. 12			
	41 Vic., No. 4			
Public Works	41 Vic., No. 7	1,120,000 0 0	†8,472,700 0 0	8,520,756 4 4
Public Works	43 Vic., No. 11	7,352,768 0 0		
Public Works	44 Vic., No. 12	1,262,000 0 0	1,262,000 0 0	1,253,236 6 2
Public Works	44 Vic., No. 28	7,102,000 0 0	7,102,000 0 0	6,537,166 13 0
Public Works	45 Vic., No. 22	1,000,000 0 0	1,000,000 0 0	899,516 4 3
Public Works	46 Vic., No. 23	2,000,000 0 0	2,000,000 0 0	1,799,032 8 6
Public Works	48 Vic., No. 26	14,388,303 0 0	12,322,700 0 0	11,944,717 12 0
Public Works	50 Vic., No. 28	3,115,393 0 0	.....	.....
To pay off Debentures	52 Vic., No. 16	1,390,600 0 0	1,390,600 0 0	1,401,013 15 5
Railways and Public Works	52 Vic., No. 17	3,641,305 0 0	.....	.....
Railways and other purposes	53 Vic., No. 23	5,089,896 0 0	.....	.....
Railways and other purposes	54 Vic., No. 33	7,021,757 0 0	4,994,200 0 0	4,705,215 14 7
Public Works and other purposes	55 Vic., No. 35	1,190,276 0 1	.....	.....
Totals of Loans authorized		73,272,565 5 7	56,597,819 9 2	54,434,108 1 6
Treasury Bills	53 Vic., No. 9	2,600,000 0 0	2,502,884 0 0	2,502,884 0 0
Treasury Bills	55 Vic., No. 7	4,000,000 0 0	{ 2,250,000 0 0 725,000 0 0	{ 2,238,743 7 3 725,000 0 0
Funded Stock	56 Vic., No. 1	3,000,000 0 0	211,000 0 0	211,000 0 0
Municipal Council of the City of Sydney Waterworks	.....	£85,000 0 0	85,000 0 0	85,000 0 0
Municipal Council of the City of Sydney Sewerage Works	.....	£126,000 0 0	126,000 0 0	126,000 0 0
Municipal Council, Darlington, Sewerage Works	.....	£5,000 0 0	5,000 0 0	5,000 0 0
Municipal Council, Redfern, Sewerage Works	.....	£30,000 0 0	30,000 0 0	27,532 11 10
TOTALS		£83,118,565 5 7	62,532,703 9 2	60,355,273 0 7

* Credited to the Consolidated Revenue Fund. † The amount short-raised under this Act, viz., £175,838 13s. 1d., has been made good from but they were since authorized to be exchanged for Inscribed Stock at the option of the holders—a privilege which was availed of to the extent of c Includes £294,200 Converted Stock, as follows—19 Vic., 38 and 40, £100; 22 Vic., No. 22, £2,000; 24 Vic., No. 24, £10,700; and 24 Vic., No. 26 General for sale. d Issued to cover Consolidated Revenue deficiency of 1886 and previous years. e Issued on account of authorizations by Sewerage Act of 1880.

The Treasury, New South Wales,
Sydney, 14th December, 1892.

continued.

AMOUNT OVER-RAISED.	AMOUNT NOT YET RAISED.	PARTICULARS OF THE SEVERAL ISSUES OF DEBENTURES, FUNDED AND INSCRIBED STOCK.					
		AMOUNT OF EACH ISSUE SOLD.	PAID OFF.	OUTSTANDING.	DUE DATES.	RATE OF INTEREST PER ANNUM.	ANNUAL INTEREST ON TOTAL LOAN OUTSTANDING FOR EACH SERVICE.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.			£ s. d.
25,969 6 5	.....	11,365,830 0 0	7,870,270	3,495,560 0 0	.....	.....	174,720 0 0
*444 19 6	.....	374,900 0 0	.....	374,900 0 0	1 July, 1901...	5 per cent.	18,745 0 0
*15,833 10 9	.....	406,800 0 0	7,500	399,300 0 0	1 July, 1902...	"	19,965 0 0
.....	.....	1,901,500 0 0	.....	1,901,500 0 0	1 July, 1903...	4 per cent.	76,060 0 0
.....	.....	530,189 9 2	.....	530,189 9 2	Interminable	"	21,207 11 6
.....	14,645 0 0	224,900 0 0	.....	224,900 0 0	1 July, 1906...	"	8,996 0 0
.....	71,177 18 7	3,249,500 0 0	.....	3,249,500 0 0	1908 & 1909...	"	129,980 0 0
47,988 4 4	.....	8,472,700 0 0	.....	{ 2,863,700 0 0 5,609,000 0 0	{ 1 July, 1910 1 July, 1933	{ "	{ 114,548 0 0 224,360 0 0
.....	8,763 13 10	1,262,000 0 0	.....	1,262,000 0 0	1 July, 1933..	"	50,480 0 0
.....	564,833 7 0	7,102,000 0 0	.....	{ 315,300 0 0 6,786,700 0 0	{ 1 July, 1933... 1 Oct., 1924...	{ 3½ per cent.	{ 12,612 0 0 237,534 10 0
.....	100,483 15 9	1,000,000 0 0	.....	1,000,000 0 0	1 Oct., 1924...	"	35,000 0 0
.....	200,967 11 6	2,000,000 0 0	.....	2,000,000 0 0	1 Oct., 1924...	"	70,000 0 0
.....	2,443,585 8 0	{ 6,713,300 0 0 3,500,000 0 0 2,109,400 0 0	.....	{ 6,713,300 0 0 3,500,000 0 0 2,109,400 0 0	{ 1 Oct., 1924 1 Sept., 1918 1 Sept., 1918...	{ " "	{ 234,965 10 0 122,500 0 0 73,829 0 0
.....	3,115,393 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10,413 15 5	.....	1,390,600 0 0	.....	1,390,600 0 0	1 Sept., 1918...	"	48,671 0 0
.....	3,641,305 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	5,089,896 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	2,316,541 5 5	4,994,200 0 0	.....	4,994,200 0 0	1 Sept., 1918...	"	174,797 0 0
.....	1,190,276 0 1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
100,649 16 5	18,757,868 0 2	56,597,819 9 2	27,877,770	48,720,049 9 2	.....	.....	1,848,970 11 6
.....	.....	2,502,884 0 0	300,000	2,202,884 0 0	.....	4 per cent.	88,115 7 2
.....	1,036,251 12 9	{ 2,250,000 0 0 725,000 0 0	.....	{ 2,250,000 0 0 725,000 0 0	{ 1894-6 1896	{ 4½ "	{ 90,000 0 0 30,812 10 0
.....	2,789,000 0 0	211,000 0 0	.....	211,000 0 0	1912	4 per cent.	8,440 0 0
.....	.....	85,000 0 0	5,000	80,000 0 0	Various	4, 5, & 6 "	4,000 0 0
.....	.....	126,000 0 0	26,000	100,000 0 0	.....	5 and 6 "	5,620 0 0
.....	.....	5,000 0 0	5,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	30,000 0 0	.....	30,000 0 0	1 July, 1912...	4 per cent.	1,200 0 0
100,649 16 5	22,583,119 12 11	62,532,703 9 2	28,213,770	54,318,933 9 2	.....	.....	2,077,158 8 8

the Consolidated Revenue Fund. † Of this sum, £2,050,000 were issued in Debentures. The £2,000,000 loan of 1882 was issued in Debentures also, £1,186,300 only. a Issued as Inscribed Stock. b £4,500,000, Inscribed Stock, issued in September, 1891, and £494,200, Converted Stock. £2,200—matured 1st July, 1891; and 25 Vic., No. 19, £279,200—matured 1st January, 1892. Also £200,000 Converted Stock Scrip in hands of Agent previous Loan Acts. f Taken over by Government with Sewerage and Water Works under Act 43 Victoria No. 32, Metropolitan Water and

JAMES J. HINCHY,
Accountant.

PUBLIC DEBT.

SYNOPSIS OF DUE DATES OF OUTSTANDING DEBENTURES, FUNDED AND INSCRIBED STOCK.			
Authority under which issued.	Year when due.	Amount.	Total.
		£	£ s. d.
17 Vic., No. 35	1888	100	*500 0 0
19 Vic., Nos. 38 & 40		100	
20 Vic., No. 33		200	
20 Vic., No. 34		100	
23 Vic., No. 5	1890	.....	*200 0 0
24 Vic., No. 24	1891	.....	*100 0 0
25 Vic., No. 19	1892	.....	*100 0 0
18 Vic., No. 35	1893	.....	40,000 0 0
26 Vic., No. 14	1895	162,000	832,000 0 0
27 Vic., No. 14		670,000	
29 Vic., No. 9	1896	219,400	977,400 0 0
29 Vic., No. 23		758,000	
30 Vic., No. 23	1897	.....	65,800 0 0
31 Vic., No. 11	{ Annual drawings of £20,000, commenced 1872 .. }	.....	344,500 0 0
31 Vic., No. 27	1898	.....	177,200 0 0
32 Vic., No. 13	1899	.....	197,700 0 0
34 Vic., No. 2	1900	407,100	857,100 0 0
Under various Acts		450,000	
35 Vic., No. 5	1901	374,900	404,900 0 0
City of Sydney Waterworks		5,000	
City of Sydney Sewerage Works		25,000	
36 Vic., No. 2...	1902	399,300	459,000 0 0
City of Sydney Waterworks		25,000	
City of Sydney Sewerage Works		34,700	
17 Vic., No. 34	{ Interminable or payable at the option of the Government in 1882 or after ward. }	.....	60 0 0
19 Vic., Nos. 38 & 40		.....	200 0 0
18 Vic., No. 40	Permanent	.....	2,700 0 0
36 Vic., No. 21	{ Interminable (Funded Stock).. }	.....	530,189 9 2
36 Vic., No. 17	1903	.....	1,901,500 0 0
City of Sydney Waterworks	1904	20,000	58,000 0 0
City of Sydney Sewerage Works		38,000	
"	1905	.....	2,300 0 0
"	1906	.....	224,900 0 0
39 Vic., No. 18	1908	.....	3,249,500 0 0
38 Vic., No. 2		1,450,000	
40 Vic., No. 12	1909	.....	.....
41 Vic., No. 4		1,799,500	
41 Vic., No. 7	1910	.....	2,050,000 0 0
43 Vic., No. 11		.....
Municipal Council, Redfern, Sewerage	1912	.....	30,000 0 0
City of Sydney Waterworks	1912	.....	30,000 0 0
41 Vic., No. 7	1910	813,700	2,000,000 0 0
43 Vic., No. 11	1933	1,186,300	
41 Vic., No. 7	1933	.....	3,000,000 0 0
43 Vic., No. 11		.....
43 Vic., No. 11	1933	1,422,700	3,000,000 0 0
44 Vic., No. 12		1,262,000	
44 Vic., No. 28		315,300	
44 Vic., No. 28	1924	.....	5,500,000 0 0
44 Vic., No. 28	1924	1,286,700	.....
45 Vic., No. 22		1,000,000	
46 Vic., No. 23	1924	2,000,000	5,500,000 0 0
48 Vic., No. 26		1,213,300	
48 Vic., No. 26	1918	.....	3,500,000 0 0
48 Vic., No. 26	1918	2,109,400	3,500,000 0 0
52 Vic., No. 16		1,390,600	
54 Vic., No. 33	1918	.....	4,994,200 0 0
56 Vic., No. 1	1912	.....	211,000 0 0
Treasury Bills, 53 Vic., No. 9	.....	.....	2,202,884 0 0
" 55 Vic., No. 7	1894-6	.....	2,975,000 0 0
			54,318,933 9 2

Public Debt.

STATEMENT showing the DUE DATES, &c., of OUTSTANDING DEBENTURES, FUNDED and INSCRIBED STOCK, on the 30th November, 1892.

YEAR.	DEBENTURES.	INSCRIBED AND FUNDED STOCK.	TREASURY BILLS.	TOTAL.	ANNUAL INTEREST.	
					Rate.	Amount
	£	£	£	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
1888	500 ^a	.....	.....	500 0 0	5 ½ cent.	.....
1890	200 ^a	.....	.....	200 0 0	.....	.....
1891	100 ^a	.....	.....	100 0 0	.....	.....
1892	100 ^a	.....	.....	100 0 0	.....	.....
1893	40,000	.....	.....	40,000 0 0	.....	2,000 0 0
1895	832,000	.....	.....	832,000 0 0	.....	41,600 0 0
1896	977,400	.....	.....	977,400 0 0	.....	48,870 0 0
1897	65,800	.....	.....	65,800 0 0	.....	3,290 0 0
1898	177,200	.....	.....	177,200 0 0	.....	8,860 0 0
1899	197,700	.....	.....	197,700 0 0	.....	9,885 0 0
1900	857,100	.....	.....	857,100 0 0	.....	42,855 0 0
1901	374,900	.....	.....	374,900 0 0	.....	18,745 0 0
1901	† 5,000	.....	.....	5,000 0 0	6 ½ cent.	300 0 0
1901	* 25,000	.....	.....	25,000 0 0	.....	1,500 0 0
1902	399,300	.....	.....	399,300 0 0	5 ½ cent.	19,965 0 0
1902	† 25,000	.....	.....	25,000 0 0	6 ½ cent.	1,500 0 0
1902	* 34,700	.....	.....	34,700 0 0	.....	2,082 0 0
1903	1,901,500	.....	.....	1,901,500 0 0	4 ½ cent.	76,060 0 0
1904	† 20,000	.....	.....	20,000 0 0	5 ½ cent.	1,000 0 0
1904	* 38,000	.....	.....	38,000 0 0	.....	1,900 0 0
1905	* 2,300	.....	.....	2,300 0 0	6 ½ cent.	138 0 0
1906	224,900	.....	.....	224,900 0 0	4 ½ cent.	8,996 0 0
1908	1,450,000	} .....	.....	3,249,500 0 0	.....	129,980 0 0
1909	1,799,500					
1910	2,050,000	} .....	.....	2,863,700 0 0	.....	114,548 0 0
1910	813,700					
1912	† 30,000	.....	.....	30,000 0 0	.....	1,200 0 0
1912	† 30,000	.....	.....	30,000 0 0	.....	1,200 0 0
1912	.....	211,000 0 0	.....	211,000 0 0	.....	8,440 0 0
1918	.....	3,500,000 0 0	.....	3,500,000 0 0	3 ½ cent.	122,500 0 0
1918	.....	3,500,000 0 0	.....	3,500,000 0 0	.....	122,500 0 0
1918	.....	4,994,200 0 0	.....	4,994,200 0 0	.....	174,797 0 0
1924	.....	5,500,000 0 0	.....	5,500,000 0 0	.....	192,500 0 0
1924	.....	5,500,000 0 0	.....	5,500,000 0 0	.....	192,500 0 0
1924	.....	5,500,000 0 0	.....	5,500,000 0 0	.....	192,500 0 0
1933	.....	1,186,300 0 0	.....	1,186,300 0 0	4 ½ cent.	47,452 0 0
1933	.....	3,000,000 0 0	.....	3,000,000 0 0	.....	120,000 0 0
1933	.....	3,000,000 0 0	.....	3,000,000 0 0	.....	120,000 0 0
Annual drawings of £20,000, which commenced 31st December, 1872	344,500	.....	.....	344,500 0 0	5 ½ cent.	17,225 0 0
Interminable, being un-presented balance of Debentures payable off in 1882	260	.....	.....	260 0 0	.....	.....
Funded Stock—Interminable	.....	530,189 9 2	.....	530,189 9 2	4 ½ cent.	21,207 11 6
Permanent	2,700	.....	.....	2,700 0 0	5 ½ cent.	135 0 0
Treasury Bills, 53 Vic. No. 9	.....	.....	2,202,884	2,202,884 0 0	4 ½ cent.	88,115 7 2
Treasury Bills, 55 Vic. No. 7 (1894-6)	.....	.....	2,250,000	2,250,000 0 0	.....	90,000 0 0
	.....	.....	725,000	725,000 0 0	4 ½ cent.	30,812 10 0
Total Amount outstanding, 30th November, 1892	12,719,360	36,421,689 9 2	5,177,884	54,318,933 9 2	.....	2,077,158 8 8

* City of Sydney Sewerage Debentures taken over by the Government. † City of Sydney Waterworks Debentures taken over by the Government.
 ‡ Municipal Council Redfern Sewerage Works taken over by the Government. § Overdue Debentures not yet presented.

The Treasury, New South Wales,
 Sydney, 14th December, 1892.

JAMES J. HINCHY,
 Accountant.

STATEMENT
OF
BALANCES ON THE PUBLIC ACCOUNTS
OF
NEW SOUTH WALES,
AND THE
DISTRIBUTION OF THE SAME ON THE
30TH NOVEMBER, 1892.

STATEMENT of BALANCES on the PUBLIC ACCOUNTS OF NEW SOUTH WALES,

TREASURY BALANCES.					
		£	s. d.	£	s. d.
CREDIT BALANCES :—					
TRUST FUND ACCOUNTS :—					
Advances to Contractors' Account...	...	909	7 10		
Assurance Fund—Real Property Act, 26 Vic. No. 9	...	117,119	6 6		
Bankruptcy Estates Account, 51 Vic. No. 19	...	14,000	0 0		
Bankruptcy Suitors Fund, 51 Vic. No. 19	...	151	9 4		
Bankruptcy Unclaimed Dividend Fund, 51 Vic. No. 19...	...	2,380	11 10		
British Australian Telegraph Account	...	4,766	12 3		
Civil Service Superannuation Account, 48 Vic. No. 24	...	465,253	0 11		
Commissioners' Fund—Real Property Act, 26 Vic. No. 9	...	591	16 0		
Gold-fields Survey Fee Account	...	944	17 6		
Government Savings' Bank Account, 34 Vic. No. 15	...	2,323,501	14 11		
Immigration Remittances	...	3,766	19 7		
Imperial Money Orders Account	...	4,208	5 1		
Lunacy Trust Fund, 42 Vic. No. 7	...	600	0 0		
Municipal Council of Sydney, Sinking Fund, 50 Vic. No. 13	...	13,865	15 11		
New Zealand Cable Account	...	606	10 3		
New Hebrides Inter-Island Steam Service	...	369	4 6		
Over-issues (Consolidated Revenue Votes)	...	21,527	14 7		
Over-issues (Loan Votes)	...	83,617	11 9		
Perpetual Trustee Company (Limited)	...	20,000	0 0		
Permanent Trustee Company of New South Wales (Limited)	...	20,000	0 0		
Police Reward Fund, 25 Vic. No. 16	...	32,794	8 11		
Police Superannuation Fund, 25 Vic. No. 16	...	680	11 11		
Poundage	...	3,664	17 10		
Public Instruction Endowment Account, 44 Vic. No. 19...	...	208,650	6 1		
Public Schools' Property Fund, 43 Vic. No. 23	...	474	16 6		
Railway Stores Account	...	51,002	15 3		
Railway Construction Store Account	...	4,435	13 9		
Revenue Suspense Account	...	22,952	9 5		
Savings Bank of New South Wales—Deposit Account	...	350,000	0 0		
Shipping Master (Seamen's Wages)	...	277	19 4		
Sheep Account	...	8,243	3 0		
Sewerage—Contractor's Advance Account	...	2,042	7 5		
Treasurer's Advance Account	...	214,191	13 1		
Water Supply and Sewerage Store Advance Account	...	3,052	7 6		
Trust Moneys Account, 20 Vic. No. 11	...	4,302	16 1		
Sundry Deposits Account	...	141,632	13 5		
				4,146,579	18 3
Railway Loans Redemption Fund, 53 Vic. No. 24	...			75,000	0 0
The Colonial Treasurer's Master in Equity Account	...			345,752	1 8
The Colonial Treasurer's Master in Lunacy Account...	...			63,355	13 11
The Colonial Treasurer's Curator of Intestate Estates Account	...			83,118	5 1
The Colonial Treasurer's Prothonotary Account	...			1,415	7 7
				4,715,221	6 6
Less Debit Balances :—					
Consolidated Revenue Fund	...	690,100	9 6		
General Loan Account	...	453,340	15 5		
				1,143,441	4 11
Carried forward	...			£ 3,571,780	1 7

and the distribution of the same, on the 30th November, 1892.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
DISTRIBUTION OF THE BALANCES.												
CASH:—												
Sydney Account—												
Commercial Banking Company of Sydney—												
Public Account, <i>Cr.</i>	308,974	3	2									
Railway Loan Redemption Fund, <i>Cr.</i>	75,000	0	0									
Colonial Treasurer's Master in Equity Account, <i>Cr.</i>	33,752	1	8									
Colonial Treasurer's Master in Lunacy Account, <i>Cr.</i>	21,571	13	11									
Colonial Treasurer's Curator of Intestate Estates Account, <i>Cr.</i>	83,118	5	1									
Colonial Treasurer's Prothonotary Account, <i>Cr.</i>	1,415	7	7									
	518,831	11	5									
<i>Less</i> General Loan Account, <i>Dr.</i>	213,080	7	5									
Credit Balance				305,751	4	0						
Bank of New South Wales—												
Public Account, <i>Cr.</i>	113,539	5	8									
<i>Less</i> General Loan Account, <i>Dr.</i>	33,061	9	11									
Credit Balance				80,477	15	9						
Australian Joint Stock Bank—												
Public Account, <i>Cr.</i>	278,673	8	2									
<i>Less</i> General Loan Account, <i>Dr.</i>	196,476	10	8									
Credit Balance				82,196	17	6						
Commercial Bank of Australia—												
Public Account, <i>Cr.</i>	93,630	17	6									
<i>Less</i> General Loan Account, <i>Dr.</i>	10,722	7	5									
Credit Balance				82,908	10	1						
Total Credit Balance, Sydney Account							551,334	7	4			
London Account—												
Add balance at the credit of the London Account as brought to account							166,534	2	0			
Net Credit Balance										717,868	9	4
Carried forward—Total Cash										717,868	9	4

STATEMENT OF BALANCES on the PUBLIC ACCOUNTS OF NEW SOUTH WALES,

TREASURY BALANCES— <i>continued.</i>							£	s.	d.	
Brought forward...							£	3,571,780	1	7
TOTAL							£	3,571,780	1	7

The Treasury, New South Wales,
 Sydney, 14th December, 1892.

and the distribution of the same on the 30th November, 1892—*continued.*

DISTRIBUTION OF THE BALANCES— <i>contd.</i>		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Brought forward—Total Cash ...		£									717,868	9	4
SECURITIES—													
Treasury Chest—													
Police Reward Fund—													
Debentures ... ..	...	24,000	0	0									
New South Wales Treasury Bills ... ..	...	8,000	0	0									
					32,000	0	0						
Public Instruction Endowment Account—													
Debentures ... ..	...	68,400	0	0									
New South Wales Four Per-cents. ... ..	...	106,781	19	3									
New South Wales Treasury Bills ... ..	...	18,600	0	0									
					193,781	19	3						
Assurance Fund—Real Property Act, 26 Vic. No. 9—													
Debentures ... ..	...	64,900	0	0									
New South Wales Treasury Bills ... ..	...	16,000	0	0									
					80,900	0	0						
Government Savings Bank Fund—													
Debentures ... ..	...	89,200	0	0									
New South Wales Four Per-cents. ... ..	...	296,466	13	11									
New South Wales Treasury Bills ... ..	...	1,419,000	0	0									
					1,804,666	13	11						
Civil Service Superannuation Fund 48 Vic. No. 24—													
New South Wales Treasury Bills ... ..	...				330,000	0	0						
Municipal Council of Sydney—Sinking Fund, 50 Vic. No. 13—													
New South Wales Treasury Bills ... ..	...				6,500	0	0						
University of Sydney—Wm. Roberts' Bequest Trust—													
New South Wales Treasury Bills ... ..	...				4,000	0	0						
Permanent Trustee Company of New South Wales (Limited)—													
New South Wales Treasury Bills ... ..	...				20,000	0	0						
Perpetual Trustee Company (Limited)—													
New South Wales Treasury Bills ... ..	...				20,000	0	0						
Bankruptcy Estates Account, 51 Vic. No. 19—													
New South Wales Treasury Bills ... ..	...				7,000	0	0						
Colonial Treasurer's Master in Equity Account—													
New South Wales Treasury Bills ... ..	...				312,000	0	0						
Colonial Treasurer's Master in Lunacy Account—													
New South Wales Treasury Bills ... ..	...				41,784	0	0						
Miscellaneous ... ..	...				678	19	1						
								2,853,311	12	3			
Commercial Banking Company of Sydney—													
Debentures—Lunacy Trust, 42 Vic. No. 7 ... ..	...							600	0	0			
Total Securities ... ..	...										£	2,853,911	12 3
TOTAL ... ..	...										£	3,571,780	1 7

JAMES J. HINCHY,
Accountant.

ESTIMATES
OF THE
WAYS AND MEANS
OF THE
GOVERNMENT
OF
NEW SOUTH WALES
FOR THE YEAR
1893.

ORDERED BY THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY TO BE PRINTED,
19 JANUARY, 1893.



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1893.

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No. 1.

CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND.

ACCOUNT

FOR THE YEAR

1891 AND PREVIOUS YEARS,

SHOWING ITS POSITION ON 31st DECEMBER, 1892.

Consolidated

DR.

ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR 1891

No.	PARTICULARS.	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1	To AMOUNT OF ESTIMATED DEFICIENCY on the Accounts for 1891 and previous years, as shown by the account with Ways and Means of 1st December, 1891... ..	.....	589,802 4 2
2	To AMOUNT OF SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES FOR 1891 AND PREVIOUS YEARS, as per the Supplementary Estimates now before the Legislative Assembly, viz. :—		
	Services of 1890 and previous years... ..	4,402 6 6	
	Services of 1891	175,913 13 8	
		<hr/>	
		180,316 0 2	
	<i>Less</i> —Amount included in account as probable amount of Further Supplementary Estimates	50,000 0 0	
		<hr/>	130,316 0 2
3	To AMOUNT OF FURTHER SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS :—		
	Revenue and Receipts returned	15,160 17 10	
	Interest on Public Debt	306 5 7	
	Charges on Collections	7 17 1	
	Pension, Judge M'Farland... ..	28 4 6	
	Superannuation Repeal Fund	198 19 11	
	Claims in connection with Newcastle Sand Drift, Act 50 Vic. No. 22	14,184 18 7	
		<hr/>	29,887 3 6
4	To AMOUNT OF DIFFERENCE BETWEEN ACTUAL AND ESTIMATED SAVINGS for the year 1890	31,207 5 8	
	Over-estimated for 1891	75,000 0 0	
		<hr/>	
		106,207 5 8	
	<i>Less</i> further amounts written off 1889 and previous years	2,588 3 11	
		<hr/>	103,619 1 9
		<hr/>	
	TOTAL ... ..	.....	853,624 9 7
			<hr/> <hr/>

The Treasury, New South Wales,
Sydney, 18th January, 1893.

JAMES J. HINCHY,
Accountant.

1.

Revenue Fund.

AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

CR.

No.	PARTICULARS.	AMOUNT.			TOTAL.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1	BY AMOUNT of ACTUAL RECEIPTS for the year 1891, in excess of Estimate, viz.:—						
	Actual £10,047,152 4 6						
	<i>Less</i> —Repayments to the credit of Votes, the expenditure having been reduced to a corresponding extent 10,966 14 4						
		10,036,185	10	2			
	Estimated	9,957,900	0	0			
					78,285	10	2
2	BY AMOUNT REPAID in 1892:—						
	Centennial Park				176	16	3
3	BY AMOUNT of ADVANCES to CONTRACTORS, 1891, to be repaid				3,000	0	0
					81,462	6	5
4	BY ESTIMATED DEFICIENCY carried forward				772,162	3	2
	TOTAL				853,624	9	7

JOHN SEE,
Treasurer.

No. 2.

CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND.

ACCOUNT

OF

ACTUAL REVENUE

AND

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE

FOR THE YEAR

1892.

Consolidated

ACCOUNT OF ACTUAL REVENUE AND

Dr.

No.	PARTICULARS.	AMOUNT.			TOTAL.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1	To ESTIMATED DEFICIENCY in the Account for the year 1891 and previous years brought forward				772,162	3	2
2	To AUTHORIZED CHARGES ON THE CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND on account of 1892, as shown in the summary of the Estimates-in-Chief for 1892, page 3, viz. :—						
	Special Appropriations	2,702,485	10	0			
	Schedules to the Constitution Act... ..	55,212	0	0			
	Executive and Legislative	31,464	0	0			
	The Colonial Secretary	1,140,306	14	5			
	The Treasurer and Secretary for Finance and Trade—						
	Departments generally	538,591	10	1			
	Railways	2,159,295	0	0			
		2,697,886	10	1			
	The Attorney-General	41,171	0	0			
	The Secretary for Lands	447,180	0	0			
	The Secretary for Public Works	1,497,452	0	0			
	Minister of Justice	298,526	19	6			
	Minister of Public Instruction	878,312	0	0			
	The Secretary for Mines	232,555	0	0			
	The Postmaster-General	768,197	4	3			
3	To AUTHORIZED SPECIAL CHARGE:—	10,790,748	18	3			
	The Secretary for Lands	11,217	0	0			
		10,801,965	18	3			
	Less—Amount of Appropriations and Balances of Appropriations estimated as not likely to be required	250,000	0	0			
					10,551,965	18	3
4	To ESTIMATED FURTHER AMOUNT OF SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS:—						
	Endowment of the Affiliated Colleges	452	11	8			
	Australasian Naval Force Act of 1887	4,300	13	6			
	Drawbacks and Refund of Duties paid	50,000	0	0			
	Interest on Treasury Bills—(Deficiency of 1886 and previous years)	5,160	0	0			
	Interest on Treasury Bills under Act 55 Victoria No. 7	70,000	0	0			
	Expenses under Electoral Act	1,000	0	0			
	Expenses of Audit in terms of section 186 of Municipalities Act	275	2	0			
	Endowment under the Municipalities Act	5,000	0	0			
	Pensions under Judges' Salaries and Pensions Act, 46 Vic. No. 16	750	0	0			
	Revenue and Receipts returned	65,000	0	0			
	Endowment under the Fire Brigades Act (47 Vic. No. 3.)	1,000	0	0			
					202,938	7	2
5	To AMOUNT of SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES for Services of the year 1892, as per page 30 of the Supplementary Estimates now before the Legislative Assembly				232,891	12	5
	TOTAL	£			11,759,958	1	0

The Treasury, New South Wales,
Sydney, 18th January, 1893.

JAMES J. HINCHY,
Accountant.

No. 3.

ACCOUNT

OF

ESTIMATED REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE

FOR THE YEAR

1893.

Consolidated

ACCOUNT OF ESTIMATED REVENUE

Dr.

No.	PARTICULARS.	AMOUNT.			TOTAL.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1	To ESTIMATED CHARGES ON THE CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND, on account of 1893, as shown in the Summary of the Estimates-in-Chief for 1893, page 3, viz. :—						
	Special Appropriations	2,870,792	0	0			
	Schedules to the Constitution Act... ..	54,288	0	0			
	Executive and Legislative	31,250	0	0			
	The Colonial Secretary	1,003,231	0	0			
	The Treasurer and Secretary for Finance and Trade—						
	Departments generally... .. £565,220						
	Railways £2,196,051						
		2,761,271	0	0			
	The Attorney-General	42,250	0	0			
	The Secretary for Lands	389,576	0	0			
	The Secretary for Public Works	964,760	0	0			
	Minister of Justice	290,653	0	0			
	Minister of Public Instruction	819,541	0	0			
	The Secretary for Mines and Agriculture	196,402	0	0			
	The Postmaster-General	768,583	0	0			
					10,192,597	0	0
2	To ESTIMATED SURPLUS				854,770	0	0
	TOTAL... .. £				11,047,367	0	0

The Treasury, New South Wales,
Sydney, 18th January, 1893.

JAMES J. HINCHY,
Accountant.

No. 4.

ACCOUNT

OF

ESTIMATED REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE

FOR THE YEAR

1893,

INCLUDING BALANCE FROM ACCOUNT FOR 1892 AND PREVIOUS
YEARS.

Consolidated

ACCOUNT OF ESTIMATED REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE FOR
1892 AND

Dr.

No.	PARTICULARS.	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1	To ESTIMATED DEFICIENCY, on the Account for 1892 and previous years brought forward... ..	.....	1,251,864 9 5
2	To ESTIMATED CHARGES ON THE CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND, on account of 1893, as shown in the Summary of the Estimates-in-Chief for 1893, page 3, viz. :—		
	Special Appropriations	2,870,792 0 0	
	Schedules to the Constitution Act	54,288 0 0	
	Executive and Legislative	31,250 0 0	
	The Colonial Secretary	1,003,231 0 0	
	The Treasurer and Secretary for Finance and Trade—		
	Departments generally ... £565,220		
	Railways £2,196,051		
		2,761,271 0 0	
	The Attorney-General	42,250 0 0	
	The Secretary for Lands	389,576 0 0	
	The Secretary for Public Works	964,760 0 0	
	Minister of Justice	290,653 0 0	
	Minister of Public Instruction	819,541 0 0	
	The Secretary for Mines and Agriculture	196,402 0 0	
	The Postmaster-General	768,583 0 0	
			10,192,597 0 0
	TOTAL	£	11,444,461 9 5

The Treasury, New South Wales,
Sydney, 18th January, 1893.JAMES J. HINCHY,
Accountant.

4.

Revenue Fund.

THE YEAR 1893, INCLUDING BALANCE OF ACCOUNT FROM PREVIOUS YEARS.

Cr.

No.	PARTICULARS.	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.
		£ . s. d.	£ . s. d.
1	By AMOUNT of ESTIMATED REVENUE and RECEIPTS for the year 1893 :—		
	Taxation	3,466,470 0 0	
	Land Revenue—		
	Sales £1,163,000 0 0		
	Annual Revenue ... 1,038,300 0 0		
		2,201,300 0 0	
	Receipts for Services rendered	4,773,697 0 0	
	General Miscellaneous Receipts	265,900 0 0	
			10,707,367 0 0
2	By ESTIMATED AMOUNT of PROPOSED NEW TAXATION...	.....	340,000 0 0
			11,047,367 0 0
3	By ESTIMATED ACCUMULATED DEFICIENCY ... ..	.....	397,094 9 5
	TOTAL	£	11,444,461 9 5

JOHN SEE,
Treasurer.

No. 5.

RAILWAYS AND TRAMWAYS.

ACCOUNT

OF

ESTIMATED REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE

FOR THE YEAR

1893.

Railways and

ACCOUNT OF ESTIMATED REVENUE AND

Dr.

No.	PARTICULARS.	AMOUNT.			TOTAL.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1	To ESTIMATED CHARGES for RAILWAY SERVICES on account of 1893, viz. :—						
	Existing Lines—Working Expenses	2,177,551	0	0			
	Miscellaneous Services	18,500	0	0			
					2,196,051	0	0
2	To SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS :—						
	Pension under the Railway Act, 51 Vic. No. 35 ...	937	10	0			
	Railway Commissioners, 51 Vic. No. 35, and 52 Vic. No. 5	6,000	0	0			
	Interest on Loans for Railway purposes	*1,079,048	17	0			
	Towards the payment of Interest and Extinction of the Railway Loan of 1867 (£1,000,000), 31 Vic. No. 11 :—						
	Interest for 1893 ... £16,225 0 0						
	Extinction of Loan ... 53,775 0 0				70,000	0	0
	Towards the reduction of the Public Debt for Railways, 53 Vic. No. 24	75,000	0	0			
					1,230,986	7	0
3	To Interest chargeable (as per Statement attached) for 1893 on payments from General Loan Account on account of Railway Services to 31st December, 1892, under Loan Acts, 50 Vic. No. 28, 52 Vic. No. 17, 53 Vic. No. 23, and 55 Vic. No. 35 (no loans having been raised under these Acts)						193,432 13 9
	TOTAL	£			3,620,470	0	9

The Treasury, New South Wales,
Sydney, 18th January, 1893.

JAMES J. HINCHY,
Accountant.

* This Interest is made up of the following amounts, viz. :—

£ 2,439,020 @ 5 per cent.	£121,951 0 0
12,298,364 @ 4 per cent.	491,934 11 0
13,290,380 @ 3½ per cent.	465,163 6 0
Total.. ..	£1,079,048 17 0

5.

Tramways.

EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR 1893.

Cr

No.	PARTICULARS.	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1	By AMOUNT of ESTIMATED REVENUE and RECEIPTS for year 1893:—		
	Railways proper	3,215,000 0 0	
	Tramways	315,000 0 0	
		3,530,000 0 0	
2	By ESTIMATED BALANCE ... ..	.....	*90,470 0 9
	TOTAL	£	3,620,470 0 9

JOHN SEE,
Treasurer.

* This balance is the estimated deficiency on Railways and Tramways for the year 1893 after setting apart a sum of £128,775 towards the reduction of the Public Debt for Railways

No. 6.

Railways and Tramways.

STATEMENT showing interest chargeable for the year 1893 on payments from General Loan Account to 31st December, 1892, on account of Railway Services under Loan Acts 50 Victoria No. 28, 52 Victoria No. 17, 53 Victoria No. 23, and 55 Victoria No. 35 (no Loan having been raised under these Acts).

Period.	Act 50 Victoria No. 28.	Act 52 Victoria No. 17.	Act 53 Victoria No. 23.	Act 55 Victoria No. 35.	Total.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1885	97,175 11 5	.....	.....	.....	97,175 11 5
1886	1,057,502 9 4	.....	.....	.....	1,057,502 9 4
1887	493,848 4 7	.....	.....	.....	493,848 4 7
1888	221,597 5 3	184,693 8 0	.....	.....	406,290 13 3
1889	102,258 4 4	196,244 7 10	149,142 4 6	.....	447,644 16 8
1890	11,924 10 3	177,053 19 7	1,190,155 7 3	.....	1,379,133 17 1
1891	14,805 10 11	145,772 5 7	919,166 11 10	.....	1,079,744 8 4
1892	6,630 17 2	22,264 4 3	19,971 6 1	516,441 17 5	565,308 4 11
Totals...£	2,005,742 13 3	726,028 5 3	2,278,435 9 8	516,441 17 5	5,526,648 5 7

Total, £5,526,648 5s. 7d. at 3½ per cent. = £193,432 13s. 9d.

The Treasury, New South Wales,
Sydney, 18th January, 1893.

JAMES J. HINCHY,
Accountant.

No. 7.

**GENERAL POST OFFICE
NEW STREET RESUMPTION ACCOUNT.**

(SUSPENSE ACCOUNT.)

General Post Office—New

(SUSPENSE

Dr.

No.	PARTICULARS.	AMOUNT.		
		£	s.	d.
1	To AMOUNT of Payments from 1st July, 1890, to 31st December, 1892, in connection with resumptions Post Office Street	425,192	18	6
2	To ESTIMATED amount of further charges in connection with resumptions Post Office Street	136,828	4	6
	TOTAL	£	562,021	3 0

The Treasury, New South Wales,
Sydney, 18th January, 1893.

JAMES J. HINCHY,
Accountant.

7.

Street Resumption Account.

ACCOUNT.)

Cr.

No.	PARTICULARS.	AMOUNT.		
		£	s.	d.
1	By AMOUNT received for Rent of Premises, Sale of Materials, &c., Post Office Street	33,051	1	8
2	By ESTIMATED BALANCE—being amount to be recovered by Sale of Sites ...	528,970	1	4
	TOTAL	£	562,021	3 0

JOHN SEE,
Treasurer.

A.

CONSOLIDATED REVENUE.

ABSTRACT STATEMENT showing the ACTUAL REVENUE of the Year 1891, the ACTUAL REVENUE of the Year 1892, and the ESTIMATED REVENUE for the Year 1893.

Head of Receipt.	Revenue of 1891.	Revenue of 1892.	Estimated Revenue for 1893.
Taxation.			
	£	£	£
Customs	2,168,264	2,677,891	2,665,060
Excise	288,198	289,527	293,300
Stamps	326,778	349,791	375,000
Licenses	133,104	132,500	133,110
Total Taxation	2,916,344	3,449,709	3,466,470
Land Revenue.			
SALES	1,163,338	1,099,536	1,163,000
ANNUAL LAND REVENUE—			
Interest on Land conditionally purchased ..	107,174	95,936	93,000
Pastoral Occupation	828,785	892,921	811,600
Mining Occupation	53,451	43,887	54,500
Miscellaneous Land Receipts	113,888	81,759	79,200
	1,103,298	1,114,503	1,038,300
Total Land Revenue	2,266,636	2,214,039	2,201,300
Receipts for Services rendered.			
Railway Receipts	3,439,283	3,416,496	3,530,000
Post Office	648,553	650,638	675,100
Mint Receipts	13,929	11,652	12,000
Fees for Escort and Conveyance of Gold ..	479	466	500
Pilotage, Harbour, and Light Rates and Fees ..	68,280	65,362	60,744
Registration of Brands	1,530	1,409	1,225
Public School Fees	75,916	77,525	81,000
Metropolitan Water Rates	164,464	163,063	166,000
Hunter District Water Rates	5,819	11,560	29,308
Metropolitan Sewerage Rates	81,356	86,688	94,000
Transfer from Rabbit Account—Assessment ..	1,240	.....	.....
Agricultural College	914	1,657	1,790
Fees of Office	103,909	105,121	122,030
Total Receipts for Services rendered ..	4,605,672	4,591,637	4,773,697
General Miscellaneous Receipts.			
Rents, exclusive of Land	70,643	75,908	74,659
Fines and Forfeitures	19,537	17,865	20,750
Unclassified Receipts	168,320	158,936	170,491
Total Miscellaneous Receipts	258,500	252,709	265,900
Grand Totals	£ 10,047,152	10,508,094	10,707,367

The Treasury, New South Wales,
Sydney, 18th January, 1893.

JOHN SEE,
Treasurer.

REVENUE DETAILED.

Head of Receipt.	Revenue of 1891.	Revenue of 1892.	Estimated Revenue for 1893.
Taxation.	£	£	£
CUSTOMS—			
Spirits	869,751	813,780	850,000
Wine	49,377	38,737	45,000
Ale, Beer, and Porter	80,890	71,493	75,000
Tobacco and Cigars	277,677	277,430	280,000
Tea	120,284	4,115	.....
Coffee and Chicory	9,852	3,527	4,000
Sugar and Molasses	135,040	136,052	140,000
Opium	29,021	15,869	17,000
Rice	16,925	15,329	16,000
Dried Fruits	59,127	55,094	58,000
Specific Duties	472,288	608,329	550,000
Advalorem Duties	39,394	628,117	620,000
Bonded Warehouses	8,575	9,940	10,000
Rent of Goods in Queen's Warehouses, &c.	63	74	60
	2,168,264	2,677,891	2,665,060
EXCISE—			
Ale, Beer, and Porter	131,851	133,649	135,000
Duty on Spirits distilled in the Colony	23,729	21,099	23,000
Duty on Tobacco, Cigars, and Cigarettes	131,353	133,502	134,000
Tobacco Factory License Fees	1,265	1,277	1,300
	288,198	289,527	293,300
STAMPS	326,778	349,791	375,000
LICENSES—			
Wholesale Spirit-dealers and Brewers	8,629	8,130	8,200
Auctioneers	4,811	4,597	4,600
Retail Fermented and Spirituous Liquors	101,345	101,486	102,000
Billiard and Bagatelle Licenses	9,434	9,339	9,400
Distillers and Rectifiers	107	112	110
Hawkers and Pedlars	2,584	2,686	2,700
Pawnbrokers	737	740	750
Colonial Wine, Cider, and Perry Licenses	1,480	1,528	1,550
Licenses under the Gunpowder Act of 1876	822	806	800
Licenses to sell Tobacco	2,568	2,453	2,400
All other Licenses	587	623	600
	133,104	132,500	133,110
TOTAL TAXATION	£ 2,916,344	3,449,709	3,466,470

REVENUE DETAILED—*continued.*

Head of Receipt.	Revenue of 1891.	Revenue of 1892.	Estimated Revenue for 1893.
Land Revenue.	£	£	£
SALES—			
Auction Sales	146,868	200,291	187,000
Newcastle Pasturage Reserve Special Sales ...	17,792	11,359	10,000
Improvement Purchases	24,279	10,372	10,000
Deposits on Conditional Purchases	167,629	110,766	110,000
Instalments (including Interest) on Conditional Purchases	701,783	706,107	750,000
Balances on Conditional Purchases	102,229	58,263	86,000
Miscellaneous Purchases	2,758	2,378	5,000
Improvements ... ..	.....	.....	5,000
TOTAL REVENUE FROM LAND SALES ...	£ 1,163,338	1,099,536	1,163,000
Annual Land Revenue.			
INTEREST ON LAND CONDITIONALLY PURCHASED ...	107,174	95,936	93,000
PASTORAL OCCUPATION—			
Pastoral Leases (Runs)	402,053	447,478	375,000
Conditional Leases	147,028	167,031	169,000
Annual, Special, Snow, Scrub, Residential, and Inferior Leases	34,053	39,926	62,300
Occupation Licenses	185,562	161,471	140,000
Homestead Leases	59,880	76,453	65,000
Quit Rents	209	562	300
	828,785	892,921	811,600
MINING OCCUPATION—			
Mineral Leases	24,879	15,857	22,000
Mineral Licenses	2,148	1,474	2,000
Leases of Auriferous Lands	12,101	7,743	11,000
Miners' Rights	6,889	6,083	6,500
Business Licenses	3,560	2,628	3,000
Residential Leases	165	215	.....
Royalty	3,709	9,887	10,000
	53,451	43,887	54,500
MISCELLANEOUS LAND RECEIPTS—			
Timber Licenses, Royalty, &c.	16,095	15,462	19,000
Fees on Transfer of Runs	1,054	1,320	700
Fees on Preparation and Enrolment of Title-deeds	3,894	2,618	2,500
Survey Fees under Land Act, 1889	76,163	43,044	45,000
All other Receipts	16,682	19,315	12,000
	113,888	81,759	79,200
TOTAL ANNUAL LAND REVENUE ...	£ 1,103,298	1,114,503	1,038,300

REVENUE DETAILED—*continued.*

Head of Receipt.	Revenue of 1891.	Revenue of 1892.	Estimated Revenue for 1893.
Receipts for Services rendered.	£	£	£
RAILWAYS—			
Railways proper	3,138,704	3,113,884	3,215,000
Tramways	300,579	302,612	315,000
	3,439,283	3,416,496	3,530,000
POST OFFICE—			
Postage	443,656	447,734	470,000
Telegraph Receipts	185,699	183,683	185,600
Commission on Money Orders	19,198	19,221	19,500
	648,553	650,638	675,100
MINT RECEIPTS	13,929	11,652	12,000
FEES FOR ESCORT AND CONVEYANCE OF GOLD	479	466	500
PILOTAGE, HARBOUR, AND LIGHT RATES AND FEES	68,280	65,362	60,744
REGISTRATION OF BRANDS	1,530	1,409	1,225
PUBLIC SCHOOL FEES	75,916	77,525	81,000
METROPOLITAN WATER RATES	164,464	163,063	166,000
HUNTER DISTRICT WATER RATES	5,819	11,560	29,308
METROPOLITAN SEWERAGE RATES	81,356	86,688	94,000
TRANSFER FROM RABBIT ACCOUNT—ASSESSMENT	1,240	.....	.....
AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE	914	1,657	1,790
FEES OF OFFICE—			
Certificates of Naturalization	182	126	100
Registrar-General	36,122	35,855	48,000
Prothonotary of Supreme Court	7,282	8,021	7,000
Registrar of Probates	549	1,546	1,850
Master in Equity	3,007	3,386	3,500
Curator of Intestate Estates	2,224	1,401	2,100
Bankruptcy Court	5,855	6,379	8,160
Sheriff	2,338	2,256	3,220
District Courts	8,733	8,997	8,800
Courts of Petty Sessions	10,113	10,214	10,700
Shipping Masters	2,566	2,382	2,800
Mining Department	2,270	1,510	2,300
Other Fees	22,668	23,048	23,500
	103,909	105,121	122,030
TOTAL RECEIPTS FOR SERVICES RENDERED £	4,605,672	4,591,637	4,773,697

REVENUE DETAILED—*continued.*

Head of Receipt.	Revenue of 1891.	Revenue of 1892.	Estimated Revenue for 1893.
General Miscellaneous Receipts.	£	£	£
RENTS, EXCLUSIVE OF LAND—			
Tolls and Ferries	4,039	4,398	4,200
Wharfs, including Wharfage and Tonnage ...	55,496	57,604	60,000
Government Buildings and Premises	11,108	13,906	10,459
	70,643	75,908	74,659
FINES AND FORFEITURES—			
Sheriff	905	586	500
Courts of Petty Sessions	17,042	15,814	18,500
Crown's Share of Seizures	1,405	1,262	1,500
Confiscated and Unclaimed Property	152	132	150
Other Fines	33	71	100
	19,537	17,865	20,750
UNCLASSIFIED RECEIPTS—			
Transfer from Public Instruction Endowment Account	14,757	14,626	15,000
Sale of Government Property	14,754	12,959	13,000
Support of Patients in Lunatic Asylums	12,050	13,297	13,337
Collections by Government Printer	8,696	6,455	6,500
Store Rent of Gunpowder, &c.	7,621	7,053	10,000
Value of Articles manufactured by Prisoners in Gaol, &c.	8,292	8,062	9,700
Fees on presenting Private Bills to Parliament and on Letters of Registration	4,267	3,848	3,850
Interest on Bank Deposits	13,047	6,248	6,000
Glebe Island Abattoir Receipts	10,252	13,160	12,580
Dock Receipts	1,913	2,941	2,000
Assessment on Sugar Refinery	1,500	1,500	1,500
Fisheries Commission	2,674	2,222	6,024
Seed Wheat	1,110	494	1,000
Other Receipts	67,387	66,071	70,000
	168,320	158,936	170,491
TOTAL, GENERAL MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS...£	258,500	252,709	265,900
Grand Totals £	10,047,152	10,508,094	10,707,367

The Treasury, New South Wales,
Sydney, 18th January, 1893.

JOHN SEE,
Treasurer.

GENERAL LOAN ACCOUNT.

—
STATEMENT

OF

LIABILITIES AND ASSETS

ON THE

31st DECEMBER, 1892.

General Loan

Dr. STATEMENT OF THE LIABILITIES AND ASSETS OF

No.	PARTICULARS.	AMOUNT.
		£ s. d.
	GENERAL LOAN ACCOUNT.	
	1	
1	To AMOUNT OF LIABILITIES outstanding on 31st December, 1892. being Appropriations and Balances of Appropriations for Public Works and other Services authorized to be provided for by Loans, as per the accompanying Statement marked B, page 37	15,075,744 0 11
2	To BALANCE at the debit of the "General Loan Account," on 31st December, 1892	618,791 2 2
	TOTAL	£15,694,535 3 1

The Treasury, New South Wales,
Sydney, 18th January, 1893.

JAMES J. HINCHY,
Accountant.

Account.

GENERAL LOAN ACCOUNT ON THE 31st DECEMBER, 1892. Cr.

No.	PARTICULARS.	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	GENERAL LOAN ACCOUNT.		
1	By AMOUNTS yet to be raised by Loan under the following Loan Acts, viz. :—		
	39 Vic. No. 18 (balance)	14,645 0 0	
	38 Vic. No. 2 } 40 Vic. No. 12 } do 41 Vic. No. 4 }	71,177 18 7	
	44 Vic. No. 12 do	8,763 13 10	
	44 Vic. No. 28 do	564,833 7 0	
	45 Vic. No. 22 do	100,483 15 9	
	46 Vic. No. 23 do	200,967 11 6	
	48 Vic. No. 26 do	2,443,585 8 0	
	50 Vic. No. 28	3,115,393 0 0	
	52 Vic. No. 17	3,641,305 0 0	
	53 Vic. No. 23	5,089,896 0 0	
	54 Vic. No. 33	2,516,541 5 5	
	55 Vic. No. 35 £1,414,568 0 0		
	<i>Less</i> —Balance at credit of Old Loans Account, transferred under 3rd section of Act 54 Vic. No. 33 132,326 0 4		
	” Unexpended Balances under all Loan Acts from Act 35 Vic. No. 5 up to Act 41 Vic. No. 4 91,965 19 7		
	224,291 19 11	1,190,276 0 1	
	<i>Less</i> —Amount over-raised under Act 41 Vic. No. 7 47,988 4 4	18,957,868 0 2	
	<i>Less</i> —Proceeds of Treasury Bills (£3,000,000) issued under 55 Vic. No. 7 in anticipation of Loans under above Acts ... 2,988,748 7 3	18,909,879 15 10	
	” Proceeds of Funded Stock (£3,000,000) sold under Act 56 Vic. No. 1, in anticipation of Loans under above Acts ... 226,596 5 6		
	3,215,344 12 9		15,694,535 3 1
	TOTAL... .. £		15,694,535 3 1

JOHN SEE,
Treasurer.

B.

STATEMENT OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR SERVICES AUTHORIZED TO BE PROVIDED FOR BY LOANS, from the year 1853 to the 31st December, 1892, showing the expenditure under each head up to that date, and the balances written off or retained for future expenditure.

Year.	Appropriations under Acts of Parliament.	Particulars of Appropriation.	Expenditure to the 31st December, 1892.	Balances—	
				Written off.	Retained for Expenditure, 31st December, 1892.
OLD LOANS ACCOUNT.					
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1853	217,500 0 0	16 VICTORIA, No. 39. Loans to the Sydney Railway Company ...	217,500 0 0	.....	.....
"	200,000 0 0	17 VICTORIA, No. 34. Sewerage of the City of Sydney ...	200,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	200,000 0 0	17 VICTORIA, No. 35. Supply of Water to the City of Sydney ...	200,000 0 0	.....	.....
1854	30,000 0 0	18 VICTORIA, No. 35. Works of Defence at Middle Harbour and the South Head ...	30,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	3,250 0 0	Light-house at Cape Moreton ...	3,247 15 0	2 5 0	.....
"	20,000 0 0	Abattoir at Glebe Island ...	19,995 4 5	4 15 7	.....
"	40,000 0 0	New General Post Office ...	40,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	6,000 0 0	New Government Printing Office ...	6,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	3,000 0 0	Colonial Store ...	.....	3,000 0 0	.....
"	600 0 0	Signal-house at Newcastle ...	579 13 6	20 6 6	.....
"	6,000 0 0	New Water Police Office at Sydney ...	5,868 0 5	131 19 7	.....
"	4,000 0 0	New Water Police Watch House at Sydney ...	3,615 6 6	384 13 6	.....
"	6,000 0 0	Mounted Patrol Barracks and Stables at Sydney ...	5,729 12 5	270 7 7	.....
"	5,000 0 0	Police Station at the Southern end of Sydney ...	4,179 5 8	820 14 4	.....
"	750 0 0	Watch House at Balmain ...	750 0 0	.....	.....
"	400 0 0	Watch House on the North Shore ...	400 0 0	.....	.....
"	1,350 0 0	Watch House at Darlinghurst ...	1,350 0 0	.....	.....
"	300 0 0	Watch House at Newtown ...	125 18 8	174 1 4	.....
"	4,000 0 0	Police Station at Newcastle ...	3,032 8 5	967 11 7	.....
"	2,000 0 0	Court House at Camden ...	2,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	1,200 0 0	Court and Watch House at Queanbeyan, with out-buildings ...	1,200 0 0	.....	.....
"	3,500 0 0	Court House at Ipswich ...	3,500 0 0	.....	.....
"	1,600 0 0	Watch House at Ipswich ...	1,600 0 0	.....	.....
"	1,500 0 0	Public Wharf at the end of Erskine-street in Sydney ...	1,500 0 0	.....	.....
"	5,000 0 0	Dam at the North Rocks, Parramatta ...	5,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	2,000 0 0	Bridge at Menangle Ford ...	2,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	7,000 0 0	Bridge over the Macquarie River at Bathurst ...	7,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	2,300 0 0	Bridge over the Belubula Rivulet at Carcoar ...	2,300 0 0	.....	.....
"	4,000 0 0	Bridge over the Bargo River ...	4,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	3,000 0 0	Bridge over Paddy's River ...	3,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	4,000 0 0	Bridge at Gunning ...	1,776 3 3	2,223 16 9	.....
"	7,000 0 0	Bridge at Queanbeyan ...	6,103 2 8	896 17 4	.....
"	4,000 0 0	Bridge over the Yugiong Creek ...	4,000 0 0	.....	.....
	178,750 0 0		169,852 10 11	8,897 9 1	.....
"	400,000 0 0	18 VICTORIA, No. 40. Construction of Railways ...	400,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	224,733 18 8	Purchase of the Properties of the Sydney Railway, and of the Hunter River Railway Companies ...	224,733 18 8	.....	.....
	624,733 18 8		624,733 18 8	.....	.....
1855	40,000 0 0	19 VICTORIA, Nos. 25, 38, AND 40. Improvements to the Navigation of the River Hunter, and to the Ports of Newcastle and Morpeth ...	39,999 4 5	0 15 7	.....
"	50,000 0 0	Works of Defence in Sydney Harbour, including the purchase of land at Kiribilli Point ...	50,000 0 0	.....	.....
£	90,000 0 0	Carried forward ...	£ 89,999 4 5	0 15 7	.....
£	1,420,983 18 8	Carried forward...	£ 1,412,086 9 7	8,897 9 1	.....

STATEMENT—continued.

Year.	Appropriations under Acts of Parliament.	Particulars of Appropriation.	Expenditure to the 31st December, 1892.	Balances—			
				Written off.		Retained for Expenditure, 31st December, 1892.	
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	1,420,983 18 8	Brought forward	£ 1,412,086 9 7	8,897 9 1			
		OLD LOANS ACCOUNT—continued.					
		19 VICTORIA, Nos. 25, 38, AND 40—continued.					
	90,000 0 0	Brought forward	£ 89,999 4 5	0 15 7			
1855	20,000 0 0	Gaol at Brisbane	13,317 17 7	6,682 2 5			
"	2,000 0 0	Court House at Wollongong	1,935 14 9	64 5 3			
"	600 0 0	Court and Watch House at Wingham, on the Manning River	600 0 0				
"	600 0 0	Court House at Deniliquin	600 0 0				
"	7,000 0 0	Building for a Time-ball, for an Observatory, and residence of an Astronomer... ..	7,000 0 0				
"	15,000 0 0	Additions to the present building of the Legislative Council, to provide accom- modation for two Houses of Parliament	15,000 0 0				
"	25,000 0 0	Site for the Sydney Grammar School	25,000 0 0				
"	1,600 0 0	Site for the Light-house at Newcastle	1,600 0 0				
"	1,000 0 0	Survey of the River Hunter... ..	870 8 4	129 11 8			
"	1,000 0 0	Clearing the Channel of the River Murray... ..	1,000 0 0				
"	1,000 0 0	Clearing the Channel of the Murrumbidgee River	1,000 0 0				
"	10,450 0 0	Steam Dredge and Punt for the River Brisbane	337 18 2	10,112 1 10			
"	8,000 0 0	Dam at Hunt's Creek, Parramatta	8,000 0 0				
"	3,737 0 0	Providing a supply of Fresh Water for the Township of Gladstone	3,101 19 0	655 1 0			
"	14,516 0 0	Fitz Roy Dock and Dockyard and Workshops and Machinery	14,516 0 0				
"	62,500 0 0	Railway—Sydney to Liverpool; and Railway, Newcastle to Maitland	62,499 10 0	0 10 0			
"	50,000 0 0	Surveys, Experiments, and Preparations for the Extension of Railways	49,997 19 7	2 0 5			
"	1,100 0 0	Bridge over the Macquarie River at Bathurst	1,100 0 0				
"	200 0 0	Bridge over Paddy's River	196 13 6	3 6 6			
"	50,000 0 0	Buildings of the University of Sydney	50,000 0 0				
"		Affiliated Colleges:—					
"	20,000 0 0	St Paul's	17,452 8 10	2,547 11 2			
"	20,000 0 0	St. John's	20,000 0 0				
"	20,000 0 0	St. Andrew's	14,129 17 9	5,870 2 3			
"	20,000 0 0	Wesleyan		20,000 0 0			
	445,323 0 0		399,255 11 11	46,067 8 1			
		20 VICTORIA, No. 1.					
1856	200,000 0 0	Railway Works	200,000 0 0				
"	73,776 0 0	To pay off Land and Immigration Debentures falling due in 1856	67,100 6 2	6,675 13 10			
	273,776 0 0		267,100 6 2	6,675 13 10			
		20 VICTORIA, No. 16.					
"	130,400 0 0	To pay off Debentures falling due in 1857...	130,400 0 0				
		20 VICTORIA, No. 33.					
1857	6,000 0 0	Dockyard, Buildings, and Machinery, at the Dry Dock, Cockatoo Island	6,000 0 0				
"	2,500 0 0	Light-house at Newcastle	2,500 0 0				
"	5,000 0 0	Providing additional accommodation for Patients at the Sydney Infirmary	5,000 0 0				
"	3,500 0 0	Court House at East Maitland	3,492 0 3	7 19 9			
"	5,000 0 0	Asylum for Destitute Children	5,000 0 0				
"	38,000 0 0	Connecting the Cities of Sydney and Mel- bourne by Electric Telegraph	38,000 0 0				
£	60,000 0 0	Carried forward	£ 59,992 0 3	7 19 9			
£	2,270,482 18 8	Carried forward...	£ 2,208,842 7 8	61,640 11 0			

STATEMENT—continued.

Year.	Appropriations under Acts of Parliament.			Particulars of Appropriation.	Expenditure to the 31st December, 1892.	Balances—							
	£	s.	d.			Written off.	Retained for Expenditure, 31st December, 1892.						
	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
	2,270,482	18	8	Brought forward	£2,208,842	7	8	61,640	11	0	.....	
OLD LOANS ACCOUNT—continued.													
20 VICTORIA, No. 33—continued.													
	60,000	0	0	Brought forward	£ 59,992	0	3	7	19	9	.....	
1857	12,113	18	11	Defences of Port Jackson	12,113	18	11	.....			.....
"	10,000	0	0	Erection and Maintenance of Light-houses on the Australian Coast	10,000	0	0	.....			.....
"	2,590	0	0	Immigration Depôt, Brisbane... ..	2,590	0	0	.....			.....
"	250	0	0	Immigration Depôt at Maryborough ... ..	.....			250	0	0	.....	
"	1,000	0	0	Removing obstructions to the Navigation of the Rivers Brisbane and Bremer... ..	1,000	0	0	.....			.....
"	500	0	0	Electric Telegraph, Brisbane... ..	.....			500	0	0	.....	
"	500	0	0	Improving the Navigation of the Bar entrance of the River Mary, from the Mouth to the Township	500	0	0	.....			.....
"	500	0	0	Public Wharf at Maryborough	500	0	0	.....			.....
"	1,500	0	0	Custom House Station at the mouth of Moreton Bay	1,495	18	9	4	1	3	.....	
"	1,000	0	0	Court and Watch-house at Maryborough	1,000	0	0	.....			.....
"	500	0	0	Court and Watch-house at Nanango, Wide Bay... ..	400	0	0	100	0	0	.....	
"	500	0	0	Court and Watch-house at Yarrome, Wide Bay... ..	500	0	0	.....			.....
"	450	0	0	Watch-house at Gatton	450	0	0	.....			.....
"	1,500	0	0	Hospital at Ipswich	1,500	0	0	.....			.....
"	150	0	0	Bridge at Ipswich	150	0	0	.....			.....
"	500	0	0	Bridge, Western Suburbs, North Brisbane... ..	500	0	0	.....			.....
"	1,000	0	0	Bridge over Lockyer's Creek... ..	1,000	0	0	.....			.....
"	1,000	0	0	Bridges over other Crossings... ..	1,000	0	0	.....			.....
"	500	0	0	Bridge over Laidley's Creek	500	0	0	.....			.....
"	1,064	0	0	Roads, Little Liverpool Range	1,064	0	0	.....			.....
"	2,000	0	0	Streets at Brisbane	2,000	0	0	.....			.....
"	2,000	0	0	Streets at Ipswich	2,000	0	0	.....			.....
"	500	0	0	Roadway and Tank at Drayton	500	0	0	.....			.....
"	3,000	0	0	Road between Brisbane and Ipswich	3,000	0	0	.....			.....
"	400	0	0	Road between Maryborough and Brisbane	400	0	0	.....			.....
"	200	0	0	Road purposes between the Upper Dawson and the Fitzroy Rivers, Leichhardt District... ..	200	0	0	.....			.....
"	1,500	0	0	Bridge over Breakfast Creek... ..	1,500	0	0	.....			.....
"	1,000	0	0	Bridge over Norman Creek	1,000	0	0	.....			.....
	107,717	18	11		106,855	17	11	862	1	0	.....	
20 VICTORIA, No. 34.													
"	300,000	0	0	Railway Works	299,927	9	4	72	10	8	.....	
22 VICTORIA, Nos. 5 AND 26.													
1858	125,000	0	0	To pay off Land and Immigration Debentures which will fall due in 1858 and 1859	125,000	0	0	.....			.....
1859	10,000	0	0	To pay off Debentures for Sewerage for the City of Sydney	10,000	0	0	.....			.....
"	10,000	0	0	To pay off Debentures for Water for the City of Sydney	10,000	0	0	.....			.....
£	145,000	0	0		145,000	0	0	.....			.....
£	2,823,200	17	7	Carried forward	£2,760,625	14	11	62,575	2	8	.....	

STATEMENT—continued.

Year.	Appropriations under Acts of Parliament.			Particulars of Appropriation.	Expenditure to the 31st December, 1892.	Balances—							
						Written off.			Retained for Expenditure, 31st December, 1892.				
	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
	2,823,200	17	7	Brought forward	£2,760,625	14	11	62,575	2	8	.....	
OLD LOANS ACCOUNT—continued.													
22 VICTORIA, No. 22.													
1858	712,000	0	0	Extension of Existing Railways	711,999	18	0	0	2	0	.....	
"	8,000	0	0	Railway Trial Surveys... ..	8,000	0	0	.....			.....
"	10,500	0	0	Electric Telegraph, Sydney to Bathurst	9,726	7	10	773	12	2	.....	
"	13,000	0	0	Electric Telegraph, Sydney to Newcastle	13,000	0	0	.....			.....
"	10,000	0	0	Bridge over the River Murray at Albury	9,642	17	3	357	2	9	.....	
"	3,000	0	0	Additional Powder Magazine at Goat Island	1,610	17	0	1,389	3	0	.....	
"	2,000	0	0	Dam at West Maitland ... ..	.....			2,000	0	0	.....	
	758,500	0	0		753,980	0	1	4,519	19	11	.....	
22 VICTORIA, No. 26.													
1859	6,600	0	0	Gaol at Brisbane ... ..	.....			6,600	0	0	.....	
"	5,000	0	0	Light-house at Cape St. George	4,792	0	10	207	19	2	.....	
	11,600	0	0		4,792	0	10	6,807	19	2	.....	
23 VICTORIA, No. 5.													
To pay off Debentures which will fall due in 1860:—													
1860	281,700	0	0	Railway	281,330	0	0	370	0	0	.....	
"	21,000	0	0	Public Works	21,000	0	0	.....			.....
"	44,900	0	0	Sydney Sewerage	44,900	0	0	.....			.....
"	18,000	0	0	Sydney Water Works	18,000	0	0	.....			.....
	365,600	0	0		365,230	0	0	370	0	0	.....	
23 VICTORIA, No. 10.													
"	2,100	0	0	Construction of Coal Wharf, Newcastle	2,100	0	0	.....			.....
"	800	0	0	Steam Crane	746	9	8	53	10	4	.....	
"	1,882	0	0	Glebe Island Punts	1,882	0	0	.....			.....
"	2,425	0	0	Harbour Defences	2,425	0	0	.....			.....
"	4,500	0	0	Additions to Works at Fort Macquarie	4,496	15	3	3	4	9	.....	
"	20,279	0	0	Bridge to connect the Abattoirs, Glebe Island with the main land	20,186	15	11	92	4	1	.....	
For Railway purposes—													
"	1,300	0	0	Valuation of Land... ..	1,296	0	0	4	0	0	.....	
"	9,021	0	0	Works in progress—Authorized Extensions	8,645	2	8	375	17	4	.....	
"	23,949	0	0	Trial Surveys	23,941	1	8	7	18	4	.....	
"	54,100	0	0	New Works	51,825	1	11	2,274	18	1	.....	
For Electric Telegraph—													
"	15,000	0	0	Gundagai, <i>via</i> Wagga Wagga, to Deniliquin	12,149	4	11	2,850	15	1	.....	
"	3,850	0	0	Purchase of Line from Deniliquin to Echuca	2,798	12	10	1,051	7	2	.....	
"	40,000	0	0	West Maitland to the Boundary of Queensland, <i>via</i> Singleton, Scone, Murrumbidgee, Tamworth, Bendemeer, and Armidale	34,003	6	11	5,996	13	1	.....	
"	6,000	0	0	Extension of Western Line to Mudgee... ..	5,233	11	0	766	9	0	.....	
"	3,000	0	0	Extension to Orange	2,663	11	11	336	8	1	.....	
"	8,700	0	0	Gundagai to Kiandra, <i>via</i> Adelong and Tumut	5,341	4	4	3,358	15	8	.....	
"	10,225	0	0	Moiety of Expense for the erection of a Light-house on Gabo Island	10,225	0	0	.....			.....
"	5,000	0	0	Renewal of Circular Quay	5,000	0	0	.....			.....
"	2,000	0	0	Pier at extension of Dowling-street... ..	1,255	3	5	744	16	7	.....	
"	5,200	0	0	Extension of Wharf Accommodation, Newcastle	5,200	0	0	.....			.....
"	26,892	0	0	Improvements to Wollongong Harbour	26,892	0	0	.....			.....
"	30,000	0	0	Improvements to Kiama Harbour	30,000	0	0	.....			.....
"	1,000	0	0	Removing Obstructions to the Navigation of the Moruya River	1,000	0	0	.....			.....
£	277,223	0	0	Carried forward	£ 259,306	2	5	17,916	17	7	.....	
£	3,958,900	17	7	Carried forward... ..	£3,884,627	15	10	74,273	1	9	.....	

STATEMENT—continued.

Year.	Appropriations under Acts of Parliament.	Particulars of Appropriation.	Expenditure to the 31st December, 1892.	Balances—	
				Written off.	Retained for Expenditure, 31st December, 1892.
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	3,958,900 17 7	Brought forward ...	£3,884,627 15 10	74,273 1 9	
		OLD LOANS ACCOUNT—continued.			
		23 VICTORIA, No. 10—continued.			
	277,223 0 0	Brought forward ...	£ 259,306 2 5	17,916 17 7	
1860	2,500 0 0	Wharf at Eden ...	2,364 9 3	135 10 9	
"	5,000 0 0	Improvements to the Navigation of the Shoalhaven and Crookhaven Rivers ...	4,999 19 2	0 0 10	
"	2,000 0 0	Improvements to the Navigation of the Rivers Murray and Murrumbidgee ...	1,913 15 2	86 4 10	
"	2,000 0 0	Purchase of Alphabetical Telegraph Instruments ...	1,862 5 9	137 14 3	
"	6,500 0 0	Erection of a Light-house at Port Stephens ...	6,500 0 0		
"	53,000 0 0	To pay off Land and Immigration Debentures falling due in 1860 ...	53,000 0 0		
	348,223 0 0		329,946 11 9	18,276 8 3	
		24 VICTORIA, No. 24.			
		For Railway purposes—			
1861	1,300 0 0	Valuation of Land ...	1,300 0 0		
"	7,020 0 0	Works in Progress—Authorized Extensions ...	6,718 9 5	301 10 7	
		For Electric Telegraphs—			
"	25,000 0 0	Deniliquin to the Eastern Boundary of South Australia, <i>via</i> Moulamein, Balranald, Euston, and Wentworth...	16,821 8 6	8,178 11 6	
"	4,000 0 0	Goulburn to Braidwood ...	3,077 15 0	922 5 0	
"	10,000 0 0	Enlargement of the Australian Museum ...	10,000 0 0		
"	15,265 0 0	New Wharf, Woolloomooloo Bay ...	15,265 0 0		
"	20,000 0 0	Improvement of Clarence and Richmond Rivers ...	19,995 8 2	4 11 10	
"	3,000 0 0	Improvements to Moruya River ...	3,000 0 0		
"	5,000 0 0	Extension of Wharf Accommodation, Newcastle ...	5,000 0 0		
"	3,250 0 0	Purchase of Steam Cranes ...	3,250 0 0		
"	5,000 0 0	Construction of Northern Breakwater, Newcastle ...	4,921 16 5	78 3 7	
"	1,000 0 0	Removing Obstacles to the Navigation of the River Murray ...	1,000 0 0		
"	5,000 0 0	Bridge over the Lachlan River ...	5,000 0 0		
"	2,400 0 0	Bridge over Tumut River, including £200 for superintendence ...	2,400 0 0		
"	5,000 0 0	Lodging-houses and Public Room at Glebe Island ...	1,244 18 8	3,755 1 4	
"	1,300 0 0	Extension of Circular Quay for the accommodation of Harbour Steamers ...	1,283 14 1	16 5 11	
	113,535 0 0		100,278 10 3	13,256 9 9	
		24 VICTORIA, No. 26.			
"	50,000 0 0	Assisted Immigration to this Colony ...	50,000 0 0		
"	5,000 0 0	Voluntary Immigration to this Colony ...	5,000 0 0		
	55,000 0 0		55,000 0 0		
		25 VICTORIA, No. 19.			
		Railways—			
1862	675 0 0	Valuation of Land ...	671 1 8	3 18 4	
"	9,184 0 0	Works in Progress—Authorized Extensions ...	8,168 13 2	1,015 6 10	
"	20,000 0 0	Northern Line to Terminus at Morpeth...	20,000 0 0		
"	5,000 0 0	Carriage-shed and Machine-shop, and fixing an Engine Turn-table, Northern Line ...	4,578 19 3	421 0 9	
"	40,000 0 0	Bridge over Hunter River at Singleton...	40,000 0 0		
	£ 74,859 0 0	Carried forward ...	£ 73,418 14 1	1,440 5 11	
	£ 4,475,658 17 7	Carried forward...	£ 4,369,852 17 10	105,805 19 9	

STATEMENT—continued.

Year.	Appropriations under Acts of Parliament.			Particulars of Appropriation.	Expenditure to the 31st December, 1892.	Balances—								
	£	s.	d.			Written off.	Retained for Expenditure, 31st December, 1892.							
	4,475,658	17	7	Brought forward	£4,369,852	17	10	105,805	19	9	.. .. .	£	s.	d.
				OLD LOANS ACCOUNT—continued.										
				25 VICTORIA, No. 19—continued.										
	74,859	0	0	Brought forward ...£	73,418	14	1	1,440	5	11	.....	£	s.	d.
1862	70,000	0	0	Railways—continued.	70,000	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	688,000	0	0	Bridge over the Nepean River at Penrith	687,999	8	0	0	12	0	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	16,200	0	0	Great Southern Railway to Goulburn ...	16,200	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	20,000	0	0	Land for Great Southern Railway to Goulburn	20,000	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	7,000	0	0	Engines for Southern Extension	7,000	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	30,000	0	0	Trial Surveys	30,000	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	250,000	0	0	Great Western Line to the Nepean ...	250,000	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	250,000	0	0	Great Western Line from Penrith towards Bathurst	250,000	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	60,000	0	0	Great Northern Line towards Armidale...	60,000	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	10,000	0	0	Horse Railway Line from Blacktown to Windsor and Richmond	9,998	7	6	1	12	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	14,000	0	0	Additions and Alterations to Workshops and Stations	12,825	1	9	1,174	18	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	8,400	0	0	Electric Telegraphs—	5,481	3	4	2,918	16	8	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	4,000	0	0	To the Burrangong Gold Fields	3,375	9	3	624	10	9	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	4,000	0	0	Tenterfield to Grafton	2,651	18	7	1,348	1	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	350	0	0	To Wollongong and Kiama	330	13	4	19	6	8	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	700	0	0	From Mudgee to Wellington	27	12	4	672	7	8	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	3,000	0	0	Second Wire from Scone to Muswellbrook	3,000	0	0	3,000	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	6,000	0	0	Second Wire from Newcastle to Singleton	6,000	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	24,000	0	0	Bridge over River at Bargo	24,000	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	8,000	0	0	Bridge over River Hunter at West Maitland	8,000	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	10,000	0	0	Bridge and Approaches over Murrumbidgee River at Gundagai... .. .	79	1	4	9,920	18	8	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	5,000	0	0	Bridge over River at Deniliquin	5,000	0	0	5,000	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	4,000	0	0	Bridge over River at Moama... .. .	2,950	12	10	1,049	7	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	10,000	0	0	Bridge over River at Nanami	10,000	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	25,000	0	0	Bridge over Namoi River at Narrabri ...	24,994	18	5	5	1	7	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	10,000	0	0	Police Barracks, Sydney and Country Districts	10,000	0	0	10,000	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	20,000	0	0	Free Public Library	20,000	0	0	6,093	8	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	3,000	0	0	District Courts, Sydney	3,000	0	0	3,000	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	5,000	0	0	Improvement of accommodation in Gaols and Penal Establishments	5,000	0	0	5,000	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	5,000	0	0	Improvements to Shoalhaven River ...	5,000	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	3,400	0	0	Improvements to Moruya River	3,400	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	700	0	0	Extension of Wharf accommodation at Newcastle	700	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	1,000	0	0	Purchase of Steam Cranes	1,000	0	0	3	19	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	1,000	0	0	Pier, Shellharbour	999	19	11	0	0	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	2,500	0	0	Stone Dyke, Bullock Island, Newcastle ...	2,500	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	10,000	0	0	Dyke, Shoalhaven River	10,000	0	0	10,000	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	5,000	0	0	Wharf, Ulladulla	5,000	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	43,261	14	6	Breakwater and Pier at Bellambi	43,261	14	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	20,000	0	0	University of Sydney	19,946	17	9	53	2	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	50,000	0	0	Compensation to the Municipal Council of Sydney, for land resumed under the Water Act, 17 Vict., No. 35	50,000	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1,782,370	14	6	Juvenile Reformatories	1,729,044	5	0	53,326	9	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
				Assisted Immigration to this Colony... ..							.....	.....	.....	.....
				26 VICTORIA, No. 14.										
				Railways—										
"	700	0	0	Valuation of land... .. .	696	0	0	4	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	11,182	0	0	Works in Progress—Authorized Extensions	10,523	3	5	658	16	7	.....	.....	.....	.....
£	11,882	0	0	Carried forward	11,219	3	5	662	16	7	.....	.....	.....	.....
£	6,258,029	12	1	Carried forward... .. .	6,098,897	2	10	159,132	9	3	.....	.....	.....	.....

STATEMENT—continued.

Year.	Appropriations under Acts of Parliament.			Particulars of Appropriation.	Expenditure to the 31st December, 1892.	Balances—							
	£	s.	d.			Written off.	Retained for Expenditure, 31st December, 1892.						
	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
	6,258,029	12	1	Brought forward ...	£6,098,897	2	10	159,132	9	3	.....	
	OLD LOANS ACCOUNT—continued.												
	26 VICTORIA, No. 14—continued.												
	11,882	0	0	Brought forward ...	£11,219	3	5	662	16	7	.....	
1862	1,000	0	0	Railways—continued.									
	16,000	0	0	Bridge over the Railway near Newcastle..	1,000	0	0	.....				
"	350	0	0	Additional Line from Newcastle to the Wallsend Junction ...	14,684	8	6	1,315	11	6	.....	
"	675	0	0	Additional Telegraph Wire for Railway purposes, from Parramatta to Penrith	336	5	6	13	14	6	.....	
"	7,500	0	0	Additional Telegraph Wire for Railway purposes, from Campbelltown to Picton... ..	514	16	8	160	3	4	.....	
"	3,500	0	0	Wharf, Ulladulla	7,500	0	0	.....				
"	15,000	0	0	Improvements to Shoalhaven River	3,458	6	0	41	14	0	.....	
"	275	0	0	Extension of Wharf accommodation, Newcastle	14,999	11	6	0	8	6	.....	
"	5,000	0	0	Additional Screw Moorings for the Harbour of Newcastle	275	0	0	.....				
"	30,000	0	0	Northern Breakwater, Newcastle	4,999	2	6	0	17	6	.....	
"	3,000	0	0	Improvement to Clarence River North Breakwater	29,935	0	2	64	19	10	.....	
"	1,000	0	0	Steam Cranes	3,000	0	0	.....				
"	20,000	0	0	Stone Dyke, Bullock Island, Newcastle	939	4	0	60	16	0	.....	
"	10,000	0	0	Second Steam Dredge, Punts, and Tug, for Newcastle	19,966	6	4	33	13	8	.....	
"	6,000	0	0	Wharf and Coal Shoots, Morpeth	4,342	10	9	5,657	9	3	.....	
"	6,000	0	0	Bridge at Bendemeer	5,999	4	1	0	15	11	.....	
"	10,000	0	0	Bridge at Dunmore	6,000	0	0	.....				
"	3,500	0	0	Offices for the Department of Public Works Electric Telegraphs—	10,000	0	0	.....				
"	350	0	0	Additional Wire from Sydney to Newcastle	3,232	1	6	267	18	6	.....	
"	5,600	0	0	Do. Parramatta to Liverpool...	300	0	0	50	0	0	.....	
"	2,600	0	0	Do. Deniliquin to Hay	3,781	0	10	1,818	19	2	.....	
"	2,600	0	0	Do. Wellington to Dubbo	1,608	17	10	991	2	2	.....	
"				Do. Braidwood to Queanbeyan	1,995	5	3	604	14	9	.....	
	161,832	0	0	27 VICTORIA, No. 14.	150,086	4	10	11,745	15	2	.....	
1864	215,414	3	1	Railways—	215,414	3	1	.....				
"	3,932	2	8	Extension to Goulburn	3,932	2	8	.....				
"	2,480	14	3	Workshops, Southern Line	2,431	7	6	49	6	9	.....	
"	13,000	0	0	Workshops, Northern Line	13,000	0	0	.....				
"	23,000	0	0	Rolling Stock, Northern Line	23,000	0	0	.....				
"	20,000	0	0	Locomotive Engines, Western Line	20,000	0	0	.....				
"	35,000	0	0	Carriages, Break-vans, &c., Western Line				.....				
"	1,000	0	0	Locomotive Engines, Northern Line ... ..				.....	
"	4,000	0	0	Traverses for Coal Sidings, Newcastle				37,659	10	9	2,340	9	3
"	50,000	0	0	Ballast Waggon for Northern, Southern, and Western Lines	50,000	0	0	.....				
"	150,000	0	0	Extension into Goulburn	150,000	0	0	.....				
"	15,000	0	0	Extension to Bathurst	15,000	0	0	.....				
"	7,500	0	0	Richmond and Windsor Railways	7,495	13	4	4	6	8	.....	
"	5,000	0	0	Purchase of Land for Morpeth Railway...	4,821	5	6	178	14	6	.....	
"	900	0	0	Siding into Cemetery at Haslem's Creek...	900	0	0	.....				
"	970	0	0	Wharf, Carriage Dock, and Siding, Newcastle Station, and at West Maitland	970	0	0	.....				
"	3,500	0	0	New Passenger Station, Platform, and and Siding, at Hexham	566	13	9	2,933	6	3	.....	
"	400	0	0	Coal Sidings at Newcastle	400	0	0	.....				
"	900	0	0	Passenger Station and Platform at Rooty Hill, Western Line	831	10	5	68	9	7	.....	
"	110	0	0	Three Gate-houses on Western Line	110	0	0	.....				
	£ 552,107	0	0	Carried forward ...	£ 546,532	7	0	5,574	13	0	.....	
	£ 6,419,861	12	1	Carried forward...	£ 6,248,983	7	8	170,878	4	5	.....	

STATEMENT—continued.

Year.	Appropriations under Acts of Parliament.	Particulars of Appropriation.	Expenditure to the 31st December, 1892.	Balances—			
				Written off.		Retained for Expenditure, 31st December, 1892.	
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	6,419,861 12 1	Brought forward ...	£6,248,983 7 8	170,878 4 5			
		OLD LOANS ACCOUNT—continued.					
		27 VICTORIA, No. 14—continued.					
	552,107 0 0	Brought forward ...	£546,532 7 0	5,574 13 0			
1864	7,153 13 2	Electric Telegraphs— Stations on Southern, Western, Northern, and Mudgee Lines ...	5,827 6 3	1,326 6 11			
"	300 0 0	Wollongong to Kiama ...	211 19 7	88 0 5			
"	9,000 0 0	Mudgee to Murrurundi ...	5,116 3 6	3,883 16 6			
"	4,500 0 0	Braidwood to Araluen ...	633 17 0	3,816 3 0			
"	3,000 0 0	Continuation of Line to Cooma ...	2,847 11 9	152 8 3			
"	1,800 0 0	Stations at Grafton, Wagga Wagga, and Hay ...	550 0 0	1,250 0 0			
"	9,000 0 0	Bridge over the River Hunter at West Mait- land ...	9,000 0 0				
"	33,000 0 0	Wharfs and Coal Basin, Newcastle ...	38,000 0 0				
"	3,000 0 0	Coal Shoots and Railway, Wollongong ...	3,000 0 0				
"	5,000 0 0	Improvement of Wollongong Harbour ...	5,000 0 0				
"	5,000 0 0	Reclamation of Land, Woolloomooloo Bay ...	5,000 0 0				
"	4,000 0 0	Sewers for draining reclaimed land at Wool- loomooloo Bay ...	4,000 0 0				
"	10,000 0 0	Reclaiming Land at the head of Darling Harbour and Blackwattle Swamp ...	10,000 0 0				
"	1,047 12 9	Light-house, Gabo Island ...	1,047 12 9				
"	765 19 5	Light-house, Wilson's Promontory ...	635 19 5	130 0 0			
"	11,000 0 0	Australian Museum ...	11,000 0 0				
"	5,351 7 3	Harbour Defences ...	5,351 7 3				
	670,025 12 7		653,804 4 6	16,221 8 1			
		29 VICTORIA, No. 5.					
		To pay off Debentures falling due January, 1866—					
1865	97,500 0 0	Sewerage, 17 Vict., No. 34 ...	97,500 0 0				
"	50,700 0 0	Water Supply, 17 Vict., No. 35 ...	50,700 0 0				
"	139,000 0 0	Railways, 18 Vict., No. 40 ...	139,000 0 0				
"	12,800 0 0	Public Works, 18 Vict., No. 35, and 19 Vict., Nos. 38—40 ...	12,800 0 0				
	300,000 0 0		300,000 0 0				
		29 VICTORIA, No. 9.					
		Railways—					
"	650 0 0	Station at Riverstone ...	650 0 0				
"	650 0 0	Station at Mulgrave ...	650 0 0				
"	9,000 0 0	Forty additional Ballast and Goods Trucks ...	9,000 0 0				
"	10,000 0 0	Windsor and Richmond Railway ...	10,000 0 0				
"	850 0 0	Land at Newtown for Sidings ...	820 17 8	29 2 4			
"	10,000 0 0	Additional Rolling Stock ...	10,000 0 0				
"	20,000 0 0	Additional Goods Accommodation, Sydney Station ...	19,999 18 0	0 2 0			
"	12,000 0 0	Railway Sheds ...	12,000 0 0				
"	5,000 0 0	Additional Accommodation, Stations ...	5,000 0 0				
"	6,000 0 0	To meet outstanding claims for land on the Penrith, Picton, and Singleton Extensions ...	3,888 6 2	2,111 13 10			
"	650 0 0	Station at Douglass Park ...	640 14 3	9 5 9			
"	20,000 0 0	Extension of Great Northern Line to Terminus at Morpeth ...	19,995 2 11	4 17 1			
"	9,000 0 0	Bridge at Pitnacree ...	9,000 0 0				
"	900 0 0	Dunmore Bridge ...	900 0 0				
"	4,000 0 0	West Maitland Bridge ...	4,000 0 0				
£	108,700 0 0	Carried forward ...	£106,544 19 0	2,155 1 0			
£	7,389,887 4 8	Carried forward...	£7,202,787 12 2	187,099 12 6			

STATEMENT—continued.

Year.	Appropriations under Acts of Parliament.			Particulars of Appropriation.	Expenditure to the 31st December, 1892.	Balances—					
	£	s.	d.			Written off.	Retained for Expenditure, 31st December, 1892.				
	7,389,887	4	8	Brought forward ...	£7,202,787	12	2	187,099	12	6	.....
				OLD LOANS ACCOUNT—continued.							
				29 VICTORIA, No. 9—continued.							
1865	108,700	0	0	Brought forward ...	£106,544	19	0	2,155	1	0	.....
	850	0	0	Dwarf Wall and Railing between the Domain and the reclaimed land in Woolloomooloo Bay, and for a Gate to the same, and a new Gate in Palmer-street ...	850	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	3,900	0	0	Reclamation of Land, Woolloomooloo Bay	3,899	16	10	0	3	2	.....
"	6,000	0	0	Australian Museum ...	5,954	11	0	45	9	0	.....
"	6,000	0	0	Excavation, Kiama Harbour Works...	5,998	6	9	1	13	3	.....
"	500	0	0	Wharf at Ulladulla ...	500	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	3,500	0	0	Three new Punts for second Steam Dredge, Newcastle ...	3,500	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	25,000	0	0	Penitentiary ...	.....	.....	.....	25,000	0	0	.....
"	25,000	0	0	Lunatic Asylum ...	25,000	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	40,000	0	0	Assisted Immigration to this Colony ...	39,437	17	2	562	2	10	.....
	219,450	0	0		191,685	10	9	27,764	9	3	.....
				29 VICTORIA, No. 23.							
1866	200,000	0	0	Railways—	200,000	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	400,000	0	0	Extension of the Great Western Line ...	398,677	2	3	1,322	17	9	.....
"	20,000	0	0	Relaying the Line from Sydney to the Parramatta Junction...	20,000	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	4,000	0	0	Enlarging Railway Bridges at East Maitland ...	2,508	17	2	1,491	2	10	.....
"	5,000	0	0	Additional Accommodation to Stations, &c. ...	5,000	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	10,000	0	0	Additional Goods Waggons ...	10,000	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	10,000	0	0	Wollongong Harbour Works ...	9,986	9	5	13	10	7	.....
"	5,000	0	0	Breakwater, Newcastle ...	5,000	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	10,000	0	0	Coal Staiths, Newcastle ...	10,000	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	24,000	0	0	Steam Dredge and Punts for Sydney ...	24,000	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	33,000	0	0	One-third the cost of the Bridge over the Nepean at Penrith, defrayed from Railway Loan ...	33,000	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	15,500	0	0	One-third the cost of Singleton Bridge, defrayed from Railway Loan ...	12,160	3	3	3,339	16	9	.....
"	3,000	0	0	Bridge over the Lachlan at Cowra ...	3,000	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	1,000	0	0	Extension of Riley-street to Palmer-street, including Ornamental Railing for portion of the Domain ...	.....	.....	.....	1,000	0	0	.....
"	2,500	0	0	Electric Telegraph, Yass to Burrowa ...	1,358	18	4	1,141	1	8	.....
"	15,000	0	0	Cost of Heavy Guns for Fortifications ...	15,000	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....
	758,000	0	0		749,691	10	5	8,308	9	7	.....
				30 VICTORIA, No. 23.							
"	3,000	0	0	Railways—	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	5,000	0	0	Engine-shed, Windsor and Richmond Line ...	1,054	9	6	1,945	10	6	.....
"	25,000	0	0	Trial Surveys for the Extension of the Great Southern and Western Railways	5,000	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	900	0	0	Compensation for Land taken on the Ultimo Estate ...	25,000	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	10,000	0	0	Bridge at Pitnacree ...	897	16	2	2	3	16	.....
"	12,000	0	0	Removing Obstructions and improving the Navigation of the Rivers Murray, Murrumbidgee, and Darling ...	10,000	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	6,000	0	0	Approaches to Gundagai Bridge ...	12,000	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	3,000	0	0	Road and Railway Bridge over the Murray at Echuca ...	6,000	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	450	0	0	Electric Telegraph, Cooma to Bombala ...	2,041	5	5	958	14	7	.....
"	500	0	0	Electric Telegraph, Newcastle to Wallsend...	184	10	0	265	10	0	.....
"	500	0	0	Electric Telegraph Extension to Bulli ...	153	10	0	346	10	0	.....
	65,850	0	0		62,331	11	1	3,518	8	11	.....
£8,433,187	4	8		Carried forward ...	£8,206,496	4	5	226,691	0	3	.....

STATEMENT—continued.

Year.	Appropriations under Acts of Parliament.		Particulars of Appropriation.	Expenditure to the 31st December, 1892.	Balances—			
	£	s. d.			Written off.	Retained for Expenditure, 31st December, 1892.		
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.	£	s. d.	
	8,433,187	4 8	Brought forward... ..	£8,206,496	4 5	226,691	0 3	... ..
			OLD LOANS ACCOUNT—continued.					
			31 VICTORIA, No. 11.					
1867	1,000,000	0 0	Railway Works, Extension to Bathurst and Goulburn	999,409	12 10	590	7 2	.....
			31 VICTORIA, No. 27					
			Railways—					
1868	3,412	0 0	Half the cost of Telegraph Line from Picton to Goulburn, along the line of Railway, chargeable to Railways...	3,411	2 0	0	18 0	.....
"	3,719	0 0	Half the cost of Telegraph Line from Penrith to Bathurst, along the line of Railway, chargeable to Railways...	3,511	0 10	207	19 2	.....
"	10,000	0 0	Removing Obstructions and improving the Navigation of the Rivers Murray, Murrumbidgee, and Darling	10,000	0 0	.....	.....	.....
"	5,000	0 0	Repair of the Southern Breakwater, Newcastle	5,000	0 0	.....	.....	.....
"	6,600	0 0	Coal Staiths, Newcastle	6,600	0 0	.....	.....	.....
"	1,000	0 0	Bridge and Approaches, West Maitland	1,000	0 0	.....	.....	.....
"	4,500	0 0	Additional Punt for new Steam Dredge, Sydney Harbour	4,499	16 3	0	3 9	.....
"	8,000	0 0	Bridge over the Macquarie River at Wellington	8,000	0 0	.....	.....	.....
"	13,000	0 0	Iron Bridge over the Lower Murrumbidgee...	12,998	18 9	1	1 3	.....
"	10,000	0 0	Iron Bridge at Yass... ..	10,000	0 0	.....	.....	.....
"	12,000	0 0	Iron Bridge at Bathurst	12,000	0 0	.....	.....	.....
"	15,000	0 0	Bridge over the Nimbooy, between Grafton and New England... ..	14,999	18 0	0	2 0	.....
"	11,000	0 0	Receiving Houses at the Redfern Railway Station and the Necropolis	11,000	0 0	.....	.....	.....
"	13,000	0 0	Additions and Alterations to Abattoirs, Glebe Island, including Water Supply	12,557	12 0	442	8 0	.....
			Electric Telegraph—					
"	1,750	0 0	Glen Innes to Inverell	1,625	9 0	124	11 0	.....
"	25,000	0 0	Tamworth to Fort Bourke	16,735	13 9	8,264	6 3	.....
"	1,750	0 0	Morpeth <i>via</i> Raymond Terrace to Port Stephens	1,735	5 8	14	14 4	.....
"	7,250	0 0	Armidale to Port Macquarie	5,835	3 6	1,414	16 6	.....
"	1,500	0 0	Burrowa to Young	931	18 9	568	1 3	.....
"	2,500	0 0	Araluen to Moruya	1,215	3 8	1,284	16 4	.....
"	2,500	0 0	Kiandra to Cooma... ..	1,731	2 4	768	17 8	.....
"	2,500	0 0	Bombala to Panbula and Eden	2,319	6 11	180	13 1	.....
"	1,800	0 0	Parramatta to Wiseman's Ferry... ..	1,304	12 10	495	7 2	.....
"	1,095	0 0	Re-insulating Line, Sydney to Albury	221	8 6	873	11 6	.....
"	4,500	0 0	Stations, Balranald, Moulamein, and Wellington	4,496	9 2	3	10 10	.....
"	1,900	0 0	Stations at Euston and Wentworth	1,688	15 0	211	5 0	.....
"	3,413	0 0	One-half the cost of Telegraph Line from Picton to Goulburn, along the line of Railway, chargeable to Telegraphs	3,413	0 0	.....	.....	.....
"	3,718	0 0	One-half the cost of Telegraph Line from Penrith to Bathurst, along the line of Railway, chargeable to Telegraphs	3,718	0 0	.....	.....	.....
	177,407	0 0		162,549	16 11	14,857	3 1	.....
			32 VICTORIA, No. 13.					
			Railways—					
1869	60,000	0 0	Towards cost of Additional Rolling Stock for Railway Extensions	60,000	0 0	.....	.....	.....
"	10,000	0 0	Compensation for Land taken at Honey-suckle Point	9,852	7 2	147	12 10	.....
£	70,000	0 0	Carried forward	£ 69,852	7 2	147	12 10	.....
£	9,610,594	4 8	Carried forward... ..	£9,368,455	14 2	242,138	10 6	.....

STATEMENT—continued.

Year.	Appropriations under Acts of Parliament.			Particulars of Appropriation.	Expenditure to the 31st December, 1892.	Balances—								
	£	s.	d.			Written off.	Retained for Expenditure, 31st December, 1892.							
	9,610,594	4	8	Brought forward	£9,368,455	14	2	242,138	10	6	.....	£	s.	d.
				OLD LOANS ACCOUNT—continued.										
				32 VICTORIA, No. 13—continued.										
	70,000	0	0	Brought forward	£69,852	7	2	147	12	10	.....		
1869	18,000	0	0	Harbours and River Navigation— Removing obstructions and improving the Navigation of the Rivers Murray, Murrumbidgee, and Darling	17,993	18	9	6	1	3	.....		
"	5,000	0	0	For Breakwater, Newcastle	5,000	0	0	.....			.....
"	10,000	0	0	Dredge for Manning, Macleay, and Clarence Rivers	10,000	0	0	.....			.....
"	35,000	0	0	Erection of Steam Cranes, Wharf, &c., Darling Harbour	35,000	0	0	.....			.....
"	10,000	0	0	Towards Reclamation of Land, Black- wattle Bay	9,999	9	0	0	11	0	.....		
"	3,000	0	0	Erection of Light-house Tower at Ulladulla	3,000	0	0	.....			.....
"	3,000	0	0	Erection of Light-house Tower at Wollongong	2,996	6	6	3	13	6	.....		
"	11,500	0	0	Roads and Bridges— Bridge over the Urara, on Road from Grafton to Glen Innes	11,500	0	0	.....			.....
"	4,000	0	0	Iron Bridge over the Macquarie River, at Bathurst, further sum	4,000	0	0	.....			.....
"	7,000	0	0	Public Works and Buildings— Erection of Public Offices, Newcastle	7,000	0	0	.....			.....
"	2,500	0	0	Electric Telegraphs— Kiama to Jervis Bay	2,211	10	0	288	10	0	.....		
"	160	0	0	Newcastle to Co-operative Company's Works	19	3	6	140	16	6	.....		
"	220	0	0	Newcastle to Lambton Colliery Works	90	19	8	129	0	4	.....		
"	150	0	0	Newcastle to New Lambton Colliery Works	41	13	9	108	6	3	.....		
"	800	0	0	Muswellbrook to Denman	411	10	2	388	9	10	.....		
"	800	0	0	Eden to Bega	599	19	4	200	0	8	.....		
"	450	0	0	Additions to Port Stephens Line ... ..	.....	.....	.....	450	0	0	.....		
"	180	0	0	To purchase Improvements, Grenfell	180	0	0	.....			.....
"	1,750	0	0	Eden to Gabo Island Light-house	1,750	0	0	.....			.....
"	2,000	0	0	Maitland to Manning River	125	10	3	1,874	9	9	.....		
"	2,400	0	0	Bathurst to Carcoar and Cowra	1,148	4	1	1,251	15	11	.....		
"	200	0	0	Panbula and Merimbula ... ..	.....	.....	.....	200	0	0	.....		
"	350	0	0	Port Stephens to Nelson's Bay	285	1	0	64	19	0	.....		
"	350	0	0	Newcastle to Waratah Coal Company's Works	54	18	6	295	1	6	.....		
"	1,575	0	0	Extension to Walcha ... ..	.....	.....	.....	1,575	0	0	.....		
"	2,500	0	0	Grafton to Clarence River Heads	2,151	7	7	348	12	5	.....		
"	5,000	0	0	In anticipation of further Extensions under the Guarantee System	4,797	6	4	202	13	8	.....		
	197,885	0	0		190,209	5	7	7,675	14	5	.....		
				34 VICTORIA, No. 2.										
1870	13,000	0	0	Railways— New Machine Shop, Running Shed, &c., Newcastle	12,917	4	5	82	15	7	.....		
"	2,000	0	0	Additional Machinery	1,674	4	2	325	15	10	.....		
"	30,500	0	0	New Station, Workshops, &c., Redfern	30,420	19	11	79	0	1	.....		
"	5,000	0	0	Excavating Station Yard, Redfern	4,902	14	10	97	5	2	.....		
"	3,500	0	0	Additional Machinery	3,500	0	0	.....			.....
"	6,000	0	0	New Passenger Station and Platform, Newcastle	5,965	0	5	34	19	7	.....		
"	60,000	0	0	Further for construction of Rolling Stock	59,998	3	6	1	16	6	.....		
"	35,000	0	0	Completion of the re-laying the Line from Sydney to Parramatta	30,402	14	5	4,597	5	7	.....		
	155,000	0	0	Carried forward	£149,781	1	8	5,218	18	4	.....		
	£9,808,479	4	8	Carried forward	£9,558,664	19	9	249,814	4	11	.....		

STATEMENT—continued.

Year.	Appropriations under Acts of Parliament.			Particulars of Appropriation.	Expenditure to the 31st December, 1892.	Balances—					
	£	s.	d.			Written off.	Retained for Expenditure, 31st December, 1892.				
	9,808,479	4	8	Brought forward	£ 9,558,664	19	9	249,814	4	11	.....
				OLD LOANS ACCOUNT—continued							
				34 VICTORIA, No. 2—continued.							
	155,000	0	0	Brought forward	£ 149,781	1	8	5,218	18	4	.....
1870	17,000	0	0	Railways—continued.							
				Completion of new Goods Shed, Sydney, &c.	14,518	9	10	2,481	10	2	.....
"	5,000	0	0	Extension to Morpeth	4,994	10	0	5	10	0	.....
"	2,000	0	0	Land for Windsor and Richmond Line ...	1,340	18	11	659	1	1	.....
"	17,500	0	0	Removing Obstructions and improving the Navigation of the Rivers Murray Murrumbidgee, and Darling	17,491	17	0	8	3	0	.....
"	30,000	0	0	New Steam Dredge, Newcastle Harbour ...	30,000	0	0	.....			.....
"	600	0	0	Additional Screw Moorings and Buoys for Newcastle Harbour	600	0	0	.....			.....
"	9,300	0	0	To complete Kiama Harbour Works	9,299	10	10	0	9	2	.....
"	2,000	0	0	Clearing, surveying, and improving the Navigation of Edward River	2,000	0	0	.....			.....
"	3,000	0	0	Coal Staiths, Newcastle	2,999	8	11	0	11	1	.....
"	5,000	0	0	Wharf, Bullock Island	5,000	0	0	.....			.....
"	2,500	0	0	Dredge for improving Navigation of Rivers and Creeks flowing into Coast Lakes and Lagoons	2,500	0	0	.....			.....
"	2,500	0	0	Approach to Bridge over Macquarie River, at Bathurst	2,500	0	0	.....			.....
"	2,000	0	0	Completion of Fitz Roy Dry Dock and works attached thereto	1,993	15	0	6	5	0	.....
"	1,548	13	7	Receiving Houses at Redfern Railway Station and at Necropolis	1,548	13	7	.....			.....
"	30,000	0	0	Erection of New General Post Office ...	30,000	0	0	.....			.....
				Electric Telegraphs—							
"	1,350	0	0	To connect Barrenjuey with Sydney ...	1,116	12	4	233	7	8	.....
"	3,750	0	0	Iron Telegraph Posts	1,739	0	0	2,011	0	0	.....
"	17,103	0	0	To pay amounts awarded for Land for new General Post Office	16,413	0	0	690	0	0	.....
"	100,000	0	0	To pay off Railway Debentures issued under 18 Vic. No. 40, falling due 1st January, 1871	100,000	0	0	.....			.....
	407,151	13	7		395,836	18	1	11,314	15	6	.....
	£ 10,215,630	18	3	TOTALS, OLD LOANS...	£ 9,954,501	17	10	261,129	0	5	.....
				GENERAL LOAN ACCOUNT.							
				35 VICTORIA, No. 5.							
1871	124	0	0	Railways—	122	9	5	1	10	7	.....
"	230,000	0	0	Construction of Railway Sheds	229,942	14	2	57	5	10	.....
"	70,000	0	0	Completion of Lines already sanctioned	65,580	13	9	4,419	6	3	.....
				Construction of Rolling Stock manufactured in the Colony							
"	1,291	0	0	Harbours and Rivers—	1,290	3	0	0	17	0	.....
"	5,000	0	0	Dredge for Manning, Macleay, and Clarence Rivers	5,000	0	0	.....			.....
"	5,000	0	0	Removing obstructions, Murray, Murrumbidgee, and Darling	4,991	10	5	8	9	7	.....
"	265	0	0	Southern Breakwater, Newcastle	264	1	7	0	18	5	.....
"	299	0	0	Coal Staiths, Newcastle, for Masonry Approaches	255	8	6	44	11	6	.....
"	500	0	0	Light-house, Wollongong	499	19	2	0	0	10	.....
"	1,000	0	0	Light-house, Ulladulla	996	0	11	3	19	1	.....
				Blasting and removing rock in front of Newcastle Wharf							
	£ 313,480	0	0	Carried forward	£ 308,943	0	11	4,536	19	1	.....

STATEMENT—continued.

Year.	Appropriations under Acts of Parliament.		Particulars of Appropriation.	Expenditure to the 31st December, 1892.	Balances—			
	£	s. d.			£	s. d.	£	s. d.	Retained for Expenditure, 31st December, 1892.
			GENERAL LOAN ACCOUNT—continued					
			35 VICTORIA, No. 5—continued.					
	313,480	0 0	Brought forward... £	308,943	0 11	4,536	19 1	.....
1871	12,000	0 0	Public Works and Buildings— Completion, New General Post Office ...	12,000	0 0	.....	.....	.....
"	7,000	0 0	Roads and Bridges— Bridge at Windsor	7,000	0 0	.....	.....	.....
"	3,500	0 0	Restoring Yass Bridge	3,500	0 0	.....	.....	.....
"	8,000	0 0	Re-building Jugiong Bridge	8,000	0 0	.....	.....	.....
"	500	0 0	Electric Telegraphs— Eden to Gabo Island	394	17 6	105	2 6	.....
"	500	0 0	Kiama to Jervis Bay ... ..	.....	.....	500	0 0	.....
"	30,000	0 0	Fortifications	30,000	0 0	.....	.....	.....
	374,980	0 0		369,837	18 5	5,142	1 7	.....
			36 VICTORIA, No. 2.					
1872	60,000	0 0	Railways— For Rolling Stock manufactured in the Colony	60,000	0 0	.....	.....	.....
"	257	0 0	Station-master's House, Newtown	257	0 0	.....	.....	.....
"	2,000	0 0	Stations Buildings at West Maitland	1,876	10 2	123	9 10	.....
"	75,000	0 0	Purchase of Railway Stores	75,000	0 0	.....	.....	.....
"	3,000	0 0	Harbours and Rivers Navigation— Removing obstructions and improving the Navigation of the Rivers Murray, Murrumbidgee, and Darling, further sum..	2,999	11 8	0	8 4	.....
"	4,397	0 0	Additional Siding, Purchase of Land required for Approach, &c., Coal Staiths, Newcastle	4,194	17 5	202	2 7	.....
"	10,000	0 0	Purchase of Blackwattle Bridge... ..	10,000	0 0	.....	.....	.....
"	18,000	0 0	Dredge and Punts for Clarence River	18,000	0 0	.....	.....	.....
"	2,000	0 0	Improving the Navigation of the Edward River, further sum	2,000	0 0	.....	.....	.....
"	18,000	0 0	Dredge and Punts for Newcastle	18,000	0 0	.....	.....	.....
"	6,000	0 0	Public Works and Buildings— Completion of New General Post Office...	6,000	0 0	.....	.....	.....
"	2,000	0 0	Roads and Bridges— Bridge over the Hawkesbury, Windsor ...	2,000	0 0	.....	.....	.....
"	5,000	0 0	Bridge at Warry, Shoalhaven	5,000	0 0	.....	.....	.....
"	5,000	0 0	Bridge at Casino	5,000	0 0	.....	.....	.....
"	2,000	0 0	Approaches and alterations to Hay Bridge	2,000	0 0	.....	.....	.....
"	4,000	0 0	Approaches and addition to height of Nimboy Bridge	3,999	18 11	0	1 1	.....
"	22,000	0 0	Mudgee Road	22,000	0 0	.....	.....	.....
"	3,000	0 0	Electric Telegraphs— Telegraph Line to the Manning River, Tinonee, on the guarantee principle	2,991	5 9	8	14 3	.....
"	850	0 0	Erection of Line and Telegraph Station, Gulgong	337	3 0	512	17 0	.....
"	4,000	0 0	Iron Poles, Singleton to Murrurundi	107	6 0	3,892	14 0	.....
"	3,600	0 0	Extra Wire, West Maitland to Armidale..	2,345	12 6	1,254	7 6	.....
"	1,050	0 0	Railway Line, Singleton to Murrurundi...	1,045	8 4	4	11 8	.....
"	500	0 0	Line, Parramatta Junction to Campbelltown	498	18 0	1	2 0	.....
"	1,830	0 0	Second Wire, Sydney to Newcastle	1,806	18 6	23	1 6	.....
"	2,000	0 0	Second Wire, Armidale to Tenterfield	1,959	18 6	40	1 6	.....
"	750	0 0	Second Wire, Bathurst to Hill End	660	6 0	89	14 0	.....
"	5,000	0 0	Extension of Telegraph Lines generally...	5,000	0 0	.....	.....	.....
"	50,000	0 0	To pay off Debentures— 29 Vict. No. 5, due 31st December, 1872	50,000	0 0	.....	.....	.....
"	100,000	0 0	20 Vict. No. 33, due 1st January, 1873...	100,000	0 0	.....	.....	.....
"	20,000	0 0	16 Vict. No. 39, due 28th February, 1873	20,000	0 0	.....	.....	.....
"	30,000	0 0	16 Vict. No. 39, due 21st October, 1873...	30,000	0 0	.....	.....	.....
	461,234	0 0		455,080	14 9	6,153	5 3	.....
£	836,214	0 0	Carried forward... ..	£	824,918	13 2	11,295	6 10

STATEMENT—continued.

Year.	Appropriations under Acts of Parliament.		Particulars of Appropriation.	Expenditure to the 31st December, 1892.	Balances—			
	£	s. d.			£	s. d.	Written off.	Retained for Expenditure, 31st December, 1892.
	836,214	0 0	Brought forward ...	£ 824,918 13 2	11,295	6 10	.....	.....
			GENERAL LOAN ACCOUNT—continued: 36 VICTORIA, No. 17.					
1873	60,000	0 0	Railways— For Rolling Stock manufactured in the Colony	60,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	10,000	0 0	Trial Surveys	9,999 18 11	0 1 1	.....	.....	.....
"	1,131,000	0 0	Towards the Construction of a Line from Goulburn to Wagga Wagga	1,131,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	60,000	0 0	Kelso to Bathurst... ..	60,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	279,000	0 0	Bathurst to Orange	279,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	361,500	0 0	For the Construction of a Line from Murrurundi to Tamworth	361,500 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1,901,500	0 0		1,901,499 18 11	0 1 1	.....	.....	.....
			36 VICTORIA, No. 21.					
"	20,000	0 0	Harbours and Rivers Navigation— Removing obstructions and improving the Navigation of the Rivers Murray, Murrumbidgee, and Darling	19,997 9 0	2 11 0	.....	.....	.....
"	1,000	0 0	Improving the Navigation of the Edward River	902 13 1	97 6 11	.....	.....	.....
"	4,000	0 0	Extension of Wharf Accommodation, Newcastle	3,998 2 4	1 17 8	.....	.....	.....
"	21,560	0 0	Enlarging, deepening, and completing Kiama Harbour	21,560 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	15,000	0 0	Darling Harbour Wharf	14,994 3 9	5 16 3	.....	.....	.....
"	9,000	0 0	Improvements, Moruya River	9,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	5,000	0 0	Small Dredge and Punts	5,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	89,000	0 0	Increased Wharf Accommodation at Sydney	89,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	10,000	0 0	Public Works and Buildings— Completion of New General Post Office... ..	10,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	3,000	0 0	Custom House, Newcastle	3,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	20,000	0 0	New Public Offices	20,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	4,000	0 0	Water Supply, Abattoirs... ..	4,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	10,000	0 0	Lighthouse, Seal Rocks	10,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	4,000	0 0	Roads and Bridges— Approaches and additions to Hay Bridge	4,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	50,000	0 0	Bridge over Parramatta River at Five Dock and Iron Cove Creek	50,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	4,000	0 0	Bridge over the Barwon	4,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	3,000	0 0	Electric Telegraphs— Casino to Richmond River Heads	2,985 9 3	14 10 9	.....	.....	.....
"	860	0 0	Second Wire, Tenterfield to Queensland	853 6 10	6 13 2	.....	.....	.....
"	4,800	0 0	To construct a Line, Bendemeer through Bundarra, to connect the several Tin Mines	4,561 5 3	238 14 9	.....	.....	.....
"	3,000	0 0	To complete through communication from Maitland to Port Macquarie	2,983 15 6	16 4 6	.....	.....	.....
"	3,500	0 0	To carry a Line from Carcoar, <i>via</i> Cowra to Young	3,431 0 6	68 19 6	.....	.....	.....
"	2,610	0 0	Additional Wire, Sydney to Bathurst	807 0 0	1,803 0 0	.....	.....	.....
"	200	0 0	Additional Wire, Wolumla to Bega	152 15 0	47 5 0	.....	.....	.....
"	1,100	0 0	To place Balmain, North Shore, Newtown, Paddington, Redfern, William-street, Darlinghurst, and Glebe, in Telegraph communication with Head Office	1,095 0 6	4 19 6	.....	.....	.....
"	100	0 0	Wahgunyah to Corowa	70 7 3	29 12 9	.....	.....	.....
"	850	0 0	Removal of Line from G. N. Road to Railway Line between Singleton and Murrurundi	829 2 0	20 18 0	.....	.....	.....
"	1,700	0 0	94 miles of Extra Wire on the Southern and Western Railways	1,189 12 2	510 7 10	.....	.....	.....
"	1,000	0 0	Jervis Bay to Ulladulla	855 6 10	144 13 2	.....	.....	.....
£	292,280	0 0	Carried forward ...	£ 289,266 9 3	3,013 10 9	.....	.....	.....
£	2,737,714	0 0	Carried forward...	£ 2,726,418 12 1	11,295 7 11	.....	.....	.....

STATEMENT—continued.

Year.	Appropriations under Acts of Parliament.		Particulars of Appropriation.	Expenditure to the 31st December, 1892.	Balances—			
	£	s. d.			Written off.	Retained for Expenditure, 31st December, 1892.	£	s. d.
	2,737,714	0 0	Brought forward ...	£ 2,726,418 12 1	11,295	7 11	.....	.....
	GENERAL LOAN ACCOUNT—continued							
	292,280	0 0	36 VICTORIA, No. 21—continued. Brought forward ...	£ 289,266 9 3	3,013	10 9	.....	.....
1873	9,000	0 0	Electric Telegraphs—continued. 3,000 Iron Poles for Railways ...	8,464 5 2	535	14 10	.....	.....
"	500	0 0	Second Wire to Newcastle ...	496 4 6	3	15 6	.....	.....
"	23,000	0 0	Additional Wires on Southern, Western, and Northern Lines ...	22,990 12 8	9	7 4	.....	.....
"	50,000	0 0	Immigration ...	49,991 16 8	8	3 4	.....	.....
"	35,000	0 0	Fortifications ...	35,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	100,000	0 0	To pay off Debentures (29 Vic. No. 5), due 31 December, 1873 ...	100,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
	509,780	0 0		506,209 8 3	3,570	11 9	.....	.....
	38 VICTORIA, No. 2.							
	Railways—							
1874	20,000	0 0	Trial Surveys ...	19,988 3 4	11	16 8	.....	.....
"	100,000	0 0	Rolling Stock ...	100,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	25,000	0 0	Towards purchasing Land, laying Sidings, and erecting Sheds, Darling Harbour Wharf... ..	24,998 13 4	1	6 8	.....	.....
"	10,000	0 0	For Engine Sheds ...	9,953 14 1	46	5 11	.....	.....
"	8,000	0 0	Enlarging Machine Shop, Sydney Station ...	7,745 3 3	254	16 9	.....	.....
"	2,000	0 0	Additional Machinery, Sydney ...	2,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	6,000	0 0	Completing New Station, Redfern (including Approach Roads, Lighting, Water Supply, and Retaining Wall, Darling Harbour Branch) ...	5,931 13 7	68	6 5	.....	.....
"	1,000	0 0	*Unadjusted Land Claims... ..	515 19 0	.....	.....	484 1 0	.....
"	45,000	0 0	To complete the Western Line to Kelso, and to provide for increased price of iron-work for the Bridges over the River Macquarie ...	44,980 18 9	19	1 3	.....	.....
"	50,000	0 0	To connect the Great Northern Railway with the new Wharfage accommodation at Bullock Island ...	44,451 2 9	5,548	17 3	.....	.....
"	50,000	0 0	Purchase of Twelve Locomotive Engines	50,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	10,000	0 0	Harbours and Rivers Navigation— Towards construction of Harbour of Refuge at Trial Bay by Prison labour	10,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	9,000	0 0	Two additional Steam Cranes, Newcastle	8,992 8 8	7	11 4	.....	.....
"	10,000	0 0	Southern Breakwater Extension... ..	9,986 13 3	13	6 9	.....	.....
"	5,000	0 0	Improving Navigation of River Darling... ..	5,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	16,200	0 0	Reclamation of Blackwattle Swamp ...	16,200 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	5,000	0 0	Extension of Newcastle Wharf, further sum ...	4,990 16 11	9	3 1	.....	.....
"	15,000	0 0	To complete the Dock at Cockatoo Island	14,896 1 11	103	18 1	.....	.....
"	Colonial Architect—							
"	5,000	0 0	Light-house, Barranjoey, Broken Bay ...	5,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	4,000	0 0	Light-house, Solitary Island ...	3,999 15 1	0	4 11	.....	.....
"	20,000	0 0	Erection of Public Offices ...	20,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	20,000	0 0	Erection of Public Offices, Lands Department ...	20,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	3,000	0 0	Custom-house, Newcastle ...	3,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	4,000	0 0	Light-house, Seal Rocks ...	4,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	75,000	0 0	New Lunatic Asylum ...	75,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	2,000	0 0	Water Supply Abattoirs, further sum ...	2,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	Roads and Bridges—							
"	6,000	0 0	Bridge at Moruya... ..	5,949 18 4	50	1 8	.....	.....
"	3,800	0 0	Nimboy Bridge, further sum ...	3,800 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	1,000	0 0	Uralla Bridge, further sum ...	1,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	2,000	0 0	Windsor Bridge, further sum ...	2,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
£	533,000	0 0	Carried forward ...	£ 526,381 2 3	6,134	16 9	484 1 0	.....
£	3,247,494	0 0	Carried forward...	£ 3,232,628 0 4	14,865	19 8	.....	.....

* £760 13s. 2d. written off in December, 1886, subsequently restored.

STATEMENT—continued.

Year.	Appropriations under Acts of Parliament.		Particulars of Appropriation.	Expenditure to the 31st December, 1892.	Balances—			
	£	s. d.			Written off.	Retained for Expenditure, 31st December, 1892.		
	3,247,494	0 0	Brought forward ...	£3,232,628 0 4	14,865 19 8			
			GENERAL LOAN ACCOUNT—continued					
			38 VICTORIA, No. 2—continued.					
	533,000	0 0	Brought forward ...	£ 526,381 2 3	6,134 16 9		484 1 0	
1874	4,500	0 0	Electric Telegraphs—					
			To connect Coonamble with the Telegraph Line to Fort Bourke, on the guarantee principle ...	4,444 8 7	55 11 5			
"	1,600	0 0	Mudgee to Rylstone, on the guarantee principle ...	1,280 18 11	319 1 1			
"	1,600	0 0	Inverell to Warialda, on the guarantee principle ...	1,573 4 4	26 15 8			
"	2,400	0 0	Telegraph Line from Bingera to Warialda, on the guarantee principle ...	1,276 2 5	1,123 17 7			
"	800	0 0	Additional for line to Ulladulla ...	576 6 1	223 13 11			
"	3,000	0 0	Casino to the Tweed ...	3,000 0 0				
"	1,500	0 0	Forbes to Bushman's ...	1,087 17 9	412 2 3			
"	3,000	0 0	Coolah to Coonabarabran ...	2,922 6 1	77 13 11			
"	1,800	0 0	To connect Kempsey, <i>viâ</i> Gladstone, with Macleay River Heads ...	1,404 11 6	395 8 6			
"	3,000	0 0	To connect New Light-house, Seal Rocks	3,000 0 0				
"	100,000	0 0	To Pay off Debentures—					
"			29 Vic. No. 5, due 31 December, 1874 ...	100,000 0 0				
"	150,000	0 0	16 Vic. No. 39, due February, March, and November, 1874 ...	150,000 0 0				
	806,200	0 0		796,946 17 11	8,769 1 1		484 1 0	
			39 VICTORIA, No. 18.					
1875	50,000	0 0	Railways—					
"	5,000	0 0	Rolling Stock ...	50,000 0 0				
"	20,000	0 0	Additional Machinery, Sydney ...	5,000 0 0				
"			Trial Surveys ...	20,000 0 0				
"	10,000	0 0	Harbours and Rivers Navigation—					
"			Reclamation of Blackwattle Swamp, further sum ...	10,000 0 0				
"	4,000	0 0	Improving the Navigation of the Murrumbidgee River, further sum ...	3,984 10 11	15 9 1			
"	2,000	0 0	Improving Navigation of the River Darling, further sum ...	1,998 15 11	1 4 1			
"	20,000	0 0	Newcastle Wharf Cranes, &c. ...	20,000 0 0				
"	3,000	0 0	Colonial Architect—					
"			Completion New General Post Office, further sum ...	2,999 10 1	0 9 11			
"	5,000	0 0	Custom House, Newcastle, further sum ...	4,870 3 11	129 16 1			
"	3,000	0 0	Light-house, Seal Rocks, further sum ...	3,000 0 0				
"	1,200	0 0	Roads and Bridges—					
"			Bridge over Hunter at Elderslie ...	1,178 6 8	21 13 4			
"	3,000	0 0	Bridge at Casino, further sum ...	3,000 0 0				
"	7,000	0 0	Purchase of Richmond Bridge ...	7,000 0 0				
"	5,000	0 0	Fortifications—					
"			Towards completing the Fortifications of Port Jackson ...	5,000 0 0				
"	30,000	0 0	Electric Telegraphs—					
"	4,200	0 0	Bourke to Wentworth ...	27,578 2 2	2,421 17 10			
"	4,600	0 0	Coonabarabran to Coonamble ...	3,324 17 4	875 2 8			
"	4,600	0 0	Warialda to Goondawindi ...	3,390 16 3	1,209 3 9			
"	3,500	0 0	Orange to Wellington, <i>viâ</i> Molong ...	2,823 11 0	676 9 0			
"	2,600	0 0	Wollombi to Singleton (3 wires) ...	2,540 14 9	59 5 3			
"	7,200	0 0	Glen Innes to Grafton, <i>viâ</i> Newton Boyd ...	6,019 13 9	1,180 6 3			
"	600	0 0	St. Leonards to Manly Beach ...	504 1 10	95 18 2			
"	4,800	0 0	Bourke to Rutherfords ...	4,577 0 10	222 19 2			
"	1,000	0 0	Line to the Tweed, further sum ...	1,000 0 0				
"	15,000	0 0	Iron poles for Railway Extensions ...	14,872 12 8	127 7 4			
"	600	0 0	Newcastle to Wallsend ...		600 0 0			
"	1,850	0 0	Singleton, <i>viâ</i> Jerry's Plains to Denman ...	1,380 13 9	469 6 3			
	£ 214,150	0 0	Carried forward ...	£ 206,043 11 10	8,106 8 2			
	£4,053,694	0 0	Carried forward...	£4,029,574 18 3	23,635 0 9		484 1 0	

STATEMENT—continued.

Year.	Appropriations under Acts of Parliament.		Particulars of Appropriation.	Expenditure to the 31st December, 1892.	Balances—			
	£	s. d.			Written off.	Retained for Expenditure, 31st December, 1892.		£	s. d.
	4,053,694	0 0	Brought forward ...	£ 4,029,574 18 3	23,635	0 9	484	1 0
			GENERAL LOAN ACCOUNT—continued					
			39 VICTORIA, No. 18—continued.					
	214,150	0 0	Brought forward ...	£ 206,043 11 10	8,106	8 2	.....	.....
1875	3,500	0 0	Electric Telegraphs—continued.					
	7,500	0 0	Moruya to Bega ...	2,638 14 6	861	5 6	.....	.....
"	2,000	0 0	West Kempsey to Grafton, via the Nam- buca and Bellinger Rivers ...	5,175 5 6	2,324	14 6	.....	.....
"	3,500	0 0	Balranald to the Victorian Boundary ...	586 13 10	1,413	6 2	.....	.....
"	340	0 0	Dubbo to Warren ...	2,951 6 5	548	13 7	.....	.....
"	3,590	0 0	St. Leonards to Hunter's Hill and Glades- ville ...	135 11 0	204	9 0	.....	.....
"	1,200	0 0	Wagga Wagga to Narrandera ...	2,656 13 8	843	6 4	.....	.....
			To connect Murrumburrah ...	872 19 6	327	0 6	.....	.....
	235,690	0 0		221,060 16 3	14,629	3 9	.....	.....
			40 VICTORIA, No. 12.					
1876	350,000	0 0	Railways—					
"	260,000	0 0	Orange to Wellington, 56 miles ...	350,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	384,000	0 0	Wellington to Dubbo, including Bridge over Macquarie River, 30 miles ...	260,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	600,000	0 0	From a point on the Great Southern Line, near Junee, to Narrandera, on the Murrumbidgee, 64 miles ...	348,468 18 1	35,531	1 11	.....	.....
"	220,000	0 0	Tamworth to District of Armidale, Great Northern Line, 75 miles ...	600,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	25,000	0 0	Were's Creek to Gunnedah, Great Nor- thern Line, 40 miles ...	220,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	150,000	0 0	Trial Surveys ...	25,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	10,000	0 0	Additional Rolling Stock ...	150,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
"			For strengthening the Bridge and improv- ing the gradients on the Windsor and Richmond Line ...	10,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	35,000	0 0	Harbours and Rivers—					
"	100,000	0 0	Southern Breakwater Extension, New- castle Harbour, further sum ...	35,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
"			Wharf and Shipping Appliances, New- castle ...	99,987 8 10	12	11 2	.....	.....
"	40,000	0 0	Roads Branch—					
"	30,000	0 0	Bridges over Iron Cove Creek and Parra- matta River, further sum ...	40,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	32,000	0 0	Bridge over Darling at Bourke ...	30,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
"			Bridge over the Murray at Echuca ...	32,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
	2,236,000	0 0		2,200,456 6 11	35,543	13 1	.....	.....
			41 VICTORIA, No. 4.					
1877	30,000	0 0	Railways—					
"	20,352	0 0	To complete the Construction of a Line from Goulburn to Wagga Wagga ...	30,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	77,000	0 0	To complete the Extension into Bathurst ...	8,011 2 4	12,340	17 8	.....	.....
"	80,000	0 0	To complete the Construction of a Line from Bathurst to Orange ...	68,712 11 4	.....	.....	8,287	8 8
"			To complete the Construction of a Line from Murrurundi to Tamworth ...	74,182 15 8	5,817	4 4	.....	.....
"	207,352	0 0		180,906 9 4	18,158	2 0	8,287	8 8
			41 VICTORIA, No. 7.					
"	680,000	0 0	Railways—					
			For the Extension of the Great Southern Railway from the end of No. 3 Con- tract, near Wagga Wagga to Albury, including the Viaduct over the River Murrumbidgee—82 miles ...	680,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
£	680,000	0 0	Carried forward ...	£ 680,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
£	6,732,736	0 0	Carried forward...	£ 6,631,998 10 9	91,965	19 7	8,771	9 8

STATEMENT—*continued.*

Year.	Appropriations under Acts of Parliament.		Particulars of Appropriation.	Expenditure to the 31st December, 1892.	Balances—				
	£	s. d.			Written off.	Retained for Expenditure, 31st December, 1892.			
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
	3,732,736	0 0	Brought forward ...	£6,631,998	10 9	91,965	19 7	8,771	9 8
	GENERAL LOAN ACCOUNT—continued								
	41 VICTORIA, No. 7— <i>continued.</i>								
	680,000	0 0	Brought forward ...	£ 680,000	0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
1877	20,000	0 0	Railways— <i>continued.</i> Railway Trial Surveys	20,000	0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	20,000	0 0	Wallsend Junction to Hexham	20,000	0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	240,000	0 0	Rolling Stock, including Engines	240,000	0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	160,000	0 0	Fortifications— Defence Works at Port Jackson, Botany Bay, and Newcastle, as per Resolution of the Assembly	160,000	0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1,120,000	0 0	Total, 41 Victoria, No. 7 ...	1,120,000	0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
	43 VICTORIA, No. 11.								
1879	1,611,000	0 0	Railways— Tamworth to Tenterfield	1,611,000	0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	1,450,000	0 0	Dubbo to the vicinity of Bourke	1,268,578	6 6	.....	.....	181,421	13 6
"	370,000	0 0	Gunnedah to Narrabri	305,091	1 0	.....	.....	64,908	19 0
"	735,000	0 0	Wallerawang to Mudgee	735,000	0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	735,000	0 0	Narrandera to Hay	576,839	1 0	.....	.....	158,160	19 0
"	100,000	0 0	Goulburn to Wagga Wagga	99,564	17 5	.....	.....	435	2 7
"	20,000	0 0	Trial Surveys	20,000	0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	225,000	0 0	Purchase of Railway Stores, further sum	225,000	0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	620,000	0 0	Rolling Stock	620,000	0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	1,086,768	0 0	Harbours and Rivers— Sydney Water Supply	1,086,768	0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	400,000	0 0	Sewerage—City of Sydney	400,000	0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
	7,352,768	0 0	Total, 43 Victoria, No. 11 ...	6,947,841	5 11	.....	.....	404,926	14 1
	44 VICTORIA, No. 12.								
1880	40,000	0 0	Railways— Orange to Dubbo	26,429	1 1	.....	.....	13,570	18 11
"	22,000	0 0	Werris Creek to Gunnedah	22,000	0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	600,000	0 0	Tramways—Construction	600,000	0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	250,000	0 0	New Workshops, &c., for Tramways	250,000	0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	100,000	0 0	Doubling Great Western Line between Parramatta and Parramatta Junction, &c.	99,988	13 4	.....	.....	11	6 8
"	150,000	0 0	Harbours and Rivers— Extension of Dock Accommodation	149,998	7 2	.....	.....	1	12 10
"	100,000	0 0	Electric Telegraphs— Construction and Extension generally	100,000	0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1,262,000	0 0	Total, 44 Victoria, No. 12 ...	1,248,416	1 7	.....	.....	13,583	18 5
	16,467,504	0 0	Carried forward ...	£15,948,255	18 3	91,965	19 7	427,282	2 2

STATEMENT—continued.

Year	Appropriations under Acts of Parliament.		Particulars of Appropriation.	Expenditure to the 31st December, 1892.	Balances—			
	£	s. d.			£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
	16,467,504	0 0	Brought forward ...	£15,948,255 18 3	91,965 19 7	427,282 2 2		
GENERAL LOAN ACCOUNT—continued								
44 VICTORIA, No. 28.								
Railways—								
1881	2,000,000	0 0	Homebush to Waratah ...	2,000,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	1,020,000	0 0	Sydney to Wollongong and Kiama ...	1,020,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	1,430,000	0 0	Goulburn to Cooma ...	1,374,560 11 2	.....	55,439 8 10		
"	80,000	0 0	Albury to the River Murray ...	80,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	518,000	0 0	Narandera to Jerilderie ...	406,810 1 5	.....	111,189 18 7		
"	218,000	0 0	Cootanundra to Gundagai ...	218,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	1,260,000	0 0	Murrumburrah to Blayney ...	1,043,960 10 5	.....	216,039 9 7		
"	95,000	0 0	Wagga Wagga to Albury...	95,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	300,000	0 0	Alteration and Additions to Station Buildings, &c. ...	300,000 0 0	.....	.....
Harbours and Rivers—								
"	20,000	0 0	Southern Breakwater, Newcastle ...	18,865 17 9	.....	1,134 2 3		
"	30,000	0 0	Breakwater, Clarence River ...	30,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	60,000	0 0	Darling Harbour Wharf and Extension of Railway to Port Jackson...	11,431 16 7	.....	48,568 3 5		
"	20,000	0 0	Harbour Works, Lake Macquarie ...	20,000 0 0	.....	.....
Roads and Bridges—								
"	27,000	0 0	Bridge over Manilla River at Manilla ...	27,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	24,000	0 0	Bridge over the Gwydir at Bingera ...	24,000 0 0	.....	.....
	7,102,000	0 0	Total, 44 Victoria, No. 28 ...	6,669,628 17 4	.....	432,371 2 8		
45 VICTORIA, No. 22.								
Railways—								
"	500,000	0 0	Additional Rolling Stock... ..	500,000 0 0	.....	.....
Harbour and Rivers—								
"	500,000	0 0	Completing Darling Harbour Wharf, and extending the Railway to the deep waters of Port Jackson ...	459,649 1 1	.....	40,350 18 11		
	1,000,000	0 0	Total, 45 Victoria, No. 22 ...	959,649 1 1	.....	40,350 18 11		
46 VICTORIA, No. 23.								
Harbours and River Navigation—								
1883	100,000	0 0	Further towards improvements, Clarence River Heads ...	92,992 9 4	.....	7,007 10 8		
"	20,000	0 0	Further towards improvements, Lake Macquarie Heads ...	20,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	10,000	0 0	Further for Prison Buildings, Trial Bay...	10,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	25,000	0 0	Dredging Plant for the Richmond and other Northern Rivers ...	24,747 10 11	.....	252 9 1		
	155,000	0 0	Carried forward ...	£ 147,740 0 3	.....	7,259 19 9		
	24,569,504	0 0	Carried forward...	£23,577,533 16 8	91,965 19 7	900,004 3 9		

STATEMENT—continued.

Year.	Appropriations under Acts of Parliament.	Particulars of Appropriation.	Expenditure to the 31st December, 1892.	Balances—	
				Written off.	Retained for Expenditure, 31st December, 1892.
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	24,569,504 0 0	Brought forward ...	£23,577,533 16 8	91,965 19 7	900,004 3 9
		GENERAL LOAN ACCOUNT—continued			
		46 VICTORIA, No. 23—continued.			
	155,000 0 0	Brought forward ...	£ 147,740 0 3	.....	7,259 19 9
1883	100,000 0 0	Sewerage— Southern Extension from original Sewerage Farm at Shea's Creek to Webb's Grant, including Syphon and resumption of land at Rushcutters' Bay, Double Bay, and Waterloo for Sewerage purposes	100,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	580,000 0 0	Railways— For providing additional Rolling Stock and the purchase of Machinery, Tools, &c.	580,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	400,000 0 0	For construction of Tramways, including Motors, Rolling Stock, Machinery, &c.	400,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	40,000 0 0	Trial Surveys	40,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	400,000 0 0	Alterations, additions, and improvements at Stations, increased siding accommodation, and other purposes	400,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	140,000 0 0	Towards construction of a Line from North Shore to junction with Southern and Northern Junction Railway	140,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	85,000 0 0	Doubling Line from Parramatta to Penrith	84,897 7 10	.....	102 12 2
"	100,000 0 0	Electric Telegraphs— Construction and extension of Telegraph Lines generally	100,000 0 0	.....	.....
	2,000,000 0 0	Total, 46 Victoria, No. 23 ...	1,992,637 8 1	.....	7,362 11 11
		48 VICTORIA, No. 26.			
"	250,000 0 0	Harbours and Rivers Branch— For providing Water Supplies for Country Towns... ..	250,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	553,000 0 0	Further for Sydney Water Supply Works	553,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	17,500 0 0	Additional Dredge and Punts for Sydney	17,500 0 0	.....	.....
"	50,000 0 0	Further for Harbour Improvements and Shipping facilities, Newcastle Harbour	50,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	10,000 0 0	Towards Harbour Works, Lake Macquarie—further sum	10,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	1,200 0 0	Towards enlarging Wentworth Wharf ...	1,200 0 0	.....	.....
"	3,000 0 0	Further for Tug, &c., Dredge Service ...	3,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	5,000 0 0	Towards construction of Jetty, Byron Bay	5,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	2,400 0 0	For Punts for Grab Dredge, to be used first on the Hastings River	2,387 19 5	.....	12 0 7
"	3,600 0 0	Small Grab Dredge &c. Punts to be used first in the Camden Haven and Lake District... ..	3,600 0 0	.....	.....
	895,700 0 0	Carried forward ...	£ 895,687 19 5	.....	12 0 7
	26,569,504 0 0	Carried forward...	£25,570,171 4 9	91,965 19 7	907,366 15 8

STATEMENT—continued.

Year.	Appropriations under Acts of Parliament.		Particulars of Appropriation.	Expenditure to the 31st December, 1892.	Balances—				
	£	s. d.			Written off.	Retained for Expenditure, 31st December, 1892.			
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
	26,569,504	0 0	Brought forward	£25,570,171	4 9	91,965	19 7	907,366	15 8
			GENERAL LOAN ACCOUNT—continued						
			48 VICTORIA, No. 26—continued.						
	895,700	0 0	Brought forward	£ 895,687	19 5	.....		12	0 7
			Harbours and Rivers Branch—continued—						
1888	3,000	0 0	Towards improving the Entrance to the Nambuccra River ... ..	.....		.....		3,000	0 0
"	2,000	0 0	Towards construction of Light-house, Kiama... ..	2,000	0 0	.....		.....
"	11,000	0 0	Northern Breakwater, Newcastle—further sum	7,880	2 7	.....		3,119	17 5
"	18,500	0 0	Wood Paving, Circular Quay	18,500	0 0	.....		.....
"	5,000	0 0	For removal of Rocks from front of Wharf, Newcastle Harbour—further sum	4,924	3 7	.....		75	16 5
			Colonial Architect's Branch—						
"	3,500	0 0	Narrabri Court-house—Erection of	3,225	10 0	.....		274	10 0
"	2,000	0 0	Court-house and Lock-up at Mulwala	1,916	16 0	.....		83	4 0
"	1,500	0 0	Court-house and Lock-up at Mount Hope	527	0 0	.....		973	0 0
"	3,000	0 0	Nymagee Court and Watch House and Police Quarters—Erection of ... ..	.....		.....		3,000	0 0
"	1,500	0 0	Post and Telegraph Office, Broughton Creek	1,500	0 0	.....		.....
"	1,000	0 0	Post and Telegraph Office, Oberon	1,000	0 0	.....		.....
"	1,500	0 0	Post and Telegraph Office, Moruya	1,500	0 0	.....		.....
"	1,200	0 0	Post and Telegraph Office, Adelong	1,200	0 0	.....		.....
"	2,950	0 0	Government Printing Office—Additions—further sum	1,150	4 9	.....		1,799	15 3
"	6,000	0 0	Erection of Gaol, Grafton	6,000	0 0	.....		.....
"	3,000	0 0	Court-house, Cobar—Erection of	3,000	0 0	.....		.....
"	1,400	0 0	Court-house, Darlinghurst—Dwarf Wall and Iron Palisading—Erection of	1,394	17 6	.....		5	2 6
"	5,000	0 0	Court-house, Cooma—Erection of	5,000	0 0	.....		.....
"	6,000	0 0	Court-house and Post-office, Balmain—further sum	6,000	0 0	.....		.....
"	50,000	0 0	Naval Stations, Port Jackson	50,000	0 0	.....		.....
"	5,000	0 0	Goulburn Gaol—Completion of—further sum	5,000	0 0	.....		.....
"	20,853	0 0	For the purchase of land resumed at the corner of Bridge and Phillip Streets, for public purposes	20,853	0 0	.....		.....
"	25,000	0 0	Sites and Buildings for Fire Brigade Stations in City of Sydney	25,000	0 0	.....		.....
"	50,000	0 0	Towards the erection of new School Buildings and Teachers' Residences	50,000	0 0	.....		.....
"	4,000	0 0	Compensation for Land and Buildings resumed at the intersection of the New South Head Road and Point Piper Road, for Post and Telegraph Office purposes	4,000	0 0	.....		.....
"	10,000	0 0	Erection of Buildings at the University for Museum of Natural History and Zoological Library, to be presented by the Hon. William Macleay, M.L.C.	10,000	0 0	.....		.....
"	5,800	0 0	For the purchase of Ormond House, Paddington, for the use of the State Children's Relief Department	5,800	0 0	.....		.....
"	15,000	0 0	For the purchase of Buildings in Phillip-street for Colonial Stores	15,000	0 0	.....		.....
"	40,000	0 0	For the purchase and further sum, Central Police Courts, Sydney	40,000	0 0	.....		.....
	1,200,403	0 0	Carried forward	£1,188,059	13 10	.....		12,343	6 2
	26,569,504	0 0	Carried forward...	£25,570,171	4 9	91,965	19 7	907,366	15 8

STATEMENT—continued.

Year.	Appropriations under Acts of Parliament.		Particulars of Appropriation.	Expenditure to the 31st December, 1892.	Balances—			
	£	s. d.			£	s. d.	Written off.	Retained for Expenditure, 31st December, 1892.
	26,569,504	0 0	Brought forward	£25,570,171 4 9	91,965 19 7	907,366 15 8		
GENERAL LOAN ACCOUNT—continued								
48 VICTORIA, No. 26—continued.								
	1,200,403	0 0	Brought forward	£1,188,059 13 10	.....	12,343 6 2		
1883	3,500	0 0	Roads and Bridges Branch—					
			Bridge over Wilson's Creek, at Lismore—					
			further sum	3,102 1 9	.....	397 18 3		
"	1,000	0 0	Bridges, Westbrook and Glendon Brook	1,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	2,000	0 0	Bridge, King Creek, Port Macquarie ...	1,996 6 4	.....	3 13 8		
"	1,500	0 0	Bridge over Brungle Gully, on the road					
			from Walgett to Coonamble	1,465 4 0	.....	34 16 0		
"	6,000	0 0	Bridge over the river at Paterson	5,997 8 4	.....	2 11 8		
"	1,500	0 0	Bridge on road Bega to Brogo	1,496 6 11	.....	3 13 1		
"	4,000	0 0	Lennox Bridge, Parramatta ... ..	.....	.....	4,000 0 0		
"	2,900	0 0	For the purchase of Pymont Bridge—					
			further sum	2,900 0 0	.....	.....
"	2,000	0 0	Iron Steam-punt, Harwood Island	1,997 15 0	.....	2 5 0		
"	20,000	0 0	Resumption of land at Rusheutter's Bay,					
			Double Bay, Waterloo and Botany,					
			and Webb's Grant, for Sewerage					
			purposes	20,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	356,000	0 0	Railway Branch—					
			Erection of new Workshops, and for					
			Machinery and Sidings in connection					
			therewith	356,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	25,000	0 0	Trial Surveys—further sum	25,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	157,000	0 0	Wallerawang to Mudgee—further sum...	157,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	450,000	0 0	City Extension, 1 mile 76 chains	3,674 2 4	.....	446,325 17 8		
"	195,000	0 0	Perth to near Rockley, 17 miles	1,702 17 3	.....	193,297 2 9		
"	578,000	0 0	Inverell to Glen Innes, 45 miles	4,679 13 2	.....	573,320 6 10		
"	2,000,000	0 0	South Grafton to Glen Innes, 103 miles	8,463 7 6	.....	1,991,536 12 6		
"	1,980,000	0 0	Grafton to the Tweed River, <i>via</i> Casino,					
			Lismore, and the Brunswick, 165 miles	316,376 9 8	.....	1,663,623 10 4		
"	700,000	0 0	Musclebrook to Cassilis, 70 miles	4,083 13 2	.....	695,916 6 10		
"	310,000	0 0	Tarago to Braidwood, 31 miles	2,327 8 10	.....	307,672 11 2		
"	500,000	0 0	Gundagai to Tumut, <i>via</i> Adelong, includ-					
			ing Iron Bridge over the river					
			Murrumbidgee, 33 miles	35,650 1 6	.....	464,349 18 6		
"	804,000	0 0	Kiama to Jervis Bay, 41 miles	286,017 8 5	.....	517,982 11 7		
"	606,000	0 0	Bega to Eden, 40 miles	6,199 3 9	.....	599,800 16 3		
"	259,500	0 0	Goulburn to Crookwell, 25 miles	5,512 4 3	.....	253,987 15 9		
"	144,000	0 0	Galong to Burrowa, 18 miles	1,101 6 0	.....	142,898 14 0		
"	710,000	0 0	Wagga to Tumberumba, 68 miles	3,983 18 4	.....	706,016 1 8		
"	173,500	0 0	Tenterfield to the Queensland Border,					
			12 miles	113,446 8 1	.....	60,053 11 11		
"	705,500	0 0	{ Orange to Molong, <i>via</i> Borenore, 21 miles					
			{ Borenore to Forbes, <i>via</i> Cudal, 60 miles... }	452,756 16 7	.....	252,743 3 5		
"	500,000	0 0	Alterations, additions, and improvements					
			at Stations, increased siding accom-					
			modation, and other purposes	500,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	1,050,000	0 0	Light Lines—					
			Forbes to Wilcannia, 340 miles	1,703 12 7	.....	1,048,296 7 5		
"	263,500	0 0	Nyngan to Cobar, 82 miles	213,429 14 3	.....	50,070 5 9		
"	336,500	0 0	Narrabri to Moree, 61 miles	2,270 14 6	.....	334,229 5 6		
"	210,000	0 0	Culcairn to Corowa, 45 miles	186,924 18 5	.....	23,075 1 7		
"	130,000	0 0	Fortifications—					
			For Gun-carriages and Defence Works					
			generally	130,000 0 0	.....	.....
	14,388,303	0 0	Total, 48 Victoria, No. 26	£4,046,318 14 9	.....	10,341,984 5 3		
	40,957,807	0 0	Carried forward	£29,616,489 19 6	91,965 19 7	11,249,351 0 11		

STATEMENT—continued.

Year.	Appropriations under Acts of Parliament.	Particulars of Appropriation.	Expenditure to the 31st December, 1892.	Balances—	
				Written off.	Retained for Expenditure, 31st December, 1892.
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	40,957,807 0 0	Brought forward ...	£29,616,489 19 6	91,965 19 7	11,249,351 0 11
		GENERAL LOAN ACCOUNT—continued.			
		50 VICTORIA, No. 28.			
		Harbours and Rivers Branch—			
		Further for Country Towns Water Sup- plies, inclusive of Loans in certain cases to be made to Municipalities which have been constructed or may be authorized by the Governor-in- Council to construct Water Works, but subject to similar terms of repay- ment as are prescribed by the fifth part of the Act intituled " <i>An Act to establish a system of Water Supply and Sewerage for certain Towns,</i> " 44 Vic- toria, No. 14	100,000 0 0	.....	.....
1886	100,000 0 0	Sydney Water Supply Works, inclusive of cost of Temporary Supply, furthersum	474,353 0 0	.....	.....
"	9,000 0 0	Circular Quay, wood-paving and other improvements	9,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	9,000 0 0	Wollongong—towards deepening Harbour	5,680 17 5	.....	3,319 2 7
"	10,000 0 0	Trial Bay—Prison Buildings and Break- Water... ..	10,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	7,500 0 0	Blackwattle Bay—construction of Wharf and Wall	7,150 16 3	.....	349 3 9
"	26,740 0 0	Colonial Architect's Branch— Purchase of Land, Phillip and Hunter Streets, for Police and other Public Offices... ..	26,739 16 11	.....	0 3 1
"	36,000 0 0	University Medical School	36,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	42,000 0 0	Completion of the New General Post Office	42,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	20,000 0 0	Bathurst Gaol—completion of the	19,902 10 9	.....	97 9 3
"	11,000 0 0	Dubbo Public Buildings, including site ...	11,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	8,000 0 0	Erection of Gaol at Bega... ..	.....	.....	8,000 0 0
"	5,300 0 0	Roads and Bridges Branch— Iron Bridge over Gwydir or Big River at Bingera	3,610 14 4	.....	1,689 5 8
"	8,500 0 0	Iron Bridge over Snowy River at Buckley's Crossing (Re-vote £5,000—further sum, £3,500)... ..	8,423 2 6	.....	76 17 6
"	5,000 0 0	Iron Bridge, Barwon River, at Brewar- rina, further sum	4,998 9 11	.....	1 10 1
"	5,000 0 0	Iron Bridge, Mulwala (moiety to be paid by the Government of Victoria) ...	5,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	250,060 0 0	Sewerage Branch—Sydney Sewerage Works— Works in progress, contracts to be let, and resumption of land	249,992 11 4	.....	7 8 8
"	250,000 0 0	Railway Branch— Towards completion of Lines— Tamworth to Tenterfield, further sum ...	232,656 18 7	.....	17,343 1 5
"	35,000 0 0	Wallerawang to Mudgee, further sum ...	34,654 9 3	.....	345 10 9
"	28,000 0 0	Albury to River Murray, further sum ...	12,962 1 5	.....	15,037 18 7
"	70,000 0 0	Doubling line to Penrith, further sum ...	55,629 13 4	.....	14,370 6 8
"	660,000 0 0	Sydney to Wollongong and Kiama ...	660,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	40,000 0 0	Cootamundra to Gundagai	18,178 17 0	.....	21,821 3 0
"	25,000 0 0	Trial Surveys	25,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	580,000 0 0	Rolling Stock and Machinery	580,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	300,000 0 0	Purchase of Railway Stores	300,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	100,000 0 0	Electric Telegraphs— Construction and extension of Telegraph Lines generally, further sum ...	100,000 0 0	.....	.....
	3,115,393 0 0	Total under 50 Victoria, No. 28 ..	3,032,933 19 0	.....	82,459 1 0
	44,073,200 0 0	Carried forward	£32,649,423 18 6	91,965 19 7	11,331,810 1 11

STATEMENT—continued.

Year.	Appropriations under Acts of Parliament.		Particulars of Appropriation.	Expenditure to the 31st December, 1892.	Balances—			
	£	s. d.			£	s. d.	Written off.	Retained for Expenditure, 31st December, 1892.
	44,073,200	0 0	Brought forward ...	£3,649,423 18 6	91,965 19 7		11,331,810 1 11	
GENERAL LOAN ACCOUNT—continued.								
52 VICTORIA, No. 16.								
			To meet 5 per cent. Debentures falling due 1st July, 1888:—					
1888	24,000	0 0	Sewerage—17 Victoria, No. 34 ...	24,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	60,700	0 0	Sydney Water Supply—17 Victoria, No. 35 ...	60,600 0 0	.....	.....	100 0 0	.....
"	136,800	0 0	Public Works—19 Victoria, Nos. 38 and 40 ...	136,700 0 0	.....	.....	100 0 0	.....
"	3,200	0 0	Land and Immigration Debentures—20 Victoria, No. 1 ...	3,200 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	10,000	0 0	Public Works—20 Victoria, No. 33 ...	9,800 0 0	.....	.....	200 0 0	.....
"	264,500	0 0	Railways—20 Victoria, No. 34 ...	264,400 0 0	.....	.....	100 0 0	.....
			To meet 5 per cent. Debentures falling due in 1889, viz.:—					
			In January—					
"	34,000	0 0	Railways—20 Victoria, No. 34 ...	34,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	145,000	0 0	Debentures—22 Victoria, Nos. 5 and 26	145,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	398,400	0 0	Railways and Public Works—22 Victoria, No. 22 ...	398,400 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
			In July—					
"	2,000	0 0	Public Works—20 Victoria, No. 33 ...	2,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	312,000	0 0	Railways and Public Works—22 Victoria, No. 22 ...	312,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1,390,600	0 0	Total, 52 Victoria, No 16 ...	£1,390,100 0 0	.....	.....	500 0 0	.....
52 VICTORIA, No. 17.								
"	250,000	0 0	Cost of Warlike Materials ordered from England in 1885, and other expenses connected with the Fortifications of the Colony ...	250,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	22,280	0 0	Cost of Warlike Stores, new Submarine Mining and Electric Light Stores, Boats, &c....	8,262 7 10	.....	.....	14,017 12 2	.....
"	275,000	0 0	Purchase of Land at Circular Quay from the Australasian Steam Navigation Company for extension of wharf accommodation...	275,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	29,008	0 0	Purchase of Land at Dawes' Point, Circular Quay, for extension of wharf accommodation ...	29,007 12 0	.....	.....	0 8 0	.....
			Harbours and Rivers Branch—					
"	50,000	0 0	Towards Newcastle Harbour Improvements Shipping Facilities, and Removal of Rock ...	50,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	120,000	0 0	Circular Quay Improvements ...	67,479 11 5	.....	.....	52,520 8 7	.....
"	42,000	0 0	Woolloomooloo Bay Improvements ...	1,890 5 4	.....	.....	40,109 14 8	.....
"	10,000	0 0	Trial Bay Harbour Works—further sum ...	10,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	8,000	0 0	Dredge and Punts to be used first on the Myall River ...	7,771 14 0	.....	.....	228 6 0	.....
"	3,000	0 0	Byron Bay Jetty—further sum ...	3,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	13,500	0 0	Lake Macquarie Harbour Works (North Breakwater Extension) — further sum ...	13,500 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	5,000	0 0	Towards reclamation of Snail's Bay ...	5,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	85,000	0 0	Towards completion of new Dock, Biloela—further sum ...	85,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	29,000	0 0	Towards improving the navigation of the Darling and Murrumbidgee Rivers...	3,579 10 6	.....	.....	16,420 9 6	.....
£	932,788	0 0	Carried forward ...	£ 809,491 1 1	.....	.....	123,296 18 11	.....
£	45,463,800	0 0	Carried forward ...	£34,039,523 18 6	91,965 19 7		11,332,310 1 11	

STATEMENT—continued.

Year.	Appropriations under Acts of Parliament.			Particulars of Appropriation.	Expenditure to the 31st December, 1892.	Balances—							
	£	s.	d.			Written off.	Retained for Expenditure, 31st December, 1892.						
	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
	45,463,800	0	0	Brought forward ...	£34,039,523	18	6	91,965	19	7	11,332,310	1	11
				GENERAL LOAN ACCOUNT—continued.									
				52 VICTORIA, No. 17—continued.									
	932,788	0	0	Brought forward ...	£ 809,491	1	1	.....			123,296	18	11
1888.	150,000	0	0	Harbours and Rivers Branch—continued— Further for Country Towns Water Supplies, inclusive of Loans in certain cases to be made to Municipalities which have constructed, or may be authorized by the Governor-in-Council to construct Waterworks, but subject to similar terms of repayment as are prescribed by the Fifth Part of the Act, intituled "An Act to establish a System of Water Supply and Sewerage for certain Towns,"									
	150,000	0	0	44 Victoria, No. 14 ...	150,000	0	0	.....				
"				Towards extending the reticulation, and carrying out other necessary works relating to the Sydney and connected Water Supplies in the County of Cumberland ...	150,000	0	0	.....				
"	55,000	0	0	Sydney Water Supply—further sum ...	55,000	0	0	.....				
"	120,000	0	0	For construction of a Storage Reservoir at Potts' Hill, in connection with Sydney Water Supply ...	109,531	17	6	.....			10,468	2	6
"	165,000	0	0	For laying a second pipe between Potts' Hill and Crown-street, in connection with Sydney Water Supply ...	153,523	6	11	.....			11,476	13	1
"	150,000	0	0	Extension of Sydney Water Supply to Western Suburbs and District north of the Parramatta River ...	149,997	7	7	.....			2	12	5
"	30,000	0	0	Dredge and Plant for Sydney Harbour ...	30,000	0	0	.....				
"	50,000	0	0	Richmond River Improvements ...	50,000	0	0	.....				
"	75,000	0	0	Reclamation and Dredging Works, Cook's River ...	75,000	0	0	.....				
				Colonial Architect—									
"	12,000	0	0	Australian Museum Extension ...	11,788	0	8	.....			211	19	4
"	125,000	0	0	Fortifications and Defence Works generally—further sum ...	119,090	4	8	.....			5,909	15	4
"	5,000	0	0	Darlinghurst Court-house, Additions—further sum ...	5,000	0	0	.....				
"	12,000	0	0	Bathurst Gaol, Erection of—further sum	11,995	1	7	.....			4	18	5
"	30,000	0	0	New Central Police Court ...	30,000	0	0	.....				
"	165,000	0	0	Towards completion of buildings and other works in connection with Naval Stations ...	165,000	0	0	.....				
"	18,000	0	0	Light-house, Smoky Cape ...	18,000	0	0	.....				
"	160,000	0	0	Completion of Lands Office ...	126,653	1	9	.....			33,346	18	3
"	16,500	0	0	Compensation for Land taken for New General Post Office ...	16,500	0	0	.....				
"	8,675	0	0	Purchase of Site for Court-house at Parramatta ...	8,674	13	1	.....			0	6	11
"	7,000	0	0	General Post Office—further sum for additional works ...	7,000	0	0	.....				
				Roads and Bridges—									
"	12,000	0	0	Bridge over Goulburn River ...	1,012	18	8	.....			10,987	1	4
"	11,000	0	0	Iron Bridge over Hunter River, between Aberdeen and Singleton ...	11,000	0	0	.....				
"	12,400	0	0	Iron Bridge over Hunter River, between Maitland and Branxton ...	12,400	0	0	.....				
"	62,000	0	0	Bridge at Spit, Middle Harbour ...	592	19	7	.....			61,407	0	5
"	12,000	0	0	Bridge, Darling River, Wilcannia ...	9,891	15	5	.....			2,108	4	7
"	15,000	0	0	Bridge over Darling River, at Wentworth	14,997	18	8	.....			2	1	4
"	15,630	0	0	Bridge over Bega River, at Tarraganda ...	7,093	15	4	.....			8,536	4	8
"	12,000	0	0	Bridge over the Murrumbidgee, at Narrandera ...	8,625	4	0	.....			3,374	16	0
	£2,588,993	0	0	Carried forward ...	£2,317,859	6	6	.....			271,133	13	6
	£45,463,800	0	0	Carried forward ...	£34,039,523	18	6	91,965	19	7	11,332,310	1	11

STATEMENT—continued.

Year.	Appropriations under Acts of Parliament.	Particulars of Appropriation.	Expenditure to the 31st December, 1892.	Balances—	
				Written off.	Retained for Expenditure, 31st December, 1892.
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	45,463,800 0 0	Brought forward ...	£34,039,523 18 6	91,965 19 7	11,332,310 1 11
		GENERAL LOAN ACCOUNT—continued.			
		52 VICTORIA, No. 17—continued.			
	2,588,993 0 0	Brought forward ...	£2,317,859 6 6	.....	271,133 13 6
1888	18,000 0 0	Sewerage Department— Further sum for completion of works reported upon by the late Mr. Clark, M.I.C.E.	18,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	5,914 0 0	Bourke-street Branch	5,914 0 0	.....	.....
"	4,898 0 0	Riley-street Branch	4,840 2 6	.....	57 17 6
"	15,000 0 0	Pymont Branch	406 16 10	.....	14,593 3 2
"	10,000 0 0	Potts' Point and Elizabeth Bay Branch	10,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	5,000 0 0	Darling Point Branch	5,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	13,000 0 0	Paddington	13,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	10,000 0 0	Woollahra	10,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	7,000 0 0	Waverley	4,622 18 11	.....	2,377 1 1
"	18,000 0 0	Waterloo	18,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	14,000 0 0	Alexandria	14,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	16,000 0 0	Parramatta	12,921 19 0	.....	3,078 1 0
"	10,000 0 0	Resumption of land, temporary occupa- tion; claims for damage, contracts 21 and 22; further sum for Comber- street Sewer, and alterations to Syphon Bridge at Cook's River, including moving span and rolling- stock for Sewage Farm	9,916 19 10	.....	83 0 2
		Railways—			
"	405,000 0 0	Homebush to Waratah—Amount required to cover cost of constructing nine iron bridges and eight tunnels for a double line	255,632 9 5	.....	149,367 10 7
"	70,500 0 0	North Shore Railway, from Junction to near Crow's Nest	70,499 0 0	.....	1 0 0
"	200,000 0 0	Rolling stock and machinery for Railways generally	199,912 0 0	.....	88 0 0
"	30,000 0 0	Trial Surveys	30,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	200,000 0 0	Alterations and additions to Railway Station Buildings, increased siding accommodation, and other facilities to meet increasing traffic on the Railways and Tramways	200,000 0 0	.....	.....
	£3,641,305 0 0	Total under 52 Vic. No. 17 ...	£3,200,525 13 0	.....	440,779 7 0
		53 VICTORIA, No. 23.			
1889	200,000 0 0	Public Wharfs— Resumption of Land for construction of Wharf	146,067 17 4	.....	53,932 2 8
		Railways—			
		Meat Market at Pymont—To repay to the following Votes the expenditure therefrom on account of the erec- tion, &c., of Darling Harbour Meat Market—			
		Alterations, addi- tions, and im- provements at stations, &c. ...	£58,142 0 0	.....	.....
		Improvements, Glebe Island— 1886 and pre- vious years ...	7,961 0 0	.....	.....
"	80,000 0 0	Amount required to complete the works... ..	13,897 0 0	61,958 11 10	18,041 8 2
	280,000 0 0	Carried forward ...	£208,026 9 2	.....	71,973 10 10
	49,105,105 0 0	Carried forward ...	£37,240,049 11 6	91,965 19 7	11,773,089 8 11

STATEMENT—continued.

Year.	Appropriations under Acts of Parliament.	Particulars of Appropriation.	Expenditure to the 31st December, 1892.	Balances—	
				Written off.	Retained for Expenditure, 31st December, 1892.
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	49,105,105 0 0	Brought forward ...	37,240,049 11 6	91,965 19 7	11,773,089 8 11
		GENERAL LOAN ACCOUNT—continued.			
		53 VICTORIA, No. 23—continued.			
	280,000 0 0	Brought forward ...	£ 208,026 9 2	.....	71,973 10 10
1889	200,000 0 0	Railways—continued— Towards the Duplication of the double line from Eveleigh to Homebush ...	200,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	200,000 0 0	Additions, alterations, and improvements to Roads, Stations, and Buildings, and for other purposes, including purchase of land required for extend- ing works	200,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	49,820 0 0	Erection of new Workshops, Eveleigh, including resumption of land— further sum— Sheds for Timber and extending Shops .. 10,000 0 0 Tools and Machinery 1,000 0 0 To repay to the vote for additions, alterations and improvements at Stations, the expendi- ture therefrom on ac- count of new Work- shops, &c., at Eveleigh 38,820 0 0	49,810 13 8	.....	9 6 4
"	7,500 0 0	Purchase of Mount Keira Railway Line...	7,500 0 0	.....	.....
"	1,000,000 0 0	Reconstruction and improvement of Rolling Stock and Permanent-way...	1,000,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	219,000 0 0	Duplicating Railway Lines— Granville to Picton	219,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	52,000 0 0	Hurstville and George's River, Sutherland and Waterfall ...	52,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	35,500 0 0	Teralba to Adamstown	35,500 0 0	.....	.....
"	25,000 0 0	Strathfield to Ryde	25,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	60,000 0 0	For widening Railway and other Works in connection with the Darling Island Wharves ...	60,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	11,623 0 0	Tramways— For construction of Tramways—further sum	11,623 0 0	.....	.....
"	15,000 0 0	Rolling Stock	15,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	22,000 0 0	Wood-paving, Elizabeth and George Streets	22,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	700 0 0	Cost of Surveys for Tramway Lines ...	698 14 8	.....	1 5 4
"	11,000 0 0	Duplication of Botany Line as far as the Sir Joseph Banks' grounds... ..	11,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	30,000 0 0	Wood-paving portion of Tramway Lines	.....	.....	30,000 0 0
"	50,000 0 0	Public Instruction— Technical College—Erection of... ..	48,521 6 6	.....	1,473 13 6
"	200,000 0 0	Erection of new School Buildings and purchase of sites	200,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	30,000 0 0	Erection of new High Schools	29,298 9 1	.....	701 10 11
"	150,000 0 0	Department of Public Works— Tramways— Construction and extension of Tramways	150,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	9,100 0 0	Harbours and Rivers Branch— Jetty, Woolgoolga Bay	9,100 0 0	.....	.....
"	4,000 0 0	Jetty, Coff's Harbour	4,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	46,000 0 0	New Dock, Cockatoo Island	46,000 0 0	.....	.....
	£ 2,708,243 0 0	Carried forward	£ 2,604,078 13 1	.....	104,164 6 11
	£ 49,105,105 0 0	Carried forward	£ 37,240,049 11 6	91,965 19 7	11,773,089 8 11

STATEMENT—continued.

Year.	Appropriations under Acts of Parliament.	Particulars of Appropriation.	Expenditure to the 31st December, 1892.	Balances—	
				Written off.	Retained for Expenditure, 31st December, 1892.
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	49,105,105 0 0	Brought forward ...	£37,240,049 11 6	91,965 19 7	11,773,089 8 11
		GENERAL LOAN ACCOUNT—continued.			
		53 VICTORIA No. 23—continued.			
	2,703,243 0 0	Brought forward ...	£2,604,078 13 1	.....	104,164 6 11
1889	5,000 0 0	Harbours and Rivers Branch—continued— White Bay Reclamation	4,998 17 9	.....	1 2 3
"	5,000 0 0	Byron Bay Jetty—Cranes, moorings, &c.	3,846 2 8	.....	1,153 17 4
"	18,000 0 0	Appliances for reclaiming land by Sand- pump Dredges	18,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	100,000 0 0	Sydney Water Supply Works—further sum	95,825 3 9	.....	4,174 16 3
"	1,500 0 0	Admiralty Wharf, Woolloomooloo Bay— Cost of filling up back	1,500 0 0	.....	.....
"	4,000 0 0	Improvement of Navigation at entrance of Brunswick River... ..	1,145 7 2	.....	2,854 12 10
"	8,000 0 0	Dredger and plant for service first at Nambucca River	7,999 13 3	.....	0 6 9
"	7,000 0 0	Improvements, Cowper Wharf, Woolloo- mooloo Bay	6,949 12 3	.....	50 7 9
"	13,000 0 0	Dredge Plant, Sydney Harbour—further sum	13,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	4,000 0 0	Cutting Channel to Moama Wharf ...	4,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	3,000 0 0	Removal of Argyle Reefs, South Arm, Clarence River	2,169 16 1	.....	830 3 11
"	5,000 0 0	Improvement of Navigation, Hawkesbury River... ..	911 14 4	.....	4,088 5 8
"	18,000 0 0	Colonial Architect's Branch— University—Completion of Lodges, Gates, Laboratory, &c.	15,264 17 9	.....	2,735 2 3
"	7,500 0 0	University—Chemical and Mineralogical Department—Towards erection of, an equal amount to be paid from the Challis Bequest	7,464 15 3	.....	35 4 9
"	7,300 0 0	Parramatta Protestant Orphan School— Alterations, &c., to fit it for Hospital for the Insane	7,300 0 0	.....	.....
"	13,000 0 0	Parramatta Hospital for Insane—Addi- tions, &c.	12,972 18 2	.....	27 1 10
"	15,000 0 0	Newcastle Court-house—Erection of ...	14,994 10 7	.....	5 9 5
"	15,000 0 0	Silverton or Broken Hill Gaol—Erection of	14,996 16 1	.....	3 3 11
"	100,000 0 0	New Houses of Parliament—Towards erection of ... ..	.....	.....	100,000 0 0
"	50,000 0 0	New Public Offices—Towards erection of (including cost of resumption of land where necessary)	50,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	10,000 0 0	Roads and Bridges Branch— Bridge at the head of navigation, Lane Cove River	106 7 0	.....	9,893 13 0
"	12,000 0 0	Kiandra Road	8,676 6 10	.....	3,323 13 2
"	16,500 0 0	Bridge over the Hunter River at Aberdeen	12,928 12 3	.....	3,571 7 9
"	9,000 0 0	Road from Main Southern Road, near Bowral, to the Wombeyan Caves ...	1,560 15 11	.....	7,439 4 1
"	5,000 0 0	Bridge over the Williams River, at Bandon Grove, near the junction with Chi- chester River	3,720 15 9	.....	1,279 4 3
"	4,000 0 0	Baw Baw Bridge, over the Wollondilly River	35 0 0	.....	3,965 0 0
"	13,500 0 0	Iron Bridge over Lachlan River, at Forbes	13,491 5 8	.....	8 14 4
"	5,000 0 0	Bridge over Alumny Creek in Pound- street, Grafton	4,214 9 0	.....	785 11 0
	£3,182,543 0 0	Carried forward	£2,932,152 10 7	.....	250,390 9 5
	£49,105,105 0 0	Carried forward	£37,240,049 11 6	91,965 19 7	11,773,089 8 11

STATEMENT—continued.

Year.	Appropriations under Acts of Parliament.	Particulars of Appropriation.	Expenditure to the 31st December, 1892.	Balances—	
				Written off.	Retained for Expenditure, 31st December, 1892.
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	49,105,105 0 0	Brought forward ...	£37,240,049 11 6	91,965 19 7	11,773,089 8 11
		GENERAL LOAN ACCOUNT—continued.			
		53 VICTORIA No. 23—continued.			
	3,182,543 0 0	Brought forward ...	£2,932,152 10 7	.....	250,390 9 5
1889	1,000 0 0	Roads and Bridges Branch—continued— Bridge over the Murray River, at Mulwala—further sum ...	998 18 7	.....	1 1 5
"	4,000 0 0	Bridge over Goulburn River—further sum	.....	.....	4,000 0 0
"	6,600 0 0	Bridge, Hunter River, between Maitland and Branxton—further sum ...	6,600 0 0	.....	.....
"	5,000 0 0	Bridge over Bega River, at Tarragunda—further sum ...	.....	.....	5,000 0 0
"	3,000 0 0	Bridge over the Hunter River, between Aberdeen and Singleton—further sum ...	2,997 12 4	.....	2 7 8
"	8,000 0 0	Bridge, Murray River, at Tocumwall (moiety of cost) ...	185 8 10	.....	7,814 11 2
"	7,500 0 0	Bridge, Murray River, at Wahgunyah (moiety of cost) ...	7,500 0 0	.....	.....
"	1,500 0 0	Bridge, Murray River, at Tintaldra (moiety of cost) ...	1,500 0 0	.....	.....
"	1,500 0 0	Bridge, Murray River, at Gingellic (moiety of cost) ...	1,500 0 0	.....	.....
"	7,000 0 0	Construction of Road from Fernmount to the Grafton-Armidale Road ...	5,205 14 1	.....	1,794 5 11
		Sewerage Branch—			
"	107,000 0 0	North Shore Sewerage ...	29,612 7 3	.....	77,387 12 9
"	22,000 0 0	Manly Sewerage ...	303 3 9	.....	21,696 16 3
"		Western Suburbs—			
"	830,000 0 0	Main Scheme ...	226,838 13 10	.....	603,161 6 2
"	14,500 0 0	Paddington Drainage, Northern Division—further sum ...	14,500 0 0	.....	.....
"	3,860 0 0	Paddington Drainage, Southern Division—further sum ...	3,860 0 0	.....	.....
"	16,000 0 0	Woollahra Drainage—further sum ...	16,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	3,000 0 0	Waverley Drainage—further sum ...	.....	.....	3,000 0 0
"	800 0 0	Randwick Drainage—further sum ...	.....	.....	800 0 0
"	10,270 0 0	Waterloo Drainage—further sum ...	6,908 9 7	.....	3,361 10 5
"	1,913 0 0	Resumption of land, Sutherland and Goodhope Streets, Paddington ...	1,913 0 0	.....	.....
"	2,610 0 0	Extension of existing Alexander-street Sewer to culvert at Copeland-street	2,609 10 11	.....	0 9 1
"	1,500 0 0	Stormwater Sewer from Copeland-street to Henderson Road, Macdonaldtown	1,500 0 0	.....	.....
		City Sewerage—Subsidiary Pipe Sewers and Intercepting arrangements—			
"	6,000 0 0	Bourke-street Branch ...	6,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	15,000 0 0	Pymont Branch ...	.....	.....	15,000 0 0
"	10,000 0 0	Potts' Point and Elizabeth Bay Branch ...	10,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	19,000 0 0	Macdonaldtown Drainage ...	5,578 4 11	.....	13,421 15 1
"	75,600 0 0	For surveys, gauging of rivers, and construction of various works in connection with water conservation and distribution from the Murray, Murrumbidgee, Darling, Lachlan, Bogan, Macquarie, Gwydir, Narran, and other rivers, for agricultural, pastoral, and mining industries, and for domestic use... ..	75,600 0 0	.....	.....
	£ 4,366,696 0 0	Carried forward ...	£3,359,863 14 8		1,006,832 5 4
	£49,105,105 0 0	Carried forward ...	£37,240,049 11 6	91,965 19 7	11,773,089 8 11

STATEMENT—continued.

Year.	Appropriations under Acts of Parliament.	Particulars of Appropriation.	Expenditure to the 31st December, 1892.	Balances—	
				Written off.	Retained for Expenditure, 31st December, 1892.
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	49,105,105 0 0	Brought forward ...	£37,240,049 11 6	91,965 19 7	11,773,089 8 11
		GENERAL LOAN ACCOUNT—continued.			
		53 VICTORIA No. 23—continued.			
	4,366,696 0 0	Brought forward ...	£3,359,863 14 8	.....	1,006,832 5 4
1889	5,000 0 0	Repayment of Loans— To meet 6 per cent. Debentures falling due 1st July, 1889, viz. :— City of Sydney Water Supply ...	5,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	365,600 0 0	To meet 5 per cent. Debentures falling due in 1890, viz. :— In January— Railways—23 Victoria, No. 5 ...	365,400 0 0	.....	200 0 0
"	5,000 0 0	In July— Public Works—22 Victoria, No. 26 ...	5,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	347,600 0 0	Railways and Public Works— 23 Victoria, No. 10 ...	347,600 0 0	.....	.....
	£5,089,896 0 0	Total under Act 53 Victoria 23	£4,082,863 14 8	.....	1,007,032 5 4
1890	3,000 0 0	54 VICTORIA, No. 33. Towards erection of twelve Cottages, New- ington Asylum ...	.....	.....	3,000 0 0
"	5,174 0 0	Purchase of land, Regent-street, for Police purposes ...	5,173 17 11	.....	0 2 1
"	1,500 0 0	Erection of Submarine Mining Establishment	1,458 4 8	.....	41 15 4
"	2,020 0 0	Purchase of land for Police purposes at Kogarah, Rockdale, Tumut, and Fig-tree	1,670 0 0	.....	350 0 0
"	6,000 0 0	Towards erection of Northern Fire Brigade Station, George-street, Sydney ...	6,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	15,158 0 0	Purchase of land, Goulburn, for Lunatic Asylum ...	15,158 0 0	.....	.....
"	15,000 0 0	New Steamer for Pilot Service ...	14,924 2 4	.....	75 17 8
"	2,550 0 0	RAILWAYS— Erection of new Workshops, Eveleigh Station ...	2,550 0 0	.....	.....
"	25,000 0 0	Duplicating Railway Lines—Hurstville and George's River, Sutherland and Waterfall—further sum ...	25,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	150,000 0 0	Additional Rolling Stock—existing lines	150,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	250,000 0 0	Additions, Alterations, and Improvements to Roads, Stations, and Buildings, and for other purposes, including purchase of land required for extending works	250,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	100,000 0 0	To Improve Grades and Curves, and Con- struction of Deviation to avoid Lap- stone Zig-Zag ...	100,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	250,000 0 0	For completing Suburban Line widening Redfern to Flemington ...	250,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	500,000 0 0	Completion of duplication of Illawarra Line to Waterfall, North Coast Line— Teralba to Adamstown, Main Southern Line—Granville to Picton, and con- tinuation of same towards Goulburn; also duplication of line—Ryde to Hornsby ...	493,766 16 10	.....	6,233 3 2
"	250,000 0 0	Rolling Stock necessary for the equip- ment of new lines—viz., Culcairn to Corowa, Kiama to Nowra, Lismore to the Tweed, Cootamundra to Temora, and Molong to Parkes and Forbes...	243,079 3 0	.....	6,920 17 0
	1,575,402 0 0	Carried forward ...	1,558,780 4 9	.....	16,621 15 3
	54,195,001 0 0	Carried forward ...	41,322,913 6 2	91,965 19 7	12,780,121 14 3

STATEMENT—continued.

Year.	Appropriations under Acts of Parliament.			Particulars of Appropriation.	Expenditure to the 31st December, 1892.	Balances—							
	£	s.	d.			Written off.	Retained for Expenditure, 31st December, 1892.						
	54,195,001	0	0	Brought forward ...	£41,322,913	6	2	91,965	19	7	12,780,121	14	3
				GENERAL LOAN ACCOUNT—continued.									
				54 VICTORIA No. 33.									
	1,575,402	0	0	Brought forward ...	£1,558,780	4	9	.....			16,621	15	3
1890	25,000	0	0	TRAMWAYS— Additions, Alterations, and Improvements to Workshops, Building and Waiting-rooms, and for other purposes for extending Works ...	15,624	1	11	.....			9,375	18	1
"	75,000	0	0	Additional Rolling Stock and to meet Expenses of Experiments in connection with Electric Trams ...	51,687	5	5	.....			23,312	14	7
"	25,000	0	0	Towards acquisition of land for Public Parks in various parts of the Colony ...	62	3	7	.....			24,937	16	5
"	8,000	0	0	Towards purchase of sites for Local Land Board and District Surveyors' Offices ...	.....			.....			8,000	0	0
"	124,575	0	0	RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION BRANCH— Towards the construction of a line of Railway from Cootamundra to Temora ...	38,909	2	7	.....			85,665	17	5
"	127,000	0	0	Towards the construction of a line of Railway from St. Leonards to Milson's point ...	127,000	0	0	.....			.....
"	90,250	0	0	Towards the construction of a line of Railway from Marrickville to Burwood Road ...	10,404	7	11	.....			79,845	12	1
"	35,000	0	0	To complete the Railway from Sydney to Wollongong and Kiama ...	26,183	7	0	.....			8,816	13	0
"	30,000	0	0	Railway Trial Surveys ...	30,000	0	0	.....			.....
"	200,000	0	0	Purchase of Railway Stores—To provide for the purchase of Stores for Railway Construction Services, the value to be replaced as the cost of specific consumption is ascertained; the whole amount to be carried to a Trust Fund, and to be reissued from time to time as the said Store Vote is credited from the Votes for the specific services on account of which the stores are respectively issued ...	200,000	0	0	.....			.....
"	50,000	0	0	HARBOURS AND RIVERS BRANCH— Country Towns Water Supplies—further sum ...	10,578	11	2	.....			39,421	8	10
"	100,000	0	0	Richmond River Improvements—towards ...	16,586	5	7	.....			83,413	14	5
"	100,000	0	0	Clarence River Improvements—towards ...	.....			.....			100,000	0	0
"	50,000	0	0	Newcastle Harbour Improvements—further sum ...	50,000	0	0	.....			.....
"	10,000	0	0	Tweed River Improvements ...	7,951	7	11	.....			2,048	12	1
"	15,000	0	0	Trial Bay Harbour Works—further sum ...	15,000	0	0	.....			.....
"	5,000	0	0	Lake Macquarie Harbour Works—further sum ...	3,398	18	1	.....			1,601	1	11
"	50,000	0	0	Naval Stations, Sydney Harbour—further sum ...	3,608	18	3	.....			46,391	1	9
"	18,000	0	0	Long Cove, Reclamation and Dredging ...	18,000	0	0	.....			.....
"	18,000	0	0	Ccok's River and Shea's Creek, Reclamation and Dredging—further sum, including cost of resumption of land ...	17,996	16	5	.....			3	3	7
"	1,000	0	0	Snail's Bay Reclamation—further sum ...	1,000	0	0	.....			.....
"	18,000	0	0	Appliances for Reclaiming land by Sand-pump Dredges—further sum ...	18,000	0	0	.....			.....
"	18,500	0	0	New Dredge for Clarence River ...	17,193	11	1	.....			1,306	8	11
	2,768,727	0	0	Carried forward ...	£2,237,965	1	8	.....			530,761	18	4
	54,195,001	0	0	Carried forward ...	£41,322,913	6	2	91,965	19	7	12,780,121	14	3

STATEMENT—continued.

Year.	Appropriations under Acts of Parliament.	Particulars of Appropriation.	Expenditure to the 31st December, 1892.	Balances—	
				Written off.	Retained for Expenditure, 31st December, 1892.
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	54,195,001 0 0	Brought forward	£41,322,913 6 2	91,965 19 7	12,780,121 14 3
		GENERAL LOAN ACCOUNT—continued.			
		54 VICTORIA No. 33—continued.			
	2,768,727 0 0	Brought forward	£2,237,965 1 8	.....	530,761 18 4
1890	10,000 0 0	Harbours and Rivers Branch—continued— Dredge Plant, Sydney Harbour—further sum	9,614 4 2	.....	385 15 10
"	5,500 0 0	Towards Construction of Jetties at foot of Erskine-street	5,500 0 0	.....	.....
"	5,000 0 0	Coff's Harbour Jetty—further sum	5,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	1,500 0 0	Moama Wharf—further sum	1,500 0 0	.....	.....
"	10,000 0 0	Reclamation of Careening Cove and Neutral Bay, North Shore, including construction of necessary sea-walls and purchase of land—on account	8,839 7 2	.....	1,160 12 10
"	5,000 0 0	Towards improving the Entrance to the Bellinger River, including cost of necessary plant	2,329 17 6	.....	2,670 2 6
"	18,500 0 0	Light-house, Point Perpendicular, Jervis Bay—erection of ... ..	.....	.....	18,500 0 0
		Government Architect's Branch— For the erection and completion of Gaols, Court-houses and Lock-ups—			
"	25,000 0 0	Towards completion of the following buildings, viz.:—Court-house and Public Offices, Bourke; Court-house, Hay; Grafton Gaol; St. Albans Court-house and Lock-up; and new Central Police Court, Sydney	14,169 15 11	.....	10,830 4 1
"	25,000 0 0	For permanent additions to the under- mentioned buildings: Moree Lock- up; Milparinka Court-house and Warden's Quarters; Supreme Court Buildings, Sydney; Deniliquin Court- house; Nyngan Court-house; Parra- matta Gaol—Criminal Lunatic Wing; Broken Hill Court-house and Lock- up (further sum); Silverton Gaol; Liverpool Court and Watch House	5,096 5 3	.....	19,903 14 9
"	45,000 0 0	Towards the erection of the undermen- tioned buildings, viz.:—Macksville Court-house, &c.; Nowra Court- house; Greta Court-house—site for; Redfern Court-house and site; West Maitland Court-house and site; Watch-house, Clarence-street, Sydney; Michelago Court-house; Court-house, Dubbo—land for; Lock-ups at Sofala, Penrith, South Grafton, Tinonee, Minmi, Regent- street (Sydney), Rockdale, Kogarah, Singleton (and site), Brushgrove, Tamworth, Kelso, Rylstone (site for), and Broadwater	12,976 10 2	.....	32,023 9 10
"	5,000 0 0	For the erection and completion of Police Stations and Officers' Quarters— For additions to the undermentioned buildings:—Bourke new Police Build- ings, Murrumburrah Police Build- ings, Newcastle Police Buildings, Wee Waa Police Station	2,217 0 0	.....	2,783 0 0
	£ 2,924,227 0 0	Carried forward	£2,305,208 1 10	.....	619,018 18 2
	£ 54,195,001 0 0	Carried forward	£41,322,913 6 2	91,965 19 7	12,780,121 14 3

STATEMENT—continued.

Year.	Appropriations under Acts of Parliament.	Particulars of Appropriation.	Expenditure to the 31st December, 1892.	Balances—	
				Written off.	Retained for Expenditure, 31st December, 1892.
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	54,195,001 0 0	Brought forward	41,322,913 6 2	91,965 19 7	12,780,121 14 3
		GENERAL LOAN ACCOUNT—contd.			
		54 VICTORIA, No. 33—continued.			
	2,924,227 0 0	Brought forward	2,305,208 1 10		619,018 18 2
1890	20,000 0 0	Government Architect's Branch—continued— Towards the erection of the undermen- tioned buildings:—Quarters for Sub- Inspector, Argyle-street, Sydney; Fernmount Police Quarters and Lock-up, Broken Hill Police Build- ings, Tocumwall Police Buildings, &c.; Sergeant's Quarters, Penrith; Corowa Police Barracks, &c.; Bourke Police Officers' Quarters; Tarago Police Quarters and Lock-up; Alma, South Broken Hill, Police Barracks; Peak Hill Police Buildings; Barraba Police Buildings; Hillgrove Police Buildings; Port Macquarie Police Station; Emmaville Police Station— further sum	3,690 0 6	.....	16,309 19 6
"	3,000 0 0	Post and Telegraph Offices— To complete the undermentioned build- ings, viz.:—Mittagong, Hunter's Hill, Moss Vale, Temora, Wollongong, and Picton Post and Telegraph Offices ...	3,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	15,000 0 0	Towards the erection of the undermen- tioned buildings, viz.:—West Mait- land Post Office, site for, additional; Wollombi, Harden, Adamstown, Homebush Braidwood, Enmore, Bur- wood, Newtown, Rockdale, St. Peters, and Lake Cudgellico Post and Tele- graph Offices	6,772 6 11	.....	8,227 13 1
"	10,000 0 0	For purchase of Sites for Post and Tele- graph Offices	8,781 4 0	.....	1,218 16 0
"	10,000 0 0	Hospitals for Insane— Branch Hospital, Parramatta—Ward for Epileptic Patients; Residence for Assistant - Superintendent, Parra- matta; and New Wing, Gladesville— further sum	9,354 2 0	.....	645 18 0
"	7,000 0 0	Miscellaneous Buildings— General Post Office—additional works ...	7,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	10,000 0 0	Benevolent Asylums—additions	2,280 8 7	.....	7,719 11 5
"	3,500 0 0	Coast Hospital, additions—further sum..	2,677 14 11	.....	822 5 1
"	3,000 0 0	University—additions to the Engineering Department	3,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	1,200 0 0	Parramatta Industrial School Wall ... ..	.....	.....	1,200 0 0
"	12,000 0 0	Government Printing Office—Additional Story ... ..	.....	.....	12,000 0 0
"	12,000 0 0	Stamp Office and Site	12,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	10,000 0 0	Goulburn Gaol—erection of Additions, to contain 111 cells	4,351 15 9	.....	5,648 4 3
"	4,000 0 0	Broken Hill Mining Office—erection of...	.....	.....	4,000 0 0
"	5,000 0 0	Morgue, George-street North, Sydney— erection of ... ..	.....	.....	5,000 0 0
"	7,000 0 0	Admiral's Residence—Additions and Alterations	7,000 0 0	.....	.....
	£3,056,927 0 0	Carried forward	£2,375,115 14 6	.....	681,811 5 6
	£54,195,001 0 0	Carried forward	£41,322,913 6 2	91,965 19 7	12,780,121 14 3

STATEMENT—continued.

Year.	Appropriations under Acts of Parliament.			Particulars of Appropriation.	Expenditure to the 31st December, 1892.	Balances—							
	£	s.	d.			Written off.	Retained for Expenditure, 31st December, 1892.						
	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.			
	54,195,001	0	0	Brought forward	£41,322,913	6	2	91,965	19	7	12,780,121	14	3
	GENERAL LOAN ACCOUNT—continued.												
	<i>54 VICTORIA No. 33—continued.</i>												
	3,056,927	0	0	Brought forward	£2,375,115	14	6	.....			681,811	5	6
	<i>Roads and Bridges.</i>												
1890	92,256	0	0	Bridges Branch— For erection of Bridges at the under-mentioned sites:—Bullock Island; Johnston's Creek; Castlereagh River, at Mundooran; Wilson's River, at Ballingarra, road Rolland's Plains to Ballingarra; Wilson's River, at Telegraph Point; Morton's Creek, road Beechworth to Ennis; M'Intyre River, at Inverell; Ollera, Modern, and Limestone Creeks, road Guyra to Tingha; George's River, at Liverpool; Stone-quarry Creek, at Picton; Cunningham's, near Bombala; Paroo River, at Wanaaring; Hunter River, at Jerry's Plains; approach bridge and embankment, Boggabri Bridge, Coldstream River; approaches to Redbournebury Bridge	12,357	5	3	.....			79,898	14	9
"	14,515	0	0	Roads— Wood-blocking Oxford-street, along tram-line, conditionally on £4,187 being paid by the Municipal Council of Paddington	7,337	11	2	.....			7,177	8	10
"	8,000	0	0	Wood-blocking Cook's River Road from Alice-street to St. Peter's, conditionally on £1,500 being paid by the Municipal Council of Newtown	7,975	14	0	.....			24	6	0
"	6,000	0	0	Sewerage Branch— Extension of Waverley and Woollahra to Randwick—further sum ... ..	.....			.....			6,000	0	0
"	15,000	0	0	Darling Point Sewers—further sum	9,755	18	9	.....			5,244	1	3
"	10,000	0	0	Potts' Point and Elizabeth Bay Sewers, East and West sides—further sum .	9,921	6	6	.....			78	13	6
"	313,592	0	0	Completion of Western Suburbs Sewerage Scheme (Schedule B of Act 54 Vic. No. 17) ... ..	.....			.....			313,592	0	0
"	18,500	0	0	Storm-water Sewers— Iron Cove Creek Storm-water Channel ..	18,497	6	6	.....			2	13	6
"	16,500	0	0	Storm-water Channels draining into Long Cove Creek— 1. Draining parts of Leichhardt	8,206	1	5	.....			8,293	18	7
"	4,000	0	0	2. Leichhardt Branch ... ..	.....			.....			4,000	0	0
"	4,000	0	0	3. Ashfield Branch	49	15	0	.....			3,950	5	0
"	8,500	0	0	Johnston's Creek Storm-water Channel...	316	19	8	.....			8,183	0	4
"	15,500	0	0	Storm-water Channel from Munni-street, Newtown, through Macdonaldtown Park to Shea's Creek	15,500	0	0	.....			.....
"	8,500	0	0	Macdonaldtown Park Storm-water Sewer, from Swanson-street to Ashmore-street; thence from Ashmore-street to Macdonald-street	8,500	0	0	.....			.....
	3,591,790	0	0	Carried forward	£2,473,533	12	9				1,118,256	7	3
	54,195,001	0	0	Carried forward	£41,322,913	6	2	91,965	19	7	12,780,121	14	3

STATEMENT—continued.

Year.	Appropriations under Acts of Parliament.		Particulars of Appropriation.	Expenditure to the 31st December, 1892.	Balances—			
	£	s. d.			£	s. d.	Written off.	Retained for Expenditure, 31st December, 1892.
	54,195,001	0 0	Brought forward ...	£41,322,913 6 2	91,965 19 7	12,780,121 14 3		
	GENERAL LOAN ACCOUNT—continued.							
	54 VICTORIA No. 33—continued.							
	3,591,790	0 0	Brought forward ...	£2,473,533 12 9	.....	1,118,256 7 3		
1890	2,630	0 0	Storm-water Sewers—continued. Storm-water Channel from Eveleigh Railway Siding to Storm-water Channel, Alexandria Park ...	1,825 10 8	.....	804 9 4		
"	2,185	0 0	Storm-water Channel from Buckland-street to Southern Boundary, Alexandria Park ...	2,157 17 2	.....	27 2 10		
"	1,350	0 0	Storm-water Channel from Orphan School Creek through University Reserve to dam in St. Paul's College Reserve ...	1,218 7 3	.....	131 12 9		
"	1,500	0 0	Pymont Bridge Road Storm-water Channel—further sum ...	1,234 5 9	.....	265 14 3		
"	4,666	0 0	Beattie-street to White Bay Storm-water Channel, Balmain ...	4,666 0 0	.....	.....
"	3,000	0 0	Rose Bay Side Drainage Storm-water Channel ...	1,124 9 9	.....	1,875 10 3		
"	15,000	0 0	Minor Storm-water Sewers, Western Drainage, draining parts of Burwood, Concord, and Ashfield ...	140 6 4	.....	14,859 13 8		
"	8,800	0 0	Minor Storm-water Sewers, Northern Drainage, draining parts of Petersham, Leichhardt, and Ashfield ...	238 5 6	.....	8,561 14 6		
"	8,400	0 0	Double Bay Creek Channel from Main Bondi Sewer to Double Bay ...	.....	.....	8,400 0 0		
"	15,000	0 0	Storm-water Channel from Botany Road to old bed of Shea's Creek ...	.....	.....	15,000 0 0		
"	18,500	0 0	Storm-water Channel from a point South of Buckland-street along course of Shea's Creek to Botany Road ...	245 14 9	.....	18,254 5 3		
"	14,500	0 0	Storm-water Channel along Dowling-street from Baptist-street to Young-street and thence to a point South of Buckland street ...	7 10 0	.....	14,492 10 0		
"	19,000	0 0	Homebush Creek Storm-water Sewer, to drain parts of Burwood, Strathfield, and Concord ...	626 15 9	.....	18,373 4 3		
"	11,500	0 0	Iron Cove Channel, Eastern Branch, to drain parts of Burwood and Ashfield ...	80 11 0	.....	11,419 9 0		
"	10,700	0 0	Storm-water Sewer, Rookwood, draining from the Necropolis ...	227 3 8	.....	10,472 16 4		
"	19,000	0 0	Cottage Creek, Newcastle, Storm-water Sewer ...	1 16 0	.....	18,998 4 0		
"	7,825	0 0	Ironbark Creek, Plattsburg, Storm-water Sewer, outlet end ...	694 15 4	.....	7,130 4 8		
"	3,000	0 0	Wallsend Storm-water Channel, to its junction with Ironbark Creek ...	.....	.....	3,000 0 0		
"	205,000	0 0	Water Supply and Sewerage— Extension of Water Reticulation, Sydney and Suburbs ...	204,989 0 2	.....	10 19 10		
"	260,000	0 0	Construction of new Sewers, Ventilating-shafts, &c., Sydney and Suburbs ...	130,078 12 10	.....	129,921 7 2		
"	35,000	0 0	Stores—Advance Account ...	35,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	5,000	0 0	Contractor's Advance Account (Sewerage) ...	5,000 0 0	.....	.....
	4,263,346	0 0	Carried forward...	£2,863,090 14 8	.....	1,400,255 5 4		
	54,195,001	0 0	Carried forward...	£41,322,913 6 2	91,965 19 7	12,780,121 14 3		

STATEMENT—continued.

Year.	Appropriations under Acts of Parliament.	Particulars of Appropriation.	Expenditure to the 31st December, 1892.	Balances—	
				Written off.	Retained for Expenditure, 31st December, 1892.
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	54,195,001 0 0	Brought forward	£11,322,913 6 2	91,965 19 7	12,780,121 14 3
GENERAL LOAN ACCOUNT—continued.					
<i>54 VICTORIA No. 33—continued.</i>					
	4,263,346 0 0	Brought forward...	£2,863,090 14 8	.....	1,400,255 5 4
1890	50,000 0 0	Water Supply and Sewerage— <i>continued.</i> — Towards Erection of new Offices, including fittings and purchase of site...	45,988 14 4	.....	4,011 5 8
"	150,000 0 0	Reticulation of Western Suburbs Sewerage Scheme (Schedule A of Act 54 Vic. No. 17)	21,915 12 7	.....	128,084 7 5
"	127,111 0 0	For Sewerage Works—being amount of balance and interest at the debit of the Municipal Council of Sydney Sewerage Account in the Union Bank—the Sewerage Works having been transferred to the Water and Sewerage Board	127,110 5 4	.....	0 14 8
"	25,000 0 0	Military Works Branch— Magazines at Newington...	.....	.....	25,000 0 0
"	20,000 0 0	Headquarters, Military Offices, Building, and Site ... ..	.....	.....	20,000 0 0
"	8,000 0 0	Naval Magazines at Spectacle Island ...	7,888 10 10	.....	111 9 2
"	5,000 0 0	Military Magazines at Goat Island ...	958 19 4	.....	4,041 0 8
"	19,000 0 0	Technical Education— Technological Museum Sydney—Erection of	18,365 10 0	.....	634 10 0
"	5,000 0 0	Technological Museum, Sydney—Site for	.....	.....	5,000 0 0
"	20,000 0 0	Technical Colleges and Technological Museums at Bathurst, Broken Hill, Maitland West and Newcastle— Erection of	3,946 5 0	.....	16,053 15 0
"	19,000 0 0	High Schools— Buildings—Girls' High School, Sydney...	.....	.....	19,000 0 0
"	10,000 0 0	High Schools, Maitland ...	5,850 10 10	.....	4,149 9 2
"	50,000 0 0	Additional Areas to Existing Public School Grounds—Purchase of	41,000 0 0	.....	9,000 0 0
"	1,500 0 0	Imported Stock—Erection of Quarantine Station ... ..	.....	.....	1,500 0 0
"	20,000 0 0	Agricultural Department—Agricultural Colleges and Experimental Stations... ..	14,550 18 8	.....	5,449 1 4
"	150,000 0 0	Water Conservation and Irrigation—For Surveys, gauging of Rivers, and construction of various Works in connection with Water Conservation, and distribution for Agricultural, Pastoral, and Mining industries, and for domestic use, and for the resumption of land in connection therewith	78,645 14 7	.....	71,354 5 5
"	40,000 0 0	Electric Telegraphs—Construction and extension of Telegraph Lines generally ...	40,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	25,000 0 0	Repayment of Loans—To meet 5 per cent. Debentures, falling due in 1891, viz.— In January— Railway and Public Works—22 Victoria, No. 22... ..	25,000 0 0	.....	.....
	5,007,957 0 0	Carried forward...	£3,294,311 16 2	.....	1,713,645 3 10
	54,195,001 0 0	Carried forward...	£41,322,913 6 2	91,965 19 7	12,780,121 14 3

STATEMENT—continued.

Year.	Appropriations under Acts of Parliament.			Particulars of Appropriation.	Expenditure to the 31st December, 1892.	Balances—										
	£	s.	d.			Written off.	Retained for Expenditure, 31st December, 1892.									
	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.						
	54,195,001	0	0	Brought forward ...	£41,322,913	6	2	91,965	19	7	12,780,121	14	3			
				GENERAL LOAN ACCOUNT—continued.												
	5,007,957	0	0	54 VICTORIA No. 33—continued. Brought forward ...	£3,294,311	16	2	.....			1,713,645	3	10		
				Repayment of Loans—To meet 5 per cent. Debentures, falling due in 1891—continued—viz.—												
1890	6,700	0	0	In July—												
"	700	0	0	Public Works—19 Victoria, Nos. 38 and 40												
"	23,700	0	0	To pay off Debentures, 22 Victoria, Nos. 5 and 26												
"	113,900	0	0	Railways and Public Works, 22 Victoria, No. 22	200,400	0	0	.....			100	0	0		
"	55,500	0	0	Railways and Public Works, 24 Victoria, No. 24												
"	26,000	0	0	Immigration, 24 Victoria, No. 26												
"	2,000	0	0	To meet Water Supply and Sewerage 6 per cent. Debentures, due 1st January, 1891—City of Sydney Sewerage Works	26,000	0	0	.....							
"	3,000	0	0	2nd May, 1891—Municipal Council, Darlington—Sewerage Works	2,000	0	0	.....							
"	1,782,300	0	0	2nd July, 1891—Municipal Council, Darlington—Sewerage Works	3,000	0	0	.....							
"				To meet 5 per cent. Debentures, falling due in January, 1892—Railways and Public Works, 25 Victoria, No. 19	1,782,200	0	0	.....			100	0	0		
	£7,021,757	0	0	Total under 54 Vic. No. 33	£5,307,911	16	2	.....			1,713,845	3	10		
				55 VICTORIA No. 35.												
1892	2,500	0	0	Military Works—Erection of Submarine Mining Establishment	1,787	19	10	.....			712	0	2		
"	3,000	0	0	Gun Pit at Bradley's Heights £3,000				.....							
"	3,000	0	0	Gun Pit at Steel Point £3,000				.....							
"	2,100	0	0	Erection of Battery at Wollongong	239	10	10	.....			1,860	9	2		
"	12,000	0	0	Gun Pit at Henry's Heights	1,430	5	5	.....			10,569	14	7		
"	2,000	0	0	Emplacements for Quick-firing and Machine Guns	417	12	1	.....			1,582	7	11		
"	3,000	0	0	Battery at Stockton £3,000				.....							
"	27,600	0	0	Less—Balance on Loan Vote for Fortifications and Defence Works generally, £125,000, 52 Vic. No. 17												
"	9,000	0	0													
"	18,600	0	0													
"	200,000	0	0	Railways—Additional Rolling Stock—Existing lines, and towards fitting Continuous Automatic Brakes to Goods Rolling Stock	184,456	17	8	.....			15,543	2	4		
"	200,000	0	0	Additions, Alterations, and Improvements to Roads, Stations, and Buildings, and for other purposes, including purchase of land required for extending works; also for providing safety appliances	186,984	19	9	.....			13,015	0	3		
"	35,000	0	0	To complete Improvement of Grades and Curves already in hand, and Lapstone Hill Deviation	35,000	0	0	.....							
"	60,000	0	0	For completing Suburban Duplication Works, including Strathfield to Ryde	60,000	0	0	.....							
"	30,000	0	0	Deviations, Mudgee Line	30,000	0	0	.....							
"	20,000	0	0	Raising Line above Flood Level, Maitland	20,000	0	0	.....							
	563,600	0	0	Carried forward...	£520,317	5	7	.....			43,282	14	5		
	61,216,758	0	0	Carried forward...	£46,630,825	2	4			91,965	19	7	14,493,966	18	1

STATEMENT—continued.

Year.	Appropriations under Acts of Parliament.		Particulars of Appropriation.	Expenditure to the 31st December, 1892.	Balances—				
	£	s. d.			£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
	61,216,758	0 0	Brought forward ...	£ 46,630,825 2 4	91,965 19 7		14,493,966 18 1		
			GENERAL LOAN ACCOUNT—continued.						
			55 VICTORIA No. 35—continued.						
	563,600	0 0	Brought forward ...	£ 520,317 5 7	.....		43,282 14 5		
1892	30,000	0 0	Railway Construction Branch—						
	41,048	0 0	For Railway Trial Surveys—further sum	20,789 15 11	.....		9,210 4 1		
"	24,348	0 0	Nyngan to Cobar Railway—further sum	41,048 0 0	.....		24,348 0 0		
"	120,500	0 0	Culcairn to Corowa Railway—further sum	.....	.....		109,424 6 5		
"	26,993	0 0	Milson's Point Railway—further sum ...	11,075 13 7	.....		26,993 0 0		
"	44,500	0 0	Kiama to Nowra Railway—further sum	.....	.....		44,500 0 0		
"	75,000	0 0	Lismore to the Tweed Railway—further sum ...	.....	.....		44,500 0 0		
"			Construction and Extension of Tramways—further sum ...	38,306 10 8	.....		36,693 9 4		
"	7,000	0 0	Harbours and Rivers Branch—						
"	19,000	0 0	Trial Bay Harbour Works—further sum	3,858 13 8	.....		3,141 6 4		
"	30,000	0 0	Appliances for reclaiming lands by Sand-pump Dredges—further sum ...	8,479 17 6	.....		10,520 2 6		
"	4,000	0 0	Newcastle Harbour Improvements—further sum ...	7,289 10 8	.....		22,710 9 4		
"	10,000	0 0	Long Cove Reclamation and Dredging—further sum—including cost of resumption of land, &c. ...	3,719 14 9	.....		280 5 3		
"	12,000	0 0	Cook's River and Shea's Creek, Reclamation and Dredging—further sum—including cost of resumption of land, &c. ...	9,547 6 4	.....		452 13 8		
"	19,987	0 0	New Jetty and Shed, Circular Quay, and extending old A.S.N. Co.'s Berth ...	3,123 17 10	.....		8,876 2 2		
"	5,000	0 0	Government Architect's Branch—						
"	8,000	0 0	New Public Offices—Erection of, including cost of land—further sum...	19,521 9 0	.....		465 11 0		
"	4,000	0 0	New Public Offices—Lift, &c. ...	.....	.....		5,000 0 0		
"	8,000	0 0	Treasury New Strong Room—Erection of Public Offices—Construction and Re-arrangement of Lifts ...	.....	.....		8,000 0 0		
"	2,000	0 0	Gladesville Hospital for the Insane—New Ward for Fifty Females ...	.....	.....		4,000 0 0		
"	8,000	0 0	Newcastle Hospital for the Insane—New Ward for Twenty-five Females ...	1,233 0 0	.....		8,000 0 0		
"	5,000	0 0	Central Police Court—Erection of—further sum ...	8,000 0 0	.....		767 0 0		
"	6,000	0 0	Additions to Hospital for Insane, Parramatta ...	.....	.....		8,000 0 0		
"	27,000	0 0	Newcastle Hospital—Erection of Isolated Wards for Contagious Diseases, and an Accident Ward, with further accommodation for Nursing Staff ...	.....	.....		6,000 0 0		
"	5,900	0 0	Roads and Bridges—						
"	8,000	0 0	Cowra Bridge—Erection of ...	20,963 7 10	.....		6,036 12 2		
"			Moiety of cost of widening Corowa Bridge from 18 ft. to 36 ft. ...	1,312 13 10	.....		4,587 6 2		
"			Swan Hill Bridge—Moiety of Cost ...	605 18 4	.....		7,394 1 8		
"	4,422	0 0	Sewerage Branch—						
"	10,000	0 0	Further sum for completion of Main Sewer between George-street West and Bondi Main Sewer ...	4,421 14 1	.....		0 5 11		
"	2,500	0 0	Extension of Sewer from Waverley and Woollahra to Randwick—further sum	.....	.....		10,000 0 0		
"			Pott's Point and Elizabeth Bay Sewer—further sum ...	.....	.....		2,500 0 0		
	1,131,798	0 0	Carried forward...	£ 723,614 9 7	.....		408,183 10 5		
	61,216,758	0 0	Carried forward ...	£ 46,630,825 2 4	91,965 19 7		14,493,966 18 1		

STATEMENT—continued.

Year.	Appropriations under Acts of Parliament.	Particulars of Appropriation.	Expenditure to the 31st December, 1892.	Balances—	
				Written off.	Retained for Expenditure, 31st December, 1892.
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	61,216,758 0 0	Brought forward ...	£ 46,630,825 2 4	91,965 19 7	14,493,966 18 1
		GENERAL LOAN ACCOUNT—continued.			
		55 VICTORIA No. 35—continued.			
	1,131,798 0 0	Brought forward ...	£ 723,614 9 7	.....	408,183 10 5
1892	6,000 0 0	Storm-water Sewers— Rookwood Necropolis Drainage—further sum ... ..	.....	.....	6,000 0 0
"	10,000 0 0	Randwick Storm-water Drainage (towards), east and west sides ... ..	.....	.....	10,000 0 0
"	9,270 0 0	Storm-water Sewer from Point Piper Road along Valley to Rushcutter's Bay	155 6 2	.....	9,114 13 10
"	9,000 0 0	Munni-street to Shea's Creek Storm-water Sewer—further sum	8,003 3 7	.....	996 16 5
"	1,000 0 0	Extension of Leichhardt Branch of Long Cove Creek Storm-water Sewer—further sum ... ..	.....	.....	1,000 0 0
"	1,600 0 0	Smith-street Branch of Long Cove Creek Storm-water Sewer	4 10 0	.....	1,595 10 0
"	2,520 0 0	Petersham Park Branch Long Cove Creek Storm-water Sewer ... ..	.....	.....	2,520 0 0
"	29,680 0 0	Johnstone's Creek Storm-water Sewers ... ..	.....	.....	29,680 0 0
"	2,600 0 0	Newtown Branch of Johnstone's Creek Storm-water Sewer ... ..	.....	.....	2,600 0 0
		Towards Storm-water Channels, North Sydney—			
"	6,000 0 0	Neutral Bay Storm-water Channel	49 10 0	.....	5,950 10 0
"	1,200 0 0	Careening Cove Storm-water Channel	69 16 8	.....	1,130 3 4
"	1,200 0 0	Beattie-street to White Bay, Balmain—Storm-water Channel—further sum ... ..	.....	.....	1,200 0 0
"	2,700 0 0	Kent-street Sewer—further sum	88 15 7	.....	2,611 4 5
"	10,000 0 0	Storm-water Sewer—White Creek (towards) ... ..	.....	.....	10,000 0 0
		Water Supply and Sewerage—			
"	50,000 0 0	Extension of the Sydney Water Supply and other works in connection therewith, including cast-iron pipes, tanks, reservoirs, resumption of land, &c....	49,968 6 11	.....	31 13 1
		Public Instruction—			
"	50,000 0 0	Erection of New Public School Buildings	25,000 0 0	.....	25,000 0 0
		Water Conservation and Irrigation—			
"	40,000 0 0	For Surveys, Gauging of Rivers, and construction of various works in connection with Water Conservation and Distribution for agricultural, pastoral, and mining industries, and for domestic use, and for the resumption of land in connection therewith—further sum ... ..	.....	.....	40,000 0 0
"	50,000 0 0	Electric Telegraph Department— Construction and Extension of Lines generally	25,836 18 8	.....	24,163 1 4
	£ 1,414,568 0 0	Total under Act 55 Vic. 35...	832,790 17 2	.....	581,777 2 10
	£ 62,631,326 0 0	Total, General Loan Account	£ 47,463,615 19 6	91,965 19 7	15,075,744 0 11
	£ 10,215,630 18 3	Add Total Old Loans Account (from page 42)	£ 9,954,501 17 10	261,129 0 5	.....
	£ 72,846,956 18 3	GRAND TOTAL ...	£ 57,418,117 17 4	353,095 0 0	15,075,744 0 11

Treasury, New South Wales,
Sydney, 18th January, 1893.

JAMES J. HINCHY,
Accountant.

C.

SERVICES PROVIDED FOR BY LOANS.

ABSTRACT of Expenditure for Public Works and other Services provided for by Loan Acts, from the commencement of the Loans Account to the 31st December, 1892.

HEAD OF SERVICE.	AMOUNT.			TOTAL.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Railways	35,880,501	7	11*			
Tramways	1,536,817	8	3			
Telegraphs	801,301	1	0			
Immigration	569,930	0	0†			
Sewerage and Water Supply, Sydney (each Service £200,000) ...	400,000	0	0			
Compensation to Municipal Council of Sydney for lands resumed under the Water Supply Act, 17 Vic. No. 35	43,261	14	6			
New Water Supply for Sydney	2,479,844	5	6			
New Water Supply for Country Towns	510,578	11	2			
Water Supply, County of Cumberland	388,499	13	6			
Water Supply, Western Suburbs	149,997	7	7			
Conservation and Supply of Water, Country Districts	154,245	14	7			
New Sewerage Scheme for Sydney, including resumption of land	1,569,050	18	6			
Sewerage, Shea's Creek to Webb's Grant	100,000	0	0			
Water Supply and Sewerage—Stores Advance Account	35,000	0	0			
Water Supply and Sewerage—Erection of New Offices	45,828	14	4			
Public Instruction, School Buildings, &c.	378,616	11	5			
Harbours and Rivers Navigation Improvements:—						
Improving the Harbour of Newcastle and the River Hunter...	201,918	13	2			
Wharf, Newcastle	202,311	14	4			
Wharf, Bullock Island	6,939	4	0			
Steam Cranes, Newcastle	19,384	18	11			
Southern Breakwater, Newcastle Harbour	83,844	1	5			
Northern Breakwater, Newcastle Harbour	17,801	1	6			
Coal Staiths, Newcastle	24,058	7	11			
Navigation of the rivers Darling, Murray, and Murrumbidgee	103,496	14	1			
Improving the navigation of the Edward River	4,902	13	1			
Harbour Works, Wollongong	50,559	6	10			
Harbour Works, Kiama	66,857	17	7			
Jetties—Woolgoolga Bay, Byron Bay, Coff's Harbour, &c. ...	33,984	11	7			
Harbour Works, Lake Macquarie	65,211	14	10			
Improving the navigation of other Harbours and Rivers, &c...	149,340	14	6			
Steam Dredges and Punts	273,570	18	5			
Improvements, Circular Quay	101,263	5	6			
Purchase of Land, Circular Quay	304,007	12	0			
Steam Cranes, Wharf, &c., Darling Harbour	521,102	1	5			
Fitz Roy Dry Dock	37,405	16	11			
Wharf, &c., Woolloomooloo Bay	34,904	6	10			
Reclaiming Land at Darling Harbour and Blackwattle Swamp	46,199	9	0			
Blackwattle Bridge and Causeway	17,150	13	3			
Increased Wharf Accommodation at Sydney, and Resumption of Land for Public Wharfs...	125,739	16	8			
Wharf, Eden	2,364	9	3			
Wharf, Morpeth	4,342	10	9			
Breakwater at the Clarence River	152,927	9	6			
Improving the entrance of the Moruya River	18,000	0	0			
Extension of Dock Accommodation	280,998	7	2			
Towards enlarging Wentworth Wharf	1,200	0	0			
Reclamation, Cook's River, &c.	132,603	17	5			
Harbour of Refuge, Trial Bay	49,244	2	9			
Sand Pump Dredgers	44,479	17	6			
New Steamer, Pilot Service	14,924	2	4			
New Jetty and Shed, Circular Quay	3,123	17	10			
				3,196,164	8	3
Carried forward				48,239,637	16	6

* The expenditure for Railways includes £175,838 13s. 1d., contributed in 1877 by the Consolidated Revenue Fund to make good the amount short realised by the negotiation of the Railway Loan Act under 36 Vic. No. 17. † Inclusive of £375,500 0s. 2d. for a Debenture Debt due by the Territorial Revenue for Immigration Service at 23rd November, 1855, the date of the proclamation of the new Constitution.

STATEMENT—continued.

HEAD OF SERVICE.	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward ... ..	.....	48,239,637 16 6
Public Works and Buildings :—		
Benevolent Asylums and Coast Hospital	4,958 3 6	
Purchase of Land, Phillip and Hunter Streets—for Police and other Public Offices	26,739 16 11	
University of Sydney	126,729 13 0	
Affiliated Colleges	51,582 6 7	
Grammar School	25,000 0 0	
Australian Museum Enlargement	38,742 11 8	
Technological Museum	18,365 10 0	
Parliamentary Buildings	15,000 0 0	
Juvenile Reformatories	19,946 17 9	
Dam at North Rocks, Parramatta	5,000 0 0	
Dam at Hunt's Creek, Parramatta	8,000 0 0	
New General Post Office... ..	173,412 10 1	
New Printing Office	7,150 4 9	
New Public Offices	269,008 16 2	
Public Offices, Newcastle	7,579 13 6	
Custom House, Newcastle	10,870 3 11	
Receiving Houses at Redfern and the Necropolis	12,548 13 7	
Free Public Library	24,994 18 5	
Observatory	7,000 0 0	
Asylum for Destitute Children	5,000 0 0	
Additions to the Sydney Infirmary	5,000 0 0	
Public Works and Improvements, Sydney and Suburbs	2,460 17 0	
Lunatic Asylums	123,560 0 2	
Light-houses	90,052 2 3	
Glebe Island Abattoirs, Bridges, &c.	61,866 11 0	
Gaols, Court and Watch Houses	182,814 3 3	
Police Barracks and Stations, Sydney and Country Districts	24,049 18 6	
Fire Stations, Sydney	31,000 0 0	
Home for State Children at Paddington	5,800 0 0	
New Central Police Court	74,050 0 0	
Colonial Stores	15,000 0 0	
Government Resumption of Land	206,383 10 11	
Court-house and Post Office, Balmain	6,000 0 0	
Post and Telegraph Offices	18,943 17 0	
Dubbo Public Buildings	10,894 6 2	
Orphan School, Parramatta	7,300 0 0	
Compensation for land taken for New General Post Office	16,500 0 0	
Agricultural Colleges and Experimental Stations	14,550 18 8	
		1,753,856 4 9
Roads and Bridges ... ..	.....	791,308 12 5
Fortifications and Military Works ... ..	.....	1,096,529 15 2
Repayments by Loans :—		
Loans repaid under various Acts ... ..	.....	5,486,930 0 0
Public Works, Queensland, prior to separation from N. S. Wales, on 10th December, 1859 :—		
Harbours and Rivers	1,837 18 2	
Public Works and Buildings	33,203 10 4	
Roads and Bridges	14,814 0 0	
		49,855 8 6
TOTAL ... .. £	.....	57,418,117 17 4

The Treasury, New South Wales,
Sydney, 18th January, 1893.

JAMES J. HINCHY,
Accountant.

D.

GENERAL LOAN ACCOUNT.

GENERAL ACCOUNT

OF

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE

TO

31ST DECEMBER, 1892.

GENERAL LOAN

Dr.

GENERAL ACCOUNT of RECEIPTS and

PARTICULARS:	TOTAL.
<p>To PAYMENTS made to 31st December, 1892, under Loan Appropriations, on account of Railways, Telegraphs, Public Works, and other Services, as per Abstract of Expenditure, page 77</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">£ s. d.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">57,418,117 17 4</p>
<p style="text-align: right;">TOTAL</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">£ 57,418,117 17 4</p>

The Treasury, New South Wales,
 Sydney, 18th January, 1893.

ACCOUNT.

EXPENDITURE to 31st DECEMBER, 1892.

Cr.

PARTICULARS.	AMOUNT.			TOTAL.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
By PROCEEDS OF DEBENTURES, Funded and Inscribed Stock, issued for Public Works and other Services provided for by Loans to 31st December, 1892, to the amount of £62,573,299 14s 8d., as shown by Public Debt Statement, page 86				£60,395,869	6	1
<i>Less—</i>						
Amounts of Proceeds included in Public Debt Statement, but not credited to General Loan Account, viz. :—						
Immigration	£724,733	3	1			
Treasury Bills	2,502,884	0	0			
Municipal Council of the City of Sydney—						
Waterworks	85,000	0	0			
Municipal Council of the City of Sydney—						
Sewerage Works	126,000	0	0			
Municipal Council, Darlington—Sewerage Works	5,000	0	0			
Municipal Council, Redfern—Sewerage Works	27,532	11	10			
54 Victoria, No. 33—Scrip in hands of Agent-General not yet negotiated, representing £185,500 Debentures, matured 1st July, 1891	200,000	0	0			
				3,671,149	14	11
Amounts over-raised and credited to Consolidated Revenue Fund, viz. :—						
Act 16 Victoria, No. 39	£6,436	3	4			
Act 35 Victoria, No. 5... ..	444	19	6			
Act 36 Victoria, No. 2... ..	15,833	10	9			
Act 52 Victoria, No. 16	10,413	15	5			
				33,128	9	0
Charges on Sale of Debentures to year 1871, not deducted from Proceeds shown in Public Debt Statement... ..	68,103	0	1			
						3,772,381 4 0
NET PROCEEDS credited to General Loan Account... ..				£56,623,488	2	1
By AMOUNT TRANSFERRED from the CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND, in terms of Act 41 Victoria, No. 8, to make good the amount short-raised in negotiation of Debentures authorised to be issued under Act 36 Victoria, No. 1. (Issue, £1,901,500; net proceeds, £1,725,661 6s. 11d.)						175,838 13 1
By DR. BALANCE, GENERAL LOAN ACCOUNT, 31st December, 1892						618,791 2 2
TOTAL	£					57,418,117 17 4

JAMES J. HINCHY,
Accountant.

STATEMENT
OF THE
PARTICULARS OF THE PUBLIC DEBT OF THE COLONY
OF
NEW SOUTH WALES,
ON
31ST DECEMBER, 1892.

STATEMENT OF THE PARTICULARS OF THE PUBLIC DEBT OF

SERVICES.	AUTHORITY.	AMOUNT AUTHORIZED TO BE RAISED.			AMOUNT OF DEBENTURES, FUNDED AND INSCRIBED STOCK, SOLD.			AMOUNT RAISED.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
DEBENTURES, FUNDED AND INSCRIBED STOCK.										
Immigration	<i>Govt. Gazettes, 1842 to 1855.</i>	705,200	0	0	705,200	0	0	724,733	3	1
Loans to the Sydney Railway Company	16 Vic., No. 39	216,571	0	0	217,500	0	0	223,936	3	4
Sydney Sewerage	17 Vic., No. 34	200,000	0	0	209,030	0	0	201,149	11	9
Sydney Water Supply	17 Vic., No. 35	200,000	0	0	208,400	0	0	201,264	13	5
Public Works... ..	18 Vic., No. 35	178,750	0	0	144,000	0	0	136,890	13	2
Railways	18 Vic., No. 40	624,733	18	8	666,800	0	0	630,105	11	7
Public Works... ..	19 Vic., Nos. 38 & 40.	445,323	0	0	410,500	0	0	393,427	5	8
To pay off Land and Immigration Debentures	20 Vic., No. 1	73,776	0	0	73,700	0	0	70,300	16	2
Railways	20 Vic., No. 1	200,000	0	0	203,000	0	0	199,997	10	0
To pay off Land and Immigration Debentures	20 Vic., No. 16	130,400	0	0	132,300	0	0	130,311	0	0
Public Works... ..	20 Vic., No. 33	107,717	18	11	112,000	0	0	107,787	15	0
Railways	20 Vic., No. 34	300,000	0	0	299,000	0	0	300,895	12	6
To pay off Debentures	22 Vic., Nos. 5 & 26.	145,000	0	0	145,700	0	0	145,037	0	0
Railways and Public Works	22 Vic., No. 22	758,500	0	0	760,700	0	0	756,880	15	0
Public Works... ..	22 Vic., No. 26	11,600	0	0	5,000	0	0	4,962	10	0
To pay off Debentures	23 Vic., No. 5	365,600	0	0	365,600	0	0	361,612	10	0
Public Works and to pay off Debentures	23 Vic., No. 10	348,223	0	0	348,200	0	0	341,034	15	0
Railways and Public Works	24 Vic., No. 24	113,535	0	0	113,900	0	0	112,209	11	6
Voluntary and Assisted Immigration	24 Vic., No. 26	55,000	0	0	55,500	0	0	54,945	16	0
Railways and Public Works... ..	25 Vic., No. 19	1,782,370	14	6	1,782,300	0	0	1,690,828	5	0
Railways and Public Works... ..	26 Vic., No. 14	161,832	0	0	162,000	0	0	136,728	17	10
Public Works... ..	27 Vic., No. 14	670,025	12	7	670,000	0	0	565,483	14	2
To pay off Debentures	29 Vic., No. 5	300,000	0	0	300,000	0	0	270,252	5	0
Public Works and Immigration	29 Vic., No. 9	219,450	0	0	219,400	0	0	193,474	0	0
Public Works... ..	29 Vic., No. 23	758,000	0	0	758,000	0	0	718,844	10	0
Public Works... ..	30 Vic., No. 23	65,850	0	0	65,800	0	0	61,902	0	0
Railways	31 Vic., No. 11	1,000,000	0	0	1,000,000	0	0	981,655	7	0
Public Works... ..	31 Vic., No. 27	177,407	0	0	177,400	0	0	178,055	0	0
Public Works... ..	32 Vic., No. 13	197,885	0	0	197,800	0	0	196,625	9	10
Public Works and other purposes	34 Vic., No. 2	407,151	13	7	407,100	0	0	403,321	7	6
To make good the loss sustained in the negotiation of the Debentures of previous Loans.	Under various Acts.	.....			450,000	0	0	439,787	7	11
Carried forward		10,919,901	18	3	11,365,830	0	0	10,940,470	17	5

* Overdue bonds unrepresented. † Credited to the Consolidated

THE COLONY OF NEW SOUTH WALES, ON 31ST DECEMBER, 1892.

AMOUNT OVER-RAISED.	AMOUNT NOT YET RAISED.	PARTICULARS OF THE SEVERAL ISSUES OF DEBENTURES, FUNDED AND INSCRIBED STOCK.					
		AMOUNT OF EACH ISSUE SOLD.	PAID OFF.	OUTSTANDING.	DUE DATES.	RATE OF INTEREST PER ANNUM.	ANNUAL INTEREST ON TOTAL LOAN OUTSTANDING FOR EACH SERVICE.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.			£ s. d.
19,533 3 1	705,200 0 0	705,200	.....	.....
†6,436 3 4	217,500 0 0	217,500	.....	.....
		25,900 0 0	25,900	.....	.....
		97,500 0 0	97,500	.....	.....
		6,730 0 0	6,670	60 0 0	*1882		
		24,000 0 0	24,000	.....	.....
		54,900 0 0	54,900	.....	.....
		29,000 0 0	29,000	.....	.....
		50,700 0 0	50,700	.....	.....
		36,700 0 0	36,700	.....	.....
		31,000 0 0	31,000	.....	.....
		61,000 0 0	60,900	100 0 0	*1 July, 1888		
		21,000 0 0	21,000	.....	.....
		12,800 0 0	12,800	.....	.....
		70,200 0 0	70,200	.....	.....
		40,000 0 0	.....	40,000 0 0	1 July, 1893	5 per cent.	2,000 0 0
		291,800 0 0	291,800	.....	.....
		139,000 0 0	139,000	.....	.....
		100,000 0 0	100,000	.....	.....
		133,300 0 0	133,300	.....	.....
		2,700 0 0	.....	2,700 0 0	Permanent	„	135 0 0
		46,200 0 0	46,200	.....	.....
		150,000 0 0	150,000	.....	.....
		70,800 0 0	70,600	200 0 0	*1882		
		136,800 0 0	136,700	100 0 0	*1 July, 1888		
		6,700 0 0	6,700	.....	.....
		70,500 0 0	70,500	.....	.....
		3,200 0 0	3,200	.....	.....
		203,000 0 0	203,000	.....	.....
		132,300 0 0	132,300	.....	.....
		100,000 0 0	100,000	.....	.....
		10,000 0 0	9,800	200 0 0	*1 July, 1888		
		2,000 0 0	2,000	.....	.....
		175,000 0 0	175,000	.....	.....
		90,000 0 0	89,900	100 0 0	*1 July, 1888		
		34,000 0 0	34,000	.....	.....
		145,000 0 0	145,000	.....	.....
		700 0 0	700	.....	.....
		400,000 0 0	400,000	.....	.....
		312,000 0 0	312,000	.....	.....
		25,000 0 0	25,000	.....	.....
		23,700 0 0	23,700	.....	.....
		5,000 0 0	5,000	.....	.....
		365,600 0 0	365,400	200 0 0	*1 Jan., 1890		
		348,200 0 0	348,200	.....	.....
		113,900 0 0	113,800	100 0 0	*1 July, 1891		
		55,500 0 0	55,500	.....	.....
		1,782,300 0 0	1,782,200	100 0 0	*1 Jan., 1892		
		162,000 0 0	.....	162,000 0 0	1 Jan., 1895	„	8,100 0 0
		670,000 0 0	.....	670,000 0 0	1 Jan., 1895	„	33,500 0 0
		300,000 0 0	300,000	.....	.....
		219,400 0 0	.....	219,400 0 0	1 Jan., 1896	„	10,970 0 0
		758,000 0 0	.....	758,000 0 0	1 July, 1896	„	37,900 0 0
		65,800 0 0	.....	65,800 0 0	1 Jan., 1897	„	3,290 0 0
		1,000,000 0 0	655,500	344,500 0 0	Various years	„	17,225 0 0
		177,400 0 0	200	177,200 0 0	1 July, 1898	„	8,860 0 0
		197,800 0 0	100	197,700 0 0	1 Jan., 1899	„	9,885 0 0
		407,100 0 0	.....	407,100 0 0	1 July, 1900	„	20,355 0 0
		450,000 0 0	.....	450,000 0 0	1 July, 1900	„	22,500 0 0
25,969 6 5	11,365,830 0 0	7,870,270	3,495,560 0 0			174,720 0 0

The issue of Debentures under various Loan Acts, in 1870, to the extent of £450,000, has adjusted the amounts short and over, raised under these Acts.

Revenue Fund. a £25,000 repaid by Government of Victoria.

SERVICES.	AUTHORITY.	AMOUNT AUTHORIZED TO BE RAISED.		AMOUNT OF DEBENTURES, FUNDED AND INSCRIBED STOCK, SOLD.		AMOUNT RAISED.	
		£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
DEBENTURES, FUNDED AND INSCRIBED STOCK— <i>continued.</i>							
Brought forward		10,919,901	18 3	11,365,830	0 0	10,940,470	17 5
Public Works and other purposes	35 Vic., No. 5	374,980	0 0	374,900	0 0	375,424	19 6
Public Works and other purposes	36 Vic., No. 2	406,863	7 3	406,800	0 0	422,696	18 0
Railways	36 Vic., No. 17	1,901,500	0 0	1,901,500	0 0	1,725,661	6 11
Public Works and other purposes	36 Vic., No. 21	509,780	0 0	530,189	9 2	509,780	0 0
Public Works... ..	39 Vic., No. 18	235,690	0 0	224,900	0 0	221,045	0 0
Public Works and other purposes	38 Vic., No. 2	3,249,552	0 0	3,249,500	0 0	3,178,374	1 5
	40 Vic., No. 12						
	41 Vic., No. 4						
Public Works	41 Vic., No. 7	1,120,000	0 0	1,847,700	0 0	8,520,756	4 4
Public Works... ..	43 Vic., No. 11	7,352,768	0 0				
Public Works... ..	44 Vic., No. 12	1,262,000	0 0	1,262,000	0 0	1,253,236	6 2
Public Works... ..	44 Vic., No. 28	7,102,000	0 0	7,102,000	0 0	6,587,166	13 0
Public Works... ..	45 Vic., No. 22	1,000,000	0 0	1,000,000	0 0	899,516	4 3
Public Works... ..	46 Vic., No. 23	2,000,000	0 0	2,000,000	0 0	1,799,032	8 6
Public Works... ..	48 Vic., No. 26	14,388,303	0 0	12,322,700	0 0	11,944,717	12 0
Public Works... ..	50 Vic., No. 28	3,115,393	0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
To pay off Debentures	52 Vic., No. 16	1,390,600	0 0	1,390,600	0 0	1,401,013	15 5
Railways and Public Works... ..	52 Vic., No. 17	3,641,305	0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
Railways and other purposes	53 Vic., No. 23	5,089,896	0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
Railways and other purposes	54 Vic., No. 33	7,021,757	0 0	7,994,200	0 0	6,705,215	14 7
Public Works and other purposes	55 Vic., No. 35	1,190,276	0 1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals of Loans authorized		73,272,565	5 7	56,597,819	9 2	54,434,108	1 6
Treasury Bills... ..	53 Vic., No. 9	2,600,000	0 0	2,502,884	0 0	2,502,884	0 0
Treasury Bills... ..	55 Vic., No. 7	4,000,000	0 0	(2,250,000 0 0 750,000 0 0)	(0 0 0 0)	(2,258,748 7 3 750,000 0 0)	(0 0 0 0)
Funded Stock... ..	56 Vic., No. 1	3,000,000	0 0	227,000	0 0	226,506	5 6
Municipal Council of the City of Sydney Waterworks		85,000	0 0	85,000	0 0	85,000	0 0
Municipal Council of the City of Sydney Sewerage Works		126,000	0 0	126,000	0 0	126,000	0 0
Municipal Council, Darlington, Sewerage Works... ..		5,000	0 0	5,000	0 0	5,000	0 0
Municipal Council, Redfern, Sewerage Works		30,000	0 0	30,000	0 0	27,532	11 10
TOTALS		£83,118,565	5 7	62,573,703	9 2	60,395,869	6 1

* Credited to the Consolidated Revenue Fund. † The amount short-raised under this Act, viz., £175,888 13s. 1d., has been made good from but they were since authorized to be exchanged for Inscribed Stock at the option of the holders—a privilege which was availed of to the extent of c Includes £294,200 Converted Stock, as follows:—19 Vic., 38 and 40, £100; 22 Vic., No. 12, £2,000; 24 Vic., No. 24, £10,000; and 24 Vic., No. 26 General for sale. d Issued to cover Consolidated Revenue deficiency of 1886 and previous years. e Issued on account of authorizations by Sewerage Act of 1880. g £263,500, Treasury Bills sold at par in London during December, 1882, not yet brought to account.

The Treasury, New South Wales,
Sydney, 18th January, 1893.

continued.

AMOUNT OVER-RAISED.	AMOUNT NOT YET RAISED.	PARTICULARS OF THE SEVERAL ISSUES OF DEBENTURES, FUNDED AND INSCRIBED STOCK.					
		AMOUNT OF EACH ISSUE SOLD.	PAID OFF.	OUTSTANDING.	DUE DATES.	RATE OF INTEREST PER ANNUM.	ANNUAL INTEREST ON TOTAL LOAN OUTSTANDING FOR EACH SERVICE.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.			£ s. d.
25,969 6 5	.....	11,365,830 0 0	7,870,270	3,495,560 0 0	.....	.....	174,720 0 0
*444 19 6	.....	374,900 0 0	.....	374,900 0 0	1 July, 1901...	5 per cent.	18,745 0 0
*15,833 10 9	.....	406,800 0 0	7,500	399,300 0 0	1 July, 1902...	„	19,965 0 0
.....	.....	1,901,500 0 0	.....	1,901,500 0 0	1 July, 1903...	4 per cent.	76,060 0 0
.....	.....	530,189 9 2	.....	530,189 9 2	Interminable .	„	21,207 11 6
.....	14,645 0 0	224,900 0 0	.....	224,900 0 0	1 July, 1906...	„	8,996 0 0
.....	71,177 18 7	3,249,500 0 0	.....	3,249,500 0 0	1908 & 1909..	„	129,980 0 0
47,988 4 4	.....	8,472,700 0 0	.....	{ 2,863,700 0 0 5,609,000 0 0	{ 1 July, 1910 1 July, 1933 }	„	{ 114,548 0 0 224,360 0 0
.....	8,763 13 10	1,262,000 0 0	.....	1,262,000 0 0	1 July, 1933...	„	50,480 0 0
.....	564,833 7 0	7,102,000 0 0	.....	{ 315,300 0 0 6,786,700 0 0	{ 1 July, 1933... 1 Oct., 1924... }	„	{ 12,612 0 0 237,534 10 0
.....	100,483 15 9	1,000,000 0 0	.....	1,000,000 0 0	1 Oct., 1924...	„	35,000 0 0
.....	200,967 11 6	2,000,000 0 0	.....	2,000,000 0 0	1 Oct., 1924...	„	70,000 0 0
.....	2,443,585 8 0	{ 6,713,300 0 0 3,500,000 0 0 2,109,400 0 0	.....	{ 6,713,300 0 0 3,500,000 0 0 2,109,400 0 0	{ 1 Oct., 1924 1 Sept., 1918 1 Sept., 1918... }	„	{ 234,955 10 0 122,500 0 0 73,820 0 0
.....	3,115,393 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
*10,413 15 5	.....	1,390,600 0 0	.....	1,390,600 0 0	1 Sept., 1918...	„	48,671 0 0
.....	3,641,305 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	5,089,896 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	2,316,541 5 5	4,994,200 0 0	.....	4,994,200 0 0	1 Sept., 1918...	„	174,797 0 0
.....	1,190,276 0 1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
100,649 16 5	18,757,868 0 2	56,597,819 9 2	7,877,770	48,720,049 9 2	.....	.....	1,848,970 11 6
.....	.....	2,502,884 0 0	450,000	2,052,884 0 0	.....	4 per cent.	82,115 7 2
.....	1,011,251 12 9	{ 2,250,000 0 0 750,000 0 0	.....	{ 2,250,000 0 0 750,000 0 0	{ 1894-6 1896 }	{ 4 „ 4½ „ }	{ 90,000 0 0 31,875 0 0
.....	2,773,000 0 0	227,000 0 0	.....	227,000 0 0	1912	4 „	9,080 0 0
.....	.....	85,000 0 0	5,000	80,000 0 0	Various	4, 5, & 6 „	4,000 0 0
.....	.....	126,000 0 0	26,000	100,000 0 0	.....	5 and 6 „	5,620 0 0
.....	.....	5,000 0 0	5,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	30,000 0 0	.....	30,000 0 0	1 July, 1912...	4 „	1,200 0 0
100,649 16 5	22,542,119 12 11	62,573,703 9 2	8,363,770	54,209,933 9 2	.....	.....	2,072,860 18 8

the Consolidated Revenue Fund. † Of this sum, £2,050,000 were issued in Debentures. The £2,000,000 loan of 1882 was issued in Debentures also, £1,186,300 only. a Issued as Inscribed Stock. b £4,500,000, Inscribed Stock, issued in September, 1891, and £494,200, Converted Stock. £2,200—matured 1st July, 1891; and 25 Vic., No. 19, £279,200—matured 1st January, 1892. Also £200,000 Converted Stock Scrip in hands of Agent previous Loan Acts. f Taken over by Government with Sewerage and Water Works under Act 43 Victoria No. 32, Metropolitan Water and

JAMES J. HINCHY,
Accountant.

PUBLIC DEBT.

SYNOPSIS OF DUE DATES OF OUTSTANDING DEBENTURES, FUNDED AND INSCRIBED STOCK.			
Authority under which issued.	Year when due	Amount	Total.
		£	£ s. d.
17 Vic, No. 35	1888	100	*500 0 0
19 Vic., Nos. 38 & 40		100	
20 Vic., No. 33		200	
20 Vic., No. 34		100	
23 Vic., No. 5	1890	.....	*200 0 0
24 Vic., No. 24	1891	.....	*100 0 0
25 Vic., No. 19	1892	.....	*100 0 0
18 Vic., No. 35	1893	.....	40,000 0 0
26 Vic., No. 14	1895	162,000	832,000 0 0
27 Vic., No. 14		670,000	
29 Vic., No. 9	1896	219,400	977,400 0 0
29 Vic., No. 23		758,000	
30 Vic., No. 23	1897	.....	65,800 0 0
31 Vic., No. 11	{ Annual drawings of £20,000, commenced 1872 }	.....	344,500 0 0
31 Vic., No. 27	1898	.....	177,200 0 0
32 Vic., No. 13	1899	.....	197,700 0 0
34 Vic., No. 2	1900	407,100	857,100 0 0
Under various Acts		450,000	
35 Vic., No. 5	1901	374,900	404,900 0 0
City of Sydney Waterworks		5,000	
City of Sydney Sewerage Works		25,000	
36 Vic., No. 2	1902	399,300	459,000 0 0
City of Sydney Waterworks		25,000	
City of Sydney Sewerage Works		34,700	
17 Vic., No. 34	{ Interminable or payable at the option of the Government in 1882 or after wards }	.....	60 0 0
19 Vic., Nos. 38 & 40		.....	200 0 0
18 Vic., No. 40	Permanent	.....	2,700 0 0
36 Vic., No. 21	{ Interminable (Funded Stock) }	.....	530,189 9 2
36 Vic., No. 17	1903	.....	1,901,500 0 0
City of Sydney Waterworks	1904	20,000	58,000 0 0
City of Sydney Sewerage Works		38,000	
39 Vic., No. 18	1905	.....	2,300 0 0
38 Vic., No. 2	1906	.....	224,900 0 0
40 Vic., No. 12		.....
41 Vic., No. 4	1908	1,450,000	3,249,500 0 0
41 Vic., No. 7		1,799,500	
43 Vic., No. 11	1910	.....	2,050,000 0 0
Municipal Council, Redfern, Sewerage		.....
City of Sydney Waterworks	1912	.....	30,000 0 0
41 Vic., No. 7	1912	.....	30,000 0 0
41 Vic., No. 7	1910	813,700	2,000,000 0 0
43 Vic., No. 11	1933	1,186,300	
41 Vic., No. 7	1933	.....	3,000,000 0 0
43 Vic., No. 11		.....
43 Vic., No. 11	1933	1,422,700	3,000,000 0 0
44 Vic., No. 12		1,262,000	
44 Vic., No. 28		315,300	
44 Vic., No. 28	1924	.....	5,500,000 0 0
44 Vic., No. 28	1924	1,286,700	5,500,000 0 0
45 Vic., No. 22		1,000,000	
46 Vic., No. 23	1924	2,000,000	5,500,000 0 0
43 Vic., No. 26		1,213,300	
48 Vic., No. 26	1918	.....	5,500,000 0 0
48 Vic., No. 26	1918	.....	3,500,000 0 0
48 Vic., No. 26		2,109,400	
52 Vic., No. 16	1918	1,390,600	3,500,000 0 0
54 Vic., No. 33	1918	.....	4,994,200 0 0
56 Vic., No. 1	1912	.....	227,000 0 0
Treasury Bills, 53 Vic., No. 9	.....	.....	2,052,884 0 0
„ 55 Vic., No. 7	1894-6	.....	3,000,000 0 0
			54,209,933 9 2

The Treasury, New South Wales,
Sydney, 18th January, 1893.

JAMES J. HINCHY,
Accountant.

Public Debt.

STATEMENT showing the DUE DATES, &c., of OUTSTANDING DEBENTURES, FUNDED and INSCRIBED STOCK, on the 31st December, 1892.

YEAR.	DEBENTURES.	INSCRIBED AND FUNDED STOCK.	TREASURY BILLS.	TOTAL.	ANNUAL INTEREST.	
					Rate.	Amount
	£	£	£	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
1888	500 ^a	.....	.....	500 0 0	5 ½ cent.	.....
1890	200 ^a	.....	.....	200 0 0	.....	.....
1891	100 ^a	.....	.....	100 0 0	.....	.....
1892	100 ^a	.....	.....	100 0 0	.....	.....
1893	40,000	.....	.....	40,000 0 0	.....	2,000 0 0
1895	832,000	.....	.....	832,000 0 0	.....	41,600 0 0
1896	977,400	.....	.....	977,400 0 0	.....	48,870 0 0
1897	65,800	.....	.....	65,800 0 0	.....	3,290 0 0
1898	177,200	.....	.....	177,200 0 0	.....	8,860 0 0
1899	197,700	.....	.....	197,700 0 0	.....	9,885 0 0
1900	857,100	.....	.....	857,100 0 0	.....	42,855 0 0
1901	374,900	.....	.....	374,900 0 0	.....	18,745 0 0
1901	† 5,000	.....	.....	5,000 0 0	6 ½ cent.	300 0 0
1901	* 25,000	.....	.....	25,000 0 0	.....	1,500 0 0
1902	399,300	.....	.....	399,300 0 0	5 ½ cent.	19,965 0 0
1902	† 25,000	.....	.....	25,000 0 0	6 ½ cent.	1,500 0 0
1902	* 34,700	.....	.....	34,700 0 0	.....	2,082 0 0
1903	1,901,500	.....	.....	1,901,500 0 0	4 ½ cent.	76,060 0 0
1904	† 20,000	.....	.....	20,000 0 0	5 ½ cent.	1,000 0 0
1904	* 38,000	.....	.....	38,000 0 0	.....	1,900 0 0
1905	* 2,300	.....	.....	2,300 0 0	6 ½ cent.	138 0 0
1906	224,900	.....	.....	224,900 0 0	4 ½ cent.	8,996 0 0
1908	1,450,000	} .....	.....	3,249,500 0 0	.....	129,980 0 0
1909	1,799,500					
1910	2,050,000	} .....	.....	2,863,700 0 0	.....	114,548 0 0
1910	813,700					
1912	† 30,000	.....	.....	30,000 0 0	.....	1,200 0 0
1912	† 30,000	.....	.....	30,000 0 0	.....	1,200 0 0
1912	.....	227,000 0 0	.....	227,000 0 0	.....	9,080 0 0
1918	.....	3,500,000 0 0	.....	3,500,000 0 0	3 ½ cent.	122,500 0 0
1918	.....	3,500,000 0 0	.....	3,500,000 0 0	.....	122,500 0 0
1918	.....	4,994,200 0 0	.....	4,994,200 0 0	.....	174,797 0 0
1924	.....	5,500,000 0 0	.....	5,500,000 0 0	.....	192,500 0 0
1924	.....	5,500,000 0 0	.....	5,500,000 0 0	.....	192,500 0 0
1924	.....	5,500,000 0 0	.....	5,500,000 0 0	.....	192,500 0 0
1933	.....	1,186,300 0 0	.....	1,186,300 0 0	4 ½ cent.	47,452 0 0
1933	.....	3,000,000 0 0	.....	3,000,000 0 0	.....	120,000 0 0
1933	.....	3,000,000 0 0	.....	3,000,000 0 0	.....	120,000 0 0
Annual drawings of £20,000, which commenced 31st December, 1872	344,500	.....	.....	344,500 0 0	5 ½ cent.	17,225 0 0
Interminable, being un-presented balance of Debentures payable off in 1882	260	.....	.....	260 0 0	.....	.....
Funded Stock—Interminable	.....	530,189 9 2	.....	530,189 9 2	4 ½ cent.	21,207 11 6
Permanent	2,700	.....	.....	2,700 0 0	5 ½ cent.	135 0 0
Treasury Bills, 53 Vic. No. 9	.....	.....	2,052,884	2,052,884 0 0	4 ½ cent.	82,115 7 2
Treasury Bills, 55 Vic. No. 7 (1894-6)	.....	.....	{ 2,250,000 750,000	{ 2,250,000 750,000 0 0	{ 4 ½ cent.	{ 90,000 31,875 0 0
Total Amount outstanding, 30th November, 1892	12,719,360	36,437,689 9 2	5,052,884	54,209,933 9 2	.....	2,072,860 18 8

* City of Sydney Sewerage Debentures taken over by the Government. † City of Sydney Waterworks Debentures taken over by the Government.
 ‡ Municipal Council Redfern Sewerage Works taken over by the Government. ^a Overdue Debentures not yet presented.

The Treasury, New South Wales,
Sydney, 18th January, 1893.

JAMES J. HINCHY,
Accountant.

STATEMENT
OF
BALANCES ON THE PUBLIC ACCOUNTS
OF
NEW SOUTH WALES,
AND THE
DISTRIBUTION OF THE SAME ON THE
31ST DECEMBER, 1892.

STATEMENT of BALANCES on the PUBLIC ACCOUNTS OF NEW SOUTH WALES,

TREASURY BALANCES.							
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
CREDIT BALANCES:—							
TRUST FUND ACCOUNTS:—							
Advances to Contractors' Account...	...	748	7	4			
Assurance Fund—Real Property Act, 26 Vic. No. 9	...	117,629	2	9			
Bankruptcy Estates Account, 51 Vic. No. 19	...	14,000	0	0			
Bankruptcy Suitors Fund, 51 Vic. No. 19	...	151	9	4			
Bankruptcy Unclaimed Dividend Fund, 51 Vic. No. 19...	...	2,380	11	10			
British Australian Telegraph Account	...	4,698	11	9			
Civil Service Superannuation Account, 48 Vic. No. 24	...	464,376	15	4			
Commissioners' Fund—Real Property Act, 26 Vic. No. 9	...	618	6	0			
Gold-fields Survey Fee Account	...	913	7	6			
Government Savings' Bank Account, 34 Vic. No. 15	...	2,325,150	6	0			
Immigration Remittances	...	3,776	19	7			
Imperial Money Orders Account	...	353	15	11			
Lunacy Trust Fund, 42 Vic. No. 7	...	600	0	0			
Municipal Council of Sydney, Sinking Fund, 50 Vic. No. 13	...	13,865	15	11			
New Zealand Cable Account	...	1,459	4	6			
New Hebrides Inter-Island Steam Service	...	276	18	4			
Over-issues (Consolidated Revenue Votes)	...	8,290	0	6			
Over-issues (Loan Votes)	...	66,676	14	7			
Perpetual Trustee Company (Limited)	...	20,000	0	0			
Permanent Trustee Company of New South Wales (Limited)	...	20,000	0	0			
Police Reward Fund, 25 Vic. No. 16	...	23,676	15	9			
Police Superannuation Fund, 25 Vic. No. 16	...	12,496	17	5			
Poundage	...	3,410	11	8			
Public Instruction Endowment Account, 44 Vic. No. 19...	...	194,836	0	0			
Public Schools' Property Fund, 43 Vic. No. 23	...	474	16	6			
Railway Stores Account	...	35,167	13	6			
Railway Construction Store Account	...	16,084	11	11			
Revenue Suspense Account	...	25,898	17	3			
Savings Bank of New South Wales—Deposit Account	...	350,000	0	0			
Shipping Master (Seamen's Wages)	...	314	11	5			
Sheep Account	...	5,405	2	3			
Sewerage—Contractor's Advance Account	...	2,324	6	9			
Treasurer's Advance Account	...	17,311	4	6			
Water Supply and Sewerage Store Advance Account	...	1,621	1	5			
Trust Moneys Account, 20 Vic. No. 11	...	4,302	16	1			
Sundry Deposits Account	...	147,008	10	4			
					3,906,300	3	11
Railway Loans Redemption Fund, 53 Vic. No. 24	...				150,000	0	0
Colonial Treasurer's Master in Equity Account	...				329,856	0	0
Colonial Treasurer's Master in Lunacy Account	...				63,641	11	10
Colonial Treasurer's Curator of Intestate Estates Account	...				85,101	17	9
Colonial Treasurer's Prothonotary Account	...				1,856	11	6
					4,536,756	5	0
Less Debit Balances:—							
Consolidated Revenue Fund	...	483,726	15	8			
General Loan Account	...	618,791	2	2			
					1,102,517	17	10
Carried forward	...				£ 3,434,238	7	2

and the distribution of the same on the 31st December, 1892—*continued*.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE BALANCES— <i>contd.</i>	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Brought forward—Total Cash ...	£									717,326	14	11
SECURITIES—												
Treasury Chest—												
Police Reward Fund—												
Debentures		24,000	0	0								
New South Wales Treasury Bills		8,000	0	0								
					32,000	0	0					
Public Instruction Endowment Account—												
Debentures		68,400	0	0								
New South Wales Four Per-cents.		106,781	19	3								
New South Wales Treasury Bills		18,600	0	0								
					193,781	19	3					
Assurance Fund—Real Property Act, 26 Vic. No. 9—												
Debentures		64,900	0	0								
New South Wales Treasury Bills		16,000	0	0								
					80,900	0	0					
Government Savings Bank Fund—												
Debentures		89,200	0	0								
New South Wales Four Per-cents.		296,466	13	11								
New South Wales Treasury Bills		1,269,000	0	0								
					1,654,666	13	11					
Civil Service Superannuation Fund 48 Vic. No. 24—												
New South Wales Treasury Bills		330,000	0	0								
Municipal Council of Sydney—Sinking Fund, 50 Vic. No. 13—												
New South Wales Treasury Bills		6,500	0	0								
University of Sydney—Wm. Roberts' Bequest Trust—												
New South Wales Treasury Bills		4,000	0	0								
Permanent Trustee Company of New South Wales (Limited)—												
New South Wales Treasury Bills		20,000	0	0								
Perpetual Trustee Company (Limited)—												
New South Wales Treasury Bills		20,000	0	0								
Bankruptcy Estates Account, 51 Vic. No. 19—												
New South Wales Treasury Bills		7,000	0	0								
Colonial Treasurer's Master in Equity Account—												
New South Wales Treasury Bills		312,000	0	0								
Colonial Treasurer's Master in Lunacy Account—												
New South Wales Treasury Bills		41,784	0	0								
Miscellaneous		13,678	19	1								
					2,716,311	12	3					
Commercial Banking Company of Sydney—												
Debentures—Lunacy Trust, 42 Vic. No. 7							600	0	0			
Total Securities										£	2,716,911	12 3
TOTAL										£	3,434,238	7 2

JAMES J. HINCHY,
Accountant.

1892.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

VOTE OF CREDIT.

(MESSAGE No. 13.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 2 November, 1892.

JERSEY,

Governor.

Message No. 13.

In accordance with the provisions contained in the 54th section of the Constitution Act, the Governor recommends for the consideration of the Legislative Assembly the expediency of making provision to meet the requisite expenses in connection with a Bill to apply certain sums out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of New South Wales, towards the Services of the year 1891, and for Services to be hereafter provided for by Loan.

Government House,

Sydney, 28th October, 1892.

1892-3.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

VOTE OF CREDIT.

(MESSAGE No. 24.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 25 January, 1893.

JERSEY,

Governor.

Message No. 24.

In accordance with the provisions contained in the 54th section of the Constitution Act, the Governor recommends for the consideration of the Legislative Assembly the expediency of making provision to defray the expenses of the various Departments and Services of the Colony, for the month of January, or following month, of the year 1893, together with provision for an advance to the Colonial Treasurer.

Government House,

Sydney, 24th January, 1893.

1892-3.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

VOTE OF CREDIT.
(MESSAGE No. 33.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed; 21 February, 1893.

JERSEY,
Governor.

Message No. 33.

In accordance with the provisions contained in the 54th clause of the Constitution Act, the Governor recommends to the Legislative Assembly that provision be made for defraying the expenses of the various Departments and Services of the Colony, for the month of February, or following month, of the year 1893.

*Government House,
Sydney, 18th February, 1893.*

1892-3.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

VOTE OF CREDIT.
(MESSAGE No. 5.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 28 March, 1893.

FREDK. W. DARLEY,
Lieutenant-Governor.

Message No. 5.

In accordance with the provisions contained in the 54th section of the Constitution Act, the Lieutenant-Governor recommends to the Legislative Assembly that provision be made for defraying the expenses of the various Departments and Services of the Colony, for the month of March, or following month, of the year 1893, together with provision for certain Services of 1893, of an urgent nature, and for Services to be hereafter provided for by loan.

Government House,
Sydney, 23rd March, 1893.

1892-3.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

VOTE OF CREDIT.

(MESSAGE No. 13.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 25 April, 1893.

FREDK. M. DARLEY,
Lieutenant-Governor.

Message No. 13.

In accordance with the provisions contained in the 54th section of the Constitution Act, the Lieutenant-Governor recommends to the Legislative Assembly that provision be made for defraying the expenses of the various Departments and Services of the Colony, for the month of April, or following month, of the year 1893.

*Government House,
Sydney, 25th April, 1893.*

1892-3.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

REVENUE FOR 1893.
(RETURN RESPECTING.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 23 May, 1893.

[Laid upon the Table of this House in answer to Question No. 9, of 23 May, 1893.]

Question.

9. MR. YOUNG *asked* THE COLONIAL TREASURER,—

- (1.) What amount of revenue did he expect to receive for the first four months of 1893?
- (2.) What amount did he actually receive during those months?
- (3.) Taking into consideration those actual receipts, what does he now estimate the total revenue for the year to be?

Answer.

(1.) The estimated revenue for 1893 on 18th January last was £10,707,367. A third of such, namely, £3,569,122, would not necessarily be collected during the first four months of the year. The following information respecting the estimated and actual revenue for the years 1890, 1891, and 1892 may be serviceable:—

Year.	Revenue as Estimated.	Proportion, January to April, say one-third.	Actual Revenue, January to April.	Actual Revenue less than one-third.	Actual Revenue for the year.
	£	£	£	£	£
1890	9,329,655	3,109,885.	2,770,297	339,588	9,494,584
1891	9,596,410	3,198,803	3,072,316	126,487	10,047,152
1892	10,916,783	3,636,927	3,352,501	284,426	10,508,093

(2.) £3,106,454 17s. 11d.

(3.) The last estimate given of the revenue was £10,107,367. It is impossible to give a more correct estimate without reference to the various departments, which would of necessity occupy some time. To make up this estimate, there has to be collected to the end of the year a sum of £7,000,913. It may be pointed out that during the year 1890, from May to December, there was collected a sum of £6,724,287, in 1891 a sum of £6,974,835, and in 1892, £7,155,592.

1892.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

EXPENDITURE OF SURPLUS FOR THE YEAR 1881.

(STATEMENT SHOWING THE APPROPRIATIONS UNDER ACT 45 VIC. NO. 21 OF THE SURPLUS OF £697,130 FOR THE YEAR 1881.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 11 October, 1892.

STATEMENT showing Appropriations under Act 45 Victoria No. 21, of the surplus of £697,130 for the year 1881, the amounts expended and the amounts written off on various dates (laid upon the Table in accordance with the promise made to Mr. Dangar, Question No. 3, Votes No. 3 (Proof), 1st September, 1892).

Item No.	Head of Service.	Appropriation.	Expenditure.	Amount written off.	When written off.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
794	Final instalment for completion Prince Alfred Hospital, &c.	30,000 0 0	30,000 0 0		
795	Special grant to Country and Suburban Municipalities, &c.	50,000 0 0	50,000 0 0		
796	Towards providing School accommodation to replace Certified Denominational Schools, &c.	50,000 0 0	50,000 0 0		
797	Central Police Court, Sydney	25,000 0 0		25,000 0 0	31 Dec., 1883.
798	Erection of Police Stations and Officers' Quarters, &c.	10,000 0 0	9,995 10 8	4 9 4	31 " "
799	Erection Goulburn Gaol—further sum	34,500 0 0	34,500 0 0		
800	Towards completion Lands Office, Sydney	50,000 0 0	11,421 9 4	38,578 10 8	31 Dec., 1883.
801	Towards erection Bathurst Gaol	50,000 0 0	50,000 0 0		
802	Erection of Court-house, Newtown	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0		
803	Erection of Court-house, Goulburn	20,000 0 0	20,000 0 0		
804	Erection of Court-house, Deniliquin	8,000 0 0	7,500 0 0	500 0 0	31 Dec., 1887.
805	Erection of Shipping Office, Sydney	10,000 0 0		10,000 0 0	31 July, 1889.
806	Towards erection of a new Custom House, Sydney	20,000 0 0	20,000 0 0		
807	Erection of Powder Magazine	20,000 0 0	17,738 17 7	2,261 2 5	31 Dec., 1883.
808	Bridges, Parramatta and Iron Cove, including embanked approaches—further sum	9,000 0 0	8,996 17 5	3 2 7	31 " "
809	For purchase Wagga Wagga Bridge	10,000 0 0	9,804 0 0	196 0 0	31 Oct., 1885.
810	Towards erection of a Bridge over the Macleay at Kempsey	6,000 0 0		6,000 0 0	31 Dec., 1883.
811	Erection of a Bridge over M'Donald River at St. Albans	2,500 0 0	2,488 0 0	12 0 0	31 Oct., 1885.
812	Tanks and Wells—for constructing Tanks, sinking Wells, &c., in the interior	50,000 0 0	50,000 0 0		
813	To pay off certain Interminable Debentures, which the Government have the option of retiring in 1882	232,130 0 0	231,870 0 0	260 0 0	25 Sept., 1885.
		£ 697,130 0 0	614,314 15 0	82,815 5 0	

The Treasury, New South Wales,
Sydney, 31st August, 1892.

JAMES J. HINCHY,
Accountant.

1893.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE IN THE PARKES DISTRICT.
(RETURN SHOWING.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 10 January, 1893.

[Laid upon the Table of the House in answer to Question No. 2, of 10 January, 1893.]

Question.

2. REVENUE DERIVED IN THE PARKES DISTRICT :—MR. HUTCHINSON *asked* THE COLONIAL TREASURER,—
- (1.) What is the amount of revenue received respectively from the Post Office, Clerk of Petty Sessions, Mining Registrars, and Land Offices, in the Parkes District, since 1st January, 1885, to 31st December, 1891?
 - (2.) The amounts received from publicans' and billiard licenses during the same period?
 - (3.) The amounts expended on public buildings during the same period?
 - (4.) The amounts expended upon public buildings during the last twenty years?

Answer.

No. 1.				No. 2.		No. 3.	No. 4.
Post Office.	Clerk of Petty Sessions.	Mining Registrar.	Land Offices.	Publicans.	Billiards.		
£ s. d. 8,838 0 0	£ s. d. 1,193 0 0	£ s. d. 3,701 0 0	£ s. d. 95,838 0 0	£ s. d. 3,600 0 0	£ s. d. 360 0 0	£ s. d. *514 0 0	£ s. d. *7,724 0 0

* The Government Architect points out that these figures represent the expenditure in the town of Parkes only, not the expenditure in the Electoral District.

The Treasury, New South Wales, 10th January, 1893.

1892-3.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.
(RETURN RESPECTING.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 25 April, 1893.

[*Laid upon the Table of the House in answer to Question No. 18, of 15 November, 1892.*]

Questions.

18. PUBLIC DEBT:—MR. HUTCHISON *asked* THE COLONIAL TREASURER,—
- (1.) What amount has been paid as interest on loans constituting our public debt?
 - (2.) What has the floating of such loans cost, including all charges?
-

STATEMENT OF THE PARTICULARS OF THE PUBLIC DEBT OF THE COLONY OF NEW SOUTH WALES, ON 31st DECEMBER, 1892.

Main table with columns: SERVICES, AUTHORITY, AMOUNT AUTHORIZED TO BE RAISED, AMOUNT OF DEBENTURES, FUNDED AND INSCRIBED STOCK, SOLD, WHEN SOLD, GROSS AMOUNT RAISED, AMOUNT OVER-RAISED, AMOUNT NOT YET RAISED, CHARGES OF NEGOTIATION, NET AMOUNT RAISED, AMOUNT OF EACH ISSUE SOLD, CURRENCY, PARTICULARS OF THE SEVERAL ISSUES OF DEBENTURES, FUNDED AND INSCRIBED STOCK, SYNOPSIS OF PAYMENTS, DUE DATES, &C, PAID OFF, WHEN PAID OFF, FROM CONSOLIDATED REVENUE, BY NEW LOAN, AMOUNT, APPT, AMOUNT OUTSTANDING, WHEN DUE, RATE OF INTEREST, ANNUAL INTEREST OR TOTAL LOAN OUTSTANDING FOR EACH SERVICE.

The issue of Debentures under various Loan Acts in 1870, to the extent of £450,000, has adjusted the amounts short and over raised under these Acts.

1 Issued to cover Consolidated Revenue deficiency of 1886 and previous years. 2 Issued on account of authorizations by previous Loan Acts. 3 Taken over by Government with Sewerage and Water Works under Act 43 Victoria No. 32, Metropolitan Water and Sewerage Act of 1888. 4 Of this sum £2,600,000 were issued in Debentures. The £2,000,000 loan of 1882 was issued in Debentures also, but they were since authorized to be exchanged for Inscribed Stock at the option of the holders; a privilege which was available to the extent of £1,186,200 only. 5 Issued as Inscribed Stock. 6 £24,500,000 Inscribed Stock, issued in September, 1891, and £204,300 Converted Stock. 7 £285,500 Treasury Bills sold at par in London during December, 1882, not yet brought to account. 8 The amount short-raised under this Act, viz., £475,838 18s. 1d., has been made good from the Consolidated Revenue Fund. 9 Includes £294,200 Converted Stock, as follows:—10 Vic., No. 33 and 40, £100,000; 22 Vic., No. 23, £200,000; 24 Vic., No. 24, £100,000; and 25 Vic., No. 25, £294,200—matured 1st July, 1891; and 25 Vic., No. 19, £294,200—matured 1st January, 1892. Also £200,000 Converted Stock held in hands of Agent-General for sale. 10 Credited to the Consolidated Revenue Fund. 11 £25,000 repaid by Government of Victoria. 12 Year in which this debt was taken over by Government. 13 Overdue Bonds unrepresented.

1892-3.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

TREASURY BALANCES.

(APPLICATION OF, FROM ONE HEAD OF SERVICE TO ANOTHER.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 24 January, 1893.

The Auditor-General to The Speaker of the Legislative Assembly.

Sir,

Department of Audit, Sydney, 20 January, 1893.

Under the directions contained in the 18th section of the "Audit Act of 1870," I do myself the honor to submit to you, for presentation to the Legislative Assembly, copy of a Minute of His Excellency the Governor and Executive Council, dated 10th January, 1893, authorising the transfer of an amount from one head of service to supplement a vote for another service.

I have, &c.,

E. A. RENNIE,

Auditor-General.

Minute Paper for the Executive Council.

Transfer of £300 from the Vote for Contingencies, Hospital for the Insane, Parramatta, to the Vote for Contingencies, Hospital for the Insane, Newcastle.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 5 January, 1893.

FOR the reason set forth in the accompanying paper, I recommend, in terms of the 18th section of the "Audit Act of 1870," that the sum of £300 be transferred from the Vote for Provisions, &c., Contingencies, Hospital for the Insane, Parramatta (Item 32, "Appropriation Act, 1892"), to the Vote for Provisions, &c., Contingencies, Hospital for the Insane, Newcastle (Item 35, "Appropriation Act, 1892.")

GEORGE R. DIBBS.

The Executive Council advise that the amount specified be transferred from the vote to the vote referred to.—ALEX. C. BUDGE, Clerk of the Council. Min. 93/1, 10/1/93. Confirmed, 17/1/93. Approved.—JERSEY, 10/1/93.

1892-3.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

TREASURY BALANCES.

(APPLICATION OF, FROM ONE HEAD OF SERVICE TO ANOTHER.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 22 February, 1893.

The Auditor-General to The Honorable the Speaker.

Sir,

Department of Audit, Sydney, 22 February, 1893.

Under the directions contained in the 18th section of the Audit Act of 1870, I do myself the honor to submit to you, for presentation to the Legislative Assembly, copy of a minute of His Excellency the Governor and Executive Council, dated 14th February, 1893, authorising the transfer of an amount from one head of service to supplement a vote for another service.

I have, &c.,

E. A. RENNIE,
Auditor-General.

Minute Paper for the Executive Council.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 7 February, 1893.

TRANSFER of £1,000 from the Vote for Contingencies, Coast Hospital, to the Vote for Contingencies, Medical Department, Medical Adviser to the Government.

At the instance of the Medical Adviser to the Government I recommend, in terms of the 18th section of the Audit Act of 1870, that the sum of £1,000 be transferred from the Vote for Contingencies, Coast Hospital, item 41, Appropriation Act 1892, to the Vote for Contingencies, Medical Department, Medical Adviser to the Government, item 40, Appropriation Act 1892.

GEORGE R. DIBBS.

The Executive Council advise that authority be given for the transfer of the sum of £1,000 from the vote to the vote specified.—ALEX. C. BUDGE, Clerk of the Council. M. 93/6, 14/2/93. Confirmed 20/2/93. Approved.—JERSEY, 14/2/93.

1892-3.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

TREASURY BALANCES.

(APPLICATION OF, FROM TWO HEADS OF SERVICE TO TWO OTHERS.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 2 February, 1893.

The Auditor-General to The Speaker of the Legislative Assembly.

Sir,

Department of Audit, Sydney, 2 February, 1893.

Under the directions contained in the 18th section of the "Audit Act of 1870," I do myself the honor to submit to you, for presentation to the Legislative Assembly, copies (two) of minutes of His Excellency the Governor and Executive Council, dated 29th December, 1892, authorising the transfer in each case of an amount from one head of service to supplement a vote for another service.

I have, &c.,

E. A. RENNIE,
Auditor-General.

Minute for Executive Council.

Department of Mines and Agriculture, Sydney, 21 December, 1892.

It is recommended to His Excellency the Governor and the Executive Council that the sum of £50 be transferred from the vote for preparation of diagrams to meet wages and expenses in connection with the reclamation of sand-drift, Newcastle.

T. M. SLATTERY.

The Executive Council advise that the amount specified be transferred from the vote referred to the service specified.—A. C. BUDGE, Clerk of the Council. Min. 92/62, 29/12/92. Confirmed, 10/1/93. Approved.—JERSEY, 29/12/92.

Minute for Executive Council.

(92/14,610 Account.)

Department of Mines and Agriculture, Sydney, 21 December, 1892.

It is recommended to His Excellency the Governor and the Executive Council that the sum of £500 be transferred from the vote under the Agriculture Departments—Contingencies to meet the working expenses of establishing and working the Department of Agriculture—to defray salaries and expenses in connection with the Vine Diseases Board.

T. M. SLATTERY.

The Executive Council advise that the amount specified be transferred from the vote referred to to the service specified.—ALEX. C. BUDGE, Clerk of the Council. Min. 92/62, 29/12/92. Confirmed, 10/1/93. Approved.—JERSEY, 29/12/92.

1892.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

CONSOLIDATED REVENUE RECEIPTS.

(COMPARATIVE STATEMENT SHOWING THE REVENUE FOR 1892, AS ESTIMATED ON 1ST DECEMBER,
1891, AND AS NOW ESTIMATED.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 14 December, 1892.

CONSOLIDATED REVENUE RECEIPTS.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT showing the Revenue for 1892 as estimated on 1st December, 1891,
and as now estimated.

HEADS OF REVENUE.	Estimated Revenue for 1892 (1st Dec., 1891.)	Actual and Estimated Revenue for 1892. (As now estimated.)	Increase.	Decrease.
TAXATION.				
CUSTOMS :—	£	£	£	£
Spirits	877,300	857,098	.....	20,202
Wine	49,000	42,588	.....	6,412
Ale and Beer	76,000	73,462	.....	2,538
Tobacco and Cigars	280,000	282,842	2,842	.....
Tea ... ..	.....	4,115	4,115	.....
Coffee and Chicory	11,000	4,000	.....	7,000
Sugar and Molasses	135,000	136,470	1,470	.....
Opium	25,000	15,402	.....	9,598
Rice	16,500	15,236	.....	1,264
Dried Fruits	57,000	61,490	4,490	.....
Specific Duty	660,240	616,255	.....	43,985
Ad Valorem Duties	626,760	611,098	.....	15,662
Bonded Warehouses	8,700	10,128	1,428	.....
Rent of Goods in Queen's Warehouses	60	72	12	.....
Total, Customs	£ 2,822,560	2,730,256	14,357	106,661
EXCISE :—				
Duty on Beer	129,000	130,494	1,494	.....
Duty on Spirits distilled in the Colony	25,000	22,000	.....	3,000
Duty on Tobacco, Cigars, and Cigarettes	130,000	132,896	2,896	.....
Tobacco Factory License Fees	1,400	1,473	73	.....
Total, Excise	£ 285,400	286,863	4,463	3,000
STAMPS	400,000	381,482	.....	18,518
LICENSES :—				
To Wholesale Spirit Dealers	8,550	8,700	150	.....
To Auctioneers	5,160	4,817	.....	343
To Retail Fermented and Spirituous Liquors	102,000	101,447	.....	553
Billiard and Bagatelle... ..	10,000	9,355	.....	645
To Distillers and Rectifiers	100	110	10	.....
To Hawkers and Podlers	2,500	2,821	321	.....
To Pawnbrokers	700	740	40	.....
Colonial Wine, Cider, and Perry	1,450	1,550	100	.....
Licenses under Gunpowder Act	800	824	24	.....
Licenses to sell Tobacco, Cigars, and Cigarettes	2,500	2,574	74	.....
All other Licenses	600	591	.....	9
Total, Licenses	£ 134,360	133,529	719	1,550
TOTAL, TAXATION	£ 3,642,320	3,532,130	19,539	129,729
LAND REVENUE.				
SALES :—				
Auction Sales	180,000	191,877	11,877	.....
Newcastle Pasturage Reserve Sales	8,100	12,333	4,233	.....
Improved Purchases, &c.	20,000	11,394	.....	8,606
Deposits, &c., on Conditional Purchases	140,000	111,454	.....	28,546
Instalments on Conditional Purchases (inclusive of Interest)	700,000	716,990	16,990	.....
Balances on Conditional Purchases	100,000	69,563	.....	30,437
Centennial Park Sites	125,000	.....	.....	125,000
Miscellaneous Purchases	3,000	2,341	.....	659
Improvements	8,000	.....	.....	8,000
Total, Sales	£ 1,284,100	1,115,952	33,100	201,248
Interest on Land Conditionally Purchased	£ 90,000	95,899	5,899	.....
LAND REVENUE carried forward	£ 1,374,100	1,211,851	38,999	201,248
Carried forward	£ 3,642,320	3,532,130	19,539	129,729

HEADS OF REVENUE.	Estimated Revenue for 1892 (1st Dec., 1891).	Actual and Estimated Revenue for 1892. (As now estimated.)	Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£
Amount brought forward ...	£ 3,642,320	3,532,130	19,539	129,729
Land Revenue brought forward	£ 1,374,100	1,211,851	38,999	201,248
LAND REVENUE—continued.				
PASTORAL OCCUPATION:—				
Pastoral Leases (Runs) ...	400,000	429,500	29,500	.....
Conditional Leases ...	142,700	158,133	15,433	.....
Annual Leases ...	50,000	55,761	5,761	.....
Occupation Licenses ...	170,000	170,097	97	.....
Homestead Leases ...	55,000	74,300	19,300	.....
Scrub Leases ...	25	.....	.....	25
Quit Rents ...	300	470	170	.....
Total, Pastoral Occupation ...	£ 818,025	888,261	70,261	25
MINING OCCUPATION:—				
Mineral Leases... ..	30,000	19,807	.....	10,193
Mineral Licenses ...	2,500	1,501	.....	999
Leases of Auriferous Lands ...	12,500	10,039	.....	2,461
Miners' Rights... ..	6,500	6,091	.....	409
Business Licenses ...	3,000	2,681	.....	319
Royalty on Minerals ...	10,000	9,483	.....	517
Residential Leases ...	200	218	18	.....
Total, Mining Occupation ...	£ 64,700	49,820	18	14,898
MISCELLANEOUS LAND RECEIPTS:—				
Licenses to cut Timber, &c. ...	20,000	16,766	.....	3,234
Fees on Transfer of Runs and Leases ...	500	1,300	800	.....
Fees on Preparation and Enrolment of Title-deeds ...	3,500	2,448	.....	1,052
Survey Fees (under Land Act, 1889) ...	70,000	45,275	.....	24,725
All other receipts ...	12,000	12,651	651	.....
Total, Miscellaneous Land Receipts	£ 106,000	78,440	1,451	29,011
TOTAL, LAND REVENUE ...	£ 2,362,825	2,228,372	110,729	245,182
RECEIPTS FOR SERVICES RENDERED.				
RAILWAY RECEIPTS:—				
Railways proper ...	3,100,000	3,108,478	8,478	.....
Tramways ...	310,000	302,568	.....	7,432
Total, Railway Receipts ...	£ 3,410,000	3,411,046	8,478	7,432
POST OFFICE:—				
Postage ...	493,000	456,470	.....	36,530
Telegraph Receipts ...	205,000	187,691	.....	17,309
Commission on Money Orders ...	20,000	19,117	.....	883
Total, Post Office... ..	£ 718,000	663,278	.....	54,722
MINT RECEIPTS ...	12,000	10,419	.....	1,581
FEES FOR ESCORT AND CONVEYANCE OF GOLD ...	500	469	.....	31
PILOTAGE, HARBOUR, AND LIGHT RATES AND FEES ...	63,500	63,249	.....	251
REGISTRATION OF BRANDS ...	1,225	1,363	138	.....
PUBLIC SCHOOL FEES ...	81,000	74,769	.....	6,231
METROPOLITAN WATER RATES ...	178,000	162,465	.....	15,535
HUNTER DISTRICT WATER RATES ...	9,170	12,741	3,571	.....
METROPOLITAN SEWERAGE RATES ...	80,000	85,108	5,108	.....
AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE ...	.....	1,790	1,790	.....
Receipts for Services rendered carried forward	£ 4,553,395	4,486,697	19,085	85,783
Carried forward ...	£ 6,005,145	5,760,502	130,268	374,911

HEADS OF REVENUE.	Estimated Revenue for 1892 (1st Dec., 1891.)	Actual and Estimated Revenue for 1892. (As now estimated.)	Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£
Amount brought forward	£ 6,005,145	5,760,502	130,268	374,911
Receipts for Services Rendered brought forward ...	£ 4,553,395	4,486,697	19,085	85,783
RECEIPTS FOR SERVICES RENDERED—continued.				
FEES OF OFFICE:—				
Certificates of Naturalization	150	190	40	.....
Registrar-General	37,000	38,800	1,800	.....
Prothonotary of Supremo Court	7,500	7,300	.....	200
Registrar of Probates... ..	1,000	1,500	500	.....
Master in Equity	4,000	3,150	.....	850
Curator of Intestate Estates... ..	2,500	1,300	.....	1,200
Bankruptcy Court	6,060	6,950	890	.....
Sheriff	2,100	2,350	250	.....
District Courts... ..	8,500	9,020	520	.....
Courts of Petty Sessions	9,700	10,000	300	.....
Shipping Masters	2,960	2,500	.....	460
Mining Department	7,882	2,200	.....	5,682
Other Fees	22,000	23,000	1,000	.....
Total, Fees	£ 111,352	108,260	5,300	8,392
TOTAL, RECEIPTS FOR SERVICES RENDERED ...	£ 4,664,747	4,594,957	24,385	94,175
GENERAL MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS.				
RENTS—EXCLUSIVE OF LAND:—				
Tolls and Ferries	4,036	4,188	152	.....
Wharfs	57,000	58,043	1,043	.....
Government Buildings and Premises	6,690	13,891	7,201	.....
Total, Rent—exclusive of Land ...	£ 67,726	76,122	8,396	.....
FINES AND FORFEITURES:—				
Sheriff	1,120	580	.....	540
Courts of Petty Sessions	14,600	15,600	1,000	.....
Crown's Share of Seizures, &c.	1,000	1,500	500	.....
Confiscated and Unclaimed Property	50	150	100	.....
Other Fines	100	70	.....	30
Total, Fines	£ 16,870	17,900	1,600	570
UNCLASSIFIED RECEIPTS:—				
Transfer from Public Instruction Endowment Account ...	16,000	15,000	.....	1,000
Sale of Government Property	12,000	14,000	2,000	.....
Support of Patients in Lunatic Asylums	12,000	13,940	1,940	.....
Collections by Government Printer	6,500	6,300	.....	200
Store Rent and Carriage of Gunpowder	8,500	9,000	500	.....
Work performed by Prisoners in Gaols	6,000	7,600	1,600	.....
Fees on presenting Private Bills to Parliament and on Letters of Registration	4,100	4,300	200	.....
Interest on Bank Deposits	10,000	9,000	.....	1,000
Glebe Island Abattoirs Receipts	10,620	13,400	2,780	.....
Dock Receipts	2,500	3,150	650	.....
Assessment on Sugar Refinery	1,500	1,500	.....	.....
Receipts under Fisheries Act	5,575	2,300	.....	3,275
Seed Wheat	1,000	500	.....	500
Other Receipts	60,000	65,000	5,000	.....
Total, Unclassified Receipts ...	£ 156,295	164,990	14,670	5,975
TOTAL, GENERAL MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS	£ 240,891	259,012	24,666	6,545
TOTAL, CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND	£ 10,910,783	10,614,471	179,319	475,631
		Deduct Increase	£ 179,319	
		Net Decrease	£ 296,312	

1892.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND.

(ACCOUNT OF ESTIMATED REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE—EXCLUSIVE OF RAILWAYS—FOR THE
YEAR 1893.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 14 December, 1892.

Consolidated

ACCOUNT OF ESTIMATED REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE

Dr.

No.	PARTICULARS.	AMOUNT.			TOTAL.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1	To ESTIMATED CHARGES ON THE CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND, on account of 1893, as shown in the Summary of the Estimates-in-Chief for 1893, viz. :—						
	Special Appropriations (exclusive of those for Railway Services)	1,639,805	13	0			
	Schedules to the Constitution Act	54,508	0	0			
	Executive and Legislative	31,921	0	0			
	The Colonial Secretary	1,080,786	0	0			
	The Treasurer and Secretary for Finance and Trade	590,162	0	0			
	The Attorney-General	44,936	0	0			
	The Secretary for Lands	403,959	0	0			
	The Secretary for Public Works	401,748	0	0			
	Minister of Justice	303,148	0	0			
	Minister of Public Instruction	861,446	0	0			
	The Secretary for Mines	230,566	0	0			
	The Postmaster-General	787,487	0	0			
					6,430,472	13	0
2	To ESTIMATED AMOUNT required to pay Endowment to Boroughs, Municipal Districts and Shires, under the District Government Bill				600,000	0	0
					7,030,472	13	0
3	To ESTIMATED SURPLUS				532,615	5	5
					7,563,087	18	5
	TOTAL	£					

The Treasury, New South Wales,
Sydney, 14th December, 1892.

JAMES J. HINCHY,
Accountant.

Revenue Fund.

(EXCLUSIVE OF RAILWAYS) FOR THE YEAR 1893.

Cr.

No.	PARTICULARS.	AMOUNT.			TOTAL.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1	By AMOUNT of ESTIMATED REVENUE and RECEIPTS for the year 1893:—						
	Taxation	3,671,810	0	0			
	Land Revenue—						
	Sales £1,163,000	0	0				
	Annual Revenue ... 1,041,800	0	0				
		2,204,800	0	0			
	Receipts for services rendered	1,228,372	0	0			
	General Miscellaneous Receipts	265,722	0	0			
					7,370,704	0	0
	Interest chargeable for 1893 on Railway Loan Expenditure, to 30th November, 1892, for which no loans have been raised				192,383	18	5
	TOTAL	£			7,563,087	18	5

JOHN SEE,
Treasurer.

1892-3.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND.

(AMOUNT OF DEFICIENCY AT PRESENT ASCERTAINED AT THE CLOSE OF THE YEAR 1892.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 2 March, 1893.

[Laid upon the Table of the House in answer to Question No. 13 of 2 March, 1893.]

Question.

13. DEFICIT AT CLOSE OF YEAR 1892 :—MR. ALFRED ALLEN (for MR. HAYNES) asked THE COLONIAL TREASURER,—What is the amount of the deficiency in the Revenue at present ascertained at the close of the year 1892?

Answer.

CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND.

RETURN showing the amount of the deficiency in the Revenue at present ascertained at the close of the year 1892.

		£	s.	d.
Dr. Balance, Consolidated Revenue Fund, 31st December, 1892	...	483,726	15	8
Less—Payments New Post Office Street Resumption Account (to be recovered)...		392,141	16	10
		91,584 18 10		
Net Dr. Cash Balance	...			
Add—Outstanding Liabilities and Further Estimated Liabilities,				
31st December, 1892, exclusive of Estimated Savings—		£	s.	d.
1891 and previous years Services	...	183,035	11	9
1892 Services	...	1,337,069	3	5
		1,520,095 15		
Less—Advances to be recovered—		£	s.	d.
Advances to Contractors	...	7,961	4	7
Stamp Exchange Account	...	1,855	0	0
Treasurer's Advance Account, 1891	...	50,000	0	0
Do do 1892	...	300,000	0	0
		359,816 4 7		
		1,160,279 10 7		
Deficiency Ways and Means Account, 1892 and previous years	...	£1,251,864	9	5

JAMES J. HINCHY,
Accountant.

The Treasury, Sydney,
2nd March, 1893.

1892-3.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

LOANS AND TREASURY BILLS.

(RETURN RESPECTING.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 25 April, 1893.

[Laid upon the Table of the House in answer to Question No. 15, of 19 October, 1892.]

Question.

15. LOANS AND TREASURY BILLS:—MR. MOLESWORTH *asked* THE COLONIAL TREASURER,—
(1.) What loans fall due and will have to be provided for during the period ending with the year 1900, inclusive of the Treasury Bills authorised last Session, and loans from local banks?
(2.) What is the annual charge upon the Consolidated Revenue for interest upon all loans?

Answer.

STATEMENT showing Loans falling due during the period ending with the year 1900.

Due Date.	Debentures.	Treasury Bills issued under Act 55 Vic. No. 7.
	£	£
1 July, 1893	40,000	.....
1 January, 1894 ... ..	.....	1,250,000
1 " 1895	832,000	.....
1 " 1896	219,400	1,000,000
1 July, 1896	758,000	.....
1 October, 1896 ... ..	.....	1,000,000
Various dates, 1896 ... ..	.....	750,000
1 January, 1897	65,800	.....
1 July, 1898	177,200	.....
1 January, 1899	197,700	.....
1 July, 1900	857,100	.....
	£3,147,200	4,000,000

JAMES J. HINCHY,
Accountant.

The Treasury, New South Wales, Sydney, 21st April, 1893.

1892.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

COLONIAL STOCK ACT, 1877.

(DESPATCH RESPECTING.)

Presented to Parliament by Command.

The Treasury, New South Wales, 25th October, 1892.

"AN ACT TO AMEND THE COLONIAL STOCK ACT, 1877, SO FAR AS REGARDS THE MODE OF TRANSFER OF STOCK TO WHICH THAT ACT APPLIES."

HIS Excellency the Governor directs the publication, for general information, of the following Circular Despatch from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, enclosing copy of an Act passed in the last session of the Imperial Parliament, entitled "An Act to amend the Colonial Stock Act, 1877, so far as regards the mode of transfer of Stock to which that Act applies."

JOHN SEE.

[Circular.]

Downing-street,
27th July, 1892.

Sir,

I have the honour to transmit to you, for the information of your Government, copy of an Act passed at the last Session of Parliament, entitled "An Act to amend the Colonial Stock Act, 1877, so far as regards the mode of transfer of Stock to which that Act applies." (55 and 56 Vic, cap. 35.)

This Act enables any future issues of Stock to which the Act of 1877 applies to be transferred by deed, if the parties desire that form of transfer, and legalizes the practice of transfer by deed in respect of existing issues of Stock.

The Act also exempts from the provisions of section 19 of the Colonial Stock Act, 1877, Stock in respect of which the provisions of that section have not been observed before the passing of that Act.

For further explanation of the objects of the Act I may refer you to the statement which was made on the second reading in the House of Lords on the 14th June.

I have, &c.,
KNUTSFORD.

The Officer Administering
the Government of New South Wales.

CHAPTER 35.

"An Act to amend the Colonial Stock Act, 1877, so far as regards the mode of transfer of Stock to which that Act applies." [27th June, 1892.]

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

Short title.—40 and 41 Vict. c. 59.

1. This Act may be cited as the Colonial Stock Act, 1892, and this Act and the Colonial Stock Act, 1877, may be cited together as the Colonial Stock Acts, 1877 and 1892.

Amendment of 40 and 41 Vict. c. 59, as respects mode of transfer of stock.

2.—(1.) Any stock issued after the passing of this Act to which the Colonial Stock Act, 1877, applies may, if so provided by regulations under section sixteen of that Act (which regulations the registrar is hereby authorised to make), be transferred by deed according to the form in the schedule to this Act, or to the like effect, and such deed, when duly executed by all parties, shall be delivered to the registrar and kept by him, and a memorial thereof shall be entered in the register.

(2.) On demand of the holder of any stock transferable by deed the registrar shall cause a certificate of the proprietorship thereof to be delivered to each holder, and such certificate shall be *prima facie* evidence of the title of the holder to the stock therein specified; nevertheless the want of such certificate shall not prevent the holder of any stock from disposing thereof.

(3.) Where stock of a Colony has been issued before the passing of this Act, and the regulations for the transfer of such stock provide for its transfer in like manner as is authorised by this Act, the Government of the Colony, if desirous that the Colonial Stock Act, 1877, as amended by this Act, should apply to the said stock, may, by a declaration made, deposited,

and recorded in like manner as a declaration adopting that Act, declare such desire, and identify the stock with reference to which the declaration is made and thereupon this Act shall apply as if it had been enacted before the issue of the stock and the said regulations had been made in pursuance of section sixteen of the Colonial Stock Act, 1877.

(4.) Section nineteen of the Colonial Stock Act, 1877, shall not apply to any stock in respect to which the provisions of that section have not been observed before the passing of that Act.

(5.) A declaration under this Act may be made whether there has or has not been a prior declaration applying to the stock the Colonial Stock Act, 1877.

Application of Act to Isle of Man.—43 and 44 Vict. c. 8.

3. This Act shall apply to the Isle of Man in like manner as if section six of the Isle of Man Loans Act, 1890, referred to the Colonial Stock Act, 1877, as amended by this Act, and that section shall be deemed to have authorised the Government of the Isle of Man to provide for the transfer of stock in manner provided by this Act.

SCHEDULE.

STOCK

[Here identify stock.]

I, or we [seller],
of
in consideration of the sum of £
paid by

being the consideration
pounds [money]
money for stock do hereby transfer the said
stock [together with the interest accrued thereon since the last
half-yearly payment of such interest] to the said transferee.

And [buyer] the said transferee hereby accepts the transfer of the same subject to the conditions on which the transferor held the same.

Witness our hands and seals this day of
one thousand eight hundred and ninety-

Signed, sealed, and delivered by the abovenamed

in the presence of

Signature of } _____

witness ... } _____

Address _____

Occupation _____

Signed, sealed, and delivered by the abovenamed

in the presence of

Signature of } _____

witness ... } _____

Address _____

Occupation _____

1892.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

FUNDED STOCK ACT, 1892.

(REGULATIONS UNDER.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 56 Victoria, No. 1, sec. 11.

The Treasury, New South Wales,
7th November, 1892.**"FUNDED STOCK ACT, 1892."**

(56 VICTORIA No 1.)

REGULATIONS AND FORMS.

THE following Regulations, with Forms appended, having been made by His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, under the powers conferred by the 11th section of the "Funded Stock Act, 1892," are now published for general information.

JOHN SEE.

REGULATIONS.**NEW SOUTH WALES FUNDED STOCK.***(Created under the provisions of the "Funded Stock Act of 1892.")***Hours of Business.**

The Stock Office (Colonial Treasury) will be open for the transaction of business on Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays, from 10 a.m. to 3 p.m., and on Saturdays from 10 a.m. until noon.

Forms—where and how obtainable.

Forms of Application for purchase of Stock (Appendices A and B), and Forms of Request (Appendices G, H, I, K, L, M, N, O, and P), may be obtained from the Stock Office upon application, either personally or by letter. Forms for purchase may also be obtained upon personal application at any Court-house within the Colony. All other specified forms may be obtained at the Stock Office, or will be sent by post upon written application to the Registrar.

Transfers.

All transfers of "New South Wales Funded Stock" inscribed in the "Books of Record" at the Treasury, must be made in the Transfer books kept for that purpose in the Stock Office, and must be signed by the transferor and the transferee, either in person or by Letter of Attorney in the prescribed form. (See Appendices Q and R.)

All Letters of Attorney for dealings in the Stock, and all Transfers thereof, are free of Stamp Duty.

No transfer will be permitted in a sum less than ten pounds sterling.

Payment of interest.

Interest may be received at the Treasury by Stockholders in person, or by Attorney under Letter of Attorney in the prescribed form (see Appendix S); or the Interest Warrants will be sent by registered letter to the following persons, at the risk of the Stockholder, upon a Form of request being duly filled up and forwarded to the Registrar at the Stock Office (the forms to be used are those marked G, H, I, K, and L respectively in the Appendix), viz:—

When there is a Sole Stockholder; or a Sole Surviving Stockholder; or a Sole Executor, or Administrator of a Stockholder; or a Sole Surviving Executor, or Administrator of a Stockholder, Warrants may be sent—

To the Stockholder, or to his or her Executor, or Administrator; To his or her Attorney, duly authorised under a Letter of Attorney* (in this case the Attorney will sign the request); or,

To any Person, Firm, or Company, whose discharge shall be full and sufficient.

When there are two or more Stockholders, Warrants may be sent—

To the first Stockholder in the account, upon his sole request, provided the Stock Office has not received any written notice to the contrary from any other of the Stockholders;

To any Stockholder in the account upon the request of all the Stockholders;

To an Attorney, duly authorised under a Letter of Attorney* (in this case the Attorney will sign the request); or,

To any Person, Firm, or Company, upon the request of all the Stockholders, and the discharge of such Person, Firm, or Company, shall be full and sufficient.

Warrants sent by Post may be cashed at any Money Order Office within the Colony, provided the person or persons in whose favour they are drawn are known to the Postmaster, or produce satisfactory identification, and provided also that the funds at the disposal of the Postmaster will permit, but payment cannot be demanded; or, interest will be paid to credit of account in any Head or Principal Banking Office in Sydney for transmission to a like credit in any Branch Banking Office within the Australasian Colonies, upon request in the specified form. (Appendices M and N.)

All Interest Warrants will be drawn to order, and must be endorsed before payment.

* Letters of Attorney on which action has been taken must remain with the Stock Office.

The balance for the half-yearly interest will be struck ten days before the respective dividends become due, and no transfers will be registered during such period.

Forms of request may be delivered at the Stock Office at any date, either by hand or through the Post; but when received between the day on which the Balance for Interest is struck and the day on which the Interest is payable, the Warrants for such next Interest will be forwarded as soon as possible, but the Stock Office will not guarantee their being posted on the day before the Interest is payable.

Any change of address of the person to whom the Warrants are sent should be notified at once to the Registrar of Stock. When any such notification (which should contain the name and amount of the stock) reaches the Stock Office less than three clear days before the next Interest is due, the Stock Office cannot undertake to record it until after the payment of such next Interest.

In the absence of any notification to the contrary, it will be taken for granted that Interest Warrants sent by Post have duly reached their destinations. When they are not received on the correct day, notice should be given to the Registrar of Stock without delay.

Instructions to transmit Warrants by Post, or to pay to credit of account in a Bank, will remain in force, although the Stock may have been added to, or a part sold.

Trusts will not be recognised.

Procedure where application for Stock is made by Post.

In the case of persons sending moneys through the Post for purchase of Stock, it is essential (1) that such moneys be accompanied by the Form of Application, properly completed, and (2) that the remittance be in one or other of the following shapes,

that is to say :—(A) Bank Draft upon Sydney, in favour of the Colonial Treasurer; (B) Post Office Money Order upon Sydney, in favour of the Colonial Treasurer; (C) Bank Cheque, provided it is upon Sydney; (D) Bank Note or Notes, provided they be payable in Sydney. The Colonial Treasurer reserves the right to refuse any application which does not conform to the above rules. Applications must be addressed to the Under Secretary for Finance and Trade, Treasury, Sydney. Persons remitting by Post are advised to register their letters. Stock paid for by Cheque or Bank Draft will not be inscribed until the Cheque or Draft, as the case may be, is paid.

Letters of Attorney.

Forms of Letter of Attorney will only be issued upon application in the prescribed form. (See Appendices V and W.) All Letters of Attorney must be left at the Stock Office for scrutiny at least two clear days before they are to be acted upon. All such documents will remain the property of the Stock Office.

Probates and Letters of Administration.

All Probates and Letters of Administration must be exhibited at the Stock Office at least two clear days before stock affected by them can be dealt in.

General.

The receipt of Moneys over the Treasury counter for purchase of Stock will be subject to the General Rules and Regulations of the Department.

Prescription of forms.

The forms which shall be used are those specified in the Appendices hereto, marked A to W inclusive.

A.

Provisional Receipt, No.
Certificate of Inscription, No.

NEW SOUTH WALES FUNDED STOCK.
(56 VICTORIA No. 1.)

APPLICATION FOR "STOCK."
(FOR ORDINARY USE.)

(A separate Form must be used for each parcel of Stock.)

(Place)
(Date)

Sir,

£ _____ : _____ : _____ pounds, of "New South Wales Funded Stock," under the provisions of the "Funded Stock Act of 1892," and _____ herewith tender the sum of _____ shillings and _____ pence, in payment for the same. The "Stock" is to be inscribed in the name _____ given in Schedule on other side.

have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your obedient Servant ,

(Ordinary signature of party {
or parties, or of Broker) }

THE COLONIAL TREASURER, SYDNEY.

SCHEDULE.

* Name or Names in which Stock is to be inscribed. (Where the Account is a joint one, it must be so specified.)		Calling.	Address.	Amount of Stock.
Surname.	Christian Name.			

* Must be stated in full ; this is essential. Trusts will not be recognised.

B.

Provisional Receipt, No.
Certificate of Inscription, No.

NEW SOUTH WALES FUNDED STOCK.
(56 VICTORIA No. 1.)

APPLICATION FOR "STOCK."
(FOR CORPORATE ACCOUNTS.)

(A separate Form must be used for each parcel of Stock.)

£ : :

(Place)
(Date)
Sir,
I beg to apply for the purchase of _____ pounds, of "New South Wales Funded Stock," under the provisions of the "Funded Stock Act of 1892," and I herewith tender the sum of _____ pounds shillings and _____ pence, in payment for the same.

The "Stock" is to be inscribed in the name of [The name of the Bank, Company, or Society, must be stated in full, and, if incorporated by Act of Parliament, the number of the Act must be given.]

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

Signature of Secretary, Manager, }
or other authorised Officer. }

THE COLONIAL TREASURER, SYDNEY.

C.



No. _____
NEW SOUTH WALES FUNDED STOCK.
(56 VICTORIA No. 1.)
PROVISIONAL RECEIPT.
(TO BE EXCHANGED FOR CERTIFICATE OF INSCRIPTION.)

The Treasury, Sydney, 189 .
RECEIVED from _____
[By Cheque Draft] [By Cash.]
the sum of _____ pounds
shillings and _____ pence
for purchase of _____ pounds
of New South Wales Funded Stock, to be inscribed
in the _____ name of _____
The Stock not to be inscribed until Cheque is paid.
Draft

This Receipt must be handed in to the Funded Stock Office, to be exchanged for a Certificate of Inscription.

Receiver.

C.



No. _____
NEW SOUTH WALES FUNDED STOCK.
(56 VICTORIA No. 1.)
PROVISIONAL RECEIPT.
(TO BE EXCHANGED FOR CERTIFICATE OF INSCRIPTION.)

The Treasury, Sydney, 189 .
RECEIVED from _____
[By Cheque Draft] [By Cash.]
the sum of _____ pounds
shillings and _____ pence
for purchase of _____ pounds
of New South Wales Funded Stock, to be inscribed
in the _____ name of _____
The Stock not to be inscribed until Cheque is paid.
Draft

This Receipt must be handed in to the Funded Stock Office, to be exchanged for a Certificate of Inscription.

Receiver.

Exchanged for Certificate of Inscription No. _____

D.

NEW SOUTH WALES FUNDED STOCK.
(56 VICTORIA No. 1.)



CERTIFICATE OF INSCRIPTION.
(UNDER THE FUNDED STOCK ACT OF 1892.)

No. _____
THIS is to certify that, of the "Funded Stock Act sold to in consideration of £ _____ thereof, of New South Wales the name of the said scribed in the Government holder of the said Stock.
The Certificate is neither and is issued only as evi the Stock at the date here Dated at The Treasury, day of _____

This Certificate is valueless either for purposes of Transfer or for Negotiation.

pursuant to the provisions of 1892," there hath been _____, paid for the purchase _____ pounds Funded Stock,—and that Purchaser is this day in- Books of Record as the transferable nor negotiable, dence of the Inscription of of. Sydney, this

Colonial Treasurer.

Entered in the "Books of Record" at The Treasury,—
Registrar of Stock.
Under Secretary for Finance and Trade.

D.

NEW SOUTH WALES FUNDED STOCK.
(56 VICTORIA No. 1.)



CERTIFICATE OF INSCRIPTION.
(UNDER THE FUNDED STOCK ACT OF 1892.)

No. _____
THIS is to certify that, of the "Funded Stock Act sold to in consideration of £ _____ thereof, of New South Wales the name of the said scribed in the Government holder of the said Stock.
This Certificate is neither and is issued only as evi the Stock at the date here Dated at The Treasury, day of _____

This Certificate is valueless either for purposes of Transfer or for Negotiation.

pursuant to the provisions of 1892," there hath been _____, paid for the purchase _____ pounds Funded Stock,—and that Purchaser is this day in- Books of Record as the transferable nor negotiable, ence of the Inscription of of. Sydney, this

Colonial Treasurer.

Entered in the "Books of Record," at The Treasury,—
Registrar of Stock.
Under Secretary for Finance and Trade.

E.
NEW SOUTH WALES FUNDED STOCK.
(56 VICTORIA No. 1.)



CERTIFICATE OF INSCRIPTION.
(UNDER THE FUNDED STOCK ACT OF 1892).

No.
THIS is to certify that, pur
the "Funded Stock Act of
sold to
in consideration of £
the purchase thereof,
of New South Wales Fund
names of the said Purchas
in the Government Books
in joint account, of the

This Certificate is neither
and is issued only as evi
of the Stock at the date

Dated at The Treasury,
day of

This Certificate is valueless either for
purposes of Transfer or for Negotiation.

suant to the provisions of
1892," there hath been
, paid for
Pounds
ed Stock,—and that the
ers are this day inscribed
of Record as the holders,
said Stock.

transferable nor negotiable,
dence of the Inscription
hereof.

Sydney, this

Colonial Treasurer.

Under Secretary for Finance and Trade.

Entered in the "Books of Record," at
The Treasury,—

Registrar of Stock.

E.
NEW SOUTH WALES FUNDED STOCK.
(56 VICTORIA No. 1.)



CERTIFICATE OF INSCRIPTION.
(UNDER THE FUNDED STOCK ACT OF 1892).

No.
THIS is to certify that, pur
the "Funded Stock Act of
sold to
in consideration of £
the purchase thereof,
of New South Wales Fund
names of the said Purchas
in the Government Books
in joint account, of the

This Certificate is neither
and is issued only as evi
of the Stock at the date

Dated at The Treasury,
day of

This Certificate is valueless either for
purposes of Transfer or for Negotiation.

suant to the provisions of
1892," there hath been
, paid for
Pounds
ed Stock,—and that the
ers are this day inscribed
of Record as the holders,
said Stock.

transferable nor negotiable
dence of the Inscription
hereof.

Sydney, this

Colonial Treasurer.

Under Secretary for Finance and Trade.

Entered in the "Books of Record," at
The Treasury,—

Registrar of Stock.

F.
NEW SOUTH WALES FUNDED STOCK.
(56 VICTORIA No. 1.)



CERTIFICATE OF INSCRIPTION.
(UNDER THE FUNDED STOCK ACT OF 1892).

No.
THIS is to certify that,
of the "Funded Stock Act
sold to
in consideration of £
purchase thereof,
of New South Wales Fund
name of the said Company
Government Books of Rec
said Stock.

This Certificate is neither
and is issued only as evi
of the Stock at the date

Dated at The Treasury,
day of

This Certificate is valueless either for
purposes of Transfer or for Negotiation.

pursuant to the provisions
of 1892," there hath been
, paid for the
Pounds
ed Stock,—and that the
is this day inscribed in the
ord as the holder of the
said Stock.

transferable nor negotiable,
dence of the Inscription
hereof.

Sydney, this

Colonial Treasurer.

Under Secretary for Finance and Trade.

Entered in the "Books of Record," at
The Treasury,—

Registrar of Stock.

F.
NEW SOUTH WALES FUNDED STOCK.
(56 VICTORIA No. 1.)



CERTIFICATE OF INSCRIPTION.
(UNDER THE FUNDED STOCK ACT OF 1892).

No.
THIS is to certify, that,
of the "Funded Stock Act
sold to
in consideration of £
the purchase thereof,
of New South Wales Fund
name of the said Company
Government Books of Rec
said Stock.

This Certificate is neither
and is issued only as evide
the Stock at the date

Dated at The Treasury,
day of

This Certificate is valueless either for
purposes of Transfer or for Negotiation.

pursuant to the provisions
of 1892," there hath been
, paid for
Pounds
ed Stock,—and that the
is this day inscribed in the
ord as the holder of the
said Stock.

transferable nor negotiable,
nce of the Inscription of
hereof.

Sydney, this

Colonial Treasurer.

Under Secretary for Finance and Trade.

Entered in the "Books of Record," at
The Treasury,—

Registrar of Stock.

G.
NEW SOUTH WALES FUNDED STOCK.
(56 VICTORIA No. 1.)

[One Signature.]

REQUEST FOR TRANSMISSION OF INTEREST WARRANTS BY POST.

To the Registrar of Stock,
Stock Office, The Treasury,
New South Wales.

£ [Amount of Stock] "New South Wales Funded Stock," standing in the name of—

[Full particulars of Account as it
stands in the Stock Books].

I SHALL be obliged by your forwarding all Interest Warrants due, and to become due and payable on the above-mentioned sum of Stock, or on the amount for the time being so standing, to—["Me"; or name in full of the person, firm, or Company, to whom the Warrants are to be sent], at [Address to which Warrants are to be sent], [If "Me" is inserted above, strike out these words] whose receipt on my behalf shall be your acquittance.

And I hereby agree to save harmless and keep indemnified the Colonial Treasurer against all claims and demands which may be made upon the Government of New South Wales by reason of the carrying out of these instructions.

Signature of Stockholder, or of his or her Executor, or
Administrator, or of surviving Stockholder, or of
his or her Executor, or Administrator, as the case
may be,

Dated

189

H.

5

H.

NEW SOUTH WALES FUNDED STOCK.

[Two or more Signatures.]

(56 VICTORIA No. 1.)

REQUEST FOR TRANSMISSION OF INTEREST WARRANTS BY POST.

To the Registrar of Stock,
Stock Office, The Treasury,
New South Wales.

£ [Amount of Stock], "New South Wales Funderd Stock," standing in the name of— [Full particulars of Account as it stands in the Stock books.]

WE shall be obliged by your forwarding all Interest Warrants due, and to become due, and payable on the above-mentioned sum of Stock, or on the amount for the time being so standing, to— [Name in full of the person, firm, or Company, to whom the Warrants are to be sent], at [Address to which Warrants are to be sent], whose discharge will be full and sufficient.

And we hereby agree to save harmless and keep indemnified the Colonial Treasurer against all claims and demands which may be made upon the Government of New South Wales by reason of the carrying out of these instructions.

This form must be signed by all the Stockholders, or by all the surviving Stockholders, or, where all the Stockholders are deceased, by the Executors, or Administrators, of the Stockholder, in joint account, last deceased, as the case may be.

(Signatures)

Date, 189 .

I.

NEW SOUTH WALES FUNDED STOCK.

(56 VICTORIA No. 1.)

[Corporate Account.]

REQUEST FOR TRANSMISSION OF INTEREST WARRANTS BY POST, OR FOR PAYMENT TO CREDIT IN A BANK.

To the Registrar of Stock,
Stock Office, The Treasury,
New South Wales.

£ [Amount of Stock] "New South Wales Funderd Stock," standing in the name of— [Full particulars of Account as it stands in the Stock books.]

You will oblige by forwarding all Interest Warrants due, and to become due, and payable on the above-mentioned sum of Stock, or on the amount for the time being so standing, to—(a) [The name of the corporate body; or name in full of the person, firm, or Company, to whom the Warrants are to be sent; or if it be desired that the Interest be paid to Credit of Account in a Bank, it should be so stated], at (b) [Address to which Warrants are to be sent], (c) [If the name of the corporate body holding the Stock is inserted above, strike out these words], whose signature shall be your full and sufficient discharge.

L.S.

This Form must be sealed and signed in accordance with the Minute, Resolution, Articles of Association, or Statutes, regulating the use of the seal of the Corporate Body.

C

K.

NEW SOUTH WALES FUNDED STOCK.

(56 VICTORIA No. 1.)

[Sole Attorney.]

REQUEST FOR TRANSMISSION OF INTEREST WARRANTS BY POST.

[For the use of persons authorised to receive Interest under Letter of Attorney.]

To the Registrar of Stock,
Stock Office, The Treasury,
New South Wales.

£ [Amount of Stock] "New South Wales Funderd Stock," standing in the name of— [Full particulars of Account as it stands in the Stock books.]

I SHALL be obliged by your forwarding all Interest Warrants due, and to become due, and payable on the above-mentioned sum of Stock, or on the amount for the time being so standing, to me at [Address to which Warrants are to be sent.]

And I hereby agree to save harmless and keep indemnified the Colonial Treasurer against all claims and demands which may be made upon the Government of New South Wales by reason of the carrying out of these instructions.

Date

189 .

(Signature of Attorney.)

L.

6

L.

NEW SOUTH WALES FUNDED STOCK.

(56 VICTORIA No. 1.)

[Two or more Signatures.]

REQUEST FOR TRANSMISSION OF INTEREST WARRANTS BY POST.

[For the use of persons authorised to receive Interest under Letter of Attorney.]

To the Registrar of Stock,
Stock Office, The Treasury,
New South Wales.

£ [Amount of Stock] "New South Wales Funded Stock" standing in the name of— [Full particulars of Account as it stands in the Stock books.]

We shall be obliged by your forwarding all Interest Warrants due, and to become due, and payable on the above-mentioned sum of Stock, or on the amount for the time being so standing, to— [Name in full of one of the Attorneys], at [Address to which Warrants are to be sent.]

And we hereby agree to save harmless and keep indemnified the Colonial Treasurer against all claims and demands which may be made upon the Government of New South Wales by reason of the carrying out of these instructions. (Signatures.)

This Form must be signed by all the Attorneys {
named in the Letter of Attorney.

Date , 189 .

M.

NEW SOUTH WALES FUNDED STOCK.

(56 VICTORIA No. 1.)

REQUEST FOR PAYMENT OF INTEREST TO CREDIT OF ACCOUNT IN A BANK.

To the Registrar of Stock,
Stock Office, The Treasury,
New South Wales.

£ [Amount of Stock.] "New South Wales Funded Stock," standing in the name of [Full particulars of Account as it stands in the Stock books.]

As the person entitled to the Interest on the above-mentioned sum of Stock ["I" or "We"] hereby request you to pay the Interest due, and to become due, and payable on the said sum of Stock, or on the amount for the time being so standing, until further notice, to [State here the Bank, and the Account to credit of which the Interest is to be placed, and if for transmission to a Branch it should be stated] whose discharge will be full and sufficient.

SIGN HERE.

In the case of Joint Stockholders, or of Joint Surviving Stockholders, all must sign; or, where all the Stockholders in joint account are dead, the Executor or Administrator, or Executors or Administrators, as the case may be, of the Stockholder, in joint account, last deceased, must sign.

Date 189 .

N.

NEW SOUTH WALES FUNDED STOCK.

(56 VICTORIA No. 1.)

REQUEST FOR PAYMENT OF INTEREST TO CREDIT OF ACCOUNT IN A BANK.

[For the use of persons authorised to receive Interest under Letter of Attorney.]

To the Registrar of Stock,
Stock Office, The Treasury,
New South Wales.

£ [Amount of Stock.] "New South Wales Funded Stock," standing in the name of [Full particulars of Account as it stands in the Stock books.]

As the person entitled, under a Letter of Attorney, to the Interest on the abovementioned sum of Stock ["I" or "We"] hereby request you to pay the Interest due, and to become due, and payable on the said sum of Stock, or on the amount for the time being so standing, until further notice to [State here the Bank, and the Account to credit of which the Interest is to be placed, and if for transmission to a branch it should be stated], whose discharge will be full and sufficient.

SIGN HERE.

In the case of Joint Attorneys
all must sign.

Date, 189 .

O.

7

O.

NEW SOUTH WALES FUNDED STOCK.

(56 VICTORIA No. 1.)

CHANGE OF ADDRESS.

REQUEST FOR THE ALTERATION OF PERMANENT ADDRESS.

(Date) 189 .

(Place) [To include Post Town]

Sir, I shall feel obliged by your altering my address in the Government Books of Record from that given above to

I am,

Sir,
Your obedient Servant,
(Sign here)

To Registrar of Stock,
Stock Office,
The Treasury, New South Wales.

N.B.—If the Stockholder wishes to alter the address to which Interest Warrants are sent by post, he must use Form B, which may be obtained either by personal application at the Stock Office, or by written application to the Registrar of Stock.

P.

NEW SOUTH WALES FUNDED STOCK.

(56 VICTORIA No. 1.)

CHANGE OF ADDRESS.

REQUEST FOR THE ALTERATION OF AN ADDRESS TO WHICH INTEREST WARRANTS ARE SENT BY POST.

(Date) 189 .

Sir,

[I or We] shall feel obliged by your sending the Warrants for future interest to [Insert here the word "me," or the name of the person, firm, or company to whom it has been customary to send the Warrants] at [The Post Town must be stated], instead of at

[I am or we are]

Sir,
Your obedient Servant,
(Signature
or
Signatures.) }

To the Registrar of Stock,
Stock Office,
The Treasury, New South Wales.

N.B.—If the Stockholder wishes his permanent address (i.e., the address of which he is described in the Stock Books as distinct from the address to which warrants are sent) to be altered, he must make his request upon one of the forms provided for that purpose, and which may be obtained either by personal application at the Stock Office, or by written application to the Registrar of Stock.

Q.

NEW SOUTH WALES FUNDED STOCK.

(56 VICTORIA No. 1.)

SALE OF £

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS, That I,

do make, constitute, and appoint

my true and lawful Attorney
for me and in my Name and on my behalf,

To Sell, Assign, and Transfer all or any part of

Interest or Share in the New South Wales Funded Stock, created by Act of Parliament 56 Victoria No. 1, entitled the "*Funded Stock Act of 1892.*"

Also, to receive the Consideration Money and give a Receipt or Receipts for the same and to do all lawful acts requisite for effecting the premises; hereby ratifying and confirming all that my said Attorney, shall do therein by virtue hereof: And I, under the provisions of the Act of Council passed in the seventeenth year of the reign of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, intituled "An Act to give greater effect to Powers of Attorney," hereby declare that this Letter of Attorney shall continue in force until notice of my death or of the revocation of this letter shall have been received by the said , the Attorney named herein.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand the day of , in the year of our

Signed and delivered in the presence of—

N.B.—Where a Letter of Attorney is executed out of New South Wales, it is necessary, in addition to the usual Witnesses, that the document be attested by Her Majesty's Consul or Vice-Consul, a Magistrate, or Notary Public.

** You are particularly desired to attend to the Instructions for executing Letters of Attorney which are on the other side, as a want of proper attention to them may vitiate the Document.

INSTRUCTIONS

INSTRUCTIONS FOR EXECUTING LETTERS OF ATTORNEY WHICH MUST BE STRICTLY OBSERVED.

The date to be inserted at the time of execution in words at length, and not in figures.

The execution must be attested by two witnesses, and their places of abode and quality must be written against their names; and where they reside in a town, the number of the house and name of the street should be added.

Where Letters of Attorney are executed by more than one person, the subscribing Witnesses must insert in the attestation the name of the party or parties whose execution they attest; and if the parties do not all execute at the same time, and in the presence of the same Witnesses, the words "Signed and Delivered, in the presence of us by," must be repeated in each attestation.

Every Letter of Attorney that is executed by a mark, instead of a written name, must be witnessed by a Justice of the Peace or an approved Broker, if executed in Sydney, or, if executed in the country, by a Justice of the Peace or a Clerk of Petty Sessions, and the Witnesses must declare that the Power has been read and fully explained to the party.

If any alteration, interlineation, or erasure be made in a Letter of Attorney, it must be particularly stated in the attestation subscribed by the Witnesses, and that it was done previous to execution.

I demand to act by this Letter of Attorney, this

day of

189 .

Witness,—

R.

NEW SOUTH WALES FUNDED STOCK.

(56 VICTORIA No. 1.)

POWER TO PURCHASE £ CAPITAL STOCK.

Know all Men by these Presents, That for divers good causes and considerations, I, _____, do hereby nominate, constitute, and appoint, and in my place and stead put and depute _____, my true and lawful Attorney, for me, and in my name and on my behalf.

To purchase all or any part of _____ sterling, Interest or Share, hereinafter called Capital Stock, in the New South Wales Funded Stock, created by Act of Parliament, 56 Victoria No. 1, entitled the "*Funded Stock Act of 1892*," and also to accept a Transfer or Transfers of such Capital Stock. And for me, and in my name, and as my act and deed, to sign, execute, and deliver the aforesaid Transfer or Transfers, or any duplicate or duplicates thereof, and any other document or documents which shall be or which shall have been prepared in conformity with the provisions contained in the aforesaid Act, and to submit to all the Rules and Regulations now existing, or which may hereafter be made under the aforesaid Act in respect of such Capital Stock; and to do all other acts which shall be thought expedient or proper in order to acquire for me all the rights incident to such Capital Stock, I hereby ratifying and confirming, and agreeing to ratify and confirm, all and whatsoever my said Attorney shall lawfully do or cause to be done in the premises by virtue hereof: And I direct that all act or acts which shall be done in pursuance hereof, before the parties or party affected by such act or acts, shall have notice of my death, or the revocation of the authority hereby given, shall be binding on me, my heirs, executors, and administrators, notwithstanding my death or the revocation of such authority before such act or acts shall have been done.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, at

, this

day of

, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-

Signed and delivered in the presence of _____, }
of _____ and _____, of _____ }

N.B.—Where a Letter of Attorney is executed out of New South Wales, it is necessary, in addition to the usual Witnesses, that the document be attested by Her Majesty's Consul, or Vice-Consul, a Magistrate, or Notary Public.

*** You are particularly desired to attend to the Instructions for executing Letters of Attorney which are on the other side, as a want of proper attention to them may vitiate the document.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR EXECUTING LETTERS OF ATTORNEY WHICH MUST BE STRICTLY OBSERVED.

The date to be inserted at the time of execution in words at length, and not in figures.

The execution must be attested by two Witnesses, and their places of abode and quality must be written against their names; and where they reside in a town, the number of the house, and name of the street should be added.

Where Letters of Attorney are executed by more than one person, the subscribing Witnesses must insert in the Attestation the name of the party or parties whose execution they attest; and if the parties do not all execute at the same time, and in the presence of the same Witnesses, the words "Signed and Delivered in the presence of us, by" must be repeated in each attestation.

Every Letter of Attorney that is executed by a mark, instead of a written name, must be witnessed by a Justice of the Peace, or an approved Broker, if executed in Sydney; or, if executed in the Country, by a Justice of the Peace, or a Clerk of Petty Sessions, and the Witnesses must declare that the Power has been read and fully explained to the party.

If any alteration, interlineation, or erasure, be made in a Letter of Attorney, it must be particularly stated in the attestation subscribed by the Witnesses, and that it was done previous to execution.

I demand to act by this Letter of Attorney, this

day of

189 .

Witness—

S.

NEW SOUTH WALES FUNDED STOCK.

(56 VICTORIA No. 1.)

INTEREST.

Know all Men by these Presents, that I,

do make, constitute, and appoint

my true and lawful Attorney

for me, and in my name, and on my behalf, to receive and give Receipts for all INTEREST that is now due, and that shall hereafter become due on any present or future Interest or Share in the New South Wales Funded Stock created by Act of Parliament, 56 Victoria No. 1, and entitled the "*Funded Stock Act of 1892*."

and to do all lawful acts requisite for effecting the premises; hereby ratifying and confirming all that my said Attorney shall do therein by virtue hereof: And I, under the provisions of the Act of Council passed in the seventeenth year of the reign of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, intituled "*An Act to give greater effect to Powers of Attorney*," hereby declare that this Letter of Attorney shall continue in force until notice of my death, or of the revocation

revocation of this Letter shall have been received by the said
 In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand the
 our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety- day of the Attorney named herein.
 in the year of

Signed and delivered, in the presence of

N.B.—Where a Letter of Attorney is executed out of New South Wales, it is necessary, in addition to the usual Witnesses, that the Document be attested by Her Majesty's Consul, or Vice-Consul, a Magistrate, or Notary Public.

** You are particularly desired to attend to the Instructions for executing Letters of Attorney which are on the other side, as a want of proper attention to them may vitiate the Document.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR EXECUTING LETTERS OF ATTORNEY, WHICH MUST BE STRICTLY OBSERVED.

The date to be inserted at the time of execution in words at length, and not in figures.
 The execution must be attested by two Witnesses, and their places of abode and quality must be written against their names; and where they reside in a town, the number of the house, and name of the street should be added.

Where Letters of Attorney are executed by more than one person, the subscribing Witnesses must insert in the attestation the name of the party or parties whose execution they attest; and if the parties do not all execute at the same time, and in the presence of the same Witnesses, the words "Signed and Delivered, in the presence of us by," must be repeated in each attestation.

Every Letter of Attorney that is executed by a mark, instead of a written name, must be witnessed by a Justice of the Peace or an approved Broker, if executed in Sydney, or, if executed in the Country, by a Justice of the Peace, or a Clerk of Petty Sessions, and the Witnesses must declare that the Power has been read and fully explained to the party.

If any alteration, interlineation, or erasure be made in a Letter of Attorney, it must be particularly stated in the attestation subscribed by the Witnesses, and that it was done previous to execution.

I demand to act by this Letter of Attorney, this day of 189 .
 Witness,—



No. T.
 MEMORANDUM OF TRANSFER.
 NEW SOUTH WALES FUNDED STOCK.
 (56 Vic. No. 1.)

£ : :
 of the above Stock, transferred this day from
 to
 in the Government Books of Record.

This Document is Valueless either for purposes of Transfer or for Negotiation.

Registrar of Stock.
 The Treasury, New South Wales,
 189 .



No. T.
 MEMORANDUM OF TRANSFER.
 NEW SOUTH WALES FUNDED STOCK.
 (56 Vic. No. 1.)

£ : :
 of the above Stock, transferred this day from
 to
 in the Government Books of Record.

This Document is Valueless either for purposes of Transfer or for Negotiation.

Registrar of Stock.
 The Treasury, New South Wales,
 189 .

V.
 NEW SOUTH WALES FUNDED STOCK.
 (56 Vic. No. 1.)

APPLICATION FOR ISSUE OF A FORM OF LETTER OF ATTORNEY.

(FOR USE BY STOCKHOLDERS.)

Sir, (Place)
 Please issue a Form of Letter of Attorney for sale of Stock standing in [my or our] name (Date)
 Your obedient Servant ,

In the case of a Joint Account this must be signed either by the FIRST Stockholder, or failing that, by ALL the Stockholders.

The Registrar of Stock,
 Stock Office,
 The Treasury, New South Wales.

10

W.

NEW SOUTH WALES FUNDED STOCK.

(56 Vic. No. 1)

APPLICATION FOR ISSUE OF A FORM OF LETTER OF ATTORNEY.

(FOR USE BY BROKERS OR AGENTS.)

(Place)

(Date)

Sir,

Please issue to [*Me or us*] a Form of Letter of Attorney for dealing by way of [*"Sale" or "Purchase," or "Disposal of Dividends," as the case may require*], in Stock inscribed in the name of [*Full particulars of the account must be stated here.*]

Your obedient Servant,

(Signature of Broker or Agent.)

The Registrar of Stock,
Stock Office, The Treasury,
New South Wales.

[9d.]

Sydney: Charles Potter, Government Printer.—1892.

1892.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

FUNDED STOCK BILL.

(MESSAGE No. 10.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 12 October, 1892.

JERSEY,

Governor.

Message No. 10.

In accordance with the provisions contained in the 54th section of the Constitution Act, the Governor recommends for the consideration of the Legislative Assembly the expediency of making provision to meet the requisite expenses in connection with a Bill to authorise the creation and issue of Funded Stock, and to make certain provisions auxiliary thereto.

Government House,

Sydney, 11th October, 1892.

1892-3.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

INCOME TAX ASSESSMENT BILL.

(MESSAGE No. 31.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 15 February, 1893.

JERSEY,

Governor.

Message No. 31.

In accordance with the provisions contained in the 54th section of the Constitution Act, the Governor recommends for the consideration of the Legislative Assembly the expediency of making provisions to meet the requisite expenses in connection with "A Bill for the creation of Taxation Districts, and for the levying and assessment, within such districts, of a Tax on Income; for the appointment of officers for the levying and collection of such Tax; to provide for appeals from assessments, and for other purposes in connection with the aforesaid objects."

Government House,

Sydney, 9th February, 1893.

1892-3.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

INCOME TAX BILL.

(MESSAGE No. 32.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 15 February, 1893.

JERSEY,

Governor.

Message No. 32.

In accordance with the provisions contained in the 54th section of the Constitution Act, the Governor recommends to the Legislative Assembly the expediency of making provision to meet the requisite expenses in connection with "A Bill to impose an Income Tax."

Government House,

Sydney, 11th February, 1893.

1892-3.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

CURRENT ACCOUNT DEPOSITORS' BILL.

(MESSAGE No. 20.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 23 May, 1893.

FREDK. M. DARLEY,
Lieutenant-Governor, Administering the Government.

Message No. 20.

In accordance with the provisions contained in the 54th section of the Constitution Act, the Lieutenant-Governor recommends for the consideration of the Legislative Assembly the expediency of making provision to meet the requisite expenses in connection with a Bill to provide for the making by the Colonial Treasurer of Advances upon Current Accounts in Banks which have suspended payment; for the issue and payment of Treasury Notes in connection therewith, and for making such notes a legal tender; for the repayment of those advances; for regulating Trust Accounts in the said Banks; and for purposes incidental to or consequent upon the above objects.

*Government House,
Sydney, 23rd May, 1893.*

1104

1892-3.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

CURRENT ACCOUNT DEPOSITORS' BILL.

(MESSAGE No. 21.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 23 May, 1893.

FREDK. M. DARLEY,

Lieutenant-Governor, Administering the Government.

Message No. 21.

In accordance with the provisions contained in the 54th section of the Constitution Act, the Lieutenant-Governor recommends for the consideration of the Legislative Assembly the expediency of making provision to meet the requisite expenses in connection with a Bill to facilitate and legalise the obtaining of advances upon current accounts in Banks which have suspended payment; to enable the Government to guarantee repayment of such advances, and to issue Treasury Bills in connection therewith; and for purposes incidental to or consequent upon the above objects.

Government House,

Sydney, 23rd May, 1893.

1892.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

INTERNATIONAL MONETARY CONFERENCE.

(CORRESPONDENCE RESPECTING.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 27 October, 1892.

Cablegram from The Acting Colonial Secretary to The Prime Minister of New South Wales.

Sydney, 20 June, 1892.

WIRE *re* particulars proposed Silver Conference; date, Nations represented, and number of representatives from each. Am writing Colonies to join in endeavour to have Australia represented. If England has two representatives, urge that one be from Australia.

Telegram from The Prime Minister of South Australia to The Acting Premier of New South Wales.

Adelaide, 28 June, 1892.

Has anything been done; and, if so, what, or is it proposed to do anything in the matter of representation of your Colony at the Silver Conference?

Circular Telegram from The Acting Premier of New South Wales to The Prime Ministers of Victoria, Queensland, South Australia, Tasmania, Western Australia, and New Zealand.

Sydney, 4 July, 1892.

IMPORTANT deputation urged this Government to take action towards representation at proposed Silver Conference in London, and urged that joint Australian representation should be preferred to that of this Colony alone, as likely to be more effective, by reason of united voice. Moreover, that Colonies would scarcely be allowed individual representation, while joint Australian delegation would much more probably be conceded. Pray telegraph views of your Government with special reference to fact that Mr. Dibbs' presence in England may enable his advocacy useful in procuring representation.

Telegram from The Prime Minister of New Zealand to The Acting Premier of New South Wales.

Wellington, 5 July, 1892.

THIS Government does not consider it necessary it should be represented at Silver Conference.

Telegram from The Prime Minister of Victoria to The Acting Premier of New South Wales.

Melbourne, 6 July, 1892.

RE Silver Conference, I am without any specific information about the conference, having seen nothing about it officially; nothing, indeed, except Press telegrams, which do not show object of conference, its constitution, or whether it is a body in which Colonies could expect to be represented. In present state of my information scarcely see way to act, though quite agree joint representation of Colonies better than individual.

Telegram from The Prime Minister of South Australia to The Acting Premier of New South Wales.

Adelaide, 6 July, 1892.

RE Silver Conference, we concur in proposal for joint representation, and shall be glad to be informed that Mr. Dibbs has succeeded in arranging for it.

Telegram from The Prime Minister of Queensland to The Acting Premier of New South Wales.

Brisbane, 6 July, 1892.
THIS Government has not received any invitation to attend the proposed Silver Conference, and we do not propose to take any action with respect to it.

Telegram from The Prime Minister of Tasmania to The Acting Premier of New South Wales.

BIMETALISM Conference, London, must be left to Imperial authorities. India, Germany, and America mainly interested. Colonies better not claim a hearing save through Agents-General.

Telegram from The Prime Minister of Western Australia to The Acting Premier of New South Wales.

IN reply to your telegram of 4th inst, *re* Silver Conference, no representation has been made to us on the subject, and we are not in position therefore to take any part. Thank you very much for kind offer.

Cablegram from The Agent-General to The Acting Colonial Secretary.

London, 22 August, 1892.
HAVE been informed that International Monetary Conference probably assemble first week in October.

Telegram from The Prime Minister of South Australia to The Acting Colonial Secretary of New South Wales.

Adelaide, 24 August, 1892.
HAVE you any further information on the subject of the Silver Conference?

Telegram from The Acting Colonial Secretary of New South Wales to The Prime Minister of South Australia.

Sydney, 26 August, 1892.
HAVE just heard that Monetary Conference will probably assemble first week in October. Think it well to await return of Sir George Dibbs before taking further action. He has been inquiring into subject, and no doubt has full information. He will arrive here 13th September.

Telegram from The Prime Minister of South Australia to The Acting Colonial Secretary of New South Wales.

Adelaide, 9 September, 1892.
As the Silver Conference will meet so soon, I shall be glad to have an intimation immediately on arrival of Sir George Dibbs of the intention of your Government as to an Australian representation.

Submitted, 9/9/92. Perhaps Sir George Dibbs will be good enough to give this subject his early attention.—F.B.S., 12/9/92.

Telegram from The Prime Minister of South Australia to The Colonial Secretary of New South Wales.

WILL you kindly let me know what information you have been able to obtain relative to the Silver Conference, and what steps it is proposed shall be taken as to an Australian representation?

Cablegram from The Colonial Secretary to The Agent-General.

Sydney, 19 October, 1892.
PLEASE report steps taken *re* Silver Conference, and if proposed Colonies should be represented.

Cablegram from The Agent-General to The Colonial Secretary.

London, 24 October, 1892.
IN reply to your telegram of 19 October, Silver Conference meets Brussels 22 November. India will be represented. Colonies have not been invited. I would suggest that if you desire to be represented you at once apply through Governor, as this is an international question.

1892.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

BANK LIABILITIES AND ASSETS.

(FOR QUARTER ENDED 31 MARCH, 1892.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 4 Vic. No. 13.

SUMMARY of GENERAL ABSTRACT of the Sworn Returns, rendered pursuant to the Act of Council 4th Victoria No. 13, of the Average ASSETS and LIABILITIES, and of the CAPITAL and PROFITS of the undermentioned BANKS of the Colony of New South Wales, for the Quarter ended 31st March, 1892.

BANKS.	LIABILITIES.						ASSETS.							CAPITAL AND PROFITS.			
	Notes in Circulation.	Bills in Circulation.	Balances due to other Banks.	Deposits not bearing Interest.	Deposits bearing Interest.	Total Liabilities.	Coin.	Bullion.	Landed Property.	Notes and Bills of other Banks.	Balances due from other Banks.	Notes and Bills discounted, and all other Debts due to the Banks.	Total Assets.	Capital paid up.	Rate per Annum of last Dividend.	Amount of Dividend.	Amount of Reserved Profits at the time of declaring such Dividend.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
The Bank of New South Wales.	348857 4 7	11495 9 6	5591 18 3	2951647 0 3	6336048 16 6	9653640 9 1	1062377 19 10	39437 11 5	235418 18 7	10862 10 9	1212457 15 1	9291785 6 0	11852840 1 8	1250000 0 0	17½ cent.	109375 0 0	980300 0 0
The Commercial Banking Company of Sydney.	414721 2 3	39004 10 1	31363 19 1	2348554 1 9	7827500 19 6	10661144 12 8	1033237 11 2	4019 16 9	361384 17 10	35996 2 7	1258917 18 1	9554020 8 7	12247576 15 0	600000 0 0	25 cent.	75000 0 0	831068 1 8
The Bank of Australasia.	128990 0 0	16515 17 10	.....	680976 14 9	1732286 13 2	2358769 5 9	365715 18 4	6398 3 10	87121 7 11	32030 18 2	.....	2843261 19 4	3334528 7 7	1600000 0 0	12½ cent.	100000 0 0	814500 18 7
The Union Bank of Australia (Limited).	87094 5 3	11019 18 6	915 14 2	567084 3 4	1596030 1 8	2233053 2 11	479951 18 5	6456 15 7	109687 18 9	49949 13 10	2444 13 3	3885780 12 7	4534271 12 5	1500000 0 0	12 cent.	90000 0 0	1106156 7 10
The Australian Joint Stock Bank.	408584 3 4	6908 11 11	19134 17 4	1574222 7 5	4088118 8 2	6096968 8 2	798956 13 1	9077 13 8	369000 2 0	46950 8 4	144203 3 7	8793154 5 6	10161342 6 2	704394 0 0	15 cent.	52798 10 0	507193 10 9
The London Chartered Bank of Australia.	47583 0 0	755 17 3	13784 16 1	250152 6 11	708697 1 7	1020973 1 10	213671 5 4	1124 5 3	142847 16 9	16216 11 6	9361 13 4	2276966 15 6	2660183 7 8	1000000 0 0	8 cent.	40000 0 0	372430 15 5
The English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered Bank.	72865 17 8	4084 9 0	4171 7 11	356998 11 2	1337094 14 4	1775815 0 1	250167 7 5	.....	95499 18 8	26593 10 9	8779 9 7	2277488 13 5	2658528 19 10	900000 0 0	8 cent.	36000 0 0	316848 14 10
The Commercial Bank of Australia (Limited).	32616 3 4	703 4 11	.....	343050 13 6	959875 8 10	1336245 10 7	225240 7 4	.....	77548 7 9	15597 5 6	.....	1419677 15 10	1738063 16 5	1200000 0 0	17½ cent.	105000 0 0	1083488 1 3
The City Bank	34941 10 9	445 2 10	3902 9 5	322549 17 10	1194846 17 4	1556685 18 2	116866 7 7	2085 17 6	85730 4 1	1915 6 1	105598 0 10	1718769 8 9	2080945 4 10	250000 0 0	10 cent.	14000 0 0	188501 13 7
The Federal Bank of Australia (Limited).	7485 16 11	42 0 11	32 13 11	56847 11 11	226053 11 11	290461 15 7	51990 1 3	.....	51511 14 10	1015 10 9	3000 18 9	381945 12 5	489463 18 0	400000 0 0	9 cent.	18000 0 0	148402 13 11
The Bank of South Australia (Limited).	4359 18 5	2037 8 6	.....	18832 4 1	40972 0 7	66201 11 7	17117 9 1	.....	41793 17 4	1463 12 3	56 0 2	112281 14 0	132712 12 10	608000 0 0	6 cent.	24000 0 0	134395 13 4
The Queensland National Bank (Limited).	.....	2138 13 7	.....	34914 15 6	102550 14 8	139604 3 9	106188 3 5	.....	14853 17 2	3210 13 8	.....	129391 2 8	253643 16 11	800000 0 0	10 cent.	40000 0 0	503438 6 10
The National Bank of Australasia.	5715 17 8	814 18 4	736 10 3	61134 1 1	247295 14 10	315697 2 2	56339 13 1	.....	39687 15 9	6422 8 5	1600 4 4	392522 13 0	496572 14 7	1000000 0 0	15 cent.	75000 0 0	686701 1 5
The Bank of New Zealand.	13496 0 0	4089 1 3	5764 2 2	147224 4 0	221968 1 0	392541 8 5	70252 7 3	29 7 4	47871 18 4	1915 0 0	7120 2 11	702087 5 4	899285 1 2	900000 0 0	5 cent.	21250 0 0	38272 1 3
The New Oriental Bank Corporation (Limited).	.....	557 1 0	.....	20072 9 6	227912 2 10	248542 3 4	61064 19 3	.....	.....	1466 1 6	503 6 5	355583 14 2	418618 1 4	612057 10 0	.....	.....	.....
The Bank of North Queensland (Limited)	4361 0 0	13 10	8 8 7	14845 15 10	100224 6 5	119452 16 8	33481 1 5	.....	.....	111 3 1	11164 16 5	117809 11 8	162566 12 7	250000 0 0	5 cent.	4375 0 0	4230 13 0
Totals ..	£1611072 0 2	10062 1 3	85406 17 2	9749106 18 10	26943984 13 4	38495796 10 9	4943119 3 3	63609 11 4	1719958 15 9	251716 17 2	2765217 2 9	44252526 18 9	54001148 9 0	13604431 10 0	.....	804798 10 0	7716028 13 8

* Including bonus of 2½ per cent.

† And Branches of this Bank.

‡ Including £1,146,246 average amount of Government Securities held.

§ And Bank Premises.

The Treasury, New South Wales,
Sydney, 12th May, 1892.

JAMES J. HINCHY,
Accountant.

JOHN SEE,
Treasurer.

1892.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

BANK LIABILITIES AND ASSETS.

(FOR QUARTER ENDED 30 JUNE, 1892.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 4 Vic. No. 13.

SUMMARY of GENERAL ABSTRACT of the Sworn Returns, rendered pursuant to the Act of Council 4th Victoria No. 13, of the Average ASSETS and LIABILITIES, and of the CAPITAL and PROFITS, of the undermentioned BANKS of the Colony of New South Wales, for the Quarter ended 30th June, 1892.

BANKS	LIABILITIES.						ASSETS.						CAPITAL AND PROFITS.				
	Notes in Circulation.	Bills in Circulation.	Balances due to other Banks.	Deposits not bearing Interest.	Deposits bearing Interest.	Total Liabilities.	Coin.	Bullion.	Landed Property.	Notes and Bills of other Banks.	Balances due from other Banks.	Notes and Bills discounted, and all other Debts due to the Banks.	Total Assets.	Capital paid up.	Rate per Annum of last Dividend.	Amount of Dividend.	Amount of Reserved Profits at the time of declaring such Dividend.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	per cent.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
The Bank of New South Wales.	322921 7 8	11742 10 3	2772 10 2	2882084 9 9	6470353 2 6	9689874 0 4	1183326 19 4	40984 16 1	236677 0 10	10179 10 9	958967 13 8	9503110 5 8	11933246 6 4	1250000 0 0	17½ cent.	109375 0 0	980000 0 0
The Commercial Banking Company of Sydney.	383498 0 0	34763 0 9	27566 11 8	2248845 15 10	7905480 2 4	10600153 10 7	920150 13 9	4333 1 11	860600 5 2	33182 14 1	1153698 2 9	9593752 3 11	12065717 1 7	600000 0 0	25 cent.	75000 0 0	339837 1 5
The Bank of Australasia.	131995 12 4	14152 15 10	.....	629804 17 6	1706924 11 3	2482877 16 11	560565 5 10	4418 12 5	80867 8 5	30038 7 11	.....	8030677 12 7	3713167 7 2	1000000 0 0	12½ cent.	100000 0 0	815026 0 0
The Union Bank of Australia (Limited).	78470 8 2	10336 4 5	15943 17 5	578 62 9 9	1593560 13 10	2277073 13 7	610756 14 5	3324 16 2	100687 18 9	48680 18 4	5698 0 2	4020385 14 11	4798534 2 9	1500000 0 0	12 cent.	90000 0 0	1106156 7 10
The Australian Joint Stock Bank.	377550 11 7	8809 3 10	15485 10 8	1530121 2 5	4125598 7 10	6057564 16 4	619183 19 6	19654 15 5	374923 0 9	42523 13 10	120646 6 5	8837307 6 6	10014239 2 5	704394 0 0	15 cent.	52829 11 0	517660 6 3
The London Chartered Bank of Australia.	40905 0 0	1247 19 9	12459 0 7	230353 2 10	722478 8 11	1007443 12 1	195186 9 8	1736 8 8	142679 0 9	16879 2 11	9942 12 4	2314481 17 7	2680905 11 6	1000000 0 0	8 cent.	40000 0 0	376314 12 9
The English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered Bank.	66758 12 0	4134 5 7	1912 8 5	366492 11 1	1305410 0 8	1744677 17 9	256185 7 11	.....	97204 13 4	26135 16 6	8587 12 1	2305256 4 4	2693360 14 2	900000 0 0	8 cent.	36000 0 0	316848 14 10
The Commercial Bank of Australia (Limited).	33082 15 11	676 15 4	.....	814984 3 6	815375 13 2	1164119 7 11	261644 6 10	.....	112113 17 0	19762 15 0	.....	1287083 16 0	1680604 14 10	1200000 0 0	17½ cent.	105000 0 0	1083488 1 3
The City Bank.....	33723 9 4	316 18 4	2066 13 4	298760 17 10	1180473 5 6	1515281 4 4	146475 11 1	3619 15 0	86084 12 2	858 13 10	71366 19 9	1675676 0 3	1984081 12 1	280000 0 0	10 cent.	14000 0 0	188901 13 7
The Federal Bank of Australia (Limited).	5663 9 3	71 2 0	37 16 11	52894 6 0	184320 7 4	242987 1 6	38259 12 4	.....	51511 14 10	333 13 10	2137 8 4	360256 11 5	452490 0 9	400000 0 0	8 cent.	16000 0 0	118910 0 0
The Queensland National Bank (Limited).	.....	1536 8 7	.....	39080 11 7	102004 2 1	142671 2 3	108540 16 1	.....	14853 17 2	2718 13 9	.....	127890 5 2	254003 12 2	800000 0 0	10 cent.	40000 0 0	503438 6 10
The National Bank of Australasia.	6333 12 3	811 0 4	1087 10 7	52372 2 2	244878 15 9	305483 1 1	69675 16 10	.....	39687 15 9	4471 3 5	2189 5 8	424582 19 4	540007 1 0	1000000 0 0	15 cent.	75000 0 0	686376 6 5
The Bank of New Zealand.	12516 0 0	4770 11 0	5807 4 2	121752 18 2	210215 11 6	361062 4 10	92345 10 9	35 18 0	62800 19 10	1737 12 3	9163 16 11	587545 18 4	753629 16 1	900000 0 0	5 cent.	21250 0 0	38272 1 3
The New Oriental Bank Corporation (Limited).	.....	1067 18 7	.....	17537 14 8	151682 2 8	170287 15 11	50369 11 3	.....	.....	868 7 3	1782 11 10	303261 17 10	356232 8 2	598152 10 0	.....	.....	.....
The Bank of North Queensland (Limited).	5286 0 0	22 8 10	.....	17448 3 9	102741 10 9	125498 3 4	25219 16 8	.....	.....	116 0 0	11005 9 7	114842 2 8	151188 8 11	250000 0 0	5 cent.	4375 0 0	4230 13 0
Totals.....	1498704 18 6	94509 3 5	86079 3 11	9351265 6 10	26827496 16 1	37887055 8 9	6137877 12 3	78108 3 3	1775692 4 9	239087 3 8	2355185 19 6	44486110 16 6	54072061 19 11	12982546 10 0	.....	778829 11 0	7575460 5 5

* Including Bonus of 2½ per cent. per annum.

† Including £1,129,016 7s. 3d., average amount of Government Securities held.

The Treasury, New South Wales,
Sydney, 18th August, 1892.

JAMES J. HINCHY,
Accountant.

JOHN SEE,
Treasurer.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

BANK LIABILITIES AND ASSETS.

(FOR QUARTER ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER, 1892.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 4 Vic. No. 13.

SUMMARY of GENERAL ABSTRACT of the Sworn Returns, rendered pursuant to the Act of Council 4th Victoria No. 13, of the Average ASSETS and LIABILITIES, and of the CAPITAL and PROFITS, of the undermentioned BANKS of the Colony of New South Wales, for the Quarter ended 30th September, 1892.

BANKS.	LIABILITIES.						ASSETS.							CAPITAL AND PROFITS.			
	Notes in Circulation.	Bills in Circulation.	Balances due to other Banks.	Deposits not bearing Interest.	Deposits bearing Interest.	Total Liabilities.	Coin.	Bullion.	Landed Property.	Notes and Bills of other Banks.	Balances due from other Banks.	Notes and Bills discounted, and all other Debts due to the Banks.	Total Assets.	Capital paid up.	Rate per Annum of last Dividend.	Amount of Dividend.	Amount of Reserved Profits at the time of declaring such Dividend.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
The Bank of New South Wales.	310621 4 7	12207 10 8	2686 7 11	2823264 5 10	6445494 13 10	9594274 2 10	1223430 18 10	38242 18 6	238451 16 7	9603 16 11	641522 19 5	9604899 5 0	11756311 15 3	1250000 0 0	17½ per cent.	109375 0 0	990000 0 0
The Commercial Banking Company of Sydney.	372389 1 6	33071 14 5	18808 5 4	2114308 18 8	7898525 13 8	10437163 13 7	1041318 1 3	5062 5 4	361192 0 0	31634 18 2	921876 19 1	9658397 1 5	12019481 5 3	600000 0 0	25 per cent.	75000 0 0	839837 1 5
The Bank of Australasia.	108081 4 7	15044 13 7	.....	615965 8 5	1749467 1 7	2488558 8 2	600296 15 8	10586 4 4	86539 4 1	28342 17 0	.....	2975940 7 9	3791705 8 10	1600000 0 0	12½ per cent.	100000 0 0	815026 0 0
The Union Bank of Australia (Limited).	69840 6 2	12416 7 2	.....	574025 15 6	1766260 6 4	2422542 15 2	614357 11 9	3216 3 3	109687 18 9	39137 5 5	5968 14 5	3986309 13 0	4758677 6 7	1500000 0 0	12 per cent.	90000 0 0	1101056 0 5
The Australian Joint Stock Bank.	354027 19 2	6920 5 1	13142 12 1	1474005 15 8	4091653 11 9	5939750 3 9	587207 9 4	24500 10 1	380678 1 8	37333 1 8	107614 12 8	9097988 19 2	10235331 14 7	704637 0 0	15 per cent.	52829 11 0	518065 6 3
The London Chartered Bank of Australia.	34834 0 0	913 2 4	9552 13 2	224651 5 6	730933 11 8	1000884 12 8	207479 14 11	855 6 6	142591 13 7	17900 6 0	8244 11 11	2393331 7 7	2770403 5 6	1000000 0 0	8 per cent.	40000 0 0	376314 12 9
The English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered Bank.	63326 0 0	4398 1 8	2231 10 11	372323 11 11	1266759 1 9	1709088 6 3	283038 12 1	.....	97797 17 0	22052 14 10	8820 1 0	2209344 0 2	2621053 5 1	900000 0 0	8 per cent.	30000 0 0	317030 16 8
The Commercial Bank of Australia (Limited).	27431 1 8	1214 6 10	.....	277010 10 4	734170 14 3	1030827 2 1	241452 17 3	.....	112103 5 0	18436 17 6	.....	1298231 8 8	1670224 8 5	1200000 0 0	12½ per cent.	75000 0 0	789131 3 1
The City Bank.....	32208 3 1	366 0 9	2908 5 2	265112 3 6	1163217 12 1	1463812 4 7	133070 14 5	3119 18 6	87928 14 0	678 18 5	47950 12 10	1665101 12 3	1937850 10 5	230000 0 0	10 per cent.	14000 0 0	188975 0 7
The Federal Bank of Australia (Limited).	4261 18 5	55 11 6	11 12 3	48411 8 1	155658 4 5	208398 14 8	62471 7 1	.....	51522 16 4	438 4 7	2863 1 10	326484 0 5	443779 10 3	400000 0 0	8 per cent.	16000 0 0	118910 0 0
The Queensland National Bank (Limited).	.....	1742 0 5	.....	36576 16 1	103116 19 3	141435 15 9	95813 12 6	.....	14853 17 2	3519 6 2	.....	125427 19 7	239614 15 5	800000 0 0	10 per cent.	40000 0 0	500479 16 2
The National Bank of Australasia.	6813 13 10	610 11 3	3212 10 2	44881 4 10	229374 11 10	284892 11 11	75527 13 7	.....	39687 15 9	4573 15 6	2266 19 7	432968 13 8	555034 18 1	1000000 0 0	15 per cent.	75000 0 0	686376 6 5
The Bank of New Zealand.	10343 0 0	7935 11 8	1462 3 4	132621 17 5	207156 17 10	359519 10 3	128798 10 9	10277 16 2	62718 0 6	10034 19 4	6204 14 3	565762 2 7	783796 12 7	900000 0 0	5 per cent.	22500 0 0	75830 18 5
The Bank of North Queensland (Limited)	5243 3 1	35 8 4	.....	14796 5 8	95365 9 9	115440 6 10	22167 3 2	.....	.....	91 16 11	798 7 11	110923 2 7	133980 10 7	250000 0 0	5 per cent.	5863 7 3	4310 13 11
Totals	£ 1399420 16 1	96981 5 8	54076 0 4	9017955 16 5	26637154 10 0	37205538 8 6	5406441 11 7	96470 2 8	1785753 5 5	223038 18 5	1754431 14 11	44451109 13 10	53717245 6 10	12384637 0 0	.....	751567 18 3	7321343 16 2

* Including Bonus of 2½ per cent. per annum.

^b And Branches of this Bank.

^c Including £1,011,184 12s. 3d., average amount of Government Securities held.

^d Of this amount £10,000 is lodged with Bank of New South Wales at call.

The Treasury, New South Wales,
Sydney, 7th November, 1892.

JAMES J. HINCHY,
Accountant.

JOHN SEE,
Treasurer.

1892-3.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

BANK LIABILITIES AND ASSETS.

(FOR QUARTER ENDED 31 DECEMBER, 1892.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 4 Vic. No. 13.

SUMMARY of GENERAL ABSTRACT of the Sworn Returns, rendered pursuant to the Act of Council 4th Victoria No. 13, of the Average ASSETS and LIABILITIES, and of the CAPITAL and PROFITS, of the undermentioned BANKS of the Colony of New South Wales, for the Quarter ended 31st December, 1892.

BANKS	LIABILITIES						ASSETS						CAPITAL AND PROFITS				
	Notes in Circulation	Bills in Circulation	Balances due to other Banks	Deposits not bearing Interest	Deposits bearing Interest	Total Liabilities	Coin	Bullion	Landed Property	Notes and Bills of other Banks	Balances due from other Banks	Notes and Bills discounted, and all other Debts due to the Banks	Total Assets	Capital paid up	Rate per Annum of last Dividend	Amount of Dividend	Amount of Reserved Profits at the time of declaring such Dividend
	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d
The Bank of New South Wales	320792 5 5	15392 17 2	2240 9 7	28601 13 9 0	6550106 1 10	9748635 3 0	1239370 6 5	49719 4 3	243347 7 5	9602 6 2	725672 6 11	9743759 19 5	12011471 10 7	1250000 0 0	17½ per cent	109375 0 0	1000000 0 0
The Commercial Banking Company of Sydney	396339 3 10	36292 3 1	23358 10 9	2226716 17 2	7861202 0 5	10538408 15 3	1224520 14 2	4958 18 8	30029 12 5	531799 0 2	926740 9 9	9456949 6 11	12004998 2 1	600000 0 0	25 per cent	75000 0 0	849489 3 3
The Bank of Australasia	103985 10 9	12974 14 4		663613 9 1	1754671 3 5	2585194 17 7	5 5786 9 9	2396 7 0	86361 14 9	934164 2 11		2921285 5 9	3629994 0 2	1600000 0 0	12½ per cent	100000 0 0	809641 0 8
The Union Bank of Australia (Limited)	65618 7 8	16754 9 9	892 3 11	546392 9 6	1758221 4 5	2387868 15 3	458596 10 5	2714 9 7	109687 18 9	94132 13 9	6198 15 8	4017775 19 2	4636326 7 4	1500000 0 0	12 per cent	90000 0 0	1101056 0 5
The Australian Joint Stock Bank	375178 19 3	6848 8 5	11025 7 11	1555668 5 8	4077671 18 7	6026412 19 10	622939 17 10	27061 3 0	385969 2 7	38996 18 6	124055 16 11	9138637 7 1	110333400 5 11	704687 0 0	15 per cent	52847 15 6	529372 16 8
The London Chartered Bank of Australia	35064 0 0	813 13 2	8416 16 0	210019 17 3	659534 14 3	914749 0 8	186591 3 8	1083 14 4	142591 18 7	15538 12 2	8830 17 3	2271897 17 7	2628589 3 7	1000000 0 0	8 per cent	40000 0 0	377250 0 0
The English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered Bank	60913 0 0	6724 0 0	7790 12 1	342217 19 11	1199165 19 4	1616841 11 4	238394 11 10		98159 19 4	24752 2 0	6257 5 6	2126193 11 10	2493757 10 6	900000 0 0	8 per cent	36000 0 0	317030 16 8
The Commercial Bank of Australia (Limited)	25377 10 11	2430 0 3		305217 2 4	671505 7 10	1004880 1 4	198092 6 7		112725 4 3	19565 16 9		1312886 2 11	1643260 10 6	1200000 0 0	12½ per cent	75000 0 0	789131 3 1
The City Bank	31826 15 5	385 11 4	7305 6 0	242748 6 9	1142657 13 8	1424923 13 2	112732 2 1	3847 14 5	93674 1 5	1072 13 10	30769 13 3	1648788 8 5	1890754 13 5	280000 0 0	10 per cent	14000 0 0	187845 9 0
The Federal Bank of Australia (Limited)	4132 6 2	84 13 8	18 15 4	47974 15 0	63722 13 4	115933 8 6	38234 8 10		51529 14 10	364 13 10	1622 2 9	293296 15 6	335047 15 9	400000 0 0	8 per cent	16000 0 0	118910 0 0
The Queensland National Bank (Limited)		1767 13 3		27884 8 6	101058 8 8	130710 15 5	103194 3 3		14553 17 2	3743 14 7		125769 13 4	250561 8 4	800000 0 0	10 per cent	40000 0 0	500479 16 3
The National Bank of Australasia	4820 4 7	749 19 7	890 9 0	40129 11 4	220930 10 7	267520 15 1	65282 1 4		39687 15 9	4003 2 7	2300 8 7	412563 2 8	523836 10 11	1000000 0 0	12½ per cent	62500 0 0	679031 13 9
The Bank of New Zealand	9780 0 0	2976 16 5	1164 15 3	130111 3 10	206373 6 4	350436 1 10	110534 2 5	3207 10 11	63172 1 2	2087 0 0	6082 3 6	570591 14 6	756274 12 6	900000 0 0	5 per cent	22500 0 0	75830 18 5
The Bank of North Queensland (Limited)	4393 4 3	27 13 10		14231 3 2	90211 18 8	103863 19 11	80031 17 0				162 0 0	982 17 5	95383 8 9	250000 0 0	5 per cent	5863 7 3	4310 13 11
Totals	£ 1439571 8 3	104223 4 3	63093 5 10	9207108 18 6	26357083 1 4	37171379 18 2	5217370 15 7	95394 2 2	1801590 8 5	227794 17 3	1839512 17 6	44135728 13 10	53317891 14 9	12384637 0 0	.	739086 2 9	7339379 12 1

*Including Bonus of 2½ per cent. per annum

†Including £841 184 12s 3d, average amount of Government Securities held

‡Of this amount £10,000 was deposited with the Bank of New South Wales "at call."

The Treasury, New South Wales,
Sydney, 24th February, 1893.

JAMES J. HINCHY,
Accountant.

JOHN SEE,
Treasurer.

1892-3.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

BANK LIABILITIES AND ASSETS.

(FOR QUARTER ENDED 31 MARCH, 1893.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 4 Vic. No. 13.

SUMMARY of GENERAL ABSTRACT of the Sworn Returns, rendered pursuant to the Act of Council 4th Victoria No. 13, of the Average ASSETS and LIABILITIES, and of the CAPITAL and PROFITS, of the undermentioned BANKS within the Colony of New South Wales, for the Quarter ended 31st March, 1893.

BANKS	LIABILITIES.						ASSETS.						CAPITAL AND PROFITS.				
	Notes in Circulation.	Bills in Circulation.	Balances due to other Banks.	Deposits not bearing Interest.	Deposits bearing Interest.	Total Liabilities.	Coin.	Bullion.	Landed Property.	Notes and Bills of other Banks.	Balances due from other Banks.	Notes and Bills discounted, and all other Debts due to the Banks.	Total Assets.	Capital paid up.	Rate per Annum of last Dividend.	Amount of Dividend.	Amount of Reserved Profits at the time of declaring such Dividend.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
The Bank of New South Wales.	333144 0 0	15026 17 4	4238 19 0	2922965 12 1	6596143 2 8	9872168 11 1	1131746 1 11	54898 0 4	247993 8 11	11711 1 7	952080 9 9	9650344 2 0	12049773 4 6	1250000 0 0	17½ cent.	109375 0 0	1000000 0 0
The Commercial Banking Company of Sydney.	385490 19 0	33084 17 11	20886 19 6	2443466 4 11	7940140 9 0	10823078 10 4	1576342 9 7	5800 19 9	360322 4 11	31549 16 7	1110839 18 11	9322036 15 3	12406392 5 0	600000 0 0	25 cent.	75000 0 0	849489 3 3
The Bank of Australasia.	111223 9 3	14027 0 4	.....	699208 2 5	1760409 11 6	2584868 3 6	477115 17 6	13872 0 11	86084 3 4	32389 12 8	.....	2716115 5 3	3325576 19 8	1600000 0 0	10 cent.	80000 0 0	809641 0 8
The Union Bank of Australia (Limited).	67126 16 11	10563 13 3	801 16 11	645660 7 9	1794033 9 3	2518186 4 1	556692 11 0	4441 13 8	109087 18 9	49882 7 1	5131 16 4	3836577 16 3	4562414 3 1	1500000 0 0	12 cent.	90000 0 0	1095708 1 10
The Australian Joint Stock Bank.	355785 12 6	6073 12 6	19844 8 8	1578854 13 8	4124274 9 2	6084832 16 6	791006 16 5	21216 7 7	388894 10 5	42542 0 0	99048 6 2	8801994 1 9	10144702 2 4	704709 0 0	15 cent.	52847 15 6	529492 16 8
The London Chartered Bank of Australia.	32353 0 0	1060 16 2	8471 18 2	220125 8 1	634287 5 6	896798 7 11	208548 8 10	1548 13 0	142591 18 7	12847 0 9	6854 9 9	2211480 19 10	2583871 10 9	1000000 0 0	8 cent.	40000 0 0	377251 11 9
The English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered Bank.	60000 0 0	1755 17 4	7562 15 10	333062 12 1	1133218 19 4	1535000 4 7	271030 10 7	.....	98285 10 9	21055 10 3	7613 16 4	2012742 12 5	2411628 0 4	900000 0 0	4 cent.	18000 0 0	321669 17 2
The Commercial Bank of Australia (Limited).	24808 6 2	725 4 10	.....	291357 0 0	625750 18 1	942641 9 1	167523 12 8	.....	120842 0 0	18564 14 3	.....	1261934 5 0	1568864 11 11	1200000 0 0	12½ cent.	75000 0 0	783990 4 11
The City Bank.....	33499 0 0	658 19 11	4468 17 1	260211 0 8	1132407 5 10	1431245 3 6	135946 15 7	3735 15 2	100763 19 3	1663 7 8	88710 0 5	1587450 13 10	1918270 11 11	315550 0 0	10 cent.	14000 0 0	187845 9 0
The Queensland National Bank (Limited).	.....	2415 15 0	.....	32535 7 3	98267 1 6	133218 3 9	214530 0 11	.....	14853 17 2	2401 0 9	.....	119559 3 4	351344 2 2	800000 0 0	10 cent.	40000 0 0	501810 15 6
The National Bank of Australasia.	5394 0 0	338 14 7	448 5 4	38997 10 6	272874 9 8	318103 0 1	79345 6 5	.....	39687 15 9	5115 14 8	1687 19 2	421136 12 1	546978 8 1	1000000 0 0	12½ cent.	62500 0 0	679081 13 9
The Bank of New Zealand.	10457 0 0	3434 14 0	1154 14 0	132012 2 1	184858 7 0	331916 17 1	113285 0 4	8590 5 9	63121 2 9	3098 0 0	5412 12 8	543588 11 5	737095 12 11	900000 0 0	5 cent.	22500 0 0	75830 18 5
The Bank of North Queensland (Limited)	4107 0 0	32 1 7	.....	12385 5 6	86846 19 5	103371 6 6	*81392 14 4	.....	.....	108 18 4	645 10 2	92306 13 10	124453 16 8	250000 0 0	5 cent.	5863 7 3	4310 13 11
Totals	£1423898 3 10	89848 4 9	67928 14 6	9610841 7 0	26383512 7 11	37576028 18 0	5755406 6 1	118603 16 2	1773128 10 7	232929 4 7	2278024 19 8	42577267 12 3	52730360 9 4	12020259 0 0	.....	685086 2 9	7216072 6 10

* This includes £10,000 deposited with Bank of New South Wales.
 † Includes £977,927 9s. 8d., balances due from Branches of this Bank.

‡ Includes £338,800, average amount of Government Securities held.
 § Includes £879,412 8s. 7d., balances due from Branches of this Bank.

• Includes Bonus of 2½ per cent.

The Treasury, New South Wales,
 Sydney, 24th April, 1893.

JAMES J. HINCHY,
 Accountant.

JOHN SEE,
 Treasurer.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

BANKING, LAND, BUILDING, AND INVESTMENT COMPANIES' LIABILITIES AND ASSETS.

(GENERAL ABSTRACTS FOR QUARTER ENDED 31 DECEMBER, 1891.)

Presented to Parliament pursuant to Acts 4 Vic. No. 13 and 42 Vic. No. 21.

SUMMARY OF GENERAL ABSTRACT OF the Sworn Returns, rendered pursuant to the Act of Council 4th Victoria No. 13 and 42 Victoria No. 21, of the average ASSETS and LIABILITIES, and of the CAPITAL and PROFITS of the undermentioned BANKING, LAND, BUILDING, and INVESTMENT COMPANIES of the Colony of New South Wales, for the Quarter ended 31st December, 1891.

COMPANIES.	LIABILITIES.						ASSETS.							CAPITAL AND PROFITS.				
	Bills in Circulation.	Balances due to other Banks.	Deposits not bearing Interest.	Deposits bearing Interest.	Other Liabilities.	Total Liabilities.	Coin.	Landed Property.	Notes and Bills of other Banks.	Balances due from other Banks.	Notes and Bills discounted, and all other debts due to the Companies.	Bullion.	Other Assets.	Total Assets.	Capital paid up.	Rate per Annum of last Dividend.	Amount of Dividend.	Amount of Reserved Profits at the time of declaring such Dividend.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Sydney and Suburban Mutual Permanent Building and Land Investment Association (Limited)	22967 13 8	1000 0 0	117832 15 11	31483 14 9	173284 4 4	100 9 2	164014 12 8	1 6 2	796 3 1	127876 4 9	..	.....	292788 15 10	94252 7 1	10 7/8 cent.	4476 8 1	32500 0 0
Town and Country Land, Building, and Investment Company (Limited)	877 19 0	.....	9514 8 10	13356 0 10	23748 8 8	.....	17062 0 1	.....	500 0 0	17353 7 11	..	.....	34915 8 0	10152 6 8	5 7/8 cent.	492 19 11	2000 0 0
Haymarket Permanent Land, Building, and Investment Company (Limited)	27925 9 10	.....	120386 12 11	33387 4 4	181699 7 1	541 9 4	157825 15 9	15 7 8	5107 18 11	109760 16 3	..	.....	273251 7 11	54026 11 10	.....	.....	35587 16 0
The Commercial Agency, Trading, and Banking Company (Limited)	10155 0 8	.....	10155 6 8	230 17 8	.....	.....	221 1 10	26640 2 2	..	.....	27092 1 8	18846 10 0	10 7/8 cent.	364 0 5	.....
Land Company of Australasia (Limited) ..	6710 8 5	103971 19 3	.....	95655 12 7	240612 19 4	446950 19 7	172 15 8	489152 4 2	376 1 6	6095 17 5	198385 3 0	..	.....	694182 1 9	145511 15 8	.....	7850 13 9	63924 15 10
Metropolitan Mutual Permanent Building and Investment Association (Limited)	2680 11 3	.....	148333 4 10	97391 2 0	248404 18 1	.....	235169 5 5	.....	6000 0 0	146562 4 3	..	.....	387731 9 8	123922 0 0	.....	.....	12068 14 5
Excelsior Land, Investment, and Building Company and Bank (Limited)	20770 11 7	12500 17 6	224478 14 6	40866 1 10	298616 5 5	1014 18 0	181912 10 4	553 6 1	285 12 7	229918 1 11	..	.....	413684 8 11	75252 9 0	8 7/8 cent.	2319 4 0	36680 16 0
Sydney and Provincial Land and Building Company (Limited)	9600 0 0	.....	14270 0 0	14171 2 0	38041 2 0	.....	53635 10 0	.....	2522 16 7	20092 2 0	..	.....	76250 8 7	36307 6 0	8 7/8 cent.	1158 11 0	11000 0 0
Commercial Building and Investment Company (Limited)	317 2 9	222952 8 6	.....	223269 11 3	.....	277595 18 7	.....	.....	12018 0 3	..	.....	289613 18 10	50000 0 0	10 7/8 cent.	2500 0 0	15500 0 0
National Building, Land, and Investment Company (Limited)	16990 1 7	.....	93209 6 11	26080 6 1	136279 14 7	298 13 5	108430 19 3	.....	.....	63907 16 8	..	.....	172637 9 4	25380 1 0	10 7/8 cent.	1253 7 2	11007 12 3
Intercolonial Investment, Land, and Building Company (Limited)	10051 4 2	.....	32473 5 3	26708 13 8	69233 3 1	500 0 0	47686 6 11	.....	.....	62741 9 11	..	.....	110927 16 10	27395 13 2	10 7/8 cent.	1166 4 7	12600 0 0
Newcastle and County Mutual Building, Land, and Investment Company	14464 1 5	.....	11115 19 5	45 15 0	25625 15 10	.....	9678 9 1	.....	.....	41792 16 1	..	.....	51471 5 2	24184 8 0	10 7/8 cent.	2345 6 4	2850 0 0
Anglo-Australian Investment, Finance, and Land Company (Limited)	71944 8 1	.....	141726 17 5	712781 6 6	926452 12 0	225 14 5	576047 17 2	.....	426 16 11	536369 1 3	..	.....	1113069 9 9	115924 0 0	12 1/2 cent.	14490 5 9	70685 5 5
Assets Realization and General Finance Company (Limited)	22533 0 0	.....	165695 0 0	.....	188228 0 0	.....	20900 0 0	.....	.....	201619 0 0	..	.....	222519 0 0	25000 0 0	10 7/8 cent.	1250 0 0	5464 0 0
Universal Land and Deposit Bank (Limited) ..	9780 5 4	.....	.....	9886 7 0	.....	19666 12 4	41 5 10	16252 5 0	.....	1005 7 10	11126 2 0	..	.....	28425 0 8	6825 0 0	.....	.....	1364 15 8
Carried forward	£ 16490 13 9	324776 19 10	13818 0 3	1417686 0 9	1236884 6 4	3009656 0 11	3126 3 6	2355363 14 5	946 1 5	22961 15 2	1806162 8 5	..	.....	4188560 2 11	832980 8 5	.....	39167 1 0	313233 15 7

* On ordinary shares, 12½ per cent per annum; on preference shares, 10 per cent. per annum.

ASSETS and LIABILITIES of BANKING, LAND, BUILDING, and INVESTMENT COMPANIES—continued.

COMPANIES.	LIABILITIES.						ASSETS.						CAPITAL AND PROFITS.					
	Bills in Circulation.	Balances due to other Banks.	Deposits not bearing Interest.	Deposits bearing Interest.	Other Liabilities.	Total Liabilities.	Coin.	Landed Property.	Notes and Bills of other Banks.	Balances due from other Banks.	Notes and Bills accounted, and all other debts due to the Companies.	Bullion.	Other Assets.	Total Assets.	Capital paid up.	Rate per Annum of last Dividend.	Amount of Dividend.	Amount of Reserved Profits at the time of declaring such Dividend.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward.....	16490 13 9	324776 19 10	13818 0 3	1417686 0 9	1236384 6 4	3009656 0 11	3126 3 6	2355363 14 5	946 1 5	22961 15 2	1806162 8 5	.....	4188560 2 11	832980 8 5	.....	39167 1 0	313233 15 7
Sydney Land Bank and Financial Agency Company (Limited)	12179 16 8	.....	46564 2 3	.....	58748 18 11	25 0 0	52166 8 0	.....	.....	36518 10 6	.....	88709 18 6	27912 10 0	8 7/8 cent.	1112 10 0	3439 18 2	
Bathurst Investment, Land, and Building Company (Limited)	10823 3 8	.....	6485 9 3	7543 16 10	24852 9 9	.....	13008 1 4	.....	.....	10944 8 5	.....	24852 9 9	6549 18 6	7 7/8 cent.	337 11 6	500 0 0	
Mortgage, Guarantee, and Mercantile Finance Corporation of New South Wales (Limited)	66336 15 3	2445 5 7	86163 15 9	.....	104995 16 7	.....	64385 11 4	.....	.....	99015 9 1	.....	163401 0 5	40037 10 0	6 7/8 cent.	1500 0 0	3783 0 7	
Sydney Branch of the Federal Building Society Southern Building, Mortgage, and Investment Company (Limited)	34215 19 8	.....	151831 11 10	.....	188047 11 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	239562 16 0	.....	239562 16 0	200000 0 0	10 7/8 cent.	10000 0 0	21433 14 5	
Burwood Land, Building, and Investment Company (Limited)	7662 2 9	.....	15204 7 9	.....	22866 10 6	21 3 2	6160 8 4	.....	.....	23612 7 1	.....	29793 18 7	5180 10 0	10 7/8 cent.	250 0 0	1746 18 1	
Cumberland Building, Land, and Investment Company (Limited)	12010 2 9	.....	13573 1 7	47765 15 9	73319 0 1	.....	45456 3 2	.....	.....	6 991 8 2	.....	115447 11 4	11583 9 9	10 7/8 cent.	323 11 9	31901 2 10	
Pitt, Son, & Badgery (Limited)	14848 10 6	.....	17205 8 8	702 5 2	32756 4 4	.....	26102 4 10	.....	100 0 0	27993 7 5	.....	54195 12 3	21279 6 8	.....	.....	1520 13 3	
Colonial Sugar Refining Company (Limited)	45460 18 7	.....	48631 18 3	.....	94092 16 10	.....	10718 10 6	.....	.....	150743 1 6	.....	161461 12 0	50000 0 0	10 7/8 cent.	2500 0 0	7500 0 0	
Harrison, Jones, & Devlin (Limited)	210460 15 9	576105 11 5	786566 7 2	313933 7 0	334548 7 6	1858673 6 3	2507205 0 9	1423320 0 0	10 7/8 cent.	69165 6 7	303033 15 3
Goldsbrough, Mort, & Company (Limited)	10644 3 2	29281 10 9	148069 0 6	187994 14 5	179513 10 3	386 8 0	94530 14 3	40000 0 0	314430 12 6	100000 0 0	6 7/8 cent.	3000 0 0	10000 0 0
Balmann Building Society and Savings Bank (Limited)	225 0 0	5663 17 6	.....	34711 14 8	396811 19 11	431523 14 7	.....	213739 18 9	.....	.....	627410 6 8	.....	871200 5 5	449901 0 0	10 7/8 cent.	22495 1 0	283082 4 6
New South Wales Mont de Piété Deposit and Investment Company (Limited)	8201 10 7	.....	47236 7 9	1249 4 7	56687 2 11	215 10 0	39380 0 0	.....	96 14 0	85203 12 7	.....	124895 17 1	50000 0 0	10 7/8 cent.	2500 0 0	14548 3 9	
North Sydney Land, Building, and Investment Company (Limited)	8895 2 5	.....	4004 16 2	3254 0 11	15653 19 6	89 17 11	8086 19 5	.....	.....	18953 4 8	.....	27080 2 0	10721 15 3	10 7/8 cent.	530 3 0	1149 1 0	
The Colonial Finance, Mortgage, Investment, and Guarantee Corporation (Limited)	1820 2 2	.....	96687 4 9	145669 8 10	244176 15 9	.....	33004 18 11	.....	.....	272291 7 7	.....	306196 6 6	48176 5 0	10 7/8 cent.	1375 0 0	8836 4 7	
Guardian Freehold Building Society (Limited)	17747 8 7	.....	2250 0 0	45 0 0	20042 8 7	.....	25050 11 1	.....	.....	421 15 9	.....	25472 6 10	6475 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	£ 16715 13 9	589836 14 1	50975 0 6	2544513 19 11	2169238 10 4	5362329 13 7	3604 3 10	3427896 9 4	946 1 5	23544 17 2	3908963 13 4	1898673 6 3	9258623 11 4	3297303 5 8	154838 15 6	1006022 18 11

Goodwill.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Immigration expenses and expenditure on growing crops.	.....	76957 3 3
Fixed plant and buildings	1287904 1 2	.....
Portable, transit, and floating plant, steamer, &c.	441687 15 1	.....
Less Depreciation and Replacement Fund	1729591 16 3	.....
Stocks of sugar, material, &c.	342679 12 11	.....
	1386012 3 4	.....
	394803 19 8	.....
	£1858673 6 3	.....

The Treasury, New South Wales,
Sydney, 20th June, 1892.

JAMES J. HINCHY,
Accountant.

JOHN SEE,
Treasurer.

[3d.]

Sydney: Charles Potter, Government Printer—1892

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NEW SOUTH WALES.

BANKING, LAND, BUILDING, AND INVESTMENT COMPANIES' LIABILITIES AND ASSETS.

(GENERAL ABSTRACTS FOR QUARTER ENDED 31 MARCH, 1892.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Acts 4 Vic. No. 13 and 42 Vic. No. 21.

SUMMARY of GENERAL ABSTRACT of the Sworn Returns, rendered pursuant to the Act of Council 4th Victoria No. 13, and 42 Victoria No. 21, of the Average ASSETS and LIABILITIES, and of the CAPITAL and PROFITS, of the undermentioned BANKING, LAND, BUILDING, and INVESTMENT COMPANIES of the Colony of New South Wales, for the Quarter ended 31st March, 1892.

COMPANIES.	LIABILITIES.						ASSETS.							CAPITAL AND PROFITS.				
	Bills in Circulation.	Balances due to other Banks.	Deposits not bearing Interest.	Deposits bearing Interest.	Other Liabilities.	Total Liabilities.	Coin.	Landed Property.	Notes and Bills of other Banks.	Balances due from other Banks.	Notes and Bills discounted and all other debts due to the Companies	Bullion.	Other Assets.	Total Assets.	Capital paid up.	Rate per Annum of last Dividend.	Amount of Dividend.	Amount of Reserved Profits at the time of declaring such Dividend
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Sydney and Suburban Mutual Permanent Building and Land Investment Association (Limited)	20315 15 10	.....	103589 5 11	32010 19 9	155916 1 6	58 9 10	156781 13 4	5 1 6	2615 5 6	108939 2 1	..	.....	268399 17 3	95640 11 7	10 3/4 cent.	4476 8 1	32500 0 0
Town and Country Land, Building, and Investment Company (Limited)	1344 13 7	.....	8330 5 11	13094 10 0	22319 9 6	.....	16205 13 2	.....	500 0 0	17236 12 3	..	.....	33912 5 5	10486 10 8	5 3/4 cent.	492 19 11	2000 0 0
Haymarket Permanent Land, Building, and Investment Company (Limited)	26264 7 8	.....	113618 13 11	37251 14 7	177134 16 2	1056 17 9	158435 13 2	19 6 2	5267 15 11	106218 3 1	..	.....	270998 1 1	56129 17 4	10 3/4 cent.	2627 1 5	32500 0 0
Sydney Land Bank and Financial Agency Company (Limited)	13140 4 2	.....	13314 2 3	.....	26454 6 5	25 0 0	25266 8 0	.....	547 15 0	34707 7 0	..	.....	60546 10 0	32906 0 0	8 3/4 cent.	1112 10 0	3439 18 2
Land Company of Australasia (Limited)	6933 5 4	101664 18 6	335 3 9	74522 19 1	221547 13 0	405003 19 5	145 0 5	506631 16 8	218 10 9	2072 13 6	116638 12 8	..	48576 7 10	674283 10 10	171099 0 8	..	7350 13 9	63924 15 10
Metropolitan Mutual Permanent Building and Investment Association (Limited)	1204 8 8	.....	142227 10 1	97161 18 0	240653 16 9	.....	234464 7 11	.....	4329 12 9	144171 7 9	..	.....	332965 8 5	127065 6 9	6 3/4 cent.	3696 14 8	12068 14 5
Excelsior Land, Investment, and Building Company and Bank (Limited)	17500 6 1	23803 7 6	217192 8 2	41019 18 10	299606 0 7	362 9 7	183489 12 9	442 15 7	363 5 8	227796 8 1	..	.....	412454 11 8	78502 16 10	8 3/4 cent.	2319 4 0	36680 16 0
Commercial Agency, Trading, and Banking Company (Limited)	7324 11 8	2244 19 3	9569 10 11	81 19 4	.....	.....	108 3 8	8577 18 4	..	19048 2 0	27816 3 4	19236 7 6	10 3/4 cent.	364 0 5	.....
Sydney and Provincial Land and Building Company (Limited)	9516 6 0	.....	13000 0 0	14171 2 0	36687 8 0	.....	53300 0 0	.....	2578 6 7	18300 0 0	..	.....	74178 6 7	30654 0 0	8 3/4 cent.	1158 11 0	11000 0 0
Commercial Building and Investment Company (Limited)	908 14 3	226196 2 1	.....	227104 16 4	.....	278093 10 0	.....	.....	13238 4 9	..	.....	291331 14 9	50000 0 0	10 3/4 cent.	2500 0 0	13000 0 0
Pitt, Son, & Badger's (Limited)	50756 11 10	.....	33132 2 11	.....	83888 14 9	.....	10718 10 6	.....	.....	139294 1 2	..	.....	150012 11 8	50000 0 0	10 3/4 cent.	2500 0 0	7500 0 0
National Building, Land, and Investment Company (Limited)	17555 17 0	.....	91513 4 7	26940 0 0	136009 2 4	224 16 5	111024 7 7	.....	.....	60560 12 0	..	.....	171809 16 0	25388 17 0	10 3/4 cent.	1253 7 2	11007 12 3
Intercolonial Investment, Land, and Building Company (Limited)	11089 3 9	.....	24996 4 7	24924 17 4	61010 5 8	500 0 0	44511 13 8	.....	.....	58689 19 6	..	.....	103701 15 2	29399 12 4	10 3/4 cent.	1166 4 7	13886 17 11
Anglo-Australian Investment, Finance, and Land Company (Limited)	77943 6 4	.....	138919 14 0	716290 13 10	933153 14 2	69 1 0	576077 10 5	.....	1217 16 2	539713 6 7	..	.....	1117077 14 2	115924 0 0	12 1/2 cent.	14490 5 9	70685 5 5
Assets Realization and General Finance Company (Limited)	24764 0 0	.....	148731 0 0	.....	173495 0 0	.....	20592 0 0	.....	.....	185207 0 0	..	.....	205799 0 0	25000 0 0	10 3/4 cent.	2500 0 0	5914 0 0
Universal Land and Deposit Bank (Limited)	9084 18 2	.....	.....	11898 8 3	.....	20933 6 5	45 7 8	12963 14 6	.....	1533 4 8	14709 17 9	..	.....	29252 4 7	6825 0 0	.....	.....	1364 15 8
Carried forward ..	16018 3 6	373210 0 2	25047 5 6	1388556 13 5	1226658 6 7	3009490 9 2	2569 11 0	2388557 3 8	685 14 0	21133 19 5	1793998 13 0	..	67624 9 10	4274569 10 11	930258 0 8	.....	48008 0 9	317472 15 8

SUMMARY of the ASSETS and LIABILITIES of BANKING, LAND, BUILDING, and INVESTMENT COMPANIES—continued.

COMPANIES.	LIABILITIES.						ASSETS.						CAPITAL AND PROFITS.					
	Bills in Circulation.	Balances due to other Banks	Deposits not bearing Interest	Deposits bearing Interest.	Other Liabilities.	Total Liabilities	Coin.	Landed Property.	Notes and Bills of other Banks.	Balances due from other Banks.	Notes and Bills discounted, and all other debts due to the Companies	Fulham.	Other Assets.	Total Assets	Capital paid up.	Rate per Annum of last Dividend.	Amount of Dividend.	Amount of Reserved Profits at the time of declaring such Dividend
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward	16018 3 6	373210 0 2	25047 5 6	1368556 13 5	1226058 6 7	3009490 9 2	2569 11 0	2388557 3 8	685 14 0	21133 19 5	1793998 13 0		67624 9 10	4274569 10 11	930258 0 8	.....	43008 0 9	317472 15 8
Bathurst Investment, Land, and Building Company (Limited)	12356 10 1	.. . . .	4700 15 6	8090 18 2	25007 3 9	.. . . .	12825 8 3	.. . . .	.. . . .	12241 15 0	.. . . .	.. . . .	25067 3 9	6704 7 1	8 3/4 cent	461 13 6	1474 10 9
New South Wales Mont de Piété Deposit and Investment Company (Limited)	601 8 6	.. . . .	50617 5 6	799 19 2	52018 13 2	227 11 8	39785 0 11	.. . . .	.. . . .	83811 0 5	.. . . .	.. . . .	123823 13 0	53710 4 0	10 3/4 cent	2500 0 0	15708 14 2
Harrison, Jones, & Devlin (Limited)	7831 4 3	.. . . .	25730 15 4	154436 3 11	187998 3 6	.. . . .	179513 10 3	.. . . .	219 10 2	108662 0 9	.. . . .	£40000 0 0	328395 1 2	100000 0 0	6 3/4 cent	3000 0 0	10000 0 0
Mortgage, Guarantee, and Mercantile Finance Corporation of New South Wales (Limited)	2940 0 9	30565 6 3	55438 12 5	88943 19 5	.. . . .	67293 13 8	.. . . .	.. . . .	78275 3 7	.. . . .	.. . . .	145568 17 3	49837 10 0	6 3/4 cent	1500 0 0	3783 0 7
Southern Building, Mortgage, and Investment Company (Limited)	8973 13 7	.. . . .	12974 7 11	.. . . .	21948 1 6	25 10 5	7248 12 0	.. . . .	.. . . .	21066 10 5	.. . . .	.. . . .	28340 12 10	5238 10 0	10 3/4 cent	253 11 7	1747 3 1
Burwood Land, Building, and Investment Company (Limited)	16033 11 2	.. . . .	8139 5 6	41789 19 10	65962 16 6	.. . . .	40791 16 2	.. . . .	.. . . .	63794 0 11	.. . . .	.. . . .	104585 17 1	11816 18 10	10 3/4 cent	536 13 6	30310 6 7
Cumberland Building, Land, and Investment Company (Limited)	17711 2 6	.. . . .	13071 6 0	620 12 8	31403 1 2	.. . . .	25846 17 0	100 0 0	.. . . .	26814 13 7	.. . . .	.. . . .	52761 10 7	21768 6 8	.. . . .	.. . . .	1520 13 3
Newcastle and County Mutual Building, Land and Investment Company (Limited)	14933 1 1	.. . . .	8894 16 0	.. . . .	23827 17 1	.. . . .	9351 16 6	.. . . .	.. . . .	39157 11 10	.. . . .	.. . . .	48509 8 4	24289 8 0	10 3/4 cent	2285 6 4	3352 6 7
Colonial Sugar Refining Company (Limited)	312964 10 10	478378 13 8	790643 4 6	.. . . .	307293 5 8	.. . . .	.. . . .	397332 6 1	.. . . .	£1918678 16 4	2623304 8 1	1433820 0 0	10 3/4 cent	71355 4 10	322485 18 9
Sydney Branch of the Federal Building Society	4962 6 11	.. . . .	135543 13 3	.. . . .	140506 0 2	.. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .	122373 7 0	.. . . .	£69046 6 2	191919 13 2	200000 0 0	10 3/4 cent	10000 0 0	21433 14 5
Goldsbrough, Mort, & Company (Limited)	44731 18 0	375791 13 8	.. . . .	420523 11 8	.. . . .	£243930 7 3	.. . . .	.. . . .	627068 6 10	.. . . .	.. . . .	870098 14 1	450000 0 0	10 3/4 cent	22495 1 0	283082 4 6
Balmain Building Society and Savings Bank (Limited)	225 0 0	5725 17 6	.. . . .	4189 2 8	2000 0 0	12140 0 2	13 0 4	9976 1 6	.. . . .	.. . . .	5817 8 10	.. . . .	.. . . .	15806 10 8	3340 12 1	8 3/4 cent	132 10 8	314 6 11
North Sydney Land, Building, and Investment Company (Limited)	7907 17 8	.. . . .	2859 13 1	3519 18 0	14287 8 9	.. . . .	7045 12 6	.. . . .	.. . . .	17750 18 4	.. . . .	.. . . .	25705 10 10	10650 9 3	10 3/4 cent	530 3 0	1149 1 0
The Colonial Finance, Mortgage, Investment, and Guarantee Corporation (Limited)	17385 0 3	.. . . .	79492 12 8	151272 16 2	248150 9 1	.. . . .	33904 18 11	.. . . .	.. . . .	278259 18 8	.. . . .	.. . . .	312164 17 7	49076 4 0	8 3/4 cent	1809 2 11	12266 5 11
Guardian Freehold Building Society (Limited)	16641 2 9	.. . . .	1153 16 11	.. . . .	17794 19 8	.. . . .	22365 12 8	.. . . .	.. . . .	421 15 9	.. . . .	.. . . .	22787 8 5	7662 10 0	.. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .
Totals	16243 3 6	504272 16 5	72719 4 3	2434545 14 6	2122925 0 7	5150705 19 3	2835 13 5	3396629 16 11	785 14 0	21353 9 7	3677354 11 6	.. . . .	2095349 12 4	9194308 17 9	3863273 0 7	.....	164917 8 1	11026101 2 2

* Landed property . . . £52166 8 0
 Less Mortgages . . . 26900 0 0
 £25266 8 0

^b On ordinary shares 12 1/2 per cent.; on preference shares 10 per cent.
^c And Bonus of 5 per cent.
^d £313,930 7s. 3d., less Mortgage, £70,000.
^e This includes £350,000 debentures having a currency of ten years.
^f And Buildings.
^g Goodwill.

Immigration expenses and expenditure on growing crops	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Fixed plant and buildings	1305403 2 7	88234 8 1
Portable, transit and floating plant, steamers, &c.	434322 10 8	
Less Replacement and Depreciation Fund	1739725 13 3	365946 10 4
Stocks of sugar material, &c.	1373779 2 11	456665 5 4
	£ 1918678 16 4	

Formation Account, Bank premises, paid up shares issued in terms of section III of the memorandum of association	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Leasehold property, investments, and credits	16413 6 10	2634 15 2
	£19048 2 0	
Amount of capital stock paid up to date	6261 13 1	
Calls unpaid	1374 14 5	
Shares issued in terms of section III of the memorandum of association	11600 0 0	
	£19236 7 6	

^k Balances due from Head Office.
^l Including amount of Capital apportioned to this branch by the Head Office, viz :—£50000.

The Treasury, New South Wales,
 Sydney, 5th July, 1892.

JAMES J. HINCHY,
 Accountant.

JOHN SEE,
 Treasurer.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

BANKING, LAND, BUILDING, AND INVESTMENT COMPANIES' LIABILITIES AND ASSETS.

(GENERAL ABSTRACTS FOR QUARTER ENDED 30 JUNE, 1892.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Acts 4 Vic. No. 13 and 42 Vic. No. 21.

SUMMARY of GENERAL ABSTRACT of the Sworn Returns, rendered pursuant to the Act of Council 4th Victoria No. 13, and 42 Victoria No. 21, of the Average ASSETS and LIABILITIES, and of the CAPITAL and PROFITS, of the undermentioned BANKING, LAND, BUILDING, and INVESTMENT COMPANIES of the Colony of New South Wales, for the Quarter ended 30th June, 1892.

COMPANIES.	LIABILITIES.						ASSETS.								CAPITAL AND PROFITS.			
	Bills in Circulation.	Balances due to other Banks.	Deposits not bearing Interest.	Deposits bearing Interest.	Other Liabilities.	Total Liabilities.	Com.	Landed Property.	Notes and Bills of other Banks.	Balances due from other Banks.	Notes and Bills discounted and all other debts due to the Companies.	Bullion.	Other Assets.	Total Assets.	Capital paid up.	Rate per Annum of last Dividend.	Amount of Dividend.	Amount of Reserved Profits at the time of declaring such Dividend.
	£ s d.	£ s d.	£ s d.	£ s d.	£ s d.	£ s d.	£ s d.	£ s d.	£ s d.	£ s d.	£ s d.	£ s d.	£ s d.	£ s d.	£ s d.	£ s d.	£ s d.	£ s d.
Sydney and Suburban Mutual Permanent Building and Land Investment Association (Limited)	...	16556 4 1	...	102570 11 3	41058 7 9	160185 3 1	50 12 11	144121 2 0	5 10 9	8294 19 1	105699 3 2	...	258171 7 11	96139 12 6	10 7/8 cent.	4476 8 1	32500 0 0	
Town and Country Land, Building, and Investment Company (Limited)	...	320 14 0	...	8227 15 4	13201 8 6	21749 17 10	.....	16447 16 8	..	153 16 11	16205 2 3	..	32306 15 10	10653 5 11	5 7/8 cent.	492 19 11	2000 0 0
Haymarket Permanent Land, Building, and Investment Company (Limited)	...	18980 10 7	...	113166 17 0	36306 7 3	168462 16 10	413 5 10	158127 4 10	13 17 0	5210 1 2	100158 7 9	..	263922 16 7	56821 0 4	10 7/8 cent.	2627 1 5	32500 0 0	
Land Company of Australasia (Limited)	5392 10 0	98802 9 10	592 15 5	70390 8 8	204288 11 6	379466 15 5	307 5 6	509769 5 8	103 3 0	878 16 6	85694 16 3	46068 8 4	642796 15 3	177890 12 8	h.	7350 13 9	63924 15 10	
Metropolitan Mutual Permanent Building and Investment Association (Limited)	...	22 10 0	..	137078 2 5	93769 8 0	230870 0 5	..	234388 5 11	..	4697 7 2	141393 1 11	..	380478 15 0	128479 17 6	6 7/8 cent.	3696 14	12068 14 5	
Excelsior Land, Investment, and Building Company and Bank (Limited)	...	16534 7 8	39056 14 9	210075 8 9	41019 13 10	307586 10 0	....	183166 3 3	..	641 1 5	209961 9 8	..	393768 14 4	78792 16 10	8 7/8 cent.	2319 4 0	36680 16 0
Sydney and Provincial Land and Building Company (Limited)	...	9512 1 8	..	12083 9 0	13970 2 0	36465 12 8	..	53607 19 0	..	2578 6 7	18665 11 0	..	74851 16 7	37418 0 0	8 7/8 cent.	1158 11 0	11000 0 0	
Commercial Building and Investment Company (Limited)	373 0 7	226234 7 5	..	226607 8 0	..	278219 0 3	..	..	12645 1 8	..	290864 1 11	50000 0 0	10 7/8 cent.	2500 0 0	12000 0 0	
Sydney Branch of the Federal Building Society	120073 3 0	..	120073 3 0	..	..	..	775 8 7	60981 3 4	103040 1 4	173746 13 8	200000 0 0	10 7/8 cent.	10000 0 0	21483 14 5	
National Building, Land, and Investment Company (Limited)	...	17474 3 3	..	90290 0 10	26206 10 2	133970 14 3	46 1 10	125216 4 1	..	..	42732 13 3	..	167994 10 2	25410 8 6	10 7/8 cent.	1253 7 2	11007 12 3
Sydney Permanent Freehold Land and Building Company (Limited)	251977 19 7	63212 12 2	315090 11 9	..	159155 12 4	..	5123 14 9	261649 17 2	..	425029 4 3	102736 0 0	..	..	12282 3 4	
Intercolonial Investment, Land, and Building Company (Limited)	...	8087 3 8	..	23504 12 4	23493 4 10	55175 0 10	298 17 8	40324 2 8	..	..	52784 4 9	..	93407 5 1	31565 3 2	10 7/8 cent.	1166 4 7	12600 0 0
Anglo-Australian Investment, Finance, and Land Company (Limited)	...	85920 18 9	..	136946 4 7	715564 15 1	938431 18 5	125 19 5	574741 5 0	..	944 11 11	549997 7 1	..	1125809 3 5	115924 0 0	12 7/8 cent.	14491 10 9	70684 0 5	
New South Wales Mont de Picté Deposit and Investment Company (Limited)	...	84 13 10	..	46831 3 8	1130 18 6	48046 16 0	188 9 1	39047 17 6	..	..	82502 4 11	1578 6 10	122316 18 4	55650 17 0	10 7/8 cent.	2500 0 0	15708 14 2
Assets Realization and General Finance Company (Limited)	...	23586 0 0	..	134277 0 0	..	162863 0 0	....	20597 0 0	..	..	174007 0 0	..	194604 0 0	25000 0 0	10 7/8 cent.	2500 0 0	5014 0 0
Sydney Land Bank and Financial Agency Company (Limited)	...	13279 4 11	.....	12864 2 3	..	26143 7 2	25 0 0	26851 8 0	..	123 14 5	34210 11 0	..	61210 13 1	32966 0 0	8 7/8 cent.	1112 10 0	3439 13 2
Carried forward	5392 10 0	314170 2 3	40022 10 9	1696381 8 1	1273222 4 7	3331188 15 8	1455 12 3	2568780 7 2	122 10 9	29396 13 6	1958237 15 2	..	149686 16 6	4702680 0 4	.....	37645 5 4	355744 9 0

SUMMARY of the ASSETS and LIABILITIES of BANKING, LAND, BUILDING, and INVESTMENT COMPANIES—continued.

COMPANIES.	LIABILITIES						ASSETS.						CAPITAL AND PROFITS.					
	Bills in Circulation	Balances due to other Banks	Deposits not bearing Interest	Deposits bearing Interest	Other Liabilities	Total Liabilities	Conn.	Landed Property	Notes and Bills of other Banks	Balances due from other Banks	Notes and Bills discounted, and all other debts due to the Companies	Bullion	Other Assets	Total Assets	Capital paid up	Rate per Annum of last Dividend	Amount of Dividend	Amount of Reserves Profits at the time of declaring such Dividend
	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d
Brought forward	5392 10 0	31170 2 3	40022 10 9	1695381 8 1	1273222 4 7	3331188 15 8	1455 12 3	2563780 7 2	122 10 9	29396 18 6	1058287 15 2		149686 16 6	4702680 0 4	1224947 14 5		57645 5 4	355744 9 0
Colonial Sugar Refining Company (Limited)		..		314172 19 10	387530 0 0	631702 19 10		1681072 8 7			377678 19 9		454080 18 7	2512832 6 11	1463670 0 0	10 1/2 cent	71355 4 10	322485 18 9
Bithurst Investment, Land, and Building Company (Limited)		10447 4 9		3994 0 5	7587 0 4	22328 5 6		11602 0 7			10726 4 11			22328 0 6	6870 6 10	8 1/2 cent	461 13 6	1474 10 9
Mortgage, Guarantee, and Mercantile Finance Corporation of New South Wales (Limited)			2987 12 9	24223 1 6	54611 7 9	81819 2 0		68349 13 6			71324 1 5			139673 14 11	49337 10 0	6 1/2 cent	1500 0 0	3783 0 7
Pitt, Son, & Badgery (Limited)		5837 4 6		20245 7 10		94782 12 4		10718 10 6			116.37 8 3			126955 18 9	50000 0 0	10 1/2 cent	2500 0 0	7500 0 0
Southern Building, Mortgage, and Investment Company (Limited)		9555 10 6		12003 2 7		21564 13 1	41 0 5	7385 1 11			20872 11 5			28498 13 9	5294 10 0	10 1/2 cent	253 11 7	1747 3 1
Burwood Land, Building and Investment Company (Limited)		16663 3 10		6284 3 8	42684 11 4	65631 18 10		42777 14 2			54771 2 5			97548 16 7	6818 14 2	10 1/2 cent	336 13 6	80310 6 7
Cumberland Building Land, and Investment Company (Limited)		19369 9 0		9040 14 1	412 9 2	28822 12 3		25609 14 1	100 0 0		20746 17 2			51506 11 3	24027 3 4			1520 13 3
Universal Land and Deposit Bank (Limited)	10117 3 8			12135 5 2		22262 8 10	59 6 9	11801 17 2		618 6 6	17667 10 3			29647 0 8	6825 0 0			876 0 11
Newcastle and County Mutual Building, Land and Investment Company (Limited)		17383 17 0		6234 6 6	102 14 11	23720 18 5		10502 7 10			40731 2 5			51236 10 3	24365 3 0	10 1/2 cent	2345 6 4	2850 0 0
Guardian Freehold Building Society (Limited)		15951 8 10				15951 8 10		21035 8 0			421 15 9			21457 3 9	7662 10 0			
Goldsbrough, Mort, & Company (Limited)			5040 17 10	40929 6 2		414970 4 0		243661 19 2			608674 11 11			852636 11 1	450000 0 0	10 1/2 cent	22500 0 0	304811 4 0
Harrison, Jones, & Deakin (Limited)		13242 14 4		34958 0 5	120467 3 9	168667 18 6		179513 10 3			80278 13 8			250792 3 11	100000 0 0	6 1/2 cent	3000 0 0	18610 5 0
Bulman Building Society and Savings Bank (Limited)	125 0 0	5608 15 11		4176 2 10	2143 15 4	12053 14 1	40 15 9	10246 18 8			5202 0 10			15539 15 3	3343 2 1	8 1/2 cent	132 10 8	314 6 11
North Sydney Land, Building, and Investment Company (Limited)		7390 10 5		2281 17 2	2007 17 8	12180 5 3	1 9 2	7913 12 3			15177 0 1			23092 1 6	10650 9 3	10 1/2 cent	530 3 0	1149 1 0
The Colonial Finance, Mortgage, Investment, and Guarantee Corporation (Limited)		23714 0 3		60679 7 7	145001 5 1	229304 12 11		33901 18 11			265779 8 5			299684 7 4	58073 17 6	8 1/2 cent	1800 2 11	12266 5 11
Totals	15634 13 8	512034 1 7	48051 1 4	2024742 3 10	2016570 9 11	5217032 10 4	1598 4 4	4929926 2 9	222 10 9	30015 5 0	3869580 3 10		603767 15 1	9235110 1 9	3489486 0 7		164369 11 8	1065443 5 9

* Including paid up Capital

b Landed property
Less Mortgages

c And Bonus of 5 per cent

d Debentures
Sundry creditors

£ s d
6370 6 10
537.1 8 0
26000 0 0
£26551 8 0
342350 0 0
25180 0 0
£367530 0 0

Landed property
Fixed plant and buildings
Portable, transit and floating plant, steamers, &c

Less Replacement and Depreciation Fund

Immigration expenses and expenditure on growing crops
Stocks of sugar, material, &c

£ s d
307293 5 8
1305403 2 7
434322 10 8
2047018 18 11
365946 10 4
£1681072 8 7
88234 8 1
365346 10 6
£454080 13 7

Balance due from Head Office
Amount of Capital apportioned to this branch by Head Office, due

On ordinary shares 12 1/2 per cent per annum
On preference shares 10 per cent per annum

Landed property
Less Mortgage

Mortgage on property
Amount owing, sundry persons

This includes £350,000 debentures having a currency of ten years.
Office furniture

£ s d
53040 1 4
50000 0 0
£108040 1 4
318961 19 2
70000 0 0
£248961 19 2
110000 0 0
10467 3 9
£120467 3 9

The Treasury, New South Wales,
Sydney, 11th November, 1892.

JAMES J. HINCHY,
Accountant.

JOHN SEE,
Treasurer.

[3d.]

NEW SOUTH WALES.

BANKING, LAND, BUILDING, AND INVESTMENT COMPANIES' LIABILITIES AND ASSETS.

(GENERAL ABSTRACTS FOR QUARTER ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER, 1892.)

Presented to Parliament pursuant to Acts 4 Vic. No. 13 and 42 Vic. No. 21.

SUMMARY OF GENERAL ABSTRACT of the Sworn Returns, rendered pursuant to the Act of Council 4th Victoria No. 13 and 42 Victoria No. 21, of the average ASSETS and LIABILITIES, and of the CAPITAL and PROFITS of the undermentioned BANKING, LAND, BUILDING, and INVESTMENT COMPANIES of the Colony of New South Wales, for the Quarter ended 30th September, 1892.

COMPANIES	LIABILITIES						ASSETS							CAPITAL AND PROFITS				
	Bills in Circulation	Balances due to other Banks	Deposits not bearing Interest	Deposits bearing Interest	Other Liabilities	Total Liabilities	Coin	Pullion	Other Assets	Landed Property	Notes and Bills of other Banks.	Balances due from other Banks	Notes and bills discounted and all other debts due to the Companies	Total Assets	Capital paid up	Rate per Annum of last Dividend.	Amount of Dividend	Amount of Reserve Profits at the time of declaring such Dividend
	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d		£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d		£ s d	£ s d
Sydney and Suburban Mutual Permanent Building and Land Investment Association (Limited)		13171 15 9		101910 5 11	40011 1 9	155093 3 5	53 16 2		144186 16 4	4 18 5	8580 2 5	99515 15 6	252341 8 10	96882 0 2	10 3/4 cent	4476 8 1	32500 0 0	
Town and Country Land, Building, and Investment Company (Limited)		155 2 5		7816 6 1	13079 5 1	21050 13 7	..		18581 18 11		16 17 9	14872 7 10	33471 4 6	10815 3 8	5 3/4 cent	492 19 11	2000 0 0	
Haymarket Permanent Land, Building, and Investment Company (Limited)		7752 17 9		109470 17 5	45656 13 9	162839 8 11	788 0 1		159654 4 7	13 15 5	5712 11 8	92307 4 9	258475 16 6	56322 0 4	10 3/4 cent	2627 1 5	30000 0 0	
Newcastle and County Mutual Building, Land, and Investment Company (Limited)		17250 14 1		4601 15 2	99 11 1	21952 0 4			10352 5 1			39218 18 10	49571 3 11	24635 6 0	10 3/4 cent	2345 6 4	2850 0 0	
Land Company of Australasia (Limited)	2384 12 4	100270 0 8	306 3 9	70222 1 3	213613 19 1	386796 17 1	83 8 5	42787 3 9	415014 5 9	112 12 4	2774 19 0	86361 14 8	547134 3 11	184021 0 8	..	7350 13 9	63924 15 0	
Metropolitan Mutual Permanent Building and Investment Association (Limited)				132959 7 8	93260 13 0	226220 0 8			234113 5 11		5688 14 0	138930 1 5	378732 1 4	128585 0 0	6 3/4 cent	3696 14 8	12063 14 5	
Excelsior Land, Investment, and Building Company and Bank (Limited)		10852 12 5	22185 10 8	207693 13 2	40419 18 10	231151 15 1			182440 14 2		417 18 5	181839 16 2	364698 8 9	78833 13 1	8 3/4 cent	2319 4 0	36680 16 0	
Sydney Land Bank and Financial Agency Company (Limited)		7014 4 11		11430 0 0		18444 4 11	25 0 0		26851 8 0		305 5 9	34116 14 2	61348 10 11	40119 6 0	8 3/4 cent	1112 10 0	3439 13 2	
Sydney and Provincial Land and Building Company (Limited)		9220 15 0		12500 0 0	13305 10 0	35526 5 0			51308 14 0		2734 6 7	12468 9 6	66511 10 1	38168 10 0	8 3/4 cent	1158 11 0	11000 0 0	
Commercial Building and Investment Company (Limited)			921 3 3	225945 17 1		226867 0 4			278103 1 11			11552 16 6	239655 18 5	50000 0 0	7 1/2 cent	1250 0 0	12000 0 0	
New South Wales Mont de Piété Deposit and Investment Company (Limited)		5061 3 10		43829 2 0	310 7 11	49200 13 9	289 9 6	643 3 7	39147 16 2			84012 7 3	124092 16 6	59395 10 0	10 3/4 cent	2652 11 8	16382 0 6	
National Building, Land, and Investment Company (Limited)		17666 19 2		89810 16 4	25981 11 2	133459 6 8	34 14 5		131979 5 7			34580 15 11	166594 15 11	25426 11 0	10 3/4 cent	1253 7 2	11007 12 3	
Sydney Permanent Freehold Land and Building Company (Limited)				225558 6 9	71228 12 11	296786 19 8			159550 12 11		3752 19 3	246549 10 5	409853 2 7	102747 9 1			12282 3 4	
Intercolonial Investment, Land, and Building Company (Limited)		7456 11 9		20187 18 0	22532 18 5	50177 8 2	602 2 3		39752 0 0			49202 1 10	89556 19 1	32671 2 3	10 3/4 cent	1166 4 7	12600 0 0	
Anglo Australian Investment, Finance and Land Company (Limited)		89213 7 2		135901 4 7	637958 7 3	913072 19 0	202 3 9		461063 4 11		2102 9 0	497291 15 0	960659 12 8	115924 0 0	12 1/2 cent	14491 10 9	70684 0 5	
Carried forward	£ 2384 12 4	235086 4 11	23412 17 8	1399846 11 5	1267968 10 3	2978688 16 7	2078 14 7		48430 7 4	2352099 14 3	131 6 2	32136 6 10	1622821 4 9	4052697 13 11			46393 3 4	329420 0 11

ASSETS and LIABILITIES of BANKING, LAND, BUILDING, and INVESTMENT COMPANIES—continued.

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COMPANIES.	LIABILITIES						ASSETS						CAPITAL AND PROFITS					
	Bills in Circulation	Balances due to other Banks	Deposits not bearing Interest	Deposits bearing Interest	Other Liabilities	Total Liabilities	Coin	Bullion	Other Assets	Landed Property	Notes and Bills of other Banks	Balances due from other Banks	Notes and Bills discounted, and all other debts due to the Companies	Total Assets	Capital paid up	Rate per Annum of last Dividend	Amount of Dividend	Amount of Reserved Profits at the time of declaring such Dividend
	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d
Brought forward	2384 12	4 285086 4 11	23412 17	8 1399846 11 5	1267 958 10 3	2973688 16 7	2078 14 7		43430 7 4	2352099 14 3	131 6 2	32136 6 10	1622821 4 9	4052697 13 11	1044546 12 3		46393 3 4	329420 0 11
Assets Realization and General Finance Company (Limited)		11490 0 0		118763 0 0		130253 0 0			23119 0 0				137843 0 0	160962 0 0	25000 0 0	10 per cent	1250 0 0	5000 0 0
Universal Land and Deposit Bank (Limited)	10416 15 2	1262 6 0		12288 1 1		23967 16 3	76 16 11		10806 17 2			1290 1 2	19356 2 2	31529 17 5	6825 0 0			876 0 11
Pitt, Son, & Badgery (Limited)		61771 9 9		23237 17 10		85009 7 7			10718 10 6				119557 14 6	130276 5 0	50000 0 0	10 per cent	2500 0 0	7500 0 0
Bathurst Investment Land and Building Company (Limited)		9961 17 1		4272 2 1	8026 6 7	22260 5 9			11277 7 9				10982 18 0	22260 5 9	6979 1 10	8 per cent	461 13 6	1474 10 9
Waratah Coal Company Mortgage, Guarantee, and Mercantile Finance Corporation of New South Wales (Limited)		2959 12 0		9327 2 10		12286 14 10	6 17 2	49176 10 5	16448 12 2				5824 7 0	71456 6 9	60000 0 0	6s per share	3000 0 0	
Harrison Jones, & Devlin (Limited)		17116 2 8		26701 1 3	60248 1 2	90527 16 2			69348 11 5				75742 6 3	145090 17 8	49937 10 0	6 per cent	1500 0 0	3733 0 7
Southern Building, Mortgage, and Investment Company (Limited)		9458 0 7		41304 7 0	124026 8 6	182446 18 2		40000 0 0	179513 10 3				109324 4 6	322737 14 9	100000 0 0	6 per cent	3000 0 0	10000 0 0
Burwood Building and Investment Company (Limited)		18622 16 4		11927 1 6		21385 2 1	43 1 6		7575 1 11				19760 13 3	27378 16 8	5330 0 0	8 per cent	207 18 6	1727 3 8
Cumberland Building Land and Investment Company (Limited)		19874 8 8		4114 5 8	40530 10 10	63267 12 10			42028 18 0				51601 10 7	93630 8 7	6806 4 2	6 per cent	204 5 4	25098 3 7
Guardian Freehold Building Society (Limited)		1530 6 11		5874 14 1	207 19 1	2057 2 1			25055 12 7	100 0 0			25026 13 6	50782 6 1	26900 0 0			
Colonial Sugar Refining Company (Limited)				3000 0 0		18350 6 11			24130 16 11				421 15 9	24557 12 8	7662 10 0			
Goldsbrough Mort, & Company (Limited)			6207 1 1	433967 9 3	578889 5 11	669226 12 4		448308 19 8	1702873 15 0				379387 0 4	2530569 15 5	1464350 0 0	10 per cent	72815 5 8	324177 17 5
North Sydney Land Building, and Investment Company (Limited)		5494 19 10		440174 10 4		440174 10 4	5 13 8		243961 19 2				642078 5 3	886040 4 5	450000 0 0	10 per cent	22500 0 0	304811 4 0
The Colonial Finance Mortgage, Investment, and Guarantee Corporation (Limited)		22848 16 7		2160 10 5	4608 9 8	12268 19 11			7913 12 3				15020 4 2	22939 10 1	10650 9 3	10 per cent	530 3 0	1149 1 0
Totals	£ 12301 7 6	481297 1 4	3197 14 6	2237412 4 1	12215159 13 11	4979898 1 4	2211 3 10	580915 17 5	4769540 12 4	231 6 2	3426 8 0	3468292 4 4	48854622 12 1	3381150 15 2			156171 12 3	1023683 15 7

* Landed property
 Less mortgage
 £ 313961 19 2
 70000 0 0
 £ 243961 19 2
 b On ordinary shares 10 per cent per annum
 On preference shares 12 per cent per annum
 c Office furniture
 d Debentures
 Sundry creditors
 £ 313050 0 0
 260839 5 11
 £ 573889 5 11
 e Landed property
 Fixed plant and buildings
 Portable, transit and floating plant, steamers, &c
 £ 311225 8 8
 1332973 6 7
 448993 10 6
 2093192 5 9
 300318 10 4
 £ 1702873 15 5
 Less Replacement and Depreciation Fund

f Immigration expenses and expenditure on growing crops
 Stocks of sugar, material, &c
 £ 58215 0 6
 390093 19 2
 £ 448308 19 8
 g Amount owing to sundry persons
 Mortgage on property
 £ 14026 8 6
 110000 0 0
 £ 124026 8 6
 h Goodwill
 £ 40000 0 0

i Railway, rolling stock, plant, live stock, and all other property, &c
 Stock of coal on hand
 £ 48722 18 5
 453 12 0
 £ 49176 10 5
 j Includes £350000 debentures, having a currency of ten years
 k Landed property
 Less mortgages
 £ 53751 8 0
 26900 0 0
 £ 26851 8 0
 l This amount has since been absorbed to meet depreciation of properties

The Treasury, New South Wales,
Sydney, 3rd February, 1893.

JAMES J HINCHY,
Accountant.

JOHN SEE,
Treasurer.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

BANKING, LAND, BUILDING, AND INVESTMENT COMPANIES' LIABILITIES AND ASSETS.

(FOR QUARTER ENDED 31 DECEMBER, 1892)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Acts 4 Vic. No. 13 and 42 Vic. No. 21.

SUMMARY of GENERAL ABSTRACT of the Sworn Returns, rendered pursuant to the Act of Council 4th Victoria No. 13, and 42 Victoria No 21, of the Average ASSETS and LIABILITIES, and of the CAPITAL and PROFITS, of the undermentioned BANKING, LAND, BUILDING, and INVESTMENT COMPANIES within the Colony of New South Wales, for the Quarter ended 31st December, 1892

COMPANIES.	LIABILITIES						ASSETS							CAPITAL AND PROFITS				
	Bills in Circulation	Balances due to other Banks	Deposits not bearing Interest	Deposits bearing Interest	Other Liabilities	Total Liabilities	Coin.	Fullton	Landed Property	Notes and Bills of other Banks	Balances due from other Banks	Notes and Bills discounted and all other debts due to the Banks	Other Assets	Total Assets	Capital paid up	Rate per Annum of last Dividend	Amount of Dividend	Amount of Reserved Profits at the time of declaring such Dividend
	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d
Sydney and Suburban Mutual Permanent Building and Land Investment Association (Limited)		6680 17 7		102152 3 9	30888 12 7	148721 13 11	51 9 3		145610 12 4	1 10 9	400 0 0	98571 0 2		244634 12 6	97374 0 5	10 ½ cent	4476 8 1	32500 0 0
Town and Country Land, Building, and Investment Company (Limited)		754 10 7		7632 5 9	12595 2 10	20981 19 2			17427 5 9			15342 5 3		32769 11 0	10976 7 11	5 ½ cent	492 19 11	2000 0 0
Guardian Freehold Building Society (Limited)		14344 5 10			3000 0 0	17344 5 10			23205 9 2			421 15 9		23627 4 11	8193 15 0			
Land Company of Australasia (Limited)	3107 14 0	99703 19 8	195 19 2	69606 4 9	202703 15 4	375317 12 10	108 8 9		416407 13 6	79 0 0	841 15 3	85189 14 11	27549 12 8	530176 5 1	189570 4 9		7350 13 9	63924 15 10
Metropolitan Mutual Permanent Building and Investment Association (Limited)		21 1 2		108979 1 2	117316 5 3	226316 7 7			234454 2 4		10051 13 6	125674 5 11		370180 1 9	129017 15 0	6 ½ cent	3696 14 8	
Excelsior Land, Investment, and Building Company and Bank (Limited)		9945 7 9	15696 1 7	202579 2 7	40419 18 10	268640 10 9			181726 8 4		268 9 2	168900 0 1		350894 17 7	78934 3 1	8 ½ cent	2319 4 0	36680 16 0
Sydney Land Bank and Financial Agency Company (Limited)		4279 4 11		10110 4 10		14389 9 9	25 0 0		27901 5 0		103 18 7	30991 12 11		59021 16 6	43980 0 0	8 ½ cent	1112 10 0	3439 18 2
Sydney and Provincial Land and Building Company (Limited)		6481 0 5		11931 5 9	18142 7 0	31554 13 2			45310 6 0			10958 5 5		56268 11 5	38949 11 3	8 ½ cent	1158 11 0	11000 0 0
Commercial Building and Investment Company (Limited)			462 4 8	225821 4 7		226283 9 3			277711 1 2			11339 16 11		289050 18 1	50000 0 0	7 ½ cent	1250 0 0	12000 0 0
Universal Land and Deposit Bank (Limited)	8434 1 9	508 19 1		12300 2 8		21243 3 6	100 18 4		7634 14 6		509 5 10	20213 17 11		28458 16 7	6825 0 0			2099 5 4
National Building, Land, and Investment Company (Limited)		16025 5 10		89516 8 0	24557 17 2	130099 11 0	28 2 4		130090 8 10			31748 7 6		161866 18 8	25448 13 6	10 ½ cent	1253 7 2	11007 12 3
Sydney Permanent Freehold Land and Building Society				214114 12 4	78508 12 10	292623 5 2			172341 16 5		2051 8 9	229370 19 0		403764 4 2	102752 12 5			12282 3 4
Intercolonial Investment, Land, and Building Company (Limited)		7785 2 0		19324 12 5	21849 6 6	48959 0 11	510 1 6		43002 14 10			46504 3 3		90016 19 7	32917 5 7	10 ½ cent	1166 4 7	12600 0 0
Anglo Australian Investment, Finance, and Land Company (Limited)		96342 16 4		135855 4 9	659011 5 5	891209 6 6	377 6 3		443264 1 5		4314 3 3	490917 7 8		938872 18 7	115924 0 0	12 ½ cent	14491 10 9	70684 0 5
Watahah Coal Company		1039 4 7		12105 4 3		13144 8 10	6 5 9		16448 12 2			3275 18 5	*48777 17 5	68508 13 9	60000 0 0	4/ ½ share	2000 0 0	
Newcastle and County Mutual Building, Land and Investment Company (Limited)		16097 3 11		4341 10 10	125 18 7	20564 13 4			10345 13 10			37481 4 8	...	47776 18 6	24910 12 0	10 ½ cent	2345 6 4	2850 0 0
Bathurst Investment, Land, and Building Company (Limited)		9100 17 4		4897 5 1	8411 19 3	22410 1 8			10981 17 3			11428 4 5		22410 1 8	7119 10 2	8 ½ cent	461 13 6	1474 10 9
Carried forward	11541 15 9	289109 17 0	16354 5 5	1231266 13 6	1221031 1 7	2769803 13 2	1207 12 2		2203865 16 10	80 10 9	18540 14 4	1418278 16 0	76327 10 1	3718299 10 4	1022893 11 1		43575 3 9	274543 2 1

SUMMARY of the ASSETS and LIABILITIES of BANKING, LAND, BUILDING, and INVESTMENT COMPANIES—continued.

COMPANIES	LIABILITIES						ASSETS						CAPITAL AND PROFITS					
	Bills in Circulation	Balances due to other Banks	Deposits not bearing Interest	Deposits bearing Interest	Other Liabilities	Total Liabilities	Com	Bullion	Landed Property	Notes and Bills of other Banks	Balances due from other Banks	Notes and Bills discounted, and all other debts due to the Banks	Other Assets	Total Assets	Capital paid up	Rate per Annum of last Dividend	Amount of Dividend	Amount of Reserved Profits at the time of declaring such Dividend
	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d
Brought forward	11541 15 9	289109 17 0	16354 5 5	1231266 13 6	1221531 1 7	2769803 13 2	1207 12 2		2203865 16 10	80 10 9	18540 14 4	1418278 16 0	76327 10 1	3718299 10 4	1022393 11 1		43575 3 9	274543 2 1
Mortgage Guarantee, and Mercantile Finance Corporation of New South Wales (Limited)			3749 13 7	25501 6 8	58356 18 10	87608 4			69306 3 2			74899 17 3		144206 0 5	49937 10 0	6 3/4 cent	1500 0 0	3738 0 7
Haymarket Permanent Land Building, and Investment Company (Limited)		5206 2 6		107006 8 2	49043 19 6	161256 10 2	299 10 11		161911 4 3	12 17 0	5396 15 10	90103 13 7		257724 1 7	56379 9 4	10 3/4 cent	2627 1 5	32500 0 0
Southern Building, Mortgage, and Investment Company (Limited)		9725 19 6		10601 13 8		20327 13 2	15 7 4		7610 19 4			19926 5 7		27552 12 3	5330 0 0	8 3/4 cent	207 18 6	1200 0 0
Burwood Building, and Investment Company (Limited)		18719 5 8		3812 7 9	40501 2 4	63032 15 9			49473 12 2			37348 16 8		87322 8 10	7071 1 8	6 3/4 cent	204 5 4	25005 8 6
Cumberland Building Land, and Investment Company (Limited)		18484 7 5		4989 16 9	137 18 2	23612 2 4			24468 17 8	100 0 0		25053 17 0		49622 14 8	27411 15 0			
Pitt Son, & Badgery (Limited)		58905 15 3		17646 4 0		76551 19 3			10718 10 6			113381 10 4		124100 0 10	50000 0 0	10 3/4 cent	2500 0 0	7500 0 0
Harrison, Jones, & Devlin (Limited)		8309 10 6		41756 11 6	179548 4 4	229614 6 4			179513 10 3		806 5 6	139989 11 11	40000 0 0	360309 7 8	100000 0 0	6 3/4 cent	3000 0 0	20000 0 0
Goldsbrough, Mort, & Company (Limited)			12178 2 8	399027 2 8		411205 5 4			244050 2 0			678061 10 11		922111 12 11	450000 0 0	10 3/4 cent	22500 0 0	304811 4 0
New South Wales Mont de Pieté Deposit and Investment Company (Limited)				43368 0 4	1004 16 2	44462 16 6	153 1 5		39147 16 2		2116 8 5	82233 14 11	675 6 4	124326 7 3	59719 15 0	10 3/4 cent	2652 11 8	16382 0 6
North Sydney Land Building, and Investment Company (Limited)		4916 13 9		2148 12 5	2478 14 2	9544 0 4	1 10 0		8404 6 3			12096 4 8		20502 0 11	10666 19 3	10 3/4 cent	530 3 0	1149 1 0
The Colonial Finance, Mortgage, Investment, and Guarantee Corporation (Limited)		21492 19 7		44925 9 0	123263 14 10	139682 3 5			42663 15 4			226120 7 8		268784 3 0	74020 4 11			8666 12 9
Colonial Sugar Refining Company (Limited)				117890 13 9	500269 18 5	618160 12 2			311225 8 8			359912 17 7	2210817 9 0	2881955 15 3	1552290 0 0	10 3/4 cent	72815 5 8	324177 17 5
Totals	11541 15 9	434870 11 2	32282 6 8	2049941 0 2	2176226 8 4	4704862 2 1	1677 1 10		3352358 8 7	193 7 9	26860 4 1	3277907 8 3	2327820 5 5	8986816 15 11	3465620 6 3		152112 9 4	1019718 6 10

£ s d

* On ordinary shares 12 1/2 per cent per annum
On preference shares 10 per cent per annum

^b This includes £350,000 debentures having a currency of ten years

^c Landed property
Less Mortgages

^d Landed property
Less Mortgage

£244050 2 0

314050 2 0
70000 0 0

£27901 5 0

£ s d

^e Railway rolling stock, live stock, and all other property, movable or fixed, as per Balance Sheet, 30th September, 1892

^f Mortgage on property
Amount owing, sundry persons

^g Goodwill

48722 18 5
54 19 0

£48777 17 5

110000 0 0
69548 4 4

£179548 4 4

£40000 0 0

£ s d

^h Debentures
Sundry creditors

ⁱ Immigration expenses and expenditure on growing crops
Fixed plant and buildings
Portable, transit and floating plant, steamers, &c
Stocks of sugar, material, &c

Less Replacement and Depreciation Fund

^k Office furniture

316350 0 0
183919 18 5

£500269 18 5

58215 0 6
1332973 6 7
448993 10 6
760954 1 9

2601135 19 4
390318 10 4

£2210817 9 0

The Treasury, New South Wales,
Sydney, 28th April, 1893.

JAMES J. HINCHY,
Accountant.

JOHN SEE,
Treasurer.

1892-3.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

GOVERNMENT SAVINGS BANK.

(STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR 1892.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 34 Vic. No. 15.

ACCOUNT of all Deposits received and paid from 1st January to 31st December, 1892, together with a statement of the total amount due to all Depositors at the close of 1892.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Balance brought forward from 1891	2,153,463	0	11	By amount of Repayments during 1892 ...	1,511,355	16	5
To Cash received from Depositors during 1892 ..	1,630,197	16	9				
Interest added to Depositors' Accounts for 1892	81,781	0	3	Balance.....	2,354,086	1	6
	£ 3,865,441	17	11		£ 3,865,441	17	11

LIABILITIES AND ASSETS.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
To Balance due to all Depositors at the close of 1892	2,354,086	1	6	By amount of Security in the Treasury Chest, viz. :—			
				New South Wales "Four per Cents." Debentures	296,466	13	11
				Treasury Bills.....	1,269,000	0	0
				Cash in hands of Superintendent	10,350	0	10
				Cash in Treasury, not invested	670,483	12	1
				Interest due on balance remaining uninvested to 31st December, 1892, computed at 4%	18,167	17	5
Balance (excess of Assets)	29,746	2	9	Interest due on investments	30,164	0	0
	£ 2,383,832	4	3		£ 2,383,832	4	3

PROFIT AND LOSS.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
To Departmental Expenses for 1892	5,500	0	0	By balance from preceding Account	26,672	12	3
Interest added to Depositors' Accounts	81,781	0	3	Amount of Interest on Investment in "Four per Cents." and Treasury Bills	72,186	13	4
				Interest due on uninvested balance in the Treasury	18,167	17	5
Balance.....	29,746	2	9				
	£ 117,027	3	0		£ 117,027	3	0

A. J. DOAK, Superintendent.
Government Savings Bank, Sydney, 1st March, 1893.JOHN KIDD,
Postmaster-General.

I CERTIFY that the foregoing statement of all deposits received and paid from 1st January to 31st December, 1892, has been examined and found to correspond with the Books and Accounts of the Government Savings Bank.

22nd March, 1893.

E. A. RENNIE,
Auditor-General.

1892-3.

—
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

—
PROGRESS REPORT FROM THE SELECT COMMITTEE

ON

POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANK—NATIONAL BANK;

TOGETHER WITH THE

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE,

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE,

AND

APPENDIX.

ORDERED BY THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY TO BE PRINTED,
21 *February*, 1893.

SYDNEY: CHARLES POTTER, GOVERNMENT PRINTER.

1893.

1892-3.

EXTRACTS FROM THE VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS OF THE
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

VOTES No. 38. TUESDAY, 29 NOVEMBER, 1892.

4. POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANK—NATIONAL BANK :—Mr. Rose moved, pursuant to Notice,—
- (1.) That, in the opinion of this House, there should be no limit on amounts deposited at the Post Office Savings Bank.
- (2.) That a note circulation should be issued equal in amount to the value of deposits received.
- Debate ensued.
- Mr. Dowel moved, That the Question be amended by adding thereto the words,—
- “ (3.) That a Select Committee be appointed, with power to send for persons and papers, to inquire into and report upon the expediency of establishing a National Bank.
- “ (4.) That such Committee consist of Mr. See, Mr. McMillan, Mr. Rose, Mr. Garvan, Mr. J. D. Fitzgerald, Mr. O’Sullivan, Mr. Molesworth, Mr. Houghton, Mr. Gough, and the Mover.”
- Question,—That the words proposed to be added be so added,—put and passed.
- Question then put,—
- (1.) That, in the opinion of this House, there should be no limit on amounts deposited at the Post Office Savings Bank.
- (2.) That a note circulation should be issued equal in amount to the value of deposits received.
- (3.) That a Select Committee be appointed, with power to send for persons and papers, to inquire into and report upon the expediency of establishing a National Bank.
- (4.) That such Committee consist of Mr. See, Mr. McMillan, Mr. Rose, Mr. Garvan, Mr. J. D. Fitzgerald, Mr. O’Sullivan, Mr. Molesworth, Mr. Houghton, Mr. Gough, and the Mover.
- The House divided.

Ayes, 39.

Mr. Colls,	Mr. Hindle,
Dr. Ross,	Mr. Cann,
Mr. Hutchison,	Mr. Davis,
Mr. Scott,	Mr. Bowes,
Mr. Traill,	Mr. Grahame,
Mr. Melville,	Mr. Edden,
Mr. Chapman,	Mr. Darnley,
Mr. Cook,	Mr. Gardiner,
Mr. Rae,	Mr. McGowen,
Mr. Murphy,	Mr. Danahey,
Mr. J. D. FitzGerald,	Mr. Bavister,
Mr. Sheldon,	Mr. Hutchinson,
Mr. Houghton,	Mr. Hugh McKinnon,
Mr. G. D. Clark,	Mr. Holborow,
Mr. Walker,	Mr. Hoyle,
Mr. Rose,	Mr. Dowel.
Mr. Kelly,	<i>Tellers,</i>
Mr. Langwell,	
Mr. O’Sullivan,	Mr. Johnston,
Mr. Barnes,	Mr. Stevenson.
Mr. Sharp,	

Noes, 32.

Mr. Kidd,	Sir Henry Parkes,
Mr. Cotton,	Mr. Dangar,
Mr. Tonkin,	Mr. Hart,
Mr. Wright,	Mr. Slattery,
Mr. Martin,	Mr. Garvan,
Mr. Young,	Mr. Chanter,
Mr. McCourt,	Sir George Dibbs,
Mr. Lyne,	Mr. Want,
Mr. Waddell,	Mr. Gormly.
Mr. Nobbs,	<i>Tellers,</i>
Mr. Hogan,	
Mr. See,	Mr. Morgan,
Mr. Hassall,	Mr. Gillies.
Mr. Henry Clarke,	
Mr. Dickens,	
Mr. Dale,	
Mr. Copeland,	
Mr. Scobie,	
Mr. Jeanneret,	
Mr. Nicoll,	
Mr. Frank Farnell,	

And so it was resolved in the affirmative.

VOTES No. 60. THURSDAY, 2 FEBRUARY, 1893.

7. POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANK—NATIONAL BANK :—Mr. Dowel (*by consent*) moved, without Notice, That the Select Committee now sitting on “ Post Office Savings Bank—National Bank,” have leave to sit during any adjournment of this House.
- Question put and passed.

VOTES No. 62. WEDNESDAY, 8 FEBRUARY, 1893.

5. POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANK—NATIONAL BANK :—Mr. Dowel (*by consent*) moved, without Notice, That Mr. Molesworth be discharged from attendance upon the Select Committee on “ Post Office Savings Bank—National Bank,” and that Mr. Walker be added to such Committee.
- Question put and passed.

VOTES

VOTES NO. 64. TUESDAY, 14 FEBRUARY, 1893.

7. POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANK—NATIONAL BANK:—Mr. Dowel (*by consent*) moved, without Notice, That the Select Committee on "Post Office Savings Bank—National Bank" have power to report the Minutes of the Evidence taken before them, from time to time to this House.
Question put and passed.

VOTES NO. 67. TUESDAY, 21 FEBRUARY, 1893.

5. POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANK—NATIONAL BANK:—Mr. Dowel, as Chairman, in accordance with the power granted on 14th February, 1893, brought up a Progress Report from, and laid upon the Table the Minutes of Proceedings of, and Evidence taken before the Select Committee for whose consideration and Report this subject was referred on 29th November, 1892; together with Appendix.

Mr. Dowel then moved, That the Document be printed,
Question put.
The House divided.

Ayes, 66.

Mr. See,	Mr. Vaughn,
Mr. Barton,	Mr. York,
Sir George Dibbs,	Mr. Scott,
Mr. Lyne,	Mr. Colls,
Mr. Slattery,	Mr. Grahame,
Mr. Kidd,	Mr. Sheldon,
Mr. Hutchison,	Mr. Stevenson,
Mr. Traill,	Mr. Lees,
Mr. Willis,	Mr. Carruthers,
Mr. Hassall,	Mr. Joseph Abbott,
Mr. Waddell,	Mr. Nobbs,
Dr. Ross,	Mr. Haynes,
Mr. Barbour,	Mr. G. D. Clark,
Mr. Hugh McKinnon,	Mr. McGowen,
Mr. Barnes,	Mr. Dickens,
Mr. Hoyle,	Mr. Brunker,
Mr. Bowes,	Mr. McFarlane,
Mr. Morgan,	Mr. Rose,
Sir Henry Parkes,	Mr. Collins,
Mr. Donnelly,	Mr. Black,
Mr. Young,	Mr. Schey,
Mr. Nicoll,	Mr. Hugh Taylor,
Mr. Johnston,	Mr. Scobie,
Mr. Hutchinson,	Mr. Sydney Smith,
Mr. Cann,	Mr. Kirkpatrick,
Mr. O'Sullivan,	Mr. Neild,
Mr. Perry,	Mr. Miller,
Mr. Hayes,	Mr. Molesworth,
Mr. Walker,	Mr. Melville,
Mr. Want,	Mr. Frank Farnell.
Mr. Dangar,	
Mr. Bavister,	<i>Tellers,</i>
Mr. Reid,	Mr. Sharp,
Mr. Houghton,	Mr. Dowel.

Noes, 11.

Mr. Garrard,
Mr. Cullen,
Mr. Wright,
Mr. Dawson,
Mr. Fuller,
Mr. McCourt,
Dr. Cullen,
Mr. Hindle,
Mr. Murphy.
<i>Tellers,</i>
Mr. Cotton,
Mr. J. D. FitzGerald.

And so it was resolved in the affirmative.

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1892-3.

POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANK—NATIONAL BANK.

PROGRESS REPORT.

THE SELECT COMMITTEE of the Legislative Assembly, duly appointed on 29th November, 1892, "*with power to send for persons and papers, to inquire into and report upon the expediency of establishing a National Bank,*" and to whom was granted, on 2nd February, 1893, "*leave to sit during any adjournment,*" and on 14th February, 1893, "*power to report the Minutes of the Evidence taken before them, from time to time,*"—beg (in accordance with the last-mentioned leave) to report the Minutes of the Evidence taken before them up to the present date.

W. S. DOWEL,
Chairman.

No. 2 Committee Room,
Sydney, 16th February, 1893.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE.

TUESDAY, 6 DECEMBER, 1892.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. Dowel,	|	Mr. J. D. FitzGerald,
Mr. Gough,	|	Mr. Houghton,
Mr. Molesworth,	|	Mr. O'Sullivan,
	|	Mr. Rose.

Mr. Dowel called to the Chair.

Entry from Votes and Proceedings appointing the Committee *read* by the Clerk.

Committee deliberated.

Resolved,—That the Chairman consult Mr. Speaker as to the legality of the Press being admitted to the meetings of this Committee.*Ordered*,—That Henry Wise (*Managing Trustee of the Savings Bank of New South Wales*) and T. A. Coghlan (*Government Statistician*) be summoned to give evidence next meeting.[Adjourned till Thursday next, at *Eleven* o'clock sharp.]

THURSDAY, 8 DECEMBER, 1892.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. Dowel in the Chair.

Mr. J. D. FitzGerald,	|	Mr. Houghton,
Mr. Gough,	|	Mr. O'Sullivan,
Mr. McMillan,	|	Mr. Rose.

The Chairman stated, that in accordance with the resolution adopted at the first meeting of the Committee he had consulted Mr. Speaker with reference to admitting the Press; that Mr. Speaker had drawn his attention to the 230th Standing Order of the House of Commons; and had also pointed out that if the Press were admitted there was nothing to prevent them from publishing the evidence, and that it was competent for the Committee to decide whether the Press should be admitted or not.

Committee deliberated, and decided not to admit the Press to the meetings of the Committee.

The Chairman also informed the Committee that Mr. H. Wise, Managing Trustee of the Savings Bank of New South Wales, who had been summoned to give evidence, could not attend, owing to indisposition.

Henry Samuel Morgan (*Accountant, Savings Bank of New South Wales*) called in, sworn, and examined.

Witness withdrew.

[Adjourned till Tuesday next, at *Eleven* o'clock sharp.]

TUESDAY, 13 DECEMBER, 1892.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. Dowel in the Chair.

Mr. J. D. FitzGerald,	|	Mr. Houghton,
	|	Mr. O'Sullivan.

Henry Samuel Morgan called in and further examined.

Witness *produced* the Annual Reports of the Trustees of the Savings Bank of New South Wales from 1856 to 1891 inclusive.

Witness withdrew.

Henry Wise (*Managing Trustee of the Savings Bank of New South Wales*) called in, sworn, and examined.

Witness withdrew.

The Chairman *read* a letter from the Parliamentary Librarian forwarding a list of Acts, publications, &c., respecting banking.[Adjourned till Thursday next, at *Eleven* o'clock sharp.]

THURSDAY, 15 DECEMBER, 1892.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. Dowel in the Chair.

Mr. J. D. FitzGerald,	|	Mr. Houghton,
Mr. O'Sullivan,	|	Mr. Rose.

The Chairman read a letter from Mr. C. J. Duffy, intimating a desire to be examined as a witness before the Committee.

Henry Wise called in and further examined.

Witness withdrew.

Timothy Augustine Coghlan (*Government Statistician*) called in, sworn, and examined.

Witness withdrew.

[Adjourned till Tuesday next, at *Eleven* o'clock sharp.]

TUESDAY,

TUESDAY, 20 DECEMBER, 1892.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. Dowel in the Chair.

Mr. J. D. FitzGerald, | Mr. O'Sullivan,
Mr. Rose.

The Clerk, by direction of the Chairman, read a letter from Mr. R. Osbiston, stating his willingness to give evidence before the Committee.

The Chairman read a letter from the Parliamentary Librarian, forwarding a further list of books and publications respecting banking.

Timothy Augustine Coghlan called in and further examined.

Witness withdrew.

Archibald Forsyth called in, sworn, and examined.

Witness withdrew.

Reassembling of the Committee to be arranged by the Chairman.

[Adjourned.]

THURSDAY, 12 JANUARY, 1893.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. Dowel in the Chair.

Mr. Gough, | Mr. Rose.

The Clerk, by direction of the Chairman, read a letter from the Honorable John See, Colonial Treasurer, requesting that the Under Secretary for Finance and Trade, who had been summoned to give evidence, might be excused on account of urgent public business.

Committee deliberated.

Ordered,—That copies of the letters from the Parliamentary Librarian to the Chairman of the Committee, containing lists of books, publications, &c., respecting banking, be distributed to members of the Committee.

[Adjourned till Tuesday next, at *Eleven* o'clock, sharp].

TUESDAY, 17 JANUARY, 1893.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. Dowel in the Chair.

Mr. J. D. FitzGerald, | Mr. Rose,
Mr. Houghton.

The Clerk, by direction of the Chairman, read a letter from E. W. Molesworth, Esq., M.P. resigning his seat as a Member of the Committee.

Robert Osbiston called in, sworn, and examined.

Witness withdrew.

[Adjourned till Thursday next, at *Eleven* o'clock, sharp.]

THURSDAY, 19 JANUARY, 1893.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. Dowel in the Chair.

Mr. J. D. FitzGerald, | Mr. Houghton,
Mr. O'Sullivan, | Mr. Rose.

Robert Osbiston called in and further examined.

Witness withdrew.

Francis Kirkpatrick (*Under Secretary for Finance and Trade*) called in, sworn, and examined.

Witness handed in,—

Form of Government Fixed Deposit Receipt. [*Appendix A1.*]

Agreement with the Bank of New South Wales respecting Government Banking Business.

[*Appendix A2.*]

Correspondence respecting terms and conditions on which the several Banking Companies, acting as an association, have agreed to conduct the Government Banking Business. [*Appendix A3.*]

Witness withdrew.

[Adjourned till Tuesday next, at *Eleven* o'clock sharp.]

TUESDAY, 24 JANUARY, 1893.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. Dowel in the Chair.

Mr. Gough, | Mr. Houghton,
Mr. O'Sullivan, | Mr. Rose.

Francis Kirkpatrick called in and further examined.

Witness handed in,—

Statement of charges in detail on Loans floated in England by the Bank of England and London and Westminster Bank. [*Appendix B1.*]

Statement of amounts paid to the Bank of England for floating and management of Loans from 1885 to 30th June, 1892; and Statement showing the due rates, &c., of outstanding Debentures, Funded and Inscribed Stock, on 31st December, 1892. [*Appendix B2.*]

Statement of amounts paid to the London and Westminster Bank for floating and management of Loans from 1885 to 30th June, 1892. [*Appendix B3.*]

Return showing state of the Public Debt on 31st December, 1892. [*Appendix B4.*]

Memorandum of Bank Balances on 21st January, 1893. [*Appendix B5.*]

Correspondence respecting arrangement with Associated Banks, for the conduct of Government business, and the accounts which each Bank is to keep. [*Appendix B6.*]

Memorandum

- Memorandum of sums transferred from England during the last ten years. [*Appendix B7.*]
 Return of Advances by Banks in London and the rates paid thereon in 1891 and 1892. [*Appendix B8.*]
 Memorandum of amounts paid various Banks in Sydney and London from 1890 to 1892 for interest on overdrafts, advances, and deposits on account of the General Banking Account. [*Appendix B9.*]
 Return showing average daily balance at credit of Government Account with the Associated Banks in Sydney in each month from 1st January, 1885, to 30th June, 1889. [*Appendix B10.*]
 Return of charges by the London and Westminster Bank and the Bank of England for floating of Loans. [*Appendix B11.*]
 Memorandum of money held by the Government from the Savings Bank of New South Wales. [*Appendix B12.*]
 Report of the Commissioners of Audit, Victoria, dated 7th December, 1892. [*Appendix B13.*]
 Outline of a project for the establishment of a National Bank appended to a statement by the Hon. Geoffrey Eagar, placed before the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales on 27th September, 1866. [*Appendix B14.*]
 Witness withdrew.

[Adjourned till Tuesday next, at *Eleven* o'clock sharp.]

TUESDAY, 31 JANUARY, 1893.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. Dowel in the Chair.
 Mr. J. D. FitzGerald, | Mr. Houghton,
 Mr. Rose.

The Clerk, by direction of the Chairman, read the following letters:—

From J. M. Toohey, Esq., M.P., who had been requested to give evidence, asking that his examination might be postponed till a later date.

From the Parliamentary Librarian, forwarding certain documents for the use of the Committee. The Chairman informed the Committee that the Premier, Sir George Dibbs, had requested to be supplied with a copy of the evidence.

Resolved,—That the Chairman write to the Premier, enclosing a copy of the evidence, with a request that it be treated as strictly confidential.

Andrew James Doak (*Superintendent Money Order Office and Government Savings Bank*) called in, sworn, and examined.

Witness handed in Returns in connection with the Money Order Office and Government Savings Bank for year ended 31 December, 1892. [*Appendix C.*]

Witness withdrew.

[Adjourned till Tuesday next, at *Eleven* o'clock sharp.]

TUESDAY, 7 FEBRUARY, 1893.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. Dowel in the Chair.
 Mr. Houghton, | Mr. Rose.

Entry from Votes and Proceedings granting leave to the Committee to sit during any adjournment read by the Clerk.

Andrew James Doak called in and further examined.

Witness handed in,—

Statement of the estimated cost of printing, binding, ruling, &c., for the Money Order Office and Government Savings Bank Branch for five years, according to returns furnished by the Government Printer. [*Appendix D1.*]

Return showing the number and amount of Money Order and Government Savings Bank transactions, together with the amount of Salaries paid and Money Order Commission received for the ten years ended 31st December, 1891. [*Appendix D2.*]

Statement of Revenue and Expenditure of the Government Savings Bank, from the date of establishing, to 31st December, 1891. [*Appendix D3.*]

Witness withdrew.

Committee deliberated.

The Chairman handed in,—

Copy of Bank of Issue Bill, New Zealand.

Abstract of the Balance-sheet of the Books of the New South Wales Savings Bank on the 31st December, 1856.

Annual Statement and Abstract of Balance-sheet of the Savings Bank of New South Wales, on 31st December, 1891.

Ordered to be appended. [*Appendix E 1, 2, 3.*]

[Adjourned till *Two* o'clock, p.m., This Day.]

The Committee reassembled at the hour named.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. Dowel in the Chair.
 Mr. Houghton, | Mr. Rose.
 Thomas Brocklebank Gaden (*Acting General Manager, Commercial Banking Company of Sydney*) called in, sworn, and examined.

Witness withdrew.

[Adjourned till Thursday next, at *Eleven* o'clock sharp.]

THURSDAY,

THURSDAY, 9 FEBRUARY, 1893.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. Dowel in the Chair.

Mr. J. D. FitzGerald,	|	Mr. Houghton,
Mr. O'Sullivan,	|	Mr. Rose.

Entry from Votes and Proceedings, discharging Mr. Molesworth from attendance upon, and adding Mr. Walker to the Committee, *read* by the Clerk.

The Clerk, by direction of the Chairman, read the following letters:—

From the Under Secretary for Finance and Trade, enclosing Statement of the Public Debt of the Colony on 31st December, 1892.

From Dr. Crooke, of Melbourne, intimating his willingness to give evidence before the Committee, and forwarding copies of his pamphlet on the "Financial Crisis."

Thomas Brocklebank Gaden called in and further examined.

Witness *handed in* eighty-ninth Report of the Commercial Banking Company of Sydney. [Appendix F.]

Witness withdrew.

George Miller (*General Manager of the Bank of New South Wales*), called in, sworn, and examined.

Witness withdrew.

[Adjourned till Tuesday next, at *Eleven* o'clock sharp.]

TUESDAY, 14 FEBRUARY, 1893.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. Dowel in the Chair.

Mr. Houghton,	|	Mr. O'Sullivan,
Mr. Rose,	|	Mr. Walker.

George Miller called in and further examined.

And the witness declining to answer certain questions, as disclosing the private business of the Bank,—

Room cleared.

Committee deliberated.

Resolved,—That the questions be not pressed at present, and that the Chairman submit them to Mr Speaker, and obtain his opinion as to the power of the Committee in the matter.

Witness called in and informed that the Committee would not press the questions at present.

Examination continued.

Witness withdrew.

[Adjourned till Thursday next, at *Eleven* o'clock sharp.]

THURSDAY, 16 FEBRUARY, 1893.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. Dowel in the Chair.

Mr. Rose,		Mr. Walker.
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Entry from Votes and Proceedings, granting power to the Committee to report the Minutes of the Evidence taken before them, from time to time, *read* by the Clerk.

Committee deliberated.

The Chairman *handed in* Statement of the Particulars of the Public Debt of the Colony of New South Wales on 31st December, 1892; Copies of Letters from the Parliamentary Librarian containing lists of Books, publications, &c., respecting Banking.

Ordered to be appended. [Appendix G1 and 2.]

George Miller called in and further examined.

Witness withdrew.

Farquhar Peregrine Gordon M'Crae (*Bank of Australasia*) called in, sworn, and examined.

Witness withdrew.

Resolved,—That the Chairman (in accordance with the power granted to the Committee on 14th February, 1893) report the evidence up to this date to the House.

[Adjourned till Tuesday next, at *Eleven* o'clock sharp.]

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1892.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE

TAKEN BEFORE

THE SELECT COMMITTEE

ON THE

POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANK—NATIONAL BANK.

THURSDAY, 8 DECEMBER, 1892.

Present:—

MR. DOWEL,	MR. HOUGHTON,
MR. J. D. FITZGERALD,	MR. McMILLAN,
MR. GOUGH,	MR. O'SULLIVAN,
MR. ROSE.	

W. S. DOWEL, Esq., IN THE CHAIR.

Henry Samuel Morgan called in, sworn, and examined:—

1. *Chairman.*] What position do you hold in the Savings Bank of New South Wales? I am at the present time accountant.
2. Chief accountant? There is only one accountant.
3. Is the Savings Bank you represent a Government institution? We come under no department of Government, but I suppose you would call it a semi-Government institution.
4. When was your Bank established by Act of Parliament? In 1832.
5. Will you tell the Committee to what extent the Government has control over the Savings Bank you represent? The Governor for the time being is the President of the Bank, and has been since 1832. The Trustees, and also the Managing Trustee, are appointed by the Government.
6. Is there any Government guarantee? Section 25 of the Consolidation Act of 1862 is as follows:—
"It shall be lawful for the Trustees to borrow, and for the Governor, with the advice aforesaid, to guarantee the repayment of any money, the loan of which it may at any time be found necessary for the said Trustees to negotiate in order to meet the demands of depositors, provided that no such loans outstanding at any time so guaranteed shall exceed the sum of £50,000 without the previous advice and consent of the Legislative Assembly."
7. That is the extent of the Government guarantee? Yes.
8. Then I presume the depositors generally consider the Bank a Government institution? I have no doubt that many of them do, although, as I have said, we come under no department of Government.
9. But that is the view which the public generally and the depositors take of the matter? I daresay many of the depositors are under the impression that the Bank is a Government institution.
10. What is the nature and extent of the business transacted by your Bank? The nature of the business is loans on mortgage, interest on deposits, and investment in debentures. That is pretty well all.
11. What is the extent of the business transacted by your Bank, taking last year as an instance? I am not prepared to furnish that information at this moment.
12. Will you take a note of it and supply the Committee with the information later on? Yes; of course I could give you the balance-sheet of last year.
13. What is the object of the Bank;—is it to encourage small deposits and borrowings? Yes; but not to encourage very small borrowers.
14. Is it a fact that you have small borrowers? Well, not under about £150. It would not pay mortgagers. The longest term is three years on all mortgages. What with the expenses of Richardson

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- Mr. H. S. Morgan. and Wrench's valuation, the expenses on mortgage deeds, and other things, it would not pay to lend borrowers smaller amounts. There may be a few borrowers of amounts of £120 or £125; but, as a rule, we do not care to lend anything under the amount I have named.
- 8 Dec., 1892. 15. *Mr. McMillan.*] It does not follow that you do not renew the mortgages? Certainly not. There is a proviso contained in all the current deeds, that if the money is not paid at the expiration of the term it will remain at the current rate.
16. What I mean is, that the fixing of the time of three years does not necessarily mean the time at which the thing will absolutely end? No; there is a covenant allowing the mortgage to continue.
17. *Chairman.*] What is the amount of your deposits at the present time? £3,562,153 18s. 10d. That includes the reserve fund, the depreciation account, and profit and loss account, the interest account, and drafts outstanding.
18. What I want to get at is the exact amount of your deposits at the present time? That would be £3,200,617 2s. 4d. That amount is at the credit of, say, 62,477 depositors.]
19. From what class of depositors do you receive the largest amount of deposits? I should think from the middle class—those who are able to pay in sums of about £200.
20. What amount have you invested in real estate mortgages? We have lent on 1,200 to 1,300 mortgages at 5, 5½, and 6 per cent., the sum of, say, £1,148,118 17s. 3d. We charge 6 per cent. on suburban property, 5½ per cent. on second-class city investments, and 5 per cent. on picked city investments.
21. What amount have you deposited with the Associated Banks? At the present time we have on fixed deposit, at 4½ per cent., £1,135,318 11s. 8d.
22. What amount of Government security have you? Do you mean apart from Treasury bills?
23. Apart from Treasury bills? I cannot give you the exact amount at this moment, but I can give you it later on. It amounts to about £50,000 (actual £54,500).
24. What have you lent to municipal bodies? £29,300.
25. That is secured upon their rates? Upon their rates.
26. In what proportion are your advances limited to the security offered? Generally about one-half. It has been for some years 50 per cent. on valuation.
27. What is the rate of interest allowed on deposits with your Bank? Four per cent. on accounts closed during the year. The rate is generally fixed by the Trustees when they make up their accounts in each November. Five per cent. will be added at the end of this year.
28. Going back to municipal bodies, are your loans to those bodies safe and easily convertible? Well, they are not easily convertible. The getting rid of them must necessarily be a matter of time.
29. Are your rates of interest on mortgages lower than those generally charged in the money market? As a rule they are.
30. Can you tell the Committee whether the Bank has made any losses, and, if so, to what extent? I should have to consult the Trustees before answering that question.
31. I should like to know if the losses, if any have been made, are upon pastoral, agricultural, or city properties? I am not in a position to say now.
32. Will you make a note of the information we require? Yes; but I would point out that it would take a considerable time to go through our books for this information.
33. From your experience in connection with the institution, do you think it advisable to advance money on agricultural land? No.
34. From your knowledge of the matter—and it must be pretty extensive—do you think the existing facilities for borrowing by agriculturists are sufficient to develop the resources of this country? It is not the Bank's practice at the present time to advance upon agricultural properties.
35. You know that your Bank does not care for that class of security? We do not advance on them.
36. At the same time I should like your opinion whether the existing facilities for borrowing by agriculturists are sufficient to develop the resources of the country? I should say so, decidedly.
37. From your general knowledge of banking and of country matters, is it your opinion, as a financial man, that the present financial institutions and arrangements are sufficient to give the fullest legitimate encouragement to the agricultural industry? That is my opinion.
38. Do you lend money on orchards or vineyards? No; that is a class of security we do not take at all.
39. Will you briefly tell the Committee what is the difference between your Bank and the Post Office Savings Bank? The chief difference is this—they allow their depositors 4 per cent., and we give to our depositors generally—at least we have done so for a number of years—5 per cent. At one time we gave 6 per cent. The amount depends upon the fluctuations of the money market, and what we can make out of the money ourselves. No guarantee is given that the Bank will give 5 per cent. The percentage is determined by the Trustees at the end of each year.
40. How many branches of your Bank are there in the country districts? Fourteen.
41. Have you had any run on your Bank or its branches? We have had a run at the head office, but it did not affect the branches.
42. What was the cause of that run? That is a conundrum.
43. You can see no reason why there should have been a run upon your institution? Not the slightest.
44. How were the depositors paid? Everyone was paid in gold.
45. Is it your opinion that under the circumstances it would be desirable, with a view to afford further facilities to depositors, to nationalise the institution you represent? I am not prepared to answer that question.
46. *Mr. Rose.*] I should like to know, following up a question asked by the Chairman, whether, beyond a guarantee of £50,000, you have mentioned, in time of emergency, the depositors have any other claim upon the Government? No. A certain amount is advanced to the Government upon the condition that in the event of any emergency arising they will refund the money.
47. I understand that the Government have to-day £1,100,000 of your funds;—would you consider that a liquid asset in a time of crisis? I could not give an opinion as to that.
48. The amount you have stated is, of course, distinctly a loan (it is not a gift)? Yes.
49. It will have to be paid back? Yes.
50. Now what percentage of the £1,100,000 is guaranteed to depositors? £350,000 is guaranteed, should emergency arise.
51. Is that guaranteed by the Act—I can see no reference to it? Not by the Act.

52. You are aware, I suppose, that in the case of the Post Office Savings Bank, the Consolidated Revenue is pledged to depositors? I am not acquainted with the working of the Post Office Savings Bank.

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53. I should like to know upon what authority you state that £350,000 of the £1,100,000 lent to the Government is guaranteed to the Savings Bank depositors? The written authority of the Colonial Treasurer for the time being.

54. *Mr. McMillan.*] Is there really any arrangement by which any portion of the amount is guaranteed to be returned to your investors in the event of there being a run upon the Bank? Yes.

55. *Mr. Rose.*] That is a private arrangement between the Colonial Treasurer of the day and the Trustees of the Savings Bank? The Colonial Treasurer for the time being and the Trustees of the Bank.

56. But a Colonial Treasurer coming into power, say from one month from now, would not be necessarily bound by the action of his predecessor, would he? Yes; I believe he would be absolutely bound by it.

57. Then the action of the Colonial Treasurer in the year 1892 in respect of your Bank might bind the Colonial Treasurer for the next twenty years? The arrangement is only for a certain term.

58. *Mr. McMillan.*] Until a new arrangement is made? Quite so.

59. *Mr. Rose.*] You have an agreement with the Colonial Treasurer that he will, if necessary, advance you £350,000? That he will repay the £350,000 lent.

60. Have you had to make any demand upon the Government since the inauguration of your Bank? Never.

61. What security do you offer to depositors? Loans on mortgage, Government debentures, and fixed deposits in banks.

62. Are you aware that in the case of the £45,000,000 held by the Trustee Savings Bank of England the Government holds the security, but is not liable for the repayment of the deposits? I am not aware of that.

63. You are not aware of the difference between the Trustee Savings Banks in England and the Trustee Savings Bank here? No.

64. As to the soundness of the system, you are not aware that Mr. Goschen, speaking recently at Leeds, said that there never had been a case, as far as he could remember, where a large amount of security has had to be realised in order to meet a run or anything of that kind? No.

65. Are you limited in the payment of interest to any fixed sum on deposit? £200.

66. For about what period is there a tendency to deposit with you—for one year, for five years, or for what period? Oh, in many cases there are deposits extending over ten and fifteen years. In thousands of cases the depositors come in only once a year, and then they draw their interest.

67. You say there are thousands of cases where money is deposited in your Bank for fifteen years? Yes; the depositors merely draw the interest; the principal sometimes remains for twenty years or more.

68. What is the shortest period for which you accept deposits on interest—do you pay interest on a fortnight? We pay interest on one month clear, omitting the odd days.

69. You do not pay on call? The amount is payable on demand.

70. The Act names a period of from seven to thirty days? Yes; but that is not acted upon.

71. If I were to place £100 in your Bank to-day, it would be quite practicable for me to go in to-morrow and draw it straight off? Yes; you could go into the Bank on the following day and close your account without any notice at all.

72. Suppose you offered a little higher interest, and your deposits were fixed for a longer period, would that have any effect in augmenting the funds of the Bank? Yes; I should think so.

73. For instance, you give 4 per cent. on £100 on fixed deposit for five years;—if you gave 4½ for ten years you think you would have no difficulty in obtaining the money? We do not take fixed deposits at all.

74. But, speaking of the broad principle, would it have a tendency to augment the funds of the Bank? It would, no doubt, increase business if people could get a higher rate of interest on good security.

75. *Mr. Gough.*] A man wishes to put £200 in the Bank;—you take the money and you pay him interest for the time in which it is there? Yes.

76. *Mr. Rose.*] According to your statement, through your not having any fixed period for deposits, it would be possible for a number of depositors to come in at any time and create a panic? Yes.

77. You leave yourselves open to that emergency? I suppose so.

78. You admit that that is the case? Of course.

79. Would it not be better, from the Bank's point of view, to have a fixed period for deposits? I think not.

80. Supposing the present limitation of the amount were removed, do you think that that would be a good thing for the Bank;—supposing you were able to take deposits up to £10,000 and £20,000, would not that increase your business? It would not do in the case of a Savings Bank.

81. But if the limitation were removed, and you were treated as another Bank is treated, would not your business be increased? I am not prepared to answer that question.

82. What is your objection to answering the question? Well, it is apart from the business of the Savings Bank with which I am connected, and, I presume, I have a perfect right to refuse to answer any questions.

83. What is the increase in the amount of your deposits from the year 1882 to the 1892? In 1882 our deposits stood at £1,856,641 9s. 2d. That was on 31st December. On the 3rd December, 1892, they stood at £3,200,617 2s. 4d.

84. How many depositors had you in 1882? Forty-two thousand two hundred and seventy-four.

85. How many in 1892? Approximately 63,000.

86. There was an increase of 50 per cent. in ten years? Yes.

87. Up to the present date how much money have the various Governments had from the Savings Bank of New South Wales? I could not say at the present time.

88. Could you not say approximately? No; but I will make a note of the question and will supply the information later on.

89. I suppose that at the time of crisis the Government would come to your Bank to borrow money as they are doing now? Yes, very likely.

90. That money is the savings of the people? Yes.

91. Therefore the Government of New South Wales borrow the savings of the people through the medium of your Bank? They have done so.

- Mr. H. S. Morgan. 92. In your opinion would it not be possible for the Government to borrow money directly from the people without the medium of your Bank? I think you had better consult Mr. See about that. Let us see whether he can get off more of his funded stock.
- 8 Dec., 1892. 93. What is the longest period for which you advance money to the Government—have you any fixed time? Four years.
94. I recently heard a statement by Mr. See to the effect that he had made fresh negotiations with the Bank. For how long a period did you lend money to him in the first instance? Four years and three years.
95. But he states that he has made some fresh negotiations? Some of the money is at four years and some is at three years.
96. Has any of the money at three years been extended to four years? No.
97. If you could get money from depositors for a longer period it stands to reason that you could lend money to the Government for a longer period. Suppose, for instance, that depositors left money with you for fifteen years you could lend it to the Government for ten years instead of for four? How could we guarantee a rate of interest for fifteen years?
98. *Mr. McMillan.*] You could not foreshadow the market? No.
99. *Mr. Rose.*] But did not the Colonial Treasurer attempt to foreshadow the market in issuing his funded stock at 4 per cent.? That is quite another matter, and the interest is confined to a certain time.
100. An amendment of the Act would be necessary to enable all your money to be invested in Government stocks? Yes; you would require to repeal the Act of 1862.
101. If, instead of your advancing money on mortgage and to the Associated Banks, you invested it in Government stocks, do you think your depositors would be likely to complain? I think they would complain very much if we could not afford to give them a good rate of interest.
102. What do you think would be a good rate of interest? I should say 5 per cent.
103. You call that a good rate? Yes.
104. *Mr. McMillan.*] You are contrasting the 5 per cent. with the 4 per cent. given by the Post Office Savings Bank? Yes.
105. *Mr. Rose.*] I understand, then, that your 63,000 depositors would complain if you invested their deposits with the Government at 4 per cent.? I do not know about the depositors objecting to it if 5 per cent. was given them.
106. That is the point I want to get at? We do not take the opinion of our depositors—we are guided by the views of the Board.
107. *Mr. McMillan.*] Do you think the extra security the depositors might imagine they had in the Government at the back of their deposits would be considered by them to be sufficient compensation for dropping 1 per cent. in their interest? The depositors at the present time are perfectly well satisfied with the working of the institution.
108. *Mr. Rose.*] Is it optional with your Bank to deposit a certain amount with the Colonial Treasurer at the present time, or is it compulsory? If the Trustees chose they need not deposit a penny with the Colonial Treasurer.
109. Is it lawful to lend the funds of the Bank upon any land free of incumbrance. Yes; we cannot advance more than £8,000 to one person.
110. *Mr. McMillan.*] Has not a suggestion been made that the limit should be increased to £50,000? Yes.
111. *Mr. Rose.*] If the present limitation were removed you could do a great deal more business? Yes.
112. Suppose, for instance, you were allowed to advance £50,000 instead of £8,000, you would do a great deal more business? Yes; we lose a great many properties at the present time through the limitation.
113. But if the limitation were increased the competition would be increased against private enterprise—that is, against the Associated Banks and vested interests? No doubt.
114. *Mr. McMillan.*] Is it not in order that you may be able to invest large sums in the very best city properties which cannot be cut up that you are asking for this increased power? Yes.
115. For instance, there might be a block of buildings in the heart of the city worth £100,000, and you are asked to advance £50,000; that £50,000 so invested would be much better placed in that way than split up among a number of small properties? Yes.
116. *Mr. Rose.*] You think that this increased power would improve your position? Yes.
117. But it would at the same time increase the competition with the Associated Banks? Yes.
118. Do you consider that land or buildings in the heart of a city would be a liquid asset in a time of crisis—would it be a convertible asset? That would depend upon the state of the market. If the market were in a depressed state you might not be able to get rid of the property at once—you might have to hold it over.
119. You do not consider, then, that mortgages are liquid assets? Not until they mature. If you have an agreement for three years you cannot foreclose.
120. You have £1,100,000 invested in mortgage—that is not convertible immediately? No; a portion would not be convertible for three years.
121. If next year, for instance, you were enabled to advance so much more money on mortgages you might extend the business of the Bank, but would you be increasing the security of your depositors? I decline to give an opinion on that point.
122. Supposing it were proposed to advance money on mortgage for thirty years with a proviso that a certain percentage of the principal should be included in the annual interest payments, would that lead to an extension of your business? I am not prepared to go into that matter.
123. Do you not think you would do a large business at that rate;—suppose, for instance, the period fixed were twenty years? I should not like to express an opinion as to twenty years. That is a long time to look forward to.
124. You know that that system of banking is carried on in France and in other countries on the continent? That may be, but I understand that we are now dealing with our own banking affairs.
125. You are, nevertheless, aware that the system is carried out largely in France by what are called “letters of mortgage”? I have not gone into that matter.
126. Is there any limit to the amount of money you are enabled to advance on mortgage;—suppose you had £2,000,000, how much could you advance on mortgage? We are bound down by the Act to one-half of the deposits.

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127. What is the object of that? The object, I take it, is that all money may not be invested in one direction.
128. Are you precluded by your Act from issuing notes? The Act does not say so, but we do not issue them.
129. Do you know any Act of Parliament which would stop the Savings Bank of New South Wales from issuing notes? I am not aware that there is any.
130. Are you aware that you could issue notes by paying the usual 2 per cent.? I suppose the permission of the Parliament would have to be first obtained.
131. You think you would want the permission of the Governor? Yes, and Parliament.
132. You think it is necessary before a Bank can issue notes in Sydney that it should obtain an Act enabling it to do so? That, I believe, is usually done.
133. Has your Bank a reserve fund? Yes, it is at present about £200,000.
134. How much money have you advanced on mortgage at the present time? We have lent on mortgage £1,148,000.
135. In other words your reserve is equal to about 20 per cent. of your advance on mortgage? Yes.
136. Your reserve is called a Rest or Security Fund, is it not? Yes.
137. How is it created? By taking a certain amount from the interest account—it must not be more than one-twentieth or less than one-fifth of the whole interest received.
138. There would be more security to the depositors if the proportion of 20 per cent. of your advances on mortgage were increased to 50 per cent.? Yes; on a large lending power.
139. Suppose the Government were the guarantors to the depositors to the full amount, would your reserve fund of £200,000 be necessary? No, probably—
140. Am I to understand that the reserve fund is invested? Yes.
141. If it be invested, how can it be a reserve fund? You do not suppose that we keep 200,000 sovereigns lying idle in the Bank.
142. You have no bullion lying idle? No.
143. You do not think that the Bank of England would conduct their business by investing their reserves in the way you are doing;—in reality you have no reserve fund at all? I do not know what is expected of us. Surely we are not supposed to keep 200,000 sovereigns lying idle in the Bank.
144. The Savings Bank of New South Wales then has no reserve which it could immediately bring into use—no reserve of a liquid character? No. We have to utilise every pound of our money to pay our depositors their interest.
145. I am to understand then that this security fund represents so much money employed in ordinary banking business? Yes.
146. How is it invested—is there a specific investment, or is the amount invested with other money? It is invested with other money.
147. *Chairman.*] Is it available at call? No.
148. *Mr. Rose.*] Suppose there is an error in computation, or a loss through a defect in a title of £10,000 or £15,000, who is liable? The institution itself. The Trustees are not liable, and the loss must be dealt with in the same way that any other banking loss would be dealt with. It would be wiped off by the depreciation account.
149. The depositors would lose then by any error of judgment on the part of the Trustees? Yes.
150. You present to the Government an annual balance-sheet? Yes.
151. Is it audited by gentlemen in your Bank? By auditors appointed by the Trustees.
152. Is their auditing checked—in other words, is there any enforcement of an independent audit by the Government over the heads of your Trustees? No; there is no such check.
153. Therefore, your Trustees have power to appoint accountants to present a balance-sheet to the Government, and the Government does not certify that that balance-sheet is correct by having it checked by their own appointees? It has not done so.
154. According to the Act the Government has no power to enforce an audit independent of your own audit? They can have a special audit if they like.
155. You think they have power to do that? I think so.
156. Whence do they derive their power? What I mean is that the Trustees would not object to it.
157. But under the Act the Government have no power to enforce a special audit? There is nothing in the Act of 1862 that I know of dealing with the matter.
158. Out of what fund do you pay salaries. Is there a special fund? No. In the year 1889, for instance, the amount earned by the Bank's investments was £128,365 9s. 1d. Out of that there was allowed as interest to depositors £108,033 8s. 2d. There was carried to the reserve fund in accordance with the Savings Bank Consolidation Act £6,500. That leaves a balance of £13,832 0s. 11d. The charges for 1889 were £13,238 2s. 7d., the balance of £593 8s. 4d. goes to profit and loss.
159. The salaries are paid out of interest earned? Yes.
160. And are the salaries paid first? Yes.
161. Out of the interest accruing every day? Yes.
162. Therefore, in the event of any loss arising, the whole of it would fall upon the depositors—there would be no loss to the assistants? Quite so.
163. Out of what fund do you pay interest? It is paid out of the earnings of interest.
164. You have 63,000 depositors, and all the profits go to those depositors, except the amount which goes to the reserve fund, and the amount paid in salaries? Yes.
165. In the case of a private bank, let us say there are twenty or thirty individuals who receive the benefit of the Bank's investments. In your Bank there are 60,000 persons who participate in the benefit? Yes.
166. Therefore, the profit is extended over a very wide basis? Yes.
167. You have branches in the country? Yes; fourteen.
168. What benefit do the up-country towns derive from your branches, exclusive of the convenience of making their deposits there? A portion of the money is advanced back on mortgage of property in the various country towns, and they benefit in that way.
169. Take Goulburn as an illustration;—suppose that in the course of years the workmen of Goulburn deposit in your branch £10,000, you are entitled by the law to advance a certain amount; I suppose it is perfectly

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- perfectly optional on the part of the Bank to advance the money in the district in which it is deposited or in any other district? Yes.
170. The Bank in Sydney does not operate as a drain on country towns by bringing country capital to Sydney? No.
171. *Mr. O'Sullivan.*] During the run upon your Bank a few months ago do you think that the fact of your Bank having a Government guarantee of £50,000 had a material influence in mollifying the panic? I suppose that very few of the depositors knew anything at all about the Government being responsible for £50,000.
172. *Mr. Houghton.*] But was not the fact stated in the newspapers on the morning after the rush took place? After £135,000 had been paid out. The guarantee of £50,000 was a flea-bite compared with what we paid out in one day.
173. *Mr. O'Sullivan.*] Still you think the Government guarantee had a mollifying influence? Yes.
174. Have you given any attention to the question of a national paper currency? I have not.
175. Have you heard of a plan proposed in America by which the Government would issue national notes secured by real estate—a plan ventilated lately by Mr. Leland Stanford, now senator for California? No; I have not gone into the matter.
176. Briefly, the plan is this—the Government will issue national notes, and lend only on real estate to the extent of 50 per cent. of its value, charging only 2 per cent. for the loan of the money;—do you think that would be a good security for the notes? Yes; I believe it would, whilst the real estate retains its full value.
177. *Mr. McMillan.*] I suppose your knowledge is principally confined to Savings Bank operations? Yes.
178. The safety of the Bank lies to a great extent in its conservative operations? Yes.
179. It is only a Bank of deposit? That is all.
180. One half of the funds are invested in mortgages, we will say 50 per cent. on the absolute market value for the time being, and the other half is invested in the different Banks, Government debentures, and municipal loans? Yes.
181. Then one-half of the funds of the Bank is distributed over practically all the Banks in Sydney—that is to say, over the best Banks? Yes; they get a certain proportion.
182. Is it not a fact that, apart altogether from the Government guarantee, if there were any serious run on the Savings Bank—and there may be a run upon any Bank—the whole force of the Banks to which you refer, and which used to be associated, would be brought to bear on the institution with a view to its defence? Yes.
183. To all intents and purposes the Bank is absolutely safe against any such contingency? Certainly. That was proved when the run recently occurred upon the Bank. The other Banks voluntarily drew up a proposal to help us at once.
184. In the event of any proposal being made for the amalgamation of the Savings Bank of New South Wales with the Post Office Savings Bank, the total amount of interest paid upon any deposit being reduced to 4 per cent., do you think people would consider the difference of 1 per cent. would be compensated for by any problematical extra security? I do not suppose that a majority of our 63,000 depositors would care about being amalgamated with the Post Office Savings Bank.
185. You think that under the same careful supervision which has existed up to the present time, it is probable that your average of 5 per cent. can be paid for a reasonable period? I could not say. That depends upon the money market.
186. Is there anything now indicating that you will have to reduce your interest below 5 per cent.? I think it is very probable that we shall have to do so. We cannot always pay 5 per cent.
187. But are there to your knowledge any indications of a reduction at the present time? Well, interest upon all investments has fallen.
188. And it is possible that, within an appreciable period, your rate of interest may be reduced to 4 per cent.; there is a tendency that way? Yes; unless something happens in the meantime, and we get higher rates from the Banks, and so forth.
189. I am talking now upon the basis of one-half of your funds being deposited with the Banks. If that continues, is it not likely that your average rate of interest will decline considerably below 5 per cent.? It depends upon what we can make. If the Banks lower their rate we must lower ours.
190. *Mr. Gough.*] I understood you to say at the commencement of your evidence that agricultural land was not equal to city land as a security? I should like to know what you mean by agricultural land?
191. I mean land actually under crop and being used. Is not that as good a security as city property? It is not considered so by our Trustees.
192. Have you had much experience in the country districts—have you watched agricultural operations and agricultural progress? No.
193. Your opinion is founded upon your banking experience? Yes.
194. I understood you to say that your Bank does not lend money upon agricultural or pastoral securities? Not upon large tracts of land, or upon stock on it, at present.
195. Suppose you obtain power from the Government to increase your advances from £8,000 to £50,000, would you consider it advisable at the same time to increase the amount of your deposits above £200? That is a matter which would have to be determined by the Trustees.
196. What is your own opinion? Well, of course, the larger our lending power the more we must obtain on deposit to meet it.
197. In other words, if one concession were made the other would be necessary? I think it might be advisable to increase the amount of deposit to some extent, but of course it must be borne in mind that there would be very few applications for large sums of money like £50,000.
198. *Mr. McMillan.*] Do you think there are many depositors now who stop depositing because a limit is reached, and who would increase their deposits if the limit were extended? I think a great many would increase their deposits.
199. *Mr. Gough.*] I understood you to say that your charges ranged from 5 to 6 per cent.? Yes.
200. What is the average difference between the rate you lend at and the rate at which you borrow? I cannot give you that information just now.
201. What is the average amount of interest you pay on deposit? It is 5 per cent. over a number of years.
202. Then there would be a difference of about $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. between the two rates? Yes.
- 203.

203. Supposing some circumstances arose, in consequence of which the Savings Bank were wound up, what would become of your reserve fund;—supposing it gradually increased to £1,000,000, I understand that that £1,000,000 would be in the position of the paid-up capital of an ordinary incorporated Bank? Yes.

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204-5. Very well;—suppose the Bank wound up, how would that £1,000,000 be distributed;—how would it be distributed;—would it be distributed among the depositors? I suppose they would be entitled to a share of it, unless the Government stepped in and took it.

206. If I understand you correctly you consider that the capital of your Bank is wholly the property of the depositors? Yes.

207. Did you start with any fixed capital? No.

208. Supposing your Bank were wholly under the control of the State in its present ramifications, and you issued a note backed by the public credit, would you regard that note as having exactly the same security as a debenture? Yes, I think so.

209. *Mr. Houghton.*] Has it ever come to your knowledge that several members of one family are in the habit of depositing money in your Bank because the head of the family has reached the limit of £200? Yes. There are a great many cases of that kind. Money is frequently deposited in the names of the children in the family when the head of the family has reached the maximum.

TUESDAY, 13 DECEMBER, 1892.

Present:—

MR. J. D. FITZGERALD, | MR. HOUGHTON,
MR. O'SULLIVAN.

W. S. DOWEL, Esq., IN THE CHAIR.

Henry Samuel Morgan re-called and further examined:—

210. *Chairman.*] Do you produce information asked for by the Committee at our last meeting? Yes.

211. Will you be good enough to state what it is? As to the nature and extent of business transacted by the Bank in 1891, I find that the amount of loans advanced on mortgage during that year was £69,800. The number of depositors was 63,906. The total amount in Bank deposits was £1,541,156 7s. 2d. The amount received from depositors was £1,606,394 18s. 4d; the amount paid to depositors was £1,411,058 13s. 7d.; the number of deposits made was 149,107; the number of withdrawals was 114,053, making the total number of transactions during the year, 263,160, or a total increase upon the previous years of 16,236. Then, as to the amount of Government security we have apart from Treasury bills, I find that we have Consolidated Revenue debentures for £54,500. I was asked also if I could tell the Committee whether the Bank had made any losses, and if so to what extent. I find that in 1872, £20,000 was carried from profit and loss to depreciation account, since which date that account has decreased to £12,306 8s. 1d., showing losses to the amount of £7,693 11s. 11d., during the last twenty years on mortgage. There was also a loss of £8,973 7s. on fixed deposits with the Oriental Bank in 1886, which was written off as per balance-sheet of 1886.

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212. You also promised to produce the Trustees' annual reports;—have you them? Yes; from 1856 to 1891.

213. Referring to the losses of the Bank, how are they distributed? Our losses upon mortgage loans since 1872 are distributed as follows:—Country, pastoral or agricultural, £2,467 14s. 8d.; country, house properties, £1,832 3s. 5d.; town and suburban, house properties, £3,393 13s. 10d.

214. So that the largest amounts of losses you have sustained has been in respect of town and suburban properties? Yes.

215. Do you supply the Government with copies of the reports to which you have referred? Yes; so many are supplied to the Colonial Treasury every year.

216. *Mr. J. D. FitzGerald.*] Does the Act compel you to supply them? There is no compulsion in the matter. The reports are distributed as a matter of courtesy, and published each year in the *Government Gazette*.

217. *Chairman.*] They are not laid upon the Table as a Parliamentary paper? Not to my knowledge.

218. Is there any other information you would like to give this Committee? At the last meeting of the Committee, I believe I stated that the number of depositors was approximately 63,000. The number should have been 65,869 approximately, on date of examination—Thursday, 8th December, 1892.

Henry Wise called in, sworn, and examined:—

219. *Chairman.*] What position do you hold in the Savings Bank of New South Wales? I am Managing Trustee.

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220. How many Trustees have you? According to the Act there should be eighteen, but the number has been reduced by death and resignation to twelve.

221. Among the present Trustees, to what extent is the Government represented? The appointments all emanate from the Governor, with the advice of the Executive. That is the only way in which the Government have any direct influence upon the Board.

222. Is there any member of the Government who at the present time is one of your Trustees? Mr. See, I think, is in that position, but since he has been Finance Minister he has not taken a seat upon our Board. I believe, however, that he has forfeited his seat through non-attendance.

223. Then, practically, as I understand you, there are now only eleven Trustees? Yes.

224. Whereas, according to the Act, there should be eighteen? The Act limits us to that number; it is the maximum.

225. Do you not think that, under the circumstances, allowing for non-attendance, it is desirable that the maximum number of Trustees should be fairly maintained by the Government, seeing that they nominate the whole of them? I am of opinion that there should be a full roster of Trustees.

226. What is the average number of Trustees attending the meetings of the Board? I should say seven.

- Mr. H. Wise. 227. Referring to some matters in connection with your Bank, I should like to ask you this question: Have you many depositors who have lodged with you amounts exceeding £200, and upon which you pay no interest? We have a certain percentage of depositors who have exceeded the amount upon which interest is allowed.
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228. Are there many of them? There is only a small percentage now.
229. Can you inform the Committee what amount of money you received last year not bearing interest? I should have to make a search before answering that question, but I can supply the information later on.
230. Your limit is smaller than the Savings Banks in other colonies, is it not? I am not positive, but I think it is the same.
231. Is not the South Australian limit £250? It may be, but I believe the Victorian limit is £200.
232. Do you think that amount could be exceeded with advantage? Do you mean to the depositors?
233. To your institution? No; I think not.
234. *Mr. Houghton.*] Could it not be exceeded with advantage to the depositors? A Savings Bank is intended for the encouragement of small savings. We give the largest amount of interest possible on small savings. It would be a very awkward state of affairs for the Savings Bank to take very large sums in case of panic or difficulty.
235. But you know of cases, I suppose, where a large amount of money, say £1,000 or £1,200, has been deposited with you in the names of different members of a man's family, the whole of the amount actually belonging to the head of the family? Yes.
236. *Chairman.*] For the operation of your Bank, do you think it advisable to have more agencies or branches? Our experience with our present number of branches tends to make me believe that it would not be advantageous.
237. You have fourteen branches at the present time, I understand? Yes.
238. Are you aware that the Savings Banks of the other colonies, taking South Australia or Victoria for example, have a considerable number of branches? I think their agencies or branches are in excess of ours.
239. Can you say to what extent? I should imagine that Victoria might have five more agencies or branches than we have.
240. Would it surprise you to learn that in some of the colonies these Banks have 130 agencies or branches? In South Australia possibly that is so, but I do not know whether they are working under a Trustees Act or not.
241. It is not your custom to make a large number of advances to agriculturists? Not now.
242. Can you inform the Committee for what special reason that is so? The Board of Trustees are of opinion that agricultural or pastoral security is not sufficiently reliable. A drought, a flood, or rust in wheat would influence the security detrimentally.
243. It would be on crops and stock, I apprehend, that an institution of your sort would advance money? We have not a penny out on such security as stock or crops. Of course the non-production of wool, wheat, or wine, for instance, would influence the value of any such security.
244. You render a considerable amount of assistance to holders of city and suburban property, but, as I understand you, you give no assistance to the pastoral or agricultural classes? That is so.
245. Are you aware that a large number of advances are made to those particular classes in South Australia? Probably.
246. Are you aware that advances are there made upon farms up to 3,000, 4,000, and 5,000 acres? By the Savings Bank?
247. By the Savings Bank? I am not aware of that.
248. You gave evidence before a Royal Commission appointed in South Australia to consider the advisableness of establishing a National Bank? Yes.
249. Have you read the report of that Commission? I think I saw a copy of the report when it was sent out some five or six years ago.
250. You take every possible precaution, I suppose, by way of guarantee and so on, to ensure that your officers shall faithfully perform their duties? Yes. Not an officer comes into the Bank unless he supplies a guarantee for a sum ranging from between £500 and £5,000.
251. Can you say what loss your Bank has sustained through robberies committed by your officers? Some few years ago there was a conspiracy by which we lost a little over £600.
252. You now take every possible precaution to secure the faithful service of your officers? Yes.
253. What is the cost of conducting your institution?—does the cost bear favourable comparison with the cost of conducting similar institutions elsewhere? In 1891 the average rate of expenses to capital was 8s. 11½d. per cent., and, as far as my knowledge of contemporary institutions goes, I think the Victorian Trustee Savings Bank averages about twice that amount.
254. Then the management of your institution compares favourably as regards economy with the management of institutions elsewhere? Decidedly.
255. Might you not term your Bank a National State Bank, seeing that it receives small deposits from a large number of depositors, and that you render assistance in a very large number of cases? I should hardly think the Bank could come under that name, as the Act binds us now to work the Bank in the groove of a Savings Bank.
256. But is it not a fact that you really have more depositors than all the Associated Banks put together? I have no means of arriving at the total number of depositors in the Banks of issue. There are some thirteen or fourteen Banks here, and they have branches everywhere. They must have an immense number of customers upon their books.
257. Is there any other information you feel disposed to give the Committee which you think would be useful to them in their investigations? I would suggest that it might be of interest to the Committee to know that in 1891 the weekly average of our deposit receipts was (say) £31,000, and of our payments £27,000. In our operations the weekly average of our receipts was (say) £2,900, and of our payments £2,200. The largest number of our deposits ranged from amounts of £20 and under, while the largest amount ranged from £100 to £200. It may be of interest also for you to know that our loans on the security of agricultural and grazing land amount at present to £48,850.
258. That would be chiefly on pastoral properties? Yes; but there would be some agricultural properties in the Hunter and Bathurst districts. The value received by us from competent valuers is £190,185,

- £190,185, so that we have advanced (say) 25 per cent. of the value of the agricultural and pastoral properties we now hold. Mr. H. Wise.
259. Have you no means of giving us, from the document in your hand, the number and amounts of agricultural and pastoral properties respectively? No; but there is a total of seventeen agricultural and pastoral properties. 13 Dec., 1892.
260. Could you not separate the two? I might be able to supply that information to you at a subsequent date.
261. One of the members of the Committee at our last meeting, asked Mr. Morgan a question as to the favour in which your Bank stood with the general public; I should like to ask you if you consider you are a semi-Government institution? I do.
262. You think the general impression abroad is that you are a Government institution? Among a certain illiterate class.
263. Among your depositors, for instance? Well, among a certain class of them—among the illiterate, who would not know the difference.
264. They really believe that it is a Government institution? Some of them do.
265. Then I may fairly ask whether it is in consequence of the Bank being considered a Government institution that the public look upon it with such great favour? I think the character of the institution and the fact that it has been established for the last sixty years is a factor in the case. There is also the fact that we have always paid 5 or 6 per cent.
266. Do you not think that if the Government were to withdraw their support from the institution, and were to let the public understand that they had no more connection with it the amount of your deposits would considerably decrease? Not considerably; they might decrease in a small proportion.
267. Do you not think that the Government being virtually at your back, supporting and maintaining the Bank by their influence, so to speak, has given the public great confidence in the institution? In the recent run on the Bank I think the voluntary association of the other Banks to support us, combined with the notification made by the Colonial Secretary in the House that the Government would support the Bank in its extremity gave us safety.
268. You think that that allayed the panic? Yes, the combination of the two things.
269. Do you not think that result was brought about by the public having the knowledge of the statement having been made in Parliament, that the Government would support the Bank to any extent? That was one factor in the case. Another large factor was the agreement of the Associated Banks to cash our pass-books, or to lend us any amount of money we wanted.
270. At the time of the run upon your Bank, what amount had you lodged in the Associated Banks? Between £1,000,000 and £2,000,000.
271. How much did the Banks really advance you during that crisis? Something over £100,000.
272. So that on the part of the Banks there was really no great stretch of generosity when, having £1,000,000 or £2,000,000 of your money, they advanced £100,000 to meet your difficulties? Well, if you look at it in that way.
273. *Mr. Houghton.*] What amount of interest has your Bank received from the Associated Banks for the £1,000,000 or £2,000,000 you have on deposit with them? The amount fluctuates. I think we were getting 5 per cent. at the time to which you have referred. I know that they charged us 5 per cent. for the month or two during which we wanted the money.
274. *Chairman.*] What is the amount of interest you are now receiving from the Banks for your deposits with them? Four and a half.
275. *Mr. Houghton.*] But you had to pay them 5? Yes.
276. What is the nature of your objection to increasing the number of country branches of your Bank? We are very much hampered by the Act. Each branch has to have a local board of Trustees appointed.
277. What number? Five or six; as many as it may be thought advisable to appoint.
278. Have you not in some country towns only three Trustees? Three acting Trustees. It must be remembered that their attendance is entirely voluntary.
279. No fees are allowed? No fees.
280. Not even in the case of the Trustees of the chief Bank? No.
281. Still there is an average attendance of about seven? Yes.
282. How often do they meet? Every fortnight.
283. Will you state more explicitly why it is not to the interests of the Bank to extend its operations in the country districts? The difficulty, in the first instance, lies in getting gentlemen to voluntarily attend on stated occasions. We cannot open, unless a Trustee is present. Then comes the payment of salaries, office rent, and a variety of other incidental expenses. These combined take all the gilt off the gingerbread.
284. Then you think that the establishment of an increased number of branches would not pay? No.
285. Do you think that it would be a greater inducement to men to accept the position of Trustees if fees attached to their attendance? I am decidedly of that opinion.
286. You think that that ought to be done? It has been proposed in amended Bills drafted by one or two Ministers. It has either been inserted in the Bills or has been spoken of.
287. What was the nature of the report presented by the South Australian Royal Commission appointed to consider the advisableness of establishing a National Bank? I am of opinion that they did not advise the establishment of a National Bank, that is, as far as I can remember at this distance of time. I may be wrong; I am speaking only from memory.
288. That being so, you cannot state what reasons (if any) were advanced by the commission against the establishment of a National Bank? No.
289. You yourself opposed, in your evidence, the establishment of such a Bank? Yes.
290. And you are still of the same opinion? Yes.
291. You think that it is not to the interests of the State? Not upon the lines laid down by the South Australian Government. Of course a National Bank may be formulated on entirely different lines, in which case I should probably have a different opinion. What I was asked was whether I was favourable to a National Bank upon the lines laid down by the South Australian Government, and I said that I was not.
292. Will you state the exact difference between the constitution of your Bank and that of the Post Office Savings Bank? The Post Office Savings Bank collect all moneys, which are deposited in the Treasury chest

Mr. H. Wise. chest with the Treasurer, upon which they allow an interest of 4 per cent. up to £200. The Savings Bank of New South Wales receives deposits and allows interest thereon up to £200 at a rate of interest of 4 and 5 per cent. The funds so collected are by a board of trustees invested in mortgages, Government loans, and fixed deposits in Banks.

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293. And municipal debentures as well, I suppose? Yes.

294. The Post Office Savings Bank does not invest in any shape or form? No; they are only collectors, as in Melbourne. In Victoria, the Trustees only collect. They pay their collections into the hands of Commissioners—a different body entirely—who invest the funds of the Bank.

295. And the whole of the profits of your Bank are divided in interest among your depositors? Yes; with the exception of a certain proportion of the gross interest received every year, of which, according to the Act, not more than one-fifth, nor less than one-twentieth, is added every year to the reserve fund.

296. That reserve fund is invested? Yes; it is earning money.

297. And it is not immediately convertible? It is as convertible as are our other securities. For instance, in the panic at the commencement of the year the Banks were ready to advance us anything we wanted on our fixed deposits.

298. Have you any idea of the approximate amount of profits realised by the Associated Banks of this Colony for twelve months? That is a difficult thing to get at. They will not let you know.

299. *Mr. J. D. FitzGerald.*] Have you had many years' experience in banking? I have had thirty-eight years' experience in the Savings Bank of New South Wales. That is the only experience I have had.

300. But, in the discharge of your business, you have acquired a general idea of bank matters? I have acquired a general idea of the *modus operandi*. My attention has been specially given to my own institution.

301. You were one of the appointed Trustees? Yes.

302. And you were elected to the position of managing Trustee by the other Trustees? Yes; I was nominated to the Governor for appointment. He appoints with the advice of the Executive Council.

303. Do you occupy a position similar to that of the general manager of any banking company? Yes.

304. Have you any knowledge of the system of banking in vogue in France? I have not. I have not crossed any literature of that kind.

305. Do you know anything of the operations of the Bank of England? No; not particularly.

306. You do not know sufficient of its operations to give us information which would be of use in connection with the establishment of a National Bank here? No.

307. Can you give us any idea as to the cause of the run on your Bank recently? I can form no idea at all.

308. It is one of those mysterious things which no one can understand? Yes. It was like the case of the Birkbeck Bank the other day in London.

309. This Bank is not in the nature of a company? No.

310. That is to say, no profits are ever distributed to any set of persons either Trustees or shareholders? No; the whole profit of the year, after deducting the amount which must go to increase the reserve fund and the year's charges, is divided in interest upon depositors' accounts open on the 31st of every December.

311. Is that over and above the 5 per cent. interest? During the last twenty years, for a term of seven years, we have given 6 per cent., I think.

312. But the profits of such a Bank as yours must be considerably over 5 per cent., allowing for the reserve fund and managing expenses? Another thing to be remembered is that the profits of the reserve fund all go into the pool. That is earning money all the time.

313. Supposing you were declaring a dividend, what dividend could you declare after providing for your reserve fund, working expenses, depreciation, and all necessary things of that kind? We have declared not less than 5 per cent. for twenty or thirty years. That is the rate at which we have distributed the whole of our profits to the depositors.

314. Does the interest fluctuate upon small deposits? Our usage is this, if an account is closed during the year, it is made up at the rate of 4 per cent. for the broken period, but in every November we make a very careful estimate of what our ways and means are, and the Board then declare what shall be added to accounts open on the 31st December.

315. But surely the profits on every year's transactions must amount to something more like 10 than 5 per cent? No; because our mortgages now are only giving 6 per cent., the Government debentures are only giving us 5, the municipal debentures 5, the fixed deposits 4½, and the Government loan and Treasury bills 4¼. When you take the average the amount is cut down considerably. At the end of 1891 the total reserve was £244,851. Of course the earnings of that amount are thrown into the pool and divided every year.

316. Are the salaries paid for the management of the Bank, large? As compared with those of other institutions of kindred size and calibre with ours, I think they are only a fair thing.

317. What is your own salary? £1,350; but I find a £5,000 bond.

318. What does the chief accountant receive? £750 and quarters, I think.

319. Will you supply us at the next meeting of the Committee with the principal salaries of those managing the Bank? Yes.

320. *Mr. O'Sullivan.*] Have you given attention to the question of a National Bank and paper currency? I have not.

321. You have perhaps heard of a proposal made in the United States, by Mr. Leland Stanford, ex-Governor of California, for the purpose of establishing a paper currency? No; I have not crossed it.

322. Perhaps if I explain it you can give me your opinion. He proposes that the Government shall issue national notes, and that these should be loaned out on real estate only to the extent of 50 per cent. of the value of that real estate, and that the loan should be made at the rate of 2 per cent. Do you think that would be a safe method of establishing and working a national paper currency? Are the notes proposed to be issued to be a legal tender?

323. A legal tender within the United States? I should fancy that unless there were the sovereign at the back of the note there would be at once depreciation on the value of the note.

324. Why should there be depreciation when there is the security of the real estate only half mortgaged behind the notes? Of course, the notes would be negotiable in the United States, but outside the United States they would be of no value. Therefore, if any one wished to realise he would have to submit to a heavy discount in order to get gold.

325. What better security do the private Banks offer than that offered by real estate only half mortgaged? There is a sovereign at the back of the note. You go to the Bank, present your note, and get a sovereign for it. Mr. H. Wise.
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326. Is not the sole security for the payment of claims against the Bank the assets of the Bank and the capital of the shareholders? Each Bank is liable for a pound for every pound-note it issues.
327. Are you not aware that notes have been issued by the Bank of England without gold being at the back of them? There was a certain proportion of gold.
328. Let me call your attention to the case of 1844-5, when by an Act in the time of Sir Robert Peel £14,000,000 of notes were authorised to be issued by the Bank of England. What gold was there behind those notes? I could not say; I am not aware of the circumstances.
329. Are you aware that in that year the Bank of England gold amounted to £13,700,000? Very likely.
330. Therefore, even if the Bank had ignored the whole of its other business they could not have given security in gold for £14,000,000 of notes. Is it not clear that in that instance the notes issued by the Bank of England did not represent gold? That was a special case. I presume that the notes were issued under a special Act of Parliament.
331. What security would there be for the payment of the notes? I presume there would be the guarantee of the British Government.
332. If that could be done by the British Government through the Bank of England, is it not possible that it could be safely done by the Government of the United States in connection with Mr. Leland Stanford's proposal? Yes; it has already been done there.
333. As a matter of fact, it was done in the case of the civil war, when legal tender notes under the name of green-backs were issued for the purpose of carrying on the war? Yes.
334. There was no gold behind the greenbacks, but they were accepted by the people as a currency as good as gold and silver? But they depreciated in value considerably.
335. There was a temporary depreciation, but eventually they rose in value and were all met? By the United States Treasury.
336. In that case, although there was not the same security which they now propose to offer in the shape of real estate, the notes were perfectly good? They were good so far as their value went, whatever the market value might be, but there was a depreciation as far as I remember.
337. But afterwards they regained their value; they are being met, and they are now almost all wiped out? Yes.
338. Does not that prove the *bonâ-fides* of the transaction and the goodness of the security behind the notes; if that could be done in the case of the United States, in the time of crisis, when the very fate of the Union seemed to tremble in the balance, could not the Government of New South Wales establish a paper currency upon the lines proposed by Mr. Leland Stanford;—that is, to lend money out only on real estate to the extent of half its value, allowing the real estate to be the security for the note? I am of opinion, unless there were a very safe and secure gold value behind the note it would depreciate very much.
339. What leads you to anticipate that depreciation with a security such as I refer to? I presume that your contention is that the note shall be a legal tender in the Colony, and not outside of it. Therefore, any holder of notes wishing to realise gold for them would have to accept the market price, whatever it might be.
340. Would not the same thing apply to the notes of private Banks? No; because there is the sovereign behind the note.
341. *Mr. Houghton.*] Are you sure of that? Well it is supposed to be there, and if it is not there the Bank is broken.
342. *Mr. O'Sullivan.*] Do you think that if a Bank's notes were suddenly presented at a certain hour of a certain day the Bank would be able to meet them with gold? Certainly not.
343. Then there must be the same insecurity about them that there would be about other notes;—but let me ask your opinion upon this point. If the Government can charter a Bank to issue notes, providing there is good security behind those notes, cannot the same Government issue its own notes, with a security as good behind them? If you could always get from the Treasury a sovereign for your State note, certainly.
344. You think it is absolutely essential for the sovereign to be waiting in the Treasury to pay in exchange for the note? Well, there should be at all events a proportion of gold.
345. If there be only a proportion of sovereigns what about the remainder of the notes not covered by that proportion? I will illustrate what I mean. Suppose I wanted to realise on a State note, and went to a Bank asking for gold. The Bank would say, "We cannot give you gold," and I might then go to the Treasury and find no gold there.
346. But would not the fact of the note being a legal tender make the note as good as gold within the jurisdiction of the Government? Certainly, within the Colony; but supposing you wanted to take capital from the Colony.
347. Supposing you wanted to take a Bank note away from the Colony? In that case you take your note to the Bank of issue and obtain your sovereign for it.
348. That is to the extent of the proportion of gold that is there? Of course if the Bank cannot pay its notes it is broken, but any of the Associated Banks would help each other over their difficulties as to gold.
349. Supposing all the Associated Banks were called on to meet their notes at a certain hour? I do not think they could do it.
350. In that case there would be the same inconvenience attaching to private notes that might attach to national notes? You would have your remedy, because you could eventually get your sovereign from the shareholders of the Bank.
351. Could you not get the value of your note from the Government? The note would be a legal tender, and the Government might decline to give you gold. You could not demand from the Treasury a sovereign in exchange for your note, if it were a legal tender.
352. You regard that as an insuperable objection to the establishment of a paper currency? Certainly I do.
353. Notwithstanding that the United States Government successfully issued a paper currency? That was a special case.
354. But there was no gold behind to meet the legal tender notes? Exactly so.

- Mr. H. Wise. 355. Have you given any attention to the National Banks established in the Argentine Republic some time ago? No.
- 13 Dec., 1892. 356. You do not know the reason for their collapse? No.
357. Do you know the reason for the collapse of *assignats* the national notes of France? No; I do not.
358. Do you not know that the reason in that case was that the notes were secured upon the confiscated property of the church and nobility, and the State not having a title to those estates, except the title of violence, there was always a feeling of insecurity owing to the possibility of the nobility coming back to power; you are aware that that was the cause of the collapse of the French national notes? I presume so.
359. In the case of New South Wales, that tendency need not be apprehended because we should have a settled Government issuing notes upon good security in the shape of real estate half mortgaged. Under those condition, do you not think we should be able to give due security for notes issued, so far as making them a legal tender in New South Wales is concerned? I do not think we should.
360. You still think that the fact that the State could not meet the notes in gold would be a difficulty? Yes.
361. But that difficulty would apply only to persons desiring to change their notes for gold for the purpose of leaving the country? There is a standard gold currency here now, and all through the world, and, unless you continue it, exchange and everything else would be affected by the value of the national notes. I am of opinion that in consequence of there not being a sovereign behind each of the notes which you could at any time get for it they would depreciate in value, and that a 20s. note would not be worth 20s. The Banks according to their charters must keep a certain amount of gold in their coffers. The Colonial Treasurer would not be bound by that, and there might not be a sovereign in the Treasury chest to meet a note.
362. *Mr. Houghton.*] But could not provision be made for a contingency of that kind? Of course there might be legislation on the subject. It might be rendered obligatory on the Treasury authorities to keep in the Treasury chest a certain proportion of gold.
363. *Mr. O'Sullivan.*] Supposing, for argument sake, that the paper currency were limited to £2,000,000, and that the State kept in its coffers 500,000 sovereigns;—do you not think that under those circumstances it could safely work a national paper currency? The notes would then come more within the range of a workable institution, and their value would be maintained.
364. You regard it as an absolute essential to the maintenance of the value of a note that there should be a proportion of the value of the currency kept in the Treasury coffers in the form of sovereigns? Precisely so.
365. *Chairman.*] You say that in giving evidence before the South Australian Royal Commission as to the establishment of a National Bank you were opposed to it upon the lines laid down? Yes.
366. I understood you to tell Mr. Houghton that you had given no attention to any proposal for the establishment of a National Bank? I have not.
367. Yet, in giving evidence before the South Australian Royal Commission, you expressed an opinion adverse to the establishment of a National Bank? As proposed then to be established.
368. On what lines was it to be established? I forget now, but I think the advance of money on agricultural land was one of the main features of the scheme. They asked me, as far as I can remember, whether, with my knowledge of agricultural interests, I thought it advisable for the Government to make advances upon agricultural property, and I said then, as I say now, that they were unreliable securities; that as securities they should be very cautiously handled.
369. You spoke of the depreciation of State notes as a Government issue—I would ask you whether there would be any more depreciation in the case of those notes than in the case of a debenture or Treasury bill, or anything of that description, issued by the Government? Yes.
370. Why? Because a Treasury bill is a contract for a certain number of years, and at the end of that time you can get your gold. The same with regard to a Bank note—it is a promise to pay. You go to the Bank and there is your sovereign. A Treasury bond, a bill or debenture, is a contract for a certain number of years. You are not entitled to go and exchange it for gold until the security matures. When it matures you take your bond or bill to the Treasury and get your gold.
371. Suppose a National Bank were formed upon this basis, would you see any objection to the issue of a paper currency to the extent of £10,000,000 based upon the revenue of the country. That revenue is practically received in gold, the basis which you desire to have. Do you not think that notes secured by £10,000,000 of revenue in gold would maintain their value? No; and for this reason—a certain amount is paid into the Treasury, but it is not gold.
372. Could it not be realised if the Treasury ordered? Yes.
373. Very well. Then the whole of the revenue being gold, would not the Government be justified in issuing a paper currency of £10,000,000 as against that gold;—would not that gold give you the basis upon which you think a paper currency should be founded? I do not see how that scheme would work, because as money comes into the Treasury it is expended. There is no money there.
374. But it actually comes in? It comes in, but it goes out again.
375. You admit that there is a revenue in gold to the extent of £10,000,000? It could be made gold.
376. Would not that be a metallic basis for the issue of £10,000,000 of notes? I cannot see that it would be.
377. Supposing the Government accumulated a quarter's revenue, and issued £2,000,000 of notes, would it not be as easy for them to pay their engagements in paper as in gold;—would there not be a sovereign at the back of the note? My contention is that the Treasury, like the Banks, if it issues notes, should have a certain proportion of gold in hand. If there were £2,000,000 in the Treasury, the notes would be issued upon the principle upon which they are issued by a Bank of issue—that is to say, a certain proportion of the capital is held in actual gold.
378. Then if the Government issued £10,000,000 of notes, would they not have £10,000,000 of gold behind it? No. The revenue would not be there. Of course if the Government started with a capital of £10,000,000, that would alter the case; but in the case you assume the Government would have no capital such as a Bank would have.
379. Could not the capital of the State Bank be easily secured by the Government authorising the issue to the Bank of £10,000,000 of debentures? Would there not be collateral security in that case for a revenue of 10,000,000 sovereigns, and would there not be a gold basis? To a small degree.

380. Would not such a gold basis be sufficient? No; I think not.
381. *Mr. Houghton.*] The £10,000,000 of revenue comes into the hands of the Government in paper and gold? Yes.
382. If the Government were to take the paper to the Banks of issue, and demand sovereigns in exchange for it, they would really be in receipt of £10,000,000 sovereigns every twelve months? Yes.
383. Supposing they kept the whole of that amount in the Treasury under lock and key, instead of using it to meet the expenses of Government, and issued notes, would they not have a gold sovereign for every note they issued? That would be a perfectly safe banking transaction. As I said at the outset, it is necessary that there should be a certain proportion of gold behind the note issued.
384. *Chairman.*] Is it not a fact that a third or fourth of gold is considered sufficient to meet a paper currency? Yes.
385. Therefore the Government would not require to retain more than £2,250,000 in the Treasury to meet its engagements and keep a currency of £10,000,000 notes good? That I think would get over the difficulty. The proportion of a quarter of gold in the Treasury would prevent the depreciation of the notes.
386. You would then have £7,500,000 notes in circulation, bearing no interest if they could be absorbed? Yes.
387. How is the reserve fund of your Bank invested? They are mixed up with the whole of the other investments.
388. Some of your reserve fund is invested in mortgages on real estate? Yes; there is no separate investment. The whole sum of £244,000 is invested with the other funds of the Bank.
389. Take as an illustration of the alleged danger of the reserve fund being invested in real estate, the case of the Birkbeck institution, was not the run upon that Bank attributed to a large extent to its having a certain proportion of its reserve invested in Government securities? Yes.
390. Do you not think it is a right principle to guide you in the investment of your reserve fund, that all of the money should be invested in Government securities? We have more than the amount of our reserve so invested.
391. Could you not specially invest the whole of your reserve fund in Government securities? That might possibly be done.
392. It would be a liquid security—it could not be called into question? Of course the £350,000 we have lent to the Government is a liquid security at any moment.
393. Mr. Morgan, at the last meeting of the Committee, informed us that a proposal had been made to increase the maximum amount you lend upon mortgages. Are you in favour of that proposal? Yes; to a certain extent.
394. Is it not one of the principal objects of your institution to afford accommodation to small borrowers and not to large ones? I am to a certain extent in favour of increasing the amount, but I would not increase it to the extent of £50,000. I think it might be increased to £20,000.
395. You would apply that to city properties only? Yes.
396. Do you not think that would be a wrong policy, seeing that your institution exists primarily in the interests of small borrowers? We often lose very fine mortgages in consequence of our limit not going far enough, but I think I would withhold at £20,000. There is a danger in large advances.
397. From shrinkage of values? Yes; I may add that the run upon the Melbourne Savings Bank some two years ago was caused by a very large advance upon one security.
398. Mr. Morgan said that the object of your Bank was to encourage small deposits and borrowing;—is that correct? It is one of the objects of our Bank.
399. The principal object, is it not? The principal object is safety in our investments.
400. Was not the Bank instituted to encourage thrift—to encourage small depositors and to assist small borrowers? Yes.
401. Yet a proposal is now on foot to enable the Bank to lend large instead of small sums of money;—is not that so? It has been bruited abroad that a Bill has been prepared containing that provision.
402. But has not the proposal been discussed by the Trustees? Yes.
403. Have they been favourable to it? Yes.
404. Do you not think it desirable that the vacancies now existing upon your board of Trustees should be at once filled? I am of that opinion.
405. *Mr. Houghton.*] What amount of time would be necessary to enable the Associated Banks to provide gold for their paper currency? Do you mean the full amount?
406. Yes? I should think it could be done within six months.
407. *Chairman.*] Would they not have to put on the screw, and to realise on their securities? Yes.
408. *Mr. Houghton.*] Your Bank is really a State Bank, is it not? I cannot look at it in that light. I can look at it only as a savings Bank, because the whole Act by which we are controlled is framed with a view to the encouragement of small savings, and a careful investment of those savings.
409. The Bank is instituted by the Government in the interests of the State? In the interests of the general public.
410. *Mr. O'Sullivan.*] The Bank had its origin in penal times, had it not? Yes.
411. It was first started as a Bank for the encouragement of the thrift of prisoners and ticket-of-leave men? It was not a Bank then. Prior to the formation of the Bank old Mr. Robert Campbell of the wharf used to receive from the class of people you refer to, small deposits. That was up to 1832, when an Act was passed by the Legislature of the day establishing a savings Bank of New South Wales. Mr. Robert Campbell then handed over all the money he had collected from the class of persons you refer to, and it was to be kept in the Bank for about twenty years before the Government took it over. We have none of that class of depositors now.
412. Did the Government give you a guarantee of £50,000 from the inception of the institution? No.
413. What was the guarantee first provided? There have been half a dozen Acts but the Consolidated Act of 1862 gave us the guarantee.
414. Originally you had no guarantee? I do not think so.
415. It is only since 1862 that you have become identified with the Government? Yes. Since then the Government has thrown its arm around us to protect us to the extent of £50,000. I suppose the Legislature of the day in its wisdom thought that step advisable.

THURSDAY 15 DECEMBER, 1892.

Present:—

MR. HOUGHTON,
MR. ROSE,MR. J. D. FITZGERALD,
MR. O'SULLIVAN.

W. S. DOWEL, ESQ., IN THE CHAIR.

Henry Wise recalled, and further examined:—

Mr. H. Wise. 416. *Chairman.*] You produce some information which you were requested to produce by the Committee at its last meeting? Yes.

15 Dec., 1892. 417. Will you read it to the Committee? Yes. The first question has reference to the approximate amount deposited in the Savings Bank of New South Wales in 1891 not bearing interest. I find that the amount was £20,000. Then as to the distribution of the loans on country properties, distinguishing the agricultural from the pastoral, I find that the loans on agricultural lands and the premises appertaining thereto amounted to £14,850, whereas the loans on pastoral lands combined with agricultural to a smaller degree, and the premises appertaining thereto are £34,000, making a total of £48,850. Another point on which I was required to give information had reference to the salaries received in the metropolitan offices. I find that one officer receives a salary of £1,350, and supplies a fidelity bond for £5,000. One officer receives £750 and quarters, and supplies a bond for £2,500. One officer receives £750, and supplies a bond for £2,000. One officer receives £500 and quarters, and supplies a bond for £2,000. One officer receives £475, and supplies a bond for £2,000. One officer receives £425, and supplies a bond for £2,000. One officer receives £375, and supplies a bond for £500. One officer receives £300, and supplies a bond for £500. There are three officers receiving £265 each, the senior officers having quarters, and each supplying a bond of £500; seven officers at £250, each supplying a fidelity bond of £500; six officers at £255, supplying a bond for £500; five officers at £175, supplying a bond for £500; four officers £150, supplying a bond for £500; one cadet of £50, supplying a bond for £250. The total number of officers is thirty-four, at the head office and southern branch.

418. *Mr. Rose.*] Do you think it would be practicable to consolidate the Post Office Savings Bank and your Bank? The question has been mooted in Parliament by various Ministers.

419. You think it would be practicable? It would be practicable, but, of course, it would not be beneficial to our depositors, because we give 5 per cent. whereas the Post Office Savings Bank gives only 4 per cent.

420. But suppose you could guarantee 5 per cent. to your depositors all round? I have no doubt it might be done in that case. There can be no question that the question of interest greatly affects the number of depositors.

421. I suppose by amalgamating the two Banks the business could be effected much more cheaply than at the present time? I think not. I have no doubt that the cost of conducting the Post Office Savings Bank is beyond our own cost. We work our Bank at a cost of 8s. 11½d per cent.—less than half per cent. I do not think that the Post Office Savings Bank is worked so cheaply as that. In my previous evidence I said that the Victorian Trustee Banks were managed at double the cost of our Bank. On making reference to the figures since I found that that was the case.

422. Do you know what the cost is in England? No.

423. *Mr. O'Sullivan.*] What advantage would accrue to the public generally from the amalgamation of the Post Office Savings Bank with your Bank? That is an open question. Of course, with the exception of the metropolitan office, the Post Office Savings Banks require at least a day's notice before the depositors can withdraw their deposits. At the head office, I believe, they pay on demand. Supposing anyone at Parramatta required to draw he would have to take his book to the Bank one day and give notice and attend on the second day to draw the money. In our case we pay directly the book is presented.

424. *Chairman.*] Will you be good enough to furnish the Committee with the names of the Trustees of the Savings Bank of New South Wales? They are as follows:—Vice-President, Charles Frith, Esq.; Trustees, The Honorable George Thornton, Esq., M.L.C., Edmund Fosbery, Esq., Charles Smith, Esq., Charles Cowper, Esq., William Hezlet, Esq., Henry Clarke, Esq., M.L.A., The Honorable James Watson, Esq., M.L.C., Mahlon Clarke Cowlshaw, Esq., Robert Campbell Close, Esq., Francis William Hill, Esq.; Managing Trustee, Henry Wise. It will be seen that there are altogether twelve, eighteen is the maximum number under the Act.

425. *Mr. Rose.*] But it would be perfectly legal for you to have three or four? Yes.

426. *Chairman.*] You say that the average attendance of the Trustees is seven? Yes; I have confirmed that statement since I was last examined, so that I can adhere to it.

427. *Mr. O'Sullivan.*] The Trustees receive no pay for their services? No, they are gratuitous.

428. *Mr. Rose.*] They cannot deposit with the Bank? No, nor can they borrow.

429. I presume the Trustees are all qualified business men? Yes.

Timothy Augustine Coghlan called in, sworn, and examined:—

Mr. T. A. Coghlan. 430. *Chairman.*] What position do you hold in the Government service? I am the Government Statistician.

15 Dec., 1892. 431. How long have you been in the Government service? A little more than twenty years.

432. For what number of years have you been Government Statistician? Over six years.

433. You have had special facilities afforded you for obtaining information as regards the assets of the Colony and its indebtedness, have you not? I have made those matters the subject of investigation.

434. But you have been in a position to obtain special information? Well, I have made it my business to obtain the information, but of course I have had to make my own facilities.

435. What do you estimate the public wealth of the Colony at? I presume you mean the State wealth.

436. I mean the land, railways, and other works, what might be termed the public assets? £181,925,500.

437. What does that amount include? It includes reproductive works, being railways and tramways, water supply, sewerage, electric telegraphs, docks and wharfs, and works for which revenue is not received—that is to say, harbour and river works, the roads and bridges of the Colony in their present condition, public buildings, the public lands, and the money owing to the State. 438.

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438. That is the deferred payments upon conditional purchases? Yes.
439. And what do you estimate the value of the land to be? £98,000,000.
440. And the railways? £39,410,000.
441. Can you give me those particulars as regards all the works? Yes; railways and tramways, £39,410,000; water supply, £3,344,000; sewerage, £1,447,000; electric telegraphs, £750,000; docks and wharfs, £1,800,000; harbour and river works, £2,853,000; public roads and bridges, £12,400,000; public buildings, £8,240,000; public lands, £98,008,000. The balance due for lands conditionally purchased, £13,671,000.
442. Will you be good enough to point out the various items which are reproductive or interest-bearing? The five I first mentioned are more or less interest-bearing, the railways, tramways, water supply, and sewerage decidedly bear interest. Water supply and sewerage more than pay interest. There is a slight surplus on those two services. The electric telegraphs are worked at a loss, although we know that they are capable of bearing interest. The Government also lose upon docks and wharfs. But in these matters it is very much a question of administration whether the works will give earnings or not. There is no necessity for any of these things to give revenue; it is a question of how they are administered.
443. What is the amount of the public debt? On 31st October last it stood at £54,074,433.
444. Can you say what is the average rate of interest paid on the Loan Account? The amount is £2,067,516, the rate would therefore be just over 3½ per cent. That is on the stock outstanding. You, of course, understand the distinction between stock and money. I have given the amount we shall have to repay. The money we have received on account of the stock is considerably less. There is discount to be considered.
445. Can you tell us how much money has been received? Not up to the 31st October, but, I can give it up to the 31st December last.
446. Very well, I should like to know the actual amount of money we received? The discounts amount to £2,098,224, including charges.
447. *Mr. O'Sullivan.*] The discount you have given is only up to the end of last year, whereas the amount of loan you have given is up to the 31st October of the present year? Yes.
448. *Chairman.*] I believe you have given some attention to the establishment of a National or State Bank; are you of opinion that the establishment of such an institution would be a benefit to the Colony? I am unable to answer that question unless I know precisely what you mean by a State Bank. You may mean one thing and I may mean an entirely different thing.
449. Will you give us your opinion as to the basis on which a State Bank could be founded? I am not prepared to lay down the basis on which a State Bank should be founded, but I am quite prepared to answer any questions as to how a proposed system would work.
450. What in your opinion should be the functions of a State Bank? I cannot answer that question unless I know what kind of State Bank you mean. I do not believe that there is really a State Bank in the whole world in the sense in which I suspect, you mean, unless it be in the Argentine Republic.
451. In your opinion, would a State Bank such as we are considering be an advantage to the country? Do I understand you to mean a Bank with a sole right of issue?
452. I mean a Government Bank issuing its own notes? The advantage the State would get would be that the amount of notes of issue would represent so much money borrowed by it free of interest charges.
453. Upon what basis are you in favour of these notes being issued? I have not said I favour these notes. The profit from the issue of all forms of currency certainly belongs to the State; the profit is at the present time shared between the State and the Banks of issue. There are merits in the present system, and there are merits and demerits in the other system which I am prepared to point out.
454. What do you think should be at the back of the £1 note issued by the State? Assuming that the State issues £1 notes, and that it issues them only under very rigid conditions, it would be quite possible for the State to issue a certain number without any security whatever beyond its own credit. It is quite possible as a matter of practical business for the State to issue a certain number of notes which are inconvertible.
455. Do I understand you to say that a certain portion of them should have a gold basis? If the State starts issuing inconvertible notes it is of no use to issue notes that have a gold basis also. There is a certain quantity the State can issue, and it is a very limited quantity.
456. What amount do you think would be absorbed in this Colony? Notes are not in very great favour with this Colony. The issue is distinctly decreasing in spite of an increase of population. The Banks I may say get something like a profit of 2 or 3 per cent. from the issue of their notes, and it is obviously to their interest to issue as many notes as the public will take up. The public have failed to take up more than £1,500,000. I believe that a good deal less than that are in circulation at the present moment.
457. Do you know how the estimate is arrived at? It is made up from sworn statements.
458. Have you any knowledge whether when the returns are made up they consist not merely of the number of notes there are in the Bank, but of the number the Bank have in circulation at the time? The returns are made up of course from what are issued. The notes in the Bank are merely paper like an unissued cheque.
459. The returns do not represent the number of notes printed, but the number outside the Bank? That is so.
460. In a National Bank of issue such as we have been referring to would all the public accounts be kept in the books of the Bank? I have not said that it would be desirable to start such a Bank.
461. If a National Bank were established, would it not be desirable and necessary that the public accounts should be kept in it? You are assuming that I have answered a former question in the affirmative. I do not think it is a desirable thing to establish such a Bank. As a matter of fact, I think the less the Government interfere with business the better, as it is notorious that the Governments too often manage business in the very worst fashion.
462. You have not said that you are in favour of a Government Bank of issue, but I am asking you whether, if a Bank of issue were established, it would not be desirable that the public accounts should be kept at such Bank? That is a matter I have not considered.
463. Would not all the payments to the Government be made in its notes, or in coin of the realm? I think

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think the best thing I can do is to make a statement of my own opinion as to the issue of notes. I may say that I consider it theoretically possible for a State to issue inconvertible notes. It becomes only a question of the number of notes it can issue. The business of issuing notes has been tried, I suppose, in every country. It has been tried in France, in Russia, in Austria, in America, the Argentine Republic, and for that matter in China and in Persia. It has been tried in almost every country with whose history I am acquainted, with a similar result in almost every case. Up to a certain time the notes have been received by the State in payment of taxes, and they have been received by the public generally at their par value. The notes have been issued right up to the capacity of the public to receive them; and it has invariably happened that when an attempt has been made to issue notes in excess of the capacity of the community to receive them, they have become depreciated. I suppose I need hardly state specific cases, and give the amount of depreciation. That would be a matter of very common reading. The most celebrated case is that of the inconvertible notes of the first French Republic. The *assignats* were issued in a very moderate fashion at first, but they were afterwards issued broadcast, with the result that it took £4 of the face value of the notes to buy 3d. worth of goods.

464. You are referring to inconvertible notes? Yes.

465. *Mr. O'Sullivan.*] Have you ever known the Bank of England notes to be depreciated? Yes.

466. Very often? Not often, but at times—I am not prepared to say for how long—when specie payments have been suspended.

467. But under all the circumstances, is not a Bank of England note allowed to be the best legal tender in the world? It is no better tender than a note on the Bank of France or a note of the Bank of New South Wales, as far as this Colony is concerned.

468. *Chairman.*] Supposing a note on an inconvertible basis were issued in this Colony, would it circulate on an equality with a note of the Bank of England in all parts of the world? It would not circulate outside New South Wales at all.

469. Do you not think it desirable that when a Bank of issue in New South Wales issues a note it should be equal in value to a note of the Bank of England, just as an Australian sovereign is equal to a British sovereign? There is no economic necessity for it unless we have any fault to find with our present currency, and so far as I know, the currency of New South Wales answers all purposes. The fact is that there is a very much larger amount of gold in the Australian colonies compared with the amount actually required for business purposes than is the case in almost any other country.

470. Assuming that the revenue of the Colony is, in round numbers, £10,000,000 per annum, what limit would you put upon the issue of notes? In the first place, I am not in favour of the issue of notes by the Government; but as a matter of practical business, if they did issue notes, they could issue only as many as the community would absorb. The quantity would vary according to the necessities of business. Sometimes it would be larger than at others.

471. Are not the Government practically issuing £10 notes at the present time? You refer, I presume, to the sale of the funded stock?

472. Yes? I should not call that an issue of notes; the two cases are entirely different. On the one hand you have a bond bearing interest, and on the other a note not interest-bearing. It is found in older communities that these bonds become part of the circulation of the country—part of the currency. I have no doubt that the bonds of the various popular banks of France and Germany are accepted in certain districts as equivalent to the currency—not upon their face value, but upon their market value. If our funded stock bonds became depreciated and were worth only £80, as they might easily become, they would have a market value of only 80 sovereigns.

473. Do you not think that the issue of a paper currency on a gold basis would be better than the issue of inconvertible notes? Yes; if the State is to undertake the issue of notes, it stands to reason that if the notes are payable on demand it would be better for business.

474. Can you say what reserve the Bank of England has in gold against the issue of its notes? A certain quantity has no reserve. The notes are issued as against a debt owing to the Bank by the Government, and contracted long ago. Out of a total of £35,575,000, only £19,125,000 were issued as against coin; that was on the 1st October, 1890.

475. Can you tell me what proportion of gold is generally accepted by bankers as a good reserve against note issue? Well, if you take the experience of New South Wales, the gold reserve is three or four times the amount of notes issued by the Banks.

476. *Mr. Houghton.*] Do you mean that the Banks have three or four times the value in gold of the notes they circulate? They have a value in coin and bullion to the extent of £5,317,000, against a note issue of £1,474,000.

477. *Mr. O'Sullivan.*] That coin and bullion is not kept in reserve expressly to meet the notes? No.

478. Then, to a certain extent, it must be delusive? The Banks find it expedient to keep a certain amount of coin in hand.

479. I will put the question as it was put by Mr. Goschen, the British ex-Chancellor of the Exchequer, to an eminent gentleman on this point. He said, "Do you see any advantage in that part of the banking system which requires gold to be held against an over issue without that gold being specially earmarked against that issue?" There is no virtue in that.

480. Reverting to the question of a paper currency you said just now that in every case in the world where an inconvertible paper currency has been tried it has proved a failure? A State paper currency—that is the almost universal experience. You will allow me to add that we can, of course, point to one or two exceptions.

481. One of those exceptions, and a striking exception, would be the case the legal tender notes of the Federal States during the civil war called "green-backs"; they were inconvertible notes? No; they became considerably depreciated at one time.

482. They were temporarily depreciated, but they are now as good as gold or silver in the United States; in fact they are at a premium? What you say may be quite true.

483. The reason for that, I suppose, is to be found in the fact that the Federal Government was a strong and stable Government with plenty of resources behind it? I believe the depreciation arose from the fact that too many notes were issued. The notes rose to par subsequently owing to the confidence of the people who held the notes in the Government—that is to say, their faith in the ability of the Government who issued the notes to meet them.

484. That being the reason why green-backs recovered themselves, and became even more acceptable to the

the people of the United States than gold and silver, is it not a fact that the "assignats" of France became depreciated because at the time of the first Republic there was no stable government, because the notes were based upon the confiscated land of church and nobility, because the Government had no real title to the land, and because there was always a belief that the nobility would return and occupy it;—were not these things factors in the depreciation of the French paper currency? I do not think that had very much to do with it. The depreciation arose, to my mind, entirely from the fact that the notes were over-issued. The total notes issued amounted to 43,581 million of francs, or £1,740,000,000 of our money. It is not difficult to see why the notes should have depreciated, considering that the Banks of France at the present time can issue only the equivalent of £117,000,000 of our money.

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485. You attribute the failure of the French paper currency to the fact that it was over-issued? Yes.

486. Do you not think that if there had been a strong stable Government in France, and some certainty as to the title of the Government to the land they offered as security for the notes, the paper currency would have been more successful? I think that no currency issued in the broadcast fashion in which these notes were issued could have been successful. I do not think they could have succeeded under any Government whatever. A similar state of things has occurred elsewhere, as in Russia, where there is and has been a stable Government. Notes have been issued there since 1768.

487. Do you know that the security of the "assignats" was almost three-fourths of the landed property of France? That may be true.

488. Would that not be a fair security for the amount of money represented by the "assignats"? It is not a question of security at all in regard to the issue of inconvertible notes. It is a question of the amount of money which the country requires to transact its business. If a country required to transact its business £100,000 of notes, and notes to the extent of £1,000,000 were issued, it must inevitably happen that the notes would become depreciated.

489. *Mr. J. D. FitzGerald.*] They would be over-issued? Yes.

490. *Mr. O'Sullivan.*] Are you aware that another factor in the case of the "assignats," accounting for their failure, was their extensive forgery? It is well known that they were forged both in England and Belgium.

491. For the purpose of ruining the French currency? Yes.

492. Therefore, the over-issue was not the result of the action of the French Government? I think you make a mistake there. The amount I have given, 43,581 million francs, was actually issued by the Government. In addition to those notes, a large quantity of forged notes were deliberately issued by the British and other foreign governments.

493. Was it not the forged notes which led to the fall in the value of the real notes to some extent? That is not so.

494. There can be no doubt that whatever the amount of the notes that were forged may be, the forgery caused people to look upon them with some suspicion? I do not think the forgery was very material.

495. You have heard of the issue of paper money in India? Yes.

496. It has been a success, has it not, up to date? I believe it has; although I am not in a position to give the Committee much information about it.

497. The paper currency of India was first issued in 1862, after elaborate reports by Mr. Wilson and Mr. Lang, and the fact that it has remained the currency of India to this day, and that it has aided largely in the carrying out of public works, and in promoting industry, is good evidence of its success, is it not? I am not able to express an opinion upon the Indian currency, not having studied it.

498. Do you know the amount of paper currency issued in the world? No; I cannot give you those figures.

499. Do you know if it has increased much since 1885, when it was £430,000,000? It has increased considerably since then.

500. In fact, the most progressive countries are resorting largely to paper currency by private Banks and otherwise? I do not think they are.

501. Is that not especially the case in France and Italy? You would not call Italy, with its depreciated currency, a progressive country. France requires a large amount of currency; but one must understand the economic conditions of these countries before discussing their currency in the form of question and answer. For instance, the notes of the Bank of France take the place of our cheques. The principle of drawing cheques does not obtain to any extent in France. A man paying a debt there does not pay it as he does here and in England with a cheque; he pays it with a note. The habits of the people are entirely different.

502. Does not that show that the people have confidence in the notes—that the paper is as acceptable to them as gold and silver? They have confidence in the Bank of France, which is managed with the most extraordinary acumen. There is no institution in the world which is better managed. The confidence is not in the note, but in the Bank of France. I may add that the notes of the Bank of France have also been depreciated, but not to any extent.

503. Do you not regard Italy as a progressive country;—is it not very much in advance of us in some respects—in music and art, for instance? Yes; and in their popular Banks there is a system of lending money in smaller sums which we might copy. For instance, a Savings Bank in Italy would lend money to persons in similar circumstances to those who put money into the Bank. Money is lent to the working classes very largely.

504. *Mr. J. D. FitzGerald.*] But the working classes there are not similar to the working classes here. In Italy they own small vineyards, and it is sometimes necessary for them to borrow money in order to carry them on? Yes; but the money is also lent to shopkeepers if they can produce a couple of guarantors.

505. *Mr. O'Sullivan.*] Do you not think it desirable that this country should be entirely independent of outside Banks, such as the Oriental Bank that recently failed, the Bank of Glasgow which also failed, and Baring Brothers, which firm created so much disturbance throughout the Australian colonies a little while ago? I think it would be a wise thing for Parliament to pass an Act making the business of banking as safe as possible for the people of the Colony. At the present time the law relating to banking is ridiculous, and it is a standing disgrace to a civilised community. As regards outside Banks, I think they have done an enormous amount of good to the country.

506. But is it not a fact that through our reliance upon them we have been at times almost paralysed in our

Mr. our business operations in consequence of their failure? It is true that the Oriental Bank failed, but we have had much larger failures amongst our own Banks.

T.A. Coghlan. 507. Did we not lose in Sydney alone something like £70,000 through the failure of the Oriental Bank? I do not know what amount was actually lost.

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508. *Mr. J. D. FitzGerald.*] Was it not found at the time of the first failure of the Oriental Bank—there have been two failures I believe—that the transactions in Australia had paid? Yes.

509. But the holders of the Bank stock here and the depositors lost owing to bad transactions in other parts of the world? What you say is true, but the remedy perhaps lies in an amendment of the Banking Act. The Bank might be required to secure the depositors and creditors of the Bank in the Colony by any assets they have here, and they always have more assets here than they have liabilities.

510. *Mr. O'Sullivan.*] Would it not be conducive to the welfare of the community if we were independent of the financial aid of these foreign Banks? I do not agree with you at all. I think that these Banks do an enormous amount of good. New South Wales has not reached that stage at which it can do without outside capital.

511. I do not mean to imply that it should, but would it not be conducive to the interests of the people of this Colony if they were a little more self-reliant in this respect? I still say that what you call foreign Banks have done a large amount of good to the Colony. Not from philanthropic motives, but simply in the way of business. They have brought capital to the country which has largely assisted in developing it.

512. If the establishment of a National Bank of issue, which is all I advocate, were to lead to a lower rate of interest than is now paid to private Banks, that would be a great gain to the people of this community? You mean to the borrower?

513. I mean to the community generally, to persons starting new enterprises, inducing more people to cultivate land, and to speculate? I think the lower rate of interest will come in due time when the condition of industry warrants it, as it has come everywhere else.

514. Do you know the rate of interest paid to some of the Banks here now? It varies, of course; but during the current year three months' bills were 7 per cent., three to four months' bills 8 per cent., and over four months' bills 9 per cent.

515. Does that not strike you as being an exorbitant rate of interest to pay for a loan of money? Compared with other countries, it is certainly very high. But we must compare the Bank rates here with the interest the Banks themselves have to pay to the general public for their money.

516. You know the rate of interest they pay the Government? I do not think they pay them very much now—funds are low.

517. You know what they have been paying? I forget at this moment. I remember Mr. McMillan made an advantageous arrangement.

518. If they are paying 3 per cent. for that money, and if they are charging at the rates you have just stated, it must be enormously to their advantage to have control of Government money? Of course, it is an advantage to a Bank to have a deposit.

519. If the Government could loan out that money at a fair rate of interest to the same sort of borrowers, enabling them to carry out enterprises of all kinds, it would be a great advantage to the community generally by giving more employment to labour, by circulating money, and by generating prosperity; at the same time, it would be a more satisfactory system of banking for the people generally? You are assuming that the Government have the money in the first place, and that they are likely to have the money. It is one of the first canons of taxation that a Government should not take from its people one penny more than it needs for its requirements. It is not a good thing that a Government should have more money than it requires for its immediate wants. To my idea, the Government should not take money from the ordinary taxpayer to lend to the Banks. It has happened that the Banks have had money from the Government because the Government has been a borrower from the British investor.

520. But supposing the Government were to issue a paper currency with the deliberate object of lending money to the people at a low rate of interest, say, at 2 and 3 per cent. Suppose the currency were based on real estate mortgaged up to 50 per cent. of its value, would that not be an enormous advantage to the people generally? It would be no advantage to the people generally, because the scheme is impracticable.

521. Why? For the reason I just now stated—that the country can only use a certain amount of paper currency—a very limited quantity.

522. It could be limited in quantity? The quantity now appears to be something under £1,500,000. From what I can understand, you propose that the Government should lend money on freehold property to the extent of half its value; but in practice only, the quantity of notes which the community could use for every day business purposes could stay in circulation. Consequently the Government could not advance, according to your system, any more in the bulk than £1,500,000. You would probably be surprised to know that the value of the real property mortgaged during last year was something like £28,000,000, or twenty times the amount of the currency which the Government could possibly force on the community.

523. I do not propose an indiscriminate issue, I propose a limited paper currency based upon loans upon real estate mortgage to the extent of 50 per cent. of its value. You think that would be impossible? Yes.

524. Do you know that a very similar project has been advocated by some of the ablest men in the United States? I know that a project has been advocated there, but I very much doubt whether it has been advocated by any of the ablest men.

525. I will give you one name, Mr. Leland Stanford, promoter of the Pacific Railway, ex-Governor of California, and now Senator of California. He is regarded as one of the best business men in America? I do not now about that. I have read his proposal, and I consider it very crude and ill-digested.

526. What is your answer to his proposal? The thing is entirely impossible; and when Mr. Stanford is brought face to face with objections to his scheme, when failures in other places are pointed out to him, all he says is "Our 62,000,000 are not that sort of people. They are a class very different from that among whom the system failed." For instance, he compares the 62,000,000 of people in the United States with the French people at the time of the first revolution. He does not say that the failure of the French currency, which was on practically the same lines as he himself proposes, was due to the forgery of the currency and so on, but that the issue was amongst French people and not among citizens of the United States.

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527. I think you overlook the reasons he gives in other directions. For instance, he points out that there was no settled Government, and that there was no title to the land on which the paper currency was based? He speaks of the system adopted by the Argentine Republic. That was a well conceived system, but it was abused. The same system has been adopted very successfully in France, Germany, Austria, and Italy.

528. You mean the system of "credit foncier"? Yes; It has been used with great success in those countries, but it was abused in the Argentine Republic.

529. To what does Mr. Stanford attribute the failure of the Argentine Republic? He says:—"This measure has been compared to a plan adopted in the Argentine Republic for loans on land, but there is no analogy between the two, and to compare the working of a measure of that republic, of say, 5,000,000 population, to that of a country with its enlightened 62,000,000, would be like comparing the methods of some irresponsible banker to those of the Rothschilds." He also says, "Some years ago the Argentine Government conceived the plan of raising real estate values by what might not inaptly be termed 'booming.' The better to effect this it authorised two Banks, called the National and Provoncial Banks, to issue a species of land bond called cedula or certificate. These bonds were issued in return for land mortgages of 50 per cent. on appraised value of the land. The mortagor received no cash for his mortgage, simple the bond of the Bank, which he then had to negotiate on the street for what it would fetch. The bonds bore 8 per cent. interest on paper, and the mortgage was redeemable at the bank on presentation of bonds for the same amount. About 400,000,000 dollars worth of these cedulars were issued. The difference between this scheme and the plan embraced by the Bill under consideration is so wide and marked that I need hardly point it out. The cedula system provides for no increase of money. The Bank was merely authorised to give a bond, and the bond was exchanged for a certain amount of money already in circulation."

530. Was not that the weak spot? No. The plan was an admirable one, and it is worked with very great success in Europe. I may add this—Mr. Leland Stanford proposes that the State should issue inconvertible notes upon the security of freehold estate mortgaged up to 50 per cent. of its value. What would happen here would be this—that no man would borrow from the Bank when he could get money under this system. The amount of mortgages registered last year represented a capital value of about £28,000,000. That was real estate mortgage alone in the country and city.

531. What is the total amount of real estate mortgage in the Colony? I do not know. I am at work on the figures now. I do not say that the amount of money I have named was advanced, but that was the value of the property. It would require under your proposal, say, £14,000,000 of convertible notes, and the country could only stand £1,500,000 or thereabouts.

532. Will you give us the total amount of real estate mortgage at a subsequent meeting of the Committee? I am afraid I could not do that. I have been at work on the matter for some years trying to get the amount.

533. Do you consider that a paper currency in this country, which is so subject to droughts, is safe in the hands of private Banks, which are themselves so heavily smitten in time of drought? I think the paper currency is an extremely small matter. It is involved with the whole question of the control of banking institutions. When you come to consider that £1,500,000 represents the whole of the notes in circulation, and that the Banks have on deposit at call—on almost the same conditions as exist in the case of the notes—£7,400,000 and on fixed deposit £26,000,000, the question of the ability of the Banks to meet their notes becomes a very small thing indeed.

534. Do you know the losses to which the Banks were subjected during the last severe drought? I do not. I should think it was a matter of mere speculation.

535. It has been stated by a good authority, a gentleman in New Zealand who is now a Minister of the Crown, that they lost nearly £4,000,000 during the last drought. Would that be an exaggeration? I should say he was speaking rather rashly. It is very doubtful if a banking institution can say to what extent its security is depreciated by a drought. I can say as a matter of fact that they have not £4,000,000 of real property absolutely theirs to depreciate.

536. Do you recollect furnishing me with a return of the losses of stock through the last severe drought, in which you showed conclusively that 8,000,000 sheep had been lost? A Bank may hold a mortgage over the sheep, but it may be the unfortunate owner who loses and not the Bank.

537. Do not the Banks depend on such clients as the unfortunate owner;—do they not advance them money? Yes.

538. Suppose we had a severe drought extending over three or four years—and that is not an improbable occurrence in New South Wales—what would be the state of the securities of our Banks at the end of that period? I presume the Banks would suffer in common with the whole of the community.

539. Would they suffer so severely that they would be unable to recover for some considerable period? I should say that they would suffer with the rest of the community, but we have already had severe droughts, and the Banks have passed through their operations successfully. Of course it must be understood that I do not advocate the present system of banking. As a matter of information, I may say that the Banks actually hold as the mortgagees in possession much less than is thought. They have advanced owned on property towards which they stand as mortgagees in possession to the amount of £1,878,000.

540. Is that the whole of the Banks in New South Wales? Yes. They hold properties discharged from equity of redemption to the extent of £660,000; the total comes to £2,538,000.

541. Those figures represent the whole of the value of the station property owned by the Banks and formerly owned by their clients who were unable to pay? Yes; on a part of the total the clients still have a lien.

542. Do you not know that a large number of station properties are really being run by the Banks? I am unfortunately not able to give that information. I may say that at the time of the census I attempted to get it. I found that the business was very much mixed up, and that the advances are not always specific. Advances on a station, for instance, would be mixed up with other advances, and I found that it was impossible to get at the actual amount. I obtained the figures, however, which I have already given to you.

543. *Mr. J. D. FitzGerald.*] You say that the Government should theoretically not have more money than they require to carry on the operations of Government? Quite so.

544. But the establishment of a sinking fund for the payment of loans would be an exception? Yes.

545. In any note issue such as that suggested by Mr. O'Sullivan, your opinion is that the notes in circulation

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- circulation would be limited as nearly as possible to those required for the actual requirements of business? I go further than that and say that it is impossible for the Government to issue more notes than the people will accept without the notes becoming depreciated.
546. In the case of a very much larger issue the liability to depreciation is great? The liability to depreciation increases inversely in proportion to the amount issued.
547. *Mr. Rose.*] You said that the value of our public lands was £98,000,000—that is, the unimproved value? Yes.
548. On what basis did you compute that value? It is an elaborate computation.
549. Is it on the orthodox free selection basis, taking £1 per acre for the land? No; the land has been classified by me as far as possible, and the valuation, I think, comes to 12s. 8d. per acre. I may say that when we took the industrial census the value of country lands was obtained from the owners themselves. That valuation came to £2 16s. 6d. per acre.
550. That was for alienated land? Yes.
551. The average of 12s. 8d. per acre referred to land which at present belongs to the Crown? Yes.
552. You say our railways are worth £39,410,000;—how much did they cost? The cash expended on the railways has been £35,423,000; the value of the lands appropriated or resumed for railway is £2,596,000.
553. That would make the amount a little over £38,000,000? Yes.
554. What makes you say that the railways are worth £1,000,000 more than they have cost? That is my valuation. I have valued each line separately, deducting the lines upon which we are now losing money. I have not only not taken them in as an asset, but I have treated them as an actual loss. For instance, we lose 2 per cent. on a certain line. I capitalise that 2 per cent., and deduct it from the valuation, otherwise the amount would be something like £45,000,000. If the Government proposed to sell their railways, I have hardly any doubt in my mind that they would be able to sell them for £45,000,000.
555. On what conditions would they be able to sell them for £45,000,000? Under no special conditions.
556. Do you think the railways would realise £45,000,000 if they were worked under Government supervision—that is, if the Government were to fix the minimum wages to be paid to employees and the maximum rates to be charged for traffic? I have not thought of that. I do not think you could sell the railways at all under those conditions.
557. You would not like to express an opinion on that point—that is, as to the selling price if the Government were to exercise a certain amount of supervision—if that were a condition of sale? There is a certain amount of supervision exercised by the Government in the case of all railways. For instance, platforms must not be built less than a certain width; certain speeds are not permitted, &c.
558. *Mr. Houghton.*] The Melbourne tramways are subject to Government supervision, are they not? Yes.
559. *Mr. Rose.*] You say that our roads and our bridges are valued at £12,400,000? That is what it would cost to make them in their present condition. They cost much more than that originally.
560. They are not a realisable asset? I have given them as wealth, not as a realisable asset.
561. I suppose the public buildings you have given include the public schools? Yes.
562. You say that the present system of banking has some merits as regards the note issue;—what are those merits? What I meant was, it was very debatable whether the Government should have the issue of the notes, or whether the Banks should have it; whether the issue of notes should be left to private enterprise or should be taken charge of by the Government. The merit is in the system. It is not in the specific way in which the notes are issued, but in the system of private issue.
563. When a Bank issues a note it virtually promises to pay a sovereign for that note? Yes.
564. You say that the number of our notes is decreasing? It is decreasing according to our population, and there is also an actual decrease.
565. Is it not a fact that the modern system of banking, by carrying cheque-books, acts upon the circulation, and that the circulation represented by gold is decreasing also? Yes; in countries which transact business on the English plan, there is always a tendency to a decrease in circulation.
566. Suppose the Government were to prevent cheque books from being issued, notes would be in much greater demand? The currency—yes.
567. How much greater would it be? I cannot give you that information. We have no clearing house here from which we could obtain the amount of cheques cashed.
568. In France and other countries on the Continent it is not the custom to use cheques as we use them? No.
569. Therefore, there is a much greater note circulation? Yes, speaking particularly of France; but I may also say that the Bank of France, which issues notes, is highly in favour of the cheque system.
570. What is the total amount of gold in circulation in New South Wales? About £8,280,000—£4,677,000 in Banks and £3,603,000 in private hands.
571. That is inclusive of coinage? Yes.
572. You touched on the difference between the issue of notes and the issue of funded stock;—what is the difference between one Colonial Treasurer offering stock for sale for £10 and another Colonial Treasurer issuing notes up to £10? There is a very great difference in this way: one bears interest, whereas the other does not; one may be put away in a drawer and earns interest all the time, but the other has to be pushed into circulation before any return can be obtained from it.
573. A £10 bond issued under the head of funded stock is uncovered? Yes; but it is optional with the population whether they take it up.
574. But there is no gold basis for the bond? The bond is exactly in the same position as the rest of our national debt.
575. It is based on the credit of the community? Yes.
576. Speaking about notes, are you aware that the United States Treasury have issued in the aggregate £175,000,000 worth, inclusive of greenbacks, silver certificates, gold certificates, and Treasury notes? I do not know the amount of their circulation.
577. Do you know the metallic basis held by the United States Treasury as a set off against that note circulation? No; I am not acquainted with the details.
578. You would not know that according to the last returns it amounted to £45,000,000, and that it fluctuates between £45,000,000 and £60,000,000? I do not know about that, 579,

579. You stated that the cost of floating our £54,000,000 of loans amounted to a little over £2,000,000? I do not say that the cost of floating the loans was that amount, but the charges and discounts came to that sum.

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580. For instance, we have had to give a £100 debenture for £97? Yes.

581. Do you think it would be a better principle to have a specific reserve to meet a specific obligation—in other words, do you think our railway account should be kept separate from other business so that we might have railway stock placed against railway earnings? I think not; I think the security of our creditors lies in the good faith of the country.

582. You would not propose a specific taxation to meet a specific obligation? I think the present system is not a bad one. The only objection to it is that it rather deludes people who study our accounts as to the amount of money the Government of this country costs. It would appear to cost, for instance, over £10,000,000, whereas as a matter of fact it does not.

583. Under our present system of floating loans we call for tenders at a fixed minimum? Yes.

584. Do you approve of calling for tenders in that way? I have not studied the question sufficiently to enable me to answer you.

585. Does it not result in certain persons "bearing" our stocks in order to buy them at as low a price as possible? I cannot see that it has had that effect.

586. Do you not think it has had the effect of allotting our loans to persons who have been buying only to resell as against encouraging *bonâ fide* investors? If we had not depended so largely on those persons of whom you speak, who have bought our stock in order to sell it again, we should have floated our loans only with the utmost difficulty.

587. You consider that if our loans were placed on the London money market at a fixed price *bonâ fide* investors would not deal with us? I do not think that is a proper deduction to make from my answer. The Government fix their own minimum, they make up their minds as to the value of their stock; and they are prepared to sell it at the price named.

588. When the Government fix a minimum they do not fix the price at which they are going to sell the stock; a margin is left? They fix the price which they are willing to take, and if they get anything more so much the better for themselves.

589. Therefore, the price fluctuates? The Government have the advantage of anything above the minimum. They accept the most advantageous tenders and distribute the remainder *pro rata*.

590. That being so, is it not to the interest of buyers to bring down New South Wales stock as low as possible, so as to bring our minimum down as low as possible? It is to the interests of buyers to get what they are seeking for as cheaply as possible, but the Government fixes the minimum.

591. Supposing we floated our loans at a fixed price, would it not be to the interests of *bonâ fide* investors to keep our stock up as high as possible? If we floated our loans at a fixed price, the Government would only get the minimum instead of getting the advantage of all above the minimum.

592. There would not be so much occasion to deal with the brokers? I think the broker is a very necessary person. The general public would not invest at all except through brokers. They are dependent on the brokers for advice, and you must remember that the broker in England is not like the one you meet in Pitt-street here. He advises his client, he makes calculations, he allows for the present selling price of stock, and many other circumstances.

593. *Mr. J. D. FitzGerald.*] They are mostly bankers who have money entrusted to them as trust funds? Sometimes they are bankers and sometimes not, but they are the financial advisers of those who have money to lend.

594. *Mr. Rose.*] Are you aware that in floating loans in Germany and France, a system directly opposite to ours is adopted? I do not know their system.

595. That is to say, they have a fixed price as against calling for tenders at a minimum? Their fixed price then would be both their maximum and their minimum.

596. Can you give me any idea of the acreage of land in New South Wales mortgaged to-day to the Banks? That is wrapped up in great mystery. I have been trying for many years to get at it, but our system of registration does not admit of the figures being readily got at. The mortgages are, for the most part, registered, but the discharges are registered chiefly for the sums then paid off. For instance, a discharge may be left to a lawyer's clerk, £1,000 may have been borrowed originally, but the amount may have been paid off in instalments of £50. Let us suppose that £50 remains to be paid off. The amount registered by the clerk is not £1,000, but £50, the amount of consideration in the discharge. Therefore, the amounts registered represent only a small part of the capital sum originally advanced. A very much larger sum stands in the books at the Registrar-General's Office than actually represents outstanding mortgages.

597. Have you any data to show how many original selections are held by the original selectors? I cannot speak with exactitude, my returns only go back a few years; but it is evident that just as many selections have been transferred of late years as there have been new selections taken up.

598. The tendency of selection at the present day is to encourage the spirit of speculation as against permanent residence? It seems very like it.

599. Have you any statistical data as to the selections held by the Banks of New South Wales? No.

600. Would it be impossible to get them? I should say not. You had better ask the Banks.

601. *Mr. O'Sullivan.*] Do you remember the Banking Act introduced by Sir Robert Peel in 1844? Yes.

602. At that time authority was given to the Bank of England to issue £14,000,000 of notes on the Government guarantee? Yes.

603. Was any gold deposited as security for those notes? The Bank held, and holds against them, the debt owing by the British Government. The amount of the debt from the British Government to the Bank of England is £11,000,000. I do not know whether it is represented by bonds, but they are entitled to issue notes against it.

604. At the time when the national debt was taken up by the Bank it was £14,000,000. Was any gold deposited for the payment of that national debt? The British Government got the coin or its equivalent from the Bank originally, I suppose.

605. What evidence have you to show that the British Government ever got a farthing from the Bank as payment for the debt? It is a matter of history that the Bank lent the Government money.

606. It is a matter of history that they took up the national debt, and were authorised to issue £14,000,000 of notes; but it is also a matter of history that at that time the British Government had not
£14,000,000

- Mr. T. A. Coghlan. 15 Dec., 1892. £14,000,000 in gold to pay for the national debt? They issued £11,000,000 in notes without having gold behind it. They had the Government guarantee.
607. If the notes were issued with the guarantee of the British Government, and without any gold behind them, could not notes be issued in New South Wales on the guarantee of the Colony? Certainly; I have already said so in my evidence, to a certain extent. The £11,000,000 of notes you have referred to without any gold behind them would represent upon the population of England something like 5s. per head, but for this Colony £300,000.
608. Supposing it were proposed to issue £2,000,000 worth of national notes by the Government of New South Wales, do you think that if they had £500,000 worth of gold in their coffers the proportion of security for their notes would be sufficient? If the notes were payable on demand, which I suppose you intend, it would be a matter of business as to how much gold the Government would have to keep in stock. A banker would be better able to answer the question. It is a matter of practical business.
609. As a matter of fact, the Banks are carrying on their business now with only that proportion of gold at call to meet demands? The Banks usually have over £5,000,000 worth of gold in their vaults.
610. But it is not all held as security against the notes? They have in their vaults £5,000,000 of gold as general security for any demands made upon them. The amount of the notes is £1,470,000. If the notes were all put in they could be all paid at once.
611. Are you quite certain, having due regard to other pressing claims on the Bank, that if the whole of the notes were presented within one hour on a certain day there would be sufficient gold to meet them? If they were presented at the head offices at the various Banks—and they are payable only at the head offices—they could all be paid *instantly*. It might be a matter of great inconvenience to the Banks to do so, but that they could pay is abundantly plain because they have not to shift much gold from one Bank to another to pay balances—there is very little gold transferred. Of course, if there were a run on the whole of the Banks of the Colony, and if all the claims against them had to be met at once, they could not pay.
612. I am supposing that the whole of the Associated Banks were called upon to pay the notes on a certain hour of a certain day? Unless there were a run on the Bank, otherwise all the notes brought to the head offices at a certain hour of a certain day could be met. Of course, if there were a general run on all the Banks simultaneously the whole of them would have to shut up.
613. Having due regard to the amount of depositors at call, could the Banks meet the whole of the notes if they were presented on a certain hour on a certain day? I should say they could, but the presentation of the notes on a certain hour on a certain day would mean a run on the Banks, which of course they could not meet. No Bank in the world could meet it.
614. But you know that such runs have taken place? Yes.
615. You know that the whole of the Banks of the United States stopped specie payments for one day? Possibly.
616. You know that in England, in the year 1825, seventy Banks stopped payment, and that the Bank of England was only saved from suspension by receiving a box of sovereigns from the Bank of France brought in on a Saturday night and made ready for issue on Monday morning? It may be as you say.
617. As these things have happened in other countries is there not a possibility, owing to severe droughts and other losses, of a run upon our Banks? I think it would be an extremely wise thing if Parliament passed an enactment rendering our monetary institutions sufficiently sound to cope with such a crisis. I may say that I have already been at work on a Banking Bill. The point on which Parliament should legislate is the security of the commercial public—that is to say, the depositors and the Banks themselves. It is obvious that if the Banks were to keep sufficient gold in their coffers to meet all their liabilities *instantly*, they might as well shut up shop, because they would earn no interest.
618. *Chairman.*] The amount of deposits at call, and of notes, is considerably in excess of the gold and bullion, estimated to be worth £5,600,000? That is correct; but it is the same condition of affairs as obtains in every banking institution in the world. If the conditions were otherwise, banking would probably prove to be unprofitable.
619. Then it would appear that there is only a proportion of gold kept for the amount of the notes issued? None of the gold is ear-marked for any specific purpose. It is all there for any contingency that may arise. I may add that if the whole of the gold in the country—that is, the whole of the gold in circulation—were in the Banks, it would be impossible to meet a run on the whole of them. There is only £8,280,000 in circulation; but that argues nothing against the stability of the institutions.
620. Have not the most eminent authorities in England stated that the issue of paper money should be in the hands of the State? I do not know whether they have put it in that way; but I think a great many authorities have said that the seniorage of all moneys should be in the hands of the State.

TUESDAY, 20 DECEMBER, 1892.

Present:—

MR. J. D. FITZGERALD, | MR. O'SULLIVAN,
MR. ROSE.

W. S. DOWEL, ESQ., IN THE CHAIR.

Timothy Augustine Coghlan recalled and further examined:—

- Mr. T. A. Coghlan. 20 Dec., 1892. 621. *Mr. Rose.*] I understood you to say at the last meeting of the Committee that the value of our unsold land was £98,000,000;—is that inclusive or exclusive of improvements? Exclusive of improvements.
622. What is the value of the improvements? At the present moment I can give you it only roughly. I think the improvements on the unsold land amount to £4,800,000.
623. Those improvements will belong to the Crown? Eventually.
624. To what do the public loans amount between 1881 and 1891? To £30,642,000. From 1871 to 1891 they amounted to £38,961,000.
625. How much capital came into New South Wales exclusive of public loans between 1881 and 1891? According to my figures the amount of money sent to the Colony for investment and introduced by the Banks amounted to slightly over £25,000,000. Besides that amount £14,000,000 of other money was brought to the Colony chiefly by persons taking up their residence here. 626.

626. So that in round numbers I am entitled to say we have had during the last eleven years £69,000,000 of foreign money for public and private purposes? Yes, you are entitled to say £69,000,000 less, of course, the amount of interest paid, and the earnings of absentees.

627. How much money has been drawn out of the Colony representing interest and earnings of foreign money invested in private sources? £3,500,000 per annum is the present amount.

628. What is the interest on the public debt of the Colony? For the last completed year £1,826,000. Of course it will be larger next year. The total of the two amounts would be £5,326,000.

629. During the last twenty years can you tell me the total revenue received from land sales as distinct from leased lands? I am not able to answer the question straight off.

630. Is it not a fact that during the last eleven years we have received the sum of £14,000,000 for the alienation of land? Yes; somewhat over £14,000,000.

631. Can you tell me the total amount received from land sales up to date as distinguished from leased lands? I think about £34,000,000.

632. *Chairman.*] Is there any other statement that you desire to make to the Committee? I believe I was asked to give some information as to the suggested amendment of the law relating to Banks. I think the best thing I can do will be to draw up a schedule of the provisions, and supply them in the shape of a return. I could give you the information more accurately in that way.

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Archibald Forsyth sworn and examined:—

633. *Chairman.*] How long have you resided in the Colony of New South Wales? I have been here altogether at two different periods thirty years. I was here three years the first time and some twenty-seven years this time.

634. I presume your absence from the Colony was only of a short duration? No; I was away for some fourteen years.

635. You have been engaged in large commercial transactions in this Colony, have you not? Yes; in general commercial business.

636. You were at one time a member of the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales? Yes; for a short time.

637. Generally speaking, your residence and experience in the Colony has given you an opportunity of forming opinions upon economic questions. You have written several works, have you not? Yes. I have taken considerable interest in monetary, economic, and financial questions.

638. And among those questions have you given any particular attention to the establishment of what is known as a National Bank? Yes; I have thought the matter out, certainly not continuously. Some eighteen years ago the matter cropped up, and I entered into its consideration at that time. I have since studied the question as exhibited by the actual practice in regard to the bank notes in England.

639. Have you formed any definite opinion as to the lines upon which a National Bank of issue should be established in New South Wales? Yes; I have my opinions on the question.

640. Will you be good enough to furnish that information to the Committee? Perhaps it would be better for me to state what in my opinion are proper banking functions, because the functions of a Bank consist of a variety of things. In the first place there is the borrowing and lending of money—that is the primary function of an ordinary Bank. Next there would be the Bank's action with regard to international exchanges, another very important function of a Bank. In the next place there is a branch of business that cannot very well come in under the other heads—I refer to the issue of foreign letters of credit. The other and fourth function is the issue of notes for circulation. That, I hold, is not a business which is necessarily a part of banking. It has been taken in hand by the Banks, and they have had State authority to issue their notes under certain conditions.

641. You are now referring to the proprietary Banks? Yes. What I say is that the issue of notes is not ordinary banking business. It is something beyond that business. No doubt the Banks would be perfectly justified in just the same way that an ordinary individual would be justified quite apart from State authority in issuing bills payable at a certain time—for instance, promissory notes or foreign bills of exchange, but notes are somewhat of a different character—they are paid at any time on demand.

642. You have informed the Committee what you consider to be the functions of an ordinary proprietary Bank. Will you now inform us on what lines you think a National Bank of issue should be established? I have, after a great many years, and after due consideration, come to the conclusion that the issue of notes is a function which should not be exercised by private Banks, and, for some reasons which I will give you hereafter, I think that function can be most securely and best performed by what I call a State or National Bank of issue. On the other hand, I do not myself think a National Bank is so well adapted to carry out the three other functions which I have mentioned as belonging to Banks—that is to say, the borrowing and lending of money, the business of international exchange, and the issue of foreign letters of credit.

643. Then what do I understand you to say should be the functions of a State Bank—what should be their nature and how should they be limited? In order to elucidate the point, let me state that I think a Bank of issue should be carried on distinctly under an Act of Parliament, and that its management should be taken out of the hands of the political Government. I think such a Bank should be carried on under a rigid statute, the provisions of which would first be carefully and well considered. For, while I hold that there are a great number of advantages connected with the issue of notes by a State Bank, I hold that there is at the same time one very great danger indeed which has to be carefully guarded against. The non-observance of the condition to which I am about to refer would more than destroy all the other advantages—that is to say, that in the issue of State notes provision should be made that the issue does not exceed the requirements for internal currency, owing to the fact that so far as we can observe both in England and America, owing to the note issue exceeding the requirements of internal currency, there has been depreciation and a monetary crisis on many occasions.

644. That is through a larger number of notes being forced upon the public than could really be absorbed? Than could be retained. Our present system of paying notes in gold on demand has this effect—although it has not been a continuous effect—that in a monetary crisis everyone commences to demand gold for his notes at a time when gold is required for its other functions: foreign exchange. Although this is not continuous, it has a very mischievous effect whenever financial difficulties arise, which very severely affect trade and commerce.

645.

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645. Can you form any opinion in reference to the amount of notes likely to be put into fair and legitimate circulation in New South Wales, seeing that we have a population of over 1,000,000 and a revenue of over £10,000,000? On this point I can give you no precise information, I can simply give you my opinion. If State notes were issued sufficient to cover our internal currency, and if they were issued down to a denomination as low as the present denomination of gold, namely, 10s., I should think there might be absorbed and kept in circulation something like £3,000,000 without undergoing any depreciation.
646. Supposing the public accounts were kept at the National Bank and that all payments by the Government were made in its own notes or in coin of the realm, would not that practice cause a larger amount of notes to be in circulation than is the case at the present time? That would displace gold to a very large extent; but gold would be retained by the Banks for international exchange principally, and the issue of notes, instead of being a disturbing element, would rest on the faith, honor, and guarantee of the Government. People would simply treat a note as they treat a consol or exchequer bill now.
647. You are of opinion that the public would have great confidence in State Bank notes? Yes. I may here mention that at one time the Bank of England notes went above par. Cash payments were suspended by the Bank of England from early in 1797, and were not resumed until the middle of 1821. Between 1821 and 1825 Bank of England notes were at a premium over gold, and the reason they obtained a premium at that time was principally owing to the fact that the issue was brought down to the requirements of internal currency. Assuming that there is no risk connected with the note, I, myself, would sooner have a note than I would have gold. I believe everyone would be of that opinion, supposing the note was absolutely certain of payment. In the first place, a note is much more easily carried. You can carry £10,000 worth of notes in your pocket-book; but you could not carry £500 worth of sovereigns.
648. You desire the Committee to understand that your opinion is that if a Government were to issue notes with the credit of the whole country at its back, there would not need to be any gold basis, except for the purposes of exchange? No gold basis as against the notes. Of course gold would have to be retained for purposes of exchange. It would come within the proper and legitimate functions of the ordinary Banks to provide themselves with the necessary amount of gold for foreign exchange. In thinking the matter out you will see that it would eventuate in gold being at a very slight premium. It can be seen that if gold were confined principally to this one function of international exchange, it would not be as largely and as profitably used as it is at the present time. It would, therefore, have to have a slight advantage over notes in constant use, and which could be issued for every purpose except the one I have named.
649. You have said that one function of a State Bank would be to issue notes;—what do you think should be its next function? I would give it no other function, except the payment of pensions and annuities and things of that kind.
650. Or the payment of Government salaries? No, I would not give it that function, because I think that if the Government had a State Bank it would find it desirable, if not necessary, to employ the ordinary Banks to pay civil servants as they now do, in order to put the State notes into circulation, for the notes must be made a legal tender for everything within the Colony. They would be received in revenue, and paid into the Bank in the same way as sovereigns would be received and paid into it.
651. Your view is that the Bank should be practically confined to the issue of notes? Yes, with the exception of one function now performed by the Bank of England—the payment of annuities and pensions.
652. Do you not think it desirable that all payments by the Government should be in State notes? They should; but if more gold were accumulated here than was necessary to hold as a reserve for international exchange, it would naturally be paid away.
653. But it would be part of the work, as I understand it, of a National Bank to purchase gold, would it not? No; from my point of view it would not be part of its duty. Although the Government would, no doubt, have to hold, for certain reasons, what might be called gold deposits, still they would be comparatively small, and they would not be held for the purpose of paying notes, because the notes could not be questioned, and would be no more payable than are consols or any other form of interminable debt—the Government could pay them whenever they chose.
654. Supposing Queensland sent to the Mint 10,000 ounces of gold, why should not the payment for that gold be made by National Bank notes, instead of by notes of the Associated Banks, or by cheque as at the present time? There is a very strong reason for that. Of course Queensland might not accept our notes. We could not make them legal tender outside the Colony. If the colonies were federated, State notes could circulate all over federated Australia. Then, of course, what you are assuming could take place.
655. Supposing that we observed the same practice as the Bank of England observes, and that in the event of gold being brought to the Bank instead of to the Mint, State notes were given in payment for the gold. Would not that cause the issue of State notes to get into greater circulation than would be the case if payment were made by cheque? Yes, but the issue of State notes, as I said in the first part of my evidence, would be workable only in strict conformity with the provisions of an Act of Parliament. A certain issue would be authorised, and when that limit was reached neither Government nor anyone else would have the power to put any further notes into circulation. No more notes would be available, or even if they were available it would not be lawful to issue them.
656. Do I understand you to say that you are not in favour of a National Bank receiving deposits? I am not in favour of that.
657. That, you think, should not be one of the functions of a National Bank? I think not.
658. You are aware that there are large deposits made with the Bank of England, which is practically a Government Bank, without interest? Yes.
659. And for which they have use? There is some consideration for its use, but the Government do not get the benefit of it. There is no privilege in this respect. The Bank of England is the same as any other Bank so far as that is concerned.
660. But is it not a fact that a large amount of money is deposited with the Bank of England bearing no interest, and that this money is brought to the Bank by persons simply because the Bank is guaranteed to a certain extent by the Government? To a certain extent that is so. Certain privileges are given to the Bank, and that perhaps gives the public more confidence, but apart from that, however, I believe that two-thirds of the British population are under the impression that the Bank of England is a Government Bank, and that a Bank of England note is absolutely guaranteed by the Government. A Bank of England note however is not guaranteed
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except when the Bank's charter is suspended. I think I can show you that when the Bank's charter is suspended the Government guarantee all its notes, during the period of suspension.

661. And allow the Bank an additional issue? They allow them an additional issue. They give them the power not to cash their notes and also power to take money from the gold reserve which, under ordinary circumstances, they are compelled to keep at a certain proportion. Through these three privileges the Government are virtually the guarantors of the notes. For instance, since 1833, Bank of England notes have been a legal tender everywhere in England, excepting in the Bank itself.

662. Is it not the fact that when a Bank of England note is presented at the Bank of England gold is always given for it, and that the note is then immediately destroyed? I believe that that has been so, but I am under the impression that an alteration has been made within the last few years. Up to two years ago notes were never re-issued, no matter how new they were. Let me here call your attention to this fact, that the Government of England has on repeated occasions found it necessary to relieve the Bank of England of the payment of notes. They have likewise authorised them to pay out and use the gold held in reserve in accordance with their charter. They have also authorised them to issue notes in excess of the amount granted by the charter. You have here the very strongest evidence that can be brought forward in favour of State-issued notes as opposed to notes issued by Banks payable in gold on demand, because when money is plentiful notes are kept largely in circulation. As soon as a monetary crisis arises people rush into the Banks to convert their notes into gold. This happens at the very time when gold is most wanted. There may be a demand for the export of gold to a large extent. People holding ordinary Bank notes become afraid that something is going wrong—and we know there have been an enormous number of failures among Banks—and in that state they rush to get gold for their notes, thereby defeating the very object of the law. It is supposed that by providing that notes must be paid in gold on presentation you somewhat guard against a panic arising, whereas, although the provision may not bring on the panic altogether, it may be the direct means of increasing its severity. The Government have been compelled in England in a monetary crisis—it has happened on seven occasions, at all events—to come in and suspend the operation of the law, passed, it is alleged, for the protection of Bank notes.

663. *Mr. O'Sullivan.*] Then, as a matter of fact, the stipulation that a certain portion of gold shall be in a Bank to meet the notes is a myth. It must be so if the provision fails when there is a crisis? It has failed on repeated occasions. It has often happened that there has not been gold to meet the Bank notes, and the British Government have then authorised the Bank of England to come upon their reserve. No panic of the kind could arise with regard to notes issued and guaranteed by a stable Government. Supposing a crisis arose and that large sums of gold were required for financial purposes on the Continent, it would make no difference to the notes. Assuming there would be only a slight difference between notes and gold, people having stocks of gold would deliver it up in exchange for notes. You will see, therefore, that the system would ease rather than increase a panic. You would not have the occurrences with which we have been familiar under the present system for the last seventy years.

664. You think that there need be no gold at the back of the national note issue? I think not.

665. What would be the other functions which a State Bank could properly exercise—you have referred to only two matters—the issue of notes and the payment of pensions? I think the beneficial functions of a State Bank would cease there. There may be other functions which might be shown to be beneficial, but I am not aware of them.

666. What is the basis on which greenbacks were issued in America? I cannot give you any very definite information upon that point. I know that the notes were issued on the authority of the Federal Government. Prior to that all the notes in circulation in America were State notes, some issued under the charters of the various States and some under other conditions. The greenbacks were the first issue of Federal notes. In 1866 as you are, of course, aware a new Banking Act was passed. That really superseded the greenbacks entirely. The State Banks were continued on the old lines, but the rule was laid down by the Federal Government that the Banks to be entitled to issue State notes must deposit Federal securities bearing interest to the extent of 30 per cent. of their capital. Upon that they issued 90 per cent. of Federal notes.

667. The point I wish to bring out is this—that the issue of greenbacks was virtually a loan without interest by the people of the United States to the Government? Yes, there is no doubt about that. Some persons might call it a forced loan, although it was not.

668. *Mr. Rose.*] Do you think the fact of New South Wales being a sparsely populated country would affect the concentration of a fiduciary note issue;—for instance, there would be a Bank 600 miles away, with a comparatively small population, from the main Bank? I think that the fact of the country being sparsely populated would necessitate a much larger supply of notes for currency purposes than would be necessary if the population were within a smaller space, when a larger amount of transactions would be settled by cheque. When persons are scattered over a large area notes must come into play to a much greater extent.

669. Are you not aware that in country places, cheques rather than notes are generally carried about;—for instance, a squatter carries his cheque-book wherever he goes? I am aware of that; but a great many persons are not sufficiently well known, or their credit is not sufficiently established, to enable them to get the credit they desire. If State notes were issued they would be carried about and presented in lieu of cheques, and no one would refuse them.

670. Are you in favour of there being concentrated in one Bank the reserves of the various other Banks? I daresay some scheme of the kind could be carried out, but that is not in accordance with my idea of a State Bank. It would be totally unnecessary. The Bank would get the full benefit of the notes issued. It would be practically getting £3,000,000 without interest. There would be nothing but the cost of supervision and the stamping of the notes.

671. Is it not a fact that the Bank of England has deposited with it the reserves of the various other Banks in England? It is a fact.

672. What is the object of that? I think it is purely owing to the fact that the Bank of England enters into less hazardous speculations than the other Banks. It is considered that the money is safer with it.

673. Do you think the concentration of the reserves in New South Wales would materially inconvenience the Banks on account of the sparsely populated districts? No; I do not think so.

674. I understood you to say that you considered the State Bank should not negotiate any Government business? Yes.

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675. Is it not a fact that the Bank of France, the Bank of England, and the Imperial Bank of Germany negotiate the business of their respective Governments? They pay pensions and other things of that kind.

676. Is it not a fact that the Bank of France always floats any loan which may be necessary on the part of the French Government, as is done by the Imperial Bank of Germany for the German Government? It is true that they take a part in floating the loan, and I have no doubt that at the present time if the British Government required to borrow any money it would be borrowed through the Bank of England. I gather that from the fact that for Government financial adjustments the Bank of England issues exchequer bills.

677. Is it not a fact that the Government of New South Wales has always to employ two or more Banks to float a loan in England? Yes.

678. Is it not fair to assume, then, that that would be part of the duty of a State Bank? No; not from my point of view. The kind of State Bank I have in my mind's eye would not be adapted for business of that kind. Of course such a Bank might be formed on other lines, and I dare say it might be shown that it could transact the kind of business to which you refer, but I do not believe in a State Bank of that character. I do not believe it would be of advantage to New South Wales or even to a federated Australia.

679. You say that no gold is required to be held against the notes issued by your prospective State Bank? Just so.

680. When we issue a note is it not virtually a promise to pay that note in gold; is not the note virtually a promissory note? The notes hitherto issued are promises to pay on demand, but I am speaking of a note of a different character—a State note.

681. What is the difference between a note that is a legal tender and a note that is inconvertible? I hardly know what you mean by inconvertible, unless you mean interminable.

682. I take it that an inconvertible note means that it is a legal tender. Supposing the notes were inconvertible, and took the place of gold to a large extent, would there not be a danger of their driving gold out of the Colony? Most decidedly there would. The tendency would be to induce us to carry on our business with less gold. No doubt the issue of State notes to the full measure of our internal currency would drive a large proportion of gold out of the country.

683. Would there not be a very great danger in having the gold driven out of the country? I think a great advantage. Suppose 10,000 carts have been used to do certain necessary work, and it is found that the work can be done by 5,000 carts—is there not a distinct gain.

684. Are you not aware that in France, where there is such a very large note issue, they have an average of between £90,000,000 and £100,000,000 in bullion? It is very possible they have.

685. Are you not aware that the Bank of France is always very eager to keep up that large amount of bullion? Only to the degree necessary; beyond that, their desire is to keep it down. The same is the case with the Bank of England.

686. Are you aware that Mr. Goschen, who is a very eminent financier, has stated that the Bank of England reserves are not nearly sufficient for the requirements of the country in a time of crisis? I am aware he made that statement, and I think it is a statement which ought to be emphasised to a much greater extent. I have myself stated that the reserves are altogether insufficient. No reserve would be sufficient against the notes except the equivalent of the actual amount of notes issued, and if that amount of reserve were kept, what would be the use of the notes.

687. Are you aware that owing to the very large reserve in the Bank of France, that Bank was enabled to assist England in the time of the crisis in 1838, to the extent of £2,000,000 of gold? I know that it did assist England to a large extent.

688. Did not the Bank stave off a great crisis in England? Yes.

689. Did not the same Bank send another £3,000,000 to England in 1891, in the time of the Baring crisis? Yes. They had more gold than they required, while in England there was less.

690. Do not these facts go to prove that the Bank of France is in the position in which she is equal to any emergency, while on the other hand the Bank of England is not in that position? I cannot answer that question exactly, because I am not quite aware of the actual relation which exists between notes and gold in France. I know that the greater part of the French notes, although payable in money, are not payable on demand.

691. A Bank note in France is payable in gold or silver as the Bank of France may desire. In England a Bank note is only payable in gold. The note circulation in France is £175,000,000, and almost half the bullion is held in silver. Are you aware that the £3,000,000 sent from the Bank of France to England, actually increased the reserves in England by 30 per cent., and only lowered the reserves in France by 3 per cent.? I was not aware that that was the case. I presume you are referring to the bullion in the Bank of England, not to the amount of bullion in England.

692. Quite so. Are you aware that Mr. Goschen now advocates the issue of £25,000,000 of additional notes? I am not aware of that.

693. He proposes to hold only four in gold and one in other security against five in notes—in other words, against £25,000,000 in note issue he proposes to hold only £20,000,000 in gold? I am not aware of that.

694. The Bank of England monopolises a large portion of the note issue? Yes.

695. Are you aware that under Sir Robert Peel's Act no new Banks were allowed to issue notes? Since 1844 new Banks have been prevented from issuing notes.

696. Are you aware that under that Act, whenever a provincial Bank opened a branch in London, it had to forego the right of issuing notes? Yes.

697. Does not the Government gain a revenue by that transaction? I do not see what revenue they have gained. A proposal was made by Sir Robert Peel to put a 2 per cent. duty on Bank notes, but it was never carried out.

698. Are you not aware that the Bank of England is now paying the English Government a sum amounting to nearly £200,000 a year, partly for monopolising the note issue? Yes, and for other privileges.

699. Are you satisfied with our system of floating loans? I am not satisfied with floating loans at all.

700. You think it is radically wrong? Yes.

701. What would you suggest instead of the floating of loans? I think we should raise as much revenue as we require from taxation, and if we cannot raise it we should do without it.

702. *Mr. O'Sullivan.*] I understand that you are in favour of a National Bank of issue, and that you do not regard it as essential that there should be a gold security behind the notes? No.

703. You consider the guarantee of the Government of the country is sufficient without the gold security? Yes.

704. Have you given any attention to the plan proposed by Mr. Leland Stanford, of California, to issue national notes based on loans on real estate mortgaged up to 50 per cent. of its value? I have read of it and have thought it over.

705. What is your opinion of that proposal? With regard to the issue of State notes, I entirely agree with him, but with regard to the mode of disposing of them I entirely disagree with him. I do not see why the State should lend money, say, at 2 per cent. when money is worth much more.

706. But the money is lent for the convenience of the community, and not for the purpose of making a profit by the Government? But why should the Government lend money to any one class?

707. It is proposed to lend it all round to those who can offer proper security in the shape of real estate? It is a very dangerous proposal, and I think it should be modified by the conditions which I suggest should attach to a State Bank. Suppose a farmer had a mortgage of 1,000 dollars at 7 or 8 per cent., he would apply for State notes at 2 per cent.—even if those State notes were at a discount of 30 or even 40 per cent. For that reason it would not be a means of gauging properly the country's demand for the notes. That is my view of the scheme.

708. You remember the case of a Bank in the Argentine Republic which failed a little while ago? Yes.

709. You know the reason for the failure of that Bank? Only partly.

710. It was not a National Bank in the true sense of the word? No.

711. It was upon the lines of the Banks established by the French and German Governments, under what is known as the "Crédit Foncier" system? Its principle was the same. It was very much of that character.

712. In point of fact, it was a land mortgage Bank? Yes.

713. You do not regard the case of that Bank as affording an illustration of the failure of a National Bank? No, not at all. It had none of the elements of a National Bank in it.

714. Do you know the method of operation of the Imperial Bank of Russia? No.

715. Which Bank in the world, in your opinion, comes nearest to your idea of a National Bank? I do not know that there is any National Bank in the world in the sense in which people speak of such a thing or conceive it to be desirable. The Bank of England certainly is not in that position, nor are the Banks of Scotland and Ireland. Although those Banks have certain privileges and certain State functions to perform, they cannot be considered National Banks.

716. Neither is the Bank of France, nor any of the Banks of the United States? The Banks of the United States might be considered Banks doing business on a national guarantee of notes. I believe that seven-eighths of the notes in the United States are now Federal notes.

717. You have given some evidence as to the issue of greenbacks in the United States? Yes; although I am not thoroughly posted up in the conditions and details. I know they were the first Federal notes issued on the authority and guarantee of the Federal Government.

718. They were issued by Mr. Secretary Chase, then at the head of the Treasury at the time of the war? Yes; and taking into account the fact that the notes were issued at a period when there was no stability in the Government, and also the fact that the issue was in excess of requirements, the wonder is, not that the notes depreciated, but that they did not depreciate to a much greater extent.

719. Although the notes were temporarily depreciated they have now more than recovered themselves in value, and are selling at a premium? I think they are now all replaced by national notes.

720. We may regard the case of the greenbacks as illustrating the success of a national issue guaranteed by the Government? It very imperfectly illustrates it, because it took place under such extremely unfavourable conditions. You could not conceive conditions more unfavourable.

721. Do not the extreme circumstances go to show the confidence of the people in the issue? The fact that the notes regained their par value, and went even a little above it, shows the public faith in the notes.

722. Do they not prove that a strong and stable government is able to carry out a national issue of notes with its own guarantee? Yes.

723. Are there not cases where the absence of stability has led to failure—for instance, you remember the French issue called "Assignats"? Yes.

724. To what do you attribute the failure of those notes? To two things—first, to the uncertainty of success attending the revolution; and next, to the fact that the values could not be relied upon as being correct. Assignats were issued to the extent of three or four times the value of the land. It was assumed that the entire value of note issue was nearly double the proper value of these State lands in time of peace.

725. You are aware of the historical fact that the assignats were extensively forged by other European Governments for the purpose of depreciating the French currency? It is alleged that that was so.

726. Would not that fact have a material influence in depreciating the currency? Yes. It is said that Pitt engaged in the work, and that he had a whole staff of persons making them at Rotterdam.

727. The case of the French notes, then, cannot be cited as an instance of the failure of a National Bank? No; they were not State notes, properly speaking. They were not issued on the good faith of the Government altogether; they depended upon the land.

728. Let me state another case. It is often stated as an instance of the failure of a paper currency that the notes issued by the Confederate States of America depreciated enormously in value;—did not that fact arise from the circumstance that the Government was never recognised, and that it was uncertain of its existence? At the time the Confederate notes were issued, so far as my memory serves me, they were taken up somewhat near par; but they gradually declined as the success of the Confederacy declined, until they became almost of no value at all. The people had no faith in the stability of the Government; that was clearly the reason for their failure.

729. There appears to be nothing in either of the cases I have mentioned to show that a national issue of paper money cannot be carried out by a strong and stable Government? There is everything to show that it can be carried out without any danger, providing the provisions of the Act which calls the issue into force are observed—provided it is stipulated that the notes shall not be issued when they are, say, 2 or 3 per cent. below par.

*Mr.
A. Forsyth.*
20 Dec., 1892.

Mr.
A. Forsyth.
20 Dec., 1892.

730. You would provide, in other words, that no further issue should take place so long as the note was depreciated? You must allow for a small depreciation, because gold would be mainly used for exchange purposes. There would be a depreciation of from 1 to 2 per cent., but it should not go above 3 per cent.
731. Do you think it would be better for us to start a National Bank in New South Wales or to wait for the federation of the colonies and start a Federal National Bank? I think a Federal National Bank of issue would be the best, because the notes would then circulate all over Australia, and we would have the advantage of £10,000,000 without interest. We could use the money in paying off part of the national debt, or in the construction of public works, and so avoid borrowing.
732. You remember that the Act of Sir Robert Peel empowered the Bank of England to issue £14,000,000 of national notes in 1844? Yes.
733. Was there ever any gold behind those notes? No; but any amount issued in excess had to be represented by an equal amount of gold.
734. At that time the Bank of England had not enough gold in its coffers to offer a security for those £14,000,000 of notes? It has never had sufficient gold at any time to pay all of its notes.
735. *Mr. J. D. FitzGerald.*] In the case of any State issue of notes, supposing the notes were lost, defaced, torn, or in any way made away with, who would gain by it? The Government, in just the same way that any private Bank gains now.
736. Have you any idea of the amount the Bank of France gains annually in that way? I could not say.
737. You say that in the case of the issue of notes by Banks the gold reserve is absolutely no protection? It is a protection, but the fact that the notes are payable in gold makes the issue of notes under that condition a dangerous element. If the gold reserve were actually equal to the notes the course would be less hazardous.
738. Are the Banks not restricted to keeping a certain reserve in gold? That is so; but in the case of the Bank of England, for instance, the Government often give the Bank permission to use its gold for other purposes.
739. In the ordinary machinery of exchange, do you think that gold is necessary? Coin or bullion is absolutely necessary. Nothing else will do to square up the fluctuations in trade between different countries.
740. But if you had a State issue in notes, would not that do away with the necessity for gold altogether? No.
741. But the Bank you advocate would not require to have a reserve in gold? No; but it would not interfere with the operations carried on by ordinary Banks. They would find it to their interest to reserve as a certain portion of gold for exchange operations.
742. But not for the purpose of internal exchange—that would be for international exchange? Yes.
743. What do you think is the position of the Banks now in existence in this Colony. Supposing a panic occurred to-morrow, would they be able to meet their liabilities? That depends upon the extent to which the panic went. If it affected only the notes they would be able to meet it.
744. *Chairman.*] But if there were a run upon deposits that would be another matter? Nothing could meet that.
745. *Mr. J. D. FitzGerald.*] Would not the Government then, have to step in and save the Banks, in order to avoid a tremendous financial crisis;—would they not practically have to pledge the security of the Government of the country? The Government has no channel of guaranteeing the Banks at the present time that I can see; I do not see how they could do so. If you had a State Bank of issue you could do it, of course, because the Bank could issue notes, which would release gold.
746. Do you consider the Bank of England a State Bank of issue? The Bank of England carries out the functions of the Government, as it were, to a certain extent, as I have already mentioned; but the notes issued by the Bank of England are not State notes at all. They rest upon a gold basis, and the Government are not responsible for them in any way.
747. In the case of the Baring failure, in 1891, when a general panic seemed inevitable, was it not the assumption that the Bank of England was a State Bank in the minds of the public generally, which assisted to keep up the financial credit of the country? I am not absolutely sure what the Government did at that time. I am under the impression that what they did was to authorise the Bank of England to use their gold reserve.
748. How would the establishment of a National Bank of issue in New South Wales affect the other Banks;—would it affect their operations? It would not interfere so very much with their business. It would take away part of the profit they get from the privilege of issuing notes. They are now charged 2 per cent. on the average issue. Of course, the notes issued by the State would be worth $3\frac{1}{2}$ or 4 per cent., consequently, the Banks would lose 2 per cent. at least.
749. You think that it would be no part of the functions of the State Bank you advocate to receive money on deposit or to lend it at interest? No, I think not. I think it would be rather difficult for a State Bank to carry on those operations without its conduct at times being strongly under suspicion. For instance, take a time when a motion of no-confidence was under consideration, and some member of the Opposition discovered that certain Government supporters had large overdrafts.
750. Do you think it would be the function of such a Bank to carry out a scheme such as has been already proposed of old-age pensions on the system in vogue in Germany? I do not think the Bank itself could very well do that; but the duty of carrying it out might be undertaken by it.
751. You know that in Germany an immense accumulation of money is caused through the operation of the system of old-age pensions? Yes.
752. Have you any idea of the amount in the hands of the State for that purpose? No.
753. Do you think that any other system of ordinary insurance in the way of life or fire would come within the functions of such a Bank as we are considering? It would not necessarily be part of its functions, although it might be thrust on to it. I do not think the Bank would be suited for anything of that kind. A State Bank of issue such as I have in my mind's eye would be confined to the issuing of notes up to the point of supplying the internal currency. Whenever it was seen that the notes were in the slightest degree below their proper value they would stop issuing them. In the event of the value falling below a certain point the Bank might utilise a small reserve in buying up a sufficient number of notes to keep the balance up to their par value. I should like, by way of addition to what I have already said, to state that, in the event of England and America issuing State notes sufficient for internal currency, gold would probably be depreciated to as great an extent as it has appreciated during the last forty or fifty years. In that way some of the evil effects which have taken place from the great appreciation of gold would be corrected.

TUESDAY,

TUESDAY, 17 JANUARY, 1893.

Present:—

MR. J. D. FITZGERALD,

MR. HOUGHTON,

MR. ROSE.

W. S. DOWEL, ESQ., IN THE CHAIR.

Mr. Robert Osbiston called in, sworn, and examined:—

754. *Chairman.*] Are you a recent resident in the Colony? I have resided here four years.

755. Previous to that what was your occupation? I was a Bank clerk in the London and Westminster Bank, London.

756. For what length of time? Thirty years.

757. During that time had you any special opportunities of becoming acquainted with the *modus operandi* in connection with the flotation of Australian Loans? Yes; I was clerk to the Committee of the Victorian Associated Banks.

758. Will you be good enough to furnish the Committee with information as to the course usually adopted in the flotation of loans and also as to the cost of flotation? The cost was 1 per cent. as nearly as I can say.

759. *Mr. J. D. FitzGerald.*] That is the profit the brokers made? It includes allowances to brokers, Bank's commission, and all expenses.760. *Chairman.*] All charges? Everything. The course adopted in the flotation of loans was this: In the first instance the authority was received from the Colony. When the minimum was sent over there was a meeting of the Committee of the Banks and the prospectus was drawn up. On an understood date it was issued to the public. The time for the opening of tenders was generally one week after the issue of the prospectus. Meanwhile every influence favouring the issue was brought to bear by all the Associated Banks, and by their banking agents—in my case the London and Westminster Bank. Every influence was used to further the issue and to make it popular. Coming to the time when tenders were no longer received, say, at 2 o'clock on a given day, they were opened in public in the banking parlour of, in the case of Victorian loans, the London and Westminster Bank, and were read out. Certain clerical details were then very efficiently carried out by the London and Westminster Bank, having for their object the showing, immediately the Chairman had finished reading the tenders, what was the amount actually tendered for, the amount the public had applied for, next the rate that obtained allotments in full, and then the proportionate allotments. For instance £99 might obtain in full, while £98 19s. 6d. would receive perhaps only 30 per cent. When the particulars to which I have referred had been ascertained, every one knew what price would obtain an allotment and what would not. Then a specially fitted staff were appointed to deal with the tenders. For rejected tenders letters of regret were sent to the applicants, and as regards the accepted tenders (containing a deposit of 5 per cent. on application) the deposits were credited to the Victorian Government, upon which letters of allotment were issued. I may say that these letters of allotment are a negotiable instrument. Take the case of an allotment upon which, as I have stated, 5 per cent. has been paid, a person holding it may immediately use it for borrowing purposes; when endorsed it is a negotiable instrument. These are issued with the dates of the instalments named, and for the most part the Stock Exchange like the instalments to be well spread, but as against that it is sometimes to the interests of the Government to get the money in quickly. They generally give liberal terms in interest on pre-payments.

761. It is virtually another charge? Yes; but it is an interest charge and differs in that respect. These payments at the dates stated in the scrip certificates are received either as they fall due or in one payment under the rebate of interest to which I have referred, the scrip meanwhile acting as much a security for advances as a debenture to bearer would be. We will assume then that all the payments have been made upon the scrip, and, when this is done, either the debentures are issued in exchange for the scrip, or it is inscribed in the books of stock as the terms of the loan may provide. If in the form of inscribed stock it can be immediately exchanged for certificates to bearer with half-yearly coupons attached thereto, to suit the conveniences of such persons as may like a tangible security. In due time the loan gets inscribed while it may be that some portion is issued in the shape of debentures. The proceeds of the loan are either held in London or remitted to the Colony by driblets, just as the state of exchange may be at the time. Generally speaking, in my experience, the withdrawals have been £500,000 at a time,—that is, £500,000 every sixty or thirty days. I think that shows the course of a loan from its inception until the time the proceeds get into the hands of the Government.

762. Can you inform the Committee whether the same practice is adopted in the flotation of New South Wales loans on the London market? The practice, to my own certain knowledge, is nearly the same as that to which I have referred, only in one case the process is in the hands of the Bank of England, and in the other in the hands of the London and Westminster Bank.

763. But the practice is virtually the same? In the case of the Bank of England I think it is somewhat heavier, and more cumbersome, and is not quite so quick and intelligent as in the case of the outside Bank. The London and Westminster Bank is the very centre of financial intelligence.

764. Can you say whether the charges made by the Bank of England are the same? No; they are heavier in the case of the Bank of England than in the case of the London and Westminster Bank. I think that this Colony pays most unduly, especially for the management of stock. The Bank of England are most rigid and unyielding in their terms, namely, £500 per £1,000,000 per annum. You can imagine what that comes to in the case of the millions inscribed for this Colony. I think the Colony ought to get the work done for nearer half the money, but the Bank of England will not do it I think.

765. You are not in a position to give exact figures as to the loans? No.

766. *Mr. J. D. FitzGerald.*] Does the London and Westminster Bank inscribe Victorian stock? Yes.

767. Just as the Bank of England inscribes our stock? It proceeds upon the same line as the Bank of England. I can go into every detail if necessary.

768. Are not foreign loans generally inscribed in the Bank of England. Take the case of the recent Transvaal loan issued through the Rothschild's firm. If it were inscribed stock would it not be inscribed in the Bank of England? I do not think it is in the form of inscribed stock. It is in the form of bonds to bearer and issued, I take it, through the Crown agents. The Rothschilds might finance it, but the Crown agents, I take it, would issue for the Transvaal, but I cannot say for certain.

Mr.
R. Osbiston.
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769. Do I understand the Crown agents, to whom you refer, are British Crown agents? Yes, they are called Crown agents for the colonies. It is a pseudo department of Government for financing for obscure colonies.

770. But the Transvaal is a republic? Yes, but Great Britain has a good deal of influence over it. I should say any loans floated by it would go through the Crown agents of the colonies. Of course I cannot assert positively that that was done.

771. That is entirely different to the method adopted with our loans? Entirely.

772. *Chairman.*] You consider that this Colony is at a considerable disadvantage in having its loans floated through the Bank of England at the present time? I do, and I say that with all respect, because the Bank of England is, of course, an institution without its equal in the world.

773. You object very much to the high charges? I do very much. I think the Colony pays unduly.

774. *Mr. J. D. FitzGerald.*] The colony of Victoria does not pay such high charges through doing its business with the London and Westminster Banks? No; I think the charges would be about one-half the charges made to this Colony; but I cannot assert this with certainty without reference to any particular institution. I may mention that other Colonies have their stock managed, as it is called, at a less rate per million per annum. I think that £250 or £300 per £1,000,000 would be very eagerly taken instead of £500. That is a field for great saving in these hard times.

775. *Chairman.*] Is it not the case that the larger proportion of Australian loans are subscribed for by brokers and syndicates? They are the ruling powers.

776. They virtually control the whole position? They do; they exclude the public entirely. I have known a loan to be swept off by 6d. above the general public.

777. That has been done by the action of brokers and syndicates? A combination of brokers and syndicates. It is what is known as "bulling" the stock.

778. Can you say of your own knowledge whether the brokers and syndicates have made considerable profits from the Australian loans, they have manipulated? Yes; they have made huge fortunes, but not unfairly to the Colony.

779. At the same time, under the present practice, syndicates and brokers have made huge fortunes out of Australian loans? That is so—I know it.

780. Have you given any attention since your residence here to the condition of this country and of its assets? I have. I may claim to be very observant in all matters financial and commercial.

781. As the result of your observations you consider, in the first place, that the present practice in regard to the flotation of our loans is not to our interest? It is not in the interests of the country as regards the points I have mentioned.

782. You think that having regard to our good position and our valuable assets the charges made are too high? I think so.

783. You think that having regard to our good securities we should not pay such high charges? That exactly represents my opinion. I think the security of New South Wales so excellent that the best terms should be exacted.

784. What would you consider the best means of bringing about a better state of things as regards our loans; would you consider the establishment of a National Bank, having the conduct of all Government business would be a step in the right direction? I do emphatically.

785. Will you give the Committee your views as regards the functions of a National Bank? In the first place, I would venture to say that the Bank would have to be prepared to undergo a considerable period of dormancy. It would be a very unimportant Bank at first, and its promoters must lead themselves to believe that it can only grow by degrees, if it is to be permanent and enduring. The functions of the Bank would necessarily be the conduct of Government and official banking business, the custody of official trust funds, and of course the collection of all revenues. It would transact the entire banking business of the Government. In addition to that, I would advocate a currency so pure in its basis that it should be altogether beyond reproach. It should be perfectly secured by a Government guarantee and gold. The aim of such a Bank, I think, should be to make Sydney more emphatically than it is a monetary centre in the sense that London is the monetary centre, not only of England but of the world. Further, I think the Bank should, as it progressed in public opinion, and as it disarmed the antagonism with which I suppose you will meet on the part of the existing Banks, be the custodian of the gold reserves of the country. Against those reserves, coupled with a Government guarantee, should be the note issue. While on that point let me say that I would go lower than a £1 note. I would recommend a fractional currency, say 10s. or 5s. notes, for I have seen from a considerable experience in the United States how very much in favour such a currency is there. It is most useful.

786. I suppose it would cause a larger absorption of State notes than if the lowest denomination were £1? Yes, it must be so. I would also urge the Committee to consider the considerable saving from the abrasion of coin. I think that, being the custodian of the whole of the gold reserves of the country, the Bank would come to form a barometer, so to speak, of the state of the country's finances.

787. Referring to the notes, they would be legal tender everywhere, except at the Bank? They would be a legal tender, without any restriction, everywhere within the Colony. Of course you could not make them a legal tender outside the Colony. With regard to the existing issues of the Banks, side by side with the guaranteed currency, such as I have ventured to suggest, while I do not think those issues should be forcibly extinguished in any way, I take it that they should be restricted. If this inquiry should result in the establishment of a national Bank, I think the average of the existing Banks of issue should be ascertained over a given number of years. That manifestly would be a fair proceeding and the issue might then be restricted to that amount. That in the future would lead to their ultimate extinction and replacement by a guaranteed national currency. Further, I would say that no new Bank which might hereafter be established within the Colony should be allowed any issue of notes whatever.

788. You are strongly of opinion that the issue of notes should be confined entirely to the National Bank? Yes.

789. You think it will be desirable that even the notes used by the existing Banks should be issued by the National Bank? I think it would be better in the interests of the State, not only because the Bank would be well managed, but looking to the possibility of disaster. Think how widespread the ruin would be in the case of an ordinary Bank having its notes spread all over the Colony.

790. *Mr. J. D. FitzGerald.*] Do I understand that you think that all the gold reserves of the Colony should be in the hands of the National Bank? Yes.

791. Is that the practice in the case of the Bank of England? It is. The large Banks and the private Banks only keep sufficient gold for their daily wants. For instance, the larger Banks keep £250,000 or thereabouts in till money; but they have a daily balance of many millions. You could not expect a National Bank in this country to rise precisely as the Bank of England did. What created the Bank of England was the Marlborough wars, and there is no apprehension of war here to create any financial vacuum. A National Bank here must be prepared to grow after a humble beginning.

792. *Chairman.*] If a National Bank were established here all the other Colonies would do business here? Yes.

793. It would be virtually the Australian Exchange? It would certainly be the Exchange for the Colony, and it might be the Intercolonial Exchange.

794. It could be so made with the consent of the other Colonies? The practice arising out of the establishment of an important business centre, such as Sydney would become, would be far more valuable than any mere admission of the fact.

795. You think that a practice would grow up, and that it would by-and-by be generally adopted? Yes; I think it might have that effect. I may say that I have been compelled to take the Bank of England as a type, not from any English prejudices, but from a careful comparison of that Bank with other institutions—such as the Bank of France, the Bank of Italy, and the State Bank of Russia. They are all impure as compared with the Bank of England. America, as you know, has a system of National Banks. I have taken the Bank of England as a type, because it is the purest type.

796. It is known throughout the world as the best banking system, and all exchanges are received with the greatest confidence? Yes.

797. Would not a National Bank enjoy larger confidence than has been exhibited by the public in the case of private or Associated Banks of the Colony? Yes; as the Bank grew it would gather a good opinion, and I apprehend that its *clientèle* would be very largely increased by what we might call the conservative class. I think that that class would become the customers of the National Bank.

798. You are aware that the revenue of the Colony is over £10,000,000 in round numbers. Taking that as the basis of the money that would pass through the National Bank in the shape of gold, or its own notes, can you see any difficulty in restricting the issue of notes to the extent of that £10,000,000 sterling? I have never thought of the revenue as a basis of note circulation. I have always associated in my mind a certain amount of gold reserve with, say, the capital of the Bank and such other guarantees by the Government as might be very carefully fixed.

799. Can you see any objection to this proposal—that the basis of the capital should be £10,000,000 of debentures bearing a rate of interest at $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. That would be covered by a revenue of £10,000,000 sterling? Yes; that would be so, I presume.

800. As regards the gold reserve, what in your banking experience do you consider necessary; do you think it should be one-third or one-fourth of the note issue, or what amount? I should not like to speak with absolute certainty on so vital a question, but I think the proportion of gold (or metal) should be ascertained after careful and anxious inquiry. I observe, however, that from a recent return of the Bank of England that institution held a stock of gold coin and bullion amounting to £23,000,000, whilst the circulation was £25,400,000. I take it that, provided the note is honestly covered by a mixed guarantee of the Government and gold reserve, the proportion one should occupy to the other could be pretty surely ascertained. Probably it may be found that the proportion of Government guarantee to that of a purely metallic reserve would be somewhere about two-fifths as against three-fifths.

801. It is considered to be a first-class basis of gold as against an issue of notes? I strongly believe this to be the case.

802. If we had a reserve in our National Bank of £2,500,000, do you think that would be sufficient for a note circulation of £7,500,000? The amount of issue such a reserve would justify would more nearly approximate to £3,500,000, or, say, £4,000,000, than £7,500,000, but it should be clearly understood that no portion of the issue should be left without the Government's guarantee, or that of gold and bullion. That is, after all, the essential point.

803. You would have in all probability a large increase of gold, because a considerable proportion would not be absorbed. The revenue might come in in notes or gold? Yes.

804. Therefore a New South Wales note would be equally as good as a Bank of England note? After allowing, of course, for the difference in the countries.

805. An Australian sovereign circulates side by side and equally with a British sovereign;—can you see any reason why the issue of notes by a National Bank here should be confined to this Colony, and why a note so issued should not be equal to a Bank of England note all over the world? If you mean in degree of excellence I can see no reason why that should not be so, but I do not myself anticipate that the note of a Colony can be so favourably regarded as the note of the parent country. In the first place the parent country is so well known. A Bank of England note, as I myself know pretty well, circulates all over the world freely. I have travelled largely, and I have never had any difficulty in the matter; but a colony, excellent as it may be, cannot expect at this stage to be so well known. In degree of excellence in the eye of an expert, it might very clearly be admitted, however, that the basis of the issue was just as good as that of the Bank of England.

806. Supposing the issue of New South Wales National Bank notes were approved by the Imperial authorities, would it not be possible for them to guarantee our notes in the same way that they guarantee the Bank of England notes? I can see this difficulty—that the Home authorities would never do it.

807. They have done so in the case of the Australian sovereign, why should they not do it in the case of the Australian bank note? The sovereign contains its weight in gold, an Australian bank note represents only a part deposit of metal with a part of Government guarantee. You might just as well ask the Imperial authorities to guarantee the stock of the Colony as to guarantee its note issue.

808. You see considerable difficulty in the way of getting an Australian note to circulate side by side with a Bank of England note? For the reasons I have given, I think the difficulties I have mentioned are insuperable.

809. *Mr. Rose.*] Reverting to the flotation of loans, I understand that all our loans are terminable at a certain fixed period? Yes. I do not know of any loans that are not terminable.

810. Do you think that it would be an advantage to make future loans interminable stock, it being optional, but not obligatory, to redeem a certain percentage annually? By purchase? 811.

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811. Yes? Taking British consols as a basis, I am inclined to think an interminable loan is the best form of stock. In the first place the Government are not hampered with payments, and they can go into the market and buy stock as one of the public. The practice has a great deal to recommend it. Another point is that it does not enforce upon the existing generation the obligation to redeem loans. The obligation is spread over coming generations.

812. *Mr. Houghton.*] Do you think it in the interests of a State that it should be always in debt? Well, there is this point about the scheme that the State can go into the market and redeem its stock by purchase. There is always stock to be had in the market. I have no very pronounced opinion upon the point, but the scheme has this to commend it, that in times of pressure such as we see upon us now the Government is not under an obligation to provide so many millions on a given date in order to pay off loans. The Government can go into the market whenever they can spare the money and can redeem the stock by purchase. As I have said, I have no pronounced opinion upon the point, but I think the scheme has a great deal to recommend it.

813. *Mr. Rose.*] Is it not a fact that interest is falling very rapidly, and that by making stock interminable there would be a probability of our paying a much higher rate of interest in the future than we should pay if the stock were made terminable? I will consider that question and answer it at the next meeting of the Committee.

814. Do you think the value of our stock on the London market is affected prejudicially on account of there being no sinking fund provided to extinguish existing loans? I will answer that question by saying shortly that I think the existence of a sinking fund could not fail to have a favourable effect upon your redeemable stocks.

815. Do you think the Colony would derive any more benefit than is gained at present if it set apart particular revenue to meet certain loans. As an illustration, supposing we had issued railway bonds against loans raised for constructing railways, would not that policy have had a tendency to familiarise the English public more with our assets than the present system of pledging the credit of the country against all loans? No; my own impression is that the British investor looks simply to the Colony as a whole and not to its departments.

816. Does not the policy of calling for tenders for loans at a fixed minimum encourage speculators in our stock to force the price of existing stocks down as low as possible so as to buy as near the minimum as possible? No; I think not. I believe the excellence of the stock is too powerful for that. To my mind the excellence of the stock will override all considerations of that kind. It will assert itself in the same way that value is ascertained at an auction by bidding. That is really what it amounts to.

817. In the case of the Transvaal loan I believe the amount was subscribed twenty-five times over? Yes.

818. Is it not a fact that the Transvaal stock was placed on the market at a fixed price instead of tenders at a minimum being called for? I must plead ignorance on that point. I should think it most likely that the issue would not be in the form of a tender, but that it would be offered arbitrarily at a given price. When, however, stock is offered to the public arbitrarily at a certain price, the applications for that stock are very much like tenders. They sometimes mislead the best informed people. An application for stock looks very much like a tender; in fact the word "tender" is sometimes used.

819. Is it not the case that the fact of fixing a minimum does not in any way set forth what the stock will be sold at? That is the fact.

820. Suppose loans to be floated at a fixed price, thus setting forth the maximum as well as the minimum, would not that policy to the full extent remove the element of uncertainty as to price? Not altogether, because the real value of the stock is expressed after the issue in the market quotations of its value.

821. By fixing the price should we not place it in the power of smaller capitalists to deal with us directly as against conducting business per medium of brokers? Yes. At present you cannot, however, reach the public, do what you will. I will instance the case of a very popular National Loan in Paris. It was a loan which was exceedingly popular, because it was intended with the proceeds to pay off Germany from French territory. So popular indeed was it that a large crowd of people waited outside the "*Hotel de Ville*," waiting for the opening of the doors in the morning, so that they could tender for the "*Rentes*." Although that loan was more popular than you could ever hope would be the case with an Australian loan, the part issued directly to the public was so fractional as to bear really no proportion at all to the total issue.

822. By transacting business with a smaller class of buyers, should we not more effectively safeguard the allotment of our loans? No; because you would cause umbrage to the giants.

823. Is it not a fact that our stock is held to-day by persons who merely buy to sell again and who may unload at the most inconvenient time to us? You have hit upon the fact. Suppose a New South Wales loan is floated to-day, the bulk of the stock gets into the hands of a large syndicate or powerful combination, who form what is equivalent to a wholesale house; they in their turn form the market to which the persons who act for the public go to buy. The stock is bought from these large syndicate of jobbers, and through the brokers it filters to the public. Mr. Billingham, one of the highest authorities in London and well known to Sir Saul Samuel, would bear me out in that, I verily believe.

824. Am I correct in stating this—that comparatively few persons govern the financial position of Australia? That is so; your loans for the most part fall into the hands of, you may say, quite a few individuals.

825. Does that apply to the whole of Australia? It applies to Victoria, New South Wales, Queensland,—in fact to all the Colonies. The practical success or failure of a loan depends upon the action of quite a few men, say a score or so.

826. Do I understand you to mean that a paper currency should both increase and decrease with the rise and fall of bullion? I think it should.

827. If that be the case, the suspension of the Bank Act in England in all times of crises has been a violation of that law? It could not be otherwise.

828. What do you consider to be the attributes of a perfect system of paper currency? Its attributes should be that the note is a true representation of the deposit that stands behind it.

829. In other words there should be convertibility? Yes, and there should be a true representation of its face value. That is what is done in the case of the Bank of England. There are very stringent provisions in the Charter as to the guarantee.

830. The elasticity of a note issue is one very necessary element, is it not? Yes.

831. If we had a sole bullion basis, there could be no elasticity; therefore, I presume, you favour other securities being held? For my own part, I have never advocated a sole cover for notes. I have always thought that there should be a composite guarantee. There should be the guarantee of the Government to an approved and well ascertained proportion, and there should be a certain deposit of gold.

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832. You have stated that you believe in reducing the denomination of notes as low as 5s. or 10s.—I presume the object of that reduction would be to make it more difficult to attack the stores of gold? I have in view, first of all, the convenience of the public. I have seen how very popular a fractional currency has been in America. A second consideration is the saving effected in the abrasion of coin.

833. Is it not a fact that with the circulation of notes representing 5s. or 10s. there would be more notes afloat in the market, and consequently that it would take a longer time to attack the reserve of gold stored up against those notes? Undoubtedly; that is quite the fact.

834. With a bullion basis identical in value with the note issue, apart from abrasion, there would be no advantage to the commercial world beyond the portability of the currency? That is so.

835. What was the intention of establishing a fiduciary note issue apart from the bullion issue in connection with the Bank of England;—was it not legalised with a view to provide more capital for the commercial people of England in times of distress? That, no doubt, was a leading object, and it comprises the elasticity to which you have referred.

836. Is it not a fact that the note circulation in England is now smaller than it has been for the past thirty years? I believe that is so, but I make the statement without any figures before me.

837. Are you aware that while the country banks in England are authorised to issue up to £5,000,000 sterling, their issue does not exceed £2,000,000? The amount you name has been in my mind as the actual issue of the provincial Banks of England.

838. They have issued only one half of their authorised issue? Yes.

839. Is it not also a fact that the Bank of England fiduciary issue often stops in reserve and is seldom more than half issued—I want to make this point clear—the Bank of England is authorised to issue £16,000,000 of notes as against security otherwise than bullion, but experience sometimes teaches us that not one note is absorbed? Yes.

840. Are you not aware that in 1853 and 1871 not one note of the fiduciary issue was afloat? I am not surprised to hear that statement, but I should not have been able to make it.

841. Does not that fact go to show that a note-currency cannot be forced over a certain limitation? I should say rather that it went to illustrate the amount naturally required by the country for circulation. There is no question of forcing a currency.

842. According to that statement there would be no guarantee that if our State Bank were to issue £7,500,000 of paper money, it would ever be afloat? No; in times of very great pressure your circulation might expand considerably beyond normal limits, but for the most part a large proportion of the notes would remain idle, as you see in the case of the Bank of England.

843. Is it not a fact that the effect of the State issuing notes in times of crises is to raise prices? I should not apprehend that to be the fact. I do not see how the issue can have that effect.

844. With domestic prices raised, and a flush of prosperity, would not the tendency be to increase the imports into the country? It might have that effect.

845. Assuming that to be the case, and a paper currency taking the place of gold, the newly manufactured currency would naturally drive gold out of the country, would it not? No; I think not. I should rather think it would discourage the export of gold, because you would provide for the deposit of a certain reserve. I do not think we should see gold shipped in such large quantities to London as we now see.

846. Would one Bank of issue holding the reserves of all the other Banks afford a better mode of regulating the discount rate, than would be afforded by a number of banks each holding its own reserve? I take it that the centralisation of finance, such as we should see in the case of one national institution, would more effectually regulate the rate of discount than the haphazard way in which it is regulated by a dozen Banks.

847. If that be the case, how is it that every movement of a few millions in England fluctuates the Bank of England discount rate? The term "a few millions" means a very large amount after all; and when you come to compare the proportion of a few millions to the entire reserve of the country, as expressed by the Bank of England, it manifestly must have a pregnant influence on all things financial.

848. I understand you to say that you would prefer that New South Wales in adopting a State Bank should imitate the Bank of England more closely than the Bank of France? Yes.

849. Are you not aware that from 1883 to 1891 the Bank of France had only seven changes of discount rate between $2\frac{1}{2}$ and $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., as against the Bank of England creating sixty-two changes, varying from 2 to 6 per cent.? I can well understand that to be the case, because the Bank of France is not allowed free action. It is regulated by laws and the paternal action of the Government; therefore it is not a fair exponent of the market value of money. Those circumstances would result in the smaller number of changes you have referred to. The sixty-two changes in the case of the Bank of England illustrate the natural freedom with which the Bank responds to the market price.

850. Do you not hold that permanency in the discount rate of a country is an important factor in the commercial world? If you can secure it. In the same way I should like to see a steadiness in your own stocks.

851. Permanency being the desideratum, and the Bank of France approximating more to that than does the Bank of England, why do you say it would be better to copy the Bank of England than the Bank of France? For the reason I have stated. The Bank of France is an illustration of the want of freedom of action. It does not respond to supply and demand with the same freedom as does the Bank of England.

852. But if that non-response to supply and demand creates steadiness, is not that an advantage? No; I see a difference between the steadiness which is the result of arbitrary and paternal laws, as compared with a steadiness in prices.

853. How do you account for this fact: that although nearly fifty years have elapsed since the passing of Sir Robert Peel's Bank Charter, no other country in the world has imitated the Bank of England? Perhaps the answer might be found by asking why the freetrade principles of the country have not been copied. You might just as well ask one thing as the other. Excellent as the freetrade principles of the country are, they have not been copied.

854. Is it not a fact that England does not carry out her freetrade principles when she comes to deal with banking matters? I venture to say that her freetrade principles are very much illustrated in banking.

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855. Why does she hold all the reserve in one Bank and why does she restrict the note issue of other Banks? You cannot have a dozen State Banks. I know that there are a number in America under a different system, but the English idea is that one institution exists beneficially to the others.

856. *Mr. J. D. FitzGerald.*] With regard to the first syndicate which obtains possession of our loans, such a syndicate, I presume, would consist of people like the Barings? Yes.

857. Have they ever had anything to do with our Colonial issues? They would be so far careful that their name did not transpire. Tenderings from the Barings or from the Rothschilds would be under cover of a large firm of brokers. Their tendering would never be disclosed—it could only be guessed at. I have no doubt whatever that your loans have been largely taken up by the Barings and Rothschilds.

858. Our credit is not supposed to be so good in the English market as it formerly was? It is not.

859. Do you think it is attributable to any depreciation in the quality of the security offered when the loans were issued? No, I do not think so. I think the answer is to be found in the depreciation of consols themselves.

860. There has been a general depreciation in stock? Yes. The most excellent stocks have depreciated.

861. The blame does not rest upon any action of the Colonies then, but the depreciation is due to the general state of the market in England itself? I think so. I think also that the fact is being realised in England that the Colonies have been too frequent borrowers. The general tendency, however, has been in a downward direction, and for many reasons which it would take me too long to explain now. Take consols, the highest stock known in the world, there is no stock commanding so high a price as do consols. These have fallen, and side by side with them, other most excellent stocks. Those of these Colonies for instance have fallen. The stocks of these Colonies rank second only to consols and Indian stock, and they have all fallen. As an auxiliary to the downward movement I think the investing public in England have realised that the Australian Colonies have been borrowing too much.

862. I believe it is an ascertained fact that before the failure of the Barings, and the financial crash involved in that failure, Australian stock was never questioned, nor was the fact that they had been over-borrowing brought into prominence? I do not think you must accept that as a fact. I have heard a great deal in my time about Australian stocks, and I can aver that the tendency of the Colony to over-borrow was a common topic upon the Stock Exchange for many years prior to the Baring failure.

863. Was the reason that the security offered by the Colonies did not warrant fresh borrowing? No, the feeling was that the Colonies were contracting foreign debts altogether above the increase in their revenue, and that they did not properly realise the fact that every penny of interest drafted from the Colonies to England went outside the boundaries of the Colonies.

864. You think that was a factor? Yes; I know it beyond all question. It was common talk among those who were best informed for many years prior to the Baring failure.

865. *Chairman.*] Was it not a fact also that the principal reason why objection was taken to Australian loans in 1873 and 1878 was that there was no guarantee that the amounts which the Australian Colonies were borrowing were being invested in works of a reproductive character? That has never been questioned. Australia has been held up over and over again by such men as Mr. Donald Larnach, as an instance of the outlay of borrowed money on reproductive works. I have heard him say that New South Wales stock was intrinsically as good as British consols.

866. *Mr. J. D. FitzGerald.*] In what year did he say that? About six years ago, say in 1887. That is the opinion of a wealthy man and a good authority.

867. You do not think that the general insecurity in financial circles in England brought about by the failure of the Barings had anything to do with the reduction of our credit in London? I cannot trace any active influence and I do not see how it could exist. Why should the failure affect Colonial securities any more than the securities of France, Russia, Italy, or Germany? I cannot see any special connection between the two things.

868. Do you think that the strikes and industrial disturbances which have occurred in Australia have had anything to do with the reduction of our credit? I know that to be so.

869. You say that the credit of other countries has not suffered from the Baring failure? Quite so.

870. And do you think their credit has suffered from their strikes and industrial disturbances? Yes; wherever there have been industrial disturbances the credit of the Government has undoubtedly receded.

871. You mean the credit of the Government as a borrower? Yes; I use the term as it is understood in London.

872. I suppose that from a financial point of view an industrial disturbance of great magnitude would have the same effect which a revolution would have in a borrowing country like the Argentine Republic? Yes; it would not have so acute an influence, but the tendency would be in the same direction.

873. With regard to our credit being depreciated here, do you think the fact of our failing to make any provisions to redeem our loans as they fall due in the shape of a sinking fund has had anything to do with it? I have no doubt that the establishment of a sinking fund would have a tendency to benefit your stock.

874. What would you think of the sanity of Australian financiers who are continually borrowing money, and paying immense sums in interest, while making no provision for repayment in the shape of a sinking fund? I think it is improvident, but at the same time a good deal can be said apologetically for the Colonies, because they are placed in a unique position. They are an unopened country so to speak, and the future contains greater advantages for them than we see in the past. They can depend upon getting a greater revenue in the future, and upon having greater resources with which to meet their loans. The loans themselves are avowedly only for the opening up of the country. At the same time I should like to see initiated some scheme for the meeting of the loans.

875. What would be the effect if we were unprepared to meet a loan when it fell due? Disaster.

876. The total destruction of our national credit? Yes, it must be so.

877. Could we not issue a fresh loan to meet a loan falling due if the market were favourable? Try it now and see what the result would be.

878. If a loan happened to be due now, then we should have to face disaster and national bankruptcy, having regard to the present state of the market? Yes; a failure to meet an engagement would be looked upon as an act of repudiation.

879. You think it is absolutely necessary to make some arrangement to meet our loans as they fall due? It would be highly desirable to do so. At the same time I have no hesitation in saying that the future will

will produce an increase of resources which will be sufficient in itself to discharge the present indebtedness of New South Wales.

880. You know the history of the Cedula Banks in the Argentine Republic? Yes; I have taken a great deal of interest in the Cedula Banks.

881. Do you think that those Banks can be accepted as National Banks in any sense at all? I regard them more as State Banks. I distinguish between a National and State Bank.

882. What is that distinction? I take it that a State Bank is an institution that seeks to accrue to the good of the State only all the advantages which we, in this country, see showered among the Associated Banks. A National Bank on the other hand accrues to itself these advantages, and to that extent is only a pseudo State Bank, both the Bank and the State having distinct if not opposing aims.

883. You think the Cedula or Land Banks in the Argentine Republic were more State Banks? Yes; land in this country where so much land is open, there would be a tendency on the part of a State Bank to drift into a Land Finance Bank.

884. Bearing in mind the point we have just touched upon, I want to ask this question: the currency should be based on a bullion reserve? Yes.

885. Do you think a currency should be based upon any other security than such a reserve, say a security of land? No; emphatically not.

886. The circumstances here in regard to land are somewhat different from what they are in the Argentine. Here the State has an immense reserve of land in its own hands, and the value of those lands absolutely belongs to the people. So that, in the establishment of any Bank, there is a real security in the possession of land—it is the same security which you or I would have to offer for a loan if we wanted to get money in the public market. The circumstances of the two countries being so different, do you think the Government could issue a note currency upon the basis of its land reserve without any bullion reserve whatever? No; I think not. In illustration of that what I would say is this: with regard to a note which purports to represent so many pounds sterling, to test its genuineness, you would ask yourself the question, "Can this note be paid by its ascertained reserve?" The answer is, "The reserve is in gold; surely the note can be paid in gold." If the answer is, "It is guaranteed partly by gold and partly by the State," the feeling still is that the note can be discharged, but I cannot agree with you when you tell me that a note issued upon the basis of land and not of so many pounds sterling can be discharged by an acre of that land.

887. But does not the price of gold necessarily fluctuate—does it not depend upon supply and demand? Not perceptibly; gold, in its more general name of money, fluctuates, but only in the rate per cent. per annum. It does not fluctuate so much per ounce.

888. Do you think gold is necessary for purposes of exchange? I think it is necessary in smaller amounts, but it should be minimised as much as possible, and supplemented by notes. The circulation of the gold should be saved by its being kept only as a cover for notes in the cellars of a State Bank, where there would be no loss from abrasion.

889. You say that the proceeds of loans are transmitted to the Colonies in certain sums at stated intervals. How are they transmitted: in bullion, in goods, or in credit? My information on that point is based on the practice with regard to Victorian loans. The loans are issued under the auspices of ten Banks. Suppose the Government draw bills of £50,000 apiece in Melbourne, making in the aggregate (say) £500,000, these they take to the Banks in Melbourne and negotiate them as exchanges on London. That is how they get the money in Melbourne. The Banks in Melbourne recoup the amount by presentation in London.

890. The effect of a loan then is to give the Colony so much credit? Yes; there is no visible transmission of gold because the transaction falls into the ordinary business of the Associated Banks.

891. We get no money upon our loans, but only credit or goods? Credit is essentially what the Government gets. At the same time they have the option, if they so wish, of drawing their funds on the Australian side in any form they choose—gold, silver, notes, or anything. The loan takes the form of London credit.

892. Take the prime authorities in transacting the exchange—the Melbourne Associated Banks on our side and the London financiers who syndicate the loans;—is there any real passage of money or goods between one side or the other? No; none whatever.

893. *Chairman.*] If a National Bank were established in New South Wales discharging the functions you propose, do you think it would have the effect of reducing the rates of interest charged by the Associated Banks to their commercial, pastoral, and agricultural constituents? Yes; I have that well in mind.

THURSDAY, 19 JANUARY, 1893.

Present:—

MR. J. D. FITZGERALD,
MR. HOUGHTON,

MR. O'SULLIVAN,
MR. ROSE.

W. S. DOWEL, Esq., IN THE CHAIR.

Mr. Robert Osbiston recalled, and further examined:—

894. *Chairman.*] What are the names of the Victorian Associated Banks? There have been two Committees. The title of one was the "London Committee of the six Associated Australian Banks." Through this Committee the earlier loans of the Colony were negotiated, and it comprised at the time the Bank of New South Wales, the Bank of Victoria, the Bank of Australasia, the Union Bank of Australia (Limited), the London Chartered Bank of Australia, and the Colonial Bank of Australasia. The other Committee was called the "Ten Associated Australian Banks." This Committee comprised the six Banks I have already mentioned, with the addition of the Commercial Bank of Australia (Limited), the National Bank of Australasia, the Oriental Bank Corporation, which has since failed, and the English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered Bank. This Committee dealt with the later loans of Victoria. The existing Committee comprises other Banks, of which I cannot furnish a list.

895. You also promised to give us some information with reference to the American system of banking at the present time? I may say that there is no State Bank of America. There is a system by which what are called First National Banks are established, also Second National Banks. All these Banks, I believe, without exception have a note currency, and they are guaranteed in the sense that they have to

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to be proprietors of, or investors in, a given amount of Government security deposited with the Government.

896. Can you say whether the amount is 90 per cent.? I cannot give you the figures. The position of the First National Bank throughout the Union is generally considered superior to that of the Second National Bank, although the superiority is determined sometimes only by the fact of the First National Bank taking its place as it were in a township prior to a Second Bank. They are both guaranteed, and I believe to the same extent. The conduct of their business is very much on the system known to us in Sydney—they have credit accounts and overdrafts, and really perform the ordinary business of banking. They are considered pretty sound taken as a whole, the guarantee of the Government being very stringent and subject to inspectorship.

897. Can you say how often? Once a year. The American Banks in New York especially are very much bound up in their system of cheque clearance, in joining which they have also to give guarantees, I have been told.

898. The guarantees consisting of what? The guarantees consisting probably of Government securities, and also an obligation almost penal in its severity, I believe, for one Bank not to assist another by loaning its clearing balances in any difficulties the latter may meet with as regard its ability to settle its clearing charges for any given day. Under those circumstances one Bank may not step forward and help another. The clearance system of New York is totally different from that of London. In New York the whole business of the day is done, so to speak, in a few minutes, really under one hour, but the clearance system of London is such that the operation goes on all day. Indeed, I myself have seen cheques for vast amounts which have been paid into a Bank as late as 4 o'clock in the afternoon whose fate has been ascertained by 5 o'clock through the London clearance system.

899. You are aware that under a certain section of the National Bank Act the American State Banks, to which you refer, can be converted into National Banks? I believe that is so.

900. Do you approve of the system now in force under the National Bank Act of America as regards the general conduct of banking business? Yes; I myself have not seen any objection I could take to it without a perfect revolution in banking altogether—namely, in the adoption of a single State Bank as against all the others.

901. Do you approve of the provision which gives National Banks power to take mortgages on real estate? To a limited extent only; my reason being that it unfortunately locks up the reserves of a Bank.

902. I asked you the question because the practice is in direct contravention of that pursued in the banking system of this country? Yes.

903. Up to ascertained limited extent, I presume in proportion to the capital of the Bank, you can see no objection to its taking mortgages on real estate? To a limited extent; and in view of my former answer, that I think a Bank should always have a known proportion of its reserves available at any moment. I strongly disapprove of the principle of locking up money.

904. What, in your opinion, should be the period for which these mortgages should be made? I do not like to see anything, certainly beyond a year; I think the period should be nearer six months. Loans of this kind should be subject to revision if it can be so arranged for every six or certainly every twelve months.

905. Is it a fact that to a very large extent the farmers and agriculturists of America have availed themselves of this provision of the National Bank Act as regards mortgages? I should say not to so great an extent as is noticeable in England, if that may be taken as an answer.

906. Can you say whether the system has had the effect of assisting the farmers in developing their properties and affording them material help? Not to any great extent, so far as my observation went. I met with very few cases of men who were known to be indebted in that form.

907. The National Banks transact the business of the Government, do they not? Yes.

908. The State Banks, I believe, are prohibited from doing the business of the Government? I cannot say that that is the case.

909. Can you inform the Committee what is the proportion of loans to any person, company, or corporation which the National Banks are allowed to advance out of their capital? I cannot answer that question.

910. Do you think that one-tenth part of the capital would be too much to advance to any person or corporation in the way of mortgage? No; I cannot see any objection to that.

911. That you consider would be a conservative system of management? Entirely.

912. Is there any other information you desire to give to the Committee in reference to the American system of banking? I should like to say that I think one blemish upon the currency of the United States consists in the fact that many of their certificates are upon the basis of silver. I think that is radically bad.

913. You do not approve of the system in force in America at the present time under which the Government issues silver certificates, or, in other words, bank notes against deposits of silver? No. I will give you my reason. Suppose that ten years ago a certificate went into circulation for (say) 100 dollars, the basis upon which it was issued being the deposit of 100 dollars of silver, I would ask why, with a generally falling market in silver—and there has been a great fall within a period of ten years—the cover of the note or certificate should not be also depreciated. It is no longer 100 dollars in its weight of metal or intrinsic worth. It is only a token value, and for that reason I think the cover is not real and complete.

914. But you are aware that silver certificates are not repudiated? They are not repudiated in any way, I know that.

915. And at the option of the Government they can be paid in gold? I never saw a condition of that kind in a silver certificate. Admitting that to be the case—and I do not know from my own experience that it is so—the other fact remains unaltered, that the 100-dollar note has been in circulation for ten years, and during that period the cover of the certificate has deteriorated, it may be down to 70 dollars, with a prospect, perhaps, of going much lower. I cannot see, myself, why if silver, which is so unstable, is adopted as a cover for notes, why anything else should not be taken as a cover. As everyone knows, silver is a very unstable article, and it may become so degraded as to be used commonly, even for domestic purposes.

916. Do you think that if a National Bank were established in New South Wales it should be carried on by non-political commissioners or controllers? My recommendation would be that it should be controlled, so far as its essentially banking business is concerned, by an independent board of directors. When I

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say "independent" I do not mean that it should be independent of its legal obligations to the terms of the Bank's charter, but I myself see great benefits which may be derived from the fact that the Government and the board of control have separate if not antagonistic interests. In my own time I have seen cases where State Banks have had their funds diverted by Government in time of need.

917. *Mr. O'Sullivan.*] Have you heard of a proposal put forward by Mr. Leland Stanford, late Governor of California, to establish a paper currency which is to be loaned to the holders of real estate, at the rate of 2 per cent. up to 50 per cent. of the value of the estate? No; I have not heard of that.

918. Do you think that would be a safe basis to go upon? I do not like the proposal. I do not care to make any departure from a solid and real basis.

919. What more solid basis for a currency can you have than real estate mortgaged only to the extent of one-half its value? We have seen in the Argentine Republic how disastrous to the currency such a system has been.

920. But the system in the Argentine Republic more nearly resembled the *crédit foncier* system of France? There is a difference between the two things certainly, but the real basis of the Cedula system was undoubtedly land, and I should very much regret to see the adoption of such a basis in this Colony.

921. In order to illustrate the system put forward by Mr. Leland Stanford, I would ask you to bear in mind that a large portion of real estate is heavily mortgaged to Banks at a high rate of interest—in some cases 7, 8, and 10 per cent. Do you not think that if the Government were to issue a paper currency, and were to loan it out to those persons who are heavily mortgaged at a merely nominal rate of interest, say 2 or 3 per cent., it would be a good thing for the State? No; I cannot think that it would.

922. What are your objections to the system? My objection would be that the system would be a departure from those well ascertained principles upon which a pure currency should be based. Turn the question about as one may, one cannot get away from the fact that the basis of which you speak is not a truly pure one.

923. What I understand you to mean is, that you think the security would fluctuate in value? We have seen it do that, surely.

924. Do you not think that a mortgage only up to 50 per cent. of the value of the land would allow a very fair margin for shrinkage? I should not look for the cure of the ills you speak of in any direction such as that you now mention.

925. You do not think the proposal put forward by Mr. Stanford would afford a safe basis for a paper currency? No.

926. Your contention is that a certain proportion of gold and a Government guarantee is required as a security for notes? For absolute purity, such as I should like to see in any currency in New South Wales.

927. Do you get that security in New South Wales at the present time? In such an institution as that which you contemplate you would find a centralisation of the gold reserve of the Banks in course of time.

928. Do you think there is sufficient gold reserve in the Banks at the present time to cover their issue of notes and their pressing liabilities? Yes; and what I would suggest in connection with the future is that if you have not enough gold for the purpose you should curtail your circulation.

929. But is it not a fact that although we may have £5,000,000 odd at call as security for notes, there is a much larger amount of deposits at call which may be suddenly withdrawn? Yes.

930. Then where is your tangible gold security for the notes? As regards that, it is manifestly impossible that so heavy a demand should be made upon the Banks as to involve a total withdrawal of the deposits.

931. Why do you consider such a thing impossible in a country like New South Wales, which is subject to a succession of droughts, and to severe depression of trade if the price of wool should fall—all these things must tend to engender a panic;—why is it impossible, under such circumstances, for a demand for £5,000,000 to be suddenly made upon the Banks? There is no precedent for any demand so great as that in the history of any institution I have ever heard of. As I said before, 33 per cent. immediately available in the form of gold, or any medium that will discharge a debt, is considered absolutely safe for banking purposes.

932. Have there not been instances in the banking history of both Great Britain and the United States in which such demands have been suddenly made? Not to such an extent as you suggest, I think.

933. Carry your mind back to the period between 1825 and 1830, when there was virtually a panic in England, and when upwards of seventy Banks closed, was no demand of the character I suggest made then? Not that I am aware of—not so overwhelming a demand as you speak of.

934. I suppose you have heard of the suspension of specie payments for one day in the United States? Yes.

935. Is not that an evidence of a sudden and unexpected demand upon the Banks? I believe that step resulted from concerted action, having for its aim the safety of the Banks.

936. Do you still contend that such a demand as that which I have indicated could not possibly occur? I think it is altogether impossible.

937. *Mr. Houghton.*] Last Tuesday, I understood you to say that you favoured the establishment of a National Bank because of the possibility of disaster under existing banking arrangements? We know that disasters do come—we know that Banks have suspended payment.

938. In isolated instances? Yes; and you will find in every case, I may say, that a very large percentage of the deposit money has never been touched. Although the banks have suspended payment this money is still in their hands, or I should say in their books.

939. Reverting to the question of gold security, you are aware that there have been many occasions upon which there has been no security for notes? In the case of South America perhaps.

940. What gold security was there in Great Britain for the £14,000,000 of notes issued under Sir Robert Peel's Act? There was no gold provided in that case. There was the guarantee of the British Government in return for the capital and loan, which, I believe, they borrowed from the bank, the extent being fifteen millions not fourteen millions.

941. Was any capital borrowed? I think so.

942. If at that time the Bank of England had only £13,000,000 odd in its possession, covering its existing note issue, where did it get the £14,000,000 to cover the new issue? The capital of the bank was raised by the issue of a distinct stock called "Bank Stock."

943. But where was the gold behind the notes issued under Sir Robert Peel's Act? The gold, I take it, would be the reserve of the country centralised into that institution. For every £ the Bank held there was a corresponding note issue—that is, for every £5 held a £5-note was liberated from the issue department of the Bank of England into the banking department.

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944. That was so up to the date to which I refer ; but on a certain date, by the authority of the British Government, there was an issue of £14,000,000 of new notes ;—where was the gold security for those new notes ? It did not exist at all.

945. As it would seem that there was no gold behind the new issue of £14,000,000 notes, and that the only guarantee was that of the British Government, is it not possible that on a smaller scale the Government of New South Wales might guarantee a note issue ? Yes ; I have advocated that.

946. You are aware that there is a paper currency in India to the extent of £14,000,000 ? I do not know much about the paper currency there. I know that there is a paper currency, and I have often had the notes.

947. Do you know if there is a gold security behind the currency ? I cannot say.

948. Do you know of any State Bank in the full meaning of the term ? I believe the Bank of Chili is a State Bank, but you more nearly approximate to State Banks, as I define them, in the South American Banks to which I have already referred.

949. *Mr. J. D. Fitzgerald.*] Would you consider the Bank of Buenos Ayres a State Bank ? I believe it was. The Cedula Banks more nearly approximate to a State Bank.

950. *Mr. O'Sullivan.*] But the Cedula Banks of the Argentine Republic were really Land Mortgage Banks ? So I understood.

951. They did not add anything to the currency of the country ? No.

952. The mere fact of the Cédulas or certificates being issued did not in any way strengthen the currency of the Argentine Republic ? No ; I should apprehend that the issue would weaken it if it had any effect upon it at all.

953. Therefore you cannot regard the failure of those Banks as an illustration detrimental to the proposal to establish a National Bank ? No ; not at all.

954. *Chairman.*] Your chief objection to advances by Banks on land is that the assets are not liquid—are not easily realised ? Yes.

955. That is the bankers point of view ? Yes.

956. *Mr. Rose.*] I understand you to say that there is no State Bank in the United States to-day ? There is no State Bank in the sense of its being distinct from the separate States.

957. Are you aware that in a very critical time in the United States—that is, in 1791—a State Bank was started with a charter for twenty years ? I am not aware of that.

958. Are you aware, also, that a second United States Bank was started in 1860, at a time when a paper currency was issued at discount rates varying between 7 and 22 per cent. ? I am not aware of that.

959. You are not aware that on both occasions the State Bank came very materially to the assistance of the Government ? I am not aware of that.

960. I understood you to say that there was a certain inspection in connection with the National Bank of the United States ? Yes.

961. Can you tell us what are the functions of the Inspectors ? I have never been behind the scenes in an American bank ; I speak only from outside observation, although my brother is a director of one of them. The Inspector, I presume, would see that the Bank had funds to an ascertained amount invested in the United States securities in compliance with the law. That is primarily the object of the inspection. I understand, from inquiries I have made, however, that the Inspectors also audit the reserves of the Bank.

962. *Chairman.*] And all other securities ? Yes ; without going into the cross figures of debtor and creditor accounts.

963. *Mr. Rose.*] You know that Treasury notes have been issued by the United States Government exclusive of gold and silver certificates ? I believe that to be so.

964. What have they been issued against ? I cannot say.

965. Coming to the question of Land Banks—the First Land Bank in England was coeval with the present National Bank, was it not ? I cannot give you any information about that.

966. Are you aware that the Imperial Agra Bank of Russia is a Land Bank, originated for the express purpose of redeeming the estates of the nobility ? No ; I am sorry to have to plead ignorance on that point also.

967. Suppose a crisis were to occur in connection with the Bank of England, would the holders of the notes or the depositors have the first claim against the proprietors of the Bank ? There is no doubt whatever in my mind that the holders of the bank-notes would have a priority of consideration. That is the very essence of the whole question of a guaranteed currency.

968. Can you suggest any way in which the proposed National Bank would facilitate the Colonial Treasurer in floating any future loans in England ? The only advantages I can see accruing from the establishment of a National Bank would result from its superior prestige, and also from the fact that New South Wales would possess the strength which we find in every country where a pure currency prevails.

969. Would you suggest that it should be one of the functions of a National Bank to discount bills ? Yes ; at an advertised minimum.

970. Would you further propose that we should imitate the French system and discount on the strength of three signatures, or otherwise two signatures and a proportion of national consols lodged with the Bank as collateral security ? I would not hamper the Bank with any condition of the kind.

971. *Chairman.*] Is there any further information you desire to give the Committee ? Yes ; I promised at the last meeting of the Committee to answer the following questions by Mr. Rose : “ Is it not a fact that interest is falling very rapidly, and that by making our stock interminable there would be a probability of our paying a much higher rate in future than if our stock were made terminable ? ” What I would say in answer to that is that interest at the moment is not falling rapidly. Compare the present price of “ Goschens,” say ninety-seven as against their recent value above par. The Colony, as a borrower, would be at the mercy of market chances whether its stock were terminable or otherwise, whilst the market would always be open to it, with borrowed money even, to purchase stock for cancellation. Indeed an astute agent could make the very stock so bought to serve the purposes of security for the borrowed funds by suspending the cancellation thereof. This answer is of course given in view of all conditions being favourable to such an operation whilst the opposite experience might manifestly result to the Colony. I mean that the times might conduce to profit rather than the loss contemplated by the question.

Mr. Francis Kirkpatrick called in, sworn, and examined:—

972. *Chairman.*] What position do you occupy in the Government Service? I am Under Secretary for Finance and Trade.

973. How long have you occupied that position? Since the 1st March, 1891.

974. How long have you been in the Government Service altogether? Over thirty-four years.

975. In your present branch? No; twenty-eight years in the Treasury and about six in the Audit Office.

976. Can you give the Committee any information as to the total amount of loans issued by the New South Wales Government? The amount of the public debt on the 31st December, 1892, was £55,209,933 9s. 2d. This is exclusive of £263,500, portion of the third issue of Treasury Bills in London, the accounts not yet being to hand.

977. Will you furnish us with a return showing us the amounts of loan in the various years and the varying rates? Yes.

978. What is the average interest upon our loans up to the 31st December last? £3 16s. 5½d.

979. Can you tell me the actual amount we have received? I cannot give you it now, but I could furnish it at a subsequent meeting of the Committee.

980. What have been the charges and cost of raising the money? I can give you that information in the return for which you have already asked.

981. What are the steps usually taken by the Government to place a loan on the London market? When it is found necessary to place a loan on the London market, communication by cable is opened up with the Agent-General as to the best time for the announcement of the loan, the state of the market, &c. The question is then discussed by the Cabinet in the light of the Agent-General's advising. A decision having been arrived at to place the loan, the Agent-General is again communicated with, and instructed, in conjunction with the Bank of England, to advise finally as to the currency, rate of interest, minimum, actual date for announcement of loan, &c. When all the details are decided upon, the order of the Governor in Council authorising the Bank of England to announce the loan is passed, and the Agent-General is instructed by cable to direct the Bank of England accordingly. This is the general scheme, but of course the details vary with varying circumstances. The Government fix the minimum amount to be received.

982. *Mr. Houghton.*] Does the Agent-General advise as to the minimum? Yes.

983. *Chairman.*] I should like to know when special deposits were made with the colonial Banks and also some information as to the rates and terms? The first provision for special deposits with the Banks under express regulation was made in the agreement entered into with the Bank of New South Wales on 1st July, 1876, although we had occasionally had special deposits before this, and such deposits continued to be made at intervals until 1891 when the last deposits matured and were repaid to the Government. The rate was never higher than 4 per cent. per annum, but the conditions of deposit varied from time to time in details. For instance, under the agreement made in 1876 by Mr. Treasurer Forster there were the following among other provisions:—1. Period of deposit not to exceed twelve months. 2. The respective amounts to bear in some degree relation to the amount of business carried on by the banks as shown in the sworn returns. 3. Interest not to exceed 4 per cent. per annum. 4. The Government to have the right, on giving thirty days notice, to withdraw ratably up to one-fifth of aggregate deposit, and to have continuing rights to withdraw up to one-fifth at intervals of thirty days. 5. In the event of the Government not agreeing to renew beyond the period of deposit, the banks to have the right to pay off in instalments not exceeding five, the first on date of maturity and the others at intervals of thirty days. These conditions governed the special deposits generally, but were slightly varied in 1890 under Mr. Treasurer McMillan, when the deposits were subject to the conditions shown in the annexed form. [*Vide Appendix A1.*] They were repayable on certain specified dates on the Treasury giving three months notice, or the bank had the right to pay off at the respective due dates the amounts wholly or in part on giving to the Treasury three months notice.

984. What arrangement or agreement has been made for the conduct of Government business with Banks in London? Our banking agreements in England are with—1. The Bank of England, for floating of loans and inscription and management of stock. We pay $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. commission for floating, besides postage, stationery, &c.; also $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. for brokerage, and 12s. 6d. for stamp duty; but this last-named item is not a charge by the Bank of England, it is merely deducted by the Banks as agents for the Chancellor of the Exchequer. Then there is a sum of £600 per £1,000,000 per annum for management. So far as the records show, there is no period named in the agreement with the Bank of England; but I imagine it is terminable upon notice from either side. 2. With the London and Westminster Bank, for the current account of the Government in London, including payment of interest on New South Wales Government debentures, payment of pensions, annual drawings under £1,000,000 loan of 1867, and the statutory purchase for redemption purposes of bonds in connection with such loan, and payment off of debentures matured. We pay the London and Westminster Bank—(a) on payments involving verification and the transmission of acquittances to the Colony, $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.; (b) on coupons paid, $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.; (c) on drawings, $\frac{1}{8}$ per cent.; (d) on purchase of bonds, $\frac{1}{8}$ per cent.; (e) on debentures paid off, $\frac{1}{8}$ per cent. This Bank allows us interest at varying rates, governed of course by the Bank of England rate of discount, upon the daily credit balance in excess of £20,000. For many years, up to the 31st December, 1884, the Government banking business in England was transacted by the Bank of New South Wales, which also did the business in the Colony under agreement. Upon expiration of the agreement with the Bank of New South Wales on 31st December, 1884, the business in the Colony went to the associated Banks, and the business in England (exclusive of the floating of loans and inscription and management of stock and payment of interest thereon, and exclusive, at first, of payment of interest on debentures, but afterwards inclusive thereof) was undertaken by the London and Westminster Bank as agent for the associated Banks. The Government did not know the London and Westminster Bank in the matter. When on the 31st December, 1889, the agreement with the associated Banks came to an end, the business was taken up by the London and Westminster Bank by agreement with the Government, direct, at the rates I have already named, which are the rates now subsisting. The rates charged by the London and Westminster Bank, when acting as agents for the associated Banks, were considerably higher than those now current. As a matter of fact, it does the Government business at one-half what it charged under the old agreement, when it was acting on behalf of the associated Banks.

985.

Mr. F.
Kirkpatrick.
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- Mr. F. Kirkpatrick.
19 Jan., 1893.
985. Will you be so good as to furnish us with a return showing the money paid to the Bank of England for commission, for floatage, and also for the management of stock? I will do so.
986. And the same with reference to the London and Westminster Bank? Yes.
987. Can you put in the agreement which existed with the associated Banks? Yes; I will put in the agreement that existed first with the Bank of New South Wales, and then with the Associated Banks. [*Vide Appendix A2 and A3.*]
988. When did the agreement you have just put in as an appendix with the Associated Banks terminate? On the 31st December, 1889. That was the last agreement.
989. After that what agreement or arrangements were made for the conduct of Government business? The agreement with the associated Banks terminated on the 31st December, 1889. Arrangements were then made with the Bank of New South Wales, the Commercial Banking Company of Sydney, the Australian Joint Stock Bank, the City Bank, and the Mercantile Bank of Sydney (which later on was absorbed by the Commercial Bank of Australia, limited, with which the accounts were continued) to receive public collections, and to pay Government cheques (*i.e.*, for the Treasurer's and for Departmental accounts current), upon the conditions usually subsisting between Bank and customer, and upon certain agreed terms for commission, exchange, &c., which will be seen in the appendix. Payment of interest on debentures, funded stock, &c., is made solely by the Commercial Banking Company of Sydney.
990. I notice that in your answer to my question there is no word at all about the City Bank; how was it that that Bank came to be left out? The accounts with the City Bank were closed in February, 1891, in consequence of the dishonour by that Bank of certain Government cheques.
991. Since that time have any other Banks dishonoured Government cheques? Not without reference, to my knowledge.
992. But cheques have been referred back and have virtually been dishonoured? When there is any difficulty or doubt they refer to me to know what should be done under certain conditions, that is whether the moneys are likely to be placed to an officer's credit if he has drawn in excess of the balance of credit available, or whether the cheques should be returned.
993. Then virtually no other dishonour has taken place since the City Bank dishonoured the Government cheques? Not in the common acceptation of the term.
994. Did the Government substitute any other Bank for the City Bank? No other Bank alone; the accounts were distributed among the Bank of New South Wales, the Commercial Banking Company of Sydney, and the Australian Joint Stock Bank.
995. Was not the dishonour of the cheque to which you refer by the City Bank done with the sanction and approval of the other associated Banks? I could not answer that question.
996. After the dishonour had taken place and the City Bank was notified that the Government account with them was closed, did not the Associated Banks approve of the action the City Bank had taken? I could not say.
997. What is the division of the accounts with the present Banks? The accounts are divided as nearly as possible equally amongst the four Banks, *i.e.*, the Bank of New South Wales, the Commercial Banking Company of Sydney, the Joint Stock Bank, and the Commercial Bank of Australia.

TUESDAY, 24 JANUARY, 1893.

Present:—

MR. GOUGH,	|	MR. O'SULLIVAN,
MR. HOUGHTON,	|	MR. ROSE.

W. S. DOWEL, ESQ., IN THE CHAIR.

Mr. Francis Kirkpatrick recalled, and further examined:—

- Mr. F. Kirkpatrick.
24 Jan., 1893.
998. *Chairman.*] You hand in a return showing in detail the charges on loans floated in England through the Bank of England and the London and Westminster Bank? Yes, since 1883. [*Vide Appendix B1.*]
999. You also hand in a return showing the amounts paid to the Bank of England for the floating and management of loans from 1883 to the 30th June, 1892? Yes. [*Vide Appendix B2.*]
1000. And another return showing the amounts paid to the London and Westminster Bank for the floating and management of loans from 1885 to the 30th June, 1892? Yes. [*Vide Appendix B3.*]
1001. Is there anything you wish to say with reference to these returns? Merely this, that the London and Westminster Bank has not floated loans in the common acceptation of the term. It has negotiated Treasury bills.
1002. You also hand in another return showing the public debt on 31st December, 1892? Yes. [*Vide Appendix B4.*] The return shows the total amount the Government received for the securities, and the rate of interest the Government is now paying. The rate of interest paid on the loans, taking into consideration the amount received, is £3 19s. 4½d. per cent.
1003. You hand in also for the Committee's information the Bank balances to 21st January, 1893? Yes, [*Vide Appendix B5*] at the close of business on Saturday last.
1004. I notice in this statement several accounts—such as the Master in Equity's account, the Master in Lunacy's account, the Curator of Intestate Estates' account, the Prothonotary's account, amounting in the aggregate to a very large sum. Are we to understand that the whole of these accounts are operated upon by the Colonial Treasurer? They are not, but the Colonial Treasurer can draw against the balances, and no interest will be charged by the Banks on debit balances whilst there are balances at the credit of these accounts sufficient to cover them.
1005. But the Colonial Treasurer does not operate upon them? He does not; the balances are merely taken into account in the calculation of interest on daily balances.
1006. When the agreement of 1884 with the Bank of New South Wales to transact Government business in the Colony terminated, what followed? An agreement was then entered into with the Associated Banks.
1007. For how many years? Five years from the 1st January, 1885.
1008. The other agreement having terminated when? On the 31st December, 1884.

1009.

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1009. What Banks now transact the business of the Government? There are four Banks.
1010. What are their names? The Commercial Banking Company of Sydney, the Australian Joint Stock Bank, the Bank of New South Wales, and the Commercial Bank of Australia—the Commercial Bank of Australia having taken the place of the late Mercantile Bank.
1011. You have no transactions at all with the City Bank? No.
1012. The old agreement terminating when Mr. McMillan was Colonial Treasurer he gave the whole of the business over to the four Banks you have named? No, there were five Banks.
1013. But there are only four doing the business now? Yes.
1014. Originally there were nine of the Associated Banks? Yes.
1015. Can you inform the Committee for what special reason the alteration was made in the arrangements? I think I have already informed the Committee that the City Bank dishonoured Government cheques.
1016. But what was the reason that other Banks, such as the Union Bank, were not included in the later agreement? The agreement was made with Banks having their head office in Sydney.
1017. And the Union Bank has not its head office in Sydney? No.
1018. Was that the chief reason guiding the Colonial Treasurer of the day in making a new arrangement? I believe so.
1019. Have you instructed the Banks which now deal with the Government accounts not to allow an over-draft to the various offices or Departments? Yes; that will be found in the general instructions.
1020. You desire to hand in another document as an appendix to your evidence? Yes. [*Vide Appendix B 6.*] I do not think my evidence respecting the Banking arrangements would be complete without it. It contains, generally speaking, the arrangements made with the Banks for conducting the Government business, and it also specifies the accounts which each Bank is to keep, also the instructions which have been given with respect to the general management of the business.
1021. You hand in another return, showing the sums transferred from England during the last ten years? Yes, I thought that would be useful to the Committee. [*Vide Appendix B 7.*]
1022. You produce another return, showing the advances made by the Banks in London, and the rates paid thereon in 1891 and 1892? Yes. [*Vide Appendix B 8.*]
1023. Can you inform the Committee who are the stock agents in London under the provisions of the Inscribed Stock Act of 1883? The Agent-General is the Chairman of the Board, and there are also Sir Daniel Cooper, Mr. F. H. Dangar, Mr. Donald Larnach, Mr. W. R. Mewburn, and Mr. Nathaniel Cork.
1024. You also hand in a return showing the amounts paid to the various Banks in Sydney and London from 1890 to 1892, for interest on over-drafts, advances, and deposits on account of the general banking account? Yes. [*Vide Appendix B 9.*]
1025. *Mr. Gough.* What was the total amount of the loans floated between 1882 and 1892? I cannot remember the figures now, but I have already handed in a return which will show the amount.
1026. You also hand in a return from the Associated Banks, showing the average daily balance at the credit of the Government account in Sydney in each month from the 1st January, 1885, to the 30th June, 1889? Yes; but the return is incomplete. It was prepared for the Treasurer at the time he was considering the advisableness or otherwise of renewing the banking agreement. I could complete it readily up to the end of 1889. [*Vide Appendix B 10.*]
1027. You produce a return showing the charges that have been made by the London and Westminster Bank for the conduct of Government business? Yes. [*Vide Appendix B 11.*]
1028. Has the Government obtained any advances in London to meet their engagements this year? Yes; one from the Bank of England, and one from the London and Westminster Bank.
1029. What amount? £250,000 from the Bank of England, to be repaid within six months from proceeds of sale of £200,000 of inscribed stock and remittance from the Colony, also £300,000 from the London and Westminster Bank. The date of the repayment of that amount is probably the 31st March, 1893, but the cable messages do not state the full terms of the advance.
1030. What amount of money has been received from the Savings Bank of New South Wales? You will see from the return which I now hand in [*vide Appendix B 12*] that the Government has received £750,000 for Treasury Bills, and that there are special deposits in the Treasury to the amount of £350,000, making a total of £1,100,000.
1031. You have had an opportunity of examining the agreement made with the Associated Banks of Victoria, have you not? I had an opportunity of reading the report of the Commissioners.
1032. From your reading of that document are you of opinion that the Victorian Government have made a better arrangement with the Associated Banks of Victoria for the conduct of business than has been made by the Government of New South Wales with our Associated Banks? I could not answer that question satisfactorily without having before me the original agreement made with the Banks. That I have not obtained.
1033. Have you read the report of the Commissioners of Audit, dated the 7th December, 1892? Yes.
1034. The document you now hand in is a copy of it? Of part of it.
1035. It embodies all the salient points? Yes; it shows the difference between the banking agreement as it now exists and as it formerly existed. [*Vide Appendix B 13.*]
1036. Do you produce a document laid before Parliament by the late Hon. Geoffrey Eagar with reference to the establishment of a National Bank? Yes. [*Vide Appendix B 14.*]
1037. Has the Treasury any knowledge of a project outlined by the Hon. Geoffrey Eagar? Yes; I think it was in 1866.
1038. I believe it was appended to the financial statement made by him, and was placed before the Legislative Assembly on 27th September? The Financial Statement was made in the Assembly at that time but the scheme for the establishment of a National Bank formed no part of the Financial Statement. The document was printed privately by Messrs. Sands & Co.
1039. You are acquainted with the document? Oh, yes; I have read it very carefully several times.
1040. Having read that document and knowing what Mr. Eagar proposed as the basis of a National Bank, are you of opinion that a Bank should be established on similar lines for the conduct of Government business? Do I understand you to mean a Bank of issue only?
1041. A Bank of issue? I have not fully considered the subject.
1042. You have formed no opinion of your own as to the advisableness of establishing a National Bank

- Mr. F. Kirkpatrick.
24 Jan., 1893.
- to conduct Government business and for other objects? I regard it as one of those benefits which may ultimately be derived from Federation.
1043. If it would be a good thing under Federation would it not be a good thing now? Not to the same extent.
1044. For what reason? Well the circulation of the notes would be limited to the Colony of New South Wales under present circumstances.
1045. Would you give the Committee the functions of such a Bank as I refer to? I presume that one of the main functions of the Bank would be to assist the Government by advancing to the Treasurer certain sums in anticipation of the revenue; I do not think it should be one of the functions of such a Bank to lend money to people on security.
1046. But you think it should be one of its functions to lend money to the Colonial Treasurer? To advance the revenue to him—Yes.
1047. Is there no other function which you think the Bank should perform, such for instance as receiving all revenues, or making all Government disbursements. Would not that be a desirable function? I would not like to answer that question without bestowing more thought on the subject.
1048. You have not fully considered the question of the establishment of a National Bank and of its functions? No.
1049. Therefore you decline to express an opinion as to what should be the functions of the Bank, and as to whether it would be desirable to establish one, except that you consider that it would be of great assistance to the Government? Yes; I certainly think it would be desirable if the note circulation extended to all the Colonies.
1050. *Mr. Rose.*] Will you state what was the amount of Trust Funds held by the Government at the end of December, 1892? £4,536,756 5s.
1051. Out of that total how much was invested? £2,716,911 12s. 3d.; leaving a little less than £2,000,000 uninvested? Yes.
1052. How many accounts are included in the trust fund? Forty-four.
1053. The Government has invested these trust funds in Government securities? Yes.
1054. Is the Government, as a Trustee, legally authorised to invest trust funds in its own business? Yes. There are special clauses in several Acts authorising Trustees to invest in Government securities.
1055. How much had the Superannuation Fund to its credit on 31st December, 1892? £464,376 15s. 4d.
1056. How much of that amount is invested in Treasury Bills? Three hundred and thirty thousand pounds, leaving a balance of £134,376 15s. 4d.
1057. Can you tell me the amount paid into the Superannuation Fund in 1892? £104,111 16s. 4d.
1058. I presume the amount you have given represents the 4 per cent. contributions, the interest on the aggregate amount, and also the votes from the Consolidated Revenue? It is the total amount received and carried to the credit of the account during the year from all sources.
1059. Can you tell me how much of that amount is represented by the 4 per cent. contribution? I could not say now, but I will send you a statement of the details.
1060. How many deficits have been incurred by various Governments up to date? I could not answer that question.
1061. Could you not find out? I am afraid I could not readily.
1062. Up to the present date what is the total of the various deficiencies? That I could not say.
1063. What is the *modus operandi* in liquidating a deficit. To give as an illustration, supposing the deficit amounted to £1,100,000. According to your system of bookkeeping, what do you credit against that deficiency? There are no estimated accounts in the Treasury system of bookkeeping. The deficiency is shown in the account prepared for the Treasurer, and is the difference between the revenue and the estimated expenditure. The deficit of £1,100,000, which you mention by way of illustration, is an estimate after all.
1064. *Mr. Gough.*] Which may or may not be realised? It may be more, or it may be less.
1065. *Mr. Rose.*] But it is a fact, is it not, that all deficiencies have to be liquidated out of current revenue? Yes, sooner or later. As an illustration, the Government issued Treasury bills to cover the deficit of 1886 and previous years amounting to £2,500,000. The redemption of these Treasury bills is provided for by £150,000 being charged against the revenue every year.
1066. Do I understand you to mean that you will have to float a loan to redeem the Treasury bills? I am referring now to the old issue of Treasury bills to meet the deficit of 1886 and previous years.
1067. I understand the Treasury bills were first issued to meet a deficiency in the revenue? Yes.
1068. That was the case in England? Yes; Treasury Bills were issued to cover the deficits for the years 1884-5 and 1885-6.
1069. What is the main business of your department? I supervise the whole business of the office; all the papers go through me.
1070. Do you receive revenue? No, not generally.
1071. What I desire to know is the business transacted in the Treasury? The Treasury receives all moneys and pays all accounts. It keeps proper accounts of all Parliamentary appropriations; also examines the accounts of other departments, and the accounts of collectors of revenue in Sydney and in the country towns.
1072. How many employees at the Treasury are there on the average? About seventy-five.
1073. Do you not think a State Bank would incorporate a large amount of business now being transacted by the Treasury? I do not think it would be a good thing to keep the accounts of the Government in a State Bank.
1074. Why? I would rather not answer that question.*
1075. *Mr. Houghton.*] I think you said that the London and Westminster Bank does not float loans in the common acceptance of the term? Quite so—it is the Bank of England which inscribes the stock of this Colony.
1076. But the London and Westminster Bank floats loans for the Colony of Victoria? Yes; I was speaking only with respect to the Colony of New South Wales. 1077.

* NOTE (on revision) :—Lest there should be any wrong impression with respect to this answer, I desire to add what my reasons are, principally. I consider that a National Bank should be removed from the semblance or appearance of political control, and the credit of any Bank would materially suffer if the accuracy of its accounts were liable to be questioned to the same extent as those of the Treasury are.

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1077. Are you aware that the floating of loans for the Victorian Government costs less than the floating of loans for this Colony? On the contrary; I think that it costs more.
1078. You cannot say for certain? No.
1079. Will you kindly explain the practice with regard to the floating of Treasury Bills? The Government sends them home and instructs the Agent-General to hand them over to the London and Westminster Bank. The London and Westminster Bank then informs the brokers, who dispose of them on the market.
1080. Who fixes the minimum? That is fixed by the Government—it is generally par. It was par in the case of the last issue.
1081. Are the bills issued in the form of notes? In the form of short-dated bonds with coupons attached.
1082. They can be passed from one person to another? Yes; they are transferable by delivery.
1083. What is the currency of the bills at present afloat? It differs—some are for two years and some for four years.
1084. Do any fall in this year? No; the first issue falls in on the 1st January next year. Bills to the amount of £1,250,000 then fall due.
1085. What is the distinction between Treasury Bills and Inscribed stock? One specifies a certain amount which cannot be reduced or altered, and is transferable by delivery. The other is a certificate of inscription by the Bank of England in its books; the stock it represents can be sold wholly, or in part, or transferred.
1086. But the price varies? Undoubtedly it varies.
1087. From what causes? From various causes. The price depends upon the state of the market. At the present time the stock of this Colony is very low. It is better than it has been, still it is low.
1088. Does the price of Treasury Bills fluctuate in the same way? Yes. Treasury Bills are not in demand at the present time. The Government cannot get its price at present.
1089. *Mr. Rose.*] I understand you to say that Treasury Bills of a short currency sell at par? That is the price the Government places on them.
1090. How is it that they have sold at par for a short currency? They are generally issued at a slightly higher rate of interest.
1091. Then, as I understand the matter, when you convert these Treasury Bills into an orthodox loan you actually lose? Not necessarily; much depends upon the state of the money market—the rate of interest is usually less for regular loans.
1092. *Mr. Houghton.*] The rate of interest varies upon the different forms of stock put upon the market? Yes.
1093. What is the cause of variation in the rate of interest—is it the period? No, it depends upon the state of the market.
1094. At the time that various forms of stock are floated? Yes.
1095. What is the Government paying the highest rate of interest on at the present time? On the old 5 per cent. debentures.
1096. *Mr. O'Sullivan.*] Referring to the Treasury Bills, you say that the Government send them to the Agent-General, who hands them to the London and Westminster Bank, who sends them to brokers for sale? Yes.
1097. The London and Westminster Bank makes a charge for that? Yes.
1098. What does it do for the money? It is considered to have disposed of the bills. It charges one-eighth per cent.
1099. But it merely handles the bills and sends them on to the brokers, who really dispose of them? The Government also pays one-eighth per cent. to the brokers.
1100. Would it not be possible for the Agent-General to handle the bills himself, to forward them to the brokers, and thus dispense with the Bank's charges? I can see no reason against it.
1101. According to one of the papers you have handed in I find that the London and Westminster Bank charges one-eighth per cent. on payments involving verification, one-eighth per cent. on payment of coupons, one-sixteenth per cent. on the payment of debentures. I find also that deposits are taken at current rates, withdrawable at seven days' notice, and that interest is allowed at current rates on a daily credit balance, £20,000 being free of interest. As regards the Bank of England, I find that the charges are from £500 to £600 per £1,000,000 for paying dividends and managing stock, the charges in respect of the last loan being £500 per £1,000,000 per annum. The charge for floating loans is half per cent., and no interest is allowed on the current account. Do you not think it would be possible to dispense with any of these charges through the Agent-General? The Banks here do corresponding business for the Government, and the Government pays them. In respect of accounts requiring verification I think it is quite right to pay the Banks for work of that kind.
1102. You think it is absolutely essential that we should go through the form of engaging the London and Westminster Bank as regards the issue of Treasury bills, although it merely goes through the form of handling the bills? I think it is necessary.
1103. Are not the charges, in your opinion, too high? The charges were agreed upon when the agreement was made with the Associated Banks, but they were regarded by Mr. Treasurer McMillan as too high, and when an opportunity was afforded of dealing with the London Banks the London and Westminster Bank reduced its charges by one-half.
1104. *Mr. Houghton.*] What do you say you pay the Bank of England for the management of stock? £600 per £1,000,000 per annum.
1105. Is not that charge high? For the last loan it charged £500 per £1,000,000 for management.
1106. There is no fixed rate? Yes; it was fixed at £600 per £1,000,000, up to £10,000,000.
1107. Then how came they to charge only £500 per £1,000,000? I cannot account for it, except that they have perhaps reduced the rate, probably owing to the £10,000,000 limit having been exceeded.
1108. *Mr. Gough.*] If a National Bank were established as a Bank of Issue backed by the credit of the State, as our debentures are backed at the present time, would you consider its notes as good to the holders as are our debentures? I would certainly.
1109. *Mr. Houghton.*] How many different kinds of stock are there, and under what names do they appear on the market at the present time? The information is given in a return I have already handed in.

TUESDAY,

TUESDAY, 31 JANUARY, 1893.

Present:—

MR. J. D. FITZGERALD, | MR. HOUGHTON,
MR. ROSE.

W. S. DOWEL, ESQ., IN THE CHAIR.

Mr. Andrew James Doak called in, sworn, and examined:—

- Mr. A. J. Doak.
31 Jan., 1893.
1110. *Chairman.*] You occupy a position in the Government Post Office? Yes; I am the Superintendent of the Money Order Office and Government Savings Bank.
1111. How long have you held that position? I could not say without reference to the Blue Book; but, speaking from memory, I should say about four years.
1112. Previous to that time what position did you occupy? I was Chief Clerk in the same Department.
1113. Is the Government Savings Bank constituted under an Act of Parliament? Yes; 34 Victoria No. 15.
1114. That Act authorises the Postmaster-General to receive deposits? I believe that is so.
1115. With certain rates of interest? The Act does not fix the rate of interest, although I believe it mentions the maximum rate at 4 per cent.
1116. What amount of deposit are you empowered to receive? £200 is the maximum deposit, and 1s. the minimum.
1117. What rate of interest are you paying depositors at the present time? Four per cent.
1118. Is that a lower or higher rate than is being paid by the Savings Bank of New South Wales? It is lower. The Savings Bank of New South Wales is giving 5 per cent., and I believe that on some occasions it has given 6 per cent.
1119. Yet the amount of deposit you receive at 4 per cent. is as large as the amount received by the Savings Bank of New South Wales? Very nearly so, I think.
1120. How do you account for that;—do you think it is because the public have greater confidence in an institution which they know to be backed up by the Government than in another which is not altogether in that position? Probably such is the case, but I think we have greater facilities for receiving deposits. We have agencies throughout the country, and deposits can be received in remote parts.
1121. Has the business of the Money Order Office and Government Savings Bank increased of late years? Yes; there has been a progressive increase.
1122. What was the amount of your deposits ten years ago? In 1882 there were 121,868 deposits, the amount deposited being £891,199.
1123. What was the number of deposits in the year 1892, and the amount deposited? There were something like 278,509 deposits, and the amount deposited was £1,630,216.
1124. So that there has been a very material increase in your business? Yes.
1125. During the late financial crisis and the run upon the Savings Bank of New South Wales was the confidence in your Bank in any way affected? Not in the slightest.
1126. It rather increased than otherwise I suppose? Yes; perhaps I might add that we received some of the deposits withdrawn from the Savings Bank of New South Wales.
1127. Is the Money Order Branch in your department an important one? Undoubtedly.
1128. Has there also been a progressive increase in the business of that branch? Yes.
1129. Has the business increased to any considerable extent during the last ten years? Yes.
1130. Can you tell us to what extent? Not at this moment, but I can, at the next meeting of the Committee, furnish you with a return showing the increase during the past ten years.
1131. Could you furnish us with a similar return in respect of the number of deposits and the amounts deposited in the Government Savings Bank? Yes.
1132. During the time the Government Savings Bank has been in existence has there been a profit or a loss in the conduct of the institution? A small profit.
1133. After all expenses have been paid, what has been the amount of profit made? There are one or two things I ought to explain. In the first place, printing and stationery have not been charged against the account. Then it must also be borne in mind that the Money Order Office and Savings Bank have been worked together, and it would be almost impossible to separate the accounts of the two branches.
1134. In your balance-sheet, that is the document placed before Parliament, and certified to be correct by the Auditor-General, you show a profit of £26,672 12s. 3d;—do you desire the Committee to understand that that balance is not correct? It is perfectly correct with the exception I speak of—that there has been no charge for stationery.
1135. By how much would that reduce the balance? I could not say.
1136. Approximately? I could not say—stationery is never charged against any Department.
1137. Then why refer to it when it is not the custom to make the charge? I was merely answering your question absolutely.
1138. The Committee want to know absolutely what profit has been made in the carrying on of your institution; do you think £1,000 would cover your stationery charges? I do not think so.
1139. Would £2,000 cover the charge? I am not able to form an opinion at this moment.
1140. Will you furnish the Committee later on with an estimate of the amount which you consider should be deducted from the balance on account of stationery? Yes.
1141. Is there any profit attached to the Money Order branch? Yes.
1142. What profit has been made on that branch since its establishment? It is very difficult to say. The postmasters in the country have combined duties in connection with the Money Order branch and the Government Savings Bank. It is impossible to say what to charge against the Money Order branch, and what to charge against the Government Savings Bank. Take my own salary as Superintendent of the two branches—the whole of my time is devoted to the combined duties.
1143. Will you endeavour to furnish the Committee with a return showing, to the best of your ability, the profit made in connection with both branches since they were established? I will do the best I can in the matter.
1144. Are you of opinion, from the experience you have had in the conduct of the Department, that a profit can accrue to the Government in the conduct of this particular business? Undoubtedly. The profit

profit last year upon the Money Order Office and Savings Bank combined was, in round numbers, £5,000. I am speaking now of the year 1891.

1145. Can you inform the Committee how your money is invested? That will be found in the printed returns of the Treasury. You will see from that that there is invested in debentures, £89,200; in New South Wales 4 per cents., £296,466 13s. 11d.; New South Wales Treasury Bills, £1,269,000; funded stock, £600,000. The interest is at 4 per cent. The last investment of £600,000 was made during the present month.

1146. What is the total? £2,254,666.

1147. That is the money the Government have from your Bank secured by debentures and Treasury Bills? Yes.

1148. You have no money at call at any other Banks? Except our working balance—that is mixed up with the money-order money.

1149. What amount do you keep for till money? Perhaps the simplest way to answer that question is to say that our arrangement with the Treasury is to pay over according to the Act. This is done every week.

1150. How do you arrange about your till money how much have you? There is an advance from the Treasury of £25,000.

1151. You have a banking business of £4,000,000 per annum, and to carry on that business you retain £25,000;—do you find that sufficient to carry on the business of the Bank? I might mention that the withdrawals frequently exceed that in one week. In some instances we have to use the money received as deposits. There have been occasions when we have had to overdraw the account.

1152. To what extent? £10,000.

1153. Do you consider that £50,000 would be ample to provide for your working capital and till money? Ample.

1154. You hand in a return showing the whole of the transactions of the Money Order Office and the Government Savings Bank for the year ending 31st December, 1892? Yes. [*Vide Appendix C.*]

1155. Is there any other information you desire to give the Committee in reference to the management and working of the institution over which you preside? No.

1156. Do you think from what you have seen and know of the institution over which you preside that the business of the Government might be materially increased in that direction? I see no reason why the present maximum of £200 for deposits should not be increased to £500.

1157. Have you formed any opinion regarding the expediency of establishing a National Bank; have you given any attention to the matter? I cannot say that I have. The general banking business would be very different from that of the Government Savings Bank. A Bank business I should take to be the negotiating of bills, and the making of advances, &c.

1158. I am speaking of a national Bank—have you given any attention to that matter? No.

1159. Then you are not prepared to answer the question? No.

1160. *Mr. Rose.*] Do you think that the thrifty class of citizens who have deposits in the Government Savings Bank have a direct interest in maintaining the stability of our present form of Government? Undoubtedly. The Government Savings Bank Act gives the public security on the revenue of the Colony for the repayment of their deposits.

1161. Then the extension of the number of depositors would further develop this desirable phase of citizenship? Yes.

1162. The money being guaranteed by the Government is the real reason of the increase in the number of deposits? That is so, I think, partly.

1163. Would you not say chiefly? I could hardly say that, because a great number of depositors in the country districts have not facilities for depositing in other institutions.

1164. The depositors, I presume, are also quite satisfied that the Government should invest their funds? Yes, presumably so; because they are acquainted with the regulations.

1165. Do you think that the confidence in the Government is so great that depositors would rather leave their money in the Government Savings Bank than deposit it with private institutions at 1 per cent. higher rate of interest? To a great extent.

1166. Of course the depositors, by banking with the Government Savings Bank, have the Consolidated Revenue as their security? Yes.

1167. The Savings Bank is really now a Bank of deposit, is it not? Yes.

1168. So that if we enlarged the maximum of deposits now payable into the Bank it would be really introducing no new principle as compared with the present system of banking? No new principle.

1169. Do you see any difficulty in amalgamating the Savings Bank of New South Wales with the Government Savings Bank? The only difficulty would be in making arrangements in respect of the mortgages and investments.

1170. Do you not think that the same class of people who deposit with a quasi Government Savings Bank deposit likewise with the Government Savings Bank? Yes.

1171. Supposing the Savings Bank of New South Wales were abolished, do you not think that the bulk of the savings would flow into the Government Savings Bank? I think so.

1172. Do you think it would be more practicable to extend the Government Savings Bank into a State Bank, supposing we were about to originate a State Bank, or to administer it as an adjunct to the Savings Bank? The State Bank might take the working account.

1173. You think it more practicable that the Savings Bank should be a tributary to the State Bank, as it were? I think they should be kept separate.

1174. Do you think the depositors would raise any objection if, when withdrawing their deposits, they were paid in Government notes instead of in gold? They are not paid in gold now, except when required.

1175. How are they paid? In notes of the Bank of New South Wales.

1176. There is no hesitancy in taking notes of the Bank of New South Wales? None whatever.

1177. Therefore, I presume that depositors would be even more willing to take New South Wales Government notes? I think they would be equally willing, at all events.

1178. Are you not aware that Treasury Bills being transferable are really an addition to our currency? I regard the Bills as a liability, but I cannot regard them exactly as an addition to our currency.

1179. There has never been a run on the Government Savings Bank? No.

1180. You think it is not at all probable that we shall have one? I should not think so.

Mr.
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Mr.
A. J. Doak.
31 Jan., 1893.

1181. If the depositors were aware that the Government had invested £2,554,000 of their earnings in Treasury Bills and funded stock, you think that would cause no alarm? I should think not from the fact that the amount so invested is published quarterly in the *Gazette*.

1182. Supposing the deposits in the Government Savings Bank to be all uninvested that would cause a loss to the community by withdrawing so much currency. I make the statement on the supposition that the deposits would be left lying dormant in the cellars of some Bank? I am afraid I cannot answer that question.

1183. Supposing the Government were to issue convertible notes against the deposits, would not the effect on the community be just the same as if the funds were invested in some wealth-producing project? The substitution of Government Bank notes for Treasury Bills would make no difference, that is to say, the liability of the Government would be just the same. It would be impossible to circulate that value of notes.

1184. Are you aware that we have to-day, in the country, about £3,500,000 of coin in circulation? I was not aware of it; but I think it quite probable.

1185. Supposing that coin to be drawn off from circulation and to be kept as a reserve, and that notes were issued instead, there would be no addition to the currency? I take it that the bulk of the public would not take notes.

1186. Are you aware of any one case in which a depositor has refused to take a Bank of New South Wales note from your Savings Bank? The depositors are always paid in whatever they ask for.

1187. You admit that if £3,500,000 in coin were withdrawn from currency and £3,500,000 of notes were substituted, there would be really no difference in the currency? Certainly not—that would be simply substituting paper for gold.

1188. Therefore, providing the gold is withdrawn, the capability for absorbing the £3,500,000 of notes would be existent? I think the public would not be satisfied—you could not withdraw the whole of the gold.

1189. Supposing the public were satisfied to take the Government notes, and that it were practicable to withdraw the gold, would you see any difficulty then in reference to the public absorbing the notes in lieu of the gold? That is a matter for the public themselves to decide.

1190. Do you know of any case in which the Government Savings Bank has been subject to any perverse political influence? I know of no such case.

1191. I suppose such a thought would hardly enter the heads of your depositors? No; I feel sure it would not.

1192. Through the medium of the Savings Bank the Government are in reality borrowing money from the people? Yes, inasmuch as the funds are invested in Government securities.

1193. According to your statement the Government are borrowing to-day from say 100,000 persons? Yes.

1194. The amount with the Savings Bank of New South Wales being also taken into consideration would show that at least one-eighth of the population of the country is keeping its banking account with the Government? It is a matter of statistics.

1195. In the routine of the Post Office Order system the Government transmits money all over the Colony? Yes.

1196. Is not the transmitting of money merely an adjunct to Banking business? Yes; but in our case it is done in a much simpler form.

1197. *Chairman.*] It is a parallel to the issue by a Bank of a Bank draft? Yes.

1198. *Mr. Rose.*] And it really means so much more competition against the private Banks? It cannot be competition because there are no Banks in many of the towns to which our Money Order system has been extended.

1199. But in all cases where Banks are coexistent with the Money Order Office the system would be on a competitive basis? To a certain extent.

1200. What is the extent? I could not say positively. The Bank of New South Wales might have a branch at Albury, whereas the City Bank might not have a branch there. If business were being done with the City Bank they would probably come to the Money Order Office.

1201. But there is a number of private persons who send money orders, irrespective of the Banks? Certainly.

1202. Is not the bulk of your money order business done at the instance of private persons? Yes.

1203. Supposing the Government were to lend money borrowed from one section of the people to another class—would that be introducing any violent innovation upon your present system? Yes.

1204. When the Government invests deposits which are practically borrowed from one section of the people in Treasury Bills, is not that really loaning such money? It is lending on investments.

1205. So that the Government is really loaning deposits as well as borrowing deposits? Upon the same principle that they lend in the London Office.

1206. Supposing we redeemed the Savings Banks funds invested in Treasury Bills, do you think an objection would be raised by depositors to advancing their deposits as funds to be worked by a State Bank—of course guaranteed by the Government? I think the security would be about equal.

1207. To the best of your belief, so long as the Government would pledge the Consolidated Revenue to depositors in the Savings Bank, there would be no real objection as to how that money was invested? Certainly not.

1208. *Mr. Houghton.*] Is it not a fact that your Bank has a branch established in every post-office in the country and suburbs? In every considerable township.

1209. You have branches also in some very small places? They are established in pursuance of a rule. The matter is referred to Postal Inspectors, and if they report favourably a branch is established.

1210. Can you tell the Committee the total number of branches you have in the country and suburbs? I have not the figures up to date, but I can furnish them at the next meeting of the Committee.

1211. Are you aware that the Savings Bank of New South Wales has only fourteen branches? I do not know the exact number, but I know they have only a limited number.

1212. What is the total amount of money you have on deposit at the present moment? The estimated balance on 31st December was £2,365,730 in round numbers.

1213. That was the amount due to depositors? Yes.

1214. Are you aware that the depositors of the Savings Bank of New South Wales exceed yours by £1,000,000? Yes; but they had a large balance when the Government Savings Bank was instituted.
1215. Do you think the public are under the impression that the Savings Bank of New South Wales is a quasi Government institution? Yes; I think they are under that impression.
1216. Your Bank is purely a Government institution with a Government security at the back of each deposit? Yes.
1217. In your statement of receipts for last year you bring out a revenue of £19,323 8s.;—how do you estimate that revenue? That is the commission received on money orders.
1218. What other sources of income have you? Our sources of income in the Savings Bank are from our investment in Government securities.
1219. What amount are you receiving from that source annually? In 1891 we received £79,535.
1220. Do you think your revenue for last year would be about the same? It would be increased because interest is allowed on uninvested funds at the rate of 4 per cent.
1221. These are your only sources of revenue? Yes.
1222. And you pay interest on deposits and working expenses with money derived from these sources? Yes.
1223. And you find you have ample revenue? Yes.
1224. That is allowing 4 per cent. interest on the money at call? Yes.

Mr.
A. J. Doak.
31 Jan., 1893.

TUESDAY, 7 FEBRUARY, 1893.

Present:—

MR. ROSE, | MR. HOUGHTON.
W. S. DOWEL, Esq., IN THE CHAIR.

Mr. Andrew James Doak recalled and further examined:—

1225. *Chairman.*] In reply to a question asked by Mr. Houghton at the last meeting of the Committee as to the total amount of money you have on deposit, you gave a certain amount which you now desire to correct? Yes; the figures should have been £2,365,730.
1226. You were requested at the last meeting of the Committee to produce certain information? Yes. I could not get a complete return from the Government Printer as to the cost of printing and stationery. The Money Order and Savings Bank accounts are not kept separately.
1227. You promised to produce an approximate estimate? Yes, and I have it for five years. [*Vide Appendix D 1.*] The particulars are obtained from the Government Printer. I think you might fairly charge one-half to the Government Savings Bank and the other half to the Money Order Office.
1228. What has been the average cost of printing, binding, and ruling in connection with the Government Savings Bank during the years you refer to? About £850 per annum.
1229. *Mr. Houghton.*] The Government Printing Office do your printing? Yes.
1230. And charges you for the cost of printing each year? No; there is a special vote.
1231. *Chairman.*] I understand you to say that the one-half of the estimated expense might be charged to the Money Order and the other to the Savings Bank Branch? Yes.
1232. What is the nature of the other returns you promised to supply the Committee with? One is a return showing the total transactions of the Money Order Office and Savings Bank for ten years. [*Vide Appendix D 2.*]
1233. How many Money Order Offices have you in the Colony? Six hundred and six.
1234. How many branches of the Savings Bank are there? Four hundred and fifty.
1235. The return you now hand in shows the number and amount of Money Order and Savings Bank transactions, together with the amount of salaries paid, money order commissions received for the ten years ending 31st December, 1891? Yes. [*Vide Appendix D 3.*]
1236. At the last meeting of the Committee you were asked to supply a statement of the revenue and expenditure of the Post Office Savings Bank from the date of its establishment to the 31st December, 1892, but you have furnished a return only up to 1891? Yes.
1237. The document shows that there is a profit of £26,772 12s. 3d.;—is that correct? Yes; I might point out, however, that the funds of the Government Savings Bank have not been invested with a view to making any profit. The sums have been invested at the same rate of interest that we allow to depositors, namely, 4 per cent.
1238. That is to say, the funds have been invested in Government securities at 4 per cent.? Yes; our only margin of profit is upon broken periods. We allow interest only from the 1st of each month. If money is deposited even in the first week of a month no interest is allowed.
1239. How is the profit of £26,772 made up? It is the difference between the interest paid to depositors and the interest received on investments. That amount applies only to the Savings Bank.
1240. Can you supply a return as regards the profits made on the Money Order Branch? The two offices have been worked together, and it is almost impossible to make a clear return.
1241. But you have supplied a return as regards the Savings Bank Branch of your department—cannot you supply a return as regards the Money Order Branch;—you have control of both branches? I can furnish you with a return for the year as regards the combined branches. It will include salaries, commissions paid to non-official postmasters, and other charges.
1242. That return will apply to what year? 1891.
1243. And as to previous years? I daresay I could supply you with a return, but it would involve a great deal of labour.
1244. Is not the return generally included in your annual report? No; I believe it was included last year for the first time.
1245. What is the information as regards 1891? It shows that the profits of the combined branches were £5,010 5s. 8d.
1246. Since the last meeting of the Committee have you given any attention to the question I asked you as to whether you thought it was convenient to establish a National Bank? I do not feel in a position to answer such a question. My experience has not been in connection with general commercial banking business.

Mr.
A. J. Doak.
7 Feb., 1893.

- Mr. A. J. Doak.
7 Feb., 1893.
1247. *Mr. Houghton.*] Do you consider the money orders passing through your Bank as deposits? No.
1248. Can you tell the Committee what percentage you lose annually through fraud on the part of your officials? During the last three or four years we have lost nothing. We recover from the Fidelity guarantors.
1249. Your officials are guaranteed? Yes; I daresay we have lost nominal sums occasionally—sums contained in registered letters, for instance.
1250. There has been no embezzlement on the part of officials? We have had embezzlement at times, but the amount has been made up out of the fidelity bonds.
1251. Do you make any provision for losses of this kind over and above the amount guaranteed? No; I think in one instance there was a loss which the fidelity bond did not cover. It happened last year at Broken Hill. I believe the defalcations were something over £200.
1252. Was that the total amount of defalcations? That was the amount in excess of the bond.
1253. Do you make any provision for deficiencies occurring in that way? None whatever.
1254. You have to pay the loss out of the interest accruing on Government debentures, and the interest you receive on other funds? Yes; subject to the approval of the Postmaster-General, of course.
1255. You have no other losses of any kind? I cannot call any to mind at this moment.
1256. *Mr. Rose.*] With reference to the question of embezzlement, is it not your opinion that defaulters are fewer in number among Government employees than in private institutions? I should not think there would be much difference.
1257. Not considering the amount of business you transact? The losses in the Money Order Office as well as in the Savings Bank have been merely nominal.
1258. Comparing the volume of business done by the Government with a similar volume of business done outside, you think you have more honest administration? I think the Government have been particularly fortunate so far as our Department is concerned.
1259. I understand you to say that you do not pay interest on the daily balances in connection with the Post Office Savings Bank? No; we do not.
1260. I believe the Savings Bank of New South Wales pays interest on daily balances? No; I think not.
1261. *Chairman.*] Is there any other information you desire to give to the Committee? None at present.

Mr. Thomas Brocklebank Gaden called in, sworn, and examined:—

- Mr. T. B. Gaden.
7 Feb., 1893.
1262. *Chairman.*] You are connected with the Commercial Banking Co. of Sydney? Yes.
1263. What position do you hold? At the present time I am Acting General Manager.
1264. How long have you been connected with the Bank? I think over thirty years.
1265. Have you any knowledge of the agreement, dated 6th January, 1885, and entered into by the Government with the Associated Banks for the conduct of Government banking business? Yes.
1266. Can you inform the Committee what are the duties of the Banks under the terms of that agreement? Generally speaking, I should say the ordinary conduct of the Government business.
1267. That is to say, their duties would be to receive and credit the Government with any money paid into their various Banks, also to pay cheques and conduct their business generally? Yes.
1268. For conducting that business, what charges did the Banks make? I am speaking from memory to a certain degree, but I think I could give you the amounts as nearly as possible.
1269. As regards the rates for exchange, for instance? It was $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. under the current rate for London business. For colonial business the rate was $\frac{1}{8}$ per cent. all round.
1270. What commission did the Banks charge on the collection of cheques and drafts in the Colony in favour of the Government? All collections for the Government in the Colony were $\frac{1}{8}$ per cent.
1271. Supposing a cheque were collected at one of the country branches your Bank would charge $\frac{1}{8}$ per cent.? Yes.
1272. Did the Banks make any other charges in connection with exchanges, or commission on moneys deposited with the Banks to transfer to the credit of persons at any of their branches in the interior? We made no charge in addition to the $\frac{1}{8}$ per cent.
1273. Not on remittances to any other persons? We charged $\frac{1}{8}$ per cent. only.
1274. What rate of commission did you charge on the half-yearly interest on the public debt in Sydney or Melbourne? The commission for collection on coupons in this country was $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent.
1275. Supposing debentures were paid off in Sydney or Melbourne, was any commission charged by the Bank, and, if so, what amount? One-eighth per cent.
1276. What charges are made for transferring sums from London to Sydney to the credit of the Government? I cannot recollect.
1277. Would it be 7s. 6d. per cent. premium? I think that was the amount of premium we paid to the Government.
1278. Did you allow the Government any interest on the aggregate daily balance at the credit of their account? Yes, subject to terms of agreement of 1885, but not since expiry of agreement of 1885.
1279. What is the rate of interest that you allowed the Government for any sum of money that might be to their credit for a fixed term? We have had none that I could trace.
1280. Do I understand you to say that from 1885 to the present time the Government have never had a credit balance? Only on current accounts.
1281. To what extent? The amount would vary every day.
1282. Could you say what the maximum and minimum would be? I could not. I do not think even those who had charge of the matter could tell you right off. The matter is one that has not come under my notice at all.
1283. Could you ascertain by inquiry what the amount to the credit of the Government at various times has been? In all probability figures with which I will supply you later on will give you the information you desire.
1284. Has the Commercial Bank made any advances to the Government without security? Under the old agreement there were certain arrangements for advances to be made, but to what extent they were availed of I am unable to say.
1285. I want to know the amount, if any, and the charges made for the advances? I think figures I will supply later on will answer that question.

1286. When you received notice from this Committee to attend you were asked to supply certain information;—have you been able to obtain that information, and, if so, will you be good enough to read it? As to the documents and returns showing the amount of money paid by the Government of New South Wales for the conduct of their financial business the figures I have are taken out by the Bank's sub-accountant and handed to me. I have not the slightest doubt that they are perfectly correct, although I have not checked them. The charges paid by the Government, that is including all exchanges and interest on overdrafts have been £35,472 4s. 7d., the amount of interest and exchange paid to the Government under the agreement of 1885 was £13,954 14s. 7d., the interest was at the rate of 3 per cent., and exchange $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. Those are the whole amounts received and paid by us here.

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1287. That is virtually the debtor and creditor account between you and the Government? I have had all the amounts received from and paid to the Government taken out. As to the next item of information, that is the amount of money deposited at various times by the Government since 1885 I may explain that from the way in which the various accounts are kept it would be impossible to obtain the information in any form except one which might be misleading through difficulty in distinguishing between deposits and transfers.

1288. Can you give us the description and amount of New South Wales Government securities held by your Bank? Well, we hold some New South Wales securities by way of investment.

1289. Can you give me the amount? The amount of New South Wales securities we hold at this moment is £333,800.

1290. Can you say what they consist of? Yes. There is £133,800 of $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. inscribed stock, and £200,000 of 4 per cent. Treasury Bills.

1291. Do you find the inscribed stock a favourite form of investment? We take a portion of New South Wales securities with other stock. The amount is constantly changing—sometimes it is more, sometimes it is less.

1292. Do you find that your customers to any considerable extent purchase Government securities? I am unable to say that they do.

1293. Is there any information you were requested to supply you could furnish the Committee with? I think I have supplied all the information I was asked to supply, as well as I could.

1294. Is there any other information you could give the Committee pertinent to the inquiry? No, I think not. But if any questions suggest themselves to you I shall be very glad to answer them.

1295. Do you favour a paper currency backed up by gold? I do not think it could be established in any other way. So long as all the civilised nations in the world agree that bullion is the representative of debt it would be utterly futile to attempt to establish a paper currency on any other basis.

1296. What proportion of gold would you hold to be sufficient to be held in reserve to meet the redemption of Bank notes? Under one set of circumstances you might require more than under another. The amount should always be based on a prudent estimate of what your requirements would be.

1297. What would the amount be likely to be in this Colony;—what is the practice in other parts of the world? I am not aware that any particular amount is set apart, or is specially ear-marked, for the redemption of notes.

1298. As a bank manager having considerable experience, what is your own opinion as to the amount which should be set aside for the redemption of an issue, we will say, of £10,000,000 notes? I could not answer that question right off. It is a different matter to providing for ordinary notes and other liabilities.

1299. Can you tell me what is the practice in America and in connection with the Bank of England? I am unable to say from memory.

1300. You would not like to express an opinion as to the amount of gold necessary to be held against an issue of £10,000,000 notes in New South Wales? I should not like to say. I should not care to commit myself to an answer.

1301. What is the amount of notes your Bank issues yearly? Our average circulation is about £400,000 in New South Wales and £30,000 in Queensland.

1302. What is the proportion of gold you specially ear-mark to meet those notes? No sum whatever. We regard the notes in the same way as we do our liabilities on demand. We see that our coin reserves are what might be reasonably expected to be ample to meet demands under any ordinary circumstances.

1303. Which is the larger issue—your note issue or your gold issue? The note issue, decidedly.

1304. Can you say whether a paper currency is not increasing in the most progressive countries in Europe? I have not considered the matter, and should prefer not to answer your question.

1305. Do you consider the right to issue money a prerogative of the State? No; I should think not.

1306. State notes being a legal tender, backed by the whole credit of the country, and convertible, do you consider them the best form of currency;—can you conceive of any better form? I cannot, supposing the notes to be convertible.

1307. The State notes are not only backed by gold, but by the whole credit of the country. There is a great difference between those notes and notes issued by private individuals? There can be no doubt about that.

1308. Supposing there were an issue of Bank notes by the State in this country, would it not be virtually a loan by the people to the State without interest? I am scarcely prepared to answer that question. I presume that before a person got a note he would have to pay a sovereign or something equivalent to it. It would be in the same position as any other Bank note.

1309. The Banks of this Colony pay 2 per cent. duty on the issue of notes, do they not? Yes.

1310. If the public require accommodation, what are the rates you usually charge at your Bank? They vary according to time and circumstances and the nature of the security.

1311. What is the maximum and minimum rate charged to the public for accommodation? I think the rates at present are from 6 per cent. to 8 per cent., according to the description of business.

1312. Now, if the public take the notes of the Associated Banks in exchange for labour or goods, do they not immediately become creditors of the Bank whose notes they receive in the same way that they would become creditors of a State Bank? We are liable to them to the extent of the notes.

1313. Bearing in mind your answer to a previous question, would you consider the issue of notes by the Banks superior to the form of currency I have described, and in reference to which you said you could conceive of no better form? We consider that the notes of a prudently managed Bank are undoubted security.

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1314. But do not the public run a greater risk in taking notes issued by the Banks of the Colony than they would run in the case of the State? In some instances I think that is possible.
1315. You can call to mind the failure of the Federal and Oriental Banks? Yes.
1316. During droughts have not the Banks of New South Wales lost a considerable amount of money? I have no doubt at all the Banks may have suffered loss to a greater or less extent by bad seasons at various times.
1317. Would not worse times, that is bigger droughts or floods, seriously affect the position of the Banks? I am not prepared to answer that question. I do not know the extent of the drought or flood you have in view.
1318. Do you think it would be advantageous to your depositors that your reserve capital should be invested in Government securities? I think not.
1319. Can you say what is the amount of money your Bank has paid in the shape of dividends since its incorporation or establishment? I could not say.
1320. Could you supply that information later on? I do not know whether it is a question I can answer. I do not know whether my employers would allow me to answer a question of that kind.
1321. You are bound to answer to the best of your ability any question a member of the Committee may ask of you? Then I will make a note of the matter.
1322. Have you your last quarterly returns with you? No.
1323. Can you inform the Committee what amounts of deposits you have to date not bearing interest? I cannot say from memory.
1324. Are your returns published to the end of last year? Yes.
1325. *Mr. Rose.*] Is not the tendency of the age in all grades of business towards concentration or amalgamation? I should not like to commit myself to an opinion without having studied the matter.
1326. Are you aware that one marked distinguishing feature in the banking world during the latter part of the century has been the conversion of private institutions into joint stock banking companies? I am not aware of that. I believe there are some cases where it has been done, but I do not know that it has been the tendency of the times.
1327. Are you aware that although there have been about 100 different Banks in Scotland since the origination of banking there, at the present time there are not more than ten different Banks with 900 branches? I was not aware of that; but I should think it quite possible.
1328. During the last ten years the population of this Colony has increased by 50 per cent.? Yes; perhaps.
1329. What increase has there been during that period in the number of Banks? I could not say.
1330. Have the Banks in this Colony increased at all during that period? I am not aware that there has been any increase in number. I am inclined to think there has been no increase.
1331. Then your answer almost establishes the position that the banking business, like almost every other business, is drifting into fewer hands, seeing that there are fewer Banks? I would not quite say that. I would not say the Banks have decreased in number, although I cannot say that they have increased. The same number of Banks would be doing a larger amount of business, I presume.
1332. That larger amount of business would not necessarily represent a larger number of shareholders? It might or might not be the case.
1333. But do you think it would be to the interests of this community to establish absolute freetrade in banking—that is to say, would it be right to allow any man to start a Bank in just the same way that you allow any man to start a grocer's shop? I suppose that if a man had all that was necessary in the way of capital, and had a deed of incorporation, there would be no reason why he should not start as well as anyone else.
1334. You make the starting of a Bank contingent on certain Governmental regulations? All Banks here are trading under the authority of some Act of Parliament or Charter.
1335. I presume that the failure of any one Bank in this Colony would more or less prejudicially affect every other existing Bank? To a greater or less degree it has a tendency to weaken confidence.
1336. I presume your answer would lead to the conclusion that it is not only in the interest of depositors, but for the welfare of the whole community, that the State should intervene in banking matters by demanding a certain amount of capital and so forth? I am not prepared to say that the State should interfere.
1337. But you are prepared to state that it should regulate? No; I think it should not interfere more than is necessary. The Act of Incorporation has to be granted by the Parliament of course.
1338. Are not the circumstances connected with the passing of the Act of Incorporation a tacit acknowledgment of State interference? Yes; I suppose they would be so.
1339. What limits would you place upon State interference? That is a question I cannot answer.
1340. You believe the State should not allow depositors to be robbed by fictitious Banks? I think that should be prevented if possible.
1341. Do you think the State also ought to take effective means to prevent borrowers from being robbed by an exorbitant rate of interest? I think the borrower will take care of himself with the amount of competition there is.
1342. In the same manner, do you not think the depositor could take care of himself? To a greater or less degree he does take care of himself.
1343. If it be sound policy to interfere on behalf of depositors, would you not extend similar protection to borrowers? I do not think the Government could very well do that, because there is a question of supply and demand involved.
1344. Do you consider that one of the main features of banking is the distribution of capital to those who can render it active. Is not the very foundation of banking business the taking of capital from those who do not require it, so that you may lend it to others, who may have some use for it? The banker is a trader. He buys money by creating a debt and lends it again, or gives a right of action for that particular amount.
1345. In purchasing money, the Bank acts as a distributor, or as a go-between between the borrower and the lender? In effect that is so.
1346. Your answer leads us to the conclusion that it is to the interest of the community for the Government by Act of Parliament to regulate to some extent the ramifications of capital? I would rather not answer that question, as I have not studied the matter.
- 1347.

1347. You have an association of Banks in New South Wales? No; we have not had for a long time.
1348. Are there any advantages in having Associated Banks? It has been considered that there were certain advantages.
1349. In the country towns there are branch Banks of institutions in Sydney, I presume? Yes.
1350. Supposing that, instead of being branch Banks in the country, they were separate and independent institutions, would not a commercial crisis be intensified by the diversity of interests? It would only be a number of small traders instead of fewer large ones.
1351. Would not an association of Banks give you a truer knowledge of the market, which in turn would enable you to better guard against financial irruption? I am afraid I could not answer that question. The matter is one which involves a good deal of consideration.
1352. Are you aware that at the inception of the Baring crisis, Mr. Lidderdale, of the Bank of England, actually marshalled some of the leading banking institutions in England as a battalion to check the first outbreak;—what I mean to say is, that Mr. Lidderdale got the Banks to guarantee a fund of £20,000,000 as against the Bank of England taking upon itself the whole responsibility of coping with the trouble? I believe that to be the case.
1353. Was it not upon that consolidation that the crisis, which, if continued, would have been so great a catastrophe, was effectually stopped? I think it would have been a great catastrophe; there is no doubt about that.
1354. Supposing the other Banks, instead of helping Mr. Lidderdale, had pulled in the opposite direction, would not the result have been a fearful crash? If their holding out had prevented the arrangement from being come to there would have been a great catastrophe.
1355. Under those circumstances, if the Banks had disagreed with Mr. Lidderdale, the Bank of England would have been powerless; are you aware that as it was the Bank had to get £3,000,000 of gold from France, and £1,800,000 from Russia;—was not that an indication of its own incapacity to cope with the crisis? There is very little doubt that the assistance of the other Banks enabled the Bank of England to deal with the crisis.
1356. That being so, the Act of 1844 may be fairly considered to have broken down? I am not prepared to say.
1357. Supposing the Bank of England had a large number of branches which, at a moment's notice, could have been consolidated into one great institution, would not the crisis, under those circumstances, have been more easily averted? I am not prepared to say that it would be so.
1358. You think that a uniformity of interest would not be able to cope with a crisis so favourably as a diversity of interests? I am not prepared to answer that question.
1359. Do you agree with the theory that commercial crises are innate in our system of credit all over the world? I think I might say that over speculation very frequently has led to a crisis.
1360. Is not speculation in this Colony and all over the world absolutely governed by banking institutions? I think not. People speculate in their own private property quite apart from the Banks.
1361. But is not the business of the whole world largely concentrated in Banks? Banks are a very important factor in business matters.
1362. Outside banking business are not the affairs of private persons conducted by private sources almost infinitesimal? Nearly every person who has means keeps a banking account.
1363. You, therefore, admit that the relative failure or success of banking operations will regulate our financial solidity or instability—that is to say, that the Banks of New South Wales will govern the mercantile enterprise of the Colony? I do not think so; I am not prepared to say that.
1364. What does so if the Banks do not? Individual enterprise induces people to go into and conduct business. The Banks merely assist them.
1365. Are not Banks the medium for the distribution of the currency of a country as well as its capital? Yes; I should think so.
1366. Do you not admit that the fewer the Banks in a country the more probability there would be of faithfully feeling the pulse of the money market? I am not prepared to say that.
1367. Suppose it were practicable to have only one large Bank of New South Wales and numerous branches, would not the machinery then set in motion have a greater tendency to check over-speculation than would a number of competitive banks? I think that might be equally dangerous. I should prefer freetrade in banking, because it would engender natural competition.
1368. Would not freetrade in banking have the effect of encouraging over-speculation much more than would be done under a governmental limitation? I do not think so.

THURSDAY, 9 FEBRUARY, 1893.

Present:—

MR. ROSE,	MR. HOUGHTON,
MR. J. D. FITZGERALD,	MR. O'SULLIVAN.

W. S. DOWEL, ESQ., IN THE CHAIR.

Thomas Brocklebank Gaden recalled and further examined:—

1369. *Chairman.*] At the last meeting of the Committee you were not prepared to answer several questions, and you promised to supply the information to-day? Yes; one of the questions was with reference to the amount of deposit at call. I find that on the 31st December we had £2,440,601 in the Colonies, and £67,910 0s. 4d. in London.
1370. That was the amount of deposit at call not bearing interest? Yes.
1371. Government deposit only? No; that amount covers every deposit. Then, with reference to the total amount of dividends declared by the Bank from its establishment up to the present time—and you will understand that I am not responsible for the figures before my time in the Bank; I can only speak from the records—the information having been collected for me by my sub-accountant,—I find that since 1848, or during a period of 44½ years, the total profits divided have been £3,838,695 11s. 8d.
1372. Your rate of dividend, I believe, has been 25 per cent. per annum for a long time? For a considerable time.

Mr.
T. B. Gaden.
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- Mr. T. B. Gaden. 1373. For a great many years? Yes; 25 per cent. on the capital. I was also asked the amount to the credit of the Savings Bank of New South Wales. I find that on the 4th February it was £135,500.
- 9 Feb., 1893. 1374. What amount of interest do you allow for that sum of money? The current rate. It is $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. at present, but of course the rate varies.
1375. Is there a probability of that rate of interest being reduced? I am unable to say.
1376. Have you any other information which you were asked to supply the Committee with? No.
1377. Then I will ask you one or two questions as to the Bank's liabilities and assets. You have told us that you have on deposit not bearing interest £2,440,601.* What is the total amount of deposit in your Bank bearing interest? It would be altogether over £8,000,000.
1378. The first total you gave me, that is, your deposits, not bearing interest, included the whole of them in and out of the Colony? Yes.
1379. As regards your liabilities and assets in New South Wales, you have a return before you which you furnish quarterly? Yes.
1380. Can you give the Committee the amount of deposit in the Colony bearing interest which you have up to date? The average for the quarter ending December 31st, 1892, was £7,861,202 0s. 5d.
1381. What is the amount of deposit in the Colony not bearing interest? The average amount during that quarter was £2,220,716 17s. 2d. The two amounts together show a total of £10,081,918 17s. 7d.
1382. What amount of coin and bullion were you holding at that date? The average for the quarter of gold, silver, and other coin was £1,224,520 14s. 2d. That would apply, of course, to the Colony of New South Wales only.
1383. What was the amount of bullion? £4,958 18s. 8d.
1384. What did it comprise? Odd lots of gold.
1385. Do you consider that a little over £1,000,000 of gold is sufficient to hold in reserve against the liabilities of your Bank? That is not our reserve. We have gold elsewhere. I have given you only the amount of quarterly average in New South Wales.
1386. What amount of coin and bullion had you in connection with other establishments not shown in the return? The total amount of coin and bullion we held on the 31st December last was £1,702,511.
1387. Mr. Houghton.] In all places? Yes.
1388. Chairman.] And as a banker you consider that for all practical purposes that is a sufficient amount of gold as against the liabilities of your Bank? Yes.
1389. I asked you for your last balance-sheet; have you it? Yes. [Vide Appendix F.]
1390. What is your reserve fund? Our reserve fund on 31st December was £830,000.
1391. In what manner have you that reserve fund invested? It is invested in the same way that our capital is invested—in various securities.
1392. It is virtually locked up, is it not;—it is not immediately available or liquid? It is represented by the assets of the Bank, comprising gold, Government securities, and other assets of various kinds.
1393. It virtually goes to the capital account? From one point of view we regard it as capital, as it is the property of the shareholders, and it strengthens the position of the Bank in having it.
1394. Do you not think it desirable, having regard to the large amount of liabilities your Bank has, to have your reserve fund as a whole invested in Government securities;—would it not be better, in the interests of the depositors? I think not. As I said before, the reserve fund is covered by the whole of the assets of the Bank. Our principal object should be to have a prudent estimate of what will be required for all reasonable contingencies and expectations. As a matter of fact, we hold Government securities at the present time for a larger amount than the reserve fund, but they are not ear-marked specially with regard to that fund.
1395. In the case of a run on your Bank, do you not think it desirable that this special reserve fund would be more liquid and available in Government securities than if invested in land, building, or other property not so easily convertible? We consider that the Government securities and the amount of coin we hold are quite sufficient for the purpose.
1396. Supposing a National Bank were established, would you not think it desirable that the securities held by that Bank, either in the shape of debentures, Treasury bills, or funded stock, should be to the extent of the reserve fund;—making a comparison between the practice of other countries, such for instance as America, do you not think the proposal would be equitable? Before I could answer that question I should want to know what the constitution of your National Bank would be. I should want to know what the nature of its business would be.
1397. A portion of its functions would be to have control of Government debentures, Treasury bills, and funded stock;—I ask you now as a banker, who has studied the question, and who has had considerable experience, whether it would not be to the interests of depositors that they should be safeguarded in the manner in which they are safeguarded in America, that is, by causing a large proportion of the reserve fund to be invested in stock of the description I refer to;—can you see any reason why that practice should not prevail here as well as in America? I do not think, from my point of view, that it is really necessary, provided the Bank keeps sufficient coin and convertible securities.
1398. Could you find a more convertible security than our Government securities? That depends upon what Government there may be.
1399. Could you name a better security than that of the Government of New South Wales? As regards their value as a security I do not think you could get a better security, but it might happen that they would not always be in favour, they might not always be convertible except at a considerable discount. That might happen. I am sure I hope it never will.
1400. You can name no better security at the present time that your Bank can hold? No; not among Colonial securities, excepting gold itself.
1401. Mr. Rose.] What is the total amount of your liabilities, inclusive of your reserve fund and paid-up capital? The total amount of our liabilities, as per last half-yearly report, to shareholders, to depositors, and to the public, is £14,025,042 14s. 4d.
1402. That would cover your liabilities in every part of Australia? In every part of Australia and in England, too.
1403. What is the ratio of coin to your liabilities;—is it about 1 to 14? I think that the proportion of coin to our total liabilities to the public varies from about 10 to 13 per cent. 1404.

* NOTE (on revision):—Deposits at call in the Colonies, £2,440,601 and £67,910 0s. 4d. in London.

1404. Then, I understand, that your reserve fund and capital are really invested in ordinary banking business? They are all represented by the assets of the Bank, which include gold, Government securities, and all other securities held by it. Mr.
T. B. Gaden.
9 Feb., 1893.
1405. How can a fund be a reserve if you invest it? It is not a liability to the public. A reserve fund consists of profits of which the shareholders have not availed themselves, and which have been allowed to accumulate over a number of years, with a view to strengthen the position of the Bank and meet contingencies.
1406. But if the fund is invested, is it not a misnomer to call it a reserve fund? No; distinctly not.
1407. What is the exact amount of your paid-up capital? £600,000.
1408. What was the profit made on that paid-up capital last year? Twenty-five per cent. on the £600,000.
1409. You are doing your business on a highly organised system of credit? I scarcely understand what you mean by that question.
1410. I mean, that your business represents about 13 of credit to 1 of coin? I could not exactly say that those are the figures.
1411. Are they approximately correct? I think the proportion is from 10 to 13 per cent.—it may, perhaps, be a little more than that.
1412. Your business is largely conducted on credit? No doubt it is.
1413. It is about 13 to 1 on the gold basis? It would appear that the Bank holds from about 10 to 13 per cent. of gold in proportion to the whole of its liabilities.
1414. In comparison with English banking, is your system of credit more or less extended? I could not answer that question.
1415. Is it not a fact that under the Banking Act of 1844 the English Banks are compelled to keep their reserves in gold with the Bank of England? I cannot say.
1416. Would you not think it a more *bona fide* protection to the depositor for him to know that the various Banks had their reserves in gold with the State Bank as the English Banks have their reserves in gold with the Bank of England? I think not.
1417. In the time of a crisis would you not experience some difficulty in converting the securities you have spoken of? In a time of extreme panic it would take longer to realise a certain class of securities, but all banking is established on the expectation that extreme panics will not occur; in other words, prudent and liberal provision is made for all reasonable expectations.
1418. That has been the theory of banking for the last fifty years—establishing your credit on what you term a prudent basis? I think so.
1419. Is it not a fact that during that period in England we have had financial irruptions every ten years? They have been frequent, but I could not say at what intervals.
1420. Does not that show that expectations are often misleading? No doubt they are; expectations are misleading to a greater or less degree in every condition of life.
1421. Does it not show that every monetary crisis during the nineteenth century has completely capsised all banking expectations? I am not prepared to say all banking expectations.
1422. Is it not a fact that just prior to any of these industrial cataclysms monetary confidence is established on a firm basis? There is no doubt that after panics confidence is very considerably weakened for a time.
1423. Do your directors borrow from your Bank? I could, of course, answer the question, but I scarcely think it is pertinent to the inquiry.
1424. Are the auditors of your Banks shareholders? Looking at the return I hold in my hand they do not appear to hold shares in their own names alone.
1425. Would it not be better for the Government to appoint auditors for all banking institutions? I am not prepared to say that. I do not think any advantage whatever would arise from that course.
1426. You would not approve of a system under which auditors would be in a position to enter a Bank at any moment and audit its books. I presume you would consider that inquisitorial? It would be inquisitorial, but that circumstance would not be the only strong objection to the practice. I do not think there is any necessity for it.
1427. You do not think it would give the public any further confidence? I do not think it would.
1428. Do you think the public had any idea of the approaching collapse of the Federal Bank in Melbourne, or of the Oriental Bank which failed here some years ago. Did not the failure of those Banks come as a great surprise to the public in each case? I do not think that to men in business circles the failure was a great surprise in either case.
1429. Do you ever advance any money on your shares? No.
1430. You do not believe in that system? No.
1431. You do not consider it legitimate banking business? No.
1432. How many shareholders of your Bank are resident in this country? I could not say at this moment.
1433. Your Bank does a mortgage business to a certain extent, does it not? The Bank takes mortgages on property, collateral to other securities.
1434. What is the value of the property your Bank holds as a mortgagee? I could not tell you that.
1435. Would it not be possible to supply the information? It would not be possible at this moment, besides, with great respect to the Committee, I think the question is one which I should not be called upon to answer. It surely cannot have anything to do with the establishment of a National Bank, and it is moreover entering too much into the private concerns of my employers. In any case it is not in my power to answer the question now.
1436. I will endeavour to get the information in another way;—is it a fact that you have mortgages on land? We have mortgages on land collateral to other security.
1437. For what periods do these mortgages extend over? All our securities are repayable on demand.
1438. Within twenty-four hours you can compel the mortgagors to pay? I do not know that we should do so in twenty-four hours. We should have to give some notice.
1439. What notice? Reasonable notice.
1440. What would be your definition of reasonable notice? That would depend on the circumstances.
1441. Would it be three months or one month? Legally, we should only be required to give a man sufficient time to provide the money; but that is not the practice of the Bank. 1442.

- Mr. T. B. Gaden.
9 Feb., 1893.
1442. Supposing a man could only get one month to liquidate his debt, would not that mean, in the majority of cases, the sacrifice of his home or land? Any property which is mortgaged is liable on default to be sold to repay the debt if the party holding the mortgage chooses to press it.
1443. Do you not think that is very severe on the land-owners? I do not think so.
1444. Do you not think that the Staté should protect land-owners from the application of any such banking principle? Then you would place men who wished to borrow on their property in a position that they could not borrow.
1445. Suppose a commercial crisis arose, and you wanted money, you would then have the power to foreclose on all your mortgages almost immediately? We should have that power, but we should not be likely to exercise it harshly.
1446. *Mr. J. D. FitzGerald.*] Not in the case of a crisis, when pressure was brought to bear upon yourselves? I repeat that we should not be likely to exercise the power harshly.
1447. You would be compelled to exercise it if you were compelled to realise all your available securities? Not necessarily by selling people off.
1448. *Mr. Rose.*] Are you not aware that land is a most inconvertible security? At times land is inconvertible; at other times it has been too easily convertible.
1449. Is it not a fact that in Sydney at the present time land would show a 25 per cent. reduction in value as compared with its value four or five years ago? I think you are correct.
1450. Is it not also a fact that if a large quantity of land were to be forced on to the market its value would probably recede by 50 per cent.? No doubt an unusual quantity of land being forced on to the market at any one time has a tendency to depreciate property.
1451. As against your system of mortgaging, would it not be better for the land-owners if they could come together as a collective body and issue a mortgage stock terminable, say, in thirty years? I could not answer that question.
1452. I understood you to say that you had £400,000 in note circulation last year? Our average circulation of notes in New South Wales was about £400,000.
1453. What per centage of your notes is lost? It is impossible to tell.
1454. What is the total value of debts transferred by any other agency than coin during 1892? I could not tell you.
1455. When you consider that debts are liquidated by the creation of other debts, your credit business must be enormously extended? The amount of business transacted and represented by paper, such as cheques, bills, and notes, is very large in comparison with the amount of coin actually used for such transactions.
1456. Can you not give us any idea of what the proportion is—is it not about ninety-nine to one? I could not give you an idea.
1457. In ninety-nine cases out of one hundred does not a merchant pay one debt by contracting another as against payment in coin? I do not know what the percentage is.
1458. Is it not a fact that bills are paid and discharged by transfers of credit? Debts are largely paid, no doubt, by transfers of credit.
1459. You do not consider notes are your only paper currency, do you? I think cheques are a currency.
1460. Would you consider bills of exchange a currency? No, not in the same degree; but reverting to your last question, let me say that cheques largely do work similar to that done by notes.
1461. Therefore, cheques are as much a currency as are notes? I am not prepared to say that. There is a difference between a cheque and a note. A note is a currency because it is payable at any time. That is not the case with a cheque.
1462. You say that a note is currency because it is payable at any time? What I say is, that although cheques as a circulating medium take the place to a large extent of notes, there is a distinction between the two.
1463. What is the distinction? A cheque is drawn by an individual. That individual may not have funds to his account, whereas the note has to be paid when presented at the Bank. A man who accepts a cheque may find it stopped.
1464. According to your answer, then, the difference consists in this, that cheques are more risky as a currency than notes? A cheque has additional risks, as I have pointed out.
1465. *Mr. Houghton.*] And notes are a legal tender, while cheques are not? A cheque is not a legal tender, and I do not know that a note is.
1466. *Mr. Rose.*] Do I understand you to mean that your notes are a currency chiefly because you promise to pay them in gold? Our notes would not be received at all if the parties taking them did not believe they could get gold for them on presentation.
1467. Gold can only be got for your notes during banking hours; therefore your notes are currency only from 10 to 3 every day? Our notes are always payable in gold when the Bank is open.
1468. Do you promise to pay your cheques in gold? There is no promise of the kind. A cheque is a direction by the drawer to the Bank to pay a certain sum of money, and the payee has the option of saying whether he will take it in gold or notes.
1469. A cheque virtually gives to the payee the right of having it cashed in gold? Certainly.
1470. You say that you do not consider a bill of exchange a currency? A bill of exchange is made in favour of an individual, and is payable only to that individual or to his order.
1471. Is not the bulk of mercantile business carried on by bills of exchange? A large proportion of it is.
1472. What do bills of exchange symbolise—do they symbolise merchandise? I can only say, from a banker's point of view, that they are an order for a person to receive money at a given time and place.
1473. Do they represent the transfer of a debt? Yes.
1474. Representing the transfer of a debt, do they not perform the same office as a note or a cheque? The difference between a bill of exchange and a cheque is that the one is drawn to order and the other is payable to bearer on demand.
1475. Do they not both promise to pay a specific sum of money? No; certainly not a cheque. A cheque is only an order on a Bank.
1476. It is a promise to pay? No. Banks sometimes refuse to pay them.
1477. Are not a note and a bill of exchange both promises to pay? A note is a distinct promise on the part of the Bank which issues it to pay the amount on demand.
- 1478.

1478. And a bill of exchange is what? It is an order on another person to pay a certain amount to the person named therein at a certain time.
1479. The difference really is that while a note is a promise to pay immediately, a bill of exchange is a promise to pay at some future date? A bill of exchange might be payable on demand or on presentation.
1480. To all intents and purposes, a bill of exchange, therefore, is a currency, is it not? It is a medium for transferring money.
1481. I understand that your Bank holds £1,700,000 of coin and bullion against a paper currency represented by notes, cheques, and bills of exchange? That is not the case.
1482. Will you kindly state what is the case? It appears from last half-year's report we hold £1,700,000 of gold, and also Government securities and other assets of over £12,000,000, as against our liability to the public of about £12,000,000.
1483. What assets represent your bills of exchange;—you do not hold merchandise against them;—suppose you discount a bill for me, I do not give you merchandise? Bills would be discounted on the merits of the maker and the endorser.
1484. *Chairman.*] Probably with collateral security in many cases? Yes.
1485. *Mr. Houghton.*] What is the number of your shareholders? I do not know.
1486. When was your Bank established? It was incorporated in 1848.
1487. *Mr. O'Sullivan.*] Do the Associated Banks in any way control or influence the financial position of the Government? There are no Associated Banks in this Colony now.
1488. Do the Banks which do business with the Government exercise any such control or influence? Of course, I can only speak for myself, and I can safely say that during the time I have been in charge of the Bank I have not exercised any.
1489. Have you given any study to the question of a National Bank? I have not.
1490. Would you approve of a Bank of issue issuing national notes, such as has been done in the Dominion of Canada? That is an important and a very large question, and I should not like to commit myself to an answer without a good deal of consideration.

Mr.
T. B. Gaden.
9 Feb., 1893.

Mr. George Miller called in, sworn, and examined:—

1491. *Chairman.*] What position do you hold? I am General Manager of the Bank of New South Wales.
1492. How long have you been associated with that Bank? Over forty years.
1493. How long have you held the position of General Manager? Six and a half years.
1494. Can you tell the Committee when your Bank first had the account of the Bank of New South Wales? No.
1495. What is the total amount of charges you have made against the Government for conducting their business? Well, there have been two periods of transactions.
1496. I want the particulars for each period? I can only give you the particulars of the later period now.
1497. Commencing from when? From the 1st January, 1890, to the 31st December, 1892. For exchange we received £6,677 4s. 9d., and for interest on overdraft £2,150 15s. 10d., totalling £8,833 0s. 7d. gross. I say gross because the amounts do not represent the net profits. Take, for instance, the case of drafts on London. On the last operation we charged the Government 7s. 6d.—that was a concession of 2s. 6d. under the ordinary rate. We had ourselves to buy in the market at 5s., the net profit would therefore be 2s. 6d. The moneys deposited by the Government with the Bank have amounted to £28,146,150 7s. 3d.; but I ought to explain that that amount is very misleading, because it represents crossentries, or, in other words, transfers from one public account to the other.
1498. Do you make any charge for the collection of cheques in your country branches? There is a uniform charge of one-eighth per cent.; that includes exchange of all classes—colonial and intercolonial.
1499. Is that charge included in the amount you have set down for exchange? Yes.
1500. Have the Government any fixed deposit with you at the present time? No.
1501. Do you hold any securities of the Government of New South Wales? Yes.
1502. What amount do you hold? Two hundred thousand three hundred pounds.
1503. What is the nature of the stock? Inscribed three and a half. The amount I have given you is from the latest returns.
1504. Is the quarterly return of the liabilities and assets of your Bank made up to the 31st December last? I think so.
1505. Will you produce the return at our next meeting? Yes.
1506. Have you given any attention to the establishment of a National Bank and to the questions as to what its basis and functions should be? I have not given that matter consideration.
1507. Do you consider the right to issue money the prerogative of the State? You mean notes, I suppose?
1508. Money in any form—gold, silver, or bronze coin or notes;—is it generally recognised by the Banks that it is the prerogative of the State to issue money? I consider it the right of the State to issue money, but I should like to consider the question of the issue of notes.
1509. State notes being a legal tender, backed by the whole credit of the country, and convertible;—could you conceive of any better form of currency? On what basis would the issue be made?
1510. It would be based on the whole credit of the country, and the notes would be convertible? I should like to think that matter over.
1511. Would you consider that the notes issued by your Bank would be a better form of currency than a State note with the basis I have indicated? I should like to think over that question. I have not given this matter consideration in any form, and I should not like to answer hastily.
1512. Are you in favour of a paper currency redeemable in gold, or a paper currency not convertible? Do you mean a State paper currency?
1513. Any currency? I think it is a safe currency.
1514. Can you conceive of anything better? No.
1515. What proportion of gold would you think sufficient to be held in reserve to meet the redemption of Bank notes? My opinion is that an average of 3s. 6d. is about a fair thing to hold, or, to put it in another way, 5s. as against money at call, and 2s. 6d. as against notes.
1516. Can you inform the Committee whether the issue of paper currency is increasing in various countries in Europe? I cannot give you that information.

Mr.
G. Miller.
9 Feb., 1893.

TUESDAY, 14 FEBRUARY, 1893.

Present:—

MR. HOUGHTON,
MR. O'SULLIVAN,MR. ROSE,
MR. T. WALKER.

W. S. DOWEL, Esq., IN THE CHAIR.

Mr. George Miller recalled and further examined:—

- Mr. G. Miller.
14 Feb., 1893.
1517. *Chairman.*] At your last examination by the Committee you undertook to prepare some information for us which you could not then give. Have you prepared it? I wish to make a short statement in answer to one question. The question referred to the total amount of charges we had made against the Government for conducting their business. I find that it is impossible to give you the amount for the whole period. The information is available from 1890 up to the present date. That is the last time the Government virtually reopened their business with us as one of five.
1518. The Committee asked you to furnish some particulars as to the Government account with your Bank. Have you those particulars? Not fully; but I will furnish the Committee with the information I have. The Government account I find was first opened on the 1st October, 1850, and was closed on the 2nd October, 1858. It was reopened on the 16th December, 1859, and closed on the 10th January, 1885, and reopened on the 1st January, 1890. From December 1859 to January 1885 we paid to the Government in interest on their daily balance and exchange on London transfers £324,244 15s. 9d., and we received from the Government £100,728 5s. 5d. In those days the Government kept large credit balances with us, on which they received interest. The figures I have given show a balance in their favour of £223,516 10s. 4d.
1519. Do you consider the Government arrangement made with various Banks more advantageous to the country than their arrangement entirely with your own Bank? I think on the whole it is more satisfactory from the Government point of view.
1520. For what reason? In the case of assistance being required there is less pressure upon a number than there would be on one.
1521. I think I understood you to say that at a period when your Bank had charge of the Government account there was a much larger Government balance held by you than is held at the present time by the various Banks conducting Government business? There was at times, but there were considerable fluctuations.
1522. Under the present arrangement with the Government, do you pay them any interest on their daily balance? No.
1523. The last arrangement made with your Bank was, I understand, made when Mr. McMillan was Colonial Treasurer? Yes.
1524. And that caused the cancellation or abolition of the agreement entered into in 1835, when Sir George Dibbs was Treasurer? Doubtless it did.
1525. Can you inform the Committee what are the names of the Banks doing business in the Colony, who are looked upon as foreign Banks, because they have their head offices outside the Colony? The Union Bank, the Bank of Australasia, the London Chartered Bank, the English and Scottish, and I might add the Bank of New Zealand, because it has recently moved its head office to London.
1526. The head office of your Bank is in Sydney? Yes.
1527. Then, of the nine associated Banks with which Sir George Dibbs, when Colonial Treasurer, made an agreement in regard to the transaction of Government business, five might be fairly termed foreign institutions? Four of them were Anglo-Australian Banks. The Bank of New Zealand, at that time, had not its head office in London.
1528. Can you inform the Committee if there was any material difference between the agreement made in 1885, and the agreement entered into by Mr. McMillan, with the four Banks to which you refer? I do not know the nature of the agreement made in 1885.
1529. I think you said at the last meeting of the Committee that you had not considered the question of the expediency of establishing a National Bank? I said so.
1530. You have not had any reason to alter your views on the subject? I have not formed any views.
1531. I asked you to produce your balance-sheet, I think? I have the last quarterly abstract.
1532. When did you publish your last balance-sheet? It was up to 30th September last.
1533. The returns ending 31st December last are not yet published? Yes, there is the general abstract.
1534. Has it appeared in the *Government Gazette*? I believe so. The returns were sworn to on the 24th January, and handed in.
1535. *Mr. Rose.*] Did I understand you to say the other day in reply to the Chairman that half-a-crown of metallic basis was sufficient to hold against a £1-note? My answer was, if I remember rightly, that we considered it a fair thing to hold 5s. in the £ as against money at call, and a half-a-crown as against money on deposit.
1536. Are we to understand according to your theory of banking then that the ratio of credit to coin should be about as eight to one? I said 3s. 6d. on the average.
1537. Making the ratio credit about six to one? Yes.
1538. Do you regard the notes as alone representing the credit carried on by your Bank;—are they the only currency which govern the metallic basis? The gold is also held against deposits and other liabilities to the public.
1539. What would you consider deposits to be? Money paid in.
1540. What class of money paid in? Mixed—notes, gold, and silver.
1541. Do you think then that your stored-up gold basis can be attacked only by the conversion of notes? Certainly not—it can be attacked by the withdrawal of deposits.
1542. What is the most general way of withdrawing a deposit? By cheque, if there be a current account.
1543. Can you therefore tell me why you state that the metallic basis should be partly governed by the issue of notes when you admit that it can be operated largely upon by cheques? I do not see anything inconsistent in the statement.
1544. Do you not think that the metallic basis is governed as much by cheque as by note currency? You are looking upon cheques as notes in circulation.

Mr.
G. Miller.
14 Feb., 1893.

- 1545 Partly? Well cheques are, to a certain extent, notes in circulation.
1546. Do you not think that the mere fact of persons being able to attack your metallic basis by cheques upsets all calculation in respect of your holding that basis against the issue of notes? No; I do not think so—it has never done so in my experience.
1547. *Mr. T. Walker.*] If all your depositors issued cheques to-morrow, and every one holding them were to demand gold, your basis would be just as much influenced as if all the persons holding your notes were to present them and to demand gold? Yes.
1548. But your experience of human nature, taking the average, is that persons who present cheques are just as willing to take your notes in exchange for them as to take gold? That is a fact.
1549. *Mr. Rose.*] In your opinion then the metallic basis held against your notes give the public no idea of the extent of credit being carried on by your Bank? Why not?—the public can see our returns. They can see the proportion of gold we hold.
1550. You think that your note issue is somewhat a gauge then of the banking credit carried on? It is only a gauge of extent of business.
1551. What are your liabilities? £25,000,000 in round numbers.
1552. Would that include your reserve fund and paid-up capital? Yes.
1553. And both your reserve fund and paid-up capital are invested in ordinary banking business? At present.
1554. Can you tell me what proportion of the £25,000,000 represents notes in circulation? £627,000.
1555. According to that, your note circulation would represent about one-twenty-eighth part of your liabilities? It would represent one-fortieth part.
1556. Can you tell me the ratio of your metallic basis for your £25,000,000 of liabilities? There is in coin and bullion in round numbers £3,500,000.
1557. Do you now assert that the ratio of credit to your metallic basis would be about seven to one? I think I ought to add that there are convertible securities in addition to the amount I have named.
1558. Will you go so far as to assert that the ratio of your credit to your metallic basis, making allowance for everything, would be about seven to one? We have in gold about 17 per cent. of our liabilities to the public.
1559. Do you think that would give the public any idea at all of the amount of credit carried on by the Bank? Yes.
1560. You do not think it altogether misleading? I do not think so—the figures are before the public.
1561. You think that by those figures the public can judge of the amount of credit you are trading upon? I think they can, and do.
1562. You do not think that the credit you have been trading upon in virtue of cheques, bills discounted, and notes would represent, at least, seven times the amount you have stated? It is a question of arithmetic. I have not worked it out.
1563. Your liabilities being, according to your last balance-sheet, £25,000,000, can you tell me your turn-over during the past year? I cannot say.
1564. Could you tell me by referring to your books? I could, of course.
1565. Can you give me any idea of the total transactions of your Bank during the last year? I could not say without reference to the books.
1566. Could you not give me an approximate idea? I could not.
1567. If your liabilities are £25,000,000, would it not be fair to assume that you have done £60,000,000 worth of business? I could not say. I should prefer to give you the exact figures.
1568. I want to know how many times you have turned your business over and the proportion of coin to credit in that business. I should like to know, for instance, how much business you have done by discounting bills and how much by liquidating and creating mortgages, and so forth? I could give you the totals, but I could not give you the details.
1569. You say you hold convertible securities—what securities are they? Colonial stock and consols.
1570. You look upon Colonial stock as being more convertible than any other local stock? There is no other local Government stock.
1571. Supposing your entire reserve fund were represented by New South Wales Government stock, would it not be the best class of security you could possibly hold? In answer to that I would say this—that New South Wales stock is the best class of Colonial stock we hold.
1572. Can you see any reason why the Banks of New South Wales should not be compelled by Act of Parliament to hold New South Wales Government stock to represent their reserve fund? I consider that the oppression would be a mistake.
1573. You do not believe in any compulsory business? I believe we can best manage our own affairs.
1574. Do you not think it would be a very bad thing to allow any person to start a Bank? I think it ought to be made subject to certain restrictions.
1575. You would not think those restrictions tantamount to the oppression you referred to just now? I consider that such a restriction as you referred to would be oppression.
1576. We have no such thing now as an association of Banks? No.
1577. Will you tell me why there was a meeting of Bank managers in Sydney a little while ago, in reference to general banking business, if there be no association? We hold ourselves at perfect liberty to come together on any important point.
1578. What was the important point upon which you came together last week? I think that is a question which is scarcely within the scope of this inquiry. It involves a discussion of private business.
1579. I will put it to you in another way: Is it not a fact that the Bank managers came together last week to arrange the rate of interest? I decline to answer that question. With all respect I do not consider that it is within the scope of this inquiry.
1580. *Mr. T. Walker.*] Is it not possible for you as non-associated Banks to still come together to discuss questions of mutual interest, such as the fixing of the rate of interest? I think I can best answer your question by saying this—that it is deemed expedient by the Banks at the present time that the rate of interest should be reduced.
1581. *Mr. Rose.*] In all matters relating to the rates of interest is it not a fact that the Banks of New South Wales act in concert with each other? As a rule—there are exceptions.
1582. In such a case the principle of co-operation supersedes that of competition? In some cases, but not in the majority of cases. What I wish to convey to you is this: It often happens that when,

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- perhaps, some of the smaller Banks do not see the same necessity for reducing their rate of interest, it is conceded to them that they can if they like charge some higher rate. Of course there is an accord in that.
1583. The regular rate of interest charged by the Banks of New South Wales is fixed by the managers? After discussion.
1584. If the State were to originate a National Bank and charge a certain rate of interest, it would be really doing no more than is being done at the present time by a number of individual Bank managers? There must be a unanimous consent on the part of the Banks. There is nothing arbitrary in the matter, otherwise it would be oppressive.
1585. I presume there have been cases where a unanimous consent has been obtained? There have been cases.
1586. Under such circumstances the policy of the State Bank, on the lines I suggest, would be going no further than the administration of private Banks in New South Wales? I cannot say.
1587. You have not a clearing-house in New South Wales on lines similar to those in London? No.
1588. But you have £750,000 placed on deposit by the various Banks, have you not? There is what is termed a "pool."
1589. Does not that pool show a certain uniformity of action on the part of the Banks? Yes; it shows that they all agree upon the clearing-house system.
1590. You have 750,000 sovereigns, I presume, locked up and out of circulation? They are not locked up—they are in reserve against certain obligations.
1591. *Mr. T. Walker.*] Contributed to by all the Banks? Yes.
1592. *Mr. Rose.*] Is it not a fact that under your clearing-house system, coin to the value of £750,000 is actually locked up in an iron safe? It is coin set apart for a special purpose. It is a part of our coin reserve.
1593. Do you not think that is an economic barbarism? No; if it were not held apart in that form in a safe we should simply hold more in our own Bank. It is only a part of our coin reserve set apart.
1594. Are you aware that the London clearing-house, in 1889, transacted business representing £7,000,000,000 without the passage of a coin? Very likely.
1595. If they can transact that large volume of business in London purely on credit lines, why must you have so much metallic basis? In case we want it.
1596. You consider that your business is economically sounder than that which they carry on in London? I cannot offer an opinion as to that.
1597. How are the assets of your Bank represented? Coin, bullion, Government securities, notes of other Banks, Bank premises, bills receivable, bills discounted, and other debts due to the Bank, including liabilities of customers under letters of credit.
1598. You mentioned Bank premises as representing a portion of your assets;—can you tell me what portion of the value of those premises is written off yearly to represent depreciation? We write off twice a year.
1599. What is the percentage you write off—everything depends on the percentage? So far as the Bank premises are concerned, I should like to explain that we have never added anything to the value of our premises.
1600. Therefore, you do not believe in the theory of unearned increment? What I mean is that we have not added anything on to the cost price, and certain amounts are devoted by the Board every half-year to the reduction of the balances and also as a provision for new buildings.
1601. Am I to understand that you do not write off any percentage, and that you merely keep the value stationary? We only write off a certain amount as against increased expenditure for the erection of new premises.
1602. That is not the point. Do you write off anything yearly representing the decreased value of the banking premises included in your assets? No; for the reason that I have already given.
1603. Is it not a fact that the Bank's premises yearly decrease in value? No.
1604. Is it not a fact that during the last two or three years the value of all premises has decreased considerably owing to the general depression? You see we are constantly rebuilding.
1605. But is it not a fact that the value of all premises have decreased considerably during the last few years? Most of them.
1606. For instance, you would not lend so much money to-day on certain premises as you would have advanced upon them in the good times a few years ago? I would gladly take over our premises for the amount named in our balance-sheet, inasmuch as when values have risen we have not increased the cost price. That being so we do not feel it necessary to write anything off.
1607. *Chairman.*] The buildings stand at their cost price in your books? Yes.
1608. *Mr. Rose.*] Are you not aware that the values of some years ago were merely fictitious, and were brought about by the land boom? I am going back to 1850, a period long before any land boom, when we invested in our principal properties.
1609. Are you aware that such a sound institution as the Bank of France writes off a very large percentage of the value of banking premises? I am not aware of that.
1610. Are you aware that it has recently been shown that the English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered Bank has increased the value of its banking premises by the amount of £200,000? Yes.
1611. Upon what business principles has that been done? The matter itself is not within my own knowledge. Besides I do not think I should be asked to reflect upon the management of any other Bank.
1612. Of course you have various assets? Yes.
1613. Good, doubtful, bad, and irrecoverable? Yes.
1614. Can you tell me what proportion you have which you would consider good? No.
1615. Can you tell me what proportion is doubtful? No.
1616. Bad? No.
1617. Irrecoverable? No.
1618. Have you any irrecoverable debts? We provide for them.
1619. What do you mean when you say you provide for them? We write them off.
1620. What percentage did you write off last year? I cannot say.
1621. Could you not tell me by referring to your books? I do not think I should be compelled to answer that question. I think it is private information which my Board would not give, and with all respect to the Committee I must decline to answer the question.

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1622. Will you let me know the extent to which you are in possession as a mortgagee? I must also decline to answer that.
1623. I want also to know the extent of losses incurred by the Bank of New South Wales in advancing money on pastoral property? That question I must also decline to answer.
1624. I will not press you for answers to those questions at present. But I notice in your balance-sheet landed property is credited with £243,347? Yes.
1625. Does that represent only a certain portion of your banking premises or the whole of them? The amount is all banking premises or land purchased for banking premises.
1626. It will not include any of the mortgages you hold? No.
1627. No mortgages are shown on this sheet? The amount of debts secured by mortgages is shown.
1628. Do I understand that you object to tell us the number of mortgages secured by the Bank as well as the amount? Yes; I must decline to answer that question.
1629. The value of your mortgages would be included under the heading "All debts due to the Bank"? No; "advances secured by mortgages."
1630. So that in this general abstract your depositors and the public get no clue as to the value of the mortgages you hold? The return as you see it there is authorised by the Government.
1631. Still what I say—the depositors and the general public get no clue from it as to the value of the mortgages held by your Bank? Not apart from the figures shown.
1632. Your last dividend represented $17\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on the paid-up capital? Yes.
1633. *Mr. O'Sullivan.*] Have you heard of the proposal by Mr. Leland Stanford, in the United States, for the issue of notes by the Government, the notes being advanced to the holders of real estate? I have not.
1634. Mr. Stanford proposes to issue the notes as a loan upon real estate at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum up to 50 per cent. of the value of the property;—do you think such a scheme would be possible in New South Wales? I do not think so.
1635. Why? If I understand you rightly, a person possessing so much land could get a certain number of notes for it. With those notes he could purchase more land or do what he pleased.
1636. Exactly; the notes would be legal tender—he could do what he pleased with the money? I do not think it would be a safe scheme.
1637. Why not? Well, I have not considered the matter very much.
1638. But you must have some reason for your opinion? I do not think the scheme would be a safe one.
1639. Would it not be as safe as the lending of money by your Bank to the holders of real estate at a high rate of interest? I do not think it would be safe as compared with a currency on a gold basis.
1640. You think the notes lent on real estate would not be as good a security as if they had a gold basis? I do not think they would obtain favour with the public.
1641. *Chairman.*] Not with the guarantee of the Government? No.
1642. *Mr. O'Sullivan.*] I suppose you know that such notes have obtained favour even in the United States and in Great Britain? Yes; but I do not know what the result has been.
1643. I presume you have heard of the Act of Sir Robert Peel, passed in 1844, authorising the issue of £14,000,000 of notes by the Bank of England? I do not know how it ended.
1644. Do you not know as a banker that it ended satisfactorily, and that the notes are still in circulation? I do not.
1645. Have you never heard of this great Banking Act, introduced by Sir Robert Peel? I cannot remember the details of it.
1646. In 1844 Sir Robert Peel brought in a Bill to extend the note circulation of the Bank of England to the amount of £14,000,000, on condition that the Bank took up £14,000,000 of the National Debt. No money was ever placed behind those notes. There was simply the guarantee of the Government of England. The notes were sent in circulation, and they are still in circulation, and, as a matter of fact, the operation has proved very beneficial to the British public? Probably.
1647. If that could be done on a large scale on the guarantee of the Government of England, do you not think the Government of New South Wales, on a smaller scale, could operate as successfully? I fear not.
1648. Why do you fear not? I think there would be a want of confidence.
1649. You think the people of New South Wales would not have the same confidence in the stability of their Government that the British public had in the stability of theirs? I do not think so.
1650. You think we are more liable to revolutions and wars? I think we want greater experience.
1651. Have we not had the experience of the British Government to guide us in the matter? Yes; we have had that experience.
1652. That being so, would not the path be a safe one for us to tread? I fear not.
1653. I should like to know your reason for thinking so? Of course a man has his own reasons for such an opinion, and I will give you one of mine if you wish it. I do not think the credit of the Government at present is sufficiently good, as illustrated by their difficulties in the London market.
1654. *Chairman.*] Do you not think it would be sufficiently good with real estate at the back of the notes mortgaged to the extent of 50 per cent. of its value? I do not think so at present.
1655. *Mr. O'Sullivan.*] Remember you would have a tangible security for the notes, apart from the guarantee of the Government itself? I am giving you an answer founded upon the present time.
1656. Your objection appears to be that the security for the notes would not be so good as the security offered by your Bank? I do not say that.
1657. But you imply it? I do not think so.
1658. I presume you contend that the security offered by your Bank for its notes is good? I believe so fully.
1659. You also say that you fear the security offered by the Government would not be as good? Securities such as you name, and at the present time.
1660. What better security does your Bank give than that which I have named? There is the liability of the shareholders. Of course the shares are fully paid up, but there is a double liability.
1661. Would there not also be the liability of the Government giving its guarantee for the notes? The Government would be liable, of course.
1662. The Government in that case representing the whole of the people, while your shareholders constitute only a very small portion of them? Yes.
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1663. Does it not stand to reason that, under those circumstances, the security offered by the Government would be infinitely better than the security offered by the Bank? Much depends upon the financial position of the Government at the time.

1664. As a matter of fact, the financial position of the Australian Governments is generally accepted as good, is it not? That is a matter of opinion. I do not at all wish to run our Government down—far from it. I would sooner see them emerge from all their difficulties; at the same time you cannot deny that they are not in good credit just now.

1665. Passing to another phase of national paper-money, you know that it was by the issue of legal tender notes or greenbacks that the Federal States of America, in the great civil war, fought themselves out of their trouble? Yes.

1666. There was no security behind those greenbacks but the guarantee of the Government of the United States? But they went to a considerable discount.

1667. In spite of that, however, they rose to and are now at a premium? But, in the meantime, great losses had been suffered.

1668. But they have been regained. The guarantee of the Government of the United States was found sufficiently good to restore the confidence of the people? Ultimately, but while it lasted the loss was severe.

1669. At the particular time when the notes were at a discount, was it not a fact that the Northern States were losing battles, and that there was a danger of their being overthrown? I cannot say at this moment how long the greenbacks were at a discount.

1670. You know that it was only a temporary depreciation? I do not know that as a matter of fact.

1671. It must be so if they rose afterwards to par, and are now actually at a premium? Ultimately, the American finances were, of course, put upon a sound basis.

1672. Does not that fact go to show that the Government of a nation, even in a time of great distress and trouble, can, by offering its guarantee, ensure the success of paper-money? I should not like to say for a certainty.

1673. Could you have a stronger test of the theory than that afforded by the Federal States of America? You see, the loyalty of the States was brought out to an extreme pitch—the circumstances were such as to occasion a great outflow of royalty. The desire of every man in those times was to do his best for his Government, and to preserve the Union—it was a most extraordinary display.

1674. Do you not think the same loyalty would be evinced by the people of New South Wales in a time of trouble? In a time of trouble, perhaps, but not in an ordinary time.

1675. You think it would take a great affliction to adduce that degree of patriotism? I do.

1676. Have you any knowledge of the Indian paper currency? No.

1677. *Chairman.*] There is one other matter upon which I should like to have an expression of opinion from you. As regards the issue of paper-money (in other words, paper bearing the Government stamp), do you think there could be a better issue than that? You asked me that question before, and I have not since changed my mind on the subject.

1678. *Mr. O'Sullivan.*] You were formerly connected with your Bank in Victoria, were you not? I have been with the Bank since I was 18 years of age. I was a manager in Victoria for seven years.

1679. You had an excellent opportunity of learning the financial condition of Victoria? At the time.

1680. I presume you have had an equally good opportunity of knowing the financial condition of New South Wales? Yes; since.

1681. What is your opinion of the comparative financial position of the two Colonies? I do not think I ought to be called upon to answer that question. I do not think the question should be pressed.

THURSDAY, 16 FEBRUARY, 1893.

Present:—

MR. ROSE,

MR. WALKER.

W. S. DOWEL, Esq., IN THE CHAIR.

Mr. George Miller further examined:—

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1682. *Chairman.*] You desire to amend your evidence in one matter, I believe? Yes.

1683. Will you tell the Committee what alteration you wish to make? Yes; I was asked this question: "Can you tell me what proportion of the £25,000,000 represents notes in circulation," and I said "£627,000." Then I was asked this question: "According to that your note circulation would represent about one twenty-eighth part of your liabilities," to which I replied "I suppose it would." But I find on making a calculation that it would represent one fortieth part.

1684. At your last examination the question was put to you in this form: "Have you any irrecoverable debts," and you said, "We provide for them," and the further question was put to you by Mr. Rose: "What do you mean when you say you provide for them," and you said, "We then write them off." A further question was put to you: "What percentage did you write off last year," and you said, "You could not say." Mr. Rose then asked: "Could you not tell by referring to your books," and your reply was, "I do not think I should be compelled to answer that question; I think it is private information which my Board would not give, and with all respect to your Committee I must decline to answer the question." Do you still decline to answer that question? I decline to answer the question.

1685. The next question Mr. Rose asked was: "Will you let me know the extent to which you are in possession as mortgagee," and your answer was, "I must also decline to answer that;"—do you still decline to answer that question? I do.

1686. A further question which Mr. Rose asked was: "I want also to know the extent of the losses incurred by the Bank of New South Wales in advancing money on pastoral properties." Your reply was, "I must also decline to answer that;"—what is your reply to-day? It is still the same.

1687. There is some information which you promised to supply the Committee at the last meeting, as to the transactions passing through the Bank, the amount of them for the year ending 30th September, 1892;—will you be good enough to inform the Committee what the amount was? £365,085,256.

1688. *Mr. Rose.*] Can you tell us the chief feature of the banking business which that turn-over represents? The current account business.

1689. Can you tell us what chiefly constitutes the current account business? The private deposits of our customers.

1690. Would not the discounting business be a large feature in that business? That would pass through the private accounts of our customers.

1691. Would not the transfer of credit, and discounting of bills be the bulk of that business? No.

1692. What would be the bulk of it? The payments and withdrawals of customers' funds.

1693. In the payment of a cheque it is not generally the case that coin enters into the transaction? Not as a rule.

1694. I presume that with cheques and discounting bills in about 90 per cent. of the cases no coin enters into the transaction? I could not tell you arbitrarily.

1695. Supposing that of two customers of your Bank one should owe the other a certain sum of money; if he paid that debt by cheque, then in the banking transactions it will be merely represented by a transfer of credit on the Bank books—no coin will pass? If the receiver paid it in no coin would pass.

1696. The great bulk of business transactions in discounting bills merely represent the transfer of credit as against paying money out? Yes.

1697. It is not considered legitimate banking business to discount bills by paying money; that is essentially a bill-broker's business, is it not? The proceeds of bills are invariably placed to the credit of the discounter.

1698. So I should be correct in inferring that in your turn over coin plays a most insignificant part in comparison to the volume of the business? I think your term is rather too strong—insignificant; we will say a very ordinary proportion.

1699. I suppose there will not be one case out of a hundred in which you would discount a bill for a merchant, and pay money in the transaction? He would, by his cheque, draw money from us representing the proceeds of the discount.

1700. In discounting that bill you sell so much of your credit by creating another credit in favour of the merchant;—is that not so? Yes.

1701. So, in such cases, a transfer of credit merely represents the business of bill-discounting? They can obtain gold for that credit.

1702. But it is not usual for you to pay in gold, is it? No; not as a rule.

1703. Would not your remark lead to the conclusion that, taking into consideration your coin and bullion businesses, would represent £3,500,000, that the ratio of credit to coin would be at least as 100 is to 1? I must think that out? That is a matter for calculation.

1704. Could you form any opinion as to what part coin played in that turn over on the £360,000,000? I could not.

1705. But you admit that it formed a very small part? A very ordinary part.

1706. Will you tell me what the bills represent chiefly that you discounted (say) during the period referred to? Commercial paper.

1707. They did not symbolise merchandise, I presume? Yes.

1708. Against a particular bill do you go so far as to say that there was a specific value of merchandise? Yes.

1709. Is it not a fact that three or four, or indeed a dozen, bills might be discounted against one lot of merchandise by passing through various hands? It is quite possible.

1710. In that case the issue of paper could not symbolise the merchandise. I will illustrate my meaning: Suppose an agriculturist sells £100 worth of raw tobacco for manufacture, that agriculturist would discount the acceptance for the manufacturer; the manufacturer, in turn, would sell the same tobacco for £130 to a merchant; the merchant, in his turn, would sell the same tobacco for £150 to a storekeeper; in that case there are three bills arising from the one lot of merchandise;—you would not go so far as to say that these bills were placed against that merchandise? No.

1711. Is it not a fact that the discounting of bills is entirely based upon debt or value received? Yes.

1712. And from one lot of merchandise a dozen bills may possibly arise? I will say several.

1713. When discounting a bill you merely transfer the credit as a rule? The proceeds, less the discount, are placed to the customer's credit.

1714. In mercantile business a bill is generally met by discounting other acceptances? Very frequently.

1715. In that case the paper credit of a customer may go on for an exceedingly long period by the creation of fresh paper? Yes.

1716. In that case the bill would be really inconvertible;—what I mean to say is that the merchant, by giving fresh bills to pay old bills, could trade without the use of coin from the beginning to the end of the year, or to the end of five years? Unless he is asked for coin.

1717. And it is not usual to ask for coin? It is not usual to do so to any great extent.

1718. Coming back to my first question;—your position establishes so far that the ratio of notes to gold is not a fair indication of the credit of your Bank? It is considered a very important factor in estimating the strength of the Bank.

1719. I say as you affirmed that so much of your mercantile business has been done by discounting paper then the ratio of gold to your credit is almost infinitesimal as compared to your notes? I have not yet stated the proportion of our business that is included in discounts.

1720. Will you make that statement? Approximately, I think £1,600,000 is the amount we usually have under discount.

1721. But can you tell me the amount you have had during the whole year, the total for the full year's transactions? The ordinary average three months we should be discounting paper to four times that amount.

1722. Would it represent cashing cheques and discounting bills? I have said the greater proportion of it would, but there are enormous transactions between our ninety branches.

1723. Are you prepared to say, after giving your attention to the matter, that the ratio of your credit to your coin is not more than six to one? I should require to give the matter mature consideration.

1724. Do you not think it would be something like one hundred to one? I have not thought it out.

1725. You would not say that it is only six to one as you did at the commencement? I should require to give the matter mature consideration.

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1726. At the back of this credit, as a banking authority, I presume that you maintain the necessity of a gold basis? Yes.
1727. Do you think that that gold basis should be larger in proportion to the amount of increased trade that your Bank may operate upon? It should be increased as the business of the Bank increases.
1728. Then you will go so far as to say that the greater the activity in trade the more gold or coin the country should possess? I say that a proper proportion should be always observed according to the size of the business.
1729. Are you aware that with the wonderful expansion of commerce during the past two decades the sea-borne gold and silver is now less than 6 per cent. of the merchandise exchanged, as against 12 per cent. in 1861? I am not prepared to say.
1730. You are not aware that gold and coin play a 50 per cent. less important part now than they did fifty years ago with the increased volume of business? I am not prepared to say what the proportion is.
1731. But you are prepared to say that the increased trade demands an increased amount of coin? An increased amount of coin reserves.
1732. Would not that lead to the conclusion that the wealth of the country will be indicated by the coin that the country possesses? I think it is a very fair sign.
1733. Are you aware that Spain and Portugal are about the two poorest countries in Europe? I cannot answer that.
1734. Are you aware that England is the wealthiest country in Europe? I hope and believe so.
1735. Are you aware that, notwithstanding the great extent of the volume of commerce in England, 20 shillings performs as much business there as 85 shillings in France and 100 shillings in Spain and Portugal? I could not say of my own knowledge.
1736. You are not aware that in the wealthiest country in the world the people have the least coin in proportion to their commerce? Not of my own knowledge.
1737. You would object, I presume, to a State Bank issuing inconvertible notes against the credit of the country, but you do not object to your own Banks issuing inconvertible bills against the credit of individuals? What do you mean by inconvertible bills?
1738. You have not one merchant in 100 who pays his bills in hard sovereigns? I would not say exactly that proportion.
1739. Would you state the proportion? The proportion of those that do is very small.
1740. Will you admit that in such cases where the bills are not liquidated by gold they are to all intents and purposes inconvertible? I will not say that.
1741. Do I understand you to make the assertion that merchants generally pay their bills with gold? I said they generally do not.
1742. Therefore they are trading on a continuous credit? Merchants generally discount the bills of other people.
1743. Which would represent credit from start to finish? They do not themselves always pay; they remit to the people in England for their goods. They pay in cash in many cases, and they receive bills from their customers for the goods sold. In many cases they pay cash. They send drafts over for the imports which they receive.
1744. In sending over those drafts am I to understand that your Bank sends cash to the owner of the draft? Yes.
1745. In what form do you send cash? In many cases by coin shipments.
1746. What makes you send coin shipments? To provide funds in London to pay these drafts.
1747. Do you send coin shipments irrespective of the rate of exchange? We send coin shipments when we require funds in London.
1748. *Mr. Walker.*] Is not your business in London practically the same as your business with the branch—that is to say, between the head office in London and your office here you have a ledger account or credit and debit? Yes.
1749. And the total coin that is shipped is very insignificant, I presume, in comparison with the business that you do? We buy bills on London as well as sell them. We ship when there is a deficiency.
1750. Precisely so; and it is only in case of a deficiency that there is a transfer of coin? Yes; much depends upon the nature of the business the Bank does.
1751. Your general business is done by paper? The bulk of it—Yes.
1752. I do not wish to force a word upon you, but would it be correct to say that the shipment of gold in proportion to the business was a very small percentage? Sometimes it is so, but not on all occasions.
1753. Could you give the Committee any idea as to the amount that you actually send annually to England to meet your liabilities in London? It is all published in the newspapers.
1754. Do you get gold coin sent from England? It has not been done in my experience by our Bank, but it has been done by some of the Banks.
1755. In all these transactions, sending home your drafts to the London Banks, is there not in the bulk of the business transactions on paper behind that draft, for which your merchant has received bills for goods delivered or to be delivered, which bills you discount? Yes.
1756. From the discount of those bills you give him the draft? Yes; a cheque for the proceeds.
1757. So that the customer, the merchant, and the English exporter are all served by the transfer of paper? Almost all; some elect to ship coin.
1758. But the instances are rare where they elect to ship coin? The Chinese always do.
1759. *Mr. Rose.*] I understand you to say that you have a turn-over of £360,000,000, and a coin and bullion business of not more than £3,500,000 at any time? It may have been larger at times.
1760. Do you think at any time the reserves would have exceeded £4,000,000? Not within the twelve months.
1761. So that a very large volume of business was transacted on reserves of certainly not more than £4,000,000? The business of the Bank is transacted on that reserve of coin.
1762. *Chairman.*] Will you be good enough to inform the Committee—and if you cannot do it to-day, to make a note of it—what amount of gold coin and bullion you have transmitted to your London Branch during the past five years, also what amount of bills you have purchased on London during the past five years? Yes; I will make a note of those questions.

1763. Those two returns will show the amount of business which your Bank transacted with the London branch? It just shows the amount of cover we send home to our London Branch.

1764. *Mr. Walker.*] It would really show, would it not, the difference between the credit and the debtor account—between the London and the Australian Branch? It would just show what I say, the amount of the total fund, because you can call the bills funds which we send to London to provide for our liabilities.

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Mr. Farquhar Peregrine Gordon McCrae called in, sworn, and examined:—

1765. *Chairman.*] You are connected with the Bank of Australasia, are you not? I am.

1766. What position do you hold in that Bank? I am Inspector for New South Wales and Queensland. Your notice was addressed to the General Manager, but we have no such officer.

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1767. How long have you been connected with the Bank of Australasia? Since 1853—about forty years.

1768. And during that time you have obtained a thorough knowledge of all the business of the Bank? I hope I have.

1769. Your Bank is incorporated by Royal Charter, is it not? It is.

1770. What is the amount of your paid-up capital? £100,600,000.

1771. Where is the head office of your Bank? In London.

1772. What power have you to issue notes, and to what extent have you issued notes? I am afraid I cannot tell you just now. I will make a note of the question.

1773. Can you say what your note issue is? I cannot; that refers to very many different places.

1774. Can you furnish that information later on? I will. The last return I have before me gives a total circulation of £462,303.

1775. What amount of your capital is in this Colony? I produce here the last sworn abstract for the quarter, which shows the total liabilities in the Colony to be roughly £2,535,000, and the total assets £3,629,000.

1776. You are not in a position to answer the question as to what amount of your capital is in the Colony? Deduct the liabilities from the assets and there you have it.*

1777. Will you say what it is?† I prefer not to answer that to-day, but I will make a note of it.

1778. Have you any of the deposits of your customers invested outside the Colony of New South Wales?‡ It is utterly impossible to answer that question. We do not earmark any special moneys sent to any particular place. The Bank having branches all over the Colonies you see it must be treated as a whole. You cannot say of any one branch whether or not its money has been invested in another Colony.

1779. That is your answer to that question? Yes.

1780. When the Committee summoned the Manager to give evidence, a series of questions was sent asking for information;—are you able to supply that information? I must ask the Committee to give me a day or two to get my returns made up. I only got the notice yesterday, and the returns are in preparation. I may say in regard to the fourth question that it cannot be answered in the Colony. It can only be answered by reference to London.

1781. Can you supply the Committee with information as to the amount of gold coin or bills which you have transmitted to your London head office during the last five years? I cannot.

1782. You transmit gold to your head office, do you not? Very rarely now, I think. Shipments of gold to England are not very common now.

1783. What amount of business is represented by the bills which you purchase for transmission to your head office;—the gold and the bills show all the transactions, do they not, with the head office? They would show the remittances to London. I do not know that I am at liberty to answer that question. I can simply submit it.

1784. Your Bank was one of the Associated Banks which had an agreement with the Government in 1785? It was.

1786. And that information with regard to the amount of charges received by your Bank is one of the things asked for;—will you obtain that information for the next meeting of the Committee? Yes; it is in preparation now.

1786½. Have you given any attention to the question of the establishment of a National Bank? I cannot say that I have.

1787. Do you consider it a prerogative of the Crown or of the State to issue notes or money? I really have no opinion worth giving on the matter. The idea of a Government Bank is something entirely novel to me; how can I form an opinion on the matter?

1788. Supposing the State's notes were a legal tender, backed up by all the credit of the country and convertible, can you conceive any better form of currency;—would not a note issued in that form be better than that of any private Bank? They have had fluctuating values. I am not in a position to give an authoritative opinion on that.

1789. As a banker, are you in favour of a paper currency redeemable in gold, or a paper currency not convertible? It is a question upon which I have not exercised my mind at all. I am not competent to give an opinion upon it.

1790. What proportion of gold do you consider a safe reserve to hold against the issue of notes, either by the State or by a private Banking institution? The tradition in which I have been brought up is that it should be one-fourth or one-fifth. This is not my opinion, but simply the custom as far as I have had to do with it.§

1791. What amount does your Bank hold of deposits not bearing interest at the present time? I have before me the returns to the 31st December last. The deposits not bearing interest then amounted to £663,613.

1792. What amount of deposits have you bearing interest? £1,754,671.

1793.

* NOTE (on revision):—The answer is somewhat indistinct. The difference between the assets and liabilities shows the amount provided by the Bank in addition to their local deposits, note circulation, &c.; but that is out of their resources, not out of their paid-up capital.

† NOTE (on revision):—It is impossible to say what proportion of the Bank's actual paid-up capital is here.

‡ NOTE (on revision):—Clearly we have not, as we lend so much more than we borrow in New South Wales. If permissible I would wish to substitute this reply.

§ NOTE (on revision):—There was no intention to suggest that I held a different opinion.

- Mr. F. P. G. 1793. What were your total liabilities up to that date? In New South Wales, £2,535,194.
 McCrae. 1794. As against that, what coin did you hold? £585,786 in gold.
 16 Feb., 1893. 1795. And bullion? £2,396.
 1796. What was the amount of your last dividend? Twelve and a half per cent.
 1797. Could you inform the Committee what was the amount of your reserve fund? The amount of the reserve fund was £800,000.
 1798. How was that reserve fund invested? Half a million of it was invested in consols.
 1799. In New South Wales consols? I can hardly tell you; I think that would apply to British consols.
 1800. Have you any of the Treasury bills of the New South Wales Government? Not that I am aware of. They may have some in London; I have no information about that.
 1801. Have you any knowledge of the mode in which the business of the Government is conducted by the Bank of New South Wales and the London and Westminster Bank as regards the floating of loans? I have not.
 1802. *Mr. Rose.*] As regards the Chairman's question as to the issue of notes against the credit of the country do you not show a credit as a banker when you discount a bill for an individual? We give him the money.
 1803. In a great many cases in mercantile business I presume you transfer a credit instead? It is placed to the man's credit.
 1804. You issue that credit? There is no issue of credit. A credit slip is passed up to the bookkeeper and it is passed to the man's credit. There is nothing issued at all.
 1805. You discount that bill on the credit of the individual, I presume? On his name and the acceptor's name.
 1806. It is not against any merchandise? No; it is against a second name. There are two names.
 1807. But you discount that bill altogether apart from a gold basis? I do not quite understand the question.
 1808. Would not the discounting of a bill simply represent a debt to the Bank contracted by an individual? It is a debt.
 1809. You do not discount the bill against so many sovereigns held by the individual? I discount the bill, which is a piece of paper, with two or more names attached to it.
 1810. Therefore if the State issued notes against the credit of the country it would be doing no more than you do when you discount a bill for an individual? That is a conclusion that I cannot reach.
 1811. You admit by your answer that you do not discount the bills against any gold held by the individual, or against merchandise held by the individual? Perfectly true. I discount on the value of the two names.
 1812. So if the State were to issue notes against the credit of this country it would be doing no more than the bankers are doing to-day? I suppose that if the State issued notes it would be doing no more than the Banks are doing. I presume that if the State issued notes they would keep a certain proportion of gold to represent them.
 1813. Is the proportion of gold that you keep in any way governed by the amount of the bills that you discount? The proportion of gold is governed by the amount of business we do.
 1814. Did I understand you to tell the Chairman that you thought the orthodox practice in regard to a note issued is to hold one-fourth of gold? One-fifth. One-fourth would be too high.
 1815. Can you tell me what proportion is necessary for a Bank to hold against the banking business? What I say has reference to the whole general liabilities of the Bank. You do not hold gold against your notes only, but against the whole of your liabilities.
 1816. That would lead us to infer that the credit trade of the Bank would be about five to one—against one of gold you have five of credit? A Bank's liabilities are not all payable at once. You have your fixed deposits payable, perhaps, twelve months hence, your current account payable on demand, and your notes payable on demand.
 1817. When you issue a £1-note to a customer you promise to pay it in gold? Yes.
 1818. When you discount a bill for a customer you create a credit in favour of the customer? Certainly.
 1819. That being the case should not your gold basis be just as much governed by your discount of bills and the issue of cheques as it is by the issue of what is commonly called notes? So it is.
 1820. And would you go so far as to affirm that all that business would stand in the ratio of coin at about five to one? I am speaking of a conservative view.
 1821. But is not your conservative view confined exclusively to the issue of notes? No.
 1822. It might also take into consideration all the banking business? Yes.
 1823. What was the amount of coin and bullion which the Bank held in New South Wales when your last balance-sheet was issued? £585,786, and bullion £2,396.
 1824. Can you give me any idea of the annual turn over of your Bank in the Colony? I cannot.
 1825. Can you get that information? I will take down any question you like, but whether I shall be permitted to answer it is another thing.
 1826. I want to know the turn over of the Bank business during the year? I will make a note of the question.
 1827. As a banking authority, will you state to the best of your knowledge what the effect has been of funding £800,000 of New South Wales stock on the Sydney market? I am afraid you give me great credit in calling me a banking authority;—I have seen no perceptible effect from what you refer to.
 1828. The competition as against private enterprise has hardly been perceptible? No; notwithstanding these Government loans here, money is plentiful.
 1829. You look upon that stock, I presume, as a currency? No; I would not call it a currency.
 1830. Suppose that £800,000 worth of State notes had been issued against specific public works, instead of that funded stock, and those notes were made redeemable from the earnings of the works, do you think that the effect on the commercial market would have been any different? That is a mere matter of opinion; I am not prepared to offer an opinion upon it.
 1831. If the notes were made redeemable, would you fear any depreciation in their value? It is impossible for me to say.
 1832. Do you think you could offer the Committee an opinion as to how you would test their depreciation? I cannot.
 1833. As a banker, would you be prepared to state to the Committee how you would test the depreciation of State notes? I am quite unable to offer an opinion on that.

1834. *Chairman.*] Can you give any reason why a portion of the reserves of the Banks of New South Wales should not be invested in New South Wales Government securities? I cannot give you any reason. Mr. F. P. G.
McCrae.

1835. You see no reason why they should not? I cannot give any reason. As for my individual opinion that is another thing. You will observe that some of the reserves of the Bank of Australasia are invested in British consols. The Bank in London, at the date of this return submitted, held £801,000 advance in Government securities, part of which, probably, New South Wales stocks.

1836. Can you give any reason why a portion of the reserves of the Bank should not be invested in New South Wales Government securities? I cannot give any reason.

1837. *Mr. Walker.*] I suppose it is a question of which pays best? As a matter of fact the question is, do the Banks invest their reserves in any Government stock?

1838. We may ask the Bank to take a certain proportion of Government stock in the interests of the depositors? I notice that the Banks do take an amount of Government stock; they have done so frequently in all the Colonies.

1839. You consider Government stock quite good enough? Yes.

1840. *Chairman.*] It is a good convertible liquid security, is it not? I consider a Government bond a good security.

16 Feb., 1893.

POST-OFFICE SAVINGS BANK—NATIONAL BANK.

APPENDIX.

A 1.

[To Evidence of F. Kirkpatrick, Esq., 19 January, 1893.]

[COAT OF ARMS.]

GOVERNMENT FIXED DEPOSIT RECEIPT.

Sydney, New South Wales, 1 January, 1890.

RECEIVED from the Colonial Treasurer the sum of one hundred and twenty thousand pounds sterling, being public moneys the property of Queen Victoria, and her successors, on fixed deposit, in the English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered Bank for the period ending 1st May, 1891, but subject to repayment to the said Colonial Treasurer, on Her Majesty's behalf, on the dates and in the amounts specified on the back hereof, of which repayment three months' notice prior to its due date shall be given by the Treasurer in each individual case. Interest payable by the Bank half-yearly on the said sum of one hundred and twenty thousand pounds, or any renewal or part renewal thereof, at the rate of four pounds per centum per annum, on 30th June and 31st December in each year. The right is reserved to the said Bank to pay off at the respective due dates, the amounts endorsed hereon, wholly or in part, on giving to the said Colonial Treasurer the like notice as that hereinbefore provided.

Amounts and dates of repayment.

£10,000 payable 1 July, 1890.	£20,000 payable 1 January, 1891.
£10,000 " 1 August, 1890.	£10,000 " 1 February, 1891.
£10,000 " 1 September, 1890.	£10,000 " 1 March, 1891.
£10,000 " 1 October, 1890.	£10,000 " 1 April, 1891.
£10,000 " 1 November, 1890.	£10,000 " 1 May, 1891.
£10,000 " 1 December, 1890.	

NOTE.—If any of the above amounts be paid off at maturity a line will be ruled through the same, and the amount be thus cancelled. If any of the above amounts be renewed, wholly or in part, a line will be ruled through the amount, and the sum renewed be re-stated at the foot of the remaining amounts, thus continuing the liability.

A 2.

GOVERNMENT BANKING BUSINESS.

(AGREEMENT WITH BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.)

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

No. 1.

Treasury Minute for the Executive Council.

(No. 7.)

The Treasury, New South Wales, Sydney, 8 February, 1881.

THE Colonial Treasurer submits to His Excellency the Governor and the Executive Council, for approval and confirmation, the enclosed agreement entered into with the Bank of New South Wales for the conduct of the banking business of the Government for a period of two years, certain, from the 1st day of January, 1881, and terminable at any time afterwards by six months' notice from either side.

JAMES WATSON.

Minute of His Excellency the Governor and Executive Council.

THE Executive Council advise that the agreement herewith submitted, for the conduct of the Government banking business in Sydney and in London, by the Bank of New South Wales, be approved.—ALEX. C. BUDGE, Clerk of the Council.

Approved.—A.L., 8/2/81. Minute, 81/6, 8/2/81. Confirmed, 16/2/81.

[Enclosure.]

The General Manager of the Bank of New South Wales to The Colonial Treasurer.

Sir,

Bank of New South Wales, Sydney, 7 February, 1881.

Referring to our recent interviews upon the subject of the renewal of the Bank Agreement, I have now the honor to submit the terms then mutually agreed upon, which I shall feel obliged by your confirming.

I have, &c.,

SHEPHERD SMITH,
General Manager.

[Sub-Enclosure.]

SPECIFICATION OF DUTIES AND CONDITIONS OF CONTRACT—GOVERNMENT BANKING BUSINESS.

SPECIFICATION of Duties relating thereto, and Conditions under which such Business must be conducted.

Duties of the Bank.

1. To keep any account or number of accounts which the Colonial Treasurer for the time being may deem necessary for the proper conduct of public business.
2. To receive and credit, as directed, the daily collections of the Government, whether these be by the Receiver of the Treasury or any public officer duly authorised to deposit his collections in the Bank to the credit of the Public Account.
3. To pay all cheques drawn on account of the Public Service, whether these be by the Paymaster of the Treasury or any public officer or other person or persons to whose credit funds shall from time to time be placed.
4. To furnish full particulars with respect to the state of the Public Account, the General Loan Account, or the account of any public officer, to the Treasury when required.
5. The accounts of Collectors of Public Moneys in Sydney and the interior to be kept with the Bank conducting the general banking business of the Government, in all places where it has, or may have, branches established during the currency of the contract.

6.

6. The Bank to pay the interest on all Government Debentures, Funded or Inscribed Stock, which requires to be paid either in Sydney or London, in accordance with statements of particulars to be furnished by the Treasury, and to furnish to the Treasury detailed statements monthly of all such payments, supported by the paid coupons and such other vouchers as are necessary.

7. The daily cash sheets required by the Audit Act of 1870 to be furnished to the Treasurer and Auditor-General respectively.

8. The Bank must affix duty stamps to receipts for sums placed to the credit of private accounts in settlement of claims against the Government.

9. The Bank keeping the Public Account must receive the collections of the Receiver of the Treasury and the Collector of Customs, up to the hour of 4 o'clock p.m. daily (if necessary), excepting on Saturdays, when they require to be received up to 1 o'clock p.m. only.

10. For the purpose of ascertaining the interest due to the Government on their Sydney and London accounts respectively, the several accounts (Departmental accounts excepted) kept in each place shall be taken as a whole, and the interest calculated on the net daily balance of such combined accounts, in each place respectively—such interest to be credited to the Public Account half-yearly.

11. For the purpose of ascertaining the amount of interest due by the Government on overdrawn accounts, the same method of calculating and charging such interest shall be adopted.

12. The Bank keeping the Public Account will require to perform any other duty which necessarily pertains to the position of Bankers to the Government.

Conditions of Contract.

1. The contract to be for a period of two years, from 1st January, 1881, certain, and terminable at any time afterwards by six months' notice from either side.

2. The Government to have full control over all accounts opened by them with the Bank keeping the Public Account, whether such accounts be in favour of its own officers, or road trustees, or other parties to whom advances may be made for carrying out services provided for by Parliament or otherwise; and the Government shall have the right to withdraw at any time any such advances or balances thereof which it may be considered desirable so to deal with; but in respect to all such cases the Government will hold the Bank harmless in the event of any action against it consequent upon such withdrawals.

3. When the aggregate balance at the credit of the Government accounts in Sydney shall at any time exceed the sum of £300,000, the Government may, subject to the conditions of clause 15, for the purpose of making special deposits with other Banks, withdraw and dispose of any sum in excess of that amount in such manner as they may consider best for the public interest. If the excess to be thus withdrawn shall at any time exceed £100,000, thirty days' notice in writing shall be given to the Bank keeping the Public Accounts prior to the withdrawal of such amount.

4. If at any time the credit balance of the "General Banking Account" (which shall be held to include the Public Account, the General Loan Account, the Mint Bullion Account, and any other account which it may be found necessary to open during the currency of the Contract, Departmental Accounts excepted) shall become reduced below £300,000, while the Government have at the same time Special Deposits with other Banks, the Government may, subject to the required notice, make such withdrawals from such Special Deposits as would be necessary to restore the said credit balance to the sum of £300,000, but in the event of its not being deemed advisable to carry out this arrangement, the refusal of the Government to do so will not render them liable to the Bank for compensation in any form whatever.

5. In the event of the Government having funds at their credit in London, and requiring payments to be made there, the Bank shall issue orders or credits on their London Office for such payments free of charge, or shall instruct their London Office by cablegram to make such payments free of charge, except the cost of the cablegram, which shall be paid by the Government.

6. The Government may at any time during the currency of this contract, anything herein to the contrary notwithstanding, make arrangements with the Bank of England for the negotiation of Loans, the management of the Public Debt, or the payment of the interest thereon. Upon such arrangements being completed, any right acquired under the contract by the Bank conducting the Government business, for commission or other charge for services of this nature, shall cease, and other provisions of the contract will then become subject to revision, should the Contracting Bank desire it.

7. In all cases where Duty Stamps are required on exchange operations the cost of the same shall be borne by the Government.

TERMS on which the Government Banking Business will be undertaken, on the basis of the foregoing Specification of Duties and Conditions by the Bank of New South Wales.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. The rate of interest which the Bank will allow on the aggregate daily balance at the credit of the General Banking Account as defined by the 4th clause of the "Conditions of Contract"? (The rate must be a fixed rate for the term, and not a fluctuating rate depending upon contingencies.) | <i>The sum of £50,000 to be free of interest—provided it is at credit of the Government; above £50,000 and up to £300,000, 3 per cent.</i> |
| 2. The rate of interest which the Bank will allow on the aggregate daily balance at the credit of the General Banking Account in London, which embraces all the accounts of the Government there? | <i>1 per cent. below the Bank of England discount rate.</i> |
| 3. The rate of interest which the Bank will charge on any overdraft which the Government may require in Sydney? | <i>5 per cent. per annum.</i> |
| 4. The rate of interest which the Bank will charge on any overdraft which the Government may require in London? | <i>1 per cent. above the Bank of England rate, but not less than 5 per cent. per annum.</i> |
| 5. The amount which the Bank will be prepared to advance to the Government in Sydney without security? | <i>£250,000.</i> |
| 6. The amount which the Bank will be prepared to advance to the Government in Sydney, over and above the advance referred to in the preceding clause, on the security of Government Debentures, bearing interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum, which must be accepted at their par value, and held as security, if necessary, for a period of one year, without power to sell? | <i>£250,000.</i> |
| 7. The amount which the Bank will be prepared to advance to the Government in London without security? | <i>£100,000.</i> |
| 8. The amount which the Bank will be prepared to advance to the Government in London, over and above the advance referred to in the preceding clause, on the security of Government Debentures, bearing interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum, which must be accepted at their par value, and held as such security, if necessary, for a period of one year, without power to sell? | <i>£750,000.</i> |
| 9. The rate of exchange which the Bank will charge on Bills of Exchange at sixty days' sight purchased in Sydney for remittance to credit of the Government account in London? | <i>¼ per cent. below the market rate.</i> |
| 10. The rate of interest at which the Bank will discount or convert into cash such Bills of Exchange in the event of its being found necessary to do so before date of maturity? | <i>1 per cent. above the Bank of England rate, but not less than 5 per cent.</i> |
| 11. The rate of exchange which the Bank will charge on Bills of Exchange or Drafts on demand on any of the neighbouring Colonies? | <i>½ per cent.</i> |

12. The rate of exchange or commission (if any) which the Bank will charge on Drafts purchased by Collectors of Public Moneys in the interior of the Colony in favour of the Colonial Treasurer or any public officer in Sydney, to whom remittances require to be made? $\frac{1}{8}$ per cent.
13. The rate of exchange or commission (if any) which the Bank will charge on the collection of cheques or drafts, on Banks within the Colony, in favour of the Government? $\frac{1}{8}$ per cent.
14. The rate of exchange or commission (if any) which the Bank will charge on moneys deposited with the Bank for transfer to the credit of persons at any of its branches in the interior or on Drafts purchased by the Colonial Treasurer, or any duly authorised officer, for remittance to any person or corporate body within the Colony? $\frac{1}{8}$ per cent.
15. The amount which the Bank will take on special deposit for a period of twelve months, and the rate of interest which it will allow on such amount, with the right reserved by the Government of withdrawing the same by instalments not exceeding one-fifth of the original deposit at intervals of not less than thirty days for each instalment, and on condition that the interest shall cease to be allowed on the amount of such instalments from the date on which notice of withdrawal shall be received by the Bank? (The rate must be a fixed rate for the term, and not a fluctuating rate dependent upon contingencies.) *The Bank will take £500,000 on fixed deposit of 3 per cent. per annum, provided that up to that amount the Government shall give to and maintain with this Bank fixed deposits, before depositing or re-depositing elsewhere.*
16. The rate of commission (if any) which the Bank will charge on the payments of the half-yearly interest on the Public Debt, in London? $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent.
17. The rate of commission (if any) which the Bank will charge on Debentures which may be paid off by the Bank during the currency of the contract? $\frac{1}{8}$ per cent.
18. The rate of commission (if any) which the Bank will charge on all payments in London, involving verification of accounts and the transmission to the Colony of vouchers or other documentary evidence of payment. In the event of commission being charged for payments of this nature it must be understood that payments by the Bank not requiring such verification are not chargeable with commission? $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent.
19. The rate of commission (exclusive of brokerage and other charges actually paid) which the Bank will charge on loans negotiated through its agency? $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. up to £1,000,000, and $\frac{1}{8}$ per cent. on all above £1,000,000, in same negotiation.
20. The terms and conditions on which the Bank will, when the Government have funds at their credit in London, transfer such funds to Sydney. The maximum of the transfer must be stated and at what intervals the transfers will be made. In connection with transfers of this nature, it must be distinctly understood that such transfers be made when required, without the Government being called upon to produce evidence, other than that by cablegram, that the amount to be transferred is at the credit of the Government, on any of their accounts in the Bank in London? *The Bank will transfer £350,000 on application, £350,000 thirty days afterwards, and £500,000 every thirty days thereafter, with a premium of $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on such transfers, the debit entries to be made in London simultaneously with the credit entries in Sydney.*

We undertake to conduct the Banking Business of the Government of New South Wales for a period of two years from the 1st January, 1881, certain, and terminable at any time afterwards by six months' notice from either side, on the terms above stated, and subject to the Duties and Conditions herein set forth.

For the Bank of New South Wales,
SHEPHERD SMITH,
General Manager.

Sydney, 7th February, 1881.

No. 2.

The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade to The General Manager, Bank of New South Wales.

Sir,

The Treasury, New South Wales, Sydney, 8 February, 1881.

I have the honor, by direction of the Colonial Treasurer, to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 7th instant, in which you submit for confirmation the terms agreed upon for the conduct of the Banking Business of this Government for a period of two years, certain, from the 1st day of January, 1881, and terminable at any time afterwards by six months' notice from either side; and I am to convey to you Mr. Watson's concurrence therein, and to state that the needful confirmation of His Excellency the Governor and the Executive Council will be obtained and notified to you without delay.

I have, &c.,
G. EAGAR.

No. 3.

The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade to The General Manager, Bank of New South Wales.

Sir,

The Treasury, New South Wales, Sydney, 16 February, 1881.

Referring to Treasury communication of the 8th instant, I have now the honor, by direction of the Colonial Treasurer, to hand you, enclosed, a duly certified copy of the Minute of His Excellency the Governor and the Executive Council, confirming the Agreement with the Bank, and also a duly certified copy of the said Agreement as so approved by His Excellency in Council.

I have, &c.,
G. EAGAR.

A 3.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS ON WHICH THE SEVERAL BANKING COMPANIES, PARTIES HERETO, ACTING AS AN ASSOCIATION, HAVE AGREED TO CONDUCT THE GOVERNMENT BANKING BUSINESS.

Parties to the Contract.

The Colonial Treasurer, on behalf of the Government of New South Wales, of the one part,
and

The following Banking Companies, acting as an Association for the purposes of this Contract, of the other part—namely:—

Bank of Australasia.
Union Bank of Australia (Limited).
Australian Joint Stock Bank.
London Chartered Bank of Australia.
English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered Bank.
City Bank.
Mercantile Bank.
Bank of New Zealand.
Commercial Banking Company of Sydney.

SPECIFICATION

SPECIFICATION of Duties relating to the Government Banking Business, and Conditions under which such Business must be conducted.

[By the term " Banks " is meant the " Associated Banks," parties to this Contract.]

Duties of the Banks.

1. To keep any account or number of accounts which the Colonial Treasurer for the time being may deem necessary for the proper conduct of public business.
2. To receive and credit, as directed, the daily collections of the Government, whether these be by the Receiver of the Treasury or any public officer duly authorised to deposit his collections in the Banks to the credit of the Public Account.
3. To pay all cheques drawn on account of the Public Service, whether these be by the Paymaster of the Treasury or any public officer or other person or persons to whose credit funds shall from time to time be placed.
4. To furnish full particulars with respect to the state of the Public Account, the General Loan Account, or the account of any public officer, to the Treasury when required.
5. The accounts of Collectors of Public Moneys in Sydney and the interior, to be kept with the Banks conducting the general banking business of the Government, in all places where they have, or may have, Branches established during the currency of the Contract.
6. The Banks to pay the interest on all Government Debentures and Funded Stock, which requires to be paid in Sydney or Melbourne in accordance with statements of particulars to be furnished by the Treasury, and to furnish to the Treasury detailed statements, monthly, of all such payments, supported by the paid coupons and such other vouchers as are necessary.
7. The daily cash-sheets required by the " Audit Act of 1870," to be furnished to the Treasurer and Auditor-General respectively.
8. The Banks must affix duty stamps to receipts for sums placed to the credit of private accounts, in settlement of claims against the Government.
9. The Banks keeping the Public Account must receive the collections of the Receiver of the Treasury and the Collector of Customs, up to the hour of 4 o'clock p.m. daily (if necessary), excepting on Saturdays, when they require to be received up to 1 o'clock p.m. only.
10. For the purpose of ascertaining the interest due to the Government on their Sydney and London Accounts respectively, the several accounts (Departmental accounts excepted) kept in each place shall be taken as a whole, and the interest calculated on the net daily balance of such combined accounts, in each place respectively—such interest to be credited to the Public Account half-yearly.
11. For the purpose of ascertaining the amount of interest due by the Government on overdrawn accounts, the same method of calculating and charging such interest shall be adopted.
12. The Banks keeping the Public Account shall perform any other duty which necessarily pertains to the position of Bankers to the Government.

Conditions of Contract.

1. The Contract to be for a period of five years, from 1st January, 1885; but if at any time during the currency of the Contract after 1st January, 1887, it shall be deemed desirable in the interests of the public to terminate the same, such termination may be effected by notice in writing from the Colonial Treasurer for the time being addressed to the Banks, and at the expiration of a period of six months from the day on which such notice shall have been given the Contract shall cease to exist; and if the Banks keeping the Public Account shall at any time after the said 1st January, 1887, desire to terminate this Agreement, it shall be competent for them to do so, on giving six months' notice to the Colonial Treasurer.
2. The Government to have full control over all accounts opened by them, with the Banks keeping the Public Account, whether such accounts be in favour of its own officers, or Road Trustees, or other parties to whom advances may be made for carrying out services provided for by Parliament or otherwise; and the Government shall have the right to withdraw at any time any such advances or balances thereof which it may be considered desirable so to deal with; but in respect to all such cases the Government will hold the Banks harmless in the event of any action against them consequent upon such withdrawals.
3. " The General Banking Account " shall be held to include the Public Account, the General Loan Account, the Mint Bullion Account, and any other account which it may be found necessary to open during the currency of the Contract, but not the Departmental accounts.
4. In the event of the Government having funds at their credit in London, and requiring payments to be made there, by the Agent-General or other authorised person, the Banks shall honour Treasury orders or credits on their London offices for such payments free of charge, or shall instruct their London offices by cablegram to honour such credits or orders free of charge, except the cost of the cablegram, which shall be paid by the Government.
5. In all cases where duty stamps are required on exchange operations the cost of the same shall be borne by the Government.
6. The General Banking Account shall be divided as nearly as possible in equal proportions amongst the Associated Banks, and the Departmental Accounts and all other business shall be distributed on a similar principle, and that each Bank shall be answerable only for its own acts and defaults, its liability under the Contract being limited to the share of the business assigned to it.

TERMS on which the Government Banking Business will be undertaken, on the basis of the foregoing Specification of Duties and Conditions by the Banks, acting as an Association for the purposes of this Contract.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. The rate of interest which the Banks will allow on the aggregate daily balance at the credit of the General Banking Account as defined by the 3rd clause of the " Conditions of Contract " ? | 3 per cent. per annum. The amount bearing interest not to exceed in the aggregate £750,000. £100,000 to be free of interest. |
| 2. The rate of interest which the Banks will allow on the aggregate daily balance at the credit of the General Banking Account in London, which embraces all the accounts of the Government there ? | 1 per cent. under Bank of England rate, but not to exceed 5 per cent. per annum on the aggregate sum of £1,000,000. £100,000 to be free of interest. |
| 3. The rate of interest which the Banks will charge on any overdraft which the Government may require in Sydney ? | 5 per cent. per annum. |
| 4. The rate of interest which the Banks will charge on any overdraft which the Government may require in London ? | 5 per cent. per annum, or 1 per cent. above Bank of England rate, should that rate be at or in excess of 5 per cent. |
| 5. The amount which the Banks will be prepared to advance to the Government in Sydney without security ? | £500,000. |
| 6. The amount which the Banks will be prepared to advance to the Government in Sydney, over and above the advance referred to in the preceding clause, on the security of the order of His Excellency the Governor in Council, addressed to the Bank of England, and authorising that Corporation to cover the advance by the issue of Inscribed Stock from the next following Loan, to be negotiated within the period of one year ? | £500,000. |
| 7. The amount which the Banks will be prepared to advance to the Government in London without security ? | £250,000. |
| 8. The amount which the Banks will be prepared to advance to the Government in London, over and above the advance referred to in the preceding clause, on the like security set forth in No. 6 ? | £1,000,000. |
| 9. The rate of exchange which the Banks will charge on Bills of Exchange at sixty days' sight purchased in Sydney for remittance to credit of the Government Account in London ? | $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. below current rate. |
| 10. The rate of exchange which the Banks will charge on Bills of Exchange or Drafts on demand on any of the neighbouring Colonies ? | $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. |

11. The rate of exchange or commission which the Banks will charge on drafts purchased by collectors of public moneys in the interior of the Colony in favour of the Colonial Treasurer or any Public Officer in Sydney to whom remittances require to be made? ½ per cent.
12. The rate of exchange or commission which the Banks will charge on the collection of cheques or drafts, on Banks within the Colony, in favour of the Government? ½ per cent.
13. The rate of exchange or commission which the Banks will charge on moneys deposited with the Banks for transfer to the credit of persons at any of their branches in the interior or on drafts purchased by the Colonial Treasurer, or any duly authorised officer, for remittance to any person or corporate body within the Colony? ½ per cent.
14. The rate of commission which the Banks will charge on the payments of the half yearly interest on the Public Debt, in Sydney or Melbourne? ¼ per cent.
15. The rate of commission which the Banks will charge on Debentures which may be paid off in Sydney or Melbourne by the Banks during the currency of the contract? ½ per cent.
16. The rate of commission which the Banks will charge on all payments in London involving verification of accounts and the transmission to the Colony of vouchers or other documentary evidence of payment. In the event of commission being charged for payments of this nature, it must be understood that payments by the Banks not requiring such verification are not chargeable with commission? ¼ per cent.
17. The terms and conditions on which the Banks will, when the Government have funds at their credit in London, transfer such funds to Sydney. The maximum of the transfer must be stated, and at what intervals the transfers will be made. In connection with transfers of this nature, it must be distinctly understood that such transfers be made when required, without the Government being called upon to produce evidence, other than that by cablegram, that the amount to be transferred is at the credit of the Government, on any of their accounts in the Banks in London; and the debit and credit entry shall be concurrent in Sydney and London, as on the day when the transfer is requested.

*Maximum transfer of £500,000 at intervals of not less than one month.
Rate—7s. 6d. per cent premium.*

We undertake to conduct the Banking business of the Government of New South Wales for a period of five years from the 1st January, 1885, on the terms hereinbefore stated, and subject to the duties and conditions hereinbefore set forth—

- For the Bank of Australasia,— EDWD. HUGHES.
- For the Union Bank of Australia (Limited),— D. FINLAYSON.
- For the Australian Joint Stock Bank,— F. ADAMS.
- For the London Chartered Bank of Australia,— M. MACHARDY.
- For the English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered Bank,— FLETCHER DIXON.
- For the City Bank,— WILL NEILL.
- For the Mercantile Bank,— F. A. A. WILSON.
- For the Bank of New Zealand,— EDWARD B. HOLT.
- For the Commercial Banking Company of Sydney,— T. A. DIBBS.

Agreed to on behalf of the Government,—
GEORGE R. DIBBS,
Colonial Treasurer.

Sydney, 5th January, 1885.

B 1.

STATEMENT of charges in detail on Loans floated in England by the Bank of England and London and Westminster Bank, and also other charges.

Act	Principal	When floated	Charges						Total.	
			Charge for Inscription	Bank of England charge for commission, ½ per cent	London and Westminster Bank charge for commission ½ per cent	Brokers' commission, ¼ per cent	Discount on balance of scrip paid in full	Stamp duty		Postage and petty expenses
43 Vict No 11	£ 3,000,000	1883	£ 1,800 0 0							£ 1,800 0 0
48 Vict No 11 conversion	1,186,300	1883-4	*593 3 0							593 3 0
41 Vict No 7	3,000,000	1883	*1,800 0 0							1,800 0 0
43 Vict No 11										
44 Vict No 12	5,500,000	1884		27,500 0 0		13,730 0 0	9,573 10 7	34,375 0 0	538 12 5	85,787 3 0
44 Vict No 28										
44 Vict No 28	5,500,000	1885		27,500 0 0		13,655 15 0	18,391 5 0	34,375 0 0	779 19 8	94,701 19 8
46 Vict No 23										
48 Vict No 26	5,500,000	1886		27,500 0 0		13,713 0 0	14,442 12 4	34,375 0 0	768 4 2	90,798 16 6
48 Vict No 26										
48 Vict No 26	3,500,000	1888		17,500 0 0		8,729 5 0	6,340 16 9	21,875 0 0	651 8 11	55,096 10 8
48 Vict No 26										
52 Vict No 16	3,500,000	1889		17,500 0 0		8,666 10 0	9,141 4 2	21,875 0 0	711 16 8	57,894 10 10
54 Vict No 33										
Conversion	4,500,000	1891		22,500 0 0		11,072 5 0	2,604 11 7	28,125 0 0	712 10 4	65,014 6 11
Treasury Bills	294,200	1891		176 10 5		637 15 0		1,838 15 0	8 1 0	2,711 1 5
First issue—										
55 Vict No 7	1,250,000	1892			1,562 10 0	½ per cent 1,562 10 0			625 0 0	3 5 6
Second issue—										
55 Vic No 7	1,000,000	1892			1,250 0 0	1,250 0 0			1,250 0 0	3,750 0 0
Totals			4,193 3 0	140,176 10 5	2,812 10 0	73,067 0 0	60,494 0 5	178,713 15 0	4,193 18 8	463,650 17 6

* Memo—These Loans were raised by the Bank of New South Wales, but inscribed by the Bank of England

The Treasury, New South Wales, 21st January, 1893.
F.K., 24/1/93.

JAMES J. HINCHY,
Accountant.
B 2.

B 2.

STATEMENT of amounts paid to the Bank of England for floating and management of Loans from 1883 to 30th June, 1892.

Year.	Charge for inscription, 500 to 600 millions.	Commission, ½ per cent on floating loan.	Charge for management, 500 to 600 millions	Total annual payment to Bank.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1883	*1,193 3 0	.....	.....	4,193 3 0
1884 .....	.....	27,500 0 0	2,155 17 9	29,655 17 9
1885 .....	.....	27,500 0 0	6,793 10 1	34,293 10 1
1886 .....	.....	27,500 0 0	9,788 1 11	37,288 1 11
1887 .....	.....	.....	13,193 11 3	13,193 11 3
1888 .....	.....	17,500 0 0	13,549 6 11	31,049 6 11
1889 .....	.....	17,500 0 0	14,936 13 4	32,436 13 4
1890 .....	.....	.....	16,676 19 2	16,676 19 2
1891 .....	.....	22,676 10 5	17,058 2 2	39,734 12 7
1892 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
30 June .....	.....	.....	9,599 15 9	9,599 15 9
Total	4,193 3 0	140,176 10 5	103,751 18 4	248,121 11 9

*Loans raised by Bank of New South Wales, but inscribed by Bank of England

Treasury, 23rd January, 1893
F.K., 24/1/93.

JAMES J. HINCHY,
Accountant.

PUBLIC DEBT.

STATEMENT showing the due rates, &c., of outstanding Debentures, Funded and Inscribed Stock, on the 31st December, 1892.

Year.	Debentures.	Inscribed and Funded Stock.	Treasury Bills.	Total.	Annual Interest.	
					Rate.	Amount.
	£	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
1888	500 ^a	.....	.....	500 0 0	5 per cent	.....
1890	200 ^a	.....	.....	200 0 0	"	.....
1891	100 ^a	.....	.....	100 0 0	"	.....
1892	100 ^a	.....	.....	100 0 0	"	.....
1893	40,000	.....	.....	40,000 0 0	"	2,000 0 0
1895	832,000	.....	.....	832,000 0 0	"	41,600 0 0
1896	977,400	.....	.....	977,400 0 0	"	48,870 0 0
1897	65,800	.....	.....	65,800 0 0	"	3,290 0 0
1898	177,200	.....	.....	177,200 0 0	"	8,860 0 0
1899	197,700	.....	.....	197,700 0 0	"	9,885 0 0
1900	857,100	.....	.....	857,100 0 0	"	42,855 0 0
1901	374,900	.....	.....	374,900 0 0	"	18,745 0 0
1901	5,000	.....	.....	5,000 0 0	6 per cent	300 0 0
1901	25,000	.....	.....	25,000 0 0	"	1,500 0 0
1902	399,300	.....	.....	399,300 0 0	5 per cent	19,965 0 0
1902	25,000	.....	.....	25,000 0 0	6 per cent	1,500 0 0
1902	34,700	.....	.....	34,700 0 0	"	2,082 0 0
1903	1,901,500	.....	.....	1,901,500 0 0	4 per cent	76,060 0 0
1904	20,000	.....	.....	20,000 0 0	5 per cent	1,000 0 0
1904	38,000	.....	.....	38,000 0 0	"	1,900 0 0
1905	2,300	.....	.....	2,300 0 0	6 per cent	138 0 0
1906	224,900	.....	.....	224,900 0 0	4 per cent	8,996 0 0
1908	1,450,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1909	1,799,500	.....	.....	3,249,500 0 0	"	129,980 0 0
1910	2,050,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1910	813,700	.....	.....	2,863,700 0 0	"	114,548 0 0
1912	30,000	.....	.....	30,000 0 0	"	1,200 0 0
1912	30,000	.....	.....	30,000 0 0	"	1,200 0 0
1912 (Funded Stock) .....	.....	227,000 0 0	.....	227,000 0 0	"	9,080 0 0
1918 .....	.....	3,500,000 0 0	.....	3,500,000 0 0	3½ per cent	122,500 0 0
1918 .....	.....	3,500,000 0 0	.....	3,500,000 0 0	"	122,500 0 0
1918 .....	.....	4,994,200 0 0	.....	4,994,200 0 0	"	174,797 0 0
1924 .....	.....	5,500,000 0 0	.....	5,500,000 0 0	"	192,500 0 0
1924 .....	.....	5,500,000 0 0	.....	5,500,000 0 0	"	192,500 0 0
1924 .....	.....	5,500,000 0 0	.....	5,500,000 0 0	"	192,500 0 0
1933 .....	.....	1,186,300 0 0	.....	1,186,300 0 0	4 per cent	47,452 0 0
1933 .....	.....	3,000,000 0 0	.....	3,000,000 0 0	"	120,000 0 0
1933 .....	.....	3,000,000 0 0	.....	3,000,000 0 0	"	120,000 0 0
Annual drawings of £20,000, which commenced 31st December, 1872	344,500	.....	.....	344,500 0 0	5 per cent	17,225 0 0
Interminable, being unpre- sented balance of Debentures payable off in 1882	260	.....	.....	260 0 0	"	.....
Funded Stock—Interminable... Permanent	2,700	530,189 9 2	.....	530,189 9 2	4 per cent	21,207 11 6
Treasury Bills, 53 Vic. No. 9 .....	.....	.....	2,052,884	2,052,884 0 0	5 per cent	135 0 0
Treasury Bills, 55 Vic. No. 7 (1894-6) .....	.....	.....	2,250,000	2,250,000 0 0	4 per cent	82,115 7 2
.....	.....	.....	750,000	750,000 0 0	4½ per cent	31,875 0 0
Total amount outstanding, 31st December, 1892	12,719,360	36,437,689 0 2	5,052,884	54,209,933 9 2	.....	2,072,860 8 8

* City of Sydney Sewerage Debentures taken over by the Government + City of Sydney Waterworks Debentures taken over by the Government.
‡ Municipal Council Redfern Sewerage Works taken over by the Government. † Overdue Debentures not yet presented.

The Treasury, New South Wales,
Sydney, 18th January, 1893.

JAMES J. HINCHY,
Accountant.

B 3.

STATEMENT of amounts paid the London and Westminster Bank for floating and management of Loans from 1885 to 30th June, 1892.

Year.	Charges for floating Treasury Bills, $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.	Rate.	Commission on payment of Debentures.	Rate.	Commission on payment of Coupons.	Total amount of payments.
1885 .....	.....	$\frac{1}{8}$	£ s. d. 17 17 6	$\frac{1}{4}$	£ s. d. 890 17 0	£ s. d. 908 14 6
1886 .....	.....	$\frac{1}{8}$	23 17 6	$\frac{1}{4}$	1,781 15 3	1,805 12 9
1887 .....	.....	$\frac{1}{8}$	31 0 0	$\frac{1}{4}$	1,782 0 10	1,813 0 10
1888 .....	.....	$\frac{1}{8}$	633 17 6	$\frac{1}{4}$	1,779 7 7	2,413 5 1
1889 .....	.....	$\frac{1}{8}$	1,137 2 6	$\frac{1}{4}$	1,683 15 6	2,820 18 0
1890 .....	.....	$\frac{1}{10}$	460 16 3	$\frac{1}{8}$	792 16 4	1,253 12 7
1891 .....	.....	$\frac{1}{16}$	121 15 11	$\frac{1}{8}$	762 8 11	884 4 10
1892 to 30th June	2,812 10 0	$\frac{1}{16}$	932 5 0	$\frac{1}{8}$	368 10 10	4,113 5 10
Total.....	£ 2,812 10 0	...	3,358 12 2	...	9,841 12 3	16,012 14 5

The Treasury, New South Wales,
Sydney, 23rd January, 1892.
F.K., 24/1/93.

JAMES J. HINCHY,
Accountant.

B 4.

PUBLIC Debt on 31st December, 1892.

Act.	Outstanding, 31st December, 1892.	Amount raised, less paid off.	Rate.	Interest—Amount.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	per cent.	£ s. d.
18 Vic. No. 35	40,000 0 0	38,025 0 0	5	2,000 0 0
18 Vic. No. 40	2,700 0 0	2,551 8 3	5	135 0 0
26 Vic. No. 14	162,000 0 0	136,728 17 10	5	8,100 0 0
27 Vic. No. 14	670,900 0 0	565,483 14 2	5	33,500 0 0
29 Vic. No. 9	219,400 0 0	193,474 0 0	5	10,970 0 0
29 Vic. No. 23	758,000 0 0	718,844 10 0	5	37,900 0 0
30 Vic. No. 23	65,800 0 0	61,902 0 0	5	3,290 0 0
31 Vic. No. 11	244,500 0 0	338 180 2 11	5	17,225 0 0
31 Vic. No. 27	177,200 0 0	177,854 5 3	5	8,860 0 0
32 Vic. No. 13	197,700 0 0	196,525 11 10	5	9,885 0 0
34 Vic. No. 2	407,100 0 0	403,321 7 6	5	20,355 0 0
Various Acts	450,000 0 0	439,787 7 11	5	22,500 0 0
35 Vic. No. 5	374,900 0 0	375,424 19 6	5	18,745 0 0
36 Vic. No. 2	399,300 0 0	414,902 18 7	5	19,965 0 0
36 Vic. No. 17	1,901,500 0 0	1,725,661 6 11	4	76,060 0 0
36 Vic. No. 21	530,189 9 2	509,780 0 0	4	21,207 11 6
39 Vic. No. 18	224,900 0 0	221,045 0 0	4	8,996 0 0
38 Vic. No. 2	3,249,500 0 0	3,178,374 1 5	4	129,980 0 0
40 Vic. No. 12	8,472,700 0 0	8,520,756 4 4	4	338,908 0 0
41 Vic. No. 4	1,262,000 0 0	1,253,236 6 2	4	50,480 0 0
41 Vic. No. 7	315,300 0 0	6,537,166 13 0	4	12,612 0 0
43 Vic. No. 11	6,786,700 0 0	899,516 4 3	3½	237,534 10 0
44 Vic. No. 12	1,000,000 0 0	1,799,032 8 6	3½	35,000 0 0
44 Vic. No. 28	2,000,000 0 0	11,944,717 12 0	3½	70,000 0 0
45 Vic. No. 22	12,322,700 0 0	1,401,013 15 5	3½	431,294 10 0
46 Vic. No. 23	1,390,600 0 0	4,705,215 14 7	3½	48,671 0 0
48 Vic. No. 26	4,994,200 0 0	.....	.....	174,797 0 0
52 Vic. No. 16 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
54 Vic. No. 33 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Treasury Bills:—				
53 Vic. No. 9	2,052,884 0 0	2,052,884 0 0	4	82,115 7 2
55 Vic. No. 7	2,250,000 0 0	2,238,748 7 3	4	90,000 0 0
55 Vic. No. 7	750,000 0 0	750,000 0 0	4½	31,875 0 0
Funded Stock:—				
56 Vic. No. 1	227,000 0 0	226,596 5 6	4	9,080 0 0
City of Sydney:—				
Waterworks	80,000 0 0	80,000 0 0	4.5, & 6	4,000 0 0
Sewerage	100,000 0 0	100,000 0 0	5 & 6	5,620 0 0
Redfern Sewerage	30,000 0 0	27,532 11 10	4	1,200 0 0
Debentures—Matured	1,160 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	£ 54,209,933 9 2	52,234,282 14 11	.....	2,072,800 18 8

The rate of interest paid on the amount actually raised is £3 19s. 4½d. per cent.

The Treasury, Sydney, New South Wales,
23rd January, 1893.

F.K., 24/1/93.

JAMES J. HINCHY,
Accountant.

B 5.

BANK BALANCES.

MEMORANDUM for the Treasurer on the 21st day of January, 1893.

	Dr. Balance.		Cr. Balance.		Net Balance.			
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
Bank of New South Wales—								
Public Account.....			130,777	19 8				
General Loan Account	97,649	12 7					33,128	7 1
Commercial Bank—								
Public Account			274,789	10 0				
General Loan Account	234,576	7 10						
Railway Loan Redemption Fund ..			150,000	0 0				
Master in Equity Account.....			14,676	14 6				
Master in Lunacy Account.....			25,539	14 8				
Curator of Intestate Estates			86,621	2 2				
Prothonotary.....			1,907	7 8			318,958	1 2
Australian Joint Stock Bank—								
Public Account.....			359,973	15 7				
General Loan Account	251,324	3 7					108,649	12 0
Commercial Bank of Australia—								
Public Account.....			127,443	11 2				
General Loan Account	98,218	19 0					29,224	12 2
Total	£	681,769 3 0	£	1,171,729 15 5			£	489,960 12 5
Deduct Dr. Balance.....	£			681,769 3 0				
Total Cr. Balance.....	£			489,960 12 5				489,960 12 5

The Treasury, New South Wales,
24th January, 1893.
F.K., 24/1/93.

JAMES J. HINCHY,
Accountant.

B 6.

ARRANGEMENTS made with the Banks for conducting Government Business ; also the Accounts which each Bank is to keep.

UPON the expiry, by effluxion of time, on 31st December, 1884, of the agreement with the Bank of New South Wales, the Government banking business in the Colony was undertaken by an association, consisting of the following banks :—Commercial Banking Company of Sydney, Australian Joint Stock Bank, City Bank, Mercantile Bank of Sydney, Union Bank of Australia (Limited), Bank of Australasia, London Chartered Bank of Australia, Bank of New Zealand, English Scottish and Australian Chartered Bank ; and in England by the London and Westminster Bank (Limited), as agent for such Associated Banks, the business in England being, however, exclusive of the floating of loans and the inscription and management of stock, which were in the hands of the Bank of England.

The agreement with the Associated Banks was for five years from 1st January, 1885, and some weeks before its expiry it was determined not to renew it, the policy of the Government of the day being the placing of the Government banking business with such banks as had their headquarters in New South Wales. Negotiations were, thereupon, opened up with the Bank of New South Wales, Commercial Banking Company of Sydney, Australian Joint Stock Bank, City Bank, Mercantile Bank of Sydney, and those institutions were informed that, by reason of the expiry of the agreement with the Associated Banks, on 31st December, 1889, the Colonial Treasurer was in a position to arrange for a redistribution of the Government banking business in the Colony, as on and from 1st January, 1890, and the accounts proposed to be kept in the several banks (exclusive of collection accounts in the suburbs and in country towns, which were redistributed later on), were indicated. These will be found fully set out in annexures A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I.

Under the agreement with the Associated Banks, division of the accounts was made by the association itself, and, so far as circumstances would permit, was on the basis of an equal distribution of expenditure accounts in Sydney, and of collection accounts in the suburbs and country, while the collections of the Receiver of the Treasury, and of those officers (such as Collector of Customs, Railway Commissioners, Electric Telegraphs, Commissioner of Stamps), who pay into the Bank daily for the credit of the Colonial Treasurer's Public Account, were banked among the nine Banks comprising the Association, in daily rotation. Under the arrangement which has been current since the agreement with the Associated Banks expired, the allotment of accounts is entirely in the hands of the Colonial Treasurer, and the basis of business is certain agreed rates of exchange, commission, &c. (which will be found set out in annexure K), and an acceptance, by implication, and by the application of the principles of common law, of the usual conditions governing business between customer and Bank ; that is to say, in other words, that the Government could, if it so desired, and if it were found advisable to do so, remove the whole or any portion of its accounts from any or all of the Banks (as it did, indeed, in the case of the City Bank, in February, 1891, or could place the whole or any portion of its credit balance in current account on fixed deposit with the same or any other Bank. The general instruction given upon opening the accounts will be found set forth in annexure L.

Outside the ordinary expenditure and collection accounts there are :—

(a) The Road and other Trustees' Accounts.

(b) The Mint Bullion Account.

It was arranged, for convenience sake, that the former should be kept solely with the Bank of New South Wales, and the latter solely with the Commercial Banking Company of Sydney, with which latter, also, it was arranged to make the periodical payments of interest on debentures and funded stock, and the payment of debentures falling due and presented for payment in Sydney.

The business in England (exclusive of the floating of loans and the inscription and management of Stock), which had previously been done by the London and Westminster Bank (Limited), as the agent of the Associated Banks, was, from 1st January, 1890, undertaken by that Bank, in direct relations with the Government, at one-half the rates previously paid, and with a provision for interest, at varying rates [determined, of course, by the Bank of England rate of discount], on the whole of the daily credit balance in excess of £20,000.

In February, 1891, owing to the dishonor of certain Government cheques, the accounts with the City Bank were closed, and distributed amongst the Bank of New South Wales, the Commercial Banking Company of Sydney, and the Australian Joint Stock Bank ; and, in March, 1891, the accounts with the Mercantile Bank of Sydney, were passed over to the Commercial Bank of Australia (Limited), by which the Mercantile Bank had been absorbed. The Banks entrusted with Government business at this date are, therefore :—

In the Colony—The Commercial Banking Company of Sydney, the Bank of New South Wales, the Australian Joint Stock Bank, and the Commercial Bank of Australia (Limited).

In England—For the flotation of loans and the inscription and management of Stock, the Bank of England ; for the keeping of the current account of the Government, including the payment of interest on New South Wales Government debentures, and the payment off of matured bonds, &c., &c., the London and Westminster Bank (Limited).

F.K., 24/1/93.

[Annexures.]

[Annexures.]

(B 611.)

(A.)

Revenue (or Collection) Accounts.

20 December, 1889.

Sir,

In view of the expiry on 31st instant, by effluxion of time, of the contract with the Associated Banks, the Colonial Treasurer is placed in a position to arrange for a redistribution of the Government banking business.

I have the honor, therefore, to inform you that Mr. McMillan proposes still to keep in your Bank the Revenue (or collection) accounts as they now stand, and to add to the number the following revenue accounts, namely :—

Post Office Department (estimated receipts, 1890)	£392,000
Department of Stamps (estimated receipts, 1890)	451,000
Department of Customs (estimated receipts, 1890).....	2,160,000
	£3,003,000

A communication will follow in reference to the Departmental (or Expenditure) accounts.

The General Manager, Commercial Banking Company of Sydney.

I have, &c.,
G. EAGAR.

(B 608.)

(B.)

Revenue (or Collection) Accounts.

20 December, 1889.

Sir,

In view of the expiry, on 31st instant, by effluxion of time, of the contract with the Associated Banks, the Colonial Treasurer is placed in a position to arrange for a redistribution of the Government banking business.

I have the honor, therefore, to inform you that Mr. McMillan proposes still to keep in your Bank the Revenue (or collection) accounts as they now stand, and to add to the number the following revenue accounts, namely :—

The Railway Commissioners (estimated receipts, 1890 £2,832,000).

A communication will follow in reference to the Departmental (or Expenditure) accounts.

The General Manager the Australian Joint Stock Bank.

I have, &c.,
G. EAGAR.

(B 610.)

(C.)

Revenue (or Collection) Accounts.

20 December, 1889.

Sir,

In view of the expiry, on 31st instant, by effluxion of time, of the contract with the Associated Banks, the Colonial Treasurer is placed in a position to arrange for a redistribution of the Government banking business.

I have the honor, therefore, to inform you that Mr. McMillan proposes still to keep in your Bank the Revenue (or collection) accounts as they now stand, and to add to the number the following revenue accounts, namely :—

The Inspector, Glebe Island Abattoir.
The Engineer-in-Chief, Harbours and Rivers.
The Master-in-Equity.
The Superintendent, Government Stores.
Do Money Order Department.
The Curator of Intestate Estates.
The Clerk of Petty Sessions, Water Police Court.
Do Central Police Court.
The Shipping Master.
The Registrar, District Court.
The Registrar, Bankruptcy.
The Prothonotary.

A communication will follow, in reference to the Departmental (or expenditure) accounts.

The General Manager the Mercantile Bank of Sydney.

I have, &c.,
G. EAGAR.

(B 609.)

(D.)

Revenue (or Collection) Accounts.

20 December, 1889.

Sir,

In view of the expiry, on the 31st instant, by effluxion of time, of the contract with the Associated Banks, the Colonial Treasurer is placed in a position to arrange for a redistribution of the Government banking business.

I have the honour, therefore, to inform you that Mr. McMillan proposes still to keep in your Bank the Revenue (or collection) accounts, as they now stand, and to add to the number the following revenue accounts, namely :—

The Superintendent of Telegraphs, estimated receipts, 1890	£181,000
The Water and Sewerage Board, estimated receipts, 1890	195,000

Total

A communication will follow, in reference to the Departmental (or expenditure) accounts.

The Manager the City Bank, Sydney.

I have, &c.,
G. EAGAR

(B 602.)

(E.)

The Treasury, &c., 19 December, 1889.

Sir,

In view of the expiry, on the 31st instant, by effluxion of time, of the contract with the Associated Banks, the Colonial Treasurer is placed in a position to arrange for a re-distribution of the Government banking business.

I am, accordingly, directed by Mr. McMillan to inform you that he proposes to open the following accounts in your Bank, namely :—

Revenue (or Collection) Account :—

The Receiver of the Treasury (this account represents a probable aggregate deposit of £3,000,000 during the year.)

Departmental Expenditure Accounts :—

Superintendent, Money Order Department, no account.
Commissioner for Roads (two accounts).
Superintendent, Electric Telegraphs (two accounts).
Controller-General of Prisons.
Collector of Customs.
Principal Shorthand-writer.
Superintendent, Gladesville Asylum.
Secretary to Attorney-General.
Secretary to Fisheries Commission.
Principal Under Secretary.
Registrar-General (five accounts).

I am to add that Mr. McMillan would be glad to know your terms of business.

The General Manager, Bank of New South Wales.

I have, &c.,
G. EAGAR.

(B 615.)

(F.)

Departmental Expenditure Accounts.

20 December, 1889.

Sir, In view of the expiry, on 31st instant, by effluxion of time, of the contract with the Associated Banks, the Colonial Treasurer is prepared to arrange for a re-distribution of the Government banking business.

I have the honor, therefore, to inform you that Mr. McMillan proposes still to keep in your Bank the Departmental expenditure Accounts as they now stand, and to add thereto the following new accounts, namely :—

The Aborigines Protection Board.
The Trustees, Australian Museum.
The Trustees, Technological Museum.

I am to ask that you will be good enough to state your terms of business.

The General Manager, Commercial Banking Company of Sydney.

I have, &c.,
G. EAGAR.

(B 616.)

(G.)

Departmental Expenditure Accounts.

20 December, 1889.

Sir, In view of the expiry, on 31st instant, by effluxion of time, of the contract with the Associated Banks, the Colonial Treasurer is placed in a position to arrange for a re-distribution of the Government banking business.

I have the honor, therefore, to inform you that Mr. McMillan proposes still to keep in your Bank the Departmental expenditure Accounts as they now stand, and to add thereto the following new accounts, namely :—

Under Secretary, Public Works.
Colonial Architect.
Ordnance Storekeeper.
Superintendent, Callan Park Asylum.
Shipping-master.
C. B. Brownrigg, Church and School Estates.
Chief Inspector of Stock.
Clerk of Executive Council.
Clerk of the Parliament.
Prothonotary (two accounts).
Chief Inspector of Insane.
Curator of Intestate Estates.
Government Astronomer.
Chief Paymaster, Military and Volunteer Forces.
Parliamentary Librarian.
Matron, Reformatory for Girls.
Superintendent of the Asylum, Newcastle.
Under Secretary for Mines.
Commander N.S. Ship "Vernon."
Government Printer (two accounts).
Trustees of National Art Gallery.
Trustees of National Park.

I am to ask that you will be good enough to state your terms of business.

The General Manager, Mercantile Bank.

I have, &c.,
G. EAGAR

(B 613.)

(H.)

Departmental Expenditure Accounts.

20 December, 1889.

Sir, In view of the expiry, on 31st instant, by effluxion of time, of the contract with the Associated Banks, the Colonial Treasurer is placed in a position to arrange for a redistribution of the Government banking business.

The Departmental Expenditure accounts now kept by your Bank are as follows, namely :—

The Railway Commissioners (two accounts).
The Commanding Engineer, Permanent Forces.
The President, Water and Sewerage Board.
The Engineer-in-Chief for Railways.
Mr. C. H. T. Pinhey, Treasury Inspector.
Mr. N. C. Lockyer, Treasury Inspector.
Mr. P. E. Williams, Treasury Inspector.

And these accounts Mr. McMillan proposes you should retain.

I have to ask that you will be good enough to state your terms of business.

The General Manager, the Australian Joint Stock Bank.

I have, &c.,
G. EAGAR.

(B 614.)

(I.)

Departmental Expenditure Accounts.

20 December, 1889.

Sir, In view of the expiry, on 31st instant, by effluxion of time, of the contract with the Associated Banks, the Colonial Treasurer is placed in a position to arrange for a redistribution of the Government banking business.

I have the honor, therefore, to inform you that Mr. McMillan proposes still to keep in your Bank the Departmental expenditure accounts as they now stand, and to add thereto the following new accounts, namely :—

The Under Secretary for Public Instruction (two accounts).
Do do (Technical Education).

I am to ask that you will be good enough to state your terms of business.

The Manager, The City Bank.

I have, &c.,
G. EAGAR.

(K.)

TERMS for Government Banking Business from 1st January, 1890.

Bank of New South Wales.—An all-round charge of one-eighth per cent. for inland and intercolonial exchange.
Commercial Banking Company of Sydney.—Exchange in New South Wales and other Australian Colonies, one-eighth per cent. Commission on payment of Debentures, Sydney and Melbourne, one-eighth per cent. Commission on payment of Public Debt, Sydney and Melbourne, one-eighth per cent.
City Bank.—Inland and intercolonial exchange, one-eighth per cent.
Mercantile Bank of Sydney.—Inland and intercolonial exchange, one-eighth per cent.
Australian Joint Stock Bank.—Upon collections outside City and Suburbs, an uniform charge of one-eighth per cent. Upon payments outside the City and Suburbs (e.g., Railway wages, &c.), one-eighth per cent.

(B 67.)

(B 67.)

(L.)

Government Banking Business—(Circular No. 6).

Sir,

The Treasury, New South Wales, Sydney, 10 January, 1890.

Referring to Treasury letter to you of date 19th ultimo (B. 602), offering you certain Public Collections and Expenditure Accounts, and to your letter of acceptance of the same, I am now directed to inform you that the following are special conditions on which the Government banking business is to be conducted.

It must be distinctly understood by you that all accounts allotted, or to be hereafter allotted to you (whether "Collection" or "Expenditure" Accounts), are Public Accounts, over which the Colonial Treasurer has full control and direction, whether for the transfer or withdrawal of the balances or otherwise, as the public interest may demand; and communications in regard to any irregularity in such accounts must be made as well to the Colonial Treasurer as to the various officers concerned. Should it be found necessary at any time to transfer, withdraw, or otherwise deal with the balance of any account, the Government will indemnify the Bank against any loss that may ensue from action at law.

In making this communication to you, I am to add, for your further information and guidance, that overdraft must not be allowed upon any Public Account under any circumstances whatever, except upon the written authority of the Colonial Treasurer, conveyed to you in the usual official way.

Collection Accounts (with the exception of officers who pay into the credit of the Colonial Treasurer's Public Account daily) are for the daily deposit of the collections of the various public officers in whose names they are opened, and should be closed weekly by the cheques of such officers.

Expenditure Accounts are opened and fed by periodical lodgments from the Treasury, and credits must not be received from any other source.

All accounts must be kept in Head Office unless otherwise directed.

I am to request the favour of an early acknowledgment.

I have, &c.,
G. EAGAR.

The General Manager, Bank of New South Wales.

B 7.

MEMORANDUM of Sums transferred from England during the last ten years.

Date.	Amount.	Date.	Amount.
1882.	£	1891.	£
26 September	250,000	7-9 October	240,000
23 November	250,000	23-28 "	300,000
		21-23 November	300,000
		23 December	300,000
			1,140,000
1885.		1892.	
14 January	1,000,000	5 February	350,000
16 March	1,200,000		350,000
27 "	800,000		
2 June	500,000	Total.....	£10,150,000
15 October	250,000		
30 "	500,000		
7 December	500,000		
	4,750,000		
1886.			
1 March	500,000		
25 May	250,000		
16 June	250,000		
8 July	250,000		
7 August	900,000		
4 September	630,000		
8 October	630,000		
	3,410,000		

The Treasury, New South Wales,
Sydney, 16th January, 1892.
F.K., 24/1/93.

JAMES J. HINCHY,
Accountant.

B 8.

ADVANCES by Banks in London, and the rates paid thereon in 1891 and 1892.

Date.	Bank.	Rate per cent.	Amount of Advance, 1891.	Amount of Advance, 1892.
18 February, 1891.....	Bank of England	3	£ 122,500	£
20 March, "	do	2½	288,750	.....
20 June, "	do	5	143,726	.....
26 June, "	do	5	356,274	.....
30 April, "	London and Westminster Bank	2½	100,000	.....
20 May, "	do	3½	50,000	.....
18 June, "	do	3½	100,000	.....
1 January, 1892	do	3½	.....	250,000
20 September, "	do	3½	.....	260,000
20 August, 1891	Union Bank of Australia (Limited)	5	100,000	.....
22 June, "	London Chartered Bank	5	200,000	.....
	Total.....	£	1,461,250	510,000

F.K., 24/1/93.

B 9.

B 9.

MEMORANDUM of Amounts paid various Banks in Sydney and London from 1890 to 1892, for Interest on Overdrafts, Advances, and Deposits on account of the General Banking Account.

Particulars.	Rate per cent.	Interest paid on account of 1890.	Total.	Rate per cent.	Interest paid on account of 1891.	Total.	Rate per cent.	Interest paid on account of 1892.	Total.
Sydney Transactions--					£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Bank of New South Wales									
Commercial Banking Co.									
Australian Joint Stock Bank	...	Nil	.....	5	9,321 3 10		5	450 12 2	
Commercial Bank of Australia								
Overdraft on General Banking Account					9,321 3 10			450 12 2
Savings Bank of New South Wales--									
Special deposit	Nil	.....	4	4,083 6 8		4	916 13 4	
"			5	7,958 6 8		4½	262 12 6	
"						4½	3,375 0 0	
"						5	20,666 13 4	
Bank of New Zealand--						12,041 13 4			25,220 19 2
Special deposit	Nil	.....	5	2,534 5 0		5	164 7 8	164 7 8
Total Sydney transactions					23,897 2 2			25,835 19 0
London transactions--									
Advances by Banks in London.	Nil	.....	2½ @ 5	22,438 3 11		2 @ 5	9,798 9 2	
Total London transactions					22,438 3 11			9,798 9 2
Grand total					46,335 6 1			35,634 8 2

F.K., 24/1/93.

(No. 3.)

B 10.

ASSOCIATED BANKS.

AVERAGE Daily Balance at credit of the Government Account in Sydney in each month from 1st January, 1885, to 30 June, 1889.

Month.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
January	511,581 6 0	696,731 12 1	1,570,161 10 4	744,294 10 11	1,754,763 4 1
February	639,321 8 0	397,675 14 7	1,453,529 4 2	716,743 12 3	1,739,000 11 10
March	717,578 1 0	570,098 7 9	1,311,500 14 7	657,125 18 6	1,785,851 5 9
April	1,192,865 5 11	555,296 15 0	1,511,024 10 11	1,028,478 17 0	1,924,419 8 1
May	842,828 16 4	410,239 5 10	1,394,336 5 8	1,089,179 8 2	1,548,523 1 0
June	945,692 19 11	380,308 4 5	1,252,687 19 2	1,102,344 12 1	1,465,955 12 8
July	771,168 15 3	419,846 13 10	1,228,420 5 10	1,311,793 16 1	.....
August	505,961 18 1	951,854 10 9	1,058,979 18 3	1,482,747 6 1	.....
September	233,825 5 9	1,439,571 8 10	844,795 18 7	1,424,524 1 9	.....
October	69,009 9 0	1,783,109 1 11	692,066 5 8	1,461,775 2 4	.....
November	356,988 11 6	1,648,460 1 10	553,325 10 6	1,522,871 6 5	.....
December	560,789 2 4	1,456,674 7 9	681,295 4 3	1,573,799 12 8	.....

The Treasury, New South Wales,
Sydney, 12th January, 1893.
F.K., 24/1/93.

Accountant.

B 11.

AMOUNT of charges paid for floating of Loans.
TO LONDON AND WESTMINSTER BANK.

- ½ per cent. on payments involving verification.
- ½ per cent. on payment of coupons.
- ¼ per cent. on payment of debentures.
- Deposits taken at current rates withdrawable on seven days' notice.
- Interest allowed at current rate on daily credit balance (£20,000 free of interest).

TO BANK OF ENGLAND.

- For paying dividends on stock--
- From £500, at £600 per million.
- Last loan, at rate of £500 per million.
- Charge for floating loans, ½ per cent.
- No interest allowed on current account.

F.K., 24/1/93.

B 12.

MEMO. of money held by the Government from the Savings Bank of New South Wales.

Treasury Bills	£750,000
Deposits--	
At 4½ per cent.	£85,000
At 4½ per cent. to 3rd July, 1893, then at 4½ per cent.	75,000
At 4½ " 7th July, 1893 " 4½ "	75,000
At 5 " 12th Feb., 1893 " 4½ "	75,000
At 5 " 9th Mar., 1893 " 4½ "	40,000
	£350,00

Interest originally paid on deposits--
£125,000 at 4 per cent.
£525,000 at 5 per cent.

J.J.H., 4/1/93.

F.K., 24/1/93.

B 13.

B 13.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF AUDIT, VICTORIA, DATED 7TH DECEMBER, 1892.

NEW agreement with Associated Banks.—A new agreement, bearing date 27th June, 1892, was entered into with the Associated Banks in supersession of the agreement dated 13th March, 1885. In both, each Bank is constituted a banker of the Government, and is to have one-tenth share, or as near that proportion as may be, of the public account and departmental accounts, and of all the banking business arising from the same.

The following are the main differences between the new agreement and that formerly in force :—

1. Under the old agreement, when the balance fell below £5,000, no interest was paid. Under the new agreement interest is not allowed on any portion of the account up to £10,000.
2. The Bank is to purchase one-tenth of the Government drafts at sixty days' sight, instead of thirty or sixty days, as formerly.
3. Under the old agreement advances were to be made, if required, to the Government in London to the amount of £50,000 without security, and £100,000 on security subject to seven days' notice. In the new agreement these amounts are reduced to £25,000 and £50,000 respectively, and forty-five days' notice must be given in Melbourne.
4. Under the old agreement interest on such advances was to be paid at the rate of 1 per cent. over the Bank of England published discount rate. Under the new it is "over the rate quoted from day to day by the leading discount houses in London for money at fourteen days' notice."
5. Formerly interest was allowed on Government moneys in the hands of the Bank in London up to £150,000 at the rate of 1 per cent. under the Bank of England published discount rate. By the new agreement interest is to be allowed at the rate quoted from day to day by the leading discount houses in London for money at fourteen days' notice.
6. Instead of 4 per cent., as formerly being allowed on special deposits for twelve months up to £100,000, the proceeds of any loan, such deposits are now to bear interest at 3½ per cent., but the Government is to have the option of placing a portion of the amount with such of the Banks sharing the public account as may be willing to allow a higher rate.
7. The whole of the Government business is to be divided equally between contracting Banks, subject, however, to the option mentioned in the last preceding paragraph.

F.K., 24/1/93.

B 14.

OUTLINE OF A PROJECT FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A NATIONAL BANK.

Appended to the Financial Statement made by the Hon. Geoffrey Eggar, placed before the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales on 27th September, 1866.

IN submitting proposals for the establishment of a National Bank, those considerations that affect the public welfare may be stated under the following heads :—

First.—The object sought to be attained by means of such an institution.

Second.—The principle of its establishment.

Third.—The cost and mode of management.

Fourth.—The advantages legitimately derivable from its operation; and

Fifth.—The conditions essential to its success.

I propose to take these points in order, premising that by a National Bank, I mean simply a State Bank of issue—entirely disconnected from the ordinary banking business of exchange, deposit, and discount—and free from political connection with, or the control, direct or indirect, of, the Government.

1. *Object to be attained.*—It will be seen from the preceding observations, that I do not suggest the establishment of a National Bank for the purpose commonly associated with such a design—namely, as a means of affording assistance to the Government when in a position of a financial difficulty. No public man, whether exercising a legislative or executive function, would, in my opinion, be justified in disturbing the currency, for that comparatively unimportant purpose. The great end and aim of the proposed institution, as it presents itself to my view, is—

- I. To provide for the issue of a pound note, so guaranteed—as to the fact of its convertibility into a sovereign on demand, and by its freedom from the risks and hazards of ordinary banking business—as to render it in the public estimation, by reason of its actual solvency, the equivalent of that sovereign, for all the purposes for which, in this Colony, the coin of the realm is used.
- II. To establish and maintain a certain equilibrium in the credit operations which subsist between the public and the Proprietary Banks—and which, under the present monetary system, are at all times uncertain, irregular, and capricious, because free from the restraint of a wholesome and necessary check.
- III. To afford assistance, in times of financial pressure, to the Government, and to the public (through the Proprietary Banks), under regulations to be strictly defined by law.
- VI. To secure to the State whatever pecuniary advantages may arise from an extensive note circulation.

2. *Principle of its establishment.*—Following the precedent furnished by the Imperial Government, in its action towards the Bank of England, under the Act of 1844, I would, in the first instance, deposit with the National Bank, public securities—say, consisting of our long-dated railway debentures—to the extent of £700,000—being the average circulation of private bank notes. On which securities, and to which extent, the National Bank should be authorised to issue Government notes, and every note issued in excess of such £700,000 should be upon the deposit of or in exchange for sovereigns, or standard gold bullion.

3. *Cost and mode of management.*—To place the National Bank beyond the possibility of suspicion, either of political bias or Government influence, the management should be vested in three Commissioners—to be appointed by the Executive, but removable from their offices only by a vote of the Assembly. As all public moneys, receivable for revenue, would be paid into the National Bank, the cost of keeping this portion of the public account would be superadded to the expense of the issue department—but the whole might be set down, in round numbers, at £7,500 per annum to start with. The Act, establishing the Bank, should strictly define the duties, powers, and obligations of the Commissioners.

4. *Advantages of the National Bank.*—Some of those advantages are already pointed out under head No. 1—for example, a guaranteed Government bank note—legitimate restraint upon over credit—the profit on a note circulation—but I now desire to indicate special advantages which would be afforded by the National Bank.

First—*In relation to the Government*—

- I. The Commissioners should have power, under the Act, to advance to the Colonial Treasurer, on the first day of each quarter of the year, an amount of Government bank notes, equal to one-fourth of the estimated revenue of the year, without charge of interest, and to be repaid from the collections of the revenue as they come in. In England, the Chancellor of the Exchequer anticipates his revenue by the issue and sale of Exchequer bills, chargeable with interest; but under the plan proposed for the National Bank, the revenue would be anticipated by the Treasurer, by an advance from the Commissioners, free of interest, and without requiring the Government to compete with other borrowers in the open market, or to draw from the Proprietary Banks the funds which are more properly available for mercantile accommodation and the exigencies of trade.
- II. The Commissioners should also have power, under the Act, to advance Government bank notes within certain limits, on the deposit of debentures authorised to be issued for the prosecution of public works. The quarterly advances to the Treasurer, against revenue, contemplated in the preceding paragraph, would be repaid through and by the end of the quarter, leaving the Commissioners free to use an amount equal to the note circulation, as an advance upon railway debentures, free of charge of interest. Under this arrangement the necessity of forcing our debentures upon the home market, save at favourable times, would be avoided—and the public credit, and with it the value of the debenture, maintained. Instead of owing £800,000 at a fluctuating rate of interest, often much above our local rate, to a Bank in London, we should owe it, without interest, to ourselves—a state of things, I should imagine, that would be more satisfactory, both to the people of this Colony and to the Bank itself.

Second—

Second—*In relation to the Public, through the Proprietary Banks.*—The Commissioners should also have power, in times of commercial difficulty and money panic, to advance to the Proprietary Banks, in Government notes, an aggregate sum not exceeding half a million, at a moderate rate of interest—say, 2½ per cent. The beneficial effect of an operation of this kind upon the public credit, assuming always that the Government pound note is placed upon a basis that renders it equal to a sovereign, is almost incalculable. But a good idea may be formed upon the point from what takes place at home. By law, the Bank of England is restrained from issuing notes in excess of 14,000,000, save in exchange for standard gold bullion. But, when a crisis supervenes, and there is a money panic, the Imperial Government step in, and, for the general safety, do a violent, irregular, illegal act—that is to say, they relax the Bank charter, and so break the law—but they do this to permit an extraordinary issue of Bank of England notes. The panic then subsides, and confidence is speedily restored. What is done in this irregular way, by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, should be regarded by us in the light of a safety valve in our proposed institution, and be a matter of legal enactment.

5. *Conditions essential to success.*—To ensure the success of the institution the following conditions, in my opinion, are indispensable :—

- I. That the issue of notes by the Proprietary Banks should be prohibited by law from and after a given date.
- II. That the Government bank note should be a legal tender everywhere except at the Treasury, where it should be payable on demand in gold.
- III. That the National Bank should be compelled to give its notes in exchange for standard gold bullion, the produce of New South Wales, brought to the Mint for the purpose of being exchanged for notes, at the price of £3 17s. per ounce, troy.
- IV. That New South Wales gold brought by escort to the Mint, to be exchanged for notes, shall be free of escort and all other charges, save 3d. per ounce, fixed by the Imperial Proclamation, as the charge for coining.
- V. That weekly statements be published in the *Government Gazette*—showing the amount of notes issued, and the quantity of gold coin and bullion held against them.
- VI. That, except as aforesaid, the gold coin of the realm be declared the only legal tender beyond forty shillings.
- VII. That the establishment of any new Bank of issue be absolutely prohibited.

Having regard to the great importance of the subject, I must confess my surprise at the extremely narrow spirit in which the writers for the daily journals are dealing with it. They are unable to discover any maximum of advantage to the public in the proposed, over the present, bank note issue. One influential journalist dwarfs the project down from its broadly national proportions to the mere question of how a little money can be saved, and can only see in the proportion a loss to the revenue of £20,000 a year. The writer referred to states the figures as follows :—

He takes the "note circulation" at.....	£750,000
Deducts therefrom the reserve of sovereigns, one-third	250,000
And allows an interest of 5 per cent. on	£500,000
As the interest gained on the "note circulation," say	25,000
Adding 1 per cent. as a further gain by the loss and destruction of notes ..	7,500
Making the gross annual profits by the National Bank	32,500
Against which he charges—	
Cost of management.....	£5,000
Rent, stationery, and fuel	1,625
Loss by gold revenue, if given up.....	20,462
,, escort fees, if given up	10,413
,, stamp duty on private note issue	15,000
	52,500
Making an annual loss of.....	£20,000

To which, it is alleged, must be added £15,000, if the Banks are to be compensated for the withdrawal of their note circulation.

In the above calculation there are several obvious fallacies. The whole note circulation, £750,000, should be taken in estimating the interest. The National Bank would pay no interest on the reserve of sovereigns—£250,000. It receives and holds them in exchange for notes, and no question of interest arises thereon, as between the National Bank and the public. Again, the rate of interest is improperly taken at 5 per cent. No money can be borrowed in this city at that rate. The Government pay for loans and overdrafts from 7 to 9 per cent., and the tendency is to keep up instead of diminish these rates. The abolition of the gold duty has been decided upon, for reasons quite irrespective of the present matter. And I certainly do not hold myself bound to offer the Banks compensation for the proposed loss of their note circulation if public feeling, as expressed by the journalist, is against it. My calculation is as follows :—

Interest, at 6 per cent., on note circulation, £750,000.....	£45,000
Gain, by loss and destruction of notes, 1 per cent.	7,500
Gross annual profit	£52,500
DEDUCT.	
Cost of management	£7,500
Loss by escort fees, if given up	8,543
,, reduction of mint charges on New South Wales gold exchanged for notes	10,281
,, stamp duty on private notes.....	15,000
	41,324
Net annual profit.....	£11,176

In addition to this, there is the interest that would be payable on advances if made to the Proprietary Banks; and the net gain thus stated, would increase annually with the operation of the State Institution.

I have thus endeavoured, however, imperfectly, to sketch out my idea of a National Bank—which, to me, assumes the shape of a great controlling institution, representing in a national, and not in a money-grinding spirit, the credit and the almost boundless resources of this community—establishing, by its operation, a note issue on a perfectly sound and undoubted basis—restraining, in a legitimate degree, our credit transactions, and capable, in time of need, of affording effectual assistance both to the Government and to the public. Anything short of this would, in my humble opinion, be a delusion; anything fairly approaching to it would regenerate the country.

8th October, 1866.

G.E.

C.

[To Evidence of A. J. Doak, Esq., 31 January, 1893.]

MONEY ORDER OFFICE AND GOVERNMENT SAVINGS BANK.

RETURNS for year ended 31st December 1892.

Quarter ended.	Orders issued.		Revenue	Deposits.		Remittances to Postmasters	Withdrawals.		Orders Paid.	
	Number	Amount.		Number.	Amount.		Number	Amount	Number.	Amount.
1892		£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.
31 March	119,346	426,897 11 10	4,727 4 6	73,480	480,271 17 3	402,145 8 5	36,933	412,353 12 6	119,839	407,566 17 5
30 June	127,165	427,732 13 9	4,680 2 6	63,425	379,242 5 0	388,036 14 10	38,134	373,131 15 1	126,064	407,817 18 5
30 September	129,640	431,231 9 8	4,607 16 6	72,676	396,561 12 10	411,406 10 0	38,933	363,322 14 4	138,696	431,585 9 6
31 December	*130,000	*450,000 0 0	5,303 4 6	63,928	374,140 6 8	435,000 0 0	42,158	362,579 8 0	177,079	492,941 4 0
	506,151	1,735,861 15 3	19,323 8 0	278,509	1,630,216 1 9	1,636,633 13 3	156,158	1,511,387 9 11	561,678	1,739,911 9 4

* NOTE.—The number and amount of Orders issued for quarter ended 31st December are estimates only.

D 1.

STATEMENT of the estimated cost of printing, binding, ruling, &c., for the Money Order and Government Savings Bank Branch for five years (according to returns furnished by the Government Printer).—

Year.	Amount.
	£ s. d.
1887	1,644 10 1
1888	Missing.
1889	1,401 8 6
1890	1,453 1 6
1891	1,829 12 2
1892	2,158 18 10

General Post Office, Sydney, 6th February, 1893.

D 2.

RETURN showing the number and amount of Money Order and Government Savings Bank transactions, together with the amount of salaries paid, and Money Order commission received, for the ten years ended 31st December, 1891:—

Year.	Orders issued		Orders Paid		Savings Bank Deposits		Savings Bank Withdrawals		Chief Office—Salaries paid	Commission on Money Orders
	No	Amount	No	Amount	No	Amount	No	Amount		
		£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.
1882	247,716	883,523 14 5	218,331	771,840 10 4	121,868	930,263 10 11	48,443	743,310 14 5	6,420 0 0	10,027 9 0
1883	275,592	963,698 8 8	239,595	829,770 0 5	147,627	974,003 8 8	59,475	938,073 8 6	7,123 0 0	11,370 14 0
1884	305,883	1,068,068 5 3	270,678	921,944 6 7	156,578	1,076,899 5 11	71,532	969,487 3 0	7,720 0 0	12,794 0 0
1885	337,856	1,169,569 5 10	298,082	997,960 19 1	170,750	1,201,776 7 4	75,600	1,020,813 12 1	8,655 0 0	14,243 5 6
1886	345,825	1,134,954 18 1	309,576	982,235 11 5	167,161	1,123,966 10 11	87,169	1,172,555 5 4	10,288 0 0	14,927 1 0
1887	360,759	1,131,883 17 0	330,594	1,010,299 13 11	172,823	1,076,987 0 5	84,110	998,838 13 8	10,368 0 0	14,960 7 6
1888	388,416	1,215,131 16 10	368,081	1,116,433 4 9	196,120	1,219,000 12 5	89,961	1,104,233 19 11	9,560 0 0	15,879 5 6
1889	400,406	1,188,226 14 2	388,274	1,108,098 4 11	208,174	1,115,863 4 1	104,522	1,118,547 16 3	10,037 0 0	15,947 18 6
1890	442,425	1,252,305 0 0	441,845	1,193,954 0 0	223,428	1,193,293 17 6	109,940	1,115,505 6 0	10,497 0 0	16,938 16 0
1891	488,326	1,577,744 0 0	507,849	1,518,987 0 0	265,659	1,509,376 16 0	125,298	1,304,099 0 3	11,477 0 0	19,197 17 3

A. J. D.

D 3.

STATEMENT of Revenue and Expenditure of the Government Savings Bank from the date of establishing to the 31st December, 1891.

Year.	Interest received on investments at 4 per cent	Interest allowed depositors at 4 per cent, and Departmental expenses included.	Year	Interest received on investments at 4 per cent	Interest allowed depositors at 4 per cent, and Departmental expenses included.
1st Sept., 1871, to	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
31st Dec., 1873	3,194 11 9	9,540 2 7	1881	47,495 15 10	46,198 2 6
1874	7,057 5 5	10,188 9 8	1885	53,630 9 8	52,693 6 8
1875	11,515 15 4	13,235 10 2	1886	57,534 19 9	55,856 11 6
1876	28,400 3 10	14,835 19 10	1887	55,493 10 11	54,217 4 10
1877	17,055 13 7	16,963 2 0	1888	63,804 14 1	61,933 7 9
1878	18,903 13 3	19,212 3 3	1889	67,206 3 7	65,371 13 0
1879	19,356 16 6	20,044 4 10	1890	69,444 0 11	68,225 7 9
1880	32,625 15 9	21,591 0 0	1891	79,535 10 4	77,280 10 4
1881	30,042 9 1	30,011 1 5			
1882	42,562 19 3	41,563 18 4		748,519 3 2	721,846 10 11
1883	43,658 14 4	42,334 14 6			

Profit, as per Parliamentary return, to 31st December, 1891 £26,672 12 3

[Appended

APPENDIX.

[Appended by the Committee.]

E 1.

[Hon. Mr. Bathgate.]

BANK OF ISSUE.

A BILL intituled an Act for the Establishment of a State Bank of Issue for the Colony of New Zealand, and for the Title better Regulation of Banking in the said Colony.

WHEREAS it is expedient to make provision for the issue of a national currency in the Colony of New Zealand, and for the Preamble regulation of banking in the said Colony :

En it therefore enacted by the General Assembly of New Zealand, in Parliament assembled, and by authority of the same, as follows :—

1. The Short Title of this Act is "The Bank of Issue Act, 1885." Short Title.
2. The Governor in Council is hereby authorised to establish a Bank in the Colony, to be called "The State Bank of Issue," for the purposes of conducting the financial business of the Colony, and of supplying a paper currency, to appoint a Governor manager, Comptroller of the Currency, and other officers, and to make all necessary rules and regulations for the proper management and working thereof. All such rules shall be published in the *Gazette* and reported to Parliament at the sitting of the session next ensuing after being made, and shall have the force of law if not varied, amended, or altered during the said session of Parliament. Governor may establish Bank.
3. The said Bank shall be a body corporate under the name of "The New Zealand State Bank of Issue," and by that name may sue and be sued, and, as a corporation, shall have perpetual succession and a common seal. Bank incorporated.
4. Every officer in the said Bank shall, before entering on his duties, and from time to time, if required, give sufficient security for good behaviour in his office for such sum as the Governor may direct; such security may be real or personal, or by a company, as the Governor may find expedient. Officers to give security.
5. The chief office shall be established at such place as may be the seat of the general Government for the time, or elsewhere, as may be deemed by the Governor in Council to be most expedient, and branches and agencies may be established wherever it may be found expedient to do so. Chief office to be at seat of Government.
6. The Agent-General shall act as agent for the Bank in London, under such instructions and regulations as may be fixed by the Governor in Council. Agent-General to be in London.
7. The Bank of England shall be the Bank in London for managing the business of the State Bank there. Business of Bank, how managed in England.
8. The Bank shall issue circulating notes of various denominations, but not of less value than one pound sterling, in exchange for specie, bullion, drafts on London, or Government debentures or stock, or in payment of salaries, wages, and other debts due and payable by the Government in the Colony in terms of any Appropriation Act. Bank to issue notes.
9. No note to be issued or reissued for circulation shall be made for the payment of less than the sum of one pound, and every such note shall be expressed to be for payment of a sum in pounds sterling, without any fractional part of a pound. Issue, how regulated.
10. A tender of any such note or notes shall be a legal tender to the amount expressed in such note or notes, and shall be taken to be valid as a tender to such amount for all sums above two pounds on all occasions on which any tender of money may be legally made. Legal tender.
11. It shall be lawful for the Governor by proclamation to establish one or more general clearing-houses, having subsidiary local clearing-rooms for the effecting at one or more places of the daily exchanges between the several Banks carrying on business within the Colony, and for payment at the same places of the balances resulting from such exchanges, and to appoint regulations for the conduct of the business thereof, and for the election of officers, and payment of expenses thereof; and all the associations, companies, and corporations carrying on the business of banking within the Colony shall be members of the clearing house, and each shall contribute annually a portion of the expenses of the establishment ratably according to the amount of the capital, whether share capital or deposits, used by it in its business. Any Association, or Bank, or Banking Company making default in payment of a balance due the clearing-house shall be deemed insolvent, and the Governor shall forthwith appoint a Receiver to wind up the affairs of such defaulting Association, or Bank, or Banking Company.
12. The State Bank shall be the central clearing-house, and shall keep accounts for the Banks who are members of the clearing-house, against which they may draw in payment of final balance of exchange. State Bank to be central clearing-house.
13. The Banks shall be allowed at the rate of two and a half per centum on the monthly balances at their respective credits in account with the State Bank. Interest on credits balance.
14. No draft on such accounts shall be for less value than fifty pounds. Limit of draft.
15. It shall not be lawful for any banker or banking company, or any corporate body or company, or person, to issue in the Colony circulating notes for the payment of money to the bearer on demand. State Bank only to issue notes.
16. Any person, company, or corporation acting contrary to the prohibition in the previous section, upon conviction, shall forfeit for every such offence the sum of fifty pounds, and every circulating note so issued shall be, and the same is hereby declared to be, absolutely void and of no effect. Penalty.
17. Any Bank which holds the Bank of Issue's circulating notes may, whenever it has an excess of specie and notes above twenty-five per centum of its liabilities, present such proportion of the said notes as may exceed one-half of its total cash reserves at the Bank of Issue for redemption within twenty-one days, and the manager of the said Bank of Issue shall forthwith intimate the presentation to the Comptroller of the Currency, who shall thereupon redeem the notes by paying the amount of the same in specie, or by draft on the Bank of England at thirty days' sight at par, as to him shall appear expedient; and the said Comptroller shall have full power to dispose of the debentures held by the Bank of Issue, either temporarily or absolutely, at such place as he may deem suitable for the purpose of redeeming the notes presented, or for procuring a supply of specie if required, to be kept on hand in terms of any law or regulation in force for the time being. Redemption of State bank-notes.
18. Every Association, or Bank, or Banking Company carrying on business within the Colony shall always hold, as nearly as may be practicable, one-half at least of its cash reserves in the notes of the State Bank of Issue, and the proportion of such reserves held in the said notes shall never be less than forty per centum thereof. Banks to keep State notes equal to one-half reserves.
19. Weekly, quarterly, and yearly returns showing the amount of notes in circulation, duly verified, shall be published in the *Gazette* in such form as the Governor may appoint. Returns to be published in Gazette.
20. The ultimate payment in cash of all notes to be issued or reissued from the said State Bank shall be charged and chargeable upon the general revenue of the Colony of New Zealand. Liability of the Colony.
21. The specie and bullion to be from time to time received in exchange for notes shall be applied and disposed of in manner following :—
 - (1.) So much shall be kept on hand as may be required to meet the convenience of the public;
 - (2.) So much as may be necessary to be exchanged for debentures issued under the authority of Parliament;
 - (3.) So much as may be required by the Bank to maintain a credit with the Bank of England.Specie and bullion, how applied.
22. The residue may be placed or invested on good and sufficient security, at three months' notice at least, by or under the direction of the Governor. A portion may be invested on mortgage of real estate repayable by way of annuity. Foreign Bank to set aside portion of capita for use in Colony.
23. Every foreign Bank or Banking Company carrying on business within the Colony shall set aside a definite portion of its capital for use within the Colony, and shall report to the Manager of the State Bank the amount so applied; and it shall not be lawful for such Bank or Banking Company to withdraw such amount from the Colony without previous intimation to the said manager, and the said withdrawal shall be advertised, and it shall not be lawful thereafter for the said Bank or Banking Company to continue to transact banking business in the Colony. Monthly returns to be published.
24. Every Bank carrying on business within the Colony shall make and forward to the Colonial Treasurer monthly returns in terms of the *First* Schedule annexed hereto, with such additional particulars thereto, as may from time to time be ordered by the Governor, and shall also publish half-yearly balance-sheets, showing the amount of profit or loss during the half-year; and the said account shall, in the case of foreign Banks, have reference only to the business transacted within the Colony. Copies of each balance-sheet to be forwarded within thirty days after the close of the half-year to the Colonial Treasurer.

‘ The Companies Act 1882, to apply
 Examiners may be appointed
 Manager of Bank shall be appointed Comptroller of the Currency
 ‘ The Forgery Act 1867, to apply
 Penalty for mutilating
 Penalty for embezzlement, &c.
 Officers acting in violation of rules liable to penalty
 Schedule

24 Every Bank within the Colony shall be subject to the operation of “The Companies Act, 1882,” Part IV regulating the winding up of companies and associations, and the proportion of its capital in use in the Colony, and all its assets within the Colony shall be subject to a preferential claim on the part of creditors within the Colony

25 The Governor may appoint a suitable person or persons to make an examination once at least in each year of the affairs of every Bank or Corporation in the Colony, receiving deposits from the public to be used in its business, who shall not be a shareholder in any such Bank or Corporation, or have an interest or be an officer in any Bank or Corporation, and who shall have power to make a thorough examination into all the affairs of such Bank or Corporation, to call for all necessary books, papers, and accounts, and to examine any of the officers and agents thereof on oath, and shall make a full and detailed report of the condition of the Bank or Corporation to the Comptroller of the Currency. An abstract of the report shall be published as soon as possible after examination in the *Gazette*. The fees and travelling charges payable to such examiners shall be fixed by the Governor, and paid by the Banks and Corporations examined

26 The Manager of the State Bank of Issue shall also be appointed Comptroller of the Currency, who shall report annually to the General Assembly at the commencement of the first session after the close of the financial year—

(1) Upon the state and condition of all the Banks within the Colony, with abstracts of their statutory returns and comparative statements of the three preceding years

(2) The amount of securities held by the State Bank, and the amount of circulating notes outstanding

(3) Any amendment to the laws relative to banking by which the system may be improved, and the security of shareholders and depositors may be increased

(4) The total expenses incurred under this Act, with a nominal return of officers employed and their remuneration respectively

27 The sections of “The Forgery Act, 1867,” or of any Act or criminal code passed in lieu thereof, as to forging bank notes and as to making and engraving plates for bank notes or bills, shall apply to the Bank established under this Act

28 Every person who shall mutilate, cut, deface, disfigure, or perforate with holes, or shall unite or connect together, or do any other thing to any bank bill, draft, note, or other evidence of debt, so as to make it unfit to be reissued by said Bank, shall, upon conviction, forfeit to the Bank the sum of twenty pounds, to be recovered in any Court of summary jurisdiction.

29 Every officer, agent, or servant of the Bank who shall embezzle, abstract, or wilfully misapply any of the funds, moneys, bullion, credits, or securities belonging to the Bank or in its custody, or shall, without authority, issue or put in circulation any of the notes of the Bank, or shall, without authority, issue or put forth any certificate of deposit, draw any order or bill of exchange, make any acceptance, assign any note, bond, draft, bill of exchange, mortgage, judgment or decree, or shall make any false or deceptive entry or statement, in any book, account, statement, return, report, or other document respecting the affairs of the Bank, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanour, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by imprisonment for not less than _____ years nor more than _____ years, and any such officer, agent, or servant preparing, signing, approving, or concurring in such false or deceptive entry or statement, or using the same with intent to deceive or mislead any party, shall be held to have wilfully made such false or deceptive entry or statement, and shall further be responsible for all damages sustained by such party in consequence thereof

30 Every officer of the Bank who shall unlawfully sign or countersign any of the circulating notes, or otherwise act contrary to or in violation of the rules and regulations relative to the signing and delivery of the circulating notes in force for the time being, shall be guilty of a high misdemeanour, and on conviction thereof shall be punished by fine not exceeding double the amount so signed and delivered, and imprisonment not less than one year and not exceeding ten years, and shall thereafter be disqualified from any employment in the public service.

SCHEDULE

RETURN of the Liabilities and Assets of the	on the	day of	, 18	Capital authorised, £	,
Capital subscribed, £	Capital paid up, £	Amount of reserve, £	Amount of capital,		
whether share or reserve, in use in the Colony, £					
		<i>Liabilities</i>		£	s d.
Government deposits—					
Payable on demand					
After notice or on fixed day					
Other deposits on demand—					
1 By persons in the Colony					
2 By persons out of the Colony					
Other deposits not on demand—					
1 By persons in the Colony					
2 By persons out of the Colony					
Credit balances in accounts current					
Due to other Banks in the Colony					
Due to agencies of the Bank, or to other Banks or agencies in other colonies or in foreign countries					
Due to agencies of the Bank, or to other Banks or agencies in the United Kingdom					
Liabilities not included under foregoing heads					
				£	_____
		<i>Assets</i>		£	_____
Specie					
Bullion					
Notes of Bank of Issue					
Cheques and bills of other Banks in the Colony					
Balances due by other Banks in the Colony					
Balances due from agencies of the Bank, or from other Banks in the Colony or in foreign countries					
Balances due from agencies of the Bank or from other Banks in the United Kingdom					
New Zealand Government debentures or stock					
British or foreign public securities other than New Zealand loans or advances to the Government of New Zealand					
Loans to municipal corporations					
Bills discounted					
Bills overdue, not specially secured					
Other current loans and advances					
Overdue debts not specially secured					
Notes, bills, and debts overdue, secured					
Real estate					
Bank premises					
Mortgages on real estate					
Advances on lien of wool or other produce					
Other assets not included under the foregoing heads					
				£	_____

AGGREGATE amount of Loans to, and Liabilities, direct or indirect, of Directors and Firms in Partnerships, in which they or any of them have any interest £ s d.

Average amount of specie held during the month
 Average amount of notes held during the month
 I declare that the above return has been prepared under my directions, and is correct according to the books of the Bank

We declare that the foregoing return is made up from the books of the Bank, and that, to the best of our knowledge and belief, it is correct, and shows truly and clearly the financial position of the Bank

C D, General Manager
 E F, Chairman of Directors

[Or, where there is no Colonial Board, the Chief Inspector]

E 2.

E 2.

ABSTRACT of the Balance-sheet of the books of the New South Wales Savings Bank on the 31st December, 1856, certified by the Trustees, to the best of their belief, as correct, at their General Meeting, on 24th January, 1857, and approved by His Excellency the Governor-General, as President of the Bank, agreeably with the terms of the Act of Council.

Dr.		£	s.	d.	Cr.		£	s.	d.
Sydney	Amount at the credit of 8,102 depositors	545,724	10	10	Lent on 145 mortgages, with interest to 31st December, 1856		174,782	1	11
"	{ Amount deposited by Government on account of 1,084 prisoners of the Crown	5,969	1	6	Lent the Government upon Land and Immigration Debentures, with interest at 2s. 8½d. per diem per £1,000 to 31st December, 1856	10,659	2	8	
Windsor	Amount at the credit of 353 depositors	27,303	17	3	Do at 2s. 3½d., do	75,560	3	4	
Parramatta	Amount at the credit of 267 depositors	15,781	19	8	Do at 2s. 8½d., do Railway Debentures, do	166,057	0	5	
Maitland	Amount at the credit of 280 depositors	14,804	4	4	Do at 4 per cent., City Debentures, do	20,403	5	4	
Bathurst	Amount at the credit of 133 depositors	5,571	6	10	Do at 5 per cent., Consolidated Revenue Debentures do	56,700	0	0	
Goulburn	Amount at the credit of 81 depositors	2,956	13	7	Amount deposited in the Colonial Treasury, payable on demand		329,379	11	9
Singleton	Amount at the credit of 32 depositors	2,596	14	5	Deposit at 5 per cent. interest with Commercial Bank	25,000	0	0	60,000
Penrith	Amount at the credit of 5 depositors	172	7	10	Do at 4 per cent. do	30,000	0	0	
Wollongong	Amount at the credit of 22 depositors	836	1	5	Do (Floating Balances) do	18,297	16	8	
Sofala	Amount at the credit of 16 depositors	479	17	8	Do (Managing Trustees' Account) do	1,750	0	0	
	Drafts drawn by Maitland Accountant upon the Office in Sydney, and included in his returns, but not paid on 31st December, 1856	76	8	4	Do at 4 per cent. interest, with English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered Bank		75,047	16	8
		622,273	3	8	Permanent Investment of Land and Banking House		25,197	0	0
	Amount at credit of "Reserved Fund"	33,684	0	0	Cash received from Maitland Accountant, after 31st December, 1856, but included in his return		3,000	0	0
	Amount at credit of Profit and Loss Account, carried to next year, to meet future dividends	11,463	11	6			14	4	10
		£ 667,420	15	2			£ 667,420	15	2

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

Dr.		£	s.	d.	Cr.		£	s.	d.
To Interest paid depositors on closed accounts during the year 1856, at 2½ per cent. per annum, in accordance with a resolution of the Trustees		1,384	5	9	By amount of credit of "Interest Account" on 1st January, 1856	10,875	18	1	
" Interest added to the accounts remaining open on 31st December, 1856, at 5 per cent. per annum, in accordance with a resolution of the Trustees		19,099	12	11	" Interest on Mortgages to 31st December, 1856	9,525	18	6	
		20,483	18	8	" do Government Debentures, do	15,151	2	0	
" Charges for the year 1856		2,791	9	2	" do Deposit with Commercial Bank	2,450	0	0	
" Amount carried to "Reserved Fund"		8,684	0	0	" do do English, Scottish, & Australian Chartered Bank	197	0	0	38,199
" Balance carried down		11,463	11	6	" Profit upon sale and re-investment of £48,800 Government Debentures				5,223
		£ 43,422	19	4			£ 43,422	19	4
					" Balance remaining at credit of Profit and Loss Account, carried to next year to meet future dividends.				11,463

RESERVE FUND.

	£	s.	d.
Amount at credit of Reserve Fund on 1st January, 1856	25,000	0	0
" carried from Profit and Loss Account on 31st December, 1856	8,684	0	0
Amount at credit of Reserve Fund on 1st January, 1857	£ 33,684	0	0

W. H. CUFF, Accountant.

C. D. RIDDELL, V.P.
CHRIS. ROLLESTON.
H. H. BROWNE.
THOS. WHISTLER SMITH.

R. FITZGERALD.
GILB. ELIOTT.
THOS. BARKER. } Trustees.

Approved,
W. DENISON,
Governor-General.

GEO. O. ALLAN,
Managing Trustee.

APPENDIX No. 1.

A RETURN showing the number of depositors, and the amount of deposits in the Savings Bank of New South Wales, on 31st December, 1856, distinguishing the number of depositors of sums under £20, between £20 and £50, between £50 and £100, between £100 and £200, between £200 and £300, and upwards, and the rate of interest payable to depositors.

Number of Depositors of £20 and under.	Number of Depositors between £20 and £50.	Number of Depositors between £50 and £100.	Number of Depositors between £100 and £200.	Number of Depositors between £200 and £300.	Number of Depositors upwards of £300.	Total Number of Depositors.
3,931	2,150	1,758	2,049	301	186	10,375

Total amount of deposits in the New South Wales Savings Bank..... £622,196 15s. 4d.

A fixed rate of interest is payable to depositors, at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum on such deposits as are withdrawn during the year, and on deposits remaining in the Bank up to 31st December the rate of interest is fixed by the Trustees when the yearly accounts are made up.

The rate paid on 31st December, 1856, for the year then ended, was 5 per cent. per annum.

When the deposits made by any one individual exceed the sum of £100, no interest is allowed on such excess.

GEO. O. ALLAN,
Managing Trustee.

APPENDIX No. 2.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT showing the increase and decrease of the deposits, and of the number of depositors, with the number of new accounts opened and old accounts closed in the Savings' Bank of New South Wales, for the year ending 31st December, 1856.

	Amount of Deposits on 1st January, 1856.		Amount of Deposits on 1st January, 1857.		Increase.		Decrease.		Number of Depositors on 1st January, 1856.	Number of Depositors on 1st January, 1857.	New Accounts opened during the year 1856.	Old Accounts closed during the year 1856.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.						
Sydney	534,890	12 3	551,693	12 4	16,803	0 1	.....	.....	8,578	9,186	3,321	2,713	608	...
Windsor	20,682	8 0	27,303	17 3	6,621	9 3	.....	.....	272	353	124	43	81	...
Farramatta	13,291	17 3	15,781	19 8	2,490	2 5	.....	.....	207	267	144	84	60	...
Maitland	14,789	6 0	14,804	4 4	14	18 4	.....	.....	246	280	75	41	34	...
Bathurst	5,716	11 10	5,571	6 10	.....	.....	145 5 0	.....	113	133	53	33	20	...
Goulburn	2,063	12 11	2,956	13 7	893	0 8	.....	.....	56	81	42	17	25	...
Singleton	1,794	1 10	2,596	14 5	802	12 7	.....	.....	27	32	14	9	5	...
Wollongong .....	.....	.....	836	1 5	836	1 5	.....	.....	.....	22	23	1	22	...
Sofala .....	.....	.....	479	17 8	479	17 8	.....	.....	.....	16	20	4	16	...
Penrith	267	12 9	172	7 10	.....	.....	95 4 11	.....	6	5	.....	1	.....	1
	593,496	2 10	622,196	15 4	28,941	2 5	240 9 11	.....	9,505	10,375	3,816	2,946	871	1

GEO. O. ALLAN,
Managing Trustee.

E 3.

SAVINGS BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

ESTABLISHED 1832.

THE appended copies of the Annual Statements of the Accounts of this Bank for 1891 show :—

1. That there was an actual increase of 3,392 (or 5·60 per cent.) depositors on 31st December, 1891, as compared with previous year.
2. That an actual increase of £334,106 13s. 4d. (or 11·70 per cent.) was standing at credit of depositors on 31st December, 1891, as compared with previous year.
- 3.

	Depositors of £20 and under.	Depositors between £20 and £50.	Depositors between £50 and £100.	Depositors between £100 and £200.	Depositors between £200 and £300.	Depositors upwards of £300.	Totals.
Numbers increased by	1,462	286	496	48	1,074	26	3,392
Deposits increased by	£ s. d. 9,315 0 9	£ s. d. 9,433 8 6	£ s. d. 35,583 17 11	£ s. d. 38,258 9 2	£ s. d. 231,659 0 1	£ s. d. 9,856 16 11	£ s. d. 334,106 13 4

The largest increase in numbers of depositors being in class £20 and under.

The largest increase in deposits is in class £200 to £300.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 4. The amount earned by the Bank's investments during the year 1891 amounted to | £ s. d.
155,697 7 4 |
| (Being £10,713 4s. 5d. more than that for the previous year.) | |
| Out of which was paid and allowed as interest to depositors | 138,828 7 8 |
| (Being £16,245 14s. 6d. more than that for previous year.) | |
| Leaving | 16,868 19 8 |
| From which has been carried to "Reserved Fund," in accordance with the "Savings Bank Consolidation Act" | 7,782 0 0 |
| Leaving | 9,086 19 8 |
| To which has been added | 6,301 11 4 |
| (From Profit and Loss Account, making credit balance of that account £14,017 17s. 7d.) | |
| Together making | 15,388 11 0 |
| Which sum was absorbed by "charges" for 1891 | 15,388 11 0 |
| | |
| 5. The average rate of interest realised on mortgages during 1891, was 5·57 per cent per annum as against 5·50 per cent. for previous year. | |
| 6. The average rate of interest realised on debentures during 1891 was 5·20 per cent. per annum as against 5·24 per cent for previous year. | |
| 7. The average rate of interest realised on bank deposits during 1891 was 4·53 per cent. per annum as against 4·81 per cent. for previous year. | |
| 8. The average rate of interest realised on deposit in Colonial Treasury was 4·78 per cent. per annum. | |
| 9. Giving a general average of (say) 4·94 per cent. per annum on investments during 1891 as against 5·11 per cent. for previous year. | |
| 10. The average rate of expenses to capital was, during 1891, 8s. 11½d. per cent., being 6¼d. per cent. less than previous year. | |
| 11. The average amount at credit of each depositor on 31st December, 1891, was £49 17s. 11d., being £2 14s. 5¼d. more than that of previous year. | |
| 12. The average amount of interest added to each depositor's account on 31st December, 1891, was £2 1s. 10¾d., being 2s. 10¾d. more than that of previous year. | |
| 13. Reserves— | £ s. d. |
| At credit of Reserve Fund | 218,527 0 0 |
| „ Depreciation Account | 12,306 8 1 |
| „ Profit and Loss | 14,017 17 7 |
| Total reserves..... | £244,851 5 8 |
| Being an increase on previous year of £1,449 16s. 11d. | |
| 14. The ratio of surplus to total amount due to depositors on 31st December, 1891, was 7·68 per cent as against 8·52 per cent for previous year. | |
| 15. The ratio of assets on 31st December, 1891, was £1 1s. 6¼d. for every £1 liability, being 2d. less than previous year. | |
| 16. Amount received from depositors during 1891 | £ s. d.
1,606,394 18 4 |
| (Being an increase on previous year of £145,071 8s. 7d.) | |
| 17. Amount paid to depositors during 1891 | 1,411,058 13 7 |
| (Being an increase on previous year of £131,682 16s. 7d.) | |
| Deposits in excess of withdrawals during 1891 | £195,336 4 9 |
| 18. Number of deposits made during 1891..... | 149,107 being an increase on previous year of |
| 19. Number of withdrawals made during 1891..... | 114,053 „ „ „ |
| 20. Total number of transactions during 1891 | 263,160 Total increase |
| | 16,236 |

Savings Bank of New South Wales,
Sydney, 25th January, 1892.H. WISE,
Managing Trustee.

ABSTRACT

APPENDIX No. 1.

A RETURN showing the number of Depositors and the amount of Deposits in the Savings Bank of New South Wales on the 31st December, 1891, distinguishing the number of Depositors and the amount of Deposits of sums under £20; between £20 and £50; between £50 and £100; between £100 and £200; between £200 and £300; and £300 and upwards; and the rate of Interest payable to Depositors :—

Number of Depositors of £20 and under.	Number of Depositors between £20 and £50.	Number of Depositors between £50 and £100.	Number of Depositors between £100 and £200.	Number of Depositors between £200 and £300.	Number of Depositors upwards of £300.	Total Number of Depositors.
33,576	10,140	7,975	8,674	3,281	200	63,906
Total Amount at the Credit of Depositors of £20 and under.	Total Amount at the Credit of Depositors between £20 and £50.	Total Amount at the Credit of Depositors between £50 and £100.	Total Amount at the Credit of Depositors between £100 and £200.	Total Amount at the Credit of Depositors between £200 and £300.	Total Amount at the credit of Depositors upwards of £300.	Grand Total of the Amount at the Credit of Depositors.
£ s. d. 171,999 4 9	£ s. d. 328,301 9 9	£ s. d. 565,565 13 1	£ s. d. 1,151,249 19 7	£ s. d. 702,844 3 11	£ s. d. 268,711 1 8	£ s. d. 3,188,671 12 9

Total amount of Deposits in the Savings Bank of New South Wales, £3,188,671 12s. 9d.

The rate of Interest payable on Depositors accounts closed during the year is £4 per cent. per annum; and on Deposits in the Bank up to 31st December the rate of Interest is fixed by the Trustees when the yearly accounts are made up.

The rate of Interest paid on 31st December, 1891, for the year ended, was £5 per cent. per annum.

When Deposits made by any one individual exceed the sum of £200 no interest is allowed on such excess.

NOTE.—Interest is allowed on the full amount deposited by Penny Savings Banks, Charitable Institutions, and Friendly or other Societies.

H. WISE,
Managing Trustee.

APPENDIX No. 2.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT showing the Increase and Decrease of the Deposits and of the number of Depositors, with the number of New Accounts opened, and Old Accounts closed, in the Savings Bank of New South Wales, for the year ending 31st December, 1891 :—

	Amount of Deposits on 1st January, 1891.		Amount of Deposits on 1st January, 1892.		Increase.		Decrease.		Number of Depositors on 1st Jan., 1891.	Number of Depositors on 1st Jan., 1892.	New Accounts opened during the year 1891.	Old Accounts closed during the year 1891.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.						
Sydney	2,399,613	18 7	2,702,146	10 5	302,532	11 10	.....	.....	50,595	53,901	12,471	9,165	3,306	...
Newcastle	93,982	2 2	98,225	16 0	4,243	13 10	.....	.....	2,139	2,102	275	312	...	37
West Maitland	68,235	14 11	72,305	2 7	4,069	7 8	.....	.....	1,240	1,239	140	141	...	1
Bathurst	49,208	19 7	55,895	14 11	6,686	15 4	.....	.....	1,070	1,103	173	140	33	...
Parramatta	42,563	13 6	46,785	15 4	4,222	1 10	.....	.....	875	947	169	97	72	...
Goulburn	41,951	18 2	44,222	19 5	2,271	1 3	.....	.....	954	946	151	159	...	8
Windsor	29,311	11 11	32,047	14 2	2,736	2 3	.....	.....	489	505	66	50	16	...
Grafton	27,303	6 1	27,161	9 6	.....	.....	141 16 7	.....	748	749	111	110	1	...
Wollongong	22,582	2 9	24,873	13 3	2,291	10 6	.....	.....	417	408	74	83	...	9
East Maitland.....	22,560	18 11	22,157	1 8	.....	.....	403 17 3	.....	543	538	50	55	...	5
Singleton.....	18,314	15 10	21,317	18 7	3,003	2 9	.....	.....	401	405	54	50	4	...
Mudgee	12,600	17 0	14,432	15 0	1,831	18 0	.....	.....	342	382	82	42	40	...
Scone	11,886	7 7	12,658	16 0	772	8 5	.....	.....	257	248	27	36	...	9
Clarence Town	7,774	0 1	7,667	13 2	.....	.....	106 6 11	.....	197	187	14	24	...	10
Orange	3,345	2 10	3,850	18 7	504	15 9	.....	.....	131	138	30	23	7	...
Carcoar	3,328	9 6	2,921	14 2	.....	.....	406 15 4	.....	116	108	14	22	...	8
	2,854,564	19 5	3,188,671	12 9	335,165	9 5	1,058 16 1	.....	60,514	63,906	13,901	10,509	3,479	87

H. WISE,
Managing Trustee.

STATEMENT showing the amount of Deposits at the credit of the Penny Banks in the Savings Bank of New South Wales on 31st December, 1891 :—

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
St. Vincent de Paul, St. Patrick's Branch.....	754	11	0	Mount Lachlan	139	12	8
Chippendale	728	19	10	St. Andrew's.....	132	1	5
Balmain	488	1	8	St. Peter's	84	0	6
Sydney Jewish Sabbath School	454	3	7	Sussex-street Mission	39	6	8
Woollahra	363	1	8	Pymont	25	13	0
Surry Hills	339	10	3	St. Stephen's	23	3	4
St. Vincent de Paul, Sacred Heart Branch.....	218	7	4	Sussex-Street Mission	19	2	2
Glebe and Parramatta-street	182	18	3	West Maitland.....	7	8	11
Tempe Park.....	178	8	6				
Petersham	173	7	6				
							£4,351 18 3

H. WISE,
Managing Trustee.

F.

[To Evidence of T. B. Gaden, Esq.]

EIGHTY-NINTH REPORT OF THE COMMERCIAL BANKING COMPANY OF SYDNEY.

Presented to the Shareholders at a General Meeting, held at the Banking-house, George-street, Sydney, on Friday, 20th January, 1893.

THE Directors have pleasure in submitting to the Shareholders the position of the Bank on the 31st December last.

After deducting rebate on current bills, reducing premises account, paying note-tax, and making ample provision for bad and doubtful debts, the profits for the half-year amount to £84,652 1 10
Add undivided balance from last half-year 9,837 1 5

which the Directors appropriate thus:—

To payment of a dividend for the half-year at the rate of 25 per cent. per annum ...	£75,000 0 0	
„ Reserve Fund	10,000 0 0	
„ Undivided Balance	9,489 3 3	
		£94,489 3 3

The Directors announce, with feelings of deep regret, that death has deprived the Bank of the invaluable services and wise counsel of the late venerable Chairman, Mr. Richard Jones, who joined the Board in the year 1860, and occupied the position of Chairman for about a quarter of a century.

At a Special General Meeting of the Shareholders, held on the 20th September last, Mr. Richard Jones was elected a Director in the room of his late father.

During the half-year the Branches at Broken Hill, in this Colony, and at Goondiwindi, in the Colony of Queensland, have been closed.

The dividend is now payable.

G. J. COHEN, Chairman.

Dr.	Liabilities and Assets.	Cr.
(Including London Branch to 31st December by Cable.)		
To Capital	£600,000 0 0	By Coin and Bullion in hand, and Cash at Bankers
„ Reserve	680,000 0 0	„ Government securities
„ Reserve for equalisation of dividends	150,000 0 0	„ Notes and Bills of other Banks
	£1,430,000 0 0	„ Bills discounted, and all debts due to the Bank, including remittances to London in transit
„ Notes in circulation	477,808 0 0	„ Bank premises, furniture, &c.
„ Bills in circulation	566,588 14 2	
„ Deposits and other liabilities	11,444,743 11 4	
„ Profit and Loss Account	105,902 8 10	
	£14,025,042 14 4	£14,025,042 14 4

Profit and Loss Account.

To Rebate on current Bills	£11,413 5 7	By Amount undivided from last half-year	£9,837 1 5
„ Dividend account for payment of a dividend for past half-year, at the rate of 25 per cent. per annum	75,000 0 0	„ Profit for half-year ended 31st December, 1892	96,065 7 5
„ Reserve Fund	10,000 0 0		
„ Balance of undivided profit carried to next half-year	9,489 3 3		
	£105,902 8 10		£105,902 8 10
Reserve Fund	£680,000 0 0		
1892, Dec. 31—By transfer from Profit and Loss Account	10,000 0 0		
		£690,000 0 0	
Reserve for equalisation of dividends		150,000 0 0	
		£840,000 0 0	

T. B. GADEN, Acting General Manager.

Sydney, 12 January, 1893.

We hereby certify that we have examined the securities, compared the balances, and counted the coin in the Commercial Bank, as on the 31st December, 1892, and that we have found the same as specified in this balance-sheet.

W. P. MANNING, }
J. DE V. LAMB, } Auditors.

The following Resolutions were carried unanimously:—

“That the Report and Statements of Account be adopted, printed, and circulated amongst the Shareholders.”

“That the thanks of the Shareholders be presented to the Directors, Acting General Manager, and Officers of the Bank, for their very satisfactory management of the affairs of the Institution during the past half-year.”

T. B. GADEN, Acting General Manager.

THE COMMERCIAL BANKING COMPANY OF SYDNEY.

Established, 1834; incorporated, 1848.

Capital, £600,000. Reserve Fund, £690,000.
Reserve for equalisation of dividends £150,000.

Directors:

G. J. Cohen, Esq., Chairman.

The Honorable H. E. Kater, M.L.C., Deputy-Chairman.

Richard Jones, Esq.

The Honorable H. Moses, M.L.C.

E. W. Knox, Esq.

Auditors:

W. P. Manning, Esq.

J. de V. Lamb, Esq.

General Manager: T. A. Dibbs. Assistant Manager and Chief Inspector: T. B. Gaden. Accountant: A. J. Soutar.
Branch Accountant: J. Clayton.

Solicitors:

Messrs. Johnson, Minter, Simpson, and Company.

Messrs. Cape, Kent, and Gaden.

Head Office, Sydney—George-street.

Branches:

Chief Inspector: T. B. Gaden. Inspectors: W. C. B. Tiley, H. H. Massie, and W. H. Pinhey.

Branches in Sydney:

Eastern Branch—Oxford-street—Colin Brown, Manager.

Redfern—J. Slade, Manager.

George-street West—J. Hern, Manager.

Southern Branch—Haymarket, George-street South—

King-street—W. Macintosh, Manager.

C. W. Gaden, Manager.

Newtown—W. A. Gardiner, Acting Manager.

St. Leonards—J. Barnett, Manager.

Paddington—G. M. Webster, Manager.

Waterloo and Alexandria—G. A. Layton, Manager.

Pitt and Bathurst Streets—W. H. Cordeaux, Manager.

Branches

Branches in New South Wales :

Adelong	W. J. Garland, Manager.	Maclean . . .	F. Manning, Manager.
Albion Park . . .	F. L. Stacy, Manager.	Maitland	P. M. Waddy, Manager.
Albury	W. S. Burt, Manager.	Mamilla	H. J. Fenwick, Manager.
Amidale . . .	R. H. Sefton, Manager.	Milton	J. E. Pinhey, Manager.
Ballina . . .	H. G. Morgan, Manager.	Mitchell	W. J. Heussler, Manager.
Barraba	E. C. Bingemann, Manager.	Mittagong	E. A. Cottee, Manager.
Bathurst	G. H. Green, Manager.	Molong	R. S. Stokes, Manager.
Bega	E. P. Ashdown, Manager.	Moree	F. C. Thomas, Manager.
Berrigan	H. R. Lysaght, Manager.	Morpeth	R. A. Waddy, Manager.
Berrima	D. F. Evans, Manager.	Moruya	G. R. Mackenzie, Manager.
Berry	H. L. Lovegrove, Manager.	Moss Vale	E. E. Row, Manager.
Bingara . . .	G. B. Ring, Manager.	Mudgee . . .	B. Stacy, Manager.
Blayney	C. R. Barry, Manager.	Mulwala	E. H. Street, Manager.
Bombala	E. E. Poulton, Manager.	Murrumburrah	E. F. Meares, Manager.
Bourke	H. T. R. Bull, Manager.	Muriurundi . . .	A. Busby, Manager.
Bowral	G. George, Manager.	Murwillumbah	A. A. Wilson, Manager.
Bowraville	W. C. Ridley, Manager.	Muswellbrook	T. J. Haydon, Manager.
Braidwood	C. A. Bayly, Manager.	Narrandera	H. C. Tingcombe, Manager.
Brewarrina	J. A. Ferguson, Manager.	Narrabri	J. W. Macdonald, Manager.
Burrowa	F. D. McDonald, Manager.	Newcastle	C. Sweetland, Manager.
Camden . . .	W. R. Cowper, Manager.	Nowra	F. W. Platt, Manager.
Campbelltown	A. J. Gore, Manager.	Nymagee	A. C. C. Hinder, Manager.
Candelo	W. C. McKay, Manager.	Nyngan	A. R. W. McKellar, Manager.
Canowindra	C. J. Brennan, Manager.	Orange	F. Morrow, Manager.
Carcoar	J. A. McKillop, Manager.	Parkes . . .	J. D. Day, Manager.
Casino	W. Robinson, Manager.	Pariamatta . . .	W. W. Bodenham, Manager.
Cobar	H. Baine, Manager.	Paterson	W. S. Bradford, Manager.
Collarenebri	A. T. Faunce, Manager.	Penrith . . .	T. J. F. Cadden, Manager.
Condobolin	A. S. Dowling, Manager.	Pictou	G. B. Forster, Manager.
Cooma	J. G. Beazley, Manager.	Port Macquarie	W. A. H. Slade, Manager.
Cootamundra	F. S. Caswell, Manager.	Queanbeyan	R. W. McKellar, Manager.
Cooramble	A. A. Smith, Manager.	Quirindi	R. A. Allen, Manager.
Cooperook	H. Stafford, Manager.	Raymond Terrace	A. M. Doyle, Manager.
Cootamundra	W. A. Osborne, Manager.	Richmond	T. H. F. Griffin, Manager.
Coraki	A. B. Brown, Manager.	Robertson . . .	R. G. Ferguson, Manager.
Corowa . . .	E. W. Hulle, Manager.	Shellharbour	D. E. Horniman, Manager.
Cowra	F. H. Piddington, Manager.	Shoalhaven . . .	J. Horniman, Manager.
Cudal	E. F. Ward, Manager.	Singleton	T. F. G. Pockley, Manager.
Cundletown . . .	J. W. Nicholas, Manager.	Smithtown . . .	P. W. Flett, Manager.
Daysdale	W. H. F. Kemp, Manager.	Tamworth	W. F. Robey, Manager.
Delegate . . .	J. Holmes, Manager.	Taree	W. T. Busby, Manager.
Dubbo	A. E. Cook, Manager.	Tinonee . . .	L. B. Hedley, Manager.
Dundas	F. G. Monro, Manager.	Tocumwal	R. E. Glennie, Manager.
Dungog	G. B. Mosman, Manager.	Tumbarumba	E. A. Blomfield, Manager.
Fernmount	R. Dawson, Manager.	Tumbulgum	F. L. Phillips, Manager.
Forbes	A. G. Maclean, Manager.	Tumut	D. H. Scott, Manager.
Germanton . . .	H. B. McKie, Manager.	Wagga Wagga	R. L. McDonald, Manager.
Glen Innes	R. C. Joplin, Manager.	Walcha . . .	J. Johnston, Manager.
Goulburn	E. L. Rutledge, Manager.	Walgett . . .	C. J. Drutt, Manager.
Grafton . . .	H. G. Burnell, Manager.	Wallerawang . . .	A. M. Oxley, Manager.
Granville	Frank Oakes, Manager.	Warialda	C. H. Clemenger, Manager.
Gundagai	E. H. Hart, Manager.	Warren . . .	A. H. Brown, Manager.
Gundaroo	T. Graham, Manager.	Wee Waa . . .	P. C. C. Mackay, Manager.
Gunnedah	T. W. Thorne, Manager.	Wellington	C. H. Barton, Manager.
Gunning . . .	R. A. Warden, Manager.	Wentworth	R. G. Chatto, Manager.
Hay . . .	T. Eveleigh, Manager.	Wilcanma	W. A. McCrede, Manager.
Hinton	A. F. V. Caswell, Manager.	Windsor . . .	W. H. B. Piddington, Manager.
Inverell	M. H. Dawson, Manager.	Wingham . . .	J. Colley, Manager.
Jerilderie	R. R. Hetherington, Manager.	Wollongong . . .	W. G. Robertson, Manager.
Kangaroo Valley	C. B. Minnett, Manager.	Woodburn . . .	E. T. Blaxland, Manager.
Kempsey	G. I. Sefton, Manager.	Yass . . .	R. W. Pearson, Manager.
Kiama	E. W. Bentley, Manager.	Yerong . . .	H. S. Burstal, Manager.
Lismore	W. F. Hayley, Manager.	Young . . .	C. T. Tucker, Manager.
Lithgow	H. S. McKay, Manager.		
Liverpool			

Branches in Queensland :

Brisbane	D. J. Abercrombie, Manager.	Mackay . . .	R. F. Borton, Manager.
Beenleigh	F. C. Marsh, Manager.	Maryborough . . .	W. Walker, Manager.
Bundaberg	J. S. Meiklejohn, Manager.	Rockhampton	T. T. Faunce, Manager.
Charleville . . .	W. P. Hill, Manager.	Thargomindah . . .	R. K. Hobbs, Manager.
Cunnamulla . . .	O. M. Smith, Manager.	Toowoomba	H. A. Holden, Manager.
Dalby . . .	J. Gowland, Acting Manager.	Townsville . . .	E. B. Backhouse, Manager.
Ftitude Valley	A. Oliver, Manager.		

Branch in London, 18 Birchin Lane.

Directors :

Sir J. A. Youl, K.C.M.G. ; F. H. Dangar, Esq. ; A. O. Robinson, Esq. ; B. Buchanan, Esq. ; Hon Edward Knox. Nathaniel Cork, Manager.

Agents

England—		Western Australia..	{ National Bank of Australasia and
London.	London and Westminster Bank, Ld.		Branches
" . . .	London and County Banking Co., Ld.	Tasmania	{ Commercial Bank of Tasmania, Ld.,
Bristol and	Stuckey's Banking Company.		and Branches.
Somersetshire)			{ National Bank of New Zealand, Ld.,
Liverpool . . .	Liverpool Union Bank, Ld.	New Zealand	and Branches.
Manchester	Wilham Deacon and Manchester and	"	{ Colonial Bank of New Zealand.
	Salford Bank, Ld.	San Francisco	{ Bank of British Columbia.
Ireland	National Bank, Ld., and Branches.	New York . . .	{ Messrs. Drexel, Morgan, & Co.
	Belfast Banking Co., Ld., and Branches.	Valparaiso . . .	{ Banco Nacional de Chile.
Scotland . . .	Commercial Bank of Scotland, Ld., and	India, China, and	{ The Chartered Bank of India, Aus-
	Branches.	Singapore	tralia, and China.
Victoria . . .	Bank of Victoria, Ld., and Branches.	Ceylon . . .	{ The Chartered Bank of India, Aus-
" . . .	National Bank of Australasia.		tralia, and China.
" . . .	Colonial Bank of Australasia.	Batavia . . .	{ The Chartered Bank of India, Aus-
" . . .	Commercial Bank of Australia, Ld.		tralia, and China.
South Australia . . .	National Bank of Australasia and	Mauritius . . .	{ Messrs. Scott & Co.
	Branches.	Honolulu . . .	{ Messrs Bishop & Co.
" . . .	Bank of Adelaide.	Egypt . . .	{ Crédit Lyonnais.

And Agencies throughout the World.

STATEMENT OF THE PARTICULARS OF THE PUBLIC DEBT OF THE COLONY OF NEW SOUTH WALES, ON 31ST DECEMBER, 1892.

Main table with columns: SERVICES, AUTHORITY, AMOUNT AUTHORIZED TO BE RAISED, AMOUNT OF DEBENTURES FUNDED AND INSCRIBED STOCK, WHEN SOLD, GROSS AMOUNT RAISED, AMOUNT OVER-RAISED, AMOUNT NOT YET RAISED, CHARGES OF NEGOTIATION, NET AMOUNT RAISED, AMOUNT OF EACH ISSUE SOLD, CURRENCY, PARTICULARS OF THE SEVERAL ISSUES OF DEBENTURES, FUNDED AND INSCRIBED STOCK. Includes sub-tables for 'PARTICULARS OF THE SEVERAL ISSUES OF DEBENTURES, FUNDED AND INSCRIBED STOCK' and 'SYNOPSIS OF PAYMENTS, DUE DATES, &c.'.

The issue of Debentures under various Loan Acts, in 1870, to the extent of £450,000, has adjusted the amounts short and over raised under these Acts.

1 Issued to cover Consolidated Revenue deficiency of 1886 and previous years. 2 Issued on account of authorizations by previous Loan Acts. 3 Taken over by Government with Sewerage and Water Works under Act 43 Victoria No. 22, Metropolitan Water and Sewerage Act of 1880. 4 Of this sum £2,050,000 were issued in Debentures. The £2,600,000 loan of 1882 was issued in Debentures also, but they were since authorized to be exchanged for Inscribed Stock at the option of the holders; a privilege which was availed of to the extent of £1,150,300 only. 5 Issued as Inscribed Stock. 6 £4,500,000 Inscribed Stock, issued in September, 1891, and £494,200 Converted Stock. 7 £203,000 Treasury Bills sold at par in London during December, 1892, not yet made good to account. 8 The amount short-raised under this Act, viz., £175,838 13s. 1d., has been made good from the Consolidated Revenue Fund. 9 Includes £294,200 Converted Stock, of which £19,190, 38s and 4d, £100; 22 Vic., No. 22, £2,000; 24 Vic., No. 24, £40,700; and 24 Vic., No. 26, £2,200—matured 1st July, 1891; and 25 Vic., No. 19, £270,300—matured 1st January, 1892. Also £290,000 Converted Stock Scrip in hands of Agent-General for sale. 10 Credited to the Consolidated Revenue Fund. 11 £25,000 repaid by Government of Victoria. 12 Year in which this debt was taken over by Government. JAMES J. HINCHY, Accountant.

G 2.

[Appended by the Committee.]

POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANK—NATIONAL BANK.

The Parliamentary Librarian to the Chairman of the Committee.

Sir,

Parliamentary Library, Sydney, 13 December, 1892.

In compliance with the request, preferred in your letter of the 6th instant, I have collated the various Acts, papers, &c., relating to banking, in so far as they are available in this library, viz. :—

- (1) New Zealand *Hansard*, containing debate on proposed Bank of Issue Bill. (Copies of the Bill have been ordered from New Zealand.)
- (2) Laws of the United States relating to Currency, Finance, and Banking, from 1789 to 1891.
- (3) A.—Correspondence and papers relating to the Issue of a Paper Currency in India, together with the Act to provide for a Government Paper Currency, passed by the Legislative Council of India : also the Report of the Royal Commission on the operation of the Act.
B.—Correspondence respecting the Establishment of Agricultural Banks in India.
- (4) The General Banking Act of the Dominion of Canada.
- (5) The several Acts relating to the Establishment and business of the Bank of England.

As the foregoing information is contained in records, which in accordance with the library rules are not allowed out on loan, I would point out that it will only be available to the Committee within the precincts of the Parliamentary buildings.

As to the Java National Bank Act and the Act of the Banque de France, they are not available in the library, but I might suggest that copies could perhaps be obtained through the medium of the British Consuls at Batavia and Paris.

I have also noted several books and magazine articles relating to banks and banking which will be available to members of the Committee in the usual way.

I have, &c.,

F. WALSH,

Librarian.

Sir,

Parliamentary Library, Sydney, 20 December, 1892.

Referring to the subject of my letter of the 13th instant, I now have the honor to furnish you with a further list of books and other publications bearing on the question of banking, viz. :—

- Banking and Finance : by a Bank Manager. 1871.
 Dexter (S.) Treatise on Co-operative Savings and Loan Associations. 1889.
 Francis (J.) History of the Bank of England.
 Rogers (J. E. T.) First Nine Years of the Bank of England. 1887.
 Hankey (T.) Principle of Banking : its Utility and Economy. 1867.
 Jevons (W. S.) Currency and Finance. 1884.
 Joplin (T.) General Principles and Present Practice of Banking in England and Scotland.
 Kerr (A. W.) History of Banking in Scotland. 1884.
 Lawson (W. J.) History of Banking. 1850.
 Lewins (W.) History of Banks for Savings in Great Britain and Ireland. 1866.
 MacLeod (H. J.) Theory and Practice of Banking. 1875-6.
 _____ Theory of Credit. 1891.
 Mills (R. H.) Principles of Currency and Banking. 1853.
 Overstone (Lord). Evidence before Select Committee of House of Commons on Bank Acts, &c. 1857.
 _____ Publications on Metallic and Paper Currency. 1858.
 Poor (H. V.) Money and its Laws, embracing History of Monetary Theories and History of Currencies of the United States. 1877.
 Bolles (A.S.) Financial History of United States. 1874-1885.
 Sumner (W. G.) History of American Currency. 1874.
 M'Culloch (Hugh). Men and Measures of Half a Century. 1888.
 Report of Royal Commission—South Australia—on the desirability of establishing a State Bank and Royal Mint ; together with the Parliamentary Debates on appointment of Commission and the motion for adoption of their Report. 1889.
 Report of Select Committee—New South Wales—on Currency and Banking. 1853.
 The Annual Reports of the Comptroller of Currency, United States, from 1870-71.

Magazine Articles :—

Journal of the Statistical Society—

- The Laws of the Currency in Scotland : by J. W. Gilbart, F.R.S. Vol. XIX.
 Bank of England : its Constitution and Operations : by C. Jellicoe. Vol. XIX.
 The Bank Act and the Crisis of 1866 : by Hammond Chubb, B.A. Vol. XXXV.

Edinburgh Review—

- The Bank of France and System of Credit in France : by Isaac Pereire. 1864. Vol. CXXI.

North American Review—

- The Currency Debate, 1873-4, United States Congress : by C. F. Adams, jun. Vol. CXIX.

Political Science Quarterly—

- The Future of Banking in the United States : by Horace White. 1886. Vol. I.

Bankers' Magazine—

- The History of Banking in Scotland. 1877. Vol. XXXVII.
 The Banking Law of England at the present time. 1885. Vol. XLV.
 The "Gilbart" Lectures on Banking : by Professor Leone Levi. 1875. On the Bank of England—Scotch and Irish Banking—The Bank of France—Banking in Russia—American Banking—and on Banking Administration.

I might state that the Bankers' Magazine also contains periodical reviews of the operations of all the principal banking institutions in the world, besides which there are a number of papers on the subject of National and State Banking in the United States, but these latter have appeared in the New York edition of the magazine, which I regret to say is not available in the library.

I have, &c.,

F. WALSH,

Librarian.

1892-3.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

SECOND PROGRESS REPORT FROM THE SELECT COMMITTEE

ON

POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANK—NATIONAL BANK;

TOGETHER WITH THE

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE,

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE,

AND

APPENDIX.

ORDERED BY THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY TO BE PRINTED,

6 *April*, 1893.

SYDNEY: CHARLES POTTER, GOVERNMENT PRINTER.

1893.

1892-3.

EXTRACTS FROM THE VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS OF THE
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

VOTES NO. 38. TUESDAY, 29 NOVEMBER, 1892.

4. POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANK—NATIONAL BANK :—Mr. Rose moved, pursuant to Notice,—
- (1.) That, in the opinion of this House, there should be no limit on amounts deposited at the Post Office Savings Bank.
- (2.) That a note circulation should be issued equal in amount to the value of deposits received.
- Debate ensued.
- Mr. Dowel moved, That the Question be amended by adding thereto the words,—
- “(3.) That a Select Committee be appointed, with power to send for persons and papers, to inquire into and report upon the expediency of establishing a National Bank.
- “(4.) That such Committee consist of Mr. See, Mr. McMillan, Mr. Rose, Mr. Garvan, Mr. J. D. FitzGerald, Mr. O’Sullivan, Mr. Molesworth, Mr. Houghton, Mr. Gough, and the Mover.”
- Question,—That the words proposed to be added be so added,—put and passed.
- Question then put,—
- (1.) That, in the opinion of this House, there should be no limit on amounts deposited at the Post Office Savings Bank.
- (2.) That a note circulation should be issued equal in amount to the value of deposits received.
- (3.) That a Select Committee be appointed, with power to send for persons and papers, to inquire into and report upon the expediency of establishing a National Bank.
- (4.) That such Committee consist of Mr. See, Mr. McMillan, Mr. Rose, Mr. Garvan, Mr. J. D. FitzGerald, Mr. O’Sullivan, Mr. Molesworth, Mr. Houghton, Mr. Gough, and the Mover.
- The House divided.

Ayes, 39.

Mr. Colls,	Mr. Hindle,
Dr. Ross,	Mr. Cann,
Mr. Hutchison,	Mr. Davis,
Mr. Scott,	Mr. Bowes,
Mr. Traill,	Mr. Grahame,
Mr. Melville,	Mr. Edden,
Mr. Chapman,	Mr. Darnley,
Mr. Cook,	Mr. Gardiner,
Mr. Rae,	Mr. McGowen,
Mr. Murphy,	Mr. Danahey,
Mr. J. D. FitzGerald,	Mr. Bavister,
Mr. Sheldon,	Mr. Hutchinson,
Mr. Houghton,	Mr. Hugh McKinnon,
Mr. G. D. Clark,	Mr. Holborow,
Mr. Walker,	Mr. Hoyle,
Mr. Rose,	Mr. Dowel.
Mr. Kelly,	<i>Tellers,</i>
Mr. Langwell,	
Mr. O’Sullivan,	Mr. Johnston,
Mr. Barnes,	Mr. Stevenson.
Mr. Sharp,	

Noes, 32.

Mr. Kidd,	Sir Henry Parkes,
Mr. Cotton,	Mr. Dangar,
Mr. Tonkin,	Mr. Hart,
Mr. Wright,	Mr. Slattery,
Mr. Martin,	Mr. Garvan,
Mr. Young,	Mr. Chanter,
Mr. McCourt,	Sir George Dibbs,
Mr. Lyne,	Mr. Want,
Mr. Waddell,	Mr. Gormly.
Mr. Nobbs,	<i>Tellers,</i>
Mr. Hogan,	
Mr. Sec,	Mr. Morgan,
Mr. Hassall,	Mr. Gillies.
Mr. Henry Clarke,	
Mr. Dickens,	
Mr. Dale,	
Mr. Copeland,	
Mr. Scobie,	
Mr. Jeanneret,	
Mr. Nicoll,	
Mr. Frank Farnell,	

And so it was resolved in the affirmative.

VOTES NO. 60. THURSDAY, 2 FEBRUARY, 1893.

7. POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANK—NATIONAL BANK :—Mr. Dowel (*by consent*) moved, without Notice, That the Select Committee now sitting on “Post Office Savings Bank—National Bank,” have leave to sit during any adjournment of this House.
- Question put and passed.

VOTES NO. 62. WEDNESDAY, 8 FEBRUARY, 1893.

5. POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANK—NATIONAL BANK :—Mr. Dowel (*by consent*) moved, without Notice, That Mr. Molesworth be discharged from attendance upon the Select Committee on “Post Office Savings Bank—National Bank,” and that Mr. Walker be added to such Committee.
- Question put and passed.

VOTES NO. 64. TUESDAY, 14 FEBRUARY, 1893.

7. POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANK—NATIONAL BANK :—Mr. Dowel (*by consent*) moved, without Notice, That the Select Committee on “Post Office Savings Bank—National Bank” have power to report the Minutes of the Evidence taken before them from time to time to this House.
- Question put and passed.

VOTES

VOTES No. 67. TUESDAY, 21 FEBRUARY, 1893.

5. POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANK—NATIONAL BANK:—Mr. Dowel, as Chairman, in accordance with the power granted on 14th February, 1893, brought up a Progress Report from, and laid upon the Table the Minutes of Proceedings of, and Evidence taken before, the Select Committee for whose consideration and Report this subject was referred on 29th November, 1892; together with Appendix.

Mr. Dowel then moved, That the document be printed,
Question put.

The House divided.

Ayes, 66.

Mr. Sec,
Mr. Barton,
Sir George Dibbs,
Mr. Lyne,
Mr. Slattery,
Mr. Kidd,
Mr. Hutchinson,
Mr. Traill,
Mr. Willis,
Mr. Hassall,
Mr. Waddell,
Dr. Ross,
Mr. Barbour,
Mr. Hugh McKinnon,
Mr. Barnes,
Mr. Hoyle,
Mr. Bowes,
Mr. Morgan,
Sir Henry Parkes,
Mr. Donnelly,
Mr. Young,
Mr. Nicoll,
Mr. Johnston,

Mr. Hutchinson,
Mr. Cann,
Mr. O'Sullivan,
Mr. Perry,
Mr. Hayes,
Mr. Walker,
Mr. Want,
Mr. Dangar,
Mr. Bavister,
Mr. Reid,
Mr. Houghton,
Mr. Vaughn,
Mr. York,
Mr. Scott,
Mr. Colls,
Mr. Grahame,
Mr. Sheldon,
Mr. Stevenson,
Mr. Lees,
Mr. Carruthers,
Mr. Joseph Abbott,
Mr. Nobbs,
Mr. Haynes,

Mr. G. D. Clark,
Mr. McGowen,
Mr. Dickens,
Mr. Brunner,
Mr. McFarlane,
Mr. Rose,
Mr. Collins,
Mr. Black,
Mr. Dangar,
Mr. Schey,
Mr. Hugh Taylor,
Mr. Scobie,
Mr. Sydney Smith,
Mr. Kirkpatrick,
Mr. Neild,
Mr. Miller,
Mr. Molesworth,
Mr. Melville,
Mr. Frank Farnell.

Tellers,

Mr. Sharp,
Mr. Dowel.

Noes, 11.

Mr. Garrard,
Mr. Cullen,
Mr. Wright,
Mr. Dawson,
Mr. Fuller,
Mr. McCourt,
Dr. Cullen,
Mr. Hindle,
Mr. Murphy.

Tellers,

Mr. Cotton,
Mr. J. D. FitzGerald.

And so it was resolved in the affirmative.

VOTES No. 85. THURSDAY, 6 APRIL, 1893.

4. POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANK—NATIONAL BANK:—Mr. Dowel, as Chairman, in accordance with the power granted on 14th February, 1893, brought up the Second Progress Report from, and laid upon the Table the Minutes of Proceedings of, and Evidence taken before, the Select Committee for whose consideration and report this subject was referred on 29th November, 1893, together with Appendix.

Mr. Dowel then moved, That the document be printed.
Question put.

The House divided.

Ayes, 53.

Mr. Chanter,
Sir George Dibbs,
Mr. Wright,
Mr. Suttor,
Mr. Kidd,
Mr. Tonkin,
Mr. Rose,
Mr. Traill,
Mr. Hugh Mackinnon,
Mr. Hayes,
Mr. Melville,
Mr. Hindle,
Mr. Miller,
Mr. Dickens,
Mr. McFarlane,
Mr. Cook,
Mr. Grahame,
Mr. Donnelly,
Sir Henry Parkes,

Mr. Hutchinson,
Mr. Sheldon,
Mr. Edden,
Mr. Garrard,
Mr. Walker,
Mr. Cann,
Mr. O'Sullivan,
Mr. Stevenson,
Mr. Perry,
Mr. Eve,
Mr. Barnes,
Mr. Morgan,
Mr. Kelly,
Mr. Gormly,
Mr. Hart,
Mr. Darnley,
Mr. Nobbs,
Mr. Houghton,

Mr. Sharp,
Mr. G. D. Clark,
Mr. Joseph Abbott,
Mr. A'Beckett,
Mr. Cotton,
Mr. Schey,
Mr. Johnston,
Mr. Colls,
Mr. Bavister,
Mr. Holborow,
Mr. Parkes,
Mr. Lee,
Mr. McGowen,
Mr. Frank Farnell.

Tellers,

Mr. Dowel,
Mr. Bowes.

Noes, 11.

Mr. Alfred Allen,
Mr. McCourt,
Mr. Young,
Mr. Scobie,
Mr. Jones,
Mr. Carruthers,
Mr. Cullen,
Mr. J. D. FitzGerald,
Mr. Lonsdale.

Tellers,

Mr. Fuller,
Mr. Morton.

And so it was resolved in the affirmative.

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1892-3.

POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANK—NATIONAL BANK.

SECOND PROGRESS REPORT.

THE SELECT COMMITTEE of the Legislative Assembly, duly appointed on 29th November, 1892, "*with power to send for persons and papers, to inquire into and report upon the expediency of establishing a National Bank,*" and to whom was granted, on 2nd February, 1893, "*leave to sit during any adjournment,*" and on 14th February, 1893, "*power to report the Minutes of the Evidence taken before them, from time to time,*"—beg (in accordance with the last-mentioned leave) to report further Minutes of Evidence taken before them up to the present date.

W. S. DOWEL,
Chairman.

No. 2 Committee Room,
Sydney, 6th April, 1893.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE.

TUESDAY, 21 FEBRUARY, 1893.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. Dowel in the Chair.

Mr. J. D. FitzGerald,	Mr. Houghton,
Mr. Rose.	Mr. Walker.

Farquhar Peregrine Gordon M'Crae called in and further examined.

Witness withdrew.

[Adjourned till Thursday next, at *Eleven* o'clock.]

THURSDAY, 23 FEBRUARY, 1893.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. Dowel in the Chair.

Mr. Houghton,	Mr. O'Sullivan,
Mr. Rose.	Mr. Walker.

George Miller (*General Manager of the Bank of New South Wales*) called in and further examined.

Witness withdrew.

Albert Boyd (*Manager of the Sydney Branch of the Union Bank of Australia*) called in, sworn, and examined.

Witness withdrew.

Cyprian Stanton (*General Manager of the City Bank*) called in, sworn, and examined.

Witness withdrew.

[Adjourned till Tuesday next, at *Eleven* o'clock.]

TUESDAY, 28 FEBRUARY, 1893.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. Dowel in the Chair.

Mr. J. D. FitzGerald,	Mr. Houghton,
Mr. Rose.	

The Clerk, by direction of the Chairman, read the following letters:—

From Mr. C. Stanton, General Manager of the City Bank, asking that the time fixed for his examination might be altered to 12 o'clock.

From Mr. John Musson, C.E., forwarding a cutting from the "Public Ledger" newspaper, Philadelphia, U.S.A., with reference to the gains to the Treasury, consequent upon the destruction of paper money.

Albert Boyd called in and further examined.

Witness handed in Report of the Directors of the Union Bank of Australia (Limited), to 31st August, 1892. [*Appendix H.*]

Witness withdrew.

Barton Lodge (*General Manager of the Australian Joint Stock Bank*) called in, sworn, and examined.

Witness withdrew.

Cyprian Stanton called in and further examined.

Witness handed in fifty-eighth half-yearly Report of the City Bank of Sydney. [*Appendix I.*]

Witness withdrew.

[Adjourned till Thursday next, at *Eleven* o'clock.]

THURSDAY, 2 MARCH, 1893.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. Dowel in the Chair.

Mr. J. D. FitzGerald,	Mr. Gough,
Mr. Houghton,	Mr. O'Sullivan,
Mr. Rose.	

William Thomson Smellie (*Manager of the Sydney Branch of the London Chartered Bank of Australia*) called in, sworn, and examined.

Witness withdrew.

Barton Lodge called in and further examined.

Witness withdrew.

[Adjourned till Tuesday next, at *Eleven* o'clock.]

TUESDAY, 7 MARCH, 1893.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. Gough,	Mr. O'Sullivan,
Mr. Rose,	Mr. Walker.

In the absence of the Chairman Mr. Rose called to the Chair *pro tem.*

William Kapus (*Consul for the United States of America*) called in, sworn, and examined.

Witness withdrew.

[Adjourned till Thursday next, at *Eleven* o'clock.]

THURSDAY,

THURSDAY, 9 MARCH, 1893.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. Dowel in the Chair.

Mr. Gough,
Mr. Rose,

Mr. O'Sullivan,
Mr. Walker.

William Crooke, M.R.C.S., called in, sworn, and examined.

Witness withdrew.

[Adjourned till Tuesday next, at *Eleven* o'clock.]

TUESDAY, 14 MARCH, 1893.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. Dowel in the Chair.

Mr. O'Sullivan,

Mr. Rose.

William Crooke, M.R.C.S., called in and further examined.

Witness withdrew.

George Alexander Wilson (*Manager of the Sydney Branch of the Bank of New Zealand*) called in, sworn, and examined.

Witness withdrew.

[Adjourned till Thursday next, at *Eleven* o'clock.]

THURSDAY, 16 MARCH, 1893.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. Dowel in the Chair.

Mr. O'Sullivan,

Mr. Rose.

Mr. Walker.

The Clerk, by direction of the Chairman, read a letter from Mr. T. A. Dibbs, General Manager of the Commercial Banking Company of Sydney, requesting that his examination might be postponed till 2 o'clock on Tuesday, 21 March.

William Thomson Smellie called in and further examined.

Witness withdrew.

George Alexander Wilson called in and further examined.

Witness withdrew.

[Adjourned till Tuesday next, at *Eleven* o'clock.]

TUESDAY, 21 MARCH, 1893.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. Dowel in the Chair.

Mr. Houghton,
Mr. Rose,

Mr. O'Sullivan,
Mr. Walker.

The Clerk, by direction of the Chairman, read a letter from Mr. W. T. Smellie, Manager of the Sydney Branch of the London Chartered Bank of Australia, forwarding returns showing average and total amount of dividends paid by the bank since 1885.

Arthur Launcelot Mullens (*Messrs. Josiah Mullens & Son*) called in, sworn, and examined.

Witness withdrew.

[Adjourned till *Two* o'clock p.m. this day.]

The Committee re-assembled at the hour named.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. Dowel in the Chair.

Mr. O'Sullivan,

Mr. Rose,

Mr. Walker.

Thomas Allwright Dibbs (*General Manager of the Commercial Banking Company of Sydney*) called in, sworn, and examined.

Witness withdrew.

[Adjourned till To-morrow at *Eleven* o'clock.]

WEDNESDAY, 22 MARCH, 1893.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. Dowel in the Chair.

Mr. Houghton,

Mr. Rose,

Mr. O'Sullivan.

Thomas James Thompson called in, sworn, and examined.

Witness withdrew.

Josiah Mullens, called in sworn, and examined.

Witness withdrew.

[Adjourned till To-morrow, at *Eleven* o'clock.]

THURSDAY, 23 MARCH, 1893.

MEMBER PRESENT:—

Mr. O'Sullivan.

[In the absence of a quorum, the meeting called for this day lapsed.]

TUESDAY,

TUESDAY, 28 MARCH, 1893.

MEMBERS PRESENT :—

Mr. Dowel in the Chair.

Mr. J. D. FitzGerald,
Mr. Houghton,

Mr. Gough,
Mr. Rose.

Lewis Potter Bain (*Chairman of the Stock Exchange*) called in, sworn, and examined.

The Chairman having left the Chair,

Mr. Gough called to the Chair *pro tem*.

The Chairman resumed the Chair.

Witness withdrew.

[Adjourned till Wednesday, 5th April, at *Eleven* o'clock.]

WEDNESDAY, 5 APRIL, 1893.

MEMBERS PRESENT :—

Mr. Dowel in the Chair.

Mr. J. D. FitzGerald,

Mr. Houghton,

Mr. Rose.

William Arthur Holman called in, sworn, and examined.

Witness withdrew.

[Adjourned till To-morrow, at *Eleven* o'clock.]

THURSDAY, 6 APRIL, 1893.

MEMBERS PRESENT :—

Mr. Dowel in the Chair.

Mr. Rose,

Mr. Walker.

Committee deliberated.

Resolved,—That the Chairman (in accordance with the power granted to the Committee on 14th February, 1893) report further evidence up to this date to the House.

[Adjourned till Tuesday next, at *Eleven* o'clock.]

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MINUTES OF EVIDENCE.

TUESDAY, 21 FEBRUARY, 1893.

Present:—

Mr. ROSE,		Mr. J. D. FITZGERALD,
Mr. HOUGHTON,	|	MR. WALKER.

W. S. DOWEL, Esq., IN THE CHAIR.

Farquhar Peregrine Gordon McRae, Esq., recalled and further examined:—

1841. *Mr. Rose.*] I think you promised to furnish us at the last meeting of the Committee with the turn-over of your Bank? Yes. The New South Wales turn-over for the year ending October, 1892, was £81,928,770. This includes all transactions with branches and head office, as well as with the public. F. P. G.
McRae, Esq.
21 Feb., 1893.
1842. And your metallic basis for that year stood at what? It is difficult to answer that question at once. The last quarterly return before me shows an average of £585,786 in coin, and £2,396 in bullion. That, however, has no relation to the large figures which I have given as the turn-over for the year.
1843. Do I understand that the metallic basis you have given refers only to New South Wales? Certainly.
1844. I suppose it fluctuated but very little in the period during which the turn-over was effected? Practically we held always one-fifth of all our liabilities in coin. Naturally, the amount would fluctuate, and it is difficult to say without reference to the books to what extent.
1845. During the quarter to which you refer, the bullion and coin amounted to £588,182;—what I want to know is whether the amount fluctuated very much during the period in which the turn-over was effected? Unless I have before me a statement for the other quarters of the year I cannot answer you; but, as a matter of fact, we do not allow our reserve to run down.
1846. Shall I be safe in assuming that at no time during the period of the turn-over you have given did your metallic basis exceed £600,000? I could not say at this moment; I could give you an answer later on from the returns if you wished it; but it would be impossible for me to say now. That amount may have been exceeded considerably.
1847. Suppose I take £600,000 as the metallic basis, I find the difference between that amount and the turn-over is £81,328,770? That is the difference between the figures I have given you, as you say, but I do not see what relation the one set of figures has to the other.
1848. Does the difference between the aggregate turn-over and the coin represent the business transacted on an inconvertible basis? No.
1849. Will you explain why it does not? I cannot see any relation between the two things. I do not see how you can possibly bring one into any relation with the other.
1850. Is it not a fact that £81,928,770 of business was transacted for the year, while the maximum amount of your coin was £600,000? That is so; but you are assuming that that £600,000 was the maximum amount of coin held during the year. I am not prepared to say that it was.
1851. Do you believe that the note currency should be regulated by a bullion basis? That is the faith in which I have been brought up. It is what I have been accustomed to all my life.
1852. A large amount of the turn-over, I presume, was represented by business transacted per medium of cheques and bills? Yes.
1853. Will you now tell me what should regulate the cheque and bill currency if a bullion basis be necessary to regulate the note currency? We have a bullion basis, not only for our note currency but for the whole of our liabilities. I admit that it is debatable whether it may not be practicable to adopt some other basis.
1854. For notes? Yes.
1855. Will you also assert that it may be practicable to hold another basis for cheques and bills? I think not.
1856. Can you give me any idea of the ratio of your coin to your cheque and bill transactions? I cannot.
1857. It would be very insignificant? I do not say so.
1858. Do you believe that bills and cheques represent paper credit equally with notes? The Bank issues notes, and they are a paper credit, but it does not issue cheques. I do not know what you mean by cheques and bills in that connection.
1859. When the Bank manufactures a credit for a customer, and that customer operates on that credit per medium of a cheque, is not the cheque then a representation of the credit of the Bank? I should say it was rather a representation of the credit of the customer than the credit of the Bank.
1860. Suppose I want £100 advanced from your Bank, the terms being considered satisfactory, your Bank would place £100 to my credit. I draw upon the amount per medium of cheques. Are not those cheques to all intents and purposes a pure representation of the Bank's credit—the credit you would have created for me? They represent an advance the Bank would have agreed to give you against certain securities.
1861. Is it not a fact that that advance simply represents a banker's credit? I do not quite follow you—it is merely a matter of terms. If you like to call it a banker's credit well and good.
1862. Would not your answer then establish the position that in transacting such a large amount of credit, by virtue of cheques and bills, the danger of banking business is not so much in the issue of notes as in the granting of original credit? The danger of loss to the Bank is not through the issue of notes unquestionably. The danger is in lending money unwisely, that is, in lending money and losing by it.

- F. P. G. 1863. Your answer establishes what I have maintained, that your chief danger lies in creating a credit
McRae, Esq. for customers—what you call lending money unwisely? When I say lending money unwisely, I mean
21 Feb., 1893. that that is the way in which the Banks make losses.
1864. In advancing money to a customer, you are really drawing upon the expectation of profits, are you not? Not necessarily; you may offer me a good guarantee with the signatures of two men of unquestioned means. I am not relying on any future profit in that case; I am simply relying on the names.
1865. *Mr. Walker.*] Do not the two names cover your expectations? Not of future profit. The two men may have accumulated their profit half a century ago.
1866. *Mr. Rose.*] Are you not aware that in the general business of the day business men maintain their solvency by an accumulation of profits from day to day;—is it not a fact that your customers meeting their liabilities indicates a sound and profitable business composed of profits? It may be that they are meeting their liabilities by borrowing money outside. It does not follow that because a man meets his liabilities to me he is doing a profitable business.
1867. Under normal conditions, I presume, a man would be doing a prosperous business if he kept his credit good with your Bank. If he were using accommodation paper you would detect it in time? Speaking generally, that would be a fair index.
1868. Therefore, under the same normal conditions, the credit that you have given to certain business people is really represented by increased wealth? Speaking generally, I suppose it is so.
1869. The sale of the greater bulk of your credit hinges, not on a bullion basis but on an addition to the quantity of exchangeable commodities? It seems to me that your questions are founded upon various theories of political economists, and I must confess that I cannot find sufficient time to study those matters in detail. My time is so much taken up with practical work that I have no opportunity for study of that description.
1870. Assuming your credit to be extended commensurately with sound investments coin and bullion could be dispensed with? I cannot imagine a state of affairs in which coin and bullion could be dispensed with.
1871. You would not go to the extent of affirming that so long as credit rises and falls with the production of wealth business is thoroughly solvent? That again is a question which, it seems to me, has to do with political economy, and I am not prepared to answer at this moment.
1872. Let me put the question in this form:—Assume that you are doing business with a customer who can show a profitable business every quarter, is it not fair for me to assume that that man's credit will be governed by his profitable business? That is so, speaking generally.
1873. Will you kindly state what coin represented your trade with England last year? We remitted during five years £400,000.
1874. Will you state why you did not discount your acceptances in England instead of remitting that coin? Because it suited the Bank better to remit the coin. When the Bank remits coin we are unable to buy sufficient bills in the Colony. I cannot imagine it possible that the Bank of Australia would under any circumstances discount or raise money on its own acceptances in England.
1875. In that case it was cheaper for you to export coin and pay the freight and insurance than to buy bills? Yes. You may be sure that the Bank adopted the cheapest mode of remittance.
1876. In that case, I presume, the imports of the Colony must have been larger than its exports; in other words, you had the balance of trade against you? I do not think that that follows.
1877. *Chairman.*] At the last meeting of the Committee you promised to produce certain returns and information;—have you them? Yes. I think the first information required was as to the total amount of commission paid by the Government to the Bank. I find that from 1885 to 1892 the amount was £2,009 10s. 10d. On the other hand, we paid the Government, as interest on deposits, £15,919 10s. 8d. We also paid the Government exchange on cable transfers from London, £3,400. You will see that we gave the Government a good deal more than they gave us.
1878. What was the rate of interest you paid the Government? Three and 4 per cent. The other information you required was as to the amount deposited at various times with the Bank by the Government. I find that it is £7,961,995. You also asked me for particulars as to our powers of note issue. Our Bank, as you are aware, works under a charter, and the charter is perpetual, save as regards the issue of notes. In that respect the charter, which is an English charter, is renewed from time to time. The first charter is dated 1835, and there were supplementary charters in 1841, 1856, 1877, 1880, and in 1887. The last charter renewed our ability to issue notes for ten years.
1879. Are they all English charters? Yes. The conditions are that the power of issuing notes is not to exceed twice the aggregate amount of the Bank's capital and guarantee fund, specie, and Bank of England notes in hand; or there is an alternative of three times the aggregate amount of specie and bullion held in the colonies.
1880. When will the present charter authorising you to issue notes expire? I understand that it will expire in 1897.
1881. I also asked you to furnish the Committee with the description and amount of New South Wales Government securities held by your Bank? I think I told you that that information could be given only in London. I think I pointed out that when the last report was issued in London we held in Government securities £801,000. In that amount New South Wales stock was probably included.
1882. Do you consider the present agreement entered into with your Bank by Mr. McMillan when Colonial Treasurer was more advantageous to the Government or to the Bank than the previous agreement of 1885? I have no knowledge of the present agreement. We are not parties to it. As you are aware, we have no share of Government business. The whole of the English Banks were cut out and the business was thrown into the hands of Banks with Colonial proprietaries only. The Union Bank, the Bank of Australasia, the London Chartered Bank, and the English and Scottish Bank were cut out.
1883. Can you inform the Committee for what reason that arrangement was made? It was stated at the time that it was a matter of convenience not to have the accounts distributed over so many places.
1884. In case of a crisis affecting the Government, do you not consider that the large English Banks transacting business here would be of some service and assistance to the Government? Unquestionably.
1885. They have been so in the past, have they not? Certainly.
1886. And you know of no reason why they should not render assistance in the future? No; if they were Government Banks I see no reason why they should not come to the Government's assistance. It has been the custom in all the colonies for Banks in that position to assist the Government in transacting business. All the agreements have some undertaking of that sort in them. 1887.

1887. If I understand you aright, your opinion is that so far as assistance to the Government is concerned, it was a mistake not to include the whole of the English Banks as well as the Banks with Colonial proprietaries? Distinctly; but you must remember that I am speaking as an interested party.

1888. The capital of such English Banks as the Bank of Australasia, the Union Bank, the London Chartered Bank, and the English and Scottish Bank, is larger than the capital of Colonial Banks? Of certain Colonial Banks.

1889. Do you know of any occasion when your Bank has refused assistance to the Government when appealed to? Not when Government bankers. I am not obliged to say more, I suppose.

1890. In your opinion is not the difficulty of the Government in raising money in the English market at the present time largely attributable to the fact that the Banks there which transact business in New South Wales do not conduct Government business at the present time? I am unable to say that. The Banks who transact Government business are very strong and good Banks.

1891. Suppose the whole of the English Banks doing business in this Colony—the Banks to which you have already referred—were now doing the Government business in connection with the Banks with Colonial proprietaries, and if they were requested by the Government to assist in floating their loans—to take a portion of them up in London, for instance—would not that assistance be of material help to the Government in obtaining the money they require at the present moment? It stands to reason that the addition of some of the strongest Banks in the colonies would be of assistance.

1892. Is there any other information you can give the Committee in reference to this inquiry which you think would be of service to them? I have no information to offer.

F. P. G.
McRae, Esq.
21 Feb., 1893.

THURSDAY, 23 FEBRUARY, 1893.

Present:—

MR. HOUGHTON,	MR. ROSE,
MR. O'SULLIVAN,	MR. WALKER.

W. S. DOWEL, ESQ., IN THE CHAIR.

Mr. George Miller recalled and further examined:—

1893. At your last examination I think you promised to furnish us with some further information with which you were not then prepared? Yes. There were two matters—one was as to the amount of gold coin shipped by the Bank of New South Wales to London during the last five years; the answer is: £1,612,000. The next question was as to the amount of bills on London purchased by the Bank during the last five years. I would ask that that question be not pressed, for the reason that we think it might be adverse to the Bank's interests to make an important feature in our business public.

1894. *Mr. Walker.*] Would it be inimical to your interests to state generally the proportion of interest to the gold shipped? That would give you the amount at once, and we do not think it reasonable that we should be asked to make that feature of our business public. You must remember that there is competition in these matters, and that has to be considered. I think it must be obvious to the Committee on reflection that it is not a fair question.

1895. *Mr. Rose.*] Can you state the nature of the bills? They would be bills against wool and produce, and bills which we purchase from other Banks.

1896. *Mr. Walker.*] Are there any against minerals? Yes.

1897. They are against exports generally? Yes.

1898. *Chairman.*] Has silver been a large item? Not in our business.

1899. The Committee have been informed that a certain number of the Banks have a pool of gold with which to effect their exchanges? Yes; the connection with the clearing-house business.

1900. What is the value of that pool? I think it is £750,000.

1901. How many Banks are represented in it? I believe there are ten.

1902. All Sydney Banks? All doing business in Sydney.

1903. How often are the clearances effected? Several times during the day.

1904. What amount of gold would pass in any one day in these clearances? No gold passes daily. If I might make a suggestion to you, I think the best mode of obtaining all the information you require in connection with the clearing-house would be to obtain it from some officer who has the details completely at his fingers' ends.

1905. *Mr. Walker.*] What Bank has charge of the clearing department? The Commercial Banking Company.

1906. *Chairman.*] Are there any trustees appointed to represent the Banks? Yes; there are three trustees.

1907. Who are they? I know that the manager of our Sydney office is one. I cannot at this moment remember the others.

1908. Is the gold deposited in one particular safe? It is in three safes divided among three Banks.

1909. The trustees each have separate keys, I presume? Yes.

1910. Do you find the system at present in existence an effective one? It works very well.

1911. *Mr. O'Sullivan.*] Is it a fact that the Banks make up their quarterly returns on different days of the month? The quarterly returns are all made up on one day.

1912. The Banks all make their statements on one day? Up to the same date.

1913. For instance, they do not make them on different days—one on the 30th, another on the 31st, and another on the 1st, and so on? The returns are for the quarter ending on a certain date.

1914. They all make their statements on the last day of the quarter? To the best of my belief they are compiled on the day after the last day of the quarter.

1915. There is no truth in the statement that the Banks are in the habit of lending each other money to boom up business? Not that I am aware of.

1916. *Mr. Walker.*] It may be done? It might be done, but no first-class Bank would lend itself to an operation of the kind.

1917. *Mr. Rose.*] Will you furnish me with the date at which your last quarterly return was made out? The 31st December last.

Mr.
G. Miller.
23 Feb., 1893.

1918.

- Mr. G. Miller.
23 Feb., 1893.
1918. Will you also let me have the amount of deposits at call on the Monday preceding the 31st December? Yes; I will supply it.
1919. I should also like the amount of deposits at call on the 9th of January following? I will also supply that.
1920. I should like the information for the whole Colony, not for Sydney only? Yes.

Mr. Albert Boyd called in, sworn, and examined:—

- Mr. A. Boyd.
23 Feb., 1893.
1921. *Chairman.*] What position do you occupy in the Union Bank of Australia? I am Manager of the Sydney branch.
1922. How long have you been connected with the institution? About eight years.
1923. Previous to that, I presume, you had banking experience? Yes; I was an inspector in the service of the Bank of Victoria.
1924. What is the length of your banking experience? About twenty-five years.
1925. The Committee desired you to furnish certain information with reference to your Bank;—have you it? I have not. I received the notice only last evening. I then asked one of my clerks to obtain the information for me, but up till this morning he had not had time to prepare it.
1926. You will be able to furnish the information by Tuesday next? Yes.
1927. Have you given any attention at all to the question of the expediency of establishing a National Bank? I cannot say that I have. I do not know exactly what the functions of the Bank would be.
1928. You have not considered what should be the basis of a National Bank, or its functions? No.
1929. *Mr. Walker.*] Have you not thought of the possibility of the State, through qualified persons, conducting banking business with as great security and success as that business is conducted by private companies? No. I have heard of the suggestion from time to time in different colonies. I know the matter has been inquired into, but the conclusion arrived at, I believe, has been that such a Bank would not be a success.
1930. Do you see anything in the nature of a banking institution to prevent a corporate colony from carrying on the business as well as it is carried on by a corporate company? The difficulties surrounding Bank management are very great. It can only be carried on successfully after long training and experience, and I do not know that the Government would be likely to be particularly successful.
1931. Supposing you were made the manager of such a Bank, I suppose you could carry it on with the same integrity, and bring to bear the same amount of ability, that you do in the case of a private company? I presume so. You mean, I suppose, that the Government would take the place of the shareholders.
1932. If you represented such a Bank you would act in the same manner, subject to your change in position, as you do now? Yes.
1933. There would be no difficulty in obtaining an honorable upright bank manager, who would give his services to such a Bank? There can be no question about that.
1934. *Chairman.*] Do you consider, from your knowledge and experience in connection with banking matters, that the right to issue money is the prerogative of the State? No.
1935. Has it not been allowed by banking men generally that the issue of money is the prerogative of the State? No; I do not think so. I should think anyone could issue paper money who could get it taken. Any storekeeper in the country, for instance, could issue it if he could get people to take it.
1936. Supposing a National Bank were established in New South Wales, and that State notes, being a legal tender backed by the whole credit of the Colony and convertible, were issued, would you consider that a better form of currency than we have at the present time? I do not think so. I think that in the case of a strong Bank which holds a large reserve against its note currency, that currency is absolutely safe.
1937. A large reserve of what? Gold. I think that in such a case the issue is absolutely safe; it could not be safer.
1938. Are not bank notes when issued virtually a loan by the people to the Bank or to the State, as the case may be? Notes are issued for the convenience of the public. We hold a sufficient reserve to meet them whenever they are presented. They are really a convenience to the public.
1939. I do not think that answers my question;—the question is whether if a Bank issues notes, and they get into circulation among the public—it matters not whether it be a private Bank or a State Bank—those notes would not represent a certain amount of money loaned by the public to the institution issuing them, would it not be a loan without interest? We have to hold money ready to meet a note at any moment it is presented. No doubt there is a slight profit in the circulation, but I take it that the bank notes of the Government would not necessarily be payable. Being a legal tender, I presume that they would pass from one person to another without being convertible.
1940. I am referring to convertible notes—to notes payable on demand? Then the Government would have to hold money in hand to meet the notes when they were presented for payment.
1941. Quite so;—what proportion of money do you think would be a fair thing to hold as against the issue of notes by either a private or a national institution? A Bank is supposed to hold a sovereign for every note, but I do not suppose that would be an absolutely necessary provision in the case of the Government.
1942. *Mr. Walker.*] For every note you issue do you hold a sovereign in reserve? Yes.
1943. *Mr. O'Sullivan.*] Is that sovereign ear-marked to meet the note? It is not absolutely ear-marked, but that is the theory on which we work.
1944. Is it not a fact that while sovereigns are kept ostensibly to meet the notes, they are also supposed to be sufficient to meet deposits at call? We regard notes as a first charge. The real reserve is held against notes. Although the money would not be specially ear-marked, we regard our reserve as held against our note issue to the extent of that issue.
1945. Taking the liability on your notes side by side with your liability on account of deposits, would there be sufficient gold to meet the two liabilities if a rush took place? Of course a Bank is not supposed to hold gold for every portion of its liabilities. It would not be practicable to hold the full amount in coin. Some Banks hold larger reserves than others in proportion to their liabilities. The Union Bank generally holds from 4s. 6d. to 5s. of its total liabilities in absolute coin. These are the lines on which its business is conducted.
- 1946.

1946. *Mr. Walker.*] As a matter of fact, if every note issued by your Bank were presented at your counter to-morrow, could you give gold for it? Most certainly.
1947. Is it not a fact that your depositors are placed at a disadvantage then as compared with your other creditors? I cannot conceive the position to be worth arguing. So far as the Bank with which I am connected is concerned, we are always prepared to meet our liabilities. Our resources and our means of meeting our liabilities are unquestionable.
1948. That is not the point. The point is that your reserve is held only against your notes, and not against your deposits? That is not so. We keep our reserve against our total liabilities. We hold a certain proportion of our reserve in the shape of coin, but it is not specially ear-marked against any portion of our liabilities.
1949. Do you send much coin to England? No.
1950. And, I presume, you purchase a large number of bills? Yes.
1951. Would it be practicable to furnish us with the number? It would be practicable enough.
1952. But you think it would be too much to ask? I think so. I think we should be revealing our business to the public, and letting other Banks know exactly the amount of business we did. In the wool season we buy bills largely.
1953. Against wool principally, I presume? Yes; and against produce. Sometimes there are large shipments of tin. We buy more bills during the wool season than at any other period of the year.
1954. Do you ship any bullion? Practically none.
1955. Have you found it necessary, in the course of your banking business, to receive coin from your English head-quarters? No; not for many years. Coin was imported on one occasion, but that is many years ago.
1956. But you have shipped coin to your English head-quarters? Yes; for exchange operations. For instance, we have shipped a large quantity of coin to California in one or two seasons. That was remitted by the American Banks to London, and we made a good exchange operation.
1957. In your experience, does America take much of our coin in exchange? In one or two seasons, when the wheat harvest was heavy, they wanted gold in San Francisco. We paid them, and got repaid in England. As soon as the gold was received in California they telegraphed, and we were paid back in England.
1958. *Chairman.*] Is your Bank incorporated by Royal Charter? The Bank is incorporated under some English Act. We were an unlimited liability Bank, and after the failure of the City of Glasgow Bank we became a limited liability Bank. We were registered under the Companies Act in that year, I think. I believe it was 1861.
1959. What is the amount of your paid-up capital? £1,500,000.
1960. Where is the head office of your Bank? In London.
1961. What power have you to issue notes, and to what extent have you issued them? I will bring our balance-sheet with me at the next meeting of the Committee, and I shall then be able to give you those particulars.
1962. Will you then inform the Committee what is the amount of capital in the Colony? Yes.
1963. Have you any portion of the deposits of your customers invested outside the Colony? We have not. We lend more money than we receive.
1964. I should like to know your opinion as a banker as to a safe reserve to hold against notes;—what proportion do you think should be held? Is that question asked in connection with the issue of notes by the Government?
1965. In connection with ordinary banking business? I am not prepared to answer that question. I will think it over. As I have already said, we do not look upon a note issue as very profitable;—it might perhaps be different in the hands of a Government.
1966. *Mr. O'Sullivan.*] Supposing there were a National Bank of issue, would it be safe for the Government to issue £2,000,000 of notes, if they kept in reserve £250,000 in gold specially ear-marked to meet those notes? I hardly understand the conditions on which the Government would issue the notes. Would they be payable on demand?
1967. Yes? Suppose there were a sudden demand for gold in exchange for the notes, and your £250,000 became exhausted, I suppose you would require to have recourse to a loan or something of that kind.
1968. Would the State be in any worse position than the Banks who do not keep any amount specially ear-marked to meet either their notes or deposits;—is it not possible that a Bank's funds might become exhausted? Of course I conclude that the public would have confidence in the notes of the Government when distributed, and probably they would not come in in large numbers for payment. At the same time I do not think £250,000 would be a sufficient reserve.
1969. You would like a larger reserve? Yes.
1970. Would £500,000, or a quarter of the note issue, be sufficient? In addition to that, you would of course have the guarantee of the Government. I will think the matter over, and will endeavour to give you an answer on another day.
1971. *Mr. Rose.*] Do you conduct your banking business in expectation of a crisis? We are a very conservative Bank. The reserves we hold are quite unnecessary for an ordinary condition of things, but we hold them for possible eventualities.
1972. Is any percentage of your reserve made up of bullion or coin? The coin is not ear-marked against the reserve fund.
1973. Assuming that a portion of your reserve fund were represented by coin or bullion, it would not be profitable business, would it? No.
1974. The greater part of your reserve fund is invested in ordinary banking business? Not the greater portion. The greater portion is invested independently of ordinary banking business.
1975. What is the nature of that independence? Next Tuesday I think I shall be able to show you from our balance-sheet.
1976. The greater portion of your investments would be of a liquid character? They are the best investments known—Imperial stock, and things of that kind.
1977. Would it not be a greater protection to your depositors if your reserve were held in one State Bank? No.
1978. Supposing the reserve were invested in Government stock, would not that be a greater protection?
It

Mr. A. Boyd.
23 Feb., 1893.

- Mr. A. Boyd. It would, no doubt, be a safe investment. In the case of our Bank fully half of the reserve fund is invested in Imperial stock and Government bonds.
- 23 Feb., 1893. 1979. Would you consider it arbitrary on the part of the Government to demand that 90 per cent. of your reserves should be invested in Government stock? I do not know that it would be a very unwise thing to do.
1980. From the point of view of security you would approve of it? Yes. I do not think any harm would be done.
1981. What percentage of your notes is lost? I could not tell you.
1982. How is it that we cannot get that information? In our case all notes are issued from London; they are printed there, and every note has its number. When they have been in circulation here, and have become mutilated, they are packed up again, and are returned to London, where they are marked off the register. The information you require I should think could be obtained in London if they chose to give it to you. You could obtain the number of notes which have come in from the earliest times of the Banks' operations.
1983. What is the profit upon notes? There is almost no profit upon note circulation.
1984. Would the issue of £100 of notes cost 1 per cent., exclusive of the 2 per cent. you pay to the Government? I do not know.
1985. Is it not a fact that the difference between the cost of the notes and what you obtain for interest is profit to the Bank all the while the notes are in circulation? There is, of course, a slight profit in note circulation, but it is very slight.
1986. There is some profit beyond all doubt? Yes.
1987. Would it not be better in the interest of New South Wales that the State should make that profit? I think the Banks serve a very good purpose in New South Wales. They bring a large amount of money here, for instance.
1988. You said just now that you had a sovereign to meet every note;—you therefore look upon the note as a Bank credit? Yes.
1989. That is not the only feature of Bank credit, I presume? No.
1990. The Bank has other credits besides its notes? Certainly.
1991. Do you hold sovereigns to meet your other credits? We have to have gold ready. If payments are demanded we always find the money. A Bank with large operations must have large resources.
1992. You stated that notes are safe if governed by gold? Yes.
1993. You now state that all credits issued by Banks should be governed by gold? There is a gold settlement of every liability. We have to make provision for that.
1994. You consider that the liability incurred by notes is much greater in its demand for gold than any other credit? Every liability has to be met with gold. Whatever liability a Bank may contract it has to be settled eventually in gold. I think a very wise provision is made when notes are made a first charge upon the assets of a Bank.
1995. Why is that a wise provision? Because the whole of the general public are holders of the notes, and it gives confidence. The interchange of the notes is carried on more freely.
1996. You place the general public before your depositors? It would tend to shake confidence, and to interfere with trade if a man were put in the position of questioning every note he got. Suppose a man had to say, "Am I safe in taking this note or not?" that would tend to destroy freedom of business; it would interfere with trade. I think it is very desirable that notes should be specially protected.
1997. You make a certain percentage of bad debts? Yes.
1998. Can you tell the Committee what percentage? No.
1999. Do you ever write off your bad debts? Very regularly. I hope every business man does.
2000. In valuing your assets, do you allow a certain percentage for depreciation of your banking premises? Yes.
2001. Every year? We frequently have a re-valuation of our banking premises.
2002. Will you be so good as to furnish me with your deposits at call for New South Wales on Monday, 26th December, one week before you made up your last quarterly return, and also your deposits at call on Monday, 9th January? Yes.

Mr. Cyprian Stanton called in, sworn, and examined:—

- Mr. C. Stanton. 2003. *Chairman.*] What position do you hold in the City Bank? I am General Manager.
- 23 Feb., 1893. 2004. How long have you occupied that position? Since the 1st September, 1891—nearly eighteen months.
2005. Had you any previous banking business in this Colony? To a very small extent in this Colony. I had twenty-six years general banking experience in the colonies before I joined the City Bank.
2006. A number of questions have been submitted to you;—have you been able to furnish answers? Yes.
2007. Will you state the amount of money paid by the Government of New South Wales to the City Bank for conducting the Government business from 1885 up to the present date? The charges for exchange were £1,912 9s. 9d., for commission £930 3s., and for interest £51 15s. 3d.
2008. What was the total amount of the turn-over of your Bank during the year 1892? £18,986,096 3s. 11d.
2009. Will you be good enough to tell us the amount of deposits made by the Government during the period I have named? £10,989,668 15s. 8d. Of course there are a great many cross entries in that amount.
2010. Does your Bank hold any Government securities at the present time? No.
2011. You have no Government deposits at the present time? No.
2012. Your Bank was a party to an agreement with the Government in 1885, was it not? Yes.
2013. Do you consider that that agreement was advantageous to the Government? I have never seen it until to-day. It was put into my hands to-day for the first time, and I have not even read it.
2014. You can express no opinion in reference to it? No.
2015. You had no connection with the City Bank when the Government removed their account? No.
2016. You have a large banking experience;—have you ever considered the question of the expediency of establishing a National Bank? No; I have not.
2017. You have given the matter no consideration? No.
2018. Has it ever been brought under your attention directly or indirectly? Well, in Adelaide, some two or three years ago, there was a Commission on the subject.

2019. Did you give evidence before that Commission? I was not in Adelaide at the time the Commission was taking evidence, but I was there when they brought in their finding.

2020. Did you give any attention to what the Royal Commission did? No; I did not follow the proceedings. I merely had the published evidence in my hands in Adelaide.

2021. *Mr. O'Sullivan.*] Do you remember what recommendation they made? Not particularly. I think it was against a National Bank. As far as I can recollect one member of the Commission took exception to the finding of the majority.

2022. *Chairman.*] As a banker you favour a paper currency redeemable in gold? Undoubtedly.

2023. What proportion of gold and bullion would you consider sufficient to be held in reserve to meet the notes? I should say from 16 to 20 per cent.

2024. Can you say whether the issue of paper money is increasing? I should imagine that it was decreasing—it increases in good times.

2025. During the last fifty years has not the volume of paper money materially increased? I do not know, but from the course events have taken, I should imagine it has.

2026. Do you consider that the right to issue money is the prerogative of the State? Not necessarily so.

2027. Supposing a National Bank were established in New South Wales, and that State notes were issued, being made a legal tender, backed by the whole credit of the Colony, and convertible;—can you conceive of any better form of currency? No; not if the notes are convertible.

2028. Where is the head office of your Bank? In Sydney.

2029. What is the paid-up capital of your Bank? £280,000.

2030. What dividend do you generally pay? Ten per cent.

2031. Can you tell the Committee the amount of your reserve fund? £180,000.

2032. Can you say how that reserve fund is invested? In the general business of the Bank.

2033. What is the amount of your deposits not bearing interest? I cannot say from memory.

2034. Can you furnish the Committee with this information at its next meeting? Yes.

2035. We should also like to know the deposits bearing interest? Yes.

2036. Can you say about what amount of coin you hold as a rule? It varies from £120,000 to £220,000.

2037. That would include bullion, I presume? Yes.

2038. Will you produce your last balance-sheet at the next meeting of the Committee? Yes.

2039. Your Bank is represented in the pool instituted for the purpose of effecting clearances? Yes.

2040. *Mr. Rose.*] I understood you to say that your turn-over was £18,000,000? Yes.

2041. During the period covered by that turn-over, did your coin at any time exceed £220,000? I do not suppose it did.

2042. What amount of money has been paid away in dividends since the inception of your Bank? I have not that information, but I will make a note of it.

2043. I should also like to know the amount of your deposits at call on the 26th December and the 9th January? I will furnish them.

2044. I presume you write a certain percentage of bad debts off your business? We have to write off bad debts, but there is no special percentage.

2045. Do you mind saying what percentage in comparison to your business was written off in your last published statement? I cannot say now, but I will make a note of it.

2046. In making up your assets, do you allow for the depreciation of your banking premises? Amounts have been written off.

2047. Do you do that every year, or is it done promiscuously? It has been done as circumstances and conditions warranted it.

2048. Do you think that circumstances and conditions warranted it last year? No.

2049. Do you not think there was a wonderful depreciation in all properties last year? Undoubtedly.

2050. Has not that depreciation affected banking as well as other property? I daresay it has.

2051. Is there any reason why you did not take that depreciation into consideration last year? We had no funds at our disposal for the purpose.

2052. At that rate the writing off is governed by funds? Very much.

2053. It is guided by that rather than by the fall in the price of property? Yes. As what may prove only temporary depreciation calls for no more special treatment than sudden appreciation would.

2054. *Mr. O'Sullivan.*] I understood you to say that you considered that from 16 to 20 per cent. of gold was fair security against an issue of notes? Yes.

2055. Supposing a National Bank of issue were started would it be safe for the Government to issue £2,000,000 of notes on a security of (say) £500,000 in gold? A proportion of 20 per cent. I should think so if the Government could issue the notes. Of course there is a limit to the absorbing power of the public.

2056. What you mean is that although the Government might print the notes there might not be a demand for them? Yes. But under those conditions, even if they issued them, they would, so I should imagine, require to be converted, the public not requiring so many.

2057. They would require them as ordinary bank notes are required—as business expands? That might be, as business expanded.

2058. Do you think it would be a safe business to issue the notes as loans on real estate, at a low rate of interest—say, 2 or 3 per cent.;—would it be safe for the Government to advance these national notes on real estate? I should think that would be outside the ordinary functions of the Government. I should think, however, that it would be just as safe for the Government to do it as for any Bank.

2059. Could it be done if a fair limitation were put upon the amount advanced? Doubtless it could be done.

2060. I suppose money could be borrowed up to £20,000,000;—but if the Government limited their operations to about £5,000,000 or £6,000,000, would that be safe? If it were done in a safe manner.

2061. Would it be safe for the Government to advance only up to 50 per cent. of the value of the property? Yes.

2062. You think such a scheme could be worked in connection with the issue of national notes? I would not like to say definitely that it could be worked.

2063. But you admit that it would be safe? It would be safe for anyone to advance 50 per cent. on a proper valuation.

Mr.
C. Stanton.
23 Feb., 1893.

- Mr. C. Stanton.
23 Feb., 1893.
2064. If it be safe, why could not the scheme be worked? I do not say that it could not be worked. It is a phase of the general question which I have not thought out. The main idea of the advance of 50 per cent. on property is a safe one providing the valuations are sound and good.
2065. At all events, you admit the scheme is a safe one, but you consider that there might be some trouble in working it? Yes.
2066. Some time ago your Bank came into collision with the Government? Yes.
2067. Was that not through dishonouring some of the orders of the Government? Yes.
2068. Why did you dishonour them? Because there were not funds in the Bank at the time to meet them.
2069. It was not because you doubted the competency of the Government to pay? No.
2070. At the time you dishonoured these cheques you were in receipt of a circular from Mr. McMillan notifying you not to pay unless you had funds to meet the cheques? Those were our instructions.
2071. What was the reason that Mr. McMillan, as Colonial Treasurer, caused that circular to be issued? I believe it was on account of irregularities in another Bank.
2072. By which the Government suffered? I think the Bank suffered.
2073. They were involved in a big lawsuit, were they not? Yes.
2074. *Chairman.*] What is your average circulation of notes at the present time? I think it is a little over £30,000.
2075. Has not your note circulation increased? I think it has slightly decreased.
2076. As a banker, do you consider that bank notes should be a first charge on the assets of the Bank? I do.
2077. Has the failure of the Federal Bank, in your opinion, had an injurious effect as regards the confidence of the public in other banking institutions? I think it is calculated to have that effect.
2078. I presume the failure of the Oriental Bank had a like effect? The public knew so little about that. The Federal Bank was purely an Australian Bank.

TUESDAY, 28 FEBRUARY, 1893.

Present:—

MR. J. D. FITZGERALD, | MR. HOUGHTON,
MR. ROSE.

W. S. DOWEL, Esq., IN THE CHAIR.

Mr. Albert Boyd recalled and further examined:—

- Mr. A. Boyd.
28 Feb., 1893.
2079. *Chairman.*] At the last meeting you undertook to supply the Committee with some information which you had not then at hand;—have you it now? Yes.
2080. What is its nature? A question was asked by Mr. Rose as to the deposits at call on the 26th December, 1892, and on the 9th January, 1893. I find that the amount at the former date was £591,047 8s. 9d., and on the latter date £649,143 11s. 1d. Then I was asked a question as to what I considered a safe reserve to hold against a note issue. I presume your question had reference to a note issue in connection with a Bank established by the Government. I should think that with the resources of the Government probably 5s. would be an ample guarantee. In other words, say, £500,000 against £2,000,000 of notes. Here let me say that I do not know how you would keep your notes out. Suppose, for instance, the other Banks got them they would put them in for gold at once. We would not hold them in our own coffers. You might get them into circulation in time, but without branches I do not see how you could succeed to any great extent in distributing them. I was also asked as to the amount of money paid by the Government of New South Wales to the Union Bank for conducting the banking business of the Government from 1885 to date. I find that the amount paid by the Government on transfers to London is £4,959 14s. 4d., whereas the amount paid by the Bank to the Government as premium on drafts on London is £3,315 15s., leaving a balance of £1,643 19s. 4d. I ought to explain that at one time the Union Bank had a share of the Government business. We had the account of the Education Department. The amount paid by the Government, as commission, for collecting cheques, &c., was £2,047 17s. 6d., making the total amount paid by the Government, £3,691 16s. 10d. The amount of interest paid to the Government on daily amount of Government account up to £83,333, at 3 per cent., was £10,036 0s. 3d. The amount paid on fixed deposits at 4 per cent. was £6,733 6s. 8d., making the total interest paid to the Government, £16,769 6s. 11d. Deducting the amount of £3,691 16s. 10d. paid by the Government, the net amount of money paid to the Government stands at £13,077 10s. 1d.
2081. Do I understand that under the existing agreement between the Government and the various Sydney Banks no interest is allowed the Government on deposits? We have no share of the Government business now. We do not allow interest on current account balances, except by special arrangement.
2082. You know nothing about the present arrangement with the Banks? Doing the Government business, no.
2083. Is there any further information you have to give us? Yes; I was asked a question as to the amount of money deposited with our Banks at various times by the Government of New South Wales. I may explain that the amount given will simply represent the turn-over of the Education Department's account, and I am afraid it will not be of much service to you. The amount is £15,921,565. I was also asked the rate of interest paid by the Union Bank on Government deposits. The rate was 3 per cent. on the daily credit balance up to £83,333, and 4 per cent. on fixed deposits.
2084. What was the amount of your turn-over during the year 1892? Our turn-over was £62,377.
2085. You were also asked to furnish us with the description and amount of New South Wales Government securities held by the Union Bank? I cannot tell you—I know that a certain portion of the reserve fund is invested in this way: For instance, our reserve fund amounts to £1,000,000, and out of that amount £200,000 is invested in Imperial 4 per cent., £50,000 in India Government stock, and £250,000 in Colonial Government stock and municipal debentures. Without reference to London I could not tell you how many New South Wales Government debentures we hold, but you will see that one-half of the amounts I have given you are invested in Colonial Government and municipal stock.

2086.

2086. What power has your Bank to issue notes? I do not know, but our total issue in New South Wales on the 31st December, 1892, was £65,618. Our total note issue on 29th February, 1892, was £65,618. I was also asked as to the amount of our capital used in this Colony. I find that our assets on the 31st December stood at £4,636,326 7s. 4d., and our liabilities at £2,387,868 15s. 3d., so that there was a surplus of assets of £2,248,457 12s. 1d. Mr. A. Boyd.
28 Feb., 1893.
2087. Have you any of your depositors' deposits invested outside the Colony? No; on the contrary, a very large sum is invested here which we have not received in this Colony.
2088. In the return of assets do you include the capital? All our funds employed in New South Wales in excess of what we borrow. We have liabilities here of only £2,000,000, and we have invested over £4,000,000.
2089. What was the amount of your deposits on the 31st December bearing interest? £1,758,221 4s. 5d. The amount not bearing interest was £546,392 9s. 6d., or a total of £2,304,613 13s. 11d. I was also asked a question as to the proportion of the Bank's reserve fund held in coin. I cannot of course say that that is distinctly a part of the reserve fund, but the average coin and bullion for the quarter ending 31st December, 1892, was £461,311. The average coin and bullion held during the six months ending 31st December was £539,441, equal to (say) 5s. 2d. to our liabilities.
2090. Will you produce a copy of your last balance-sheet? Yes. [*Vide Appendix H.*]
2091. *Mr. Rose.*] I understand that your metallic basis stood at £539,441 in the year in which your turn-over stood at £62,377,361;—can you tell me what was the percentage of credit to coin? I look upon that return as to our turn-over as immaterial. The real question is: What is the amount of the liabilities and what proportion of coin do we hold against them? We generally hold from 4s. 6d. to 5s. in the £.
2092. Still it is a fact that the returns prove that you are capable of doing a large turn-over on that amount of coin? Yes.
2093. Supposing a number of business people having accounts with your Bank transacted certain business among themselves—cross transactions of equal amount—in virtue of and through their accounts with your Bank, would not that obviate the necessity of bringing coin into operation? Yes.
2094. Is it not a fact, then, that if we were to magnify that illustration, and suppose that there was but one Bank in New South Wales—a National Bank, with hundreds of thousands of depositors—business could be so arranged that very little coin would be required at all? If you could depend on your money remaining by you, but there might be a sudden demand.
2095. Is not the clearing system a wholesale balancing of banking debts without the passing of coin? Coin does pass in adjustment.
2096. In the clearance system? Yes.
2097. I may assume that the more customers the Bank has in proportion to the business done the less necessity is there for coin? I could not say that. What I say is that the amount of coin which it is necessary to hold depends entirely upon the Bank's liabilities.
2098. Speaking of the relation of coin to credit, are you aware that the coin held against the liabilities of the Banks of the United Kingdom is only about 4½ per cent.? That might be the aggregate amount.
2099. Are you also aware that the average bills under discount in any one quarter represent a sum of £250,000,000 or £1,000,000,000 a year? That is probably correct.
2100. Are you aware that the average amount of coin in circulation and in the Banks is £120,000,000, while it is estimated that the credits in circulation total £6,000,000,000? That may be so.
2101. Supposing those to be correct data, would it not show the enormous magnitude of credit as against the metallic basis? Yes.
2102. Do you think the proportion in New South Wales is anything like that existing in England? I should say not according to those figures. I should say that our reserves are much greater in proportion.
2103. Are you aware that in later years the liabilities have been gaining on the coin reserve in New South Wales? I think that has been slightly the case, but that does not alter our own figures. We always keep our reserves strong. Some Banks, I know, allow their reserve to run down. I believe, in some instances, I have known it to be as low as 2s. 6d.
2104. Touching the reserves to which you refer, do you not think it would be better in the interest of depositors if we had one National Bank holding the reserves of all the other Banks? I do not see why it should be so. We could take care of our money just as well as you could.
2105. Do you not think it would be a good thing if 90 per cent. of your reserves were invested in Government stock? As I said before, I do not see any harm in that.
2106. Do you see any objection to the Government adding to its functions the feature of business called banking? I do not see where the objection comes in; but, on the other hand, I do not know whether there would be any advantage in that course.
2107. In fact, the Government are virtually doing the business of a Savings Bank at the present time? Yes.
2108. So that if we were to increase our banking business it would be only extending the principle? Yes. I suppose that if the Government did start a Bank it would not necessarily take away some business from the existing Banks. I presume it is not desired to crush them out altogether.

Mr. Barton Lodge called in, sworn, and examined:—

2109. *Chairman.*] You are connected with the Australian Joint Stock Bank? I am acting general manager. Mr. B. Lodge.
28 Feb., 1893.
2110. How long have you occupied that position? For about twelve months—during the absence in England of the general manager.
2111. For what length of time had you been connected with the Bank prior to your occupation of your present position? About twenty-six years.
2112. Certain questions were forwarded to you with a view to your giving the Committee certain information;—have you the information ready? Yes. The first question refers to the amount of money paid by the Government of New South Wales to the Australian Joint Stock Bank for conducting its business since 1885. I find that the amount received is £24,842 12s. 11d. I might mention that these figures have been prepared by the accountant of the Bank. I have not personally checked them, but I have

- Mr. B. Lodge. have every reason to believe that they are accurate—the amount is made up of interest and commission. As to the amount deposited at various times by the Government of New South Wales since 1885, I find that the total is £46,165,958 Os. 2d. I ought to explain that a great deal of that does not necessarily mean money. The amount includes transfers from Government accounts. For instance, we have one very large account—the railway account. In connection with that there is the railway pay account. A great deal of the totals I have given you, therefore, would simply represent transfers.
2113. With that explanation the answer is correct? Yes. I may say that it also includes amounts paid to the credit of departmental accounts.
2114. What is the rate of interest paid to the Government of New South Wales by your Bank? The rate of interest up to the conclusion of the agreement with the Associated Banks was 4 per cent. for fixed deposits. The Government was also allowed, under rule 1 of the then existing agreement, 3 per cent. on the credit balance, £100,000 being always free of interest.
2115. When did the agreement of 1885 terminate? I do not know the exact date.
2116. About when? I will give you the exact date at your next meeting.
2117. Can you inform the Committee what was the cause of the termination of the agreement, and who was Colonial Treasurer at the time? Mr. McMillan was Colonial Treasurer.
2118. What was the cause of the agreement terminating? I am not aware of any special cause. I think Mr. McMillan thought he could make better terms with the Banks.
2119. How many Banks are now conducting Government business? Four at the present time.
2120. How many were there under the original agreement? Nine.
2121. As a financier, do you think that Mr. McMillan made the best arrangement on behalf of the Government for the conduct of Government business when he arranged for the transaction of that business by four Banks instead of nine. Was the new arrangement more advantageous to the Government? I could hardly say that.
2122. You do not care to express an opinion upon that point? I would rather not.
2123. What has been the result of the alterations in the agreement? The agreement provided for certain things—it provided for rates of interest and that the Banks on demand should do certain things. For instance, they were required, if necessary, to provide a certain sum of money for the assistance of the Government. Under the new arrangement the Government simply deals with the Banks as a private customer would deal with them.
2124. The Banks are under no obligation to advance money to the Government? Not under the new arrangement.
2125. What are the other features of the present agreement? There is really no agreement at the present time.
2126. But the arrangement is the same as that between a Bank and a private individual? Yes.
2127. Mr. Houghton.] There is nothing in writing? No.
2128. Chairman.] Since the new arrangement with the Government to which you refer has any alteration been made in the charges to the Government for conducting their business? I think the charges are the same, with the exception of the rate to be charged for overdrafts.
2129. Have you your last balance-sheet? Yes; I hand it in.
2130. Looking at that sheet, can you inform the Committee what on the 31st December were your deposits not bearing interest? The balance-sheet does not disclose the amount not bearing interest, but I have the figures. The amount not bearing interest was £1,959,932 8s.
2131. What was the amount of deposits you held bearing interest? £8,734,414 19s. 3d.
2132. What notes had you in circulation at that time? £476,225.
2133. What coin and bullion do you hold? On the 31st December the amount of coin and bullion was £1,137,304 15s. 10d.
2134. Is that a fair average proportion? Yes. We also held in amounts due by other Banks, including notes of other Banks, £591,377 1s. 10d.
2135. Can you inform the Committee what is the amount of your reserve profits? £510,000.
2136. How have you that reserve fund invested? It is not separate from other investments. It is included in the general assets of the Bank—the coin and bullion, the cash balances, the Government debentures and stock, Bank premises, and debts due to the Bank.
2137. Do you at the present time hold any securities of the Government of New South Wales? Yes; to the extent of £211,200.
2138. What is the description of those securities? 3½ inscribed stock—£106,000; New South Wales 4 per cent. debentures, £41,500; 3½ per cents., £60,000.
2139. Do you consider that class of securities good and liquid? Yes; I consider them good securities. It will depend on circumstances whether they are liquid or not. At a time of great depression they might be liquid only at a considerable discount.
2140. Are they not at the present time, and will they not, in all probability in the future, be the most liquid security you have? They will be a very good security; but I think that at a time of depression, or at a time of panic in Europe, consols would be a more liquid security.
2141. Have you given any attention at all to the proposal to establish a National Bank? I have thought a little about it, but I cannot claim to have given much consideration to the subject.
2142. Will you be good enough to give the Committee your opinion as to what should be the basis and functions of a National Bank? Personally, I am not in favour of a National Bank. I incline to the opinion that the Government of the country should not enter into the business of banking. I am unable to see why a difference should be made between banking and ship-building, coal-mining, or any other great industry which, in my opinion, are not within the province of the Government.
2143. Mr. J. D. FitzGerald.] Your answer would apply to ordinary banking business? Yes.
2144. But it is not proposed to do that in a National Bank, is it? I have not read any details of the proposal for a National Bank. I have seen the general proposition that a National Bank should be established, but I have seen no definition of it.
2145. Mr. Houghton.] You presume that if a National Bank were established it would take up all the functions of a private banking institution? Yes.
2146. Mr. J. D. FitzGerald.] And in that case you think it would be a failure? Yes.
2147. Chairman.] What do you think should be the functions of a National Bank? From that point of view I have not studied the matter.

2148. Supposing a National Bank were established for the purpose of issuing notes, receiving deposits, and making loans upon real estate, what, in your opinion, should be the metallic basis of a Bank of that description? Gold. Mr. B. Lodge.
28 Feb., 1893.

2149. In what proportion? Well, that would be a matter to be learned by experience. I think there should be sufficient to meet all notes, as they might be presented for payment. The proportion would depend a great deal upon the circulation of the notes.

2150. In practice what do you find as a banker;—is a reserve sufficient for the purpose? We find it difficult to separate our note issue from our deposits at call. The note issue, after all, is a small proportion of the Bank's liabilities. I suppose, roughly speaking, the reserve should be from 4s. to 5s. in the £—say 4s.

2151. *Mr. Houghton.*] Do you not think 20 per cent. too high for a Government institution? For a Government institution less than that might be sufficient.

2152. Do you not think 10 per cent. sufficient? Perhaps I over-stated the amount at 4s. Suppose we say from 3s. to 4s.

2153. *Chairman.*] Are you aware that under certain conditions the English Government guarantee the issue of notes made by the Canadian Government? I am not possessed of that information.

2154. As a banker do you favour a paper currency, redeemable in gold? I do.

2155. Do you think the issue of paper money is increasing? I do not think it is increasing very much in this Colony at present; in fact I can state positively that there has lately been a decrease in note circulation throughout New South Wales.

2156. Do you consider the right to issue money the prerogative of the State? I think the right to issue money in its metallic form is the prerogative of the State.

2157. Suppose State notes to be a legal tender, backed by the whole credit of the country, and convertible, could you conceive of any better form of currency? If they were convertible, and were payable on demand, they would be an absolutely safe currency.

2158. You could conceive of nothing better? There could be nothing safer or better.

2159. Supposing a State Bank were established, would you consider the credit of that Bank sufficiently good—if it had the guarantee of the Government, and debentures or consols authorised and issued by Parliament to the extent of a revenue of £10,000,000 or £11,000,000? In my judgment it would not be a very desirable step to take. In the first place, I do not think the revenue would be available for the purpose. Revenue is exhausted as soon as it is received by the daily requirements of the country; it is not necessarily gold in the first instance, but every amount received may be regarded as gold, because it can be converted into gold.

2160. The revenue of the Colony at the present time being between £10,000,000 and £11,000,000, and virtually a gold receipt, would it not be absolute security as against the issue of the debentures? I do not think so for the reason I have mentioned.

2161. What is your reason? The revenue is expended almost as quickly as it is received. It goes out every day.

2162. Supposing the year's revenue were put by and held as a reserve? That might be done.

2163. And suppose that in its place the Government issued the same amount of notes in which all Government liabilities could be paid, and which would be legal tender? The country could not possibly absorb anything like £10,000,000 of notes. The note issue at the present time is under £1,500,000. That would appear to be the capacity of the country to absorb a note issue.

2164. In your opinion would a note issued by one of the proprietary Banks be as good and as safe as a note issue by the State? Do you refer to a convertible note?

2165. Yes; a note backed by the whole credit of the Colony, and backed by a metallic basis? I think there could be nothing safer than such a note.

2166. Do you think it desirable that a certain proportion of the reserves held by the Banks should be invested in Government securities? I think it is desirable that a portion should be so invested. That is the present custom of the Banks. That being their custom would seem to indicate that they believe it a proper investment for some of their reserve. I do not think, however, that it would be desirable to make that form of investment compulsory.

2167. Are you aware that it is the practice to make it compulsory in America? I am not acquainted with the American system.

2168. *Mr. Rose.*] Referring to your answer that you are not in favour of the State becoming a banker, are you in favour of the State being the chief inland carrier of this Colony? No.

2169. You are in favour of private railways? Yes.

2170. Are you aware that in the case of State railways there is no such thing as the booming of railway stock? There has, of course, been no booming, because we have had no railway stock to boom.

2171. Are you aware that the booming of railway stock, through private companies in other parts of the world, has resulted in terrible failure? I am not aware of any great failure, but what you say is probably true.

2172. Are you aware that the great crisis in England, in 1847, was brought on chiefly by the booming of railway stock? I am not aware of that.

2173. Are you aware that from the same cause a crisis was brought on in America in 1867? I am not aware.

2174. But you are aware that no such thing has happened in New South Wales in consequence of the State owning the railways? Of course booming is impossible at the present time.

2175. And you will now admit, I presume, that it has been a good thing for this Colony for the State to have prevented any such irruption? I think it was a good thing in the early days of the Colony that the State did possess the railways.

2176. So that you only approve to a certain degree of the State not being the chief inland carrier? I believe that to the full extent. I do not think the State should carry on a business which properly belongs to private enterprise.

2177. But if it were right for the State to own the railways in the earlier days of the Colony's history, why is it wrong for the State to hold the railways in later days? The population of the country has increased, and I believe that if the railways were now in the hands of private individuals they would expand, and that the development of the business of the country would be greater.

2178.

Mr.
B. Lodge.
28 Feb., 1893.

2178. *Mr. J. D. FitzGerald.*] Do you want to give over the railways for nothing? No; I would sell them.
2179. Why should the State, after all these years of building up a great industry, hand it over now? I can only give you the reason I have already given—that it is not business that the State should do. If the State is to own railways I can see no reason why it should not take up all the carrying business of the Colony.
2180. *Mr. Rose.*] Are you aware that the State owns 140,000,000 acres of land to-day? Yes.
2181. Are you aware that the State is the chief landlord of the country? Yes.
2182. Do you approve of that? If the population of the country were to increase I should have no objection to seeing the State cease to be a landowner, provided that the land were occupied by the people.
2183. Do you admit that one of the causes of the great commercial crisis from which we are suffering at the present time was land booming? It was to a very large extent.
2184. Do you admit also that there could be no such thing as land booming if the State held all the land? I admit that.
2185. You admit, therefore, that the remedy for land booming is for the State to hold the land? I cannot answer the question in that way.
2186. You are aware that we have a great system of State schools? Yes.
2187. The State is the chief schoolmaster? Yes.
2188. Do you agree with that? Not to the full extent. I do not think there is any need that the State should be the chief schoolmaster. I do not think that the State should go beyond primary education at all.
2189. Do you think that the State fails in imparting education equal to that imparted by private sources? I would not say that.
2190. You know that the State is the chief postmaster? Yes.
2191. Do you think that that business should be in the hands of the State? Yes.
2192. You know also that the State is the chief letter-carrier of the country? Yes.
2193. And that it is absolutely the telegraph operator of the country? Yes.
2194. You have no objection to that? Not in the present state of the country.
2195. Are you aware that the State is the chief policeman—the preserver of law and order? That is the first duty of the State.
2196. Are you aware also that the State is the chief agent in encouraging thrift among the masses, per medium of the Savings Bank? Yes; that is an important duty.
2197. Do you object to the State originating this Bank of deposit, providing the Bank is restricted to a limited deposit? No; I do not object to the State originating the Savings Bank. The only Savings Bank connected with the State here is the Post Office Savings Bank.
2198. Will you tell me now why you say that the State may have control of the savings of the poorer classes, but must have no say in regulating or distributing the capital of the wealthier classes? What I desire to say is this: that the less the State interferes with private enterprise whether in banking or in anything else the better for the country.
2199. Therefore you infer that it would be better for private enterprise to take up the Savings Bank? I do not think that that necessarily results from my answer.
2200. You admit then that it is the right of the State to be a banker up to a certain extent? I admit that it is to the extent of taking small savings from the public in an institution such as the Post Office Savings Bank.
2201. What would you call small savings? I mean savings by comparatively poor persons.
2202. What amount? I could not name any amount.
2203. Shall we say £200? I should not object to that.
2204. Then your principle is governed by the amount of £200? It is not.
2205. If it be right for the State to take the savings of poor people, why is it wrong for the State to take the savings of middle class people? I think the State should only interfere in a small condition of things. The progress of the country depends upon its public wealth, and I do not think it is desirable that the Government should interfere with that.
2206. Do you hold the opinion that the wealth of a country largely proceeds from its labouring classes? I consider that labour and wealth are indissolubly connected, that one is the complement of the other. I should not say that one proceeded from the other. Take the wool of the country for instance—it cannot be taken from the sheeps' back without labour.
2207. Therefore you think that while the State may have sufficient knowledge to deal with the savings of the wealth producers of the country, it has not got the requisite knowledge to deal with the capitalists of the country? I do not question the knowledge or capacity of the State in any way whatever in dealing with these things. I simply think that they are not within the province of the Government. Perhaps my idea is more a political one than anything else, but I do not think the State should take up these things.
2208. Are you aware of any perverse political influence being demonstrated up to date in any one Government institution? I cannot think of any.
2209. Do you think the Savings Bank is free from any political influence? I do.
2210. Do you not think that in other directions institutions might be equally free from this influence? I think that the present condition of things is very good. I think there are many undertakings which would be better left alone so far as the State is concerned.
2211. If political influence is excluded from our great railway administration, representing millions of money in the course of the year, is it not feasible to imagine that it would be excluded from the management of a Bank? Probably it would.
2212. Do you think there is really any theoretical boundary to the prerogative of the State, whether in banking, in railway, or in post-office matters; or for the matter of that in the carrying on of any business? There may not be any theoretical boundary, but I think there is a practical boundary.
2213. In the light of experience, do you not think it better for the people of New South Wales that the public should own all the public works they own to-day? I am not prepared to say that I do.
2214. Would not the effect of a National Bank be to compete against all existing Banks? Of course, if the National Bank took up the business which the other banks are doing, there would be competition.

2215. It would amount to this: that the Government would be instrumental in bringing about direct competition against private interests? The Government would be taking into its own hands the banking business of the Colony. Mr. B. Lodge.
28 Feb., 1893.
2216. If the Government had sufficient funds they might, by so doing, considerably lower the rate of interest? That would depend.
2217. The system of auditing in your Bank would be characteristic of that of all other Banks? Probably.
2218. Can you tell me what are the functions of the gentlemen who audit your accounts? I do not think I could do better than refer you to their declaration.
2219. Do they count the cash? Yes.
2220. Do they see that the bills are there? Yes.
2221. And that the solicitor's certificates of the securities are in order? The securities are all shown to them.
2222. Have they anything to do with the valuing of your securities? No.
2223. Do they offer any opinion as to the value of securities? Occasionally. The auditing of a Bank like ours takes place in Sydney. Of course, as regards all the country business, the auditors have only the statements put before them.
2224. I presume, therefore, that the statement published by your auditors is not absolute proof that the business is in accordance with the representations made? I will not admit that.
2225. But will you not admit that they cannot prove your statements unless they go through every detail? Sufficient is placed before them to warrant them in concluding that the state of things is as represented.
2226. So that in reality the sufficiency you refer to will result in only an approximate certificate from them? I contend that they satisfy themselves before they make a sworn declaration.
2227. Would it not be better in the interest of depositors if the Government appointed auditors? I do not think it is necessary.
2228. You do not think it would give the public any more confidence? I do not think it would.
2229. Is it not a fact that the directors and manager decide as to the proper value of the securities? No.
2230. Who does decide? We have always supporting evidence as to value.
2231. What constitutes it? Experts' opinions and various other information.
2232. In the case of pastoral properties I presume an expert would be a stock and station agent? Not necessarily.
2233. But as a rule? The Board of Directors take special means to satisfy themselves; they take all available means to do so.
2234. But an expert must have a knowledge of pastoral properties, otherwise he could not value them? Necessarily, I should think.
2235. Have you information as to the average value of the freehold land you have to-day partly in your possession? I could not give you that now.
2236. Can you give me any idea as to the basis of the valuation? General experience and a knowledge of values in various parts of the country.
2237. Can you not give me the average? It is difficult to make an average between (say) farms on the Clarence valued at £40 an acre and land elsewhere valued at 10s. or 15s. an acre.
2238. What is your valuation of the western division? I cannot give you an idea.
2239. Are you aware that the Government Statistician values the unsold land all round at the rate of 12s. 8d. per acre? No.
2240. That would have no bearing upon your valuation? No; because land is worth sometimes nothing an acre.
2241. You admit that land has depreciated in value to a great extent during the last few years? Some lands have depreciated; but other lands have not.
2242. Are not pastoral lands governed in their value absolutely by the price of wool and stock? I should say so. Of course that would be one of the main things to consider; but there are also other considerations. For instance, the situation of land, as well as the price of wool and stock, will help to determine its valuation.
2243. I presume you refer now to isolated instances? I say generally that the position of the land has a great deal to do with its value.
2244. Can you tell me approximately the decline in the price of wool? I am not prepared to give you the exact figures.
2245. It is a fact, however, that pastoral properties have depreciated greatly in value during the last few years? Yes; they have depreciated in value; but I will not say greatly.
2246. Do you not think it is to the interests of stock and station agents to show as little depreciation as possible? I do not see why it should be so.
2247. On general principles of business, assuming the Bank of New South Wales to have owned a considerable amount of land prior to the depreciation, would it not now be to their interests to maintain the best value of that land? Not in my opinion.
2248. Your Bank holds a certain amount of land exclusive of Banking premises? As mortgagees.
2249. Under what Act? Under various Acts. We do not own it; we simply hold it as mortgagees; it is land mortgaged to the Bank.
2250. Occasionally, I presume, some land falls into your hands by virtue of the foreclosure of mortgages? Occasionally.
2251. You then own the land? After foreclosure.
2252. Is there any Act authorising you to own land under those conditions outside of Banking premises? Yes.
2253. Will you refer me to it? I am not prepared to give you particulars; but there was an Act passed some few years ago.
2254. Is it not a fact that the Banks concern themselves in other businesses outside the borrowing and lending of money? What, for instance—I am not aware of any.
2255. Are you not aware that the Banks of New South Wales have interests in such businesses as coffee palaces for instance? I can only say, speaking for my own Bank, that it is not interested in any business in the Colony, except in the usual course of banking.
- 2256.

- Mr. B. Lodge. 2256. When you foreclose on mortgages as a rule do you put the land up for auction immediately? At the first convenient period—as soon as it is deemed expedient to do so, but not necessarily at once.
- 28 Feb., 1893. 2257. Sometimes it is not deemed expedient to do so? It might not be in some cases.
2258. During that period the Bank works the land as it would be worked by any private individual? Yes.
2259. When the Government Statistician collects his figures would he classify the persons employed on the Bank's land as Bank officials merely or as pastoralists? I should imagine as pastoralists, but I do not know how Mr. Coghlan makes his classification.
2260. If the land belong to the Bank are not the persons on it in reality the Bank's officials? I should think not. I do not think they could be called banking officials in the ordinary acceptation of the term. I think it would be straining the term to say that they were Bank officials.
2261. Your Bank has the power to make additional conditional purchases, I presume? It may take them up in its own name as a mortgagee, but only as a mortgagee.
2262. Can you give the Committee any idea of the extent to which you have taken them up? No.
2263. Do you not think that the fact of the Bank having that power is in direct violation of the spirit of the Land Act? I do not.
2264. Do you not think that the Banks in so acting are entering into undue competition with *bonâ-fide* selectors? I do not. The Bank never takes up an additional conditional purchase except at the request of the owner of the land.
2265. In other words, you tell me that the mortgagee cannot take up an additional conditional purchase without the consent of the mortgagor? The mortgagor can take it up in his own name with the consent of the mortgagee. That is the usual practice. It is a very rare thing for the Bank to take up the land in its own name.
2266. But the Bank as mortgagee absolutely determines whether the mortgagor shall take it up or not;—is not that a fact? The Bank has the power to do that, but it is very unusual to exercise it. The Bank usually complies with the request of the mortgagor.
2267. Do you not consider that this banking business, as exemplified by a lot of land transactions, is really sapping the basis of our Land Act? I think not.
2268. You do not consider it the basis of monopoly? I do not.
2269. Do you think that any law can possibly distribute the land all the time you have this great power? I am not prepared to answer that question.
2270. Do you not think that the Banks unduly compete against a number of men with small means? I do not think that many men such as you refer to are men of small means.
2271. Is it not necessary, in the interests of settlement and distribution of the land, that the State should so amend the Land law as to prevent the Banks from being nominally free selectors? I do not think, from my experience, that that is necessary.
2272. You believe that a Bank should have the right to monopolise as much land as it can pay for? I did not say so.
2273. You believe that a Bank should take full advantage of any weak point in the Land law? I did not say so.
2274. But you think so? I do not think that any Bank or individual should take advantage of any weak point in any law.
2275. Does your Bank send any wool to England? Yes.
2276. Is it absolutely the property of the Bank? Not always—it is sometimes wool sent on behalf of our constituents. It is shipped through the Bank to England, to be realised on behalf of various persons.
2277. What commission do you make when you sell it on behalf of individuals? I have not that information now, but it is a small commission.
2278. Do you know of any Banking Act authorising a Bank to deal with wool? I do not know of any Banking Act which does not authorise what I am speaking of—you would not call it dealing with wool—it is simply shipping wool and negotiating drafts against the consignment.
2279. In the Act of Incorporation which governs your Bank can you point to any clause that specifically sets forth that you, as bankers, have any right to deal in wool? I can point to a clause which, if it does not specifically name wool, will cover it.
2280. Do you know of any other clause which, if it does not specifically name land, will cover land? Without refreshing my memory by reading the deed of incorporation, I cannot speak from memory as to every clause of the deed.
2281. Do you admit that before you could be an absolute land-owner there would have to be a clause in existence giving you that right? That clause is in existence.
2282. Giving you the right to be an absolute land-owner? Yes.
2283. Without the proviso of your being a mortgagee? The Bank can take mortgages on land.
2284. That is not the point? Probably in other cases the Bank will hold the land only for building purposes.
2285. *Mr. Houghton.*] For your own premises? Yes.
2286. *Mr. Rose.*] You know of no clause enabling you to buy and sell land as you buy and sell credit? Not to trade in land.
2287. *Chairman.*] On the contrary, there is a clause prohibiting you from doing so? Yes; the clause gives the Bank the right to realise securities on which it has foreclosed, but it prohibits us from trading outside the business operations of the Bank.
2288. *Mr. Houghton.*] How much of the funds of the Government have you at current account with your Bank? I have not the figures showing the amount at the present moment, but on the 31st December it was £151,619 0s. 9d.
2289. On that amount you paid no interest? No; but out of that sum £90,000 was at the credit of departmental accounts.
2290. Liable to be withdrawn from day to day? Yes.
2291. How much money have you invested in Government securities? £461,500.
2292. What interest are you getting from the Government for that amount? We hold a certain number of securities of New South Wales, and the total amount, including consols, which we hold is £461,500. We hold inscribed stock at $3\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. to the extent of £106,100, and debentures at 4 per cent. to the extent of £45,100. We have £60,000 also in debentures issued at various dates, bearing interest at $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

2293. What I wanted to know is whether you do not think it would be as safe in the public interest for the Government to issue notes of the value of the money you have invested in their securities, thereby saving the rates of interest they are paying you for the money? I do not think so. I do not know who would take the notes unless they were convertible. Mr. B. Lodge.
28 Feb., 1893.

2294. But if the Government had a reserve of gold equal to that which your Bank holds, do you not think the public would be quite satisfied to accept their notes? If they were convertible notes they would accept them, but that would assume that the right to issue notes would be taken away from other institutions. If the right of issuing notes remained with the other institutions the Government notes would only be in circulation until they reached certain points, when they would be collected, and would come back again—that is, unless the State did a general business like other Banks all over the country.

2295. Supposing the Government issued £1,000,000 notes, and fixed dates at which those notes would be bought in again? Then they would resemble debentures. They would not be notes in the ordinarily accepted sense. I do not think there can be a circulating medium of that kind unless it be payable on demand. I do not regard anything payable at a future date as a currency. I do not see how it can come into currency or be regarded as such.

2296. I assume that the notes would be payable on demand, and that the Government would have a certain gold reserve at the Bank of issue. Some of the notes could be issued for instance, in connection with the carrying on of public works, and the Government might redeem them in five, ten, or fifteen years? I do not think that would work. In the first place, the notes would not be regarded as currency. They would be put in the same category as debentures or Treasury bills,

2297. *Mr. J. D. FitzGerald.*] You think they would be subject to fluctuations? Yes.

2298. *Mr. Houghton.*] You spoke of land having depreciated in value;—did you refer to city land? City property had depreciated in value. I referred especially to rich farming lands, such as those on our northern rivers. They have not depreciated to the same extent as other land, still I am prepared to say that there has been a general depreciation all over the country.

2299. In fact, at the present time, farming is anything but a profitable occupation? I do not think that I can quite admit that. But for the flood on our northern rivers the farmers there would have done very well indeed.

2300. What was the turn-over of your Bank for 1892? £312,148,200. But it is necessary to make some explanation. That huge amount does not represent only money paid in and drawn out—a large sum simply represents cross entries. To illustrate what I want to say, let us suppose that a man brought £10,000 of bills for collection. Those bills according to our system would be credited to a certain bill account and debited to a contra account, showing entries as far as our books are concerned to the extent of £20,000. When those bills matured there would be other cross-entries, making the total amount £40,000. Supposing the amount were credited to a customer's account, that would bring the book entries up to £50,000. When the amount was drawn there would be another book entry of £10,000, making in all a total amount of £60,000 in respect of one transaction.

2301. *Mr. Rose.*] Would not that represent six different transactions? No; there would be really one transaction.

2302. Does it represent only one profit? There is no profit up to a certain point. All that I desire to say to you is that the amount is necessarily inflated as a matter of bookkeeping, and does not represent real business.

2303. *Chairman.*] What is the amount of dividends paid since the establishment of your Bank? £2,045,185 17s. 3d.

Mr. Cyprian Stanton recalled and further examined:—

2304. *Chairman.*] Will you inform the Committee what amount your Bank held on deposit at call on 20th February, 1893? £236,178 5s. 8d.

2305. Will you also tell us the amount at fixed deposit on that date? £1,133,654 10s. 6d.

2306. What is the total amount of dividends paid by your Bank since its establishment? £633,045 2s. 9d.

2307. What was the amount of deposits at call on the 26th December, 1892? £215,547 10s. 8d.

2308. What was the amount of deposit at call on the 9th January, 1893? £237,212 13s. 3d.

2309. You put in your last balance-sheet, which you believe to be correct? Yes. [*Vide Appendix I.*]

2310. As regards the bad debts written off in comparison with the general business of the Bank, that is a question you do not answer? No.

2311. Is there any other information you desire to supply to the Committee which you think would be of value to them? No.

THURSDAY, 2 MARCH, 1893.

Present:—

MR. J. D. FITZGERALD,
MR. GOUGH,

MR. HOUGHTON,
MR. O'SULLIVAN,

MR. ROSE.

W. S. DOWEL, ESQ., IN THE CHAIR.

Mr. William Thomson Smellie called in, sworn, and examined:—

2312. *Chairman.*] What banking institution do you represent? The London Chartered Bank of Australia. Mr. W. T. Smellie.

2313. What position do you occupy in that Bank? I am Manager of the George-street Branch, Sydney. 2 Mar., 1893.

2314. How long have you occupied that position? Fourteen months.

2315. Had you been connected with the Bank previously? I had not.

2316. What experience in banking had you prior to occupying your present position? I was eighteen years in the service of the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.

2317. Therefore you have very considerable experience as regards banking business? Yes; in the east. I have had experience at Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, and Straits Settlements.

2318. The Committee desire information in regard to certain questions submitted to you. Are you prepared to furnish that information? No; not at present, though I am trying to obtain it. I may explain

- Mr. W. T. Smellie.
2 Mar., 1893.
- explain to the Committee that I am the manager of only one branch, and that I have nothing to do with any of the other branches. I wrote to Mr. Guthrie in Melbourne, informing him I had been summoned as a witness, and asked for instructions and information.
2319. You think you will be in a position to furnish it later on? Yes; with the exception of the description and amount of New South Wales securities held by the Bank. I do not believe that even the Inspector and General Manager would be able to give you that information, because the securities are held in London.
2320. Where is the head office of your Bank? London.
2321. Then virtually the institution you represent is an English Bank? It is.
2322. Incorporated by an English Bank? By Royal Charter of 1852.
2323. Can you inform the Committee of the amount of the capital of your Bank? £1,000,000 paid up.
2324. What is the amount of notes you have in circulation in the Colonies? I cannot give you that information at this moment, but I will supply it later on.
2325. Can you inform us what deposits you had, not bearing interest on the 31st December, 1892? I cannot tell you at this moment.
2326. We should also like to know the deposits at that date bearing interest? I will obtain the figures.
2327. Can you say what amount of coin and bullion your Bank held on the 31st December, 1892? Our gold and silver coin and bullion, and notes of other Banks, amounted, on 31st December, 1891, to £1,105,159 19s. 10d.
2328. Can you say what the amount was at the end of 1892? No; but I could obtain the information.
2329. What is the amount of your reserve fund at the present moment? £320,000.
2330. Is that the whole of the reserve fund of the Bank? Yes.
2331. How is it invested? It is impossible for me to say.
2332. Is it invested in general banking business, or have you any special mode of investing it? I cannot say. That lies entirely with the Board of Directors at home.
2333. Can you inform the Committee what is the amount of dividends your Bank has paid since its establishment? I cannot say at this moment, but I dare say I could obtain the information.
2334. Will you let us also know the amount of your turn-over during the year 1892? You would like the amount for the entire Colony, I suppose?
2335. Yes? I dare say I can obtain it.
2336. Might I ask you whether you have given any attention to the question of the establishment of a National Bank? I have not.
2337. Can you point to any country which, at the present time, has a National Bank? I am not prepared to answer that question.
2338. Can you inform the Committee whether any of your deposits at the present time are invested outside of the Colony, and, if so, in what manner they are invested? Do you refer to the deposits for New South Wales?
2339. Yes? It is impossible for me to answer that question.
2340. Can you inform us what amount of gold and bullion you have transmitted to your head office during the last five years? I will get that information for you.
2341. In connection with a paper currency, do you favour an issue redeemable in gold, or any other method? I am certainly in favour of a note issue being backed by gold.
2342. What proportion of gold and bullion would you hold to be sufficient to meet the redemption of the notes? Five shillings.
2343. Can you inform the Committee whether the issue of paper money is increasing? I cannot say.
2344. Do you consider the right to issue money a prerogative of the State? I do not as regards notes.
2345. Dividing the question, do you consider it the right of the State to issue money in the shape of gold and silver coin or bronze? Yes.
2346. You do not consider it a Royal prerogative? As regards coin, yes.
2347. But not as regards notes—and I suppose the same answer applies to the issue of notes? Yes. In my opinion it is not a Royal prerogative to issue money in the shape of notes.
2348. Supposing a State Bank were established, and it were determined to have a note issue, the issue being a legal tender backed by the whole credit of the Colony, and convertible, could you conceive of any better form of currency? It would certainly be a very good currency.
2349. You could conceive of no better form? I have not considered the question so far as to say that, but I should say that it would be a very good form of currency.
2350. *Mr. Rose.*] You said just now that there was no occasion for the State to interfere in connection with the issue of notes;—are you aware that banking is so highly developed here that we owe the Banks about £35 per head, as against £24 owing per head in the United Kingdom? That is very likely.
2351. Would you not consider the natural corollary of that to be this—that the Banks are largely controlling the whole of the financial position of the Colony? Yes.
2352. There is a tendency more and more in that direction? Yes.
2353. Therefore the large amount of profit made in the distribution of money is concentrated nearly entirely in the hands of the Banks? No.
2354. Your dividends seem to show a much larger profit than is shown by private institutions? I think not—8 per cent.
2355. Is it not a fact that the average profit made by the Banks of New South Wales is something like 12 per cent.? It may be; I have not taken out the figures.
2356. Do you think from your experience as a bank manager that business men in New South Wales to-day are making anything like 8 per cent.? I cannot say.
2357. Do you think agriculturists are making anything in the way of profit? Some of them are.
2358. Do you think the pastoralists are doing so? Some of them.
2359. I presume you will admit that the chief profit made to-day in commercial interests is made by the Banks? I do not admit that.
2360. Do you go so far as to say that the Banks have not chief control of the industry of this Colony? They have not, so far as I can judge.
2361. Whom then do you think controls the industry? The people of the country, I presume.

2362. Do not figures prove that the people of the country are almost entirely in the hands of the Banks? I do not think so. Mr. W. T. Smellie.
2363. Is it not a fact that the Bank Managers held a meeting in Sydney the other day with a view to fixing the rate of interest? Yes. 2 Mar., 1893.
2364. Is it not a fact that production is largely governed by the rate of interest? I cannot say.
2365. Is it not a fact that our staple product—wool—has depreciated very much in value during the last two or three years? I believe it has.
2366. Has interest fallen proportionately to that reduced value? I have not made a calculation.
2367. As a banking authority, I presume you will say whether the interest to-day is not lower than it was five or six years ago? I think I can answer that question to-morrow.
2368. Presuming that interest has not fallen, production has not been cheapened—the facilities for production have not been cheapened? I do not quite follow you. I do not see what relation you make out between the rate of interest and production.
2369. Is it not a fact in a young country that a high rate of interest is inimical to cheap production? That is so.
2370. Is it not a fact that our staple products have to compete in the Old World where the interest is at a much lower rate? I do not quite follow you. I do not know how you make out that the chief product of the country—wool—is affected by the rate of interest.
2371. If a squatter has to work his station paying 8 per cent., does it not stand to reason that it will cost so much more than he would pay if he could get money at 4 per cent.? Yes.
2372. Would it not follow, therefore, that if his money could be obtained more cheaply the wealth of the Colony would be proportionately increased? Yes.
2373. Does it not follow that any policy that will assist to give the producers of the country money will be beneficial to the masses? Undoubtedly.
2374. Have you not admitted that fourteen Banks absolutely control the rate of money in the Colony? We fix the rate from time to time according to our requirements.
2375. You virtually control the rate? Yes.
2376. The Banks then are virtually governing every industry in the country? I do not see that that follows.
2377. Do the Banks not virtually govern every industry where the producer is dependent on the Banks for his capital, enabling him to produce? If a man is dependent on the Bank, he must pay the rate charged, undoubtedly. It does not follow that because a man is engaged in a particular industry that he is bound to pay the rate asked—he may go to some other Bank.
2378. Are not matters so arranged among the Banks that you have a fixed price—a minimum—for supplying money to those who need it? There is no such agreement.
2379. But in practice you virtually charge about the same? I do not know what the other Banks may charge.
2380. What would you charge for an overdraft to a farmer on a fair security? On approved securities I should say $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. would be a fair rate.
2381. Would that be the charge in connection with pastoral and agricultural pursuits? I should think 8 per cent. would be the average on pastoral securities.
2382. If the interference of the State would result in cheapening the rate of money, would not that be very beneficial to the general public? Anything that would tend to reduce the rate of money would certainly be very beneficial to the public.
2383. Assuming the State to have control of the whole note issue of the country, I presume it would then make all the profits accruing from the issue? I do not know.
2384. But if your Bank makes a certain profit out of a certain note issue, surely the State could make that profit if it issued the notes? I cannot say whether the State would make a profit or not.
2385. Assuming there were a profit, it must go to the State, in other words, it must go to every man in the community? Presumably.
2386. If the State, by extending its functions to a banking business, were to make a profit, everyone in the community would share in it? I cannot say.
2387. Do you admit that one of the results of the State starting a Bank would be direct competition against the present Banks? I should say, yes.
2388. Provided that the State, with its own prestige, had an adequacy of capital, it would make a very serious competition, I presume? That would remain to be seen.
2389. Supposing the management to be up to the general standard, is it not feasible to suppose that the ramifications of a State Bank would have the direct result of lowering the rate of interest? I cannot say.
2390. Would you think that it would have that effect? I would rather consider that question before giving you an answer. You are examining me now on points which I have never considered before, and with due respect to the Committee I think it is too much to expect an immediate answer*.
2391. Does your Bank own any land, exclusive of Bank premises? Yes.
2392. By right of mortgage? Yes.
2393. You foreclosed, I presume? Yes.
2394. Is there any clause in your Act of Incorporation permitting you to hold land? I am not aware whether there is or is not. I presume there is, otherwise the Bank would not hold land.
2395. Does the Bank work the land to make a profit out of it? Yes.
2396. So that actually the Bank is a land-owner? It owns certain lands.
2397. Any pastoral lands? Yes.
2398. Actually, then, your Bank is going in for a business generally carried on by the squatters of the country? For its own protection—yes.
2399. Do you think that is legitimate banking business? Yes.
2400. Do you think it is fair play to your depositors that you should carry on a business represented by an asset which cannot be a convertible security in time of crisis? The Bank does not willingly go into competition on the lines you mention. It is only in certain cases where the Bank, for its own protection, takes possession of land, that what you say occurs. 2401.

* NOTE (on revision):—I do not think the ramifications of a State Bank would have the direct result of lowering the rate of interest.

- Mr. W. T. Smellie.
2 Mar., 1893.
2401. The Bank having such a large capital to work these areas, does it not stand to reason that they can produce more cheaply than can men with a small capital? I think not.
2402. You think the item of capital plays no necessary part in production? Not in the cases I refer to.
2403. Does your Bank do any business in wool? It makes advances against wool shipped home.
2404. Does it ever send wool to England in its own name? Yes.
2405. Your Bank, therefore, carries on the business of a wool-broker? No.
2406. What is the difference between sending wool home in its own name and transacting the business of a wool-broker? The Bank merely ships wool to be sold in London; that is not the business of a wool-broker.
2407. Is it not a fact that the Bank is competing directly with the business of wool-brokers? No, it is not a fact.
2408. Is the Bank connected with any other business in New South Wales besides land-buying and wool-broking? Not so far as I am aware.
2409. Do you consider it legitimate for banking operations to extend to the buying and selling of any product? I am not prepared to answer that question.
2410. Is not the function of a Bank to assist in the distribution of money? That is its chief business.
2411. You believe in the Banks being controlled by the Government to a certain extent? Certainly.
2412. You would not believe in any arbitrary Act of Parliament forbidding you to trade in land or wool? I think it would be oppressive.
2413. *Mr. Gough.*] You have said that you do not think it the prerogative of the State to issue notes;—can you give me any reason for that statement? Looking at the high standing of the Banks in New South Wales, I do not think you could be better served than you are at the present time.
2414. Is that your principal reason? Yes. I, of course, understand the question to refer to notes.
2415. Supposing the State did undertake a banking business, and issue notes, without having a sovereign in their coffers behind them, the notes being simply backed by the credit of the State, would you not consider them as good a security as New South Wales debentures, bought in the ordinary way? I will make a note of the question; that would depend upon the credit of the Colony.
2416. Do you consider that interest is a first charge against productive wealth in a country like New South Wales, where the whole of its industries are controlled to a great extent by Banks and other financial institutions? Yes.
2417. If, in a year of depression such as we now have, all that surplus productive wealth was taken to pay interest, it would necessarily bring about hard times? Yes; if all the surplus money were required to pay interest at home on the borrowed capital invested in this country.
2418. Can you give me any idea why a banking business is different in its system from any other business—that is to say, in hard times the interest always rises to the borrower in the case of the Banks, although in every other department of commerce the rate goes down? That is not my experience. The Banks' rates to borrowers are easier than they were twelve months ago.
2419. *Mr. Houghton.*] You say your reason for not favouring the institution of a National Bank is that the present Banks serve the people as well as they could be expected to be served? I think that what I said is even stronger than that.
2420. Do you not think that if banking business were conducted by the Government the public would be served quite as well as by the present banking institutions? I should think the public must be the judge. I cannot say.
2421. Allowing that, and that the Bank was conducted by the Government in the interests of the community, would it not be better for the community that the profits at present accruing from banking business should go into the coffers of the State, instead of into the pockets of gentlemen in financial institutions? I will consider that question, and answer it to-morrow.*
2422. Are you aware that the Savings Bank of New South Wales divides the whole of its profits among its depositors? Yes.
2423. And you will admit that it is infinitely better that the whole of the depositors should participate in the profits accruing from a banking business than that they should be monopolised by a few gentlemen in the capacity of shareholders? I will also consider that question, and answer it to-morrow.†
2424. Do you think that if the Government were conducting a financial business at the present time, on the lines of our banking institutions, they would be in a position to lend money at a considerably lower rate of interest than is now being charged? I am not prepared to answer that question.
2425. *Chairman.*] Will you furnish the Committee with a copy of your last balance-sheet? Yes.

Barton Lodge, recalled, and further examined:—

- Mr. B. Lodge.
2 Mar., 1893.
2426. *Chairman.*] At your last examination you promised to supply the Committee with some information which you had not then at hand;—have you it now? Yes. It referred to the date of the termination of the agreement between the Government and the Associated Banks. I find that the date was the 1st January, 1890. The agreement was for five years, and that was the date of its termination.
2427. *Mr. Houghton.*] The success or non-success of any business to the owner of which your Bank has lent money must materially affect your banking operations? If an individual failed, owing the Bank money not covered by security, of course there would be a loss.
2428. That would be a very rare occurrence? Business men do fail sometimes.
2429. But it would very rarely occur that your Bank would lend money unless the security were ample? It would be a very rare occurrence.
2430. You are aware that the Savings Bank of New South Wales divides the whole of its profits in interest on deposits? Yes.
2431. Do you not think that it would be advisable in the interests of the community that the Government should extend the operations of the Bank, in order that a still larger proportion of the public might obtain that advantage? You mean by increasing the deposits of the Savings Bank. It is only by increasing the limit of each individual depositor that the total could be increased. At present the limit is £200.
2432. Is it not a fact that the Savings Bank of New South Wales pays a higher rate of interest than do any of the other Banks? It does at present.

2433.

* NOTE (on revision):—The community can now share in the profits of the Banks.

† NOTE (on revision):—Depositors can now participate in the profits of Banks.

Mr.
B. Lodge.
2 Mar., 1893.

2433. And has for some time past? I think it has. I think that twelve months ago the Incorporated Banks of issue were paying the same rate. Since the rate was reduced below 5 per cent. the Savings Bank has been paying more than the other Banks.

2434. Do you not think that in the case of a Bank without shareholders, and consequently without dividends, it follows as a natural consequence that the Bank would be in a position to pay a much higher rate of interest than could a Bank with shareholders, and paying dividends? I would say a higher rate of interest, but I would not say a much higher rate.

2435. *Mr. Gough.*] Can you say of your own knowledge whether the Savings Bank lends at a much lower interest to borrowers than do the other Banks? Generally speaking I should say it did lend at a lower rate of interest.

2436. So that in that case the depositors would get an advantage as well as the borrowers, as compared with the other Banks? The borrowers would get an advantage, but not necessarily the depositors.

2437. *Mr. Rose.*] Do I understand that the chief part of the profits now being paid to the shareholders of your Bank are derived from deposits placed in the Bank by the public? Yes.

2438. Then, is it not a fact that the shareholders intervene between the depositors and those who hold the deposits? I do not think they do. The shareholders are the proprietors of the Bank. They do not intervene between the Bank and anyone else.

2439. But are they not the proprietors of other people's deposits? No.

2440. Assuming that a certain amount of profit were made, and that the shareholders did not receive a dividend, the depositors would then receive the whole earnings of their deposits? Yes; but I must add that but for the capital, which belongs to the proprietors, the public depositors would deposit no money—there would be no one to make the deposits. Take away the shareholders' money and the Bank would not exist. The business is necessarily based on the proprietors' capital.

2441. Is it not a fact that the Bank's capital is very insignificant alongside the deposits received from the public? Of course it is very much smaller.

2442. Am I not correct in the statement that not one-fourth of the profits of the shareholders are derivable from the Bank's capital? The Bank's capital and the deposits together form the earning power of the Bank. We do not speak of the earning power of one portion as distinguished from the other. We cannot ear-mark any portion of our profits, and say, "This was earned by capital," or "That was earned on deposits."

2443. Is it not a fact that, besides the deposits and the capital, profit is made by the credit of the Bank? The profit is earned by the Bank's investments. As to the credit of the Bank I suppose the fact that the Bank possesses the money to make the investments indicates that it has the confidence of the public.

2444. Assuming that that confidence had to rest on the basis of gold, your transactions would necessarily be very limited? The transactions do rest on the basis of gold.

2445. Suppose the transactions of the Bank had to rest to the full extent on the basis of convertibility, would not the Bank's profits be very much restricted—or, in other words, are not the profits of the Bank made chiefly on an inconvertible basis? I think not.

2446. Your answer, then, infers that you make more profit on deposits resting on a gold basis than you make out of the credit of the Bank? Yes.

2447. *Mr. O'Sullivan.*] Have you ever heard of a proposal by Mr. Leland Stanford, ex-Governor of California, to issue national notes, lending the same to the owners of real estate at 2 per cent., the estate to be mortgaged to the extent of not more than 50 per cent. of its value? I have heard of such a proposal.

2448. What do you think of it? I do not think it would apply to our conditions.

2449. Why? I am opposed to the Government issuing notes at all, but I think that any issue should be on a convertible gold basis. Giving my own humble opinion, however, I do not think it is within the province of the Government to do these things.

2450. Would it not be wise on the part of the Government to issue these notes on estates already heavily mortgaged by Banks, thus allowing the owners to relieve themselves of the heavy mortgages? I do not think it would.

2451. Would it not be to the interest of the persons whose lands are mortgaged to the Bank if they could obtain the Government money at a lower rate of interest? That opens up a large question, and it is a very difficult one to reply to by a simple affirmative or negative. I may say briefly, however, that I do not think it would be of any benefit to do what you suggest.

2452. Supposing the owners of the property received Government loans at the rate of 2 per cent., and that their property was mortgaged to private Banks at the rate of 6, 7, and 8 per cent., would it not be to the interests of mortgagors to have money at the lower rate for the purpose of wiping out the money lent at the higher rate? Would the note be a convertible note or not?

2453. It would be a national note, convertible in the same manner if necessary as your own notes are converted? If the Government made advances to persons such as you describe, at 2 per cent., by means of convertible notes, it would, of course, be to the benefit of the borrowers to obtain money at a rate lower than they could get it elsewhere.

2454. Do you think the security they would offer on the money, seeing that the properties would be mortgaged only to 50 per cent. of their value, would be good? Yes; the security ought to be good if the properties were properly valued and if the advances did not exceed 50 per cent.

2455. You think that would leave an ample margin for shrinkage? Yes; provided there were no doubt as to the valuation.

2456. You do not care to see the Government issuing notes at all? No.

2457. Why? I do not think it is within the province of the Government.

2458. You are aware that the Government of other countries has issued paper money successfully? I know it was done in America during the war; but the circumstances were abnormal, and they cannot well be compared with ordinary conditions.

2459. But if the issue could succeed at such an extraordinary time, when the nation was on the verge of ruin, surely it would be a safe proceeding in peaceful times? I do not think it follows, because the loyalty of the nation was evoked on the occasion to which you refer, and it has also to be considered that the American Government, as soon as things were in their normal condition, withdrew their notes and went back to the old system.

2460. They are not withdrawn, are they? For all practical purposes they are.

2461.

- Mr. B. Lodge. 2 Mar., 1893.
2461. But you know that they have gone up to a premium? I do not know that.
2462. They are wiping them out in the way that England would like to wipe out her National debt? I do not know that England wishes to do so. I doubt if it would be a good thing for the English nation if the debt were wiped out to-morrow. A large source of investment would be shut up.
2463. In giving that answer you are regarding only the investor who would be deprived of a safe security? Yes.
2464. What about the people of England who have to pay the enormous interest on the debt every year;—in the absence of that interest they would have less taxation to pay? It would be a good thing for the people, no doubt.
2465. Is that not indicated by the policy of the United States in gradually wiping out the debt incurred through the creation of the greenbacks? Probably. I am not acquainted with the object of the Government.
2466. That, I take it, is the reason why the United States Government are getting rid of the greenbacks—it is not that the greenbacks are in themselves objectionable? I am not aware of the object, but probably it is as you state.
2467. I gather from your answers that you do not think the Government can safely work a system of paper currency? I do not think so.
2468. Would not a Government be in a position to offer better security for a paper currency than would any single Bank or association of Banks? I do not know that it would; I doubt it.
2469. A single Bank can only offer a portion of the credit of the people—that is, the Bank's shareholders and others interested in it? Yes; and the Bank's capital.
2470. Whereas the Government could offer the credit and guarantee of the whole of the people? Yes.
2471. Therefore there must be a better security for a Government note than for the note of a private Bank? A Government note would, in my opinion, depreciate unless it were convertible at call.
2472. *Mr. Gough.*] Is there not considerably more gold in the coffers of the Associated Banks than the amount of their paper issue? Yes; considerably more.
2473. *Mr. O'Sullivan.*] The Associated Banks have a little over £5,000,000 at call? Yes.
2474. That is your security for about £1,500,000 of notes? It is the security for the whole of our liabilities.
2475. In addition to being security for your notes the amount is also security for your deposits at call? For the general liabilities of the Bank.
2476. What I mean is that there is no special security for the notes—no gold is ear-marked, and put aside to meet them? No.

TUESDAY, 7 MARCH, 1893.

Present:—

MR. GOUGH, | MR. O'SULLIVAN,
MR. WALKER.

T. ROSE, ESQ., IN THE CHAIR.

William Kapus, Esq., called in, sworn, and examined:—

- W. Kapus, Esq. 7 Mar., 1893.
2477. *Chairman.*] You are the United States Consul in Sydney? Yes.
2478. Are you prepared to give this Committee information bearing upon the establishment of a National Bank? I am prepared to give the Committee the best information in my power.
2479. Is it in your opinion feasible to start a National Bank of New South Wales? A National Bank system—I think so, most decidedly. Of course I can only give you the experience of the United States. There we have a National Bank system; but it does not interfere with private enterprise. The business of the National Banks is carried on by the authority and under the supervision of the Federal Government. Private Banks are at the same time in existence everywhere. A private Bank is instituted and organised in the States for the purpose of doing purely a banking business—that is, exchange, and every other thing connected with legitimate banking. The national banking system is somewhat different. The National Banks have a banking business, but it is governed by certain laws. I will leave the statute bearing on the question with you, and you can look into the matter for yourselves.
2480. *Mr. Walker.*] Can you tell us the peculiar features of the Act constituting a National Bank as distinguished from a private banking institution? Every State may authorise certain private Banks, and give them rights within the particular State. A National Bank is organised under national authority; it is subject to the laws of the Federal Government.
2481. What I want to arrive at is, the distinction between the two classes of Banks? The National Banks are organised, incorporated, and given as being by the authority of the United States. They are under the control of the United States, and they have to do their business in a certain manner subject to that control. They are at any time subject to inspection by a duly appointed and authorised official of the United States. The inspection takes place at no stated time; it may be made at any time without notice to the Bank. The inspectors investigate not only the soundness of the Bank, but the manner in which it does its business, and the nature of the securities upon which it has made loans. Private Banks are not authorised to issue currency. The National Banks are so authorised upon depositing with the Treasury of the United States a certain amount of United States bonds as security for the circulation. If my memory serves me right, the National Banks are authorised to issue 95 per cent. of such deposit, thus making their circulation absolutely secure. You will see from the statute which I will leave with you that the Banks can make loans only upon well-secured personal papers, and can only take real estate security in case the personal security has become insufficient.
2482. *Chairman.*] I understand you to say that the inspection is promiscuous? It is not exactly promiscuous, but it is not made at stated intervals. What I mean to say is, that a Bank inspector of the United States can enter a National Bank at any time unannounced, go to the President of the Bank, show his papers and authority, and say, "I wish to inspect your Bank." He inspects the Bank there and then without any preparation.
2483. Do you not think that that is interfering to some extent with the private nature of business? Not at all.

2484.

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2484. You think it is justifiable, if it be done in the interests of the public? Most assuredly.
2485. You think the State stands in the relationship of a parent to the people, and that it has a perfect right to protect the interests of borrowers and depositors in this way? Our Government is not of a paternal character, but I believe it to be the duty of the State to guard the interests of its citizens. No private citizen can make himself so familiar with the standing responsibility and resources of any financial corporation as to form a definite and conclusive opinion himself as to its soundness. The State should not, and does not, interfere with any legitimate banking transactions between the Banks and the people, but the people have a right to have some guarantee—some definite and reliable knowledge of the standing and financial responsibility of a monetary institution, which, of necessity, they will have to use for the deposit of funds, or for other business of kindred nature.
2486. Are you aware that our auditors have power to examine only the transparent business of the Banks of New South Wales? I was not aware of that.
2487. You do not know that they have no power to examine the securities? The inference I should draw, from the numerous Bank failures, would be that they had not that power.
2488. Do you not think that if the auditors had power to examine the securities, as well as the ordinary accounts, the public would get a much better idea of the real business carried on? I should think there would be much more security, and that the public interests would be much better guarded.
2489. Will you go so far as to say that it is only a farce for auditors to go into a Bank without having power to examine the securities? I say so, most decidedly. Any bookkeeper can make up a statement of accounts, and if you cannot get behind that statement and see that it is correct—that the securities behind it bear out what the statement represents—then, of course, the proceeding is a farce.
2490. I presume you think it would be possible for the experts to be in collusion with the Bank? I would not say that. But suppose you simply give an expert a balance-sheet, what does it amount to? Of course the debit and credit sides balance. But, if the auditor cannot go behind the figures, and see that the assets are really *bonâ fide* assets, and that the securities are such as they are represented to be, the proceeding, of necessity, must be a farce.
2491. Taking ordinary human nature, and supposing stock and station agents to be interested in keeping up the value of station properties, is it at all feasible to think that they would decrease those values? In the National Bank system of the United States the inspector has not only the right, but it is his duty, to thoroughly investigate the assets of the Bank, and place it beyond doubt that there is no inflation of values, or placing among the assets papers or securities which have become valueless. In other words, the Government of the country, through its inspectors, gives reasonable security to the people that the Banks are solvent, and are quite able to meet all their liabilities. When the Bank inspector becomes satisfied, through the inspection he has made, that the Bank is not solvent, or that there is any question about its solvency, he has a right, and it is his duty, to at once report the matter to the department, and to put the Bank into liquidation by the appointment of a receiver.
2492. I understand from your remarks that the Government inspector, instead of the shareholders of the Bank, determines upon liquidation? The shareholders of the Bank, according to law, have a right to go into liquidation if they want to discontinue their corporation. They may do that when the Bank is perfectly solvent—when they have a large surplus of property and money in hand. The shareholders may say, "It does not pay us to carry on this business; we want to go into liquidation." The Bank inspector of the Government, on the other hand, winds up the Bank, puts it into liquidation, and has a receiver appointed, whenever it becomes manifest to him, through his inspection, that the Bank is not solvent, and that the securities are not such as would give a reasonable guarantee to the people at large that the Bank is solvent.
2493. Are you aware that in this Colony, from an early period in 1891 to the latter end of 1892, twenty-three banking institutions suspended payment? I do not know the number, but I know that a great many did so.
2494. Are you aware that sixteen out of the twenty-three institutions went into liquidation? I am not aware of that.
2495. Supposing we had had the United States system of inspection, would it not have been almost impossible for these Banks to be carried on on an unsound basis? I think so.
2496. You think the introduction of the United States system of inspection into this Colony would protect both shareholder and depositor to the full extent? In the first place the national banking system absolutely guarantees the payment of the currency of the Banks. It offers as much security as can reasonably be expected of any Government.
2497. *Mr. Walker.*] Are there not private Banks in America carrying on business without the supervision of the Government? Yes. I should like to explain that in the long course of years since the national banking system was first inaugurated, there have been some failures, and depositors have lost some money, but experience has taught us that that kind of thing has been reduced to a minimum. There are, as your question suggests, certain private Banks which are not under the control of the Federal Government. These Banks are sometimes called State Banks, and they are, of course, to a certain extent, under the control and subject to the laws of the State in which they may be doing business. Most of the States have either a Bank Commissioner or a Board of Bank Commissioners, whose duty it is to inquire into the stability and the financial responsibility of these private Banks, but their examination has not always been carried out to such an extent as to prevent all fraud or loss, as is shown by the fact that some very bad Bank failures have taken place. The object of the whole of our laws, both the Federal law and the laws in the States, is to protect the people as much as lies in the power of the Government.
2498. As regards the issue of the National Banks, I understand you to say that it is governed by the Federal bonds deposited in the United States Treasury by the Banks? Yes.
2499. The bonds, therefore, take the place of gold in the sense of security? Yes; our bonds are worth something above par. A certain market value attaches to them, and they, of course, represent gold.
2500. *Chairman.*] What is the character of the issue of the National Banks;—is it in the form of 1-dollar or 5-dollar notes? It is of all denominations.
2501. What is the lowest denomination? There are many denominations—1 dollar, 2 dollars, 5 dollars, and 10 dollars, and so on.
2502. Is the profit upon the notes a leading feature of profit with the Banks? No; the leading feature of profit is in legitimate banking business.

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2503. What is that—discounting bills? Discount and exchange, and loans of money on interest.
2504. The profits made from that source of business would be much more than those arising from the mere issue of paper? The issue of paper is a matter of convenience, although of course there is some profit in it. The Banks have a certain number of bonds at the back of the issue, and they receive the interest on their bonds. At the same time they have the currency. It is of course a great advantage to have the system, inasmuch as it absolutely secures the currency of the Banks, and at the same time makes a market for the bonds.
2505. The fact that the Banks conduct ordinary discount business in addition to the issue of a currency makes it liable to a much higher percentage of bad debts than it would otherwise have? Of course. At the same time the old argument comes in—that no banking institution is started except with a view to making profit. The Banks would not knowingly take unsafe securities; but if they did take them they would, of course, make a loss in the same way as any other business man would make it.
2506. The point I want to get at is this: your National Banks only do a safe banking business to the extent of the paper issued by them? Yes; that is to say, their issue of currency is absolutely safe, being based upon Government bonds deposited in the United States Treasury. Experience has shown that the banking business done by the National Banks is as nearly safe as the constant care of and attention by the Government can make it.
2507. *Mr. Walker.*] The State is not responsible for any of the Banks' payments to depositors or to creditors, other than those bearing upon the currency? No; the United States undertake to protect the people by its system of inspection, and when it is represented that a Bank is in a bad way it is at once forced into liquidation.
2508. Has the inspector power to force the Bank into liquidation? Yes; he can close it up, have its authority from the Government withdrawn, and at once make his report to the department. I do not remember the exact *modus operandi*.
2509. Do I understand you to say that the National Banks will take real estate only as collateral security? Only as collateral security. They must have personal security in the first instance.
2510. *Chairman.*] What does that consist of? Supposing that you are perfectly solvent and that you want to effect a loan of £10,000, the bond into which you enter under those circumstances would have to be endorsed.
2511. So that virtually two signatures are necessary? At least.
2512. Why is personalty preferred to realty? I suppose the intention was to obviate the difficulties from which you are now labouring arising out of fictitious values.
2513. Do you not think the preference is shown on account of the inconvertibility of real estate at a time of crisis? I think that is exactly it. The intention is to prevent what has taken place in your Colony. The object sought is the prevention of the depreciation of legitimate values or the creation of fictitious values.
2514. *Mr. Gough.*] Are the inspecting officials, appointed in the case of private Banks, Government officers? They are State officers.
2515. They would be regarded here as Government officers? They are State officers in the sense that New South Wales officers would be State officers if New South Wales formed portion of an Australian confederation.
2516. Does the National Bank under the Federal Government control the rate of interest to depositors and borrowers? I think, to a certain extent. They can go as low as they please, but they must not exceed a certain maximum.
2517. *Mr. Walker.*] A certain maximum is fixed? I think so, but it is the greatest humbug to attempt to fix interest by law—it cannot be done. For instance, if you have all the wool in the country, your wool is worth a great deal of money; if you have all the money in the country, you can make your own terms. Money is simply a commodity regulated by the laws of supply and demand. In the State to which I belong—Oregon—the legal interest is 8 per cent.; but the lender is allowed to charge, by special contract, 10 per cent.—that is the maximum. Everything above that is usury and can be punished very severely. It is, however, an open fact that people pay a great deal more than I have named when they are put in such a position that they have to get money. It is done in the shape of commission and by go-betweens and all that kind of business.
2518. The law is evaded? Of course.
2519. *Mr. Gough.*] Could you give us any idea as to the relative ratio of working expenses to interest in the case of your financial institutions? I could not.
2520. Could you discover it at any time later on? I could not give you the working expenses. Some Banks are conducted very cheaply, other Banks again do a large business, and there is a proportionately increased rate of expenses.
2521. Are the National Banks incorporated by charter from the Federal Government? They are incorporated under the provisions of the statute to which I have referred. The law specifies the necessary capital, the form of application, and so forth.
2522. I understand that the capital behind the note issue consists of United States bonds—those bonds would have to be purchased in the first instance by the persons who wish to form the Bank, and I presume they would have to pay gold for them? Yes.
2523. So that in point of fact the bonds would represent gold? Yes.
2524. *Chairman.*] Would they have to pay gold in the first instance? Yes, or its equivalent. Of course they may pay for the bonds in currency which would represent gold. Supposing a Bank organises with 200,000 dollars. It is entitled according to the law to a certain ratio of circulation, and in order to obtain it it has to deposit a certain number of bonds. The working capital of the Bank is not represented by its circulating medium; it has a certain banking capital behind that.
- 2524½. *Mr. Gough.*] The State only guarantees the amount of the currency? That is all.
2525. The depositors would not be protected beyond the inspection of the Federal officer? Quite so.
2526. That inspection is the real protection of depositors? Yes.
2527. Supposing the Federal Government undertook the issue of a currency from a Government National Bank—a Bank under Government control,—would you consider that money of the same value as the money issued by the present National Banks? The Government have a large amount of what we call greenbacks standing out. They are Government notes and represent a Government indebtedness; but the notes

notes have a legal tender power, and all debts, both public and private, can be paid with them. There is a great number of these notes yet in circulation side by side with the National Bank currency guaranteed by the United States. The currency is issued from the Treasury of the United States and is redeemable in gold at any time. When people discovered that they could get gold for the greenbacks at any time, they did not want it. They found it handier to carry the paper currency than to carry the gold it represented. I see no likelihood of the Government creating a National Bank in any other sense. As I have already pointed out it has already issued a large amount of paper currency.

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2528. It has the same value as other currency? It has the value of gold. It is interchangeable for gold at any time.

2529. *Chairman.*] Is gold held specially against the issue of the greenbacks? No.

2530. No gold is earmarked against them? No. There is always a large surplus of gold in the Treasury, but it is not set aside particularly for the redemption of the currency. There is always a large capital behind the notes, so that if any holders should want to exchange them for gold they can do so at any time.

2531. What amount of gold would have to be held in reserve to convert the currency if required? I cannot say, but I can give you the report of the United States Treasurer, and I daresay that would give you all the information you require.

2532. The greenbacks were not originally issued against gold? No. They were originally a war measure.

2533. Did they maintain par for sometime after their issue? When they were first issued they were at par, but they soon depreciated. A large volume of them were issued to meet war expenses, and they fluctuated in value with the success of the arms of the North or South. After the war they appreciated in value, and during the Hayes administration it was announced by Sherman, the Secretary to the Treasury, that on a certain day the Government would return to specie payments and would be prepared to redeem the currency with gold. On the day fixed a few persons went to the Treasury and obtained gold; but immediately people found that they could convert the notes, the currency was regarded as just as good as gold. The people did not care about having gold in place of the notes which were more handy for business transactions.

2534. Would you regard the history of the greenbacks as proving that a Government may issue a currency without a gold basis, and may, to a certain extent, maintain their currency at par? That is a question which has been greatly agitated and debated backwards and forwards. It depends, in my opinion, altogether upon the confidence the people have in the stability and resources of the country. I believe the United States could issue a paper currency to almost any amount. Other countries, of course, could not do so.

2535. According to your ideas, the success of an issue of paper is based in reality on the increased production of wealth rather than upon a gold basis? I do not know about that; but so far as the United States is concerned in considering the matter, it is necessary to go into the origin of the currency. It was a measure adopted by Secretary Chase. He had to provide a circulating medium to meet the immense expenses of the war. He thereupon issued notes with which the expenses of the war were paid. After the war was over, when the large armies were disbanded, when the country had recuperated, and when business settled down upon a different basis, a good deal of the currency was withdrawn from circulation. There is not now nearly the amount in circulation that there was during the war.

2536. Do you go to the length of affirming that the American citizen to day would just as soon transact business by a greenback as by a sovereign? Precisely. There is no question as to the stability of, and as to the fulfilment of, the obligations of the Government.

2537. Beyond the bonds held as security by the National Banks, have the Banks to hold a certain percentage of gold in transacting their ordinary business? I do not know, but the statute will give you the information.

2538. Have any of the National Banks to your knowledge ever come under any perverse political influence? No.

2539. You consider that the United States can appoint inspectors without the introduction of political favouritism? I never knew the standing of a National Bank or its business to be dependent upon political favouritism or party standing.

2540. You believe that if in this Colony a National Bank could be inaugurated it would be quite free from political influence? That I cannot say; I am not acquainted with your politics.

2541. *Mr. Gough.*] Did the United States during the war float any loans abroad? Only in the shape of bonds. A great market for our bonds, as I suppose you know, was Frankfort. A great deal of money was raised upon the sale of the bonds at that time.

2542. There was no floating of loans upon any particular market as is done by New South Wales and Victoria at the present time? No.

2543. The cost of the war was pretty well defrayed by the issue of greenbacks? To a certain extent.

2544. To a very great extent? There were the resources of the country itself—the receipts from customs and internal revenue. Another war measure was the provision for internal revenue. At that time nearly all manufactures had to pay an internal revenue tax. A great deal of money was derived from that source, and this money was employed in the conduct of the war. The issue of the currency did not by any means give the entire amount.

2545. If the internal duties and customs duties had realised the necessary amount, the Government would not have issued greenbacks at all? I suppose not.

2546. Greenbacks were issued to make up the difference? Quite so; they were purely a war measure at that time.

2547. *Mr. Walker.*] As I understand you, the National Banks are the only Banks that can issue a paper currency? Yes.

2548. There is, in reality, no distinction between what you designate State Banks and private Banks? No; I have merely used the term "State" Banks in contradistinction from "National" Banks.

2549. You used the term "State" Banks as designating any Banks not under the authority of the Federal Government? Yes; there is no State Bank in the Union in the sense in which you would organise a State Bank in New South Wales. There is a number of private Banks in each State, and these are called State Banks.

2550. Are these State Banks under no supervision? The law applying to State Banks differs in the various States.

- W. Kapus, Esq.
7 Mar., 1893.
2551. But it is quite possible that some of the private Banks may be carried on without proper supervision? That I do not know. There are Bank Commissioners in nearly all the States, whose duty it is to visit the Banks and inquire into their stability.
2552. There is State legislation, as distinguished from Federal legislation, controlling the management of the Banking institutions within the different State boundaries? Yes.
2553. I suppose the State Governments have the power to exercise some species of supervision over those institutions? Yes.
2554. So that, as far as you are aware, there is supervision over even those Banks which are not Federal Banks? As far as I know, nearly every State, either in its constitution or in its statutes, has some provision for the supervision of monetary institutions.
2555. Is there such a thing as charters granted by individual States to monetary institutions? The State laws differ in that respect. In the State to which I belong—Oregon—there is an Act providing for the incorporation of all corporations or stock companies. Under that Act, which is very elastic, the State Banks are organised if carried on by a joint-stock company; if by an individual or firm, the Bank needs no special authority for its existence. In other States a special charter may be required.
2556. Are you acquainted with these Incorporation Acts sufficiently to be able to state whether the Commissioners to whom you allude are State officers or whether they are officers independent of the State maintained by the Banks themselves? In cases where there are Commissioners, they would be maintained by the State; they would be State officers. In my own State the Secretary of State is the Commissioner. He is *ex officio* a Bank-Inspector. The inspection is a part of his official duties.
2557. It is a function of his office? Yes.
2558. Has the State, through these officers or Commissioners as you term them, power to regulate in any way the business conducted by the institutions? I think not. They inquire into the financial responsibility of the Bank, and see that the laws are not violated in their mode of doing business. There is no control on the part of the State beyond that. The object of the Commissioners is to see that reasonable security is offered to the people at large.
2559. What I want to get at is a definition of the powers vested in the Commissioners; I should like to know whether they would have the powers possessed by a Federal Inspector in the case of the National Banks? They would not be as large I think.
2560. In what would the limitation consist of? It is hard to say in a few words. The national system of the United States is much more complete—it goes very much more into detail than does the system in the several States. An inspector of a National Bank would go very much more into detail as to the way in which the Bank is doing its business, as to its securities, its assets, and so forth. The State Bank Commissioners will, as a general rule, be satisfied if they see that the Bank is able to meet its liabilities, and that the public are protected in that way.
2561. Will you go so far as to say that the Commissioners occupy the position of auditors as compared with the inspectors? I do not think the State system is so complete or thorough as the national system.
2562. Have the Commissioners any power beyond the power of auditors? They have the power to inspect. They may go through the Bank's balance-sheet, and they may go behind that balance-sheet and examine the securities to ascertain whether they are sufficient. In other words, they are in a position to satisfy themselves that the balance-sheet is a true statement of the affairs of the Bank.
2563. Would you put it in this way—that the State is responsible for the correct auditing of the Bank's balance-sheet? No; I do not think so. You could not hold the State responsible. It does its best to protect the public in the matter and that is all that is intended.
2564. *Chairman.*] The State, I suppose, is morally responsible? The State is morally responsible for a great many things.
2565. *Mr. Walker.*] The balance-sheet is practically guaranteed as accurate by the State? The balance-sheet is examined by the Commissioners, and they announce to the world that, having examined the Bank's securities, or funds, or whatever it may be, they find the balance-sheet to be correct, and to be a true statement of the affairs of the Bank. That has to be published in the case of my State over the signature of the Secretary of State, who is the Commissioner *ex officio*.
2566. That would be published by the Bank in its quarterly or annual return? Yes.
2567. The Banks are by law bound to make that publication? Yes.
2568. And in that publication the signature of the Commissioners would take the place of auditors in the case of our banking institutions? With this difference—that the auditor is an officer of the Bank.
2569. He need not be? But he may be.
2570. He is in the position of an independent accountant, who may be called upon by any Bank? But even an independent accountant would receive payment, and while doing the auditing he would be an employee of the Bank.
2571. Whereas your State Commissioners are servants paid by the people of the State, and are independent of the banking institutions? Yes; they represent the Government and the people.
2572. Has the State power to close a Bank? It depends upon the law of the State.
2573. Is there any instance of that having been done? If the Commissioners refuse to sign the balance-sheet as being correct, and if that became known, the Bank would be closed very quickly. There would be a run on the following morning.
2574. The fact would, of course, be known, because the Banks are bound to publish their returns at stated periods? Yes; but the Commissioners go fully into the matter, and if they find that anything is wrong they have to publish their finding at once. As I have said, however, almost every State has different laws on the subject.
2575. Every State Government, of course, has its civil service and its governmental expenditure. To what does it resort in the matter of its own banking transactions? The State does not do business with any Bank as a State. It has a Treasury, and through the machinery of the State taxes are collected. The money is handed over to the Treasurer. In my State the Treasurer gives a very large official bond, which is approved by the Governor, I think. This is always ample, and nothing has ever been lost by it. The money is paid out from the State Treasury as required upon warrants issued in accordance with the laws.
2576. Each State then practically does its own business so far as financial operations are concerned? No man under the Federal Government, or under the Government of any State, has authority to spend

a quarter of a dollar until it has been appropriated by the Legislature. Suppose a State appropriates 100,000 dollars for a certain object, whatever it may be, the Treasurer of the State at once opens an account with that appropriation, and credits it with 100,000 dollars. The account is charged with all the legitimate expenses so long as there is any money available. Whenever the last dollar is drawn the account stops, and cannot go any further. Not a quarter of a dollar can be spent until it has been appropriated.

W. Kapus,
Esq.
Mar., 1893.

2577. Take the case of State expenditure: A certain sum of money is appropriated for a specific object; the moment the appropriation takes place you are supposed to have money in your State treasury? Or to make provision for raising it.

2578. What provisions are open to the State for the raising of the money? We have an entirely different method from that which you have. We have assessors in every county, and it is the duty of these officers to assess the value of every property. At a certain date the assessor goes round to every taxpayer, and gives him a blank form. The taxpayer fills in his name, residence, and so forth. Then there is a blank for town lots in such and such a city, or for land in such and such a section. You do not put in the value of that; that is filled in by the assessor. Then there is your stock of goods, your buggy, your sheep, horses, cattle, &c. Your personal property of all descriptions is put down, and you put the value against that yourself, subject to and under the supervision of the assessor. You do that in the case of all personal property. The result shows the total amount of taxable property, and the assessor makes his assessment roll accordingly. It shows that the county has so much taxable property. A copy of this assessment roll is sent to the State Government, and it then remains with the Legislature to determine what revenue it requires for various expenses of Government. There is so much taxable property, and upon it a certain property tax is levied. Every man pays the taxation—it does not matter whether he lives in the country or in England. The property is responsible for the tax, and has to be paid.

2579. *Mr. Gough.*] Are mortgages exempt? In some States they are taxed; in other States they are not.

2580. *Mr. Walker.*] Then in every appropriation, so far as you are aware, there is a special taxation for that specific object? Well, an estimate is made of the anticipated expenditure of the State, and taxation is levied accordingly. However, the laws in the several States differ very materially upon the subject of taxation and collection of taxes.

2581. Such a thing as raising a State loan would be unknown in connection with that system? Of course.

2582. Is there any instance of a State having raised a loan? A great number of the States—in fact, nearly all—are in debt, but in each case the debt is contracted by special legislative enactments.

2583. Who become the creditors of the estate? The bondholders.

2584. Provision is not made by the law for having the bonds taken over by the Federal Government? There is not. In the State of Oregon, when either a city, or a county, or the State, finds it necessary to raise money for a specific object extending over a large number of years, and when it does not want to pay all the money at once, bonds are issued. An announcement is made in all the monetary centres that on a certain day a certain number of bonds will be sold to the highest bidder. On the day named, representatives from moneyed men attend and bid, and the highest bidder takes the bonds. In the city of Portland, where I live, we sold last year a large number of bonds; for instance, we sold 500,000 dollars for the improvement of the Columbia River, 500,000 dollars for the building of bridges, and 1,250,000 dollars for the bringing in of water from Bull Run. All these bonds were sold to the highest bidders, after due notice had been given of the sale. They were thirty-year bonds, and they were all sold at a premium.

2585. Is any provision made for the redemption of these bonds in the case of failure on the part of the State? A sinking fund is generally created. The law generally provides that when the bonds are issued a sinking fund shall be created, so that when the bonds mature there will be sufficient money in hand to meet them.

2586. Is the Federal Government in any way a guarantor;—is it responsible for the redemption of the bonds in the event of the failure of the State? No.

2587. *Mr. O'Sullivan.*] The bonds which the State sell for specific purposes would correspond very much with our Treasury Bills? I suppose so.

2588. When a State needs money it issues bonds to raise it in the same way that New South Wales issues Treasury Bills to raise money in an emergency? No; the process is not exactly the same. The bonds of which I speak were sold by the city of Portland, which had authority from the Legislature for the improvements. Interest on the bonds is paid by the city from year to year, and a sinking fund is created. The expenses of the Government are provided for by taxation. The bonds to which I refer were for matters outside of the Government, and were, in effect, municipal bonds.

2589. Portland raised a loan to improve the Columbia River, just as the Municipal Council of Sydney would raise a loan to effect improvements in Sydney? Yes.

2590. *Mr. Walker.*] All this is irrespective of the State finances? All our cities have certain powers under charter from the State. When they want to raise large sums of money in excess of the powers granted them in their charters, they have to obtain special authority from the Legislature.

2591. Apart from municipal operations, does the State, for governmental purposes, as a State, ever raise a loan? I cannot speak as to all the States, but it is well known that most of them are in debt.

2592. In the case of the sale of bonds, who conducts the banking operations for the State? There are no banking operations that I know of.

2593. Are the State bonds sold by auction in just the same way that the municipal bonds of which you have been speaking are sold? I could not say. There are forty-nine States and territories in the Union, and every one has its own law in the matter.

2594. The intermediation of a banking institution is not called into requisition by the States—they do their own business through their State Treasuries? That is my understanding.

2595. By this means you are saved commission and other expenses such as are incurred by our Government in the raising of loans? I cannot speak of the system adopted by your Government, because I know very little about it.

2596. *Mr. O'Sullivan.*] Some of the States have raised loans, have they not? Well, they are nearly all in debt.

2597. The State of Pennsylvania on one occasion raised a large loan? Yes.

2598. Tennessee also raised a loan? Nearly all the States are more or less in debt.

2599. Were these loans raised by the issue of bonds? I think the money was raised through bonds.

- W. Kapus, Esq.
7 Mar., 1893.
2600. The bonds are quoted sometimes on the foreign markets? Yes; as I said some time ago, during the war Frankfort was a great market for our bonds.
2601. You have heard of Mr. Leland Stanford? Yes.
2602. Is he not recognised as a man of ability and of financial standing in the United States? Yes.
2603. He is one of the great men of California, is he not? Yes.
2604. Do you think that his opinion in financial matters would be likely to prove a sound opinion? Yes. He is an exceedingly able man, but it depends entirely upon the side you take in politics, and so forth, as to whether you agree with his views or not. Mr. Stanford has occupied the post of Governor of California, is a United States Senator, and has control of several railways.
2605. He has been remarkable for the success of his private speculations? Yes; he has been very successful.
2606. You must have heard of his proposal to issue a paper currency in the form of a loan upon real estate? Yes.
2607. That is a public matter in which he is not very likely to receive much pecuniary benefit, therefore his opinion would be unbiassed? I may say, so far as his proposal is concerned, that public opinion in the United States is very much divided upon the subject.
2608. *Mr. Walker.*] Has your State any money invested in trust funds? We (Oregon) have a very large school fund, derived from the sale of certain public lands.
2609. In what way is this trust fund invested? It is lent to the public on certain securities.
2610. Through what agency are these loans effected? I am talking now of the State of Oregon. It is done through the agency of a Board, consisting of the Governor, the Secretary of State, and the Treasurer.
2611. You do not rely upon the agency of any Bank to perform the operation? No; it is done through the Board.
2612. Is not that performing through the State a certain banking operation? I should not call it a banking operation. I may explain that when a new State is admitted into the Union, the Federal Government donates a large area of land for school purposes. That land is sold by a Commission or Board appointed for the purpose. The money realised is loaned upon approved security to the citizens of the State, in such amounts as may be agreed upon, the interest being applied by the Board to the support in part of our public schools. The principal cannot be used. Only the interest, therefore, can be used for school purposes.
2613. How are the loans granted to the people, and how are the applications made? The applications are made to the Board.
2614. How is the Board appointed? The officers I have named are *ex-officio* members of the Board.
2615. Are there any officers employed in the management of the fund under the Board? It is announced when a Board meeting will take place, and applications are made on blank forms provided by the Board. The Board, after making investigation as to the securities, and taking the matter into consideration, announce their decision.
2616. By whom are the inquiries made? By the Board.
2617. But have the Board no servants? There is a Secretary to the Board, and clerks, and so on, of course.
2618. Are there any other trust funds in your State? Not in my State that I know of.
2619. That is the only trust money you know of? Yes.

THURSDAY, 9 MARCH, 1893.

Present:—

MR. GOUGH,		MR. ROSE,
MR. O'SULLIVAN,	|	MR. WALKER.
W. S. DOWELL, Esq., IN THE CHAIR.		

William Crooke, M.R.C.S., called in, sworn, and examined:—

- Mr. W. Crooke, M.R.C.S.
9 Mar., 1893.
2620. *Chairman.*] Where do you reside? In George-street, Fitzroy, Melbourne.
2621. You have given considerable attention to financial matters in connection with various Governments? Principally in regard to the Governments of Victoria and Tasmania.
2622. Have you given any consideration to the expediency of establishing a National Bank of issue? I have given it every consideration I could, but I am not in favour of establishing a National Bank for Australia until we have federation.
2623. Will you give the Committee your opinion as to what should be the basis and functions of a National Bank? The National Bank I have in view would embrace all matters of interest and importance to the whole of the commonwealth, and, in my opinion, its directorate should be composed of persons elected by each province. I am not prepared to go into the details of the construction of such a Bank, because I do not think we have yet arrived at the time when we can establish such an institution with advantage and safety. I would refer you to my views on this subject which I have published in a pamphlet. After giving an account of the establishment of a Board of Finance to supply funds and to give employment to the unemployed, and to restore prosperity generally, I go on to say: "For be it understood clearly, I am not advocating and do not approve of the establishment of a State Bank of issue as commonly understood. I would not place in the hands of any speculative Ministry or weak-kneed Parliament the power to issue unlimited quantities of paper-money without regard to its productiveness or certainty of redemption, and the scheme I propose is hedged round with greater safeguards than now exist in connection with the flotation of loans."
2624. As I understand, you are in favour of the establishment of a State Bank, but not at the present time;—is that so? I confine myself to the opinion I have already expressed. A Commonwealth Bank would operate in the whole of Australia just as the Dominion Bank of Canada operates in Canada, and as the National Bank operates in the United States. There are separate Banks in all these places, but there is only one State Bank. The Bank of England, for instance, is a State Bank; the Bank of France is a State Bank.
2625. You say you are in favour of the establishment of a State Bank, but your reason for thinking that it should not be established at the present time is not very clear? The attempt to establish a State Bank in

in the different States of America proved a great failure, and a change was effected by establishing one National Bank for the United States.

2626. We propose to establish a National Bank here? But it would be a National Bank of New South Wales.

2627. On what basis, in your opinion, should a National Bank be established;—what should be its functions? I have not given that question my consideration.

2628. The information you desire to give the Committee is more in connection with finance? With the supply of a currency to meet the present demand of the community.

2629. Would not that be one of the functions of a National Bank? A National Bank would discharge some of the functions which I have associated with my scheme. It would be perfectly practicable, but I think we should deal with the minor before we reach the major proposition, and I believe a Finance Board, such as I have described in my pamphlet, having power to issue currency notes, would meet all our present demands with absolute safety.

2630. Your Board of Finance, then, would be virtually a National Bank, although you give it another designation? It would only be so as regards one function—the issue of currency notes for the carrying on of reproductive public works. It would be totally independent of the Government, and would occupy much the same position as do the Judges of the Supreme Court in regard to its privileges. It would be amenable only to Parliament.

2631. You wish to disassociate political control from the management of the institution? Totally. It would be just like our Audit Department.

2632. Do you think the currency notes, as you term them, should have a metallic basis;—do you think they should be convertible or inconvertible? They would be legal tender-notes available for all purposes and for all transactions in the community.

2633. But on what basis would you issue them;—would there be a metallic basis? If necessary, but I do not think it would be. I believe the redemption of the notes from income provided by the public works would ensure their perfect safety and acceptability to the public, in just the same way that the Dominion notes of Canada are perfectly safe and acceptable.

2634. You propose that the notes should be payable on demand, and that they should be issued as legal tender? Yes.

2635. What would be at the back of those notes if you wish the public to take them? There would be two securities—one of these would be the revenue derived from the reproductive public works, 3 per cent. of which would be funded to meet the withdrawal of the notes. That would be one security. The second, if any were needed, would be a gold basis. The Government of Victoria would be able to hand over to the Board of Finance a certain amount of money. The sum of £410,000 is now about to be handed over to our municipalities. If it were handed over to the Board of Finance, they could issue £2,000,000 worth of currency notes against it. There would thus be adequate security. The Banks, for every sovereign in their till can manipulate three or four notes. There would, therefore, be ample gold reserve if we wanted it; but I say that it would be unnecessary, and that we are merely yielding to the fears of certain timid individuals in supplying such a security. You would have the security in the return from the public works in the first instance, and you could have the security of gold and the State if it were required.

2636. Suppose the notes were issued without gold behind them, they would be liable to be depreciated, would they not? Certainly not; because they are only issued for the purpose of carrying on Public works, and the income from the works, after three years, would go to redeem the notes.

2637. Would the holder of the note have to wait till he could realise? No; the notes would be a legal tender.

2638. You would compel any Bank to cash the notes and give gold for them? They would be negotiable in every ordinary transaction in the community.

2639. Banks transacting business would be bound to supply gold for the notes? The notes would go to the credit of the Finance Board, whatever Bank might have the account. There is no gold wanted in America or in Canada. My partner, Dr. Williams, who was brought up in Canada, and who only recently left it, saw gold in the currency there only twice. Although a large mercantile business was carried on, the gold is lying idle in the coffers of the Bank—it is never used. I might also take an illustration from the early history of our occupation of India. Money transactions there were carried on by hauling silver in bullock-carts from Bank to Bank. It was suggested by men of good sense that paper should be substituted for the silver. So effective has the issue proved that they never deal in silver now. All business, excepting international trade operations, is carried on by notes—they do not want silver at all. The Bank of France can issue £140,000,000 sterling of paper-money before it can be asked to cash a single note for gold. In England there is always floating in paper £25,000,000, and at the back of that paper there is the power of suspending the Bank's charter, and to flood Great Britain with notes which would be legal tender, and which could not be refused. Up to the year 1812 it was a misdemeanour to refuse a Bank of England note or its face value. Since the cessation of the wars, however, more money has been brought into the country, and that law is not now enforced.

2640. Coming back to the issue of notes, you consider that it is the prerogative of the State to issue notes and deal with money? Quite so; I would give that full power to the commonwealth.

2641. And you would take away the powers now vested in private corporations? No; I think the two kinds of institutions might work together without any friction. I refer, of course, to Colonial Banks—I do not believe in foreign Banks.

2642. Are you aware that in Canada a certain portion of gold is always held in reserve against the notes? Yes; but only 15 per cent. There is only 2s. 6d. in the £ in gold, but even that is not wanted. Of course there is a certain portion of Canadian securities in addition to that, but we could also give our securities. We can do better than Canada. I think we can afford to hold 25 per cent. in gold.

2643. Is that the proposal you rely upon to induce the public to take up the notes? If the public wanted that concession we could afford that percentage of gold. After a time it would be lying idle. To meet the objections of silly persons who have not thought out the subject you might allow 25 per cent. of gold in the first instance. That would be quite as good a security as could be found in many of the Banks. Every sovereign that leaves the country takes from three to four notes with it, and if you could do without sending sovereigns away you would save a considerable loss in the factors of circulation.

2644. Is a Canadian note as good as a Bank of England note? Equally as good.

2645.

Mr.
W. Crooke,
M.R.C.S.

9 Mar., 1893.

Mr.
W. Crooke,
M.R.C.S.
9 Mar., 1893.

2645. For what reason? Because it has at the back of it the wealth of the Dominion of Canada, and also the gold deposit. But it must be remembered that the notes, according to my scheme, would be only issued for public works. They would have a currency of thirty years—the life of municipal loans—and the redemption would be proceeding every year after the third year. It may be thought a weak point in my position that I should quote such a humble authority as Jersey, but you will find I am quite justified in citing that instance. For years all the public works on that little island have been constructed in this way, the citizens exercising their right to issue money for their own use, and applying the revenue of the reproductive works to the redemption of the notes. The notes being redeemed, they have the works free, without having cost a shilling. That is the principle I want to see introduced here.

2646. Are you aware that the British Government guaranteed the issue of the Canadian notes? They do not now, although they did when the Dominion was first formed. There was then, perhaps, some doubt as to the security of the Dominion Government, and the British Government offered as a boon to Canada to guarantee the issue up to a certain point. In the case of the last issue of £20,000,000 there was no British guarantee—it is not wanted.

2647. When did the British Government withdraw its guarantee? I could not say. It is not mentioned in connection with the last issue. There are 75 per cent. of Canadian securities added to the 15 per cent. of gold. I cannot say definitely that the British Government have withdrawn their guarantee, but there is no mention of it being put in force.

2648. You cannot say that the Act which brought the notes into existence, and which provides for the guarantee of the British Government, has been repealed? I cannot say; my impression is that it is not in force.

2649. Can you say whether the issue of paper-money is increasing? Yes—all over the world. There will be very little coin at all in a few years time. It will lie by in bars and in ingots to be used in emergency. As civilisation advances, and as people come to understand the principles of finance, bullion will be assigned only its intrinsic value, and will be brought into use only in time of war, and not in ordinary business transactions.

2650. You can conceive of no better form of issue of currency notes than one having the guarantee of the State behind it? No better in the world. There are only two real securities—the State and gold. The security of the State is good until the power of the State is destroyed by conquest or revolution. When the Federal States were beaten at Bull's Run they had no coin, and they started the issue of greenbacks, with which they were able to feed, clothe, and arm their men, and carry on the whole process of the Government of the country. The Southern States tried a similar thing, but they were beaten; their paper was worthless. The Federals were victorious, and they were able to expend £800,000,000 upon the war.

2651. Would you consider 15 per cent. of gold a sufficient gold reserve for the issue of notes in New South Wales? Certainly; on condition that the debenture securities of the State were convertible into coin in the event of a crisis taking place. Fifteen per cent. would be quite sufficient to carry on the ordinary business of the country.

2652. What do I understand you to mean by debentures being converted into gold? That the Banks should have power to sell them if they ran short of cash, and to obtain gold for them, following the example of the Bank of England.

2653. *Mr. Rose.*] I understand that you propose that the State should create so much more money in the form of a note currency? Yes.

2654. Do you consider that the wealth of the country would be increased according to the issue of notes? Most decidedly, because you would have development taking place by the expenditure of money on labour.

2655. You would therefore consider that the development of the country would be governed by the issue of notes? I think it would be doubled, or even quadrupled.

2656. You consider note currency a very great power? I do.

2657. Do you consider that anything would be superior to that note issue? The community cannot work without money.

2658. Would it not be the demand for wealth, and not for note currency, which would be the cause of the development of wealth? Most certainly not. We have plenty of wealth in Victoria, yet we are as poor as church mice.

2659. You consider that the notes would be capital? They would be the factor by which capital would be developed. Capital is the spring which keeps labour going, and labour, by increasing our production, would increase our wealth.

2660. Assuming that there were no demand abroad for the wealth of Victoria, your notes would be powerless to increase the wealth of the country? Then they would not be issued.

2661. So, therefore, the real governing power after all is the demand for wealth, and not the tools of trade to which you refer? But wealth is useless if lying unproductive.

2662. Under any circumstances, if Victoria were simply flooded with notes, unless there was a demand for wealth, it would not be produced? If there was not a demand for notes, who would issue them? The Finance Board, under my scheme, would establish the suitability and capability of certain public works. I confine my notes to two classes of works—the opening up of the country by railways, and the clearing of the land for the settlement of the people. As the revenue comes in from these two classes of wealth—the rentals from the farms, and the returns from the railways so constructed—the notes would be redeemed year by year until the whole were retired. We should then have obtained our railways for nothing, and we should have had the land cleared for nothing.

2663. Do you admit, first of all, that the mainspring of production lies in the demand for wealth? It is one of the incentives.

2664. But under present conditions that incentive cannot have effect given to it because of the lack of money? Just so.

2665. How do you propose to get your notes into circulation? They would be issued by the Finance Board.

2666. How do you propose to keep them in circulation? By paying labour.

2667. You said just now that paper currency was increasing all over the world? Yes.

2668. Do you go so far as to say that notes are the chief increase in the currency? I need only point to France in illustration of what I say.

2669.

2669. Do you not think that in English-speaking communities cheques are largely superseding notes, and that notes are becoming altogether antiquated? A certain number of cheques may be used, but they would be practically a note circulation.

2670. Are you not aware that in England the note circulation has actually decreased, and that although the Bank of England has power to issue notes up to £39,000,000 its issue rarely exceeds £28,000,000? I do not think that affects the question. I look upon cheques as much the same thing as notes.

2671. But do you agree with me that the number of notes in circulation in England is decreasing? I am not aware of that fact; but when you consider that the circulation of the Bank of England notes covers the whole world—that the notes pass current wherever you go—I am inclined to think that that would not be the case.

2672. Do you admit that in times of crisis when notes have been issued they have been often returned to the Bank without being put into circulation—the issue being merely to restore confidence? Very likely, and a very useful purpose to.

2673. Are you aware that throughout Australia the note issue is decreasing? Because, unfortunately, we are using gold instead. That is one of the bad features of our financing—we are using too much gold.

2674. Do you think that gold is taking the place of notes, and that notes are decreasing? All notes are taxed, and gold on that account may take the place of notes, but it is a very inconvenient arrangement.

2675. Are you aware that the Banks of New South Wales may issue notes by paying the stamp duty of 2 per cent.? Yes; but there are also the securities of the Banks to be considered.

2676. Under those conditions, if a Bank can keep 100,000 pound-notes in circulation at 8 per cent. it would really make 6 per cent. profit? It is merely a question of figures.

2677. As you have practically answered that in the affirmative, is it not clearly to the interest of the Banks to place as many notes in circulation as possible? If they are to trade with the notes, that would be the case; but I did not know that it was the function of Banks to trade with notes. They lend money in the shape of notes, but the merely mechanical trade operations are apart from the question.

2678. Do you not consider that the issue of notes by a Bank is one of its sources of profit? Certainly.

2679. Do you further admit that it is not really sovereigns that are taking the place of notes, but that it is in reality another paper currency called cheques? I look upon cheques as a paper circulation.

2680. Would it not be a good idea for the State to issue cheques instead of notes? I think it would be a very clumsy operation.

2681. Do you not think it is much safer for persons transacting business in the interior to carry cheque-books instead of bundles of notes? The cheque-book is a convenient form of working a paper circulation.

2682. Do you not think the difference in form governs the principle? I do not see how it does at all. The only difference would be that I should take my cheque-book instead of a bundle of notes.

2683. Supposing a person carries a cheque-book, and loses it, or is robbed of it, he loses no wealth? Assuming that no one finds the cheque-book and presents the cheques.

2684. But does he actually lose wealth? Of course he cannot actually lose wealth if he still has his deposit in the Bank—that is, not drawn out.

2685. Assuming that the same person carried a bundle of notes and was robbed of them—he would lose wealth? Certainly.

2686. Is not that then the real reason why cheques are superseding notes? I do not see that that alters the position of a paper circulation. You may lose a cheque, or you may lose a note, and you lose in each case if you do not find the document.

2687. Do not the circumstances I suggest indicate a preference for the cheque? I never heard the argument advanced before; but it is, of course, a great convenience to paper circulation to carry a cheque-book.

2688. I understood you to say that the notes you issue would partake of the form of money? Yes.

2689. What would the money represent? A piece of paper passing current for the amount on the face of it. It would be a legal tender which I could present to you for any sum I may owe you.

2690. What does the legal tender represent? The guarantee of the State to pay 4s. or 20s., as the case may be, if required.

2691. Do you go so far as to say that this money would represent a commodity? It would purchase commodities, but it would not be a commodity until issued and put into circulation. Up to that point it would represent a nominal value which could be realised by its issue.

2692. There must be some law governing the issue of money, otherwise there would be no limit to it? There is a limit, of course.

2693. What is the law governing the issue of money? The limit would be the necessity for the amount issued. The Bank of England can issue any quantity of notes, but is limited in practice to a certain amount.

2694. What creates the necessity for issuing money? Its use.

2695. What is really the basis of its use? The interchange of wealth and commodities.

2696. Supposing the interchange to be equal on both sides, would there be any necessity for money? That would be going back to the old days of barter.

2697. Is it not a fact that our exports and imports really constitute barter? Yes; but the intermediary agent is money.

2698. Is it not a fact that money only plays a prominent part when there is a balance on one side or the other? It is the factor of exchange.

2699. Cannot exchange be carried on in a local or national sense without money? By going back to an aboriginal conditions of things.

2700. Suppose that A exchanges a bag of chaff with B for a bag of potatoes—the exchange being equal, on both sides, there would be no necessity for money? But the proceeds would be very inconvenient.

2701. At the same time, the exchange being equal on both sides, there would really be no occasion for money? I, of course, admit the force of barter. I suppose that under the conditions you name people would not understand the value of money.

2702. Suppose New South Wales exchanged £12,000,000 worth of wool for a corresponding amount of manufactured goods in England, there would be no occasion for money, except from the point of view of time? Of course, when you barter you do not want money. Money is used in order to save the trouble of barter.

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2703. Suppose that in barter there were an unequal exchange on one side or the other, you would want money? Certainly, you would want money to complete the transaction.

2704. The balance would really constitute the necessity for money? Yes.

2705. Therefore the necessity for money hinges upon debt? It also hinges upon interchange.

2706. But if there is a balance, you will admit that it must represent debt on one side and credit on the other side? That is so.

2707. Then really the money of the country represents the debts of the country? If money is here, and is held free from debt, it does not represent debt.

2708. But, generally speaking, the sovereigns and notes represent an incomplete transaction? You have funded £1,000 with a Bank, and you owe no money. You are not in debt; the money is simply funded for you.

2709. But the money you refer to is a medium of exchange only? When used for that purpose. It is a source of wealth when accumulated and not expended.

2710. But as a man cannot eat and drink or wear money, his money must be only means to an end? For use when he requires it.

2711. It is merely a token that the community owes the holder of the token a certain amount which he will pay at some future date? It stands between the individual and the State. If the State issues £1 note, and the holder uses it, he can demand money from the State. You may call it a debt to the individual if you like, but that is not the way in which it is generally viewed.

2712. You will admit that in a very highly-developed system of credit there will be much less use for money than with credit? The very opposite, I think. The more developed the community the greater capacity for business—the more money will be required to carry it on.

2713. Of course you would include bills of exchange in your term "currency"? Yes.

2714. Suppose the notes you propose to issue become depreciated, how would you test their depreciation? I would wait till they were depreciated. Under my scheme, however, I do not see how they could be depreciated, because they would be redeemed as soon as they had done their work. A certain number would be redeemed every year.

2715. Is it not a fact that the Bank of England notes became depreciated at certain times, and that the Bank of England credit was behind the notes? Yes; but that was the state of things. When the Bank of England notes depreciated, securities were depreciated; Consols were down to 60.

2716. You think there is no danger of the notes driving gold out of the country? Certainly not. I think that they would encourage gold to come into the country, because the community would be pushed forward, and the expenditure would be increased.

2717. You think the Banks would be willing to take the notes and exchange them for gold if necessary? The Board of Finance would exchange the notes for gold if required; but I have no hesitation in saying that in the course of a few years we should not hear of gold being used. There would be no more call for it than there is in Canada or America.

2718. Are you not aware that we have the same motive-power for the issue of notes to-day as we should have under your system? I am not.

2719. The Banks can issue notes to the fullest extent to which they are required? Upon their coin only.

2720. Not necessarily? What other security could they have—it might cease to be a security.

2721. The Banks are limited in their issue of notes, not because of any law of the State, but because the people will not absorb more than a certain quantity? Exactly; and that becomes a law, and they cannot go beyond that issue.

2722. Do you think any law can be passed which would have the effect of making people take notes? If you make them a legal tender people cannot refuse them. In England, so far as the Bank of England notes are concerned, it has been a statutory offence to refuse them, or to attempt to depreciate them. Up to 1812 it was a misdemeanour to refuse the notes.

2723. Do I understand you to state that 15 per cent. of gold would be enough for the Bank of England to issue notes upon? They have only 10 per cent.—there is only 2s. of coin in the Bank of England. I am speaking, of course, of the total liabilities of the Bank.

2724. Do you think that gold in the Bank of England is absolutely governed by the note issue? They are obliged to cash their note unless the charter is suspended.

2725. You think the gold reserve can be attacked only by the medium of notes? That is the only way of which I am aware.

2726. Can the gold reserve not be attacked by the discounting of bills? I presume the gold would be kept as security, and that notes would be issued in the discounting of bills.

2727. But could not the gold reserve be attacked at all by the discounting of bills? To a certain extent I daresay it could.

2728. Could it not be attacked by the medium of cheques? Yes.

2729. Then, is it not a fact that the theory of the presentation of notes attacking the gold reserve is only a farce, since the gold may be withdrawn from reserve by other means? I cannot understand any condition but this—that when the Bank's note is presented, as long as it has gold, it must pay it in gold; that is, until the Bank's charter is suspended.

2730. Is it not a fact that a man getting a bill discounted can draw the proceeds in gold, and that another man presenting a cheque can draw its equivalent in gold? Yes.

2731. Does not that, therefore, upset the idea that the gold is held against the note liability of the Bank? I cannot see how it applies.

2732. *Mr. Walker.*] You have spoken of the system in vogue in the Island of Jersey? Yes.

2733. The issue of paper-money there is controlled by a Board of Finance? There is really a State Bank. The charter was given, in the first instance, by the Duke of Normandy, and has since been confirmed by every Sovereign of England. Among the powers under the charter is the power to issue a note currency.

2734. Is the currency confined to the payment of the debts of the Government? It is used only in the carrying on of public works.

2735. Does it apply to all kinds of public works? Only to reproductive works. The Government relies upon the income from the works to retire the notes.

2736. Who decides as to the reproductive character of the works before they are undertaken upon this plan? The Royal Court must be satisfied that the work is practicable and profitable, and that it will give a revenue.

2737. Are officers of any kind appointed by the Government for this purpose? I presume they have all the necessary machinery for giving effect to the system.
2738. As soon as this money is issued to pay for the labour employed upon the works, it becomes a legal tender for all debts? For all debts. It is used generally in the community.
2739. And the State will take the money back in payment of taxes? Yes.
2740. Are there any other banking institutions in the Island of Jersey? I cannot tell whether the system interferes with other banking institutions or not. The issue of the notes is only a temporary arrangement for the carrying out of public works free from cost.
2741. It is done to save the expense and trouble of floating a loan? Yes.
2742. Is there any stated ratio for the annual redemption of the notes;—would a note issue in respect of any given public work be redeemable within a particular time? No. The revenue is appropriated for the purpose until the whole of the notes are redeemed.
2743. The moment the note issue has taken place, the paper is a factor in the circulating medium of the island? The notes are legal tender until they are recalled. Of course, if the full amount of notes issued remained in circulation, there would be a monetary congestion leading to booms and all sorts of things.
2744. What regulates the periods at which the currency is recalled? The redemption is regulated by the amount of income derived from the work. A specific number of notes are issued against a particular work, and the revenue is supposed to be sufficient to redeem those notes within a certain time.
2745. You state that in order to prevent a congestion of money on the island the paper is recalled from time to time? Yes.
2746. What I want to get at is, the authority for directing the recall of the notes? That is done under the control of the Royal Court and the machinery of the law.
2747. Is there any other way of redeeming the circulation other than from the revenue of the specific work in respect of which the notes have been issued? No; the revenue of the work is liable in respect of the redemption.
2748. But the whole security of the island is given for every issue? Yes.
2749. And the redemption of any particular issue is confined to the revenue for the particular work? Yes; the revenue from a particular work is ear-marked against the particular note issue.
2750. In the event of a number of public works not succeeding or realising the estimate formed in regard to them in the matter of revenue, what means are taken to redeem the notes? The general revenue of the country is liable.
2751. Under those circumstances, will not the notes have a fluctuating value in proportion to the revenue from the works to which they apply? I do not think that is the case.
2752. What you wish to convey is, that it is not the specific public work that gives value to the note, but the good faith of the Government? Both combined.
2753. In the case of any work which is not remunerative, I suppose the notes would still remain legal tender? Yes.
2754. And it would be the stability of the Government that would give value to those notes? Yes.
2755. Your proposal as applied to these Colonies is that only two classes of debts should be paid by the notes? I would at present only undertake two classes of work.
2756. That is railway construction and land-clearing? Yes; those works are more needed at the present time than are others; and then, again, they are more likely to be constructed on such principles as to realise a return. It would be the duty of the Board of Finance to take evidence and see that the return was not over-estimated.
2757. There is nothing in the nature of the note issue arbitrarily confining the works to the construction of railways and land-clearing? No; I begin at the bottom of the ladder. I would not sanction any risky or lavish expenditure. These two classes of work meet the most urgent wants of the community—communication and production. We want the land cleared and occupied, and we want railways, and it is easier to arrive at an estimate as to the returns for outlays of that kind than it would be in connection with outlays in respect of other works.
2758. If the principle is good as applied to railways and land-clearing, there can be nothing to prevent its extension to other purposes? Most certainly; the principle could be extended.
2759. But would it not be justifiable for the State to utilise the currency for the payment of its Civil Service? I would not sanction such a note issue until we had a commonwealth. You must have an income from the expenditure in order to redeem the notes, and you would not have that in the case of the Civil Service. You might apply it to the education department, or to any other department where you create certain income by imposing a moderate general tax to cover the cost of that department, and provide 3 per cent. for a redemption fund.
2760. You have given us to understand that it is quite possible that works which may be non-reproductive may be undertaken under this system? Yes; but the State has to pay for the blunder.
2761. In cases of that kind what gives value to the notes is the good faith of the Government? Yes.
2762. Would not that same good faith give value to them if they were applied to the payment of the Civil Service? It would, undoubtedly; but I doubt the prudence of the step.
2763. Assuming that a Civil Service is absolutely necessary for the Government of the country, should not a paper currency be one of the first things to which we should turn for its payment? If the Government were to institute a sinking fund of (say) 3 per cent. from the general revenue to meet the redemption of the notes, I would approve of the plan, but the notes must be redeemed.
2764. There must not be an unlimited issue of paper-money? No.
2765. And, subject to the provision you have named, the limitation would be the necessities of the case? Quite so.
2766. You would appoint a Board of experienced men to consider the amount of issue? Yes.
2767. Supposing such a Board were appointed, would there really be any difference between the issue of the money in respect of a particular class of work and its general issue for State necessities, providing the revenue of the country were of such a character as to permit of provision for redemption? I should see no objection to the plan if adequate provision were made for redemption, and if it were carried out by the Board independent of the Government of the day.
2768. What you would contend for would be a non-political Board? Yes; its members to be removable only upon the vote of both Houses of Parliament, or when they had been guilty of some action unworthy of their position.

Mr.
W. Crooke,
M.R.C.S.

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- Mr. W. Crooke, M.R.C.S.
9 Mar., 1893.
2769. You have made a great distinction between gold and paper? Yes.
2770. But do not both gold and paper depend upon the good faith of those who are interchanging? Gold will always pay for itself.
2771. For the purposes of exchange a sovereign and note are on exactly the same footing—they are promises to pay? Yes.
2772. *Mr. O'Sullivan.*] You were formerly a member of the Legislature of Tasmania? Yes; it was there I first conceived this idea, under circumstances similar to those from which we are now suffering in Victoria.
2773. Do you hold any public position in Victoria? I do not. I simply practice in the medical profession there.
2774. You do not follow politics in Victoria? I endeavour to secure the election of the best men, but I do nothing more. I made a vow in leaving Tasmania that I would not enter a Legislative Assembly in Australia again so long as we had government by party.
2775. I understand from your scheme that you would prefer to issue paper-money only in respect of reproductive works? Yes.
2776. Works which, in due course, would return a revenue for the redemption of the notes? Yes.
2777. I also understand that you think it would be a very safe proceeding on the part of the State to issue a paper currency for purposes of general expenditure, provided a sinking fund were established for its redemption? Yes; that sinking fund should be under the control of a Board of Finance, and the Board should report to Parliament any omission to contribute the necessary money to carry on the fund.
2778. You think it would be a safe proceeding to issue the notes without setting aside any gold to meet them? They would be redeemed either from the revenue from public works, or from a sinking fund, but you might have gold as well.
2779. *Mr. Walker.*] What you wish to convey is, that money which, under other circumstances, would go to pay the interest on sums borrowed for the construction of public works should, in this instance, be applied to the redemption of the notes? Yes.
2780. In that way you would save payment of interest? Yes. We are in a fair position to adopt this principle, because we are carrying on reproductive works more extensively than is any other country.
2781. *Mr. O'Sullivan.*] I gather from one of your pamphlets that you are well acquainted with the proposal of Mr. Leland Stanford? Yes.
2782. Do you approve of his proposal? I would approve of any proposal which would have the effect of increasing the circulation of money in a community.
2783. Do you consider the proposal of Mr. Stanford to lend money at 2 per cent. to the extent of 50 per cent. of the value of the real estate mortgaged would be a safe proceeding? I think it would be perfectly safe. What could be safer. You would set people to work, you would relieve them of their debts and difficulties, and they would be able very easily to pay the 2 per cent.
2784. From your extensive knowledge of this question you do not consider the proposal of Mr. Stanford a mere airy suggestion? No.
2785. It seems to you to be perfectly feasible? Perfectly so.

TUESDAY, 14 MARCH, 1893.

Present:—

MR. O'SULLIVAN, | MR. ROSE.

W. S. DOWEL, ESQ., IN THE CHAIR.

William Crooke, M.R.C.S., recalled and further examined:—

- Mr. W. Crooke, M.R.C.S.
14 Mar., 1893.
2786. *Chairman.*] At your last examination you informed the Committee, as I understood, that you were in favour of a National Bank being established, but that you thought that that step should not be taken until the Australian Colonies were federated? Yes, but on consideration I should like to modify that opinion. In the light of information which I have since gained, I should like to say that I believe the province of New South Wales is quite in a position to acquire the privilege of starting in this matter on its own account. A Bank established in this Colony would be a very satisfactory source of education to Australia generally. I believe that the enormous wealth and resources of the Colony justify her in claiming to take the lead in this respect. It would be well for the other Australian Colonies to imitate New South Wales as time goes on, whether in the form of provincial Banks or in the form of a federated Bank for the whole of Australia remains to be seen. I may say that since I had the pleasure of meeting the Committee before I have been deeply impressed with what I have heard and seen of New South Wales. I think she is in quite a position to start a National Bank, although just now I could not say the same thing of Victoria.
2787. Having reconsidered the question, and seeing that the federation of Australia is not likely to take place for some years, you are strongly of opinion that New South Wales should proceed at once to the establishment of a National Bank? I am strongly of that opinion.
2788. That being so, have you considered the question as to what should be the functions of such a Bank? A National Bank of New South Wales should exercise the functions of the National Bank of the United States, having the power to issue notes on the security of the State. I think such a Bank would meet all the circumstances of this great hardworking and intelligent community. I am not prepared to say how far the model I have named should be accepted, but it has been so successful in the United States that you could not go very far wrong in following it here.
2789. *Chairman.*] Do you think it would be feasible for the Bank to receive all revenues payable to the Government, and to make all payments through an issue of notes? Most decidedly, and I think it would be a great factor of wealth and progress.
2790. You have given some attention to the mode of issuing notes in the Canadian Dominion, have you not? I have given considerable attention to that subject.
2791. Do you consider that we should follow that mode in this Colony? Most decidedly. I think nothing would be more successful.

2792.

2792. The gold basis of the notes being only 15 per cent.? Yes; but I think you would find as it has been found in Canada that the gold would never be asked for. I have the most positive proof that that is the case in Canada. Not only my late partner Dr. Williams, but the whole of his family, were living in Ontario, and were engaged in business. Their experience was that gold was never asked for.

2793. The credit of the Canadian Government, backed up as it is by the Imperial Government, is so strong that a gold basis is hardly needed? Just so.

2794. And you think we should not do wrong in issuing notes on that basis? I think there can be no question about the matter.

2795. Do you consider the notes issued by the Government of Canada equal to Bank of England notes? I think they are quite as good.

2796. A country like this, having a revenue of £10,000,000, with an expenditure of more than £10,000,000 sterling, you think a National Bank established in it should have the right to issue notes to the extent of its revenue? I would give it the right exercised by the Bank of England under the Imperial Government to extend its issue when required on the security of the State.

2797. The revenue of the country would be the capital of such a Bank;—would it not? Yes.

2798. Therefore you can see no objection to the proposed National Bank making a first issue of £10,000,000 sterling? No objection. I think it would be as safe as any other Bank in the world.

2799. You would give the Bank the right, with the sanction of Parliament, to extend its operations? Certainly.

2800. *Mr. Rose.*] You are aware that the currency notes you propose to issue, through a Finance Board, will represent only a certain proportion of capital? They will represent the amount required in each instance for the carrying out of a specific work which will be undertaken under the management of the Currency Board.

2801. You are aware also I presume that in the carrying out of the work to which you refer a certain amount of capital will be consumed? The notes will be extinguished when payments from the work can cover them.

2802. That being the case, would it not be economically sound to redeem the notes directly the work is finished? My scheme contemplates a proportion of redemption every year as revenue from the work comes in.

2803. Upon what principle do you redeem the notes every year instead of letting them run on for a number of years? The letting of the notes run on would lead to a congestion, and the notes would not be wanted. They will be issued only in respect of specific works.

2804. I understand that after the work is done the notes will be economically valueless? When one lot of notes are paid off, that is, redeemed, in connection with a particular work, they will, of course, be valueless, but there will be new issues in respect of new works.

2805. But it would not take more than one or two years to construct public works to the value of £1,000,000 sterling? The notes cannot be extinguished until the revenue from the work extinguishes them.

2806. During the time the revenue is extinguishing the notes there will be a surplus afloat which economically will be valueless? No. The notes which remain unextinguished will be useful as a currency, and will remain in circulation.

2807. Would not the bulk of the notes be lying at the Banks idle? They would be treated as Bank notes are treated. They would remain in circulation until they were taken up. The notes would be called in as the revenue from the works accumulated. Until they were called in they would, of course, remain a portion of the currency of the country.

2808. Do you think you can create new currency independently of the basis of capital? There is a basis of capital in the public work.

2809. After the notes have fulfilled their own specific mission in constructing a certain public work they must have consumed the amount of capital they represent; how then can they represent any new capital? By their face value in ordinary business transactions until they are redeemed and withdrawn.

2810. According to your theory, then, you could issue notes *ad libitum*? They cannot be issued *ad libitum* under my scheme—they can be issued only in sufficient numbers to pay the contractor for the particular work to be done.

2811. Suppose there are £1,000,000 of notes, a large proportion cannot be redeemed immediately. Is it not fair to infer from your explanation that portion will serve the purposes of a currency? That is so.

2812. Then, can we not infer that £10,000,000 of notes would serve the purposes of a currency? You are now touching upon another State function with which my scheme only deals on a basis of the ultimate redemption of the notes.

2813. On what principle do you draw the line and assume that only a certain number of notes will serve the purposes of a currency, and that a larger number would not? According to my scheme the notes will be in circulation only for a definite purpose, and for a definite time. Until the work in respect of which they are issued is completed, and returns the necessary revenue they must form part of the currency.

2814. Do you not see that the work may be concluded at the outside in one or two years, whereas it may take twenty years, or more, to redeem the notes? The notes will have thirty years' currency—the same currency as municipal loans.

2815. While some notes are being redeemed, others will remain in the currency, and they will so remain after they have consumed the capital brought into operation at the commencement of the undertaking? Under my scheme the notes gradually become converted into gold. I provide my Currency Board with a large amount of gold to meet the fluctuations of currency.

2816. But there must be a limit to your proposition, and I should like to know how it is regulated? It will be regulated by the income from the works available for the purposes of redemption.

2817. But you fail to see that when the public work is constructed, the notes cannot bring into life any more capital? They are capital in themselves—they represent capital in so far as they represent State security, a new creation of wealth to the value of the work constructed.

2818. Then, according to your theory, all that you have to do to produce capital is to issue so many notes? Quite so. The greenbacks of America are State notes, and are issued as capital. The American Government buys 36 tons of silver every month with greenbacks, which cost the country nothing.

- Mr. W. Crooke, M.R.C.S. 14 Mar., 1893.
2819. Do you mean to say that the United States can continue to issue these notes year after year? Not at all.
2820. Do you not see that if capital could be created by the mere issue of notes, all the countries in the world would find to hand a most convenient method of creating it? There is no country in the world which, like ourselves, would be carrying on reproductive works by the issue of notes. In other countries the money is expended upon war material, and for purposes which would not yield a revenue for note extinction. In our case the revenue from particular public works will be ear-marked against a specific issue of notes.
2821. But you fail to discern the difference between extinguishing the notes immediately the work is done, and allowing them to keep afloat for years after the construction of the work? It would be a pity to extinguish them immediately—there would be no need to do so. Neither would there be any object in issuing them if they could be immediately redeemed.
2822. Therefore you think your notes will have a double power; that they will be able to bring public works into existence, and that they will have a currency power as well? Yes.
2823. *Mr. O'Sullivan.*] Do you not think that, having regard to the possible shortness of revenue from the public works, and the possibility of the works being destroyed by flood, or by some other catastrophe, it would be well for the State to issue notes as a matter of general policy, and irrespective of any particular works? Yes; that would be the function of a National Bank.
2824. You have read of Mr. Leland Stanford's proposal to advance notes to the extent of 2 per cent. on real estate to the extent of one half of its value? Yes.
2825. Having thoroughly considered the matter, you adhere to the opinion that it is a feasible project? Yes.
2826. You think that the project, if carried out, would be a great boon to small holders of land whose properties are heavily mortgaged? Yes; it would enable them to realise a profit from their labour by giving them a power of development.
2827. *Mr. Rose.*] I understand you to say that you agree with the proposal to issue notes against real estate? I do, with proper safeguards and securities.
2828. Suppose a certain owner of land receives notes in respect of that land, would there be anything to prevent him from using the issue to buy more land and to obtain more notes upon it? That is a matter for the lawyers to settle. I should think it would be part of the functions of a National Bank to advance notes at 2 per cent. on real estate.
2829. And you see no objection whatever to the plan? I do not.
2830. If you advance the notes upon land might you not just as well advance them upon potatoes? No; one is a perishable commodity and the other is not.
2831. Are you not aware that John Lawes, who originated the Mississippi scheme, embraced the same theory? His scheme was so visionary that I should think it would hardly constitute an objection to the scheme of Mr. Stanford.
2832. Are you aware that some time ago there was a Land Bank in England? I never heard of it.
2833. Do you not see that if you gave a National Bank the right to issue notes against any land, there would be nothing to prevent the owner from just selling the issue and taking more notes against fresh land? It would be the duty of a National Bank to provide against that.
2834. Why, if you permit notes to be issued against land, would you not adopt the same policy with reference to commodities? The two things are entirely different. There is a man's own security to be considered.
2835. In a time of crisis it is not impossible to divide land into very small portions? I do not see how that applies to the matter under consideration.
2836. Convertibility is sometimes more difficult in consequence of the owners having to sell in larger areas? Yes.
2837. The land cannot be exported? No; but you can sell it.
2838. But you must sell it there and then—it has no exportable value? True.
2839. On the other hand, so far as a commodity is concerned, even though there may be no demand for it in New South Wales, it may have an exportable value owing to a demand in the United States or in England? That is a matter for a merchant not for a Bank to consider.

Mr. George Alexander Wilson called in, sworn, and examined:—

- Mr. G. A. Wilson. 14 Mar., 1893.
2840. *Chairman.*] You are connected with the Bank of New Zealand? Yes; I am manager of the Bank here.
2841. How long have you been connected with the institution? Nineteen years.
2842. Previous to that had you any banking experience? No.
2843. In summoning you the Committee requested you to produce certain returns;—have you them with you? Yes. With reference to the amount of money paid by the Government of New South Wales to the Bank of New Zealand for conducting the business of the Government from the 1st January, 1885, to the 1st March, 1893, I may say that the exchange received from the Government for drafts and cheques, payable within the Colony, was £600, the exchange on drafts on London was £347, and the exchange received on special remittance of £100,000 in December, 1891, was £500, making a total of £1,447. During 1891 and 1892 the Bank received from the Government interest at 5 per cent. per annum, amounting to £4,110. During the same time we discounted for the Government our own fixed deposit receipts for £50,000 at 5 per cent. The discount received was £964, making another total of £5,074, or a grand total of £6,521.
2844. What has been the amount of money deposited in your Bank at various times by the Government of New South Wales since 1885? There were in current account transactions £14,791,886, and in fixed deposit transactions £200,000, making a total of £14,991,886.
2845. What is the rate of interest paid by the Bank of New Zealand on New South Wales Government deposits? Four per cent.
2846. Have you any Government deposits bearing interest? Not at the present time. The last deposits we had were in 1891 and 1892, and part of those were discounted for the Government.

2847. Will you inform the Committee of the description and amount of New South Wales Government securities held by the Bank of New Zealand? I do not know. I do not suppose that the particulars could be supplied without reference to London. Mr.
G. A. Wilson.
2848. Your branch in Sydney, at the present time, does not hold any Government securities? We do not require to hold any such securities here, the Banks assets in the Colony being so much more than its liabilities; besides the securities would not be easily convertible here. 14 Mar., 1893.
2849. What was the amount of your turn-over during 1892? I do not know.
2850. Could you not give us the total for New South Wales? I daresay I could give you that information at the next meeting of the Committee.
2851. Where is the head office of your Bank? In London.
2852. Then virtually your institution is a foreign one? I do not admit that.
2853. You are incorporated as an English Bank? We are incorporated by an Act of the General Assembly in New Zealand, passed, I think, in 1861.
2854. You are not incorporated by English Charter, although your head office is in London? Our head office has been in London only two or three years. It was removed from Auckland.
2855. What is the capital of your Bank? Nine hundred thousand pounds paid up.
2856. To what extent are you allowed to issue notes under your Act of Incorporation? I cannot see, from the deed of settlement, that there is any limitation.
2857. Under what conditions are you authorised to issue notes? The only reference I can see to notes in the deed of settlement is that the Board may determine on and regulate the form and amount of the promissory-notes payable to bearer on demand. That is the only allusion to the matter I can see. I presume that if the Board of Directors can regulate the amount there is no limit.
2858. What is the amount of notes in circulation at the present time? The amount of notes in circulation in all the Colonies, according to our last published balance-sheet, was £479,260.
2859. At that particular time what amount of coin and bullion did you hold? I am afraid I cannot answer that question, the published statement not distinguishing coin and cash at bankers from money at short call.
2860. Can you tell us the amount of coin and bullion you held at that period in New South Wales? The average coin for the March quarter for 1892, was £70,281, or 41 per cent. of our liabilities at call; for the June quarter, £92,382, or 43 per cent. of our liabilities at call; for the September quarter, £139,077, or 91 per cent. of our liabilities at call; for the December quarter, £113,742, or 78 per cent. of our liabilities at call.
2861. Can you say what was the amount of your deposits not bearing interest, on the 31st December, 1892? I cannot now give you that information as to New South Wales. I have the general average for the quarter ending December, 1892. It was then £130,141.
2862. And what was the amount of deposits bearing interest in the same quarter? The average was £206,373.
2863. What is the amount of your reserve fund? Thirty-five thousand pounds.
2864. How is it invested? In consols.
2865. What is the amount of dividend your Bank has paid since its establishment? I cannot tell you now, but I may be in a position to give you that information at a subsequent meeting.
2866. During your connection with the Bank of New Zealand have you resided for any time in New Zealand? About nine and a half years.
2867. Did you know the Hon. Mr. Bathgate? I knew him slightly. He has been dead for many years. He was at one time Minister for Justice.
2868. Were you in New Zealand in 1885? No; I was in Melbourne.
2869. During your residence in New Zealand was it ever brought under your notice that the Hon. Mr. Bathgate had introduced a Bill for the purpose of establishing a National Bank? I cannot remember.
2870. Have you given any consideration to the question of establishing a National Bank? Very little.
2871. As a financial man, connected with a banking institution, do you consider it expedient or feasible to establish a National Bank in New South Wales? That is a very large question. There are so many kinds of National Banks.
2872. Will you give the Committee your opinion as to what should be the basis and functions of a National Bank if one were established in New South Wales? That would be assuming that I think there should be a National Bank. It is too large a question to permit of my giving you an off-hand answer. If I am asked questions as to any particular point in connection with the proposal I shall be happy to answer them; but I may say that at this moment my opinions are not in proper shape.
2873. You have not given sufficient attention to the matter to be able to furnish the Committee with your opinion? I am not prepared to formulate any scheme.
2874. Can you inform the Committee of any National Bank in existence at the present time? Yes; I think the Bank of Russia is a National Bank.
2875. What is the basis of that Bank, and what are its functions? The whole Bank is absolutely controlled by Government. Officers are appointed by them, and the whole of the finances are controlled by them.
2876. And its functions are what? I suppose the functions would be primarily State financing. I understand that they have the Government note issue, against which they keep a large reserve of coin. The last statement I saw in the *Economist* was to the effect that they had £54,000,000 of coin against their note issue.
2877. What was the amount of their note issue? It was not stated.
2878. Do you know of any other Bank in existence which appears to you to approach the standard of a National Bank? The Bank of France would, I should think, be to a great extent a National Bank.
2879. On what basis is that Bank established, and what are its functions? I could not define them, but the Bank appears to have a great influence in the movements of gold, the Bank of France being one of the largest holders of gold in Europe.
2880. Can you see any objection to the establishment of a National Bank in New South Wales which should have as its function the receipt of the revenues of the country and the payment of all expenditure incurred by the Government? Something on the lines of the Bank of England?
2881. Possibly so? The objection that appears to me is this: The Colony is very large and there are many portions of it in which such a Bank as you define would have to make use of the private Banks for the collection and remittance of revenue. 2882.

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2882. You mean that the private Banks would have to assist the National Bank in carrying out its functions? Yes; in the collection of revenue. That is to say the Government officers collecting revenue in remote districts would have to hand it to the local Banks to be remitted to the State Bank—the same with the Government expenditure. The money would have to be remitted to the different localities I presume through the local Banks.

2883. You can see no reason why a National Bank should not work amicably with existing Proprietary Banks under those circumstances? I do not say that. What I said was that one objection that struck me in reference to the Government Bank receiving and paying money was that it would be still dependent to some extent upon the other Banks. I will not suppose for one moment that the Government would be represented in all the remote localities of the Colony.

2884. You do not think that National Banks should be erected all over the Colony for the purpose of transacting the business of the head office? I should hardly presume so.

2885. You can see no reason why the Associated Banks should not, under certain circumstances, act in conjunction with the National Bank in the receipt and payment of money? It would be purely a matter of business.

2886. But you can see no objection to such an arrangement? I cannot say that I do.

2887. If there were any objections to the arrangement, I presume you would be able to inform the Committee what they were? I think as I have said that it would be purely a matter of business with the Banks. It would be a question as to the remuneration they would accept for doing business.

2888. In your study of Banking business has it ever occurred to you that it is the prerogative of the State to issue notes? I think it is recognised to some extent as the prerogative of the State, because the Banks cannot issue notes without a license from Parliament. As a matter of fact the Government get more from the note issue than do the Banks. The Government clear 2 per cent.

2889. Supposing a National Bank were established in New South Wales and the State notes were issued, being made a legal tender backed by the whole credit of the country and convertible, could you conceive of any issue better than that? What would ensure the notes being convertible?

2890. Are not the notes of your Bank convertible? Yes.

2891. I use the term in the same sense? Yes; but we always hold a very large proportion of gold—a very much larger proportion than absolute requirements dictate.

2892. But you hold the gold as against other liabilities besides notes? Yes.

2893. Would not a note issued by the State be a much better note, as regards security, than any note which could be issued by proprietary Banks? It could not be better than 20s. in the £.

2894. Are you not aware that some of the Proprietary Banks have failed? Yes.

2895. Would you, therefore, consider the notes of Proprietary Banks as on as good a basis as State notes? What Banks have failed by which the public have lost on the note issue?

2896. What about the Oriental Bank? If you are speaking of the original Oriental Bank, I believe the public lost about 3d. in the £. I may mention that in Victoria notes are a first charge upon the assets of the Bank within the Colony.

2897. Is that the case in New South Wales? I do not think it is. I believe the step was taken in Victoria in consequence of the failure of the Oriental Bank.

2898. You admit that the public run a great risk so far as the notes issued by the Banks in this Colony are concerned, and that they would not run that risk in the case of notes issued by the State? I do not admit what you say. As I said before, no Bank-note could be better than 20s. in the £.

2899. That is its face value, but I will put the question in another way: You have stated that the public lost by the Oriental Bank notes, using that case as an illustration? Yes.

2900-1. Does it not follow that the public run a greater risk in taking the notes issued by the Proprietary Banks of the Colony than they would run in taking the notes issued by the State? I suppose it necessarily follows that, if there is one Bank failure, and if there be a small loss, there is an objection; but it can be overcome as it was overcome in Victoria.

2902. Can you tell us whether there is a tendency to a larger issue and use of paper money? I think there is a tendency to a smaller issue. Enterprise is dead and business is bad. I should have thought the tendency would have been to reduce the issue.

2903. Are you speaking now of New South Wales, or of the whole world? I was speaking merely of the Colonies. But whenever trade is dull there is a tendency in the direction I have indicated.

2904. What is generally understood to be the amount required to be held in gold as a reserve against an issue of notes? It is hard to distinguish the issue of notes from other liabilities at call. For instance, our note circulation in the December quarter of 1892 was £9,780, and the deposits not bearing interest and payable at call were £130,141. I do not know what amount it would be necessary to hold against that proportion of notes. Our total liabilities at call, including the issue of notes, were £144,063.

2905. What gold did you hold? £113,742, or 78 per cent. The amount is of course much higher than the ordinary requirements of banking would necessitate. You must understand that our institution, being a New Zealand Bank, the Australian branches are used to a great extent for the purposes of exchange. New Zealand being a comparatively limited country, and we having to make large remittances to London, our reserves here are larger than they would be if merely required for our business as a branch. In Victoria I believe they are as high as 208 per cent. of all liabilities. The branch has had to remit extensively to London. We cannot always do that from New Zealand because it is sometimes very difficult to get paper. New Zealand, therefore, sends money here to purchase remittances. The reserve I have mentioned in connection with our Sydney branch is of course very much in excess of the requirements of that branch.

2906. Would you consider that 5s. in the £ by way of a gold reserve would be sufficient? I think that would be high.

2907. Say from 3s. to 5s.? I think 4s. would be about a fair thing.

2908. What amount of gold has your Bank sent to London during the last five years? We have sent very little from Sydney to London. We have generally shipped from Sydney to San Francisco, the ultimate destination of the money no doubt being London.

2909. It is advantageous for the Bank, in the first instance, to ship gold to San Francisco? I do not know about that—I simply ship it under instructions.

2910. Will you inform the Committee, at their next meeting, of the amount of gold and bullion transmitted to your head office since it has been in London? Yes.
2911. In connection with a paper currency, do you favour an issue redeemable in gold or by any other method? An issue redeemable in gold only.
2912. No other method? No.
2913. And you hold that a proportion of coin and bullion, sufficient to meet the redemption of notes, would be 4s.? Under ordinary circumstances.
2914. *Mr. Rose.*] Reverting to the question of gold, is it not a fact that we export the great bulk of our gold just as we export other commodities, because we are producing it? Yes; we are a producing country, and if we did not export some of our gold we should soon get full.
2915. Under what heading is your chief asset in New South Wales recorded? Advances on current accounts.
2916. What are the debts due to the Bank? The average of the December quarter of 1892 was £570,592.
2917. What represents the advances made by your Bank on current accounts? Bills, mortgages, guarantees, bond-warrants, and things of that kind.
2918. In auditing your books I presume the auditor is not allowed to express an opinion as to whether the securities are up to representations or not? I do not know; the auditing is done in London. Our reports are sent in most fully. We are visited about twice a year by an inspector and an efficient accountant—they take about a month to inspect my branch.
2919. In cases where real estate is in the category of advances on current account, you are not the mortgagee in possession? Not necessarily—possibly we may be. A return has been supplied to the Government, however, giving the full particulars.
2920. The persons to whom these advances of money have been made do not bind themselves to repay you in gold? Yes.
2921. It was an impossibility for you to be repaid in gold? No, I do not think so—as a matter of fact they do repay us in gold when they repay us at all.
2922. In reality do they not most frequently pay you by cheque? That is to all intents and purposes gold—we get the metal for it.
2923. But seeing there are only 4,000,000 sovereigns outside, it is impossible for all these persons to pay in gold? I do not think so. Let me take a case in point: Suppose a man owes £5,000 which is paid by cheque on the Bank of New South Wales, we pay the cheque into the Bank of New South Wales, and £5,000 of their gold in the pool becomes our gold.
2924. Do you mean to say that a merchant transacting business in the buying and sale of drapery holds gold in his warehouse? No.
2925. Therefore you would not make him an advance on the security of gold? Not on gold directly.
2926. You advance on his good name and on his commodities? The commodities may be turned into an amount of gold sufficient to meet not only my debt but the man's ordinary liabilities.
2927. That of course is entirely a supposition? Not altogether.
2928. The fact remains that you do not advance any money on a gold basis. No man leaves so much gold with you when he asks for an advance on a current account? If he had the gold he would not require an advance.
2929. Therefore the bulk of your business is transacted on some other basis than gold? On credit, of course.
2930. *Mr. O'Sullivan.*] You admit that 4s. in the £ is a good security for the repayment of notes? I do not admit that it is a good security. I regard it as a safe provision under ordinary circumstances for liabilities on demand. I take the 4s. to be against all the liabilities at call.
2931. If that be a safe transaction for private Banks would it not be equally safe for the State to issue notes and keep in its coffers 20 per cent. in gold? The two things are not parallel. A Bank is every day receiving large sums of money. It has only to curtail its advances for a few weeks, in order to get an enormous sum. Suppose the Government were to be in the position of wanting money, from what source would they replenish their reserve when it was exhausted?
2932. You would replenish yours by stopping payments? We should do so by simply curtailing our advances. We have a large amount of money coming in every day.
2933. Is it at all likely that there would ever be a greater run upon the State than 25 per cent. of its notes? That would depend very much upon how the issue was managed.
2934. Would not the Government, with all its powers and with all its functions at its back, be able to get a better guarantee for the repayment of the notes than any private Bank could possibly give for its notes? I do not see that the Government could give a better guarantee. As a matter of practice, the Banks pay 20s. in the £ on their notes, and what could be better than that.
2935. I was referring to the resources of the Government? The Government have great resources, no doubt, but they have also great liabilities.
2936. I am supposing that the issue were limited? A great deal would depend upon the prudence with which the issue were managed; for instance, it is quite possible that the Government might force on public works in order to get rid of the notes. There would be plenty of contractors ready to accept payment in notes. In this way the Government could force the issue far above the ordinary requirements of the country which are pointed at by the present issue. I suppose that is as much as the country can absorb, but the Government might force a larger quantity upon it, or try to do so.
2937. I assume that in the Act founding the Bank the powers of the Government in that respect would be limited? That is precisely what I say. What would happen would depend very much upon the way in which the whole thing was managed and controlled.
2938. Suppose the issue of notes were limited to £2,000,000, would not the Government be able to make that issue satisfactorily if they kept in their coffers 25 per cent. of gold? Probably.
2939. You think that 25 per cent. would be a safe guarantee for repayment? Probably; and I presume that all the present notes, or an equivalent in gold, would be withdrawn from circulation.
2940. Why is it necessary that they should be withdrawn? Because I think that the present issue of £1,700,000 is as much as the country requires.
2941. That is with the ordinary dimensions of business, but we are looking to a National Bank to induce prosperity and to expand business. Under those circumstances you would require a larger currency, and it might

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might not be necessary to withdraw the notes of the proprietary Banks? You could not have the two sets of notes in circulation, I think. I should fancy that the present issue would be greatly curtailed.

2942. Do you remember an issue of notes in Great Britain under the Act of Sir Robert Peel, in 1844? Yes; I remember some of the circumstances.

2943. Was there not then a new issue of £14,000,000? Yes.

2944. Did that cause a withdrawal of the notes of the other Banks? I could not say.

2945. Is it not a fact that the new issue gave a great impetus to business, and in that way did a great deal of good? It might have given an impetus to business, but then that may have been followed by the reaction which ordinarily follows all periods of stimulus.

2946. Given 25 per cent. of gold, and limiting the powers of the Government as to issue, do you think a State Bank could be safely worked? How could the £2,000,000 you suggest be got into circulation in addition to the present circulation—I presume by the payments to contractors.

2947. Suppose £2,000,000 of notes were issued in connection with works of irrigation and water conservation, which will return a large revenue to the State? No doubt in that case the £2,000,000 of notes would be circulated, and I suppose it would go chiefly in wages, but it is desirable to follow the notes. The wage-earners would pay their store bill and their rent with them. The storekeeper would hand them in to an ordinary Bank of issue, which Bank would send them to the Treasury for payment, and the Treasury would not reissue them. Of course the notes would be sent to the Treasury in just the same way that we should send Bank of New South Wales notes to that particular Bank.

2948. Suppose the notes were legal tender? And still convertible?

2949. Just as the greenbacks were issued in the United States? That was at a time of war.

2950. If that were possible in the United States at a time of war would not such an issue be much more feasible in a prosperous country like this in a time of peace? A nation can do almost anything. If your notes are made legal tender they would certainly have a tendency to drive the present notes or gold out of circulation. You certainly would not increase the present note circulation.

2951. Would you not do so by expanding the business of the country; for instance, your note circulation of thirty years ago would not, I presume, satisfy your requirements of the present day, because in the interim population has increased, and business has expanded. If we were to take any course now which would achieve a similar result, that is to say, which would enormously increase business, you would naturally require an increased note circulation, would you not? Your argument rests first of all upon the supposition that a certain proportion of gold will be kept in reserve. What I say in answer to that is that it is quite possible to conceive of circumstances in which your reserve will be exhausted, and I do not know from what source it could easily be replenished.

2952. *Chairman.*] You think that the presentation of notes by the different Proprietary Banks to the Treasury for payment would soon exhaust the State reserve of gold? I think so.

2953. *Mr. O'Sullivan.*] Is it at all likely that in the ordinary run of business there would be such a great run on the reserve in the Treasury as to deplete it in view of the fact that the notes would be made a legal tender? Of course if the notes were made legal tender that would be a different matter altogether. The Banks could then, if they preferred it, reissue the notes to their customers instead of issuing their own. It is unlikely they would do this.

2954. *Mr. Rosé.*] Would not the fact of the notes being a legal tender have the effect of withdrawing more gold from circulation? Well, if the £2,000,000 of notes is to replace so much gold there will be no addition to the currency. You could not have an addition to the currency to the extent of £2,000,000 of notes, and at the same time displace £2,000,000 of gold. The effect of the issue would be to substitute the notes for the gold.

THURSDAY, 16 MARCH, 1893.

Present:—

MR. O'SULLIVAN,

MR. WALKER.

MR. ROSE,

W. S. DOWEL, Esq., IN THE CHAIR.

Mr. William Thompson Smellie re-called, and further examined:—

Mr. W. T.
Smellie.
16 Mar., 1893.

2955. *Chairman.*] I understand that you desire to correct some statements which you made at the last meeting of the Committee? Yes, I was asked whether the Bank shipped home wool in its own name, and I believe I said that they did so in some cases. I have looked the matter up and I find that they do not do so in any case. I was also asked whether the Bank held any pastoral properties. My answer was "Yes," but I now desire to substitute for that answer "Not that I am aware of."

2956. Have you been able to obtain the returns asked for by the Committee? All except one.

2957. To what do they refer? The first matter was as to the amount of notes issued in the Colony on 31st December, 1892. The amount was £34,474. Then there was a question as to the amount of deposits not bearing interest in the Colony on the 31st December, 1892. The amount was £231,124. I was also asked the amount of deposits at that date bearing interest. I find it was £603,294. Then, as to the amount of gold and silver coin held in the Colony on the 31st December, 1892, I find it was £199,608. The amount of dividend paid by the Bank since it commenced business cannot be ascertained here, as the records of the earlier years of the Bank are not available. I was asked to furnish the turnover of the Bank in New South Wales in 1892. I find that the amount on current and deposit accounts was £23,128,200. Another question related to the amount of coin and bullion transferred to the London office during the last five years by the Bank as a whole, and also by New South Wales during the last five years. I find that the amount outside the Colony was £520,000, and that the amount transferred by Sydney was £375,000, making a total of £895,000. I also hand in, in response to the request of the Committee, the copy of the last balance sheet, together with the profit and loss account to June, 1892. Then, as to the amount of money paid by the Government of New South Wales to the London Chartered Bank for conducting the banking business of the Government from 1889 to date, it was, I find, £1,349. The amount of money deposited at various times by the Government of New South Wales since 1885 has been on fixed deposit £120,000, and on current accounts, £15,921,266. The rate of interest paid by the Bank on Government

Government deposits is on current accounts 3 per cent., and on fixed deposits 4 per cent. As to the description and amount of New South Wales Government securities held by the Bank, they are all held in London, and no detailed information concerning them is at hand.

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Smellie.
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2958. Will you be good enough to furnish the Committee with the amount of dividends your Bank has paid as far back as you can obtain the information? I will endeavour to obtain the information.

2959. Is there any other information which you are able to furnish the Committee which you think will assist them in their inquiry? I am able to give you information as regards the Bank's metallic reserve. Our practice is to hold coin to an amount varying from 12½ to 25 per cent. of the Bank's total liabilities in Australia according to the condition of the money market. During the year 1892 the Bank's average holding of coin was as follows: Against our total liabilities 19·95 per cent., and against our total liabilities at call 66·09, including notes and bills in circulation. I think you also asked me some question about the Bank's reserve fund. No part of that fund is employed in the Bank's general business. It is invested solely in Government securities, chiefly British consols of a readily saleable nature. I was also asked a question to this effect—whether if a State Bank were established and the Bank issued notes without having a sovereign in their possession, I should consider the notes as good as New South Wales debentures bought in the ordinary way. I do not think I can draw a proper comparison between New South Wales debentures and notes such as you refer to, because the par value of a note issue to my mind depends upon its immediate convertibility into gold.

2960. Have you given any attention or consideration to the expediency of establishing a National Bank? I have not.

2961. *Mr. O'Sullivan.*] The Banks of New South Wales issue their notes with a certain amount of gold behind them? Yes.

2962. What is that proportion generally? I could not say what the other Banks do.

2963. So far as the London Chartered Bank is concerned the percentage is? 66·09.

2964. Do you think it would be feasible for the State to issue a paper currency if 25 per cent. of the amount issued were kept in gold in the coffers of the Treasury? I think it would be a depreciated currency.

2965. Why would it depreciate? 25 per cent. is not enough.

2966. Is it not as much as the Banks generally retain? I am not aware what the other Banks retain.

2967. When you gave evidence before you were asked this question: "What proportion of gold and bullion would you hold to be sufficient to meet the redemption of notes"; and you answered "5s."? That is so.

2968. That would be 25 per cent., would it not? Yes.

2969. Then if the State were to keep in the coffers of the Treasury £500,000 in gold it would be a safe proceeding on its part to issue £2,000,000 in notes? What would cover the 75 per cent.?

2970. The same thing that covers your own issue. You have the guarantee of the shareholders and the assets of the Bank. In the same way we should have the guarantee of the Government and the assets of the State? To my mind any issue of notes would be depreciated if gold were not forthcoming at once.

2971. Why should it be so in view of what takes place in connection with the Banks which do not offer one whit better security? I think I have shown that we offer better security.

2972. You may have shown that your Bank offers it, but you admit that 25 per cent. would be ample. As a matter of fact I suppose you know that the Banks of this country have not gold at their command to meet a sudden inrush of notes and a demand for deposits at call? I am not aware of that.

2973. Do you think that all the Banks of this country if they were suddenly confronted with an inrush of notes and a demand for deposits at call, owing to some panic, could meet all their liabilities with the amount of gold at their disposal? If you mean their total liabilities—certainly not.

2974. I am referring to their liabilities at call? I have given you the figures of my own Bank, 66·09 per cent.; that is all that we hold. You will see that there is 34 per cent. short.

2975. Are all the Banks in the same position as the London Chartered Bank? I cannot say that.

2976. According to your own showing the London Chartered Bank would be 34 per cent. short? That is so.

2977. And yet you do not consider it an unsafe proceeding to issue notes with that shortage? I do not.

2978. If it is safe for the London Chartered Bank to do that—a single institution with only a limited number of shareholders and assets much smaller than the Government of New South Wales could offer,—do you not think that the Government, giving a guarantee with 25 per cent. of gold in its coffers and with the assets of the State at the back of all that, could safely work a paper currency, the notes being made a legal tender? I can only say that to my mind such an issue would be instantly depreciated if gold were not forthcoming on the presentation of the notes.

2979. Will you give your reasons for that belief? It is simply an opinion.

2980. It is a mere expression of opinion on your part? Yes.

2981. It is not based on any particular ground? It is a mere opinion.

2982. Would not 25 per cent. of gold be sufficient for the transaction of the ordinary business of a State Bank in New South Wales? I cannot answer that question; I do not know.

2983. Are you aware that notes have been issued by Governments without any gold behind them at all, and that they have been accepted by the people of the countries in which they have been issued as a safe currency? I am.

2984. Of course you have a knowledge of the greenbacks of the United States of America? I have not.

2985. You are not aware that they were issued by the Government without any gold behind them at all? That may be. I have not studied the question.

2986. What other country had you in your mind when you answered my question just now? Well, there is India.

2987. What is the security behind the notes of the Indian Government? Silver and Government securities.

2988. What amount of silver? Really I could not give you the actual figures. I think two-thirds silver, and one-third Government securities. I could not tie myself down to exact figures.

2989. Silver is not so safe a security for the payment of notes as is gold? It is perfectly safe for the payment of silver notes.

2990. Silver will vary in price? As against silver notes. The Indian notes are not gold notes.

2991.

Mr. W. T.
Smellie.
16 Mar., 1893.

2991. The chief security for the payment of the notes was the guarantee of the Government? No; they are covered by actual silver and Government securities.
2992. To what extent were these notes issued? I could not say.
2993. Do you remember reading of Sir Robert Peel's Bill of 1844-5? I read of it a long time ago.
2994. Are you aware that the Bank of England under that law issued £14,000,000 of notes without any gold at all behind them? I believe a portion of that note issue was based not on gold but on Government security.
2995. In the case of the issue of the Bank of England under Sir Robert Peel's law there was no gold whatever behind the notes, but simply Government security? That is so.
2996. Yet the notes are to this day a good currency in Great Britain, and, in fact, all over the world? They are.
2997. Does not that tend to show you that it is not absolutely essential to have gold against the notes when the security is otherwise good? In the case of the Bank of England I believe special and temporary relief was given by the suspension of its charter.
2998. They received permission to issue notes in consideration that they took up £14,000,000 of consols, which they did, and they are a security. While they are a safe security, my argument is that it is not absolutely essential to have the metal so long as you have its equivalent in the shape of a Government guarantee? To my mind that would depend upon the Government.
2999. I gather from your answer that given a stable Government who would guarantee the issue of a paper currency, and offer reasonable security for it, it would be perfectly feasible to establish a National Bank of issue? It is quite a feasible project, but the note issue might be depreciated.
3000. What are your reasons for saying that? It is merely my opinion. My opinion is, as already stated, the par value of a note issue depends upon its immediate convertibility into gold. Such an issue as you speak of, based on Government securities, or partially so, would be instantly depreciated if gold were not forthcoming on presentation, or if, as in the case of the Bank of England, special and temporary relief were not given by the suspension of its charter to avert insolvency.
3001. The mere fact of the Government stepping in in that case must show you conclusively that there were the real security behind the issue of the notes—that is their guarantee? Yes.
3002. Since that time—since the charter was temporarily suspended—there has been no gold behind the notes, and they have been accepted all over the British Empire as a sound currency? Yes.
3003. Does not that show that gold is not absolutely essential if you have a sound Government guaranteeing the notes? I am looking to the credit of the present Government.
3004. The credit of the British Government is good? Yes.
3005. Is not the credit of the New South Wales Government as good inside the borders of the Colony? Probably.
3006. Given a stable Government in New South Wales, is it not possible for us to perform the same operation as was performed by the Government in connection with the Bank of England? I really could not answer that question.
3007. I will direct your attention to two cases in which the argument as to the necessity for a stable Government is borne out. You remember the American war? Yes.
3008. You know that the Confederate bonds became absolutely useless? I have read so.
3009. Why was that? I cannot say.
3010. Was it not because there was not a stable Government, and because there was a probability of their being overthrown by the Northern States? Possibly.
3011. Look at the reverse of the picture. You find that the Northern States issued an enormous number of greenbacks, behind which there was no gold at all. Those greenbacks have not only survived their temporary depreciation, but are being sold at a premium? I believe that is the case.
3012. Does not that prove that the best security you can have for the repayment of notes is the guarantee of a stable Government? I cannot alter the answer I have already given.
3013. Have I not shown two cases in which the stability of the Government was the chief factor in the success or non-success of the currency? You have made two statements.
3014. But are they not matters of historical record? That may be.
3015. Have you not met with those records? I have not.
3016. *Mr. Walker.*] You say that your Bank does hold Colonial securities, but that they are all held in London? Yes.
3017. You are not aware whether the Bank holds them to a large or small extent? I cannot say.
3018. Your Bank in London considers this security good enough? Undoubtedly.
3019. And you would be of the same opinion? Undoubtedly.
3020. For New South Wales the securities would be on a parallel with British securities for the Bank of England? I would consider New South Wales securities perfectly good.
3021. In regard to the issue of a currency, you say that what would prevent a depreciation would be the knowledge that there could be an immediate conversion into gold? That is so. There would be no depreciation with a genuine convertibility into gold.
3022. Your supposition that the notes of a National Bank would be liable to depreciation is based on the idea that sufficient gold would not be kept to immediately convert them? Yes.
3023. You have shown us that in banking transactions gold is not kept up to the standard of your liabilities? Not to the full extent.
3024. Your success in the flotation of your notes, and the extension of your currency, depends not alone on the gold you have in your pocket but upon the securities you have in addition? We have at all times gold sufficient to meet our notes.
3025. If none of your other liabilities were pressing for payment at the same time; but, if all your notes came in together with all your liabilities at call, you could not meet the notes? We hold 66.09 per cent.
3026. But you do not ear-mark any portion of the reserve against the note issue? No; that is why I have given you the total.
3027. Therefore a Government Bank, acting upon the same principles upon which you act—that is to say, having a certain amount of gold set off as against the total liabilities, and having at its back its own securities—would be in a better position than any single Bank carrying on business in this Colony? It is simply a matter of opinion.

3028. If the security of the Bank depends upon the gold and its securities does it not stand to reason that that Bank which holds the Colonies securities and an immense percentage of gold would be stronger than any individual Bank holding only a comparatively small portion of the Colonies securities with a corresponding amount of reserve? Undoubtedly.

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3029. Then if the Government of this country holds the securities, and the same proportion of gold that is held by any of the Banks in New South Wales to-day, there is nothing in the nature of banking institutions to prevent it from carrying on with equal success the same kind of business? I have not studied the question—I cannot form any idea.

3030. I take it that you and other gentlemen would, to-morrow, be capable of transacting for the Government, in offices similar to those which you now hold, the business which you now transact for the private banking companies? I have not considered the question.

3031. Does it require any consideration for you to say whether you would be able to do for the Government as master what you do for the directors as masters? That would depend upon the customers.

3032. But other things being equal you could do your part? Yes.

3033. If men equally capable as yourself were appointed to the management of a State institution, their capabilities would be just as much at the service of the Government—would be just as honestly placed at the disposal of the Government as they are now placed at the disposal of banking directors? Yes.

3034. Therefore there would be no difficulties so far as the management of the State Bank is concerned? No.

3035. If such a Bank confined itself to the operations to which the Banks in the city now confine themselves, if it did precisely the same kind of work, and had precisely the same men to manage it, would it not be as capable of success? That is a matter for the future to determine.

3036. If the Bank did the same kind of business and had the same man to manage it, if it were worked on the same lines, if it had similar securities and made similar advances, transacting precisely the same business, would not that be the case? You take it for granted that there would be room for another Bank. But where is the fresh business to come from?

3037. I am taking it for granted that the larger Bank would supersede the other Banks? There is nothing in the nature of things to prevent what you say, except that you must have clients before you talk of your business.

3038. What your answer seems to point to, as militating against the success of such a Bank, would be the existence already of Banks having their particular clients, and standing in the way of a Government Bank getting those clients? My impression is that the people of New South Wales are well satisfied with the existing Banks.

3039. And that, in your view, would militate against the success of a Government Bank? Undoubtedly.

3040. If a Government Bank were established would it not at all events secure to itself all transactions relating to the Government business which are now distributed among the other Banks? I should naturally suppose so.

3041. Would not that in itself be a considerable saving to the community? I have had no experience in the working of the Government accounts.

3042. I understand you to say that providing 25 per cent. of gold is kept, and the remaining 75 per cent. is covered by the security of the Government, there would be sufficient metal to carry on ordinary banking transactions? It might be sufficient to carry on the ordinary working of a Bank.

3043. It is what you consider sufficient for the operations of your own Bank? Yes.

3044. So that it would place the Government on exactly the same parallel with private Banks, with this advantage—that the Government would be capable of offering better security? I cannot answer that question.

3045. *Mr. Rose.*] Although your Bank does not send wool home to London in its own name, I presume it has liens over certain shipments of wool? We advance money upon shipments of wool to merchants in the ordinary way of business. That wool is sent home and is sold in London in the usual way.

3046. Is it not a fact that in some cases the proceeds of that wool are placed to the Bank's credit? We advance money in Sydney, and money is collected in London from the proceeds of the sale.

3047. Is it not a fact that the amount is collected by the branch of your Bank? Yes.

3048. Is it not almost the same thing as sending the wool home in your name—what difference is there in reality? Your first question implied that the Bank was trading in wool.

3049. Reverting to your answer as to the relationship between notes and debentures, I understood you to say that a Government note maintained its par value while it had convertibility? Yes.

3050. Is it a fact that a debenture when it matures will also maintain its par value, only because of its convertibility into gold? Debentures might have a fluctuating value.

3051. But I am speaking of the maturity of debentures? I understand that.

3052. Is the par value of a debenture at its maturity dependent on its convertibility into gold? The par value on the due date of a debenture would be £100.

3053. Would that £100 be dependent on a gold basis? Yes.

3054. Can you call to mind any instance when a New South Wales Government has paid off an expiring loan in gold? I cannot for the moment.

3055. Do you imagine that such a thing in commerce would be at all practicable? It may happen—I cannot say.

3056. Can you think of any one instance in which a merchant would meet in gold the discount you advanced him on his bill? All discounts are paid in gold.

3057. Your answer implies that a merchant would meet his liabilities to your Bank in gold instead of discounting other acceptances? Although the proceeds of bills discounted for customers are withdrawn by cheques and acceptances, paid into the banking accounts of third parties, it must not be considered that only a small proportion of the total amount is paid in cash. In point of fact every such cheque or acceptance paid to the other Banks is settled for in cash. Certainly the clearing arrangement between the Banks lessens to some extent the actual movements of coin; but this machinery for saving the wear and tear of sovereigns does not touch the point.

3058. Is it not a fact that a merchant from the beginning to the end of the year conducts the whole of his business by cheques instead of paying sovereigns into the Bank? He pays in cheques or drafts, which are sent to the clearing house, and which are equivalent to coin.

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16 Mar., 1893.
3059. Is it not a fact that in the generality of cases the clearing house obviates the passage of coin? It does to an enormous extent.
3060. You admit now that in mercantile transactions gold plays a very insignificant part? Yes, as regards actual movement of coin.
3061. Have you studied the difference between a legal tender note and a note which is not a legal tender? I have not.
3062. I suppose you admit to the full extent that gold retains its universal acceptability as currency, because of its intrinsic value as a legal tender? Yes.
3063. On the same lines would not a legal tender note obtain the same result in a domestic sense? Yes.
3064. *Chairman.*] You have informed the Committee that you have not given any particular attention to the expediency of establishing a National Bank? I have not.
3065. Supposing it were determined by the Government to establish a National Bank, with a capital of say £10,000,000, being the amount of the revenue of the Colony;—can you see any objection to such a Bank, as one of its functions, receiving all moneys due to the Government, and making all payments by a note issue of a convertible character? I can see no reason why that should not be done—success is a different matter.

Mr. George Alexander Wilson recalled and further examined:—

- Mr. G. A. Wilson.
16 Mar., 1893.
3066. *Chairman.*] I understand that you desire to amend some statements which you made at the last meeting of the Committee? Yes. As regards the limit of the note issue of our Bank I said I was not aware of any limit. I find from the Act incorporating the Bank that the limit is as follows: "The total amount of the promissory-notes payable on demand issued, and in circulation within the Colony," that I presume, applies to the Colony of New Zealand, "shall not at any time exceed the amount of the coin, bullion and public securities which shall, for the time being, be held by the said corporation within the colony."
3067. At your last examination you were not prepared to give replies to some of the questions asked you. Are you now able to supply the information? Yes; I can answer all the questions except the amount of dividends paid by the Bank since its inception, and I have written to Auckland for that information.
3068. You will supply it later on? Yes. One of the questions asked at the last meeting referred to the turnover of the Bank in New South Wales. I find it was £18,757,000. Then, as to the shipments of gold to London since our head office has been there I may mention that no gold has been shipped direct to London, but the amount that has been shipped to San Francisco is £446,000.

TUESDAY, 21 MARCH, 1893.

Present:—

MR. HOUGHTON,	|	MR. ROSE,
MR. O'SULLIVAN,	|	MR. T. WALKER.

W. S. DOWEL, ESQ., IN THE CHAIR.

Mr. Arthur Launcelot Mullens called in, sworn, and examined:—

- Mr. A. L. Mullens.
21 Mar., 1893.
3069. *Chairman.*] You are in business in the city of Sydney? I am a stock and sharebroker.
3070. What is the name of your firm? J. Mullens and Son.
3071. I believe your firm has had large transactions in connection with New South Wales Government securities? We have had transactions at various times, but the largest transactions would be many years ago. Of those I have no knowledge.
3072. Have you given any attention to the question of establishing a National Bank in New South Wales? Not any close attention.
3073. But generally speaking? I have noticed the sittings of the Committee, but I have not formed any particular theory on the question.
3074. You have not studied it? No.
3075. From your knowledge of finance, supposing a National Bank of issue were established, with a capital equal to the revenue of the Colony—say, £10,000,000 sterling—do you think it would be a safe thing to issue notes against that revenue? Would the £10,000,000 be cash.
3076. Yes? It would, of course, be safe to issue against cash.
3077. Supposing a National Bank to be established, would you consider it its proper function to receive all the revenues of the Colony, and to pay the Colony's indebtedness in Bank notes—can you see any objection to that procedure? I can see no objection, providing the notes were immediately convertible. It would be just the same as paying a cheque. Of course something would depend upon the persons having control of the National Bank.
3078. You think the success of the operation would depend, to a large extent, upon how the National Bank was controlled? Yes.
3079. *Mr. Rose.*] You are aware that the Colonial Treasurer has authority to issue another £2,000,000 of funded stock? Yes.
3080. Do you think that issue will have any depressing influence on the market? It is having its influence now in that it makes the £1,000,000 already offered unsaleable. The knowledge that there are £2,000,000 to come prevents applications for the stock already offered.
3081. I suppose the idea of those particular persons is that they will be able to buy on better terms when there is a new issue? It is not so much that idea as the idea that if circumstances compel them to sell they might find the Colonial Treasurer coming upon the market at the same time with fresh stock, in which case they might have to accept a discount and so lose something of the principal they have already invested. In such circumstances as those they would have to accept a discount in order to effect a sale.
3082. Do I understand that the persons to whom you refer as holding our stock at the present time are mere speculators? No, they are investors; but circumstances might occur compelling them to sell.
3083. Will the effect of raising a local loan be to raise the general rate of interest to the general borrower? If you mean general borrowers from all sources I do not think so. It largely depends upon the amount and the rate. If the Government offered 5 per cent. for money of course they would raise the rates.

3084. In your opinion is it a wise policy for this Government to raise money in this country instead of going to England? Yes; if it can do so at a reasonable price.

3085. Is it not a fact that we have to-day in Banks the largest amount of capital ever known in the history of this Colony? I believe that is so.

3086. Can you offer any reason why with so much capital in the Banks the rate of interest should be so high to borrowers? What persons have to pay depends upon the security they offer. I do not think the present rate is particularly high. You can borrow against a fixed deposit at 1 per cent. difference.

3087. On what security would that be? Well, suppose you give the security of a fixed deposit for £10,000, and that you want to borrow £8,000 for a month or a year, as the case may be, you can borrow it at the rate of one per cent. over the rate you are paid.

3088. Have you any knowledge of banking transactions with the farming class? No.

3089. Are you aware that the rate that class pays fluctuates between 7 and 9 per cent.? That would be about it. I have no actual knowledge of the circumstances.

3090. Are the New South Wales Banks associated to any extent to-day? There is an association in respect to the rates to be charged, that is all.

3091. They virtually fix the rate of interest? Yes.

3092. Thus there is not much competition among the different Banks with the effect that the rate of interest is lowered? No.

3093. Do you think a strong National Bank would have the effect of lowering the rate of interest? I do not think it would have any effect for a long time to come.

3094. Suppose it were guaranteed to a certain extent by the Government, would it not have the effect of inducing more confidence? As a matter of fact there is no want of confidence in any of the ordinary Banks. If the leading Banks offered a shade more than the Government were offering they would get the money—they would simply be in the position of ordinary competitors.

3095. You think there would be no want of confidence in a time of panic in any of the present Banks? Not in any of the leading Banks.

3096. Do you go so far as to say that a National Bank is unnecessary in the interests of the general community? Yes. I do not see that there would be much to be gained by it. The Bank might issue as many notes as the public would take, and they would have the advantage of that amount of money for nothing, but then on the other hand they would lose the 2 per cent. on the notes.

3097. Are you aware that the notes now afloat amount to about £1,500,000? I believe that is about the sum.

3098. Is there any possibility of increasing the amount? Not to any large extent. You might by lowering the denomination force a few more out, but the difference would not be very appreciable.

3099. Suppose the notes were made legal tender? It would depend upon how the notes were secured as to whether they were accepted even then.

3100. You are aware that the Government of New South Wales has a great many transactions with its people? Yes.

3101. For instance, it is a landlord and it employs a large number of Civil servants; would it not be possible to pay the Civil servants in National Bank notes? Of course, if the notes were made a legal tender; the Civil servant would have to accept them, but unless they were convertible on demand they would have the effect of raising the price of necessaries at once.

3102. Upon what principle do you make the assertion that the issue of notes by a National Bank would raise the price of necessities? In the first place the notes would be a legal tender only in the Colony. The whole of its trade with other countries must be done on a gold basis. If the notes were legal tender only in the Colony and had no power of exchange the price of coin would rise—in other words the note would go down as compared with coin.

3103. How much trade do you think is done internationally on a gold basis? I do not know the actual trade returns of the Colony, but I know that our clip of wool is worth from £11,000,000 to £12,000,000.

3104. Do you think that any gold is required in that wool trade? It is carried on on a gold basis.

3105. But does any gold change hands between the people of New South Wales and the English people if our imports have about balanced our exports? Not in that case. If there is any excess one way or the other it has to be adjusted by gold remittance.

3106. Is it not a fact that gold remittances leave Sydney only when bills of exchange on foreign countries rise to a premium? I do not know the exact reasons.

3107. In other words, is it not a fact that gold will leave New South Wales only when our imports are in excess of our exports? That is roughly the reason.

3108. That being the case, is it not fair to assume that when we are increasing our exports, gold will not play any prominent part? That is rather a large assumption, because as the wealth of the country increases so will the demand for imports increase.

3109. Do you not think that nations trading with us would prefer the articles we have to sell to gold, considering that they make a direct profit out of our exports? It very much depends upon circumstances. Our imports might so increase as to be larger than our exports, and we might have a balance to pay to the exporter from foreign countries.

3110. You think that under those circumstances the legal-tender notes would become depreciated? Yes.

3111. What would cause their depreciation? Their inconvertibility.

3112. How would you test it? By the fact that they cannot be converted into coin.

3113. Do you mean that at a given period the whole of the legal tender notes must be convertible into coin in order to prove their convertibility? Such a thing might occur, but it would be very unlikely. As a matter of fact the bulk of the notes would not be presented. If persons knew that on presentation of the note they could get coin for it they would be perfectly satisfied. They would be content with the assurance that there was a large metallic reserve against the issue of the notes. They would not trouble about the matter, and the notes would circulate at par.

3114. The whole thing resolves itself into a matter of faith? Faith backed by fact.

3115. Do you mean to say that every individual would want to see the gold? He would want to see the returns showing that the gold was there.

3116. Do you not think the relations of the Government towards the individual note-holder would be much sounder than are the relations of the private Banks to him? No. I do not see that there would be any material difference.

3117.

Mr.
A. L. Mullens.
21 Mar., 1893.

- Mr. A. L. Mullens.
21 Mar., 1893.
3117. Do you not consider that the well being of a country is absolutely dependent upon the stability of its Government? Where you have a stable Government there is naturally very little hindrance to the ordinary development of the commerce of the country.
3118. That being so, are not the whole transactions of the Bank dependent upon the regulation of the Government to a certain extent? Yes.
3119. Then would not an issue of national notes with £10,000,000 of the country's revenue behind them be on a sounder basis than the present note issue by private Banks? I do not think there would be any material difference.
3120. You place the private Banks on a par with the Government of the colony as regards credit? So far as all practical assurance with regard to the value of notes is concerned.
3121. Is not that giving undue importance to private institutions? No; but perhaps I ought to explain that so far as the note issue is concerned a good deal depends upon its size. If the issue were a small one and dealt only with the small factor of the business of the country, I do not see that for £5 the Government is better than I am, that is for all practical purposes. I could find hundreds of people who would trust me with £5 as readily as they would trust the Government with £5. It resolves itself into a question of the magnitude of the transaction.
3122. The protection to your life and property extended by the Government is really the backbone of the prosperity of the country? No doubt.
3123. You admit that private institutions cannot extend to individuals that same protection? No; they are dependent on the Government for it.
3124. Under normal conditions then private individuals trading with Banks would all have a certain amount of credit? The Banks will only trade with those who have credit—you must have some credit.
3125. Credit arises from the general prosperity of the community? In the main.
3126. That prosperity accrues largely from wise legislation? Yes.
3127. Do you not think then that when prosperity has made a great deal of credit the people, as a whole, should have a large share of it? No, I do not see that there is any necessity for such a thing; but as a matter of fact people do participate in the country's prosperity, they do participate in the good arising from sound government. I do not see why banking should be separated from other businesses in this respect. I do not see why this particular line of business should be attacked.
3128. Do you think we attack any individuals when we place the post and telegraph business in the hands of the people? No.
3129. If we extended the functions of the State to banking should we do so? Not in the main. Perhaps "attack" is not the right word to use.
3130. What would be the right word? It is difficult to find a word to meet the case of the Government doing all the business of the country, a thing which to my mind is impracticable. It would be practicable in one sense to establish a National Bank of issue; in other respects I do not see that such a Bank could do anything but compete with the Banks already existing. It is simply a matter of buying and selling.
3131. Would a National Bank be any more dishonest than any other Bank? Certainly not. Possibly it would have a shade more credit.
3132. And it could employ men of equal probity? Undoubtedly.
3133. It could command services equal to if not better than those commanded by other Banks? Equal to them, but not necessarily better. It is quite possible to imagine that there might be employees of private Banks who would not care to leave the Banks with which they are now associated whatever price might be offered to them.
3134. But you see no reason why the administration of a National Bank should not be equal to that of private institutions? No.
3135. You do not object to the State entering into competition with other Banks in the matter of a Savings Bank? I have no objection to the Savings Bank as an institution.
3136. Is it not in direct competition with other Banks? It is in competition with them in a sense, but it does not carry on all the functions of other Banking institutions.
3137. You know that the maximum amount which can be deposited in the Savings Bank is £200? Yes.
3138. Would you advocate that that maximum should be abolished and that individuals should be allowed to deposit to any extent? No; I do not see anything in the point one way or the other.
3139. Would not the increased deposit give the National Bank more money to operate upon? You mean that the National Bank would accept deposits?
3140. I am supposing that every individual would have a right to deposit with the Bank any money he wished. Would there be any objection to that? No.
3141. Would it not be an advantage to the State to have money deposited with such a Bank, in the first instance, instead of the Government having to float a loan through other Banks. Would it not abolish middlemen? No.
3142. Not in the sense that you would get money direct from depositors? Well, the whole thing would be more or less in the nature of an experiment. I do not think the Government would get sufficient money to supply its own wants—that is, to pay its present debt to the English public.
3143. Do you think there would be any occasion for the State to get £54,000,000 to pay off its national debt? There would be no actual necessity for it.
3144. Do you think any business man ever pays off his debt in the sense you implied just now? Very frequently men trade on nothing but credit.
3145. They pay off their debts by creating fresh debts? That depends upon a man's system of business—the lines upon which he carries it on.
3146. You are aware that the Savings Bank to which I have referred has over £5,000,000 of deposits? I do not know the amount.
3147. Considering that the deposits have been limited to £200, is it not feasible to suppose that the State would get about double the amount if the maximum were abolished? I could not say—I have no means of forming an opinion.
3148. *Mr. Houghton.*] You do not think the public are more likely to deposit their money with Banks paying 5 per cent. interest on the daily balance than to deposit it with Banks paying a less rate of interest? Yes; provided always that the Bank has at its back good resources.
3149. The Savings Bank of New South Wales, as you are aware, is at present, and has for some time past, been paying 5 per cent. interest on deposits? Thereabouts, I believe.
- 3150.

3150. You are aware of the fact that the Savings Bank of New South Wales divides the whole of its profits amongst its depositors? Yes; after making certain provision for losses.
3151. Are you not aware that it has had little or no losses? I know that it has a reserve fund of £200,000 against losses. I know that they must make losses occasionally; although, as I am not a trustee, I cannot speak with authority.
3152. We have it in evidence that the business of the Bank is conducted in such a way that its losses are practically nil. Do you not think it would be to the advantage of the community if, instead of allowing the proprietary Banks to reap the large profits they now reap through their Banking business, those profits were to go into the coffers of the State and be disposed of in the interests of the whole people? If it were practicable, it would be so, no doubt.
3153. Are the notes issued by the proprietary Banks at the present time world-wide in their currency? Not that I know of. I have never known them to be in circulation outside of this Colony. Of course they might circulate to some extent in London, where the Banks would have offices.
3154. I understood you to say that if Civil servants were compelled to accept the State Bank-notes the price of commodities would rise? If the notes were inconvertible; if they were not issued on a cash security. The Civil servant, when he is paid in notes, which cannot be converted into cash, would hand them on to his tradesman, the tradesman being unable to convert the notes into cash, and wanting cash for his business, would charge a higher price for the things for which the notes were paid than he would otherwise charge.
3155. I understood that the question was asked by Mr. Rose on the understanding that there would be cash at the back of the notes? If the Civil servant could change the note for coin whenever he wanted it, the note would circulate at par if the issue were a reasonable one.
3156. That is provided the Government had a reserve equal to the reserve held by the proprietary Banks? Yes; I should think about 25 per cent.
3157. Is it your opinion that the Government would require the same amount of reserve that is held by the proprietary Banks? Thereabouts; probably they could do with a little less.
3158. I am speaking of a cash reserve? I can quite understand that. The Government will, in one sense, enjoy more credit; but it would be necessary for them to have a certain cash reserve.
3159. Do you not think the credit of the Government, backed up by its enormous securities, would be sufficient to induce the public to accept the notes even though the Government had a much lesser reserve than that of the proprietary Banks? It depends altogether upon the reserve fund. If you put it at 2 per cent. the issue of notes would be very restricted. Many persons would refuse to accept them. If you put the reserve at 20 per cent., I do not see why the notes should not circulate freely.
3160. Do you not think that a 10 per cent. reserve would be sufficient? I have not had sufficient banking experience to enable me to say whether it would be sufficient.
3161. *Mr. Walker.*] I presume that what you wish to impress upon the Committee with regard to the value of the currency is that faith in the security of the thing is that which rules its value? Exactly.
3162. In saying that you did not assume that the Government would have any greater credit than a private banking institution would have. What I understood you to convey to the Committee was this: That faith in the existing institutions being quite sufficient the Government could not have more? I did not quite intend to convey that. What I meant to convey was that the Government would not have more credit because they were a larger institution with immense resources. If the Banks had sufficient to get in the circulation which the public wants for its business, then I do not see why, simply because the Government might have greater credit, they would be able to get in a materially greater circulation. We will suppose that £1,500,000 of notes is required for business purposes, I do not think that a greater circulation would be gained by offering better security. If you can borrow £100 on security worth £200 there is nothing to be gained by giving security worth £500.
3163. What you mean to convey is that the Government might find some difficulty in getting the notes into circulation, seeing that there is a sufficient number in circulation to meet present demands? If the conditions under which the Banks now circulate were maintained the circulation would be very small for a long time to come. If you took away the privilege from the Banks the circulation would reach about the present amount, and would perhaps be a little more. I do not see that the circulation would be greater to any appreciable extent.
3164. Suppose the Civil servants were paid in notes, and admitting that there were a 20 per cent. reserve in gold, would not the Government get a certain advantage over other institutions in thus getting its notes into circulation? I do not think so, because the Civil servant has to part with the notes at once. They get into circulation immediately. You would get a certain number of notes into circulation in that way, but in other ways the circulation would be restricted; in other words, business will not take more notes than are absolutely required.
3165. But inasmuch as Civil servants were paid in Government notes, the two kinds of note being put upon the market, would not that fact have a tendency to restrict the circulation of the other notes? If you mean that the notes would be in competition, no doubt it would restrict the note issue of the private Banks to some extent, but the total circulation would probably be much the same as it is now. The Government would get a certain amount of notes into circulation at once, of course.
3166. And to that extent they would limit the circulation of the private Banks? Yes.
3167. When you said just now that a National Bank was to your mind impracticable, to what special difficulties did you refer? I presume that when you talk of a National Bank, you mean not only a Bank of issue, but a Bank which would conduct ordinary banking transactions.
3168. I do not mean that the National Bank would confine itself to any given sphere of operations? My opinion would no doubt vary to a certain extent with the actual basis of the Bank. In order that I might give you an opinion to which I could adhere, it would be necessary for you to give me a prospectus setting forth exactly what the Bank was going to do.
3169. Supposing a National Bank confined itself to doing that business which is now done for the Government through its own agencies? That would virtually mean being a Bank of issue and receiving no deposits.
3170. Would it not be practicable for such a Bank to issue loans? If it were simply a Bank issuing notes, and holding a certain gold reserve against those notes, it would be to all intents and purposes two rooms in the Treasury, and I do not think it would have the slightest influence upon investors in the London market.
- 3171.

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- Mr. A. L. Mullens.
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3171. But would not such a Bank do within the boundaries of the Colony an immense amount of business which is now transacted for the Government through the other Banks? Do you mean paying Civil servants in Bourke and Wilcannia for instance—having branches of the Bank there?
3172. That might be one feature, but the Bank would receive all the revenue and disburse all the expenditure of the Government. It might go still further in the matter of raising loans—doing business in connection with the raising of loans which is now transacted through other sources. At the present time for instance, debentures and stock are put upon the market through brokers and other Banks. Such a Bank as I have in view would do that business directly—it would receive deposits on the security of Government stock? I do not think you would find that a success.
3173. What would be the difficulties in the way? In the first place people look for more than 4 per cent. for their money. Moreover there is not money here available to take up a large issue unless indeed 6 per cent. were paid. If 6 per cent. were paid the Government could, of course, get as much money as it wanted until people saw that it was outrunning the constable.
3174. Your only objection, then, is as to the rate of interest? Yes.
3175. When brokerage fees and other expenses incidental to the raising of loans abroad are added to the actual interest paid to the investor would you not find the percentage such that the Government could within its own boundaries afford to give a higher rate than is now offered? I do not think so.
3176. What would prevent that from being done? In the first place I do not think you could get money here as cheaply as in London. Supposing you were borrowing at 4 per cent. in London you would probably get it at 5 per cent. here.
3177. Providing a National Bank were started, and it were generally understood that the Government was about to transact its own business as I have indicated, would not that have a tendency to cause surplus money in England to come to the Colony for investment through our own Bank? I do not think so.
3178. Is the distance from England and other parts of the world so great as to prevent those wanting to lend money from sending it here for investment through our own Bank? You would perhaps get some, but you would not get any great quantity. The distance and the cost of collecting and payment would all make a difference.
3179. But in banking transactions distance is practically annihilated—we could have a branch in London? There is this difficulty, that the further away the investor is the more difficult it is for him to get information as to the securities—that is as to what is going on where his securities lie. Under those circumstances he expects a higher rate of interest, and is more unwilling to lend his money.
3180. Is it not a fact that at the present time the English investor has exactly the difficulties you enumerate? He has.
3181. Those difficulties would not be specially increased? They are not insuperable of course. You have to look at another phase of the question. At present the bond is in London and can be transferred. It is practically a bill payable to bearer. A man can go into the market, and in a quarter of an hour can get cash for it. He can get cash in half an hour by walking into the Bank of England and signing his name to a transfer.
3182. Would not that same business be as practicable with a National Bank as with other Banks? Yes; but you completely ignore the existence of establishments in London such as the Bank of England. In my opinion it would be far more costly for the Government to do the business themselves than to employ the Bank of England. Would you establish agencies in England?
3183. Suppose that for business purposes the Bank allowed other Banks in England to act as agencies, there would be no difficulty in carrying out similar transactions? No; but nothing would be gained by it. It would be just as costly for all practical purposes as the present arrangement.
3184. Would there not be a decrease rather than an increase of expenses if we had agencies of our own? No; because the other Banks divide their expenses over other business. If a National Bank were established, having its English agency in London, it would have to pay its manager and clerks and other employees a considerable sum of money in order to do this one item of business. The Bank of England does exactly the same business, but it employs the same clerks upon other branches of its business.
3185. Admitting that the other Banks minimise the expense of Government business from the fact of their having other business to do, would it not be possible for a Government Bank to carry on a similar business of exchange? I do not think so, unless it carried on all the functions of a Bank. Of course if the Government Bank carried on all the functions of a Bank and put itself in exactly the same position as is occupied by other Banks it would be in precisely the same position to transact the business to which you refer.
3186. What would be the difficulty in the way of a National Bank conducting exchanges and other business now conducted by various Banks in the Colony? In all human probability the men who got credits to buy wool and other commodities in the Colony would still employ the private Banks to do their business, that is to say, the man who now gets a credit upon the Union Bank for the purchase of wool would continue to do his business with the Union Bank. A credit would not be bought with the Government Bank at all. There would be no need for such a thing. Then perhaps another man at this end who buys his credit for trading in England with the Union Bank will adjust his difference only once in six or twelve months by a shipment of gold. He has to adjust the difference only occasionally, whereas in the case of a National Bank he might have to be continually remitting gold.
3187. *Mr. Houghton.*] If the Government offered better inducements to business people to do business with their Bank do you think they would prefer to do business with them? People will go to those institutions, providing of course that they are sound, who will do their work most cheaply.
3188. *Mr. Walker.*] Your assumption is that what would militate against the Government Bank taking the place of private Banks to any extent would be that persons doing business with England would stick to the Bank to which they had been accustomed? That difficulty would soon be overcome if the Government were doing business on cheaper lines than the private Banks.
3189. There is nothing in the nature of the business itself to prevent the Government from doing it. Your chief objection to the proposal is that there would be a lack of clients? Yes; if the Bank were doing business at the same rates as other Banks. If it were to do business at lower rates it would no doubt get clients. When it got a proportion of losses it would if it kept on sufficiently long land itself in bankruptcy. So far as the Bank's own capital is concerned I have no doubt the Government would go on reinstating any losses which might be made, but assuming that the capital were limited the tendency would be bankruptcy.

3190. Do you see anything in the nature of banking functions to prevent the Government from entering into competition with private Banks? I see no reason why the Government should not do so from one point of view, but the question as to whether it would be a success or not is quite a different matter.
3191. You think the Government would, if anything, have a shade of advantage in the way of credit? Yes.
3192. Would not that be in itself an inducement to people, apart from other matters, to do business with the Bank? It might be an inducement to some people, but not to the bulk of people, I think. They would consider the credit of other institutions sufficiently good.
3193. Could not the Government, by virtue of its securities and the larger basis of its operations, conduct business at a more reasonable charge than could private institutions? I am afraid I could hardly answer that question. The answer would depend so much upon experience.
3194. Does it not strike you that a State Bank doing, in all probability, three times the amount of business than is done by any other single institution, and not having to pay dividends to shareholders, would be likely to save considerably in the management of its business? That is a difficult question to answer. We have yet to find out whether it is possible for the Government to undertake such a thing, whether they could carry on banking functions. You have to look at this matter from this point of view. Every director of a Bank is interested in its business; every shareholder of a Bank is largely interested in its business. The directors, especially, often supply information to the Bank for the protection of their own interests. You cannot sum up the value of self-interest in £ s. and d.
3195. But no private institution is worked on philanthropic motives, and there being, as you suggest, all this self-interest, would it not be somewhat of an advantage that it should be removed in the case of a National Bank;—would it not be desirable that the mere motive of making money should not be so prominent? That motive being removed the management might be more careless.
3196. But officials can be found who would manage a National Bank as disinterestedly as they manage any other Bank? Probably; but they would not have the same power to obtain information.
3197. But they would be equally acute and able men? Even so they would be dependent on someone else—they could form only an outside judgment of themselves.
3198. You think there is something in human nature which would be lacking? I should fear much the lack of perfection in human nature. I should think it likely that there would be something wanting.
3199. In other words, you think "the Government stroke" might be introduced into the institution? Yes; I am afraid that among other things what is commonly known as the Government stroke would militate against the usefulness and success of the Bank.
3200. From your observation have the Government officials connected with the Savings Bank shown any lack of acuteness, of honor, or of integrity or enterprise? Not that I know of.
3201. So far as your observation goes they have conducted the institution as ably, as successfully, and as honorably as they could have done had they been working for a private company? Individually that is certainly the case, but at the same time it must be borne in mind that the institution does not carry on the functions of a Bank. They have not the same complicated interests to look after.
3202. But so far as the interests which they have had to look after are concerned they have acted as well as they could have acted for a private company? Yes.
3203. What special reason have you to suppose that the extension of the Bank's functions would sap this honor and integrity? The business of the Savings Bank is confined, so far as I am aware, to the lending on mortgage in and around Sydney proper. Perhaps the business is carried on to a very small extent in the country. So far as I know, however, the Bank has nothing whatever to do with exchange. Its operations more resemble those of a building society than anything else—they are comparatively small.
3204. In your estimate, would the men to whom you have referred change immediately their business operations extended? The extension of business would not necessarily change their characters, but they would have increased difficulties to deal with in which they would probably want the advice of other men.
3205. I suppose there are men capable of meeting those difficulties? Possibly. I do not say that a National Bank carried on as a banking institution in its entirety would necessarily be a failure—I merely say that I fear it would be a failure.
3206. Simply from your want of faith in the men who would fill the leading positions in the Bank to carry on the business properly? Practically that is what it amounts to.
3207. Would it not be possible in the management of a National Bank to obtain in the form of a board the advisers which you have in the case of other Banks in the persons of directors? No doubt you would be able to get men to occupy positions upon a board.
3208. Would not their advice be quite as good as that tendered to a private Bank? Probably so.
3209. Besides which, would it not, as a matter of fact, be to the interest of the moneyed men in this country to keep the Government or its officials advised as to the necessary moves to make? No; I do not think they would take the trouble. Those having no interest in the National Bank would not take the trouble to inform them.
3210. But would it not be a matter of necessity for many moneyed men in the Colony to transact business with a National Bank? I do not think it would.
3211. Take the case of large landed proprietors who have many transactions with the Government which are now carried on through the agency of private Banks, would it not be to the interests of such men to deal directly with the National Bank? Not necessarily—I cannot see where the advantage would come in one way or the other.
3212. There would be no exchange for instance? The Government would have to charge exchange on a remittance from Bourke to Sydney in just the same way as private Banks make the charge.
3213. But surely if those doing business with the Government transacted that business directly through a National Bank considerable expense would be obviated? I do not see how that would be so. I do not see how you could move money more cheaply. I do not see how a National Bank could move it more cheaply than it is moved by private Banks at the present time.
3214. If the business could be done as cheaply, would it not be an advantage to dispense with the intermediary agency? No doubt the business could be done as cheaply as it is done by the private Banks—it might be done a shade cheaper, but I do not think there would be any material difference.
3215. Is it not after all a very slight difference in expense which determines persons towards doing business with this institution or the other? Not always so. There are very many circumstances cropping up in connection with banking business.

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3216. And is not the consideration I name among the circumstances? It is no doubt that which sometimes determines business between one Bank and the other. A man frequently finds himself better served by one Bank than by another, and of course he will remain with the Bank that serves him best.
3217. Providing this consideration were given by the Government, would it not have a tendency to absorb the clientele of the other Banks? It might be so to some extent.
3218. You are aware that banking business is done in some countries in the world upon almost a national scale? I was not aware that any country carried on a National Bank to the detriment of the functions of other Banks.
3219. You are aware that there is a great national institution in France which has deposits to the extent of £156,000,000? I was not aware that that was a Government Bank without any proprietary. I thought there was a Government guarantee something like the guarantee in the case of the Bank of England, and that there were shareholders to supply the capital.
3220. I am referring to the Savings Bank of France. If the Savings Bank there is attended with such results is there not a likelihood of a similar condition of things obtaining here? I should say it would be possible if you had the population of France. At all events we have the same proportion per head of our population even at the present time. I think you will find that our Savings Bank with its £5,000,000 of deposits is ahead of most other Savings Banks in the world in proportion to population.
3221. Your main objection to a National Bank, it seems to me, arises from your want of faith in human nature? It is not altogether that. I doubt altogether the feasibility of the scheme with a certain lack of interest on the part of the individuals conducting the Bank.
3222. You see nothing impracticable at all about a note issue provided there be a gold basis? No.
3223. You begin to doubt the feasibility of the scheme when the Government commences to deal with the raising of loans through its own agency? Yes, I question whether the advantages would be greater than the disadvantages.
3224. And you have great doubt as to the advisableness of the Government conducting the business of exchange? Not merely exchange, but of the general business of a banking company, taking money on current account and that kind of thing.
3225. *Chairman.*] Suppose the National Bank were to issue notes which were a legal tender, backed up by the resources and credit of the Colony, and also convertible, would that not be a better issue as well as a safer issue than issue by a private Bank? I have already said that the Government might possibly have greater credit.
3226. Then the issue would be safer for the public, would it not? Yes, I suppose so.
3227. You are acquainted with the failures of the Oriental and Federal Banks? Yes.
3228. Do you think anything of a similar character would be likely to overtake a National Bank? I could not answer that question—it would depend so much upon circumstances.
3229. Have you heard of a proposal which has been made by the Chairman of the Stock Exchange in Melbourne, in reference to the flotation of loans for the various Colonies? No, I have not.
3230. Have you heard of the proposal of the members of the Chamber of Commerce, with a similar end in view? I have not.
3231. Suppose a National Bank were established, and it were in a position to advance loans, would not that be an advantage at the present time to agriculturists and pastoralists; do you not think it would be a great benefit to them to be in a position to borrow money at 4 per cent.? Certainly it would.
3232. That class of business having been undertaken by the Savings Bank of New South Wales—the Bank charging from 5 to 6 per cent.—can you see any valid objection to a National Bank undertaking business of that description on a larger scale? I did not know the Savings Bank lent to farmers at the rates you name. If it does so no doubt a National Bank could do so.
3233. You can see no objection to that being done, supposing the advances were properly secured? It would depend upon the basis of the National Bank. Providing the Bank were on a business-like basis it could be done.
3234. Suppose the capital of the proposed National Bank were £10,000,000, that being the revenue of the Colony, and £10,000,000 of notes were issued with a gold basis of £2,500,000;—would not the State be really receiving a loan without interest from the people of the Colony of £7,500,000? In the first place the Bank would have to pay interest on the capital. The State has not £10,000,000 in the Bank to devote to the scheme. In the second place the Government would not be able to get the notes into circulation.

Mr. Thomas Allright Dibbs called in, sworn and examined:—

- Mr. T. A. Dibbs.
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3235. *Chairman.*] You are general manager of the Commercial Bank of Sydney? Yes.
3236. How long have you held that position? About twenty-six years.
3237. For how long were you connected with the Bank previous to that? Twenty years.
3238. So that your connection with the Bank really extends over about forty-six years? Yes.
3239. This Committee is sitting for the purpose of obtaining some information as to the expediency of establishing a National Bank. Supposing it were determined to establish a National Bank in New South Wales, would you be good enough to inform the Committee what in your opinion should be its basis and functions? If you propose to establish a National Bank for circulation purposes only, then having the Bank of England in my mind and your Bank being established on the same basis as that Bank, I can see no objection to it.
3240. Suppose the note issue were convertible and that payments were made to Civil servants, contractors, and other creditors of the Government in these notes, what amount do you think could be absorbed, considering that we have an expenditure of nearly £11,000,000 per annum? Do you mean that the circulation of the other Banks would be withdrawn?
3241. Not at present? The circulation, under those circumstances, would be very small.
3242. Can you see any objection to advances being made by such a Bank as I have described to the owners of real estate up to 50 per cent. of its value, the money being lent at 2 per cent.? Where is the money to come from?
3243. We will suppose that the Bank has a capital? There could be no objection to the Bank lending up to 50 per cent. of the value of real estate.
3244. You consider that that would be good security from the banker's point of view? I can see no objection to your making the advance to the extent you suggest, providing you have the gold to lend. I must assume that you have the gold.
- 3245.

3245. The proposal is to advance the notes? Of what use would the advance be to the owner of the land if it were not in gold. Suppose for instance he wanted money to send to England for machinery. He could not send the notes away, he would have to send gold. You will see that the advance would be of no use to him unless it were made in gold.

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3246. You are aware that an Australian sovereign circulates side by side with the British sovereign all over the world? Yes, sometimes at a premium. In India I have seen the Australian sovereign worth more than the English sovereign.

3247. Can you see any reason why a note issued by a National Bank in New South Wales, and backed up by the British Government in just the same way that the sovereign is backed up by it, backed up in just the same way that the British Government guarantee the national notes of Canada, should not circulate side by side with a Bank of England note? I do not know what the Canadian Government may do, but I see a great objection in the fact of the note not being on the same basis as the sovereign.

3248. I was referring to a Bank of England note? That is based on gold. It is also based upon the shareholders of the Bank of England, which, after all, is a private Bank.

3249. But still it has a Government guarantee? It has no guarantee whatever from the British Government. The issue of the Bank of England is based on gold and the very large wealth of its shareholders. I believe I am right in saying that the Bank of England shareholders subscribed from £14,000,000 to £16,000,000. A Bank of England note, therefore, is a thing totally different from a note not having a metallic basis.

3250. But I am assuming that the note would be convertible? Even if the note had a metallic basis, it would be good only in the Colony itself. If, for instance, you sent £10,000 worth away to England for £10,000 worth of goods imported from England, they would be of no use whatever. In America I have sold my sovereign at 15 per cent. premium, and got payment in greenbacks—the legal tender notes of America. I may also mention that in Italy the other day my daughters—and they obtained less than they ought to have obtained—got upon every £10 Bank of England note they spent 10 francs premium. That will show you that in Italy the currency of the country was depreciated to that extent, and even more. I should think myself that it would be depreciated fully to the extent of 15 per cent. I know that when I was in the country twenty years ago I purchased the notes at 15 per cent. discount.

3251. I infer from your answer that you consider a Bank of England note good currency? Nothing could be better than a Bank of England note having a metallic basis, as well as the large wealth of the shareholders of the Bank behind it.

3252. You are not aware that the British Government guarantee the Canadian notes? I know nothing of Canadian notes, but I know something of the American system. In my opinion a Canadian note would not circulate here, nor in any place outside of the dominion, even with a gold basis.

3253. Not even if it were guaranteed by the British Government? Not even if it were guaranteed by the British Government.

3254. Suppose a National Bank were in existence here, and issued £1,000,000 of notes, what, in your opinion, would be the gold reserve behind those notes? I should say £250,000, or some such sum, which prudence might dictate as the notes came in. In all probability £250,000 would be sufficient. I know that in other countries a much larger proportion is held. When I was in India in 1872 I took particular notice of currency matters. Seven-twelfths of the circulation rested upon a metallic basis of silver.

3255. You would not propose to establish silver as portion of a bullion basis? Certainly not. India is a peculiar place. It has an enormous population of black people, and it is necessary that it should have a circulation of some kind. I should like to impress upon the Committee the disaster to the Indian Government, in the fact that the silver, since I was there twenty years ago, has decreased in value from 2s. per rupee to 1s. 2½d. per rupee, or nearly £3,000,000. So that if the Government get the benefit of the circulation they have lost nearly £3,000,000 through the depreciation of silver alone.

3256. You are reported in the press as having had several interviews with Mr. Goschen in reference to currency matters? He called upon me twice, but I had only one long interview with him in reference to that matter.

3257. Might I ask whether the matters discussed were of special interest to Australia? It appears that Lord Jersey had written to Mr. Goschen, informing him that I was going Home. Hence he called upon me. He spoke to me with reference to the circulation of notes. I pointed out to him the great mistake which people make in comparing one country with another, and that the conditions of Europe and Australia, for instance, were utterly dissimilar. I said that I was with him entirely in his view with regard to strengthening the reserves of the Bank of England, but that I thought it was not worth his while troubling with the note circulation. He then referred to the circulation in Australia. I then observed that if the conditions of Australia were like those of England it would not be worth the while of the Banks to circulate notes at all. Mr. Goschen wanted to know in what respect the conditions were altered. I pointed out to him that the area of England was so much smaller, and that the country was intersected with railways. I illustrated my meaning in this way: I said that if £1,000,000 of notes were paid in wages in London, and a like sum in Birmingham, Manchester, or Liverpool, on any given Saturday night, by Monday night the whole of that issue, less a nominal sum, would be in. I remember, also, that I informed Mr. Goschen that the circulation of New South Wales was less on the 31st December, 1891, than it was in December, 1882.

3258. Do you attribute that to the more frequent issue of the Banks and the larger issue of gold? No doubt the Banks have issued more, but the fact remains that the circulation is less, notwithstanding, as I told Mr. Goschen, that our population during the nine years had increased by about 400,000; that our wool had doubled in weight; and also of there being £40,000,000 of deposits more among the Banks in Australia. I also reminded Mr. Goschen of the purely automatic nature of the circulation.

3259. If there were a larger degree of enterprise in the Colony would that not cause an increase in the circulation? You would think so, but the fact remains that at the period I have named it was less. One reason is that there are more branch Banks in the country now than there were then. As soon as another Bank gets hold of £1,000 of our notes it pitches them back to us, and *vice versa*.

3260. You do not in every case give gold for the notes? Always when demanded. Some people make a great mistake with reference to cheques. We pay gold for every cheque presented. Some of the witnesses examined by your Committee have, I understood, said differently, but they are wrong. The Bank pays the amount in gold. Suppose £250,000 of cheques come in to-day we pay the whole of the amount

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amount in gold, but inasmuch as we receive perhaps £240,000 from other institutions we strike a balance. They pay us in gold or we pay them in gold.

3261. Does the gold pass? It—that is the ownership—passes between the two Banks under the Clearing-house system which I introduced four or five years ago and which is now in force. We settle our liabilities every night in gold, yet not a sovereign actually passes. Perhaps that may seem strange to you, nevertheless the fact remains that we pay our liabilities in gold. Every Bank with which the Commercial Bank deals under the Clearing-house system has its deposit in gold to meet its daily obligations.

3262. How many Banks are associated in the pool? There were fifteen in it, but two have gone out. It serves to illustrate the advantage of the system that when the two Banks to which I referred stopped payment they paid their liabilities to the other Banks in gold out of the pool.

3263. There are now thirteen Banks in the pool? There are thirteen left.

3264. What proportion of gold does each Bank place in the pool? The Commercial Banking Company, the Bank of New South Wales, and the Australian Joint Stock Bank each put in £100,000; the other Banks contribute varying amounts,—the total being £770,000.

3265. The exchange business of the thirteen Banks to which you refer is done with 770,000 sovereigns? Yes; we claim that under the system the work is done much more expeditiously, and at a total cost of about £100 a year.

3266. If a National Bank were established could you see any objection to that Bank joining your pool as other Banks join it? No; the Government would have to put down the sovereigns, and in that case there would be nothing to prevent the Bank from doing its clearing business under the present system. I may mention that while the system is based on gold, the original scheme—and I maintain that it was the better one, and would certainly be more in accord with your views—was that we should deposit inscribed stock of the Government of New South Wales. I got all the Sydney Banks to agree to it, but the Melbourne element overruled us by a slight majority. As I could not get my own way in that matter, I took the next best mode. I hold, however, that it would be equally possible to have a mixed system of inscribed stock and gold. I had arranged with the Colonial Treasurer to take money, and to give us inscribed stock.

3267. Do you not think that a proportion of your reserve fund should be invested in New South Wales Government securities? Certainly not; but as a matter of fact we have more money invested in Colonial securities than our reserve fund. If you asked me where is our reserve fund, I should tell you that you could take it out of so many sovereigns, or that you could have it in the inscribed or debenture stock of the Australian Colonies. We could also show you the amount in bills receivable. We do not earmark any particular asset. No good financier would attempt to do that, for the simple reason that it might be prudent to sell the investment.

3268. If I were to show you from your sworn returns that your notes and the amount of money at call was largely in excess of the amount you have at command, what answer would you make? If the sun did not rise to-morrow morning I do not know where we should all be. If all the deposits in any one Bank were suddenly presented, the Bank could not possibly meet them. No Bank in the world could stand such a thing—not even the Bank of England. It would come to grief. It is a curious circumstance that in the panic of 1866 it was found that while there was no reduction in the deposits at call there was a reduction in the fixed deposits. It is to be accounted for, I think, in this way: Suppose you have a bill for £100 to meet in a week's time; the chances are that you would have £70, £80, or £90 for that purpose. It would not suit you to withdraw that amount in a time of panic, you would want it to meet the bill. That was our experience in 1866. Some of the fixed deposits were withdrawn for other investments, but the deposits at call did not suffer. Then there are outlying places where persons would never hear of a panic, and would naturally never think of withdrawing.

3269. But in a time of panic, if a man had £80 or £90 at call to meet a bill of £100, would he not be likely to withdraw it in order to make sure of having it towards meeting his bill? Not if he were an ordinary business man. A nervous man, of course, might do all kinds of things. In the case of the fixed deposits which were withdrawn, it is quite possible that some of them were withdrawn with a view to obtaining more advantageous rates of interest.

3270. With reference to the arrangement now existing between the Government and four of the Banks, do you consider it more advantageous for the Government than was the former written agreement? In some respects, but not in all respects.

3271. In what respects is the present arrangement disadvantageous? The Government had power, under the old agreement, to borrow in one shape or other as much as £2,250,000. That was in the interest of the Government. At present they have no such power. Another respect in which the old agreement had an advantage over the present agreement was that the Government had nine Banks to borrow from.

3272. Did the agreement of 1885 expire by effluxion of time, or was it brought to a termination by a Minister of the Crown? I think it expired by effluxion of time in 1890, when the Government of the day thought it advisable to alter the arrangements. In my opinion the more Banks you get in to assist the Government the better.

3273. Who made the agreement with the Banks? The agreement was made by Sir George Dibbs when Colonial Treasurer; the present arrangement was made by Mr. McMillan when Colonial Treasurer.

3274. Has the new arrangement any special advantages? I think Mr. McMillan had better answer that question.

3275. Is it not a fact that there is at present only a mere verbal understanding? The Banks have an agreement to carry on the business of the country. I think the idea of Mr. McMillan was this: He did not care to have to do with Banks controlled in Melbourne. The Banks which were parties to the former agreement were, some of them, controlled from there, and Mr. McMillan did not wish any one to be in a position to say that Melbourne Banks controlled New South Wales business. Against this, however, there is the fact that it is far better to have nine Banks than three or four to borrow from in case of need.

3276. You have paid considerable attention, no doubt, to the way in which our securities are put on to the London market? Yes.

3277. During your trip to the old country did you make any inquiries in reference to this particular matter? I did not make particular inquiry, but I kept my eyes open, and I saw pretty well how things were going. You cannot travel without learning something. The first thing I learned was this: that if our bonds were to go from 95 to par, we must keep off the market. When £3,000,000 or £4,000,000 is asked for at a time we must rely upon brokers or syndicates to take up our bonds.

3278.

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3278. Do you consider the arrangement now in force with the London and Westminster Bank and the Bank of England a satisfactory one? Under the circumstances I have mentioned, because you are entirely dependent upon the brokers to get off your loans. They do not care what they give for them so long as they can see 1 per cent. of profit ahead of them. The reason of our trouble consists in this, that a particular loan went up to a high price, and before the brokers could unload, other loans were floated at a lower price, putting the brokers out in the cold. The only way to keep up our stock is to keep out of the market until these brokers have unloaded. New Zealand bonds are now higher than ours for that very reason. They are now held by *bonâ fide* investors.
3279. What you mean to say is the loans of New South Wales are controlled at the present time by several large financial and banking institutions, and by a number of brokers? In the floating of our loans we are not in the hands of *bonâ fide* investors, we are entirely in the hands of brokers and syndicates, men who afterwards advise their clients to buy.
3280. *Mr. Rose.*] In reply to the Chairman you said that if a farmer wanted to send money to England for machinery, he would have to send gold? Yes; or the equivalent of gold.
3281. What would be the equivalent of gold? Instead of sending gold away to day I might find a Bank willing to sell a draft on London. That draft is paid in gold there. That saves my sending gold home.
3282. In international trade would not the equivalent of that draft be the exportation of the raw material such as wool? We send a lot of remittances home by the purchase of bills of lading against wool shipments.
3283. Is not the minimum of business done in gold? It is all done in gold. If I wanted a draft on London to-day I should have to pay for it in gold.
3284. Is it not a fact that gold leaves a country only when the balance of trade is against that particular country? Generally that is so.
3285. It also leaves a country in a time of famine when certain commodities are absolutely necessary for the nation? There are large quantities of gold sent to America for payment by the British merchant for his purchases of wheat in San Francisco. The merchant repays the gold in London. That operation is carried on in Sydney to a large extent. The Banks in Sydney export gold to San Francisco for the payment of money for wheat, owed by the British merchant. That gold is recouped in London. The whole transaction is upon a gold basis.
3286. Is not the gold basis the least profitable form of trade that a merchant can undertake? There are some merchants who ship gold regularly. I should ship gold if I could not buy gold in London. If I can buy it there more cheaply than I can ship it from Sydney I do so.
3287. Is it not a fact that if England sends us clothing and takes gold in exchange she has really made only one profit on clothing, but that if she takes wool in exchange she would make two profits? England does take wool and other products in exchange, not directly but indirectly.
3288. That being the case, the gold to which you refer would be exported only in cases of emergency? Something must be remitted to take the place of the deficiency.
3289. Are you aware that international commerce has shown in thirty years a decline in gold to the extent of 50 per cent.? I am not aware.
3290. Are you aware that gold has fallen from 12 per cent. in international trade to 6 per cent.? I am not aware.
3291. You said that the Bank of England shareholders probably had wealth to the extent of £14,000,000 or £16,000,000, and on that account the credit of the Bank was considered very good? That, coupled with the gold basis of the notes.
3292. You would not go to the length of stating that the £14,000,000 of wealth is in that instance represented by gold? It is represented by gold in the first instance.
3293. Is the wealth you refer to really gold? Gold was paid into the Bank of England to create the capital. The shareholders may have had other property, but they would have to pay down the money.
3294. Are you aware that 35,000,000 people in England have only £120,000,000 in gold? I do not know the exact amount; but I know that the gold is less than in Germany, America, or France. It does not follow that it is the right system.
3295. You are not aware that in any given quarter in England there is such a phenomenon taking place as the discounting of £250,000,000 worth of bills, equal to £1,000,000,000 in the year? No doubt there are more bills discounted in England than anywhere else; but the circumstances of the country are extraordinary; the exchange of the world centres there.
3296. Do you not think that the fact of England being the centre of the world's trade and employing such a comparatively small quantity of gold is direct evidence as to the nominal part which gold really plays in international commerce? The reserves of gold in the Bank of England are far and away too small. I maintain also that there is a more natural state of banking in Australia than in the old country.
3297. Are you aware that the machinery in the London Clearing House is so perfect that they were able to transact £8,000,000,000 of business in 1891? That means nothing. All the cheques paid into any one Bank through the Clearing House are paid in gold each day. You must take any one day's transactions. Supposing the Clearing House in London had £1,000,000 of cheques drawn upon it in one day, the whole of those cheques are cleared on the basis of gold; the Banks having the cheques drawn upon them would have to pay in gold, and others would have to receive in gold. The accounts are made out and the balances struck so that the gold may not be carted from place to place each day.
3298. Have they a similar system of working the Clearing House in London to that which you have here? They have in one way, and they have not in another. Here we have a pool of gold, there they have gold in the Bank of England to meet the clearings. If a Bank had not sufficient sovereigns in the Bank of England to meet the day's clearing it would have to stop payment.
3299. Is gold ever transmitted from the Bank of England to the Clearing House to complete the transactions I refer to, amounting to £8,000,000,000, in the year? That question is nonsense, because each day must be taken on its own basis. Each day provides for its own requirements.
3300. Do any sovereigns pass? The sovereigns must be in the Bank of England before the Bank will pay the clearings of the day.
3301. Suppose that in one day in London £24,000,000 of business is transacted in the Clearing House? Then £24,000,000 must be in the Bank of England. There must be gold in the Bank of England to pay the obligations of the Clearing House from day to day. I would point out the absurdity of going into what

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what takes place in the Clearing House in any one year. You might as well multiply the amount by fifty years; it really means nothing.

3302. But that particular amount of gold is really due for the transactions of the year? Of course there are a number of instances in which Banks will pay in a large amount in cheques, and will have against themselves a similar amount. In that case there will be nothing passing from one Bank to the other. There is always a certain amount held in the Bank for clearing purposes, although a larger sum may be at the credit of one Bank to-day than to-morrow.

3303. The Clearing House system has to a large extent done away with the necessity for gold upon any day's business? Quite so. Suppose there were no Clearing House at all, each Bank would have to go and receive from or give the other the amount due in gold.

3304. Your answer implies that the most civilised countries which have brought banking to the greatest perfection require the least amount of gold? Gold is still required, but it is not shifted from one place to another. The gold must be there to settle exchanges. The Clearing House in London, Melbourne, or in Sydney could not be carried on unless there were gold to meet the obligations of the different Banks.

3305. But there is evidently a great advantage in doing without gold in every day's business? But the business is not done without gold. If you draw a cheque for £1 there must be a sovereign to meet it; and the same thing happens in the Clearing House.

3306. You are aware perhaps that gold is thought so little of in mercantile business that, according to the latest work of Mulhall, not 50 per cent. of the gold above the surface of the soil is minted? I have never met with any nation or people which did not believe in gold.

3307. You have referred to the Italian currency depreciating because of the scarcity of gold;—do you imply by that that the more gold Italy had the more wealthy it would become? What I mean is that the Italian Government have issued notes not on the basis of gold, and that those notes are so depreciated that they can be bought at a discount of 15 per cent.

3308. Is it a fact that the more gold a country possesses the more wealthy that country is? I cannot answer that question.

3309. Is it not a fact, leaving gold out of the question, that if Italy had produced wealth to keep pace with a paper currency beyond the nominal amount of gold, the par value of the notes would have been maintained? I do not think so, and I quote India and America as an example. In New York I myself have bought greenbacks at 13½ per cent. discount; in Italy I have bought the currency at 15 per cent. discount.

3310. You admit that in proportion to trade, to population, to civilisation, and influence, England has less gold than any other nation? You cannot compare one country with another without reference to the conditions of each.

3311. Do you now go so far as to say that the English paper currency is at all reduced in quantity? The English paper currency is shown by the notes of the Bank of England.

3312. Are not cheques, drafts, and bills so many more forms of currency used by mercantile people? They are all upon the basis of gold as I have tried to explain.

3313. What I want to arrive at is the nominal amount of gold held in England as compared with the vast volume of business;—do you not think, however, leaving gold out of the question, that the backbone of the country is so much more wealth produced every year? I cannot answer theoretical questions.

3314. You would lead the Committee to suppose that if England had £240,000,000 of gold business would be more solvent, although the wealth she produced might not be so great? I cannot form an opinion as to that.

3315. Do you notice a distinction between a country being rich in gold and not rich in commodities, and *vice versa*? I do.

3316. You know that if a country sends goods out and takes only gold in return it is trading with only one profit? I do not understand what you mean by that.

3317. If a man sends away wool and takes back sovereigns, there is only one profit made on the wool? There may be no profit made on the wool.

3318. I understood you to say that the credit of the proprietors of the Bank of England played a prominent part in keeping the notes up to their par value? That and the metallic basis.

3319. So that it would be reasonable to suppose that the English Government would be able to maintain credit to a still greater extent? All that I can tell you in reply to these theoretical questions is that I am a practical banker and not a theoretical one, and that when you go out of the beaten track you go wrong. We have had evidence of that lately in the case of financial institutions which have been trying to do more than it was possible for them to do.

3320. Do you hold that the character of a nation's currency is largely determined by custom? Custom has something to do with it. As I said to Mr. Goschen some time since, "You have to educate the people up to taking the notes in the first instance."

3321. Some time ago in the interior of this Colony the business of storekeepers and hotelkeepers was carried on almost exclusively with paper orders? I know that orders were given, but if they were good at all they were paid in gold.

3322. If an individual hawker were to leave a town after transacting business in it for which he had received orders he would take cheques from the makers of the orders, and not gold for the simple reason that they had no gold to give him? If the orders came to Sydney and were any good they would be paid in gold. As far as the hawker is concerned, it would be simpler for him to take away the cheque than to take away the orders.

3323. Have you considered the legal tender aspect of a State issue of notes, and a lower denomination of the notes influencing the amount got into circulation? I maintain that you can get only a certain amount in circulation. The circulation is as automatic as the most beautiful machinery you can imagine. The note circulation of New South Wales might be carried on by the Commercial Banking Company of Sydney under its charter, but do what we will we cannot get out more at the present moment than £394,000.

3324. As a rule, you admit that the greater the prosperity of the country, and the less credit trade done with the community, the more circulation it would be possible to get out? There is a rise and fall in the circulation. In the case of our Bank alone there is a difference of 20 per cent. between winter and summer, showing that there are more products to be shifted in the summer than in the winter.

3325. Are you acquainted with banking business in Scotland? I know something about it.

3326. You know that the note issued there has assumed large dimensions? Not so very large, I think. The circulation there, as in the Colonies, is on a gold basis.

3327. Do you not think the fact of the notes being made legal tender, would make them to a large extent take the place of a gold currency in a domestic sense? No. If you had £10,000 worth of goods here, and I were to offer you £10,000 in notes, you would laugh at me. You would say, "No; for my goods I want 10,000 sovereigns."

3328. Is that not more the force of custom? Nothing of the kind. What would be the good of the 10,000 pieces of paper to a man in England. What took place in San Francisco? At one time if you attempted to settle a bill in San Francisco with greenbacks, you would be hounded out of the door; they would have nothing but gold. If greenbacks were taken at all there was 15 per cent. discount to pay. I remember on one occasion paying an hotel bill, and being charged 15 per cent. on greenbacks.

3329. Is it not a fact that large transactions in New South Wales are carried on by cheques? Cheques are given for large sums, but they mean gold. If the gold is not there the cheque is dishonored. If gold is there the cheque is paid.

3330. You say the cheque means gold; am I to infer that the deposit behind that cheque means gold? Yes.

3331. Am I to infer that all deposits mean gold? No; what I say is that, in the case of any cheque, if it be good, there is gold against it.

3332. Do you think it would be to the advantage of the general community if we had one great controlling institution to regulate discount? One institution instead of many—certainly not.

3333. Do you believe in one Bank holding the reserves of all the other Banks? No; on the contrary, I think each bank should have its own coin in its own control.

3334. *Mr. Walker.*] You spoke some time ago about the depreciation in the currency of India;—to what do you attribute that depreciation? To the over-supply of silver. The metallic basis held twenty years ago by the Government of India as against their circulation has depreciated to the extent of about £3,000,000.

3335. You are not a bi-metallist? I am not.

3336. The metal has really depreciated in value? Yes. The Indian Government has sustained a great loss. If, like the Australian Governments, they have received a composition of 2 per cent., they would have made more out of their circulation.

3337. The Indian notes then are issued, not against the Government securities but against the silver basis? The notes of the Indian Government are based on silver and a small amount of gold.

3338. That is the only basis? Yes; and it has depreciated nearly £3,000,000 in twenty years.

3339. What I want to get at is this: The Indian note currency is not at all analogous to the issue of a paper currency by a National Bank here, or by even private Banks in Sydney, on the basis of securities? I think India offers a fair test of the advantages and disadvantages of a Government note circulation.

3340. The failure—if it can be called failure—of the currency in India is due to its basis? I do not say so at all. I maintain that the Indian Government circulation is not so profitable to the Indian Government as the note circulation of our Banks is to the Australian Governments.

3341. In what form (if any) is the Government behind this note circulation in India? The Government are responsible for the notes they issue.

3342. For the full amount? Yes.

3343. In what? In coin. For what cost them 2s. they can now get only 1s. 2½d.

3344. Coming to Italy, there is no such thing as a Government guarantee? I was informed that there was.

3345. It is a private Bank issue, I believe—there is no Government security behind the notes? That is immaterial. I simply tell you the facts.

3346. Is it not a fact that Italy has, in proportion to her population, more gold than England? I cannot answer that question, but I may say this, that I never saw people more eager to get gold.

3347. You would have us clearly understand that behind every pound's worth of the Bank's liabilities there is a gold sovereign? No; what I said was, that there was gold behind every cheque given if it were good. If there is not gold behind the cheque it is dishonoured.

3348. Do you mean by that that every presentation made to you must be met by gold? They are all paid by gold. Under the Clearing House system each Bank pays its liabilities day by day. The sovereigns are there to meet the cheques; if they are not there the cheques will not be paid.

3349. Supposing A owes B £2, B owes C £2, and C owes D £2, two sovereigns are given by A to B, they are passed for the payment of B's debt to C, and they are again passed on in payment of C's debt to D. There is a total debt of £6, but it is all satisfied by £2. Is not that what takes place in the Clearing House on a larger scale? No; it is not. Cheques which are paid into the Commercial Bank to-day, for instance, are paid in gold in the way I have already described. There is a certain amount owing by us, and a certain amount owing to us, and we give or take a cheque for the balance. The balance is shifted from the credit of one Bank in the pool to the credit of another Bank in the pool. What I want you to clearly understand in connection with the transaction is that the gold is all there to meet the liabilities. None of it is taken out of the pool; there is simply a transfer.

3350. In other words, the establishment of your system has diminished the necessity for the passing of gold? The gold must be there, but there is no necessity for the carting of it backwards and forwards.

3351. You mean that the supposition is that the gold is there? Not at all. The gold is actually there.

3352. Do you not manage your larger business with less gold than you did formerly? Formerly the Banks kept an account one against the other, and this account was settled weekly. One Bank would pay the other the balance only; but the process had to be gone through in respect of thirteen Banks so far as the transfer was concerned; now there is simply a transfer of gold in the pool.

3353. Would it not be more accurate to say in your books? In the books, and in the pool too.

3354. What actually transpires is this: You do not actually put your fingers on one gold sovereign; you balance your books, and you give credit to that Bank which has the largest share in the pool? We have already put our fingers on the gold in the pool. We put it there in the first instance, and we know that it is there under lock and key.

3355. In your business transactions you do not handle the gold? We have handled it already.

3356. Is not the ordinary business of the Bank to a large extent carried on upon a method similar to the management of the pool? No; the pool is a totally different thing.

3357.

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3357. Do not the Banks actually act as pools to the business men of the country? No; if we discount a bill for you we put money to your credit, and you draw it out in gold.
3358. Is it the custom for persons to draw every claim on the Bank in gold right away. Is it not often done by a transfer of credit? Yes; on a gold basis.
3359. The gold basis is not equivalent to the monetary representation of business; that is to say, there is not a constant circulation of gold with every fresh business transaction? Perhaps I can best answer your question by an illustration. Suppose we get fifty new deposits to-day, we should get them in gold. You may say that we do not get them in gold, because they are simply orders on Banks to pay us gold, but, as a matter of fact, we do get gold.
3360. That is to say, you either get credit up to that amount from the other Banks, or you wipe out some indebtedness of yours to the other Banks to that amount? We get the equivalent in gold from the pool if they have it there to pay us.
3361. Do you really get it? It is really put to our credit.
3362. On the assurance that there is gold to cover the cheque, you take the cheque to facilitate business? The position of each Bank in the pool is known every day. We know not only what we have in the pool ourselves but what every other Bank has.
3363. Suppose I had £100 in the Bank, and gave you a cheque for £100, knowing that the gold would be there the moment you presented the cheque, would you say when you got the cheque that you had the gold? Yes; if the cheque be good.
3364. And in that sense you have been referring to the possession of gold all the way through? Yes.
3365. You have been using the term "got the gold" as synonymous with the "power to get the gold" whenever you want it? I do not think you can say that. What I have meant in reference to the transactions in the pool has been this: that we know a certain amount of money is there, and that it can be transferred to the credit of one Bank or the other, as circumstances may demand.
3366. How much business in a day would that pool of £770,000 allow you to transact? I could not say. Any business from £1,000 to £1,000,000 might come in on any day.
3367. But that £770,000 is sufficient to enable you to transact business to the extent of £1,000,000? Yes; because the difference between debtor and creditor might not represent anything. A number of transactions between different Banks might pretty well balance.
3368. Would the pool be enough to transact £50,000,000 worth of business? Your question applies to something which could not happen in the ordinary operations of trade here.

WEDNESDAY, 22 MARCH, 1893.

Present:—

MR. HOUGHTON,

MR. ROSE.

MR. O'SULLIVAN,

W. S. DOWEL, Esq., IN THE CHAIR.

Mr. Thomas James Thompson called in, sworn, and examined:—

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3369. *Chairman.*] In what business are you engaged in Sydney? I am a stock and share broker.
3370. How long have you been engaged in that occupation? For the last twenty years.
3371. During that time you have had a large experience in financial matters? Fairly so.
3372. Have you had any transactions in Government stocks? Yes; in both debentures and funded stocks.
3373. What, in your opinion, is the best method of floating Government loans? I gave my opinion pretty freely twelve months ago in reference to funded stock. The suggestion was made by me in my monthly report. I thought it would meet the case of trust estates and investments of that kind.
3374. Do you think that any other form could be advantageously adopted in the transaction of that branch of Government business? I have not thought that matter out.
3375. *Mr. Houghton.*] You suggested that the Government should issue funded stock? Yes. That was in December, 1891. The *Banking Record*, of Melbourne, took up the suggestion, and complimented me upon it.
3376. That was before the Government had taken any action in that direction? That is not so. In 1872 Mr. G. A. Lloyd, when Colonial Treasurer, brought out £500,000 of inscribed stock.
3377. *Chairman.*] You are aware that at the present time loans are floated through the London and Westminster Bank and the Bank of England? Yes.
3378. Can you suggest any better mode of procedure? I have not thought the matter out at all. Speaking from the suggestions of my mind at the present time I do not think you could improve it.
3379. Are you aware that a proposal has been made that the chairmen of the various stock exchanges in the colonies should join with those exchanges in dealing with the floating of loans? I heard that there was a proposal of the kind.
3380. Your attention has not been directed to the details? No.
3381. You are aware that our inquiry is specially with reference to the establishment of a National Bank? I presume so.
3382. Have you given any attention to the expediency of establishing a National Bank? I have not.
3383. Have you given any attention to the practicability of a Government note issue? I must say that I have had conversations with one or two persons with reference to the matter, but every one with whom I have conversed on the subject has come to pretty much the same conclusion.
3384. What was the conclusion? That it would be undesirable to make the issue at the present time.
3385. Do you think it would be expedient to establish a National Bank, having for its basis a capital of £10,000,000 being the amount of the Colony's revenue, issuing notes of a convertible character, it being one of the functions of the Bank to receive all debts due to the Government, and to make all payments? That would require some consideration, and I have not studied the question at all. I should not like to answer it without giving some further thought to the matter.
3386. As a financial man, I presume you consider the issue of notes by the proprietary Banks as good sound and legitimate business? On a gold basis, certainly.
3387. That would include the present issue? Yes.
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3388. Would it not be right to assume that if the Government, through a National Bank, were to issue notes with a gold basis, there would be a greater security to the public than could possibly exist under present circumstances in connection with the issues of the proprietary Banks, knowing as we do that certain of those Banks have failed? That is a banker's question, and I must decline to answer it. I have not gone into the subject sufficiently to enable me to answer questions of that kind. I have not any very extensive banking arrangements, further than mere matters of deposit and withdrawal.

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3389. But as a financial man you must be acquainted with the conditions of the issue of notes by the proprietary Banks, and I should think you would be in a position to say whether the issue of notes by a National Bank, having in addition to a gold basis, the security and resources of the whole country would be safe? I do not know that we have any parallel case. I cannot think of any.

3390. I understand you to mean that you know of no National Bank issuing notes under such conditions? Exactly.

3391. Have we any bullion brokers in Sydney? Not that I am aware of.

3392. Do you consider inscribed stock a superior mode of raising money on behalf of the Government? It is preferable to debentures, inasmuch as debentures, like £1 notes, can be handed from one person to another. In the event of their destruction a large amount of trouble would be caused, whereas in the case of inscribed stock nothing of the kind can take place. For certain purposes you could not have anything better; on the other hand, if you want to dispose of your debenture on the London market you can do so without any trouble; but unless you have inscribed stock recorded in London it cannot be dealt with there.

3393. *Mr. Rose.*] From your experience as a practical business man, would you not consider the Savings Bank the great medium for the accumulation of middle-class wealth? There is no question about that.

3394. At the present time the maximum deposit is £200;—suppose we abolished that maximum and accepted any amount depositors desired to deposit, would that not be a means of increasing the accumulation to a large extent? That is a question I cannot answer.

3395. Do you think it would be desirable to amalgamate the two Savings Banks? I do not think so. I will tell you why: The other day there was a run on the Savings Bank, and persons simply took their money out of one Bank and put it into the other. The public mind is liable to take alarm. There is at the present moment a want of confidence throughout the whole Colony.

3396. Do you not think it is necessary, in order to restore confidence, that there should be one controlling Bank with a certain prestige at its back—a Bank which could regulate discounts, and so on? I do not, most assuredly. I do not think it would restore confidence a bit—I think it would be the other way about.

3397. Would it be a step in the right direction if we had such a Bank holding the reserves of all the other Banks and determining their liquid character? You are getting on to banking matters again, and I am not a banker. It is a question upon which you will be more likely to obtain more satisfactory information from a banker.

3398. You know that about £6,000,000 of the paid-up capital and reserve fund of the various Banks are invested outside the Colony? To a certain extent.

3399. Considering that that banking business is being carried on outside the Colony, it is just possible that while the business of this Colony may show a surplus of assets over liabilities the business elsewhere may be in almost a state of insolvency? We have actually had an illustration of that.

3400. Can you suggest any scheme which would bring about the maximum amount of confidence in the Banks? I cannot. It is a matter that requires a good deal of consideration.

3401. Are you satisfied with the present regulations? As far as the chief Banks here are concerned, I think they have been conducted in a very able manner. I think they reflect great credit upon their management.

3402. Do you not think that the higher rate of interest charged to producers inland has an injurious effect upon the production of various forms of wealth? I do not think the rate of interest is exorbitant when you take into consideration all matters in connection with banking affairs. I do not consider it is at all out of the way. Special arrangements may be made with the Banks. They charge, as a rule, 2 per cent. over the deposit rate in any large negotiations, and there is no very great margin in that.

3403. *Mr. Houghton.*] You spoke just now of the want of confidence pervading the whole community;—to what do you attribute it? I would rather not answer that question.

3404. If we were to establish a sinking fund to provide for the redemption of our debentures, would that, in your opinion, materially increase the value of our securities in the estimation of British investors? I do certainly. I should like to see it. The question then arises as to how the fund is to be invested. I suppose the Consolidated Revenue of the Colony would be the security.

3405. You think that the sooner steps are taken to bring about the establishment of a sinking fund the better? We have a large incubus over us now, still I think we are able to stand it.

3406. The resources of the country are continually being developed, and are affording substantial assets in proportion to our liabilities? No doubt the resources of the Colony are very extensive—they want developing, that is all.

Mr. Josiah Mullens called in, sworn, and examined:—

3407. *Chairman.*] What position do you occupy in the city? No position at the present moment. I have retired from business.

3408. You were lately connected with the firm of Mullens & Son, stock and share brokers? Yes.

3409. And during your connection with that firm you had considerable experience in matters connected with finance? Yes.

3410. Have you given any attention to the expediency of establishing a National Bank? No; I have not considered the question. I have thought it out of the domain of practical politics; I have thought it a theoretical question.

3411. You have recently visited the old country, I understand? Yes.

3412. Can you give the Committee any information with regard to the present method of placing loans upon the London market, and will you say whether you consider it a desirable method? The system is changed from time to time. The present system is to put the loans forward with the minimum published.

3413.

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3413. Through the agency of whom? The Bank of England, the London and Westminster Bank, and the Bank of New South Wales. The Colony has changed its agent several times. It used to be the Bank of New South Wales; now I think it is always the Bank of England.

3414. Do you think the present system is the best that could be adopted for the country, or could you make any suggestion for its improvement? I could not give an opinion on that point. It depends so much upon the state of the market that the financial advisers of the Government in London must necessarily be better judges than anyone here could possibly be.

3415. Can you see any reason why the Government could not establish a National Bank for the purpose of issuing notes, receiving all revenues payable to the Government, and paying all the obligations of the Government? I think that is a matter better managed by practical men in the banking world. The Government is sometimes indebted very largely to the Banks for advances. If the Government were their own bankers, and conducted their own business, they would be to some extent at a disadvantage. There is give and take in banking business. The Banks sometimes give the Government interest, and sometimes the Government pays the Banks interest for advances. The present arrangement is a mutual convenience, and has hitherto worked very satisfactorily to both sides.

3416. At the present time you consider that the proprietary Banks are masters of the situation, and would assist the Government very materially? I would not say they were masters of the situation, but the arrangement is a matter of convenience on both sides. It is a convenience for the Government to have their revenue collected all over the country by branch Banks instead of having branch Banks of their own to do their business. The Government save a great deal by doing that business in the country through the medium of other Banks.

3417. Are you aware that the Banks who do the Government business charge pretty stiff rates? It may be that they have to charge for the transmission of gold, notes, and so forth. There is a certain risk about the transmission of money backwards and forwards. The Banks have to charge something. I do not fancy the exchange is immoderate—it is nothing in the neighbourhood of Sydney. It has been abolished in Newcastle and Parramatta. With the extension of our railway system the charge for exchange has generally become more moderate.

3418. Are you aware that at the present time there is no agreement existing between the Banks and the Government? I was not aware of that.

3419. And that the Banks are under no obligation whatever to advance the Government a shilling? I was not aware of that. Changes have taken place during my absence.

3420. During your absence from the Colony I believe you have travelled over a good portion of Europe? Some portions of the south—Italy, Switzerland, and France more particularly.

3421. Did you make yourself acquainted with the method of banking in Italy? No; but I noticed that Italy had a very extensive note circulation; in fact you have to pay a premium for gold.

3422. The currency is chiefly by notes? Yes.

3423. Did you notice whether the notes were at all depreciated? The notes that had been depreciated were avoided. I myself never took them having been cautioned against them. The notes of the National Bank passed freely without discount or any trouble at all.

3424. But in the case of some of the other Banks there was a suspicion? Yes; I would never take the notes of the Banca Romana—that has since failed.

3425. The National Bank notes were taken without any doubt? Yes; just like the Bank of England notes in England.

3426. Did you make yourself acquainted at all with the method of banking practised in France? No; my visits to France were for such short periods that I generally provided myself with English sovereigns, or a few circular notes, which I had no difficulty in getting exchanged for local notes. I did my business with French notes without any trouble, but not to any extent.

3427. Did you find any objection raised at any time to the taking of an Australian sovereign? No; they are as good as English sovereigns, and people were only too glad to get them.

3428. Suppose a National Bank were established in New South Wales, and notes were issued guaranteed by the British Government in the same way that our sovereigns are, can you see any reason why such a note should not circulate side by side with a Bank of England note? I fancy that is a matter of practical politics. You could not get the English Government to guarantee your notes in the first place.

3429. They have done so in the case of the Australian sovereign? No; they make it themselves—they do not allow us to make it. The Mint here is an English establishment, and is a branch of the Mint at home. They will not trust us in the matter.

3430. The British Government having guaranteed the Australian sovereign, is there any reason why they should not guarantee notes issued and circulated here? I think they would require a deposit of sovereigns before they would give any guarantee.

3431. To what amount? To the same amount, I fancy. It would be looked upon as an impracticable transaction commercially.

3432. You are aware that the British Government guarantee the issue of Canadian notes? I was not aware of that.

3433. On the basis of 15 per cent, only of gold? That is quite new to me.

3434. If that can be done in a British Dependency like Canada, you can see no reason why it should not be done in Australia, we being in quite as good a position as Canada? Our position is quite equal to that of Canada, but I am not prepared to take it in all at once. I should not like to give an opinion at a moment's notice. The system is novel to me, and I should like to see how it is carried out. At present I do not understand it.

3435. Is there anything different in the circumstances of the country which should induce the Government to refrain from guaranteeing our notes? At the first blush I should say that the two countries stood in the same position.

3436. We are in quite as good a position? I think so.

3437. Then if it were justifiable for the British Government to guarantee the Canadian notes you can see no reason why they should not guarantee the Australian notes? It would be for the British Government to answer that question.

3438. But what is your opinion? In my opinion the two places are on the same footing. If the Imperial Government do it for one, I do not see why they should not do it for the other. It is such a singular state

state of things, however, that I do not lay much stress upon my opinion. I do not understand the conditions.

3439. Were you in Germany? No.

3440. During your visit to Italy and France, where a large amount of paper money was in circulation, did you form any impression as to whether the people were in a prosperous condition or otherwise? They all seemed to be hard at work and happy. I did not inquire particularly into the condition of the people. I had ladies with me, and I did not go into social questions at all. The two peoples you mention seemed very fine races, and full of activity, but mine was only a surface view of the condition of things.

3441. *Mr. Rose.*] Can you state any reasons why you consider a National Bank to be out of the domain of practical politics? Yes; I think, in the first place, that if a Government takes to borrowing and lending money it gets into a very complicated state of things.

3442. You have no objection to the Government borrowing money? Within limits; but I think we are all mad on the subject just now. I think the Government should stop borrowing money for the present.

3443. In the institution of the Savings Bank the Government virtually borrow money from the middle classes of the community? I do not think that is the spirit of the Savings Bank. It offers to persons ignorant of the position of financiers an undoubted safe-box into which to put their little savings. It is not so much a banking transaction as a benevolent transaction.

3444. Nevertheless, the fact remains that the working and middle classes give their savings to the Government? Certainly.

3445. Will you tell me why the two Savings Banks in this Colony are so popular? Because they are guaranteed by the Government.

3446. The Government guarantee you consider to be of much more importance than any other guarantee? I think so, because in ordinary circumstances you never hear of the Government breaking faith with the working classes.

3447. Upon good Government depends the commercial success of a country? Surely.

3448. Can you state any reason why the Government should not lend money as well as borrow money? I should think it would be altogether unwise.

3449. Are you satisfied with the way in which the Government work their railways? I think the non-political character of the management of the railways is a great boon to the Colony.

3450. It is also a boon to the whole people that they should participate in the profits to the Colony in the future? Certainly there is no doubt on that score.

3451. Do you not think that a National Bank would be practicable under a Board of financiers? I do not think so. The whole essence of banking is that it is acquired in a very long course of experience. There are so many different phases of experience in the banking world that you want institutions that could alter their policy more quickly than the Government could do, seeing that its officials are bound by Acts of Parliament and by regulations.

3452. Is not every individual Bank bound down by Act of Parliament, and certain regulations? Not in the sense that I mean. A Board of Directors has unlimited power within certain limits entrusted to it by the shareholders.

3453. Has a Board of Directors power to buy and sell land? Some of them have been doing it lately, but they have made a great mess of it. Such call themselves Banks, but they are not truly Banks.

3454. Do you see any reason why the Government of New South Wales should not be represented by an institution similar to the Bank of England? I think the present Banks act the exact part of the Bank of England.

3455. Suppose the Bank of England were entirely in the control of the British Government, do you see any reason why its morality should not be as high as it is at the present time? If you get honorable men to deal with an institution you get honorable results.

3456. The whole question resolves itself into getting honorable, capable men? There is a much wider question than that. You have public convenience to consider, and the power of change of policy which inheres in a private institution.

3457. Why should not the Government obtain that public convenience and the other powers you refer to equally with private institutions? I think Government officials are of an entirely different character to commercial officials. It would be impossible for one to take the position of the other.

3458. Do you think a commercial man becomes almost demoralised when engaged by the Government;—does he lose his aptitude? I would not say that. What I mean is this—there must necessarily be more red tape about Government work than about the work of a private Bank. Moreover, the directors are not responsible in the sense that an Under Secretary is responsible to Parliament and to his Minister.

3459. From your experience as a business man, do you not think the tendency is for the State to do more and more as time rolls on. Take the railways, the post-office, the telegraph-office, as examples? Yes; there is no ignoring that fact.

3460. You admit that the State can manage railways just as well as they could be managed by private individuals if not better? I am not prepared to go as far as that, but I say this, that our railways will be an enormous boon to this Colony so long as they are kept in the hands of the State. They control all the roads and means of traffic which have always been considered the department of the Crown, and which are properly under the control of the Crown. In our circumstances we should say that they were under the control of Parliament.

3461. You believe in the whole people participating in the profit accruing from the State management and ownership of railways? Certainly.

3462. Would you not believe in the application of the same policy to banking, taking into consideration the fact that the Government can get just as good men to form practical opinions as can be obtained by private institutions? I do not think the Government could do that. The commercial man is *per se*, he is created by the experience of a life. We choose our bank directors and bank officials from a knowledge and experience of their conduct which is sharpened by self interest.

3463. Do you not think that if the Government were to start a National Bank in this Colony we could command the services of some of the best financiers in the Colony by paying them a commensurate rate of salary? I do not think so.

3464. You think they would not be tempted to leave their private employ? I think that is likely in many cases.

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3465. Do you not think that we could get good men from England? I am not at all sure that you could.
3466. Why should they have any objection to selling their labour to the Government any more than to private persons? You are now drawing an inference from my statements which I do not think is justifiable.
3467. Has the Government any difficulty in getting first-class Railway Commissioners and Under Secretaries—there is no difficulty in that matter, is there? There has been no difficulty as far as Commissioners of Railways are concerned.
3468. You see no difficulty in the way of the Government getting good men to fill these offices? They are not all necessarily good men. I have known very weak men to be Under Secretaries.
3469. Do I understand you seriously to contend that the Government, by paying proper salaries, could not obtain men to manage a banking institution—men of probity and character who would at the same time possess good business experience? You can get them, but whether you can get them for what I consider to be an impracticable idea is another matter. It is, after all, a matter of opinion. I do not think you would secure the services of a great banker.
3470. Is such extraordinary talent required in banking business—must a man be a born banker? Yes.
3471. Do you think our managers in New South Wales are all born bankers? I am sure they are not.
3472. Do you not think there is a good deal of superstition about this idea of the State not being able to command the services of first-class men? I think commercial experience is worth a great deal. An opinion of that kind is formed from one's own experience, apparently I do not look at the matter in the same light that you do.
3473. Do you not think that the arguments which you use to-day were used years ago with reference to every kind of reform then proposed? Possibly so. I may be behind the times.
3474. Was not the same argument used when it was first suggested that the State should start schools, was it not said that the State would not be a good schoolmaster? No; I do not think it was. I think quite the contrary was said.
3475. Do you not admit that the Under Secretary of Public Instruction stands as high intellectually as does a banker? It is a different status altogether. Of course the Under Secretary might be in his own position a very eminent man.
3476. If he be eminent in that degree why is it impossible for the State to get another man equally eminent in another degree? Commercial education is very different from national education. It is very difficult to define commercial education.
3477. Are not your objections more visionary than real? They seem to me to be exceedingly real. Of course I cannot help their looking, in your opinion, visionary.
3478. *Mr. Houghton.*] You said just now that the currency in Italy was chiefly in notes? Not for small change. There is no difficulty about getting francs. It is gold which is not plentiful.
3479. Still the currency is mostly in notes? Yes.
3480. And you have to pay a premium for gold? Yes. If a traveller in Italy asks for gold he will have to pay so much for it.
3481. What is the basis of the note currency in Italy? I could not tell you; I never inquired. I do not know the constitution of the Banca Nazionale at all.
3482. *Mr. O'Sullivan.*] Confining yourself to a National Bank of issue, do you think it would be possible to establish and successfully work such an institution in New South Wales? Surely the Government could do so if they liked.
3483. You think then that the Government by offering a fair security or guarantee for the issue of notes could establish a paper currency and work it successfully? The Government have only to withdraw the privilege from the existing Banks and issue their own notes, and the thing is done.
3484. We understand that the existing Banks do not care very much about the note issue? I believe that is so.
3485. What proportion of gold do you think it would be necessary to hold as a good security against a paper currency? I am not banker enough to tell you that. It would be a matter of seeing how the notes came in, and how long they kept out.
3486. Do you think 25 per cent. in gold would be sufficient security? I could not commit myself to an opinion.
3487. Still, you think a National Bank could be successfully worked? I do not say successfully worked—I do not think it would be worth while to do it; but there is no doubt that by withdrawing the privilege from the present Banks a State Bank could get a certain number of notes into circulation.
3488. You know that in some countries a paper currency has been established without any gold behind it at all? Some countries have made a great mess of it. A paper currency was issued in the United States during the war, when there was a tremendous convulsion, and when patriotic feeling entered into the matter a great deal.
3489. If a nation can issue a paper currency in a time of war, when it is almost on the verge of ruination, would it not be much easier to issue a currency in time of peace? I do not see any difficulty in a Government putting notes into circulation. At the same time, I think it is generally found more convenient to hand the trouble and bother over to a private institution.
3490. The notes of the Bank of England have been issued without any gold security behind them? In time of panic only, under the authority of Her Majesty in Council.
3491. I was referring to the issue of £14,000,000 of Bank of England notes under Sir Robert Peel's Act in 1844? I do not remember the exact transaction to which you refer.
3492. At that time, although there was no great panic, there was a successful issue of Bank of England notes, simply on the guarantee of the British Government? Whenever the British Government says it will pay, people will take their notes.
3493. All that the Bank of England did was to take up £14,000,000 of consols, the Government guaranteeing the issue of the notes? I do not know of the transaction.
3494. If it were possible for the British Government to successfully establish a paper currency by merely giving its guarantee, surely it would be possible for a stable Government in New South Wales to do the same thing on a smaller scale? Certainly, within the limits of the amount that is wanted for circulation.
3495. What would be wanted? I do not know the exact amount of the present circulation, but I think £1,500,000 would be about the limit to which notes could be supplied.

3496. It would be quite possible for the Government, by stopping the note circulation of the private Banks, to establish a national paper currency to an equal amount? I do not see the least difficulty about it.

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3497. You referred just now to the notes of the National Bank of Italy. That Bank is not a National Bank in the sense that it is worked by the State? I do not know.

3498. Can you say whether the Bank in the Argentine Republic, which collapsed a little while ago, was a National Bank? I do not know.

3499. Do you know the reason for the collapse in that Republic? Unlimited extravagance, of course.

3500. But why did the Bank suddenly collapse? Because it could not send money home to pay interest on the bonds. It committed an act of bankruptcy, and the whole thing collapsed.

3501. It was not because the so-called National Bank was a failure? It was the Government that was a failure.

3502. It is well known that the so-called National Bank was not a National Bank in the sense to which we allude to it? I could not tell you that.

3503. The Cedula Banks were mere Land Banks were they not? I suppose the Government employed them to raise money on unsold land. They issued bonds on the security of the land and the bonds could be taken in payment of accounts. Of course if the Government did not provide the interest the whole thing must necessarily collapse.

3504. You would not take the failure of the National Bank in the Argentine as an illustration of the failure of a true National Bank? No.

3505. Have you any knowledge of the Indian paper currency? No.

3506. Has the proposition of Mr. Leland Stanford ever come under your notice. He proposes to lend notes to the holders of real estate at 2 per cent. per annum, to the extent of 50 per cent. of its value? I hear of the proposal for the first time from you. It is that of a madman.

3507. Nevertheless, Mr. Leland Stanford is one of the smartest men in the United States? That would not trouble me at all. I express the opinion quite independently of the man's name.

3508. What are your objections to this scheme? Well, in the first instance, the notes issued must have some basis.

3509. Your objection to the proposal is that there would be no gold behind the notes? I do not say that exactly; but I do not think you would get any persons to take the paper—they would laugh at you.

3510. Why? Because they would be able to do better elsewhere.

3511. Suppose the notes were a legal tender? If you came to me for a loaf of bread and offered me this money and I did not like it, I should charge you ten times the amount I should otherwise charge you for the bread.

TUESDAY, 23 MARCH, 1893.

Present:—

MR. DOWEL,	MR. GOUGH,
MR. J. D. FITZGERALD,	MR. HOUGHTON,
MR. ROSE.	

W. S. DOWEL, Esq., IN THE CHAIR.

Mr. Lewis Potter Bain called in, sworn, and examined:—

3512. *Chairman.*] What position do you occupy in Sydney? I am Chairman of the Stock Exchange.

3513. How long have you been connected with that institution? About fifteen or sixteen years.

3514. During that period you have had many opportunities of observing the financial condition of the country? Yes.

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3515. Both as regards private and public matters? Yes.

3516. Have you given any attention at all to the question of the expediency of establishing a National Bank? No; I cannot say that I have studied the question very much, except, perhaps, as regards the way in which it might affect present Bank stocks—in other words, from the stock exchange point of view. I do not know exactly what functions it is proposed that the Bank should discharge.

3517. In what way do you consider the establishment of a National Bank would affect stock? Well, I presume that the existing Banks would meet with opposition, and I think that would tend to depress the value of Bank stock.

3518. You are of that opinion? Yes, assuming that the proposed National Bank will discharge ordinary banking functions, that it will occupy the position of, say, the Commercial Banking Company, and will do ordinary discounting and deposit-receipt business.

3519. Would it, in your opinion, be desirable to establish a National Bank for the purpose of issuing notes for the payment of the whole of the indebtedness of the Government, and also to receive all revenues which may become due to the Government? That is more a banking question than a stock exchange question. I look at the matter from a £ s. d. point of view, because at the present time the Banks pay the Government so much for their circulation, and they also pay it so much for money received. I do not think I could very well answer your question without knowing what revenue the Government now receive from the Banks.

3520. Suppose the Bank were in the position of the Bank of England which often comes to the assistance of financial institutions. Looking at the matter from that point of view would not a National Bank in your opinion be of material benefit to existing banking institutions? As far as I know the Bank of England is not a State Bank.

3521. It is partially so; but you are aware that it often renders assistance to other institutions and that it is backed up by the Government? I was not aware of that. I was aware of some arrangement between the Bank and the Government in reference to circulation, but I have not studied the question very deeply.

3522. You do not know the nature of the Bank's operations—you have not studied its charter? I have not studied its charter.

3523. The only objection you can see at the present time to a State Bank, as I understand you, is that if it came into competition with existing Banks their stocks would be depressed in value? That is an objection

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objection from a stock exchange point of view, but the establishment of a State Bank would have other effects. The existing Banks are so interwoven with the trade of the Colony that it is very hard to say precisely what the effect of the establishment of a National Bank might be. Speaking from the stock exchange point of view I should say that, for the reasons I have indicated, it would affect our clients. I take it that a National Bank when established and assuming that it did ordinary banking business, would be bound to take away a lot of business from the present Banks, affecting their profits and, therefore, their stock. Take a man buying, for instance, a Bank of New South Wales share at £60, the par value of the same being £20, the dividend at present paid being $17\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. In the event of a strong Bank like the proposed National Bank being started a part of the business of the Bank of New South Wales would probably be taken away by it, and the profits would thereby be reduced. It follows thereupon that the dividends would be reduced, thus affecting the value of shares. The purchaser at £60 would of course lose the difference in value. I merely cite the Bank of New South Wales by way of illustration. The same thing would apply, of course, to the stock of any of the Proprietary Banks.

3524. Suppose that, to some slight extent, the stock of the Banks to which you refer became depressed through less dividends—would that be a national calamity if the bulk of the people received additional benefits? I should not call it a national calamity, because the people who did not lose money would not feel it in that way. But there are so many shareholders in the different Banks that the reduction of income would be very far reaching.

3525. Have you any knowledge of the method adopted in putting our loans upon the market? I have had no connection with the matter for many years. I was connected with the Bank of New South Wales, in London, twenty years ago, and that Bank then used to float loans for the Colony, but it is a very long time ago, and I should not like to express an opinion in reference to the matter now.

3526. Has any suggestion been made to you with a view to the floating of loans, and the raising of money in the Colony? Nothing more than this—that the Colonial Treasurer wrote to me saying that a commission would be allowed to the members of the Stock Exchange who applied for any part of the present issue of Treasury Bills.

3527. *Mr. Rose.*] Do I understand you to say that you see nothing impracticable in the Government of New South Wales starting a Bank? I do not see anything impracticable about it.

3528. Is it not a fact that the principle of credit is really the chief factor of banking business? Yes, I should say so. But the question is rather a big one, and speaking simply as a member of the Stock Exchange, I do not know that I have any special qualification for answering questions of that description.

3529. Would you go so far as to say, from your general experience, that the more credit a Bank, like a private individual, had, the more business it could transact? Undoubtedly.

3530. Would you go to the extent of asserting that the State has a much greater credit than any private institution? Yes, I think I can say that; although it must be admitted, I think, that the country is not in very good credit just now.

3531. Is it fair to assume that the country, having so much stronger credit, could transact banking business more successfully, from the point of view of profit, and giving the borrower some advantage, than could private Banks? I do not know. You may say that a Bank is all management. Management had a great deal to do with the matter.

3532. Do you see any difficulty in the way of a Government procuring just as good management as is procured by private institutions? I should be rather afraid of the effects of political influence.

3533. You would object to the Bank from that point of view? Yes; beyond that I see no difficulty. Of course, if you were willing to pay a good man to manage you would get him.

3534. Beyond political influence, you agree that the Government by paying for the services could get just as good men as do private institutions—that is, so far as character is concerned? Yes.

3535. If political influence is held to be a barrier to the Government undertaking the functions of banking, could you not apply the same argument to pretty well every other function the Government undertakes—should not the State, for instance, hand over the Post Office to private individuals and make it a private institution? I do not see any objection to that if you ask me.

3536. Do you think that political influence is introduced into the Post Office to the damage of the institution? That I could not say; I have no knowledge of such a thing having been done.

3537. Have you any reason to suppose that it has been introduced into the Electric Telegraph Department? I have no knowledge of such a thing.

3538. Or in connection with our railways? Our railways have been placed outside political influence, and from my experience as a railway traveller I should say that they are much better managed now than they were formerly.

3539. Since you admit that there is no political influence in connection with other Government institutions, can you tell me why it is you imagine that it will be introduced as soon as the Government start a Bank? I do not know that I have any right to say that it will be introduced. I think, speaking broadly, however, that when it comes to a matter of £ s. d., as is the case of a Bank, the Government are better without the management. For instance, the management of our railways has certainly been a greater success since it was taken out of the hands of the Government. I believe, myself, that a Bank would be likely to be much better managed as a private concern than as a Government concern.

3540. Looking at the matter from the £ s. d. point of view you know that the Government handle a revenue of between £10,000,000 and £11,000,000 a year? Yes.

3541. And that they handle a similar amount from the point of view of expenditure? At present the amount would probably be more.

3542. Would you see any objection to a State Bank, provided we appointed a Board of Finance to take absolute control of the Bank—that is, if the Bank simply had the Government prestige? I see this objection that the Board of Finance would be appointed by the Government of the day, and there might still be a suspicion of political influence.

3543. If you assume that that suspicion will arise simply because the Board was appointed by the Government, can you give me any reason why the same suspicion does not exist in regard to our Judges or Railway Commissioners who are appointed by the Government? They have not the handling of money in the same way that it would be handled by a Bank.

3544. But a Judge, if he were corrupt, could have the handling of millions? That would be by bribery. But you are now taking the opposite side of the question.

3545. Could not the Railway Commissioners have had the handling of hundreds of thousands? Undoubtedly; but I do not think you quite understand me. My contention was not that the Board of Finance would be likely to be corrupt in the way of helping themselves, but that they might help the men who had the appointment of them. There is a wide difference between a Judge or a Commissioner making himself rich, and the members of a Board of Finance making the members of a Government rich.

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3546. Has it ever come to your knowledge that among Proprietary Banks certain shareholders receive certain advantages? Not unduly.

3547. The shareholders have a voice in appointing the directors of the Banks? Yes.

3548. Has it ever come to your knowledge that any of those appointments have resulted in corruption or undue favouritism? No.

3549. If you cannot prove that anything of that kind has existed in the case where the shareholders have direct influence in the appointment of a directorate, how is it that you come to the conclusion that the Board of Finance would exercise corruption on behalf of the members of the Government? I do not come to that conclusion. I do not say that corruption would necessarily take place. I am not in favour of the proposal because of the possibility of such a thing happening.

3550. You imagine that human nature in political life would be revolutionised so as to become corrupt? I do not say anything of the kind. That would be quite an awful thing to say. I do not say such a thing would happen. I hold the view that from what I can gather of your proposal a National Bank is a thing which is not necessary, and I merely mention this as another reason why such a Bank should not be established.

3551. The possibility of corruption to which you refer would have just the same application in the case of a private institution, would it not, if the persons interested were corrupt? Who are the persons interested?

3552. The shareholders and directors? Undoubtedly.

3553. Is it not after all a question of the honor and good character of the individuals concerned apart altogether from the Government? Yes, just so.

3554. I understood you to say that the proposed Bank would compete against all other Banks? If it is to be an ordinary Bank.

3555. One direct effect of competition would be to lower the rate of interest, would it not? Not necessarily.

3556. I mean the rate to the borrower. Presumably that would be so, would it not? Not necessarily. A Bank of that description being strong enough and having public confidence could get business simply from its strength. Any one of the largest Banks here might take away business from the smaller Banks, and it does not do that by charging a lower rate of interest on overdrafts, but merely from the fact that it is a stronger Bank and has more influence.

3557. The strength, I presume, would consist in the Bank having much more credit at its back? One Bank may be stronger than another in many ways, by holding more coin against its circulation for instance.

3558. Is not the bulk of the capital of New South Wales at the present time in the hands of the various Banks? I could not answer that question.

3559. In your experience, is it not the case that Banks govern private enterprise to a very large extent? They have a good say in it.

3560. If anything were to go wrong with one of our leading Banks the whole community would feel the loss? Undoubtedly, it would have a most calamitous effect on the Colony.

3561. So that the success of the ramifications of banking is not entirely dependent upon the financial acumen of the Bank's directors? No.

3562. Upon what do you consider the success of banking depends? Upon the strength of the Bank, good management, and the confidence of the public.

3563. What brings about the confidence of the public as a rule? Good balance-sheets help very much, then there is the question of good dividends.

3564. Suppose, for the sake of argument, that the people of New South Wales were to leave off producing for a little while, what would become of the confidence in the Banks? You are going a little to deep for me. That question is a little beyond me.

3565. Would you go so far as to say, from a business point of view, that the success of banking is absolutely dependent upon the success of general industry? Yes.

3566. If the people as a whole are absolutely necessary to the bringing about of such a result, should not the people as a whole participate in the full benefits of the profits which are clearly made out of their industry? I am unable to answer that question.

3567. You admit that for every £1 the Bank makes out of its paid-up capital, it makes £10 or £15 out of the depositors' capital? I cannot say that.

3568. It is fair to assume such to be the case, is it not? I am unable to say.

3569. It is a fact, is it not, that the Banks use their depositors' capital to create their own wealth? Of course, that is the way in which they live—they get money on deposit and lend it out again.

3570. But for general industry there would be no avenues open for the employment of the capital referred to? I think I can say "No" to that question.

3571. Will you also admit then, that if we had a National Bank, all the profits arising from that Bank should go to the general public instead of a few private shareholders? Undoubtedly. You would have no shareholders.

3572. *Mr. Houghton.*] You are aware that the Savings Bank of New South Wales was brought into existence by the Government, and that it is controlled altogether apart from political influence? I do not know anything about that Bank—you see it has no stock. I know there is such an institution, and that there was a run upon it some time ago, but I cannot tell you anything about it.

3573. *Mr. Gough.*] If a Bank started by the Government were removed from political influence and worked by a Commission, would you consider its position equal to that of any of the large Banks now in existence? I should say so on those terms. I should think it would be quite as good.

3574. That would completely meet the objection you stated just now? Yes; but political influence is only one of my objections to the proposed Bank. There is another objection which I did not mention, and I may as well do so; it is this—that the present Banks are considered reliable as a whole, and their

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their good management has an effect not only in the colonies, but at home. They are recognised there as strong Banks through their good management. One of my objections to a National Bank is that I do not think it necessary. But if the Government have any idea of taking up work of that description I think the private Banks ought to be left alone at the present time. The majority of them are so strong, and are so well managed that I do not like the idea of any National Bank coming in and interfering with them. When you once begin to meddle with money matters you never know how your interference is going to end. With the very best of intentions you might cause an immense amount of mischief.

3575. What you mean by good management would be the success of the balance-sheets of the Banks as representing the interest on banking transactions? Yes; taking it for granted that the Bank is really in a sound position, and that its balance-sheet is correct.

3576. The money, however, would be made out of persons doing business with the Banks, borrowing money and presenting bills for discount? Yes.

3577. What would you consider to be the first charge against productive wealth—I mean the wealth created every year by the industry of the people. Would you consider it to be interest on capital invested? I should think that that would be the first charge.

3578. Suppose the rate of interest now charged took the surplus of productive wealth over the cost of living, would it not be better if it took only one-half of that amount to pay the interest, leaving the balance in circulation among the producers. Would not the country be benefited more? Undoubtedly if it could be done.

3579. If a National Bank could reduce the rate of interest to the borrower, would it not be a great benefit to the community? Yes, unquestionably.

3580. Has it ever struck you as a very singular thing that there should be so many failures among the large firms connected with squatting? Of course, there have been a number of failures, but I do not know that I can give you any definite information as to the reasons.

3581. If you had studied the question it must have struck you that the fact was becoming more and more apparent every year? It may be so.

3582. Supposing the fact had struck you, I was going to ask you whether you did not think that the rate of interest charged by the Banks had not had a considerable effect in helping some of these firms down? I am unable to answer that question. I have never had any experience in the country since I have been in the Colony. I know nothing of squatting pursuits, in fact I was never on a station in my life; but if you ask me my opinion I should say that droughts have had a great deal more effect in bringing down the firms to which you allude. A squatter may be a millionaire one day and next day he may be a pauper.

3583. Do you not think that the institutions which make all this profit should bear some proportion of the load of depression which falls upon the individual who is working the station. For instance, our experience for some time past has been that in time of drought or hard times generally money rises, while it becomes easier in good times. Seeing that the Banks are always declaring the same dividends and are always making money, do you not think that some principle should be applied under which they would be made to bear some share of the depression? It is, after all, a matter of business, and I do not know that I am competent to answer a question which seems to specially concern the Banks and their clients.

3584. If on handing to a Bank Government debentures the Bank were to issue an amount required by the Government to the extent of those debentures, could not the Government by the establishment of its own Bank carry on the same work to greater advantage? Yes, undoubtedly, it would save commission.

WEDNESDAY, 5 APRIL, 1893.

Present:—

MR. HOUGHTON,

MR. J. D. FITZGERALD,

MR. ROSE.

W. S. DOWEL, Esq., IN THE CHAIR.

Mr. William Arthur Holman called in, sworn, and examined:—

Mr. W. A.
Holman.

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3585. *Chairman.*] You reside in Sydney? Yes. I have done so for the last four years.

3586. You have given some attention, I believe, to the expediency of establishing a National Bank? I have given all my leisure time to the study of economics, including, of course, the question you refer to.

3587. *Mr. J. D. FitzGerald.*] You have been specially appointed by the Socialist League of this city, I believe, to attend this Committee and give evidence? And represent their views—yes.

3588. You really represent the Socialist League? Quite so.

3589. You are aware of the scope of our inquiry? I have seen the resolution appointing the Committee.

3590. Supposing such a Bank as we have in view to be established, are you of opinion that banking business would be a legitimate function of Government? Undoubtedly. I think much public benefit would accrue from the State taking over Banking business. I do not think you could say that there is any absolute limit to the legitimate functions of Government.

3591. You think that the Government should undertake the functions of even private Banks? Certainly.

3592. Even if that were to interfere with the operation of Banks now conducted by private enterprise? I think the public benefit should be the first consideration of the Government.

3593. And you think the public benefit would be promoted by the establishment of a National Bank in New South Wales? Undoubtedly.

3594. Therefore you advocate the establishment of such a Bank? Yes.

3595. Upon what lines? I advocate the establishment of a National Bank to do exactly the same class of business as is done at the present time by private Banks.

3596. To issue notes? Yes; to accept deposits at current rates of interest, and of course to make advances upon undoubted securities; also to transact all public business, and to hold all public funds, and to discharge other functions incidental to State financing.

3597. In connection with loans for instance? Yes; to discharge such business as can be done by Colonial Banks whenever a loan is floated. I believe that any function which is to-day discharged by a private Bank could be as successfully and advantageously discharged by such a Bank as is now suggested.

3598.

3598. Such a Bank as you advocate then would in time, if not immediately, become a Government monopoly? I should imagine so. I should imagine that the greater confidence which would be reposed in a State Bank would tend eventually to displace private Banks which would be less favourably regarded.

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3599. Do you propose to pay compensation to private Banks? By no means. I do not think that any Act of Parliament has ever been passed assuring the private Banks of a monopoly of private business. I believe that a State Bank would discharge banking functions to the greater benefit of the public than do private Banks, and would thereby deprive them of a certain amount of their business, and that being so, they would have no greater claim for compensation than if another private Bank were started, and eventually displaced some of the existing Banks by more skilful management.

3600. What advantages generally would be gained to the public of New South Wales by the establishment of such a Bank as you suggest? By the public, do I understand you to mean the State in its collective capacity?

3601. The community as a whole. But take the question even in a narrower sense if you like—take it from the point of view of a business man now having dealings with the existing Banks, and who would deal with the proposed National Bank? I will put it in this way—Banking may be regarded as a branch of industry, but as a non-productive branch. The Banks are practically the middle men of finance, and whatever sum they take from the aggregate production of the country is really a burden upon industry. Now, I imagine, that a State Bank would minimise that sum very largely. If such a Bank were established, the sum would depend upon the regulations of the Government, whereas to-day, it of course depends upon whatever amount the Banks are able to screw out of the necessities of those engaged in industry. That would be an advantage to the industrial public. On the other hand, the State itself would secure whatever sum was actually extorted from industry—whatever sum it might be necessary to extort—instead of that money going to private individuals as it does to-day. There would therefore be a greater advantage both to the general public regarded in their private capacity, and to the community as a whole, considered in its collective capacity.

3602. Such a Bank as we have in view, would occupy a position somewhat similar to that occupied by the railways now? Yes; exactly the same principle which applies to the railways, and which makes it advantageous to take them under the management of the State would apply to the Bank which would be so to speak, the middleman of finance, the railways occupying the position of the middleman of industry, and each occupying a position which would enable them to put on the pressure which is exerted by such institutions under the control of private and irresponsible individuals.

3603. Without pursuing that matter any further I would ask you, supposing such a Bank to be established, what sort of management you would be inclined to favour; should it be managed as private Banks are managed now? Do you mean on the same lines?

3604. Yes, for the purpose of profit? Not altogether. You see a Government institution is always open to the consideration of other motives than those which weigh with a private institution. I mean to say that with a private institution the one motive is to obtain as much profit as possible; but a Government institution might sometimes forego profit for the sake of what it might consider to be a national benefit, or at all events a greater benefit than the mere obtaining of such profit.

3605. But such an institution must be made profitable if it is eventually to take the place of private banking institutions? Undoubtedly. But if you will allow me to give a kind of parallel case—a concrete illustration—I would say that education is to-day imparted by the Government, and is also supplied by private individuals. Those private individuals supply the education only for what they can make out of it, whereas the Government supply it, not for the sake of profit, but for the sake of the national benefit supposed to arise from its possession. I think that principle would always obtain in connection with a Government institution. When you say that a commercial institution in the hands of a Government would have to be run on private lines, I can imagine certain cases in which a National Bank, for instance, would give greater prominence to the particular motive I have named, than to the mere desire of making a profit, though never, of course, carrying on its operations at a loss.

3606. In what way, for example, would the Government be able to give concessions? It seems to me that in the case for example of loans to municipalities for highly necessary public works such as those which we may assume will be largely carried out under the new scheme of Local Government, it would be possible for a National Bank to lend money at a lower rate than that at which it could actually be obtained in the market if pressure were put on.

3607. Would you imply by that answer that the Government should borrow at $3\frac{1}{2}$ or 4 per cent. in the English market, and should lend the money again to municipalities or to other bodies, say at a profit of 1 per cent.? I was imagining that the loan would be the loan of deposits actually received, I assume that the State Bank would pay the normal rate of interest on deposits—say 4 per cent., in which case it could, in a large number of instances, relend the money to municipalities at 5 per cent., or at a rate sufficient to cover working expenses. In the case of the ordinary class of borrowers a National Bank would, I imagine, lend on exactly the same terms as the private Banks.

3608. Some questions have been asked with regard to a National Bank lending money to farmers on the security of their land at low rates; would you advocate such a course as that? I should think that it would be one of the legitimate functions of such a Bank to lend upon unexceptionable security, such for example as farm land; but I should imagine that the money would be lent invariably at the ordinary rates. I do not think it would be any part of the business of a National Bank such as is suggested to give particular advantages to any class of individuals.

3609. You have inferred that exceptional circumstances may arise; take such a case as that of the Hunter River floods which have recently occurred; you are aware that many farmers have been left destitute, without seed, without implements, almost without home; in a case of that kind, what would the action of such a Bank, as you have in view, be likely to be? As I have already said such a Bank would always have to consider the national benefit likely to arise from a particular course of action, and if in such a case as you suggest on due consideration, either by the Legislature or by any other authority it appeared that the national benefit would be promoted by making some special concessions that might be done, just as the Government to-day sometimes make advances without interest to certain classes of people under exceptional circumstances. Such a case, however, would always be exceptional and a concession would have to be made with great caution and only to a limited extent.

- Mr. W. A. Holman. 3610. But in such cases as have recently occurred the money is taken from the Consolidated Revenue? Yes.
- 5 April, 1893. 3611. And do you not think that if the concession were made following upon a discussion in the Legislature, for instance, or upon the decree of the Legislature, it would be a dangerous thing;—would it not have a tendency to bring the Bank under the control of political influence,—a thing which I imagine you do not advocate? I do not advocate it by any means. I was merely giving you an illustration. It would be no more the ordinary function of the Bank to lend money at lower rates to people overtaken by adversity, than it would be for the Government to give relief from the Consolidated Revenue. Both might be done, of course, in very exceptional cases, but neither would be a normal function.
3612. Do you think a National Bank should lend money to encourage private enterprise? No. I do not think, myself, that it is any part of the business of the State to try to encourage private enterprise, and I think that if it were it would be almost bound to fail. The best way to encourage private enterprise is to leave it severely alone. Every branch of State activity necessarily implies a discouragement of private enterprise somewhere—such private enterprise as comes into competition with that particular branch of activity.
3613. But the establishment of such a National Bank as we have in view would undoubtedly usurp the functions of existing private Banks? Unquestionably.
3614. And does not private enterprise depend a great deal upon those private Banks? Very largely.
3615. Those Banks advance money on security, and assist industry generally? Undoubtedly, for a consideration.
3616. Then, why should not a National Bank undertake the same functions for the same consideration? I think the State Bank should do so; but I do not advocate a State Bank on the ground only that it would necessarily give more efficient assistance to private enterprise than is done to-day.
3617. What I want to get at is whether a National Bank should lend money to encourage private enterprise? The first motive of ordinary banking business is not philanthropic, but is to make a profit, and the obtaining of that profit, of course, depends upon existing private enterprise. The object of establishing a National Bank would be to secure that profit for the whole community. Incidentally, private enterprise would be assisted, but that would not be the primary object of the Bank.
3618. Any more than it is the primary object of private Banking institutions? Quite so. I might add that I believe, for the reasons I have already given, that a State Bank would actually assist private enterprise more effectually than do the private Banks to-day—that is to say, it would do the same services for private individuals at a smaller expense.
3619. What general advantages would be given by the control by the state of such a Bank? It would give much greater security and generally increased confidence. As a result I think the State would be able to obtain money on deposit at somewhat lower rates than are paid by private Banks now. Eventually that would be so at all events. The State could consequently afford to discharge the ordinary functions of a private Bank, and lend money to all borrowers at somewhat lower rates than are charged by private Banks to-day. The private Banks could afford to do so now, but they will not. I may revert to the parallel between a railway and a Bank. Take the case of a private line of railway without competition and with no legal restrictions. Its freight charges would depend entirely on the necessities of the district it serves, whereas the Government charges would be regulated by what the State considered a reasonable payment.
3620. You say that the Bank should take deposits at interest and make advances to private individuals at ordinary rates? Yes.
3621. What rate of interest would a National Bank offer to depositors? That would, of course, be governed by the current condition of the market—by exactly the same factors as settle the rate to-day. When money became more plentiful the rate would sink. There is a normal rate of interest in every country, which depends upon the state of civilisation that country has reached. The rate has a tendency to gradually sink.
3622. It adjusts itself? Yes, quite automatically.
3623. You think then that meetings of Bank managers held for the purpose of arbitrarily fixing the rate of interest really has very little to do after all with the fixing of the rate, and that they do little but express the change which has taken place in accordance with economic law? Exactly; they express the change which has just taken place. They are certainly not the causes of the change.
3624. Would you advocate the peremptory closing of all other Banks upon the establishment of a National Bank? My individual belief is that it would be advantageous to have all financial transactions carried on by a central State Bank; and I think that the closing to which you refer would eventually come about of itself. I believe a State Bank would eventually eliminate the other Banks.
3625. Even if we were able to-morrow to start a National Bank under the ablest management, there might possibly be many functions which such a Bank could not perform? At first, undoubtedly.
3626. But would such an obstacle hold good for all time? I do not think so.
3627. You say that a note issue should be a special function of the Bank? I think it should be made a Government monopoly.
3628. To what extent should there be a note issue? As many notes should be issued as would be taken up in the ordinary condition of the market as a circulating medium. The issue of notes would adjust itself to economic conditions. I believe that in New South Wales, although I have not very accurate information on the point, the amount of notes in circulation is about £1,500,000. More than that could not be put into circulation.
3629. In connection with the issue of notes by a National Bank, would you propose a bullion reserve? I think it would be unnecessary. Of course for the issue of £1,500,000 there must be a certain quantity of bullion reserve for practical purposes, but it would not be necessary to lay down £1,500,000 of gold against the notes. A certain number of notes would come in daily and would have to be exchanged for gold, but they would go out again the next day. I believe that a reserve equivalent to one-fourth of the total issue is all that is found necessary. Beyond that there would be no necessity for a bullion reserve. The notes would of course form part of the permanent circulation.
3630. But if you have no bullion reserve how are you to avoid the depreciation? By refraining from an over-issue, by not going beyond what the needs of the country will legitimately absorb. There would be no depreciation up to that point; but immediately you go beyond that point, whether there be a reserve or not, there would be a depreciation.
- 3631.

3631. In ordinary transactions the notes would be convertible into gold? Yes. I should imagine that you would require to have in gold about one-fourth of the note issue. I believe that is what experience has shown to be necessary. The amount held, however, would be less in the case of the State, I should imagine, than in the case of private Banks.
3632. There has been a good deal of talk about giving employment to workmen upon reproductive public works by the issue of credit notes? Quite so.
3633. Have you heard of that proposal? I have heard of such a proposal.
3634. What is your opinion of it in connection with a National Bank? Considered in its crude form such a proposal would be hopeless. What I mean is this—it is ordinarily proposed to largely increase the currency by issuing paper money and paying labour with such notes; that would only mean depreciation and probably financial disaster.
3635. You think it is absolutely necessary to raise loans in England in order to construct public works? I should like to explain what actually takes place when a loan is raised. A loan may be considered as consisting of two parts—one is realised immediately in goods, such as railway locomotives and other things of that kind which may be sent to the Colony, the other part being transferred to us as credit. Originally the floating of a loan simply means the transferring of the "claim" which English capitalists have over wealth existing in England to the New South Wales Government, who transfer it to their employees by whom it is transferred to the trades-people who supply them with the necessaries of life during their employment, and who eventually, through the operations of the Banks, realise the "claim" by commodities imported from England. Really there is no bringing of money bodily, that is to say gold into the country—only credit or "claim" is brought in, and that must eventually be realised. But the Government has credit or "claim" of its own, and if it provides for the eventual realisation 1,000,000 people can be employed upon reproductive works and supported upon the necessaries of life bought with such credit.
3636. How could you make an issue of credit notes for the employment of men upon reproductive public works practicable? Such credit notes might be interest bearing and redeemable from a sinking fund raised from the revenue of such reproductive works. Great care would have to be taken that the reproductive works thus made were of a character to give a return sufficient to cover the rate of interest and the sinking fund.
3637. Has such a thing as that ever been done? Not on a large scale to my knowledge. It has been tried in Guernsey, on a small scale with the greatest success.
3638. But there was no National Bank in Guernsey to guarantee the credit? No.
3639. The scheme was tried in connection with the erection of market buildings I believe? Yes.
3640. And the public had a first claim upon all revenues from the market building and also a claim for the redemption of the interest bearing debentures by the sale of the building, so that really the debentures were a bill of sale over the building? I understood the scheme in this way—if the revenue were insufficient to redeem the debentures it was arranged that in the last resource the building should be sold. The building was pledged as a security against the loan.
3641. The workmen who got the debentures in payment for their services took them into the public market and negotiated them with the trades-people? Quite so; they would be paid over the counter in different shops.
3642. How could you possibly give a guarantee against fluctuations in the value of the debentures; they have to be taken into the public market where they will realise the market price? Their market price would depend upon the confidence with which they were generally received. It is an unusual form of investment in an English-speaking community and there might be some objection to it at first, that is until people got used to it, but I think that if it were understood that the public work whatever it might be were pledged against the debentures as security in the last resource, that the debentures were redeemable, and that the rate of interest was enough to ordinarily secure a capitalised value equal to their face value, and if also what might be termed perturbing causes in the way of great financial rings were largely out of the way, as they would be if you had a State Bank successfully going, the plan would be safe for all practical purposes. The principal danger would be that of a combination of financiers to lower the value of debentures, but with a State Bank at the back of the debentures such a thing would be almost impossible.
3643. *Chairman.*] Could they not be made a legal tender? That of itself would not save them from depreciation. But I would add that it would be readily possible for the State Bank to regulate the value of the notes or debentures by buying a certain quantity up when they fell too low, or if any decided effort were made to lower their value.
3644. Do you not think that it would lead to a good deal of gambling—the fact that the debentures had to be issued below par, at par, or above par? There would be very little gambling by the workmen and small trades-people into whose hands the debentures first passed. One danger would be an effort to force up their price by a combination of speculators, but when they realised that there was a possibility of, say, an extra issue of, say, £1,000,000, the moment the price was thus forced up gambling in such debentures would be almost paralysed; in fact the National Bank would exercise a great steadying influence.
3645. Such works as you propose could not be constructed under this plan by the Government until a National Bank was established? I do not think it would be safe to try it until a State Bank had been established.
3646. Do you know of such a Bank as you propose in existence anywhere, or do you know of any Government exercising functions resembling those which would be exercised by such a Bank? No.
3647. Are you aware that the Government of New Zealand conducts a State insurance business? Yes.
3648. You are aware that Sir George Grey, in 1847, when Governor of New Zealand, issued an ordinance for the purpose of initiating a National Bank of issue? I am aware of that fact also.
3649. How do you think such a Bank would be managed? It would be necessary to take very great care to save it from injurious political influence. I think the management should be put into the hands of an independent commission.
3650. Such as the Railway Commission? I am not prepared with the details of the scheme, but I should say that the commission might be broadly on the same principle as the Railway Commission.
3651. I suppose you would get the best available talent? Undoubtedly. I do not think too much money could be spent on the management of such a Bank.

Mr. W. A.
Holman.
5 April, 1893.

- Mr. W. A. Holman.
5 April, 1893.
3652. You would endeavour to secure the services of the best Bank managers in Sydney? Yes.
3653. You would pay them the best possible salaries? Quite so; I would secure the best talent available in that direction.
3654. And you would secure the Commissioners from removal except upon the vote of both Houses of Parliament? Yes; unless some such precaution as that were taken there would be considerable danger of political influence. I would put the Commissioners in the same position as the Judges.
3655. *Mr. Houghton.*] Following up what you have just said you would get the best men available for the management of the proposed Bank? Yes.
3656. Do you think a salary of £5,000 would be too much to pay the members of the Commission? I have no practical knowledge of the price that particular ability commands in the market just now, but managerial skill of the first order is very rare, and as such can command a high price. I should regard economy in this department as the grossest form of waste.
3657. Will you kindly explain to the Committee what in your opinion is the difference between a National Bank and a State Bank. A witness we examined some time since drew a broad distinction between the two things? I should regard the two terms as convertible.
3658. You said just now that a note issue should be a Government monopoly? I think so.
3659. Why should a man or a number of men be denied the right of issuing paper to represent the gold and bullion he or they are possessed of for the purposes of convenience? I would not deny them the right of doing so but such notes should be issued I think through the central authority. I think you will find it generally admitted that it is one of those things which are regarded as an essentially legitimate function of the Government. Public convenience would be more largely served by the deposit of the gold with a State Bank, and the issue of (say) £1,000,000 notes against it.
3660. You said just now that the credit notes issued in connection with the construction of reproductive public works, would be interest-bearing? Yes.
3661. Where would there be any advantage to the State in issuing such notes then, when it can at the present time raise the necessary amount of money by paying interest in the ordinary way? The State can ordinarily raise the money, but there is a general impression, I believe, that it cannot raise it now even by paying interest. Under the scheme I suggest the Government could construct certain reproductive public works without going through the formality of raising a loan. There would be practically a forced loan, but it would be a loan that would do no harm to anyone.
3662. Do you think it really necessary to pay interest on the debentures? Yes; and for this reason, that they are not intended to be a circulating medium. When a man has a £1-note he can spend it whenever he likes, and he needs no interest; but if he has a £1 certificate which does not circulate so freely he must have some interest, or the value of the document would depreciate.
3663. The debentures would be transferable then, but not convertible? They would be transferable and they would be convertible at a given period.
3664. In paying interest on the debentures would not the Government be paying so much more than the real value of the work? The Government would pay more than the actual cost of the construction of the work, but they would pay that extra sum for the privilege of not finding the money until a certain period of years had elapsed.
3665. That is the present system of borrowing? But we should not trouble the English investor.
3666. You would issue these debentures then only upon the assumption that the English market is closed to us? Yes. The only permanent advantage about the scheme is this—that it provides for the cessation of the payment of interest whereas the present method of borrowing does not. Under that method we are heaping up obligations for futurity.
3667. All our loans are terminable at a given date? But no provision is made for repayment except through the raising of fresh loans.
3668. *Mr. Rose.*] I understood you to say that the issue of notes should be monopolised by the present Government because they represent credit? What I said was that I thought the issue of notes was one of the essentially legitimate functions of the central Government.
3669. Why is that so any more than the issue of any other credit? Because the over-issue of notes would bring about depreciation. It has always been found necessary among the private Banks to come to some arrangement or suffer depreciation.
3670. Beyond the Bank's paid-up capital and reserve fund is not its whole business transacted by the issue of credit? Yes; I should say that that was so.
3671. May I not reasonably estimate that a similar loss would accrue at any time from the over-issue of any of those forms of credit to that which would accrue from the over-issue of notes? No; because those forms would not be a circulating medium, whereas notes are.
3672. Is not a cheque a circulating medium? It can hardly be considered so—it forms no part of the permanent circulation.
3673. Are you aware that in the country such men as squatters, farmers, and commercial travellers pay all their debts by means of cheques? Yes.
3674. Are you aware also that cheques to a very much larger extent than notes are in circulation to-day? They are in circulation, but there is the great class difference between cheques and notes. The circulation of cheques may come to a peremptory end—the circulation of notes may continue as long as you like.
3675. You admit that all banking business is largely conducted by credit. For what reason do you prefer that the Government should have a monopoly of notes? To guard against over-issue and depreciation.
3676. Still the over-issue of credit and depreciation may arise from any bad speculation on the part of the Banks? The depreciation of credit in what respect?
3677. In every respect? I cannot at this moment form any conception as to the real meaning of the question.
3678. You are aware, I presume, that the profits of banking business largely arise from the doing of that business on a credit basis? Undoubtedly.
3679. And that an over-issue of credit may take place in the discounting of bills? Yes.
3680. In permitting customers to draw gold and other money by cheque? Yes.
3681. In the Bank making advances? Yes.
3682. And in permitting overdraft? Yes.
3683. Would not such an over-issue of credit be just as damaging as an over-issue of notes? I should say it would be very much more so, but I do not think such an over-issue at all probable if Banks be conducted with ordinary skill and you must assume that to be the case. 3684.

Mr. W. A.
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- 3684-5. But you think it is probable in the case of notes? Yes.
3686. In modern days the chief failures in banking business arise from the discounting of bills, and business of that description? Yes; but many failures arise from the depreciation of securities and the difficulty of realising in an emergency.
3687. The failure you refer to, I presume, is first of all brought about by mistakes made by the Banks in originally granting credit? Yes.
3688. I understood you to say that when we float a loan we buy the right of credit? Yes.
3689. When we float a loan, do we not also sell so much New South Wales credit? Undoubtedly we pledge the credit of the Government to pay the interest of the loan.
3690. Is it not really an exchange of credit? You would never find the English investor doing anything for nothing.
3691. In other words we get present goods after pledging ourselves to return future goods? Yes.
3692. Reverting to the question of legal tender, do I understand you to say that the State, if it made an inferior currency a legal tender, could not maintain it up to its par value to a certain extent? It has been tried repeatedly, but has always failed.
3693. Are you aware of the amount of silver in circulation in New South Wales? No.
3694. You are not aware that we have £500,000 of silver coinage in circulation? It is very probable.
3695. Are you aware that the intrinsic value of silver which passes for 20s. is only 11s.? I do not know the exact amount, but I know that silver coin is only a token.
3696. You are aware that it is a legal tender in discharge of a debt to the extent of 40s.? Yes.
3697. You also know that it is a debased currency? Undoubtedly, to a certain extent.
3698. Then up to the extent of £500,000 the State has power, by making silver a legal tender, to make a debased currency pass? To such a small extent as people will absorb it for the ordinary purposes of convenience.
3699. Therefore the factor of legal tender must count considerably in upholding any currency from depreciation? I do not think it would count at all by itself.
3700. You know that it is not necessary to convert silver into gold? Up to the extent of 40s.
3701. Have I not reminded you that there is £500,000 worth of silver in circulation, and inconvertible? Yes.
3702. It is nevertheless maintained at par? Yes, because it is always paid in small sums.
3703. I understood you to say that even with a National Bank there would be a certain extortion from industry;—what did you mean by that? I must refer you again to the parallel between a Bank and a railway. A certain amount is taken by the railway, even when it is managed most economically.
3704. The extortion would in no way imply interest? Yes; it would consist exclusively of interest.
3705. You have no objection to the State getting interest? No; not as things stand at present.
3706. Have you considered the practicability of providing the capital necessary to originate a National Bank in New South Wales? I should think it would be practicable enough. Of course, much would depend upon the amount that was absolutely necessary.
3707. Do you know that our two Savings Banks—one National and the other quasi-National, have between them about £6,000,000 on deposit? I know that.
3708. Do you see any objection to the Government taking that £6,000,000 for the capital of the Bank? I see no objection to taking the great bulk of it. Subject to correction, I should say that about 10 per cent. of it would be necessary to carry on the ordinary business of the Savings Banks. The whole of the remainder might be used for such a purpose as you suggest.
3709. Do you think it would be practicable to amalgamate the Savings Banks with the National Bank, so that instead of having two Savings Banks, and one National Bank, we should have only one central Bank with branches or feeders in various parts of the country? I think it would be practicable to make the Savings Bank a branch of the National Bank.
3710. Did I understand you to say that the more money we have in the country the more interest would decrease? No; what I said was that there is a normal rate of interest in a country which as civilisation progresses is bound to steadily decrease.
3711. The tendency of the age is to decrease the rate of interest? Undoubtedly.
3712. With certain aberrations? Yes.
3713. How would you test the over-issue of notes to which you have referred? You would find them returning to the Bank—it would be impossible to issue more than a certain amount.
3714. You would test the over-issue by quantity? Yes.
3715. And by the value of the notes? Certainly; but so long as the note was exchangeable for a sovereign it would maintain its par value.
3716. You believe, of course, that the credit of New South Wales is vastly superior to the credit of any individual Bank? Yes.
3717. And if the private Banks can maintain a note circulation of £1,500,000, is it not feasible to suppose that if you reduced the denomination and provided a gold basis with our additional security we might keep afloat £2,500,000 subject to the Banks withdrawing their present issue? Any increase in the amount kept in circulation would be due to the issue of notes of fractional denominations. I do not think we should be able to increase the issue merely on the strength of our superior credit.
3718. Do you not think that more confidence would mean that so much more gold would come into the Banks and lie idle, and that more notes would take the place of that gold? A certain amount of gold is necessary in the community. Only a certain proportion of the community's business can be transacted by paper money.
3719. Why is gold necessary as an ordinary circulating medium outside of our Banks and restricted to the Colony? Because gold is an article which has an intrinsic value, and as such serves as a medium of exchange. Notes are only its representative.
3720. If the gold were in the Bank would it not represent the notes and represent the intrinsic value just as if it were in the hands of individuals outside of a Bank? It would; but a large amount of gold is necessary outside the Banks to provide for fluctuations in the extent of sales.
3721. And you think that legal tender notes would not provide for those fluctuations equally well even if they rested on a gold basis? If they were at once exchangeable for gold, the result would be that a certain quantity would at once find their way back into the Bank and stay there permanently.

POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANK—NATIONAL BANK.

APPENDIX.

H.

[To Evidence of *Albert Boyd, Esq.*]

THE UNION BANK OF AUSTRALIA (LIMITED).

Established, 1837; incorporated, 1880.

Paid-up Capital, £1,500,000	- Reserve Funds, £1,000,000	- Together	£2,500,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	- - - - -	- - - - -	3,000,000
Total Capital and Reserve Funds			£5,500,000

Directors :

Richard Jas. Ashton, Esq.	Major Frederick Fanning.	John S. Hill, Esq.
Arthur P. Blake, Esq.	Arthur Flower, Esq.	Rt. Hon. Lord Hillingdon.
Charles E. Bright, Esq., C.M.G.	William O. Gilchrist, Esq.	Sir Charles Nicholson, Bart.
Frederick G. Dalgety, Esq.	Sir Robt. G. W. Herbert, G.C.B.	Henry P. Sturgis, Esq.

Trustees :

The Right Hon. Lord Hillingdon; The Hon. Pascoe C. Glyn; and Arthur Flower, Esq.

Bankers :

The Bank of England, and Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.

Solicitor :

Charles Frederick Murray, Esq.

Manager :

William Richmond Mewburn, Esq.

Assistant Manager :

William Edward Carbery, Esq.

Secretary :

John H. J. Selfe, Esq.

REPORT of the Directors to be presented at the Half-yearly General Meeting of the Proprietors, to be held on Monday, the 30th January, 1893, at 1 o'clock.

The Directors have to submit to the Shareholders the annexed Balance Sheet of the Bank to the 31st August last, duly audited, which exhibits a net amount of profits—inclusive of the balance brought forward from the previous half-year—of £95,708 1s. 10d., admitting of a dividend at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum, equal to £1 10s. per share, which will absorb £90,000, and leave £5,708 1s. 10d. to be carried forward.

The Directors have, after careful investigation, made sufficient reserves for all doubtful dependencies.

The considerable increase shown in the figures of the Balance Sheet arises from the inclusion therein, for the first time, of the important business of the late Bank of South Australia. The valuation of the assets of the late bank is in active progress, but is as yet incomplete, it being necessarily a work of considerable time, as the securities extend over a large area.

The Directors have to report that, availing of an opportunity that offered, they have purchased the long leasehold of a block of houses—Nos. 63 to 72, Cornhill—which they intend to suitably rebuild, when, and as required, for the occupation of the bank. Meanwhile the premises are satisfactorily let.

The dividend warrants will be transmitted by post on 1st proximo, and the dividend will be payable in the Colonies at such date as the General Manager may fix after receipt of telegraphic advice.

1, Bank Buildings, Lothbury, E.C., London, 21st January, 1893.

By order of the Board,

W. R. MEWBURN, Manager.

The Union Bank of Australia (Limited).

Balance Sheet, 31st August, 1892.

Liabilities.		£		s.		d.		Assets.		£		s.		d.	
Capital	£4,500,000							Specie on hand, and Cash Balances ...	3,399,892	4	8				
Less: Reserve Liability ...	3,000,000							Bullion on hand and in transit ...	100,897	11	2				
								Money at Call and Short Notice in London	215,000	0	0				
Reserve Funds... ..		1,500,000	0	0				Government and Municipal Securities ..	1,335,611	10	1				
Of which there is invested in—								Bills Receivable, Loans and other Securities at London Office ...	1,606,175	14	3				
Imperial Guaranteed 4 per cent. Debentures ...	£200,000	0	0					Bills Discounted, Bills Receivable, Loans and other Securities at the Branches..	15,739,028	12	11				
India Government Sterling Stock	50,000	0	0					Bank Premises and Property in the Colonies	568,788	0	3				
Colonial Government and Municipal Debentures ..	250,000	0	0					London Leasehold Premises	£85,532	18	4				
Bank Premises and Property in the Colonies as per Contra ...	568,788	0	3					Reserve against same ..	£10,000	0	0				
Circulation		434,565	10	0				Interest thereon at 3½ per cent., from 25 March to 31 August, 1892 ..	152	9	4				
Deposits (including Inscribed Stock Deposits)	17,750,319	1	7						10,152	9	4				
Bills Payable and other Liabilities (including Reserves held against Doubtful Debts) ...	2,260,181	8	11									75,380	9	0	
Balance of Undivided Profits	95,708	1	10												
[There is a Contingent Liability in respect of the Subscription of £100,000 to the Guarantee of 18th Nov., 1890, in the matter of Baring Bros. & Co.'s Estate.]	£23,040,774	2	4									£23,040,774	2	4	

I.

[To Evidence of Cyprian Stanton, Esq.]

FIFTY-EIGHTH HALF-YEARLY REPORT OF THE CITY BANK, SYDNEY.

Established, 1863.

Subscribed Capital - - - - -	£500,000 in 50,000 £10 Shares.	
Paid-up Capital - - - - -		£280,000
Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits - - - - -		187,845
Reserved Liability of Proprietors - - - - -		720,000
Total Capital and Reserves - - - - -		£1,187,845

Directors :

James Ewan, Esq., J.P., Chairman.
 John Lyons, Esq. Hon. S. A. Joseph, M.L.C.
 Alex. Dean, Esq., J.P. Hugh Dixson, Esq.

Auditors :

Robert Thompson, Esq. Peter Miller, Esq., J.P.

General Manager : Cyprian Stanton.

Assistant Manager and Inspector : James Henderson.

Secretary : Thomas T. Orton.

Accountant : John J. Curtis.

Solicitors : Messrs. John Dawson & Son.

Head Office—Pitt-street, Sydney.

City Branches :

Castlereagh-street Branch—Park and Castlereagh Streets— J. A. Ross, Manager. Haymarket—E. G. A. Rich, Manager.
 Eastern Branch—Oxford and Crown Streets—E. B. Croft, Manager. Newtown (with Agency at St. Peters)—G. H. Westcott, Manager.
 Western Branch—King and Sussex Streets—M. A. Roberts, Manager.

Country Branches :

Armidale—J. S. Marks, Manager. Goulburn—C. H. Atkinson, Manager.
 Auburn—W. M. Colley, Manager. Hillgrove—J. S. A. Vance, Manager.
 Bathurst—R. M. Lindsay, Manager. Kiama—Ambrose Curtis, Manager.
 Bowral (with Agencies at East and West Kangaloon)—R. A. Dobbin, Manager. Mittagong—W. P. Bluett, Acting Manager.
 West Maitland—K. R. Jacob, Manager.
 Carcoar—J. W. Phillips, Manager. Young—Frederick Strachan, Manager.
 Cootamundra—A. G. H. Sandeman, Manager.

Agents :

London	The London Joint Stock Bank, Limited.
Scotland	The Commercial Bank of Scotland, Limited.
„	Financial Agency—Messrs. Paulin Sorley, and Martin, 89 George-street, Edinburgh.
Queensland	The Queensland National Bank, Limited.
Victoria	The National Bank of Australasia.
„	The City of Melbourne Bank, Limited.
Tasmania... ..	The Commercial Bank of Tasmania, Limited.
New Zealand	The Bank of New Zealand.
South Australia	The National Bank of Australasia.
Western Australia	The National Bank of Australasia.
India	The Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.
China	The Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.
New York	The Agents of the Bank of California—Laidlaw & Co.
San Francisco	The Bank of California.
Toronto	Dominion Bank.
Chicago	The First National Bank of Chicago.
Valparaiso	Banco de Valparaiso.
Batavia	Netherlands India Commercial Bank.
Venice	S. A. Blumenthal & Co.
Paris	André Neufize & Co.
Marseilles	Société Marseillaise de Credit Industriel et Commercial et de depôts.

REPORT of the Board of Directors of the City Bank to the Proprietors at the Fifty-eighth Half-yearly General Meeting held at the Chamber of Commerce, Sydney, on Tuesday, 17th January, 1893.

The Balance Sheet of the Assets and Liabilities of the Bank on the 31st December last, with the usual Statements showing the results of the Half-year's operations, certified by the Auditors, are now submitted to the Shareholders.

The net Profits, after deducting Rebate on Current Bills, Interest on Fixed Deposits, providing for Bad and Doubtful Debts, and defraying all Expenses of Management amount to	£13,870 8 5
To which is to be added Balance from last Half-year	£8,975 0 7
Less Special Appropriation to Officers' Fidelity Fund, 30th August, 1892	1,000 0 0
	7,975 0 7
Making available for distribution	£21,845 9 0
Which the Directors recommend for appropriation as follows, viz. :—	
To Dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum	£14,000 0 0
„ Balance to next Half-year	7,845 9 0
	£21,845 9 0

The erection of the new Head Office premises is progressing satisfactorily.

Branches have been opened at Bowral, Mittagong, Newtown, Haymarket, West Maitland, and Auburn.

The Board recognising the desirability of the Bank having its own Officers' Fidelity Fund, initiated a fund in August last by a special appropriation of £1,000 from the balance standing at the credit of Profit and Loss Account.

In view of the extension of the business of the Bank and for the purpose of placing the whole share Capital on a uniform basis, the Board have resolved to call up the remaining uncalled Capital on the 20,000 new shares by easy instalments, as follows :—£3 on 1st March, 1893 ; £3 on 1st September, 1893 ; £3 on 1st March, 1894.

In accordance with the resolution of 18th January, 1887, £1 per share on each of the above calls will be carried to the Reserve Fund.

It devolves upon the present Meeting to elect two Directors in the room of John Lyons and Alexander Dean, Esquires, who retire in accordance with the Deed of Settlement, and being eligible for re-election, have given the requisite notice that they are candidates for the vacant seats.

It is also the duty of this Meeting to elect an Auditor in the room of Robert Thompson, Esq., whose term of office expires by effluxion of time, and who is not eligible for re-election.

The dividend is now payable.

JAMES EWAN, Chairman.

The

The City Bank, Sydney.

Liabilities and Assets at 31st December, 1892.			
Dr.		Cr.	
		£	s. d.
To Capital paid up	280,000 0 0	By Coin and Bullion on hand	196,851 10 8
„ Reserve Fund	180,000 0 0	„ Cash Balances	57,746 12 6
„ Notes in Circulation	33,780 0 0		254,598 3 2
„ Deposits and other Liabilities	1,415,074 7 3	„ Bills discounted and other Debts due to the Bank	1,578,757 10 4
„ Profit and Loss	23,072 19 5	„ Bank Premises and Furniture	98,571 13 2
	1,931,927 6 8		1,931,927 6 8

Profit and Loss.			
Dr.		Cr.	
		£	s. d.
To Rebate on Bills Discounted Current at 31st December, 1892	1,227 10 5	By Balance of Undivided Profits at 30th June, 1892	8,975 0 7
„ Dividend for Half-year at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum	14,000 0 0	Less special Appropriation to Officers' Fidelity Fund, 30th August, 1892	1,000 0 0
„ Balance of Undivided Profits carried to next Half-year	7,845 9 0		7,975 0 7
	23,072 19 5	„ Profits for Half-year ended 31st December, 1892	15,097 18 10
			23,072 19 5

Reserve Fund.			
Dr.		Cr.	
		£	s. d.
To Balance at this 31st December, 1892	180,000 0 0	By Balance at 30th June, 1892	180,000 0 0
	180,000 0 0		180,000 0 0

C. STANTON, General Manager.

We hereby certify that we have examined the Securities, compared the Balances, and counted the Cash in the City Bank, at Head Office, and examined the Returns from the Branches as at 31st December, 1892, and found the same as specified above.

R. THOMPSON, }
 PETER MILLER, } Auditors.

Certified before me this eleventh day of January, 1893,—

H. GORMAN, J.P.

The following resolutions were moved, seconded, and carried unanimously :—

That the Report, Statement of Accounts, and Auditors' Certificate be approved, printed, and circulated amongst the Shareholders.

That John Lyons and Alexander Dean, Esquires, be re-elected Directors of the Bank.

That Haley C. D'Ardier, Esq., be elected an Auditor of the Bank in the room of Robert Thompson, Esq.

That the thanks of the Proprietors be and are tendered to the Chairman, Directors, and Officers of the Institution for their able management of the affairs of the Bank during the past six months.

At the conclusion of the ordinary Half-Yearly General Meeting, a Special General Meeting was held, when the following resolution, carried at a Special General Meeting held on the 19th July, 1892, was confirmed :—

That under the provisions contained in Clauses 3, 4, and 6 of Part 4 of the Deed of Settlement of the Bank, Clause 1 of Part 1 be amended by inserting therein, in lieu of the words "The City Bank," the words "The City Bank of Sydney," and intituling the said Bank accordingly under the last mentioned name, and the Directors are hereby authorised to apply to Parliament for an Act to alter the name of the Bank accordingly.

(Extracted from the Minutes.)

17th day of January, 1893.

C. STANTON, General Manager.

1892-3.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

THIRD PROGRESS REPORT FROM THE SELECT COMMITTEE

ON

POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANK—NATIONAL BANK;

TOGETHER WITH THE

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE,

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE,

AND

APPENDIX.

ORDERED BY THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY TO BE PRINTED,
2 *May*, 1893.

SYDNEY: CHARLES POTTER, GOVERNMENT PRINTER.

1893.

1892-3.

EXTRACTS FROM THE VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS OF THE
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

VOTES No. 38. TUESDAY, 29 NOVEMBER, 1892.

4. POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANK—NATIONAL BANK :—Mr. Rose moved, pursuant to Notice,—
- (1.) That, in the opinion of this House, there should be no limit on amounts deposited at the Post Office Savings Bank.
- (2.) That a note circulation should be issued equal in amount to the value of deposits received.
- Debate ensued.
- Mr. Dowel moved, That the Question be amended by adding thereto the words,—
- “(3.) That a Select Committee be appointed, with power to send for persons and papers, to inquire into and report upon the expediency of establishing a National Bank.
- “(4.) That such Committee consist of Mr. See, Mr. McMillan, Mr. Rose, Mr. Garvan, Mr. J. D. FitzGerald, Mr. O’Sullivan, Mr. Molesworth, Mr. Houghton, Mr. Gough, and the Mover.”
- Question,—That the words proposed to be added be so added,—put and passed.
- Question then put,—
- (1.) That, in the opinion of this House, there should be no limit on amounts deposited at the Post Office Savings Bank.
- (2.) That a note circulation should be issued equal in amount to the value of deposits received.
- (3.) That a Select Committee be appointed, with power to send for persons and papers, to inquire into and report upon the expediency of establishing a National Bank.
- (4.) That such Committee consist of Mr. See, Mr. McMillan, Mr. Rose, Mr. Garvan, Mr. J. D. FitzGerald, Mr. O’Sullivan, Mr. Molesworth, Mr. Houghton, Mr. Gough, and the Mover.
- The House divided.

Ayes, 39.

Mr. Colls,	Mr. Hindle,
Dr. Ross,	Mr. Cann,
Mr. Hutchison,	Mr. Davis,
Mr. Scott,	Mr. Bowes,
Mr. Traill,	Mr. Grahame,
Mr. Melville,	Mr. Edden,
Mr. Chapman,	Mr. Darnley,
Mr. Cook,	Mr. Gardiner,
Mr. Rae,	Mr. McGowen,
Mr. Murphy,	Mr. Danahey,
Mr. J. D. FitzGerald,	Mr. Bavister,
Mr. Sheldon,	Mr. Hutchinson,
Mr. Houghton,	Mr. Hugh McKinnon,
Mr. G. D. Clark,	Mr. Holborow,
Mr. Walker,	Mr. Hoyle,
Mr. Rose,	Mr. Dowel.
Mr. Kelly,	<i>Tellers,</i>
Mr. Langwell,	
Mr. O’Sullivan,	Mr. Johnston,
Mr. Barnes,	Mr. Stevenson.
Mr. Sharp,	

Noes, 32.

Mr. Kidd,	Sir Henry Parkes,
Mr. Cotton,	Mr. Dangar,
Mr. Tonkin,	Mr. Hart,
Mr. Wright,	Mr. Slattery,
Mr. Martin,	Mr. Garvan,
Mr. Young,	Mr. Chanter,
Mr. McCourt,	Sir George Dibbs,
Mr. Lyne,	Mr. Want,
Mr. Waddell,	Mr. Gormly.
Mr. Nobbs,	<i>Tellers,</i>
Mr. Hogan,	
Mr. See,	Mr. Morgan,
Mr. Hassall,	Mr. Gillies.
Mr. Henry Clarke,	
Mr. Dickens,	
Mr. Dale,	
Mr. Copeland,	
Mr. Scobie,	
Mr. Jeanneret,	
Mr. Nicoll,	
Mr. Frank Farnell,	

And so it was resolved in the affirmative.

VOTES No. 60. THURSDAY, 2 FEBRUARY, 1893.

7. POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANK—NATIONAL BANK :—Mr. Dowel (*by consent*) moved, without Notice, That the Select Committee now sitting on “Post Office Savings Bank—National Bank,” have leave to sit during any adjournment of this House.
- Question put and passed.

VOTES No. 62. WEDNESDAY, 8 FEBRUARY, 1893.

5. POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANK—NATIONAL BANK :—Mr. Dowel (*by consent*) moved, without Notice, That Mr. Molesworth be discharged from attendance upon the Select Committee on “Post Office Savings Bank—National Bank,” and that Mr. Walker be added to such Committee.
- Question put and passed.

VOTES No. 64. TUESDAY, 14 FEBRUARY, 1893.

7. POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANK—NATIONAL BANK :—Mr. Dowel (*by consent*) moved, without Notice, That the Select Committee on “Post Office Savings Bank—National Bank” have power to report the Minutes of the Evidence taken before them, from time to time to this House.
- Question put and passed.

VOTES

VOTES No. 67. TUESDAY, 21 FEBRUARY, 1893.

5. POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANK—NATIONAL BANK:—Mr. Dowel, as Chairman, in accordance with the power granted on 14th February, 1893, brought up a Progress Report from, and laid upon the Table the Minutes of Proceedings of, and Evidence taken before, the Select Committee for whose consideration and Report this subject was referred on 29th November, 1892; together with Appendix.

Mr. Dowel then moved, That the document be printed.

Question put.

The House divided.

Ayes, 66.

Mr. See,	Mr. Hutchinson,	Mr. G. D. Clark,
Mr. Barton,	Mr. Cunn,	Mr. McGowen,
Sir George Dibbs,	Mr. O'Sullivan,	Mr. Dickens,
Mr. Lyne,	Mr. Perry,	Mr. Bruncker,
Mr. Slattery,	Mr. Hayes,	Mr. McFarlane,
Mr. Kidd,	Mr. Walker,	Mr. Rose,
Mr. Hutchison,	Mr. Want,	Mr. Collins,
Mr. Traill,	Mr. Dangar,	Mr. Black,
Mr. Willis,	Mr. Bavister,	Mr. Schey,
Mr. Hassall,	Mr. Reid,	Mr. Hugh Taylor,
Mr. Waddell,	Mr. Houghton,	Mr. Scobie,
Dr. Ross,	Mr. Vaughn,	Mr. Sydney Smith,
Mr. Barbour,	Mr. York,	Mr. Kirkpatrick,
Mr. Hugh McKinnon,	Mr. Scott,	Mr. Neild,
Mr. Barnes,	Mr. Colls,	Mr. Miller,
Mr. Hoyle,	Mr. Grahame,	Mr. Molesworth,
Mr. Bowes,	Mr. Sheldon,	Mr. Melville,
Mr. Morgan,	Mr. Stevenson,	Mr. Frank Farnell.
Sir Henry Parkes,	Mr. Leas,	<i>Tellers,</i>
Mr. Donnelly,	Mr. Carruther,	
Mr. Young,	Mr. Joseph Abbott,	Mr. Sharp,
Mr. Nicoll,	Mr. Nobbs,	Mr. Dowel.
Mr. Johnston,	Mr. Haynes,	

Noes, 11.

Mr. Garrard,
Mr. Cullen,
Mr. Wright,
Mr. Dawson,
Mr. Fuller,
Mr. McCourt,
Dr. Cullen,
Mr. Hindle,
Mr. Murphy.
<i>Tellers,</i>
Mr. Cotton,
Mr. J. D. FitzGerald.

And so it was resolved in the affirmative.

VOTES No. 85. THURSDAY, 6 APRIL, 1893.

4. POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANK—NATIONAL BANK:—Mr. Dowel, as Chairman, in accordance with the power granted on 14th February, 1893, brought up the Second Progress Report from, and laid upon the Table the Minutes of Proceedings of, and Evidence taken before, the Select Committee for whose consideration and report this subject was referred on 29th November, 1892, together with Appendix.

Mr. Dowel then moved, That the document be printed.

Question put.

The House divided.

Ayes, 53.

Mr. Chanter,	Mr. Hutchinson,	Mr. Sharp,
Sir George Dibbs,	Mr. Sheldon,	Mr. G. D. Clark,
Mr. Wright,	Mr. Edden,	Mr. Joseph Abbott,
Mr. Suttor,	Mr. Garrard,	Mr. A'Beckett,
Mr. Kidd,	Mr. Walker,	Mr. Cotton,
Mr. Tonkin,	Mr. Carr,	Mr. Schey,
Mr. Rose,	Mr. O'Sullivan,	Mr. Johnston,
Mr. Traill,	Mr. Stevenson,	Mr. Colls,
Mr. Hugh Mackinnon,	Mr. Perry,	Mr. Bavister,
Mr. Hayes,	Mr. Eve,	Mr. Holborow,
Mr. Melville,	Mr. Barnes,	Mr. Parke,
Mr. Hindle,	Mr. Morgan,	Mr. Lee,
Mr. Miller,	Mr. Kelly,	Mr. McGowen,
Mr. Dickens,	Mr. Gormly,	Mr. Frank Farnell.
Mr. McFarlane,	Mr. Hart,	<i>Tellers,</i>
Mr. Cook,	Mr. Darnley,	
Mr. Grahame,	Mr. Nobbs,	Mr. Dowel,
Mr. Donnelly,	Mr. Houghton,	Mr. Bowes.
Sir Henry Parkes,		

Noes, 11.

Mr. Alfred Allen,
Mr. McCourt,
Mr. Young,
Mr. Scobie,
Mr. Jones,
Mr. Carruthers,
Mr. Cullen.
Mr. J. D. FitzGerald,
Mr. Lonsdale.
<i>Tellers,</i>
Mr. Fuller,
Mr. Morton.

And so it was resolved in the affirmative.

VOTES No. 95. TUESDAY, 2 MAY, 1893.

8. POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANK—NATIONAL BANK:—Mr. Dowel, as Chairman, in accordance with the power granted on 14th February, 1893, brought up the Third Progress Report from, and laid upon the Table the Minutes of Proceedings of, and Evidence taken before the Select Committee for whose consideration and report this subject was referred on 29th November, 1892, together with Appendix.

Ordered to be printed.

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1892-3.

POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANK—NATIONAL BANK.

THIRD PROGRESS REPORT.

THE SELECT COMMITTEE of the Legislative Assembly, duly appointed on 29th November, 1892, "*with power to send for persons and papers, to inquire into and report upon the expediency of establishing a National Bank,*" and to whom was granted, on 2nd February, 1893, "*leave to sit during any adjournment,*" and on 14th February, 1893, "*power to report the Minutes of the Evidence taken before them, from time to time,*"—beg (in accordance with the last-mentioned leave) to report further Minutes of Evidence taken before them up to the present date.

W. S. DOWEL,
Chairman.

*No. 2 Committee Room,
Sydney, 27th April, 1893.*

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE.

TUESDAY, 11 APRIL, 1893.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. Houghton,	Mr. Dowel in the Chair.	Mr. O'Sullivan,
	Mr. Rose.	

John Bartholomew (*Manager of the Sydney Branch of the Commercial Bank of Australia*) called in, sworn, and examined.

Witness withdrew.

Mr. O'Sullivan handed in cutting from the *Melbourne Argus* newspaper of 18th November, 1892, with reference to the "Credit Foncier" system, by Carl Pinschoff; speech by the Honorable Leland Stanford, of California, with reference to Government loans on real estate.

Ordered to be appended. [*See Appendix J1 and 2.*][Adjourned till To-morrow, at *Eleven* o'clock.]

WEDNESDAY, 12 APRIL, 1893.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. O'Sullivan,	Mr. Dowel in the Chair.	Mr. Rose.

George Alexander Wilson called in and further examined.

Witness withdrew.

John Bartholomew called in and further examined.

Witness withdrew.

Edward Offord Heywood (*Acting Deputy-master of the Sydney Branch, Royal Mint*) called in, sworn, and examined.

Witness withdrew.

[Adjourned till To-morrow, at *Eleven* o'clock.]

THURSDAY, 13 APRIL, 1893.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. Houghton,	Mr. Dowel in the Chair.	Mr. O'Sullivan,
	Mr. Rose.	

Timothy Augustine Coghlan called in and further examined.

Witness handed in—Return showing Imports and Exports of Gold and Silver, 1851 to 1892 [*Appendix K1*]; Return showing Imports and Exports, 1851 to 1892 [*Appendix K2*]; Return showing Excess of Exports over Imports of Gold (bullion and specie), 1851 to 1892 [*Appendix K3*].

Witness withdrew.

Edward Offord Heywood called in and further examined.

Witness handed in Return showing the Profit on the Coinage of Silver from 1882 to 1891. [*Appendix L.*]

Witness withdrew.

[Adjourned till Tuesday next, at *Eleven* o'clock.]

TUESDAY, 18 APRIL, 1893.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. Gough,	Mr. Dowel in the Chair.	Mr. Houghton,
Mr. Rose,	|	Mr. Walker.

George Miller called in and further examined.

Witness withdrew.

George Alexander Wilson called in and further examined.

Witness withdrew.

Samuel Hordern called in, sworn, and examined.

Witness withdrew.

Edward Offord Heywood called in and further examined.

Witness withdrew.

[Adjourned till To-morrow, at *Eleven* o'clock.]

WEDNESDAY,

WEDNESDAY, 19 APRIL, 1893.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. Dowel in the Chair.

Mr. Rose, | Mr. Walker.

Alfred William Meeks called in, sworn, and examined.

Witness withdrew.

[Adjourned till To-morrow, at *Eleven* o'clock.]

THURSDAY, 20 APRIL, 1893.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. Dowel, | Mr. Rose.

[In the absence of a quorum, the meeting called for this day lapsed.]

FRIDAY, 21 APRIL, 1893.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. O'Sullivan, | Mr. Rose.

[In the absence of a quorum, the meeting called for this day lapsed.]

MONDAY, 24 APRIL, 1893.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. Dowel in the Chair.

Mr. J. D. FitzGerald, | Mr. Rose,
Mr. Sec.

John Edmund Backhouse called in, sworn, and examined.

Witness withdrew.

[Adjourned till To-morrow, at *Eleven* o'clock.]

TUESDAY, 25 APRIL, 1893.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. Dowel in the Chair.

Mr. O'Sullivan, | Mr. Rose.

Edward Alexander Rennie (*Auditor-General*) called in, sworn, and examined.

Witness handed in general summary of amounts paid by the Government to the Banks for transaction of Government business, 1885 to 1893 [*Appendix M1*]; Return showing interest on overdrafts paid by Government to Sydney Banks, 1891-1893 [*Appendix M2*]; Return of transactions in England, 1885 to 31st March, 1893 [*Appendix M3*].

Witness withdrew.

Fletcher Dixon (*Manager of the English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered Bank*) called in, sworn, and examined.

Witness produced balance-sheet of the Bank to 30th September, 1892.

Witness withdrew.

William Raleigh Sayers (*Assistant Accountant, Commercial Banking Company of Sydney*) called in, sworn, and examined.

Witness handed in returns showing the "Pool" operations of the various Banks on 19th April, 1893 [*Appendix N*].

Witness withdrew.

[Adjourned till To-morrow at *Eleven* o'clock.]

WEDNESDAY, 26 APRIL, 1893.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. Dowel in the Chair.

Mr. Houghton, | Mr. Rose,
Mr. Walker.

Timothy Augustine Coghlan called in and further examined.

Witness handed in, return of Expenditure from Loans on Public Works and other Services to December, 1892 [*Appendix O*].

Witness withdrew.

[Adjourned till To-morrow at *Eleven* o'clock.]

THURSDAY,

THURSDAY, 27 APRIL, 1893.

MEMBERS PRESENT —

Mr. Dowel in the Chair.

Mr. Houghton, | Mr. O'Sullivan,
Mr. Rose.

William Thomson Smellie called in and further examined.

Witness withdrew.

Francis Adams (*General Manager of the Australian Joint Stock Bank*), called in, sworn, and examined.

Witness withdrew.

[Adjourned till *Two o'clock* p m. this day.]

The Committee reassembled at the hour named.

MEMBERS PRESENT :—

Mr. Dowel in the Chair.

Mr. Gough, | Mr. Houghton,
Mr. Rose.

John Wesley Watkin called in, sworn, and examined.

Witness withdrew.

Resolved:—That the Chairman (in accordance with the power granted to the Committee on 14th February, 1893), report further evidence up to this date to the House.

[Adjourned till Tuesday next at *Eleven o'clock*.]

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MINUTES OF EVIDENCE.

TUESDAY, 11 APRIL, 1893.

Present:—

MR. HOUGHTON, | MR. ROSE,
MR. O'SULLIVAN.

W. S. DOWEL, ESQ., IN THE CHAIR.

Mr. John Bartholomew called in, sworn, and examined:—

3722. *Chairman.*] You occupy a position in the Commercial Bank of Australia? I am the Sydney Manager. Mr. J. Bartholomew.

3723. How long have you held that position? About 2½ years.

3724. How long has that branch of the Bank been established in Sydney? About eight years.

3725. Can you inform the Committee when the Bank itself was first established? In October, 1866.

3726. What is the amount of the paid-up capital? £1,200,000.

3727. What is the amount of the nominal capital? £5,000,000. The subscribed capital is £3,000,000.

3728. What is the balance due on the shares? £6 per share.

3729. And the amount of the shares is what? £10.

3730. Can you tell us what is the amount of your deposits in New South Wales not bearing interest? I cannot at present; but I could give you the information to-morrow.

3731. The amount representing deposits at call? Yes; deposits at call and current account balances not bearing interest.

3732. Can you tell us what number of notes you have in circulation? No; but I could very shortly supply you with the information up to 31st March, 1893.

3733. Will you kindly give us similar information as to the amount of your deposits bearing interest? I can give you that information later on, but I can give you the amount roughly from memory now. The amount of deposits not bearing interest, together with the deposits bearing interest, is £970,000. I can give you the amounts separately later on.

3734. What amount of coin and bullion have you at the present time in the Sydney branch, or what amount had you on the 31st March, 1893? I can give you the information as regards coin in the course of a few days. There is no bullion.

3735. Will you also let us know the amount of your reserve fund, if any, in Sydney? There is no reserve fund in Sydney. We have simply a branch of the Bank here. The reserve fund is held as a whole.

3736. Can you tell me the amount of the dividends paid to the shareholders of your Bank since its establishment? I should require to ascertain that from Melbourne. It might take three or four days to get that information.

3737. I presume you have had some connection with banking institutions prior to your occupancy of your present position? Yes; I have been in the service of the Commercial Bank of Australia for twenty-six years.

3738. During that period of your connection with the Bank, have you ever considered the expediency of establishing a National Bank? I have not thought of the matter until within the last week or two.

3739. You have given no attention to the subject at all? No.

3740. Can you see any objection to the establishment of a National Bank with a capital of, say, £10,000,000 sterling, that being about the revenue of the country, the Bank receiving all revenue due to and making all disbursements on behalf of the Government? No; certainly not.

3741. Supposing the whole of the indebtedness of the State, instead of being paid as at the present time by cheque, were paid in National Bank notes, what amount of notes do you think would be absorbed, reckoning the expenditure of the country at the rate of about £11,000,000 sterling? That I could not say. Would you propose to do away with the circulation of the other Banks?

3742. Not at present. But taking existing circumstances into consideration, what further number of notes do you imagine could be absorbed by the public, providing the whole of the payments of the Government were made in those notes? I should not like to answer the question without thinking the matter out.

3743. As regards the issue of notes, what, in your opinion as a banker, should be the gold reserve held against the notes? As a rule, every Bank holds more gold than its issue of notes.

3744. But they have other liabilities to meet. As regards the note issue itself, what would it be necessary to hold against it? I should say a fourth would be quite sufficient.

3745. Now, supposing notes were issued by the Government, backed up by the credit of the State, and with the proportion of gold behind them you have described as necessary, could you conceive of any better form of currency? No; I cannot—it would be a perfect form of currency.

3746. Do you think that by the payment of good salaries to efficient men good officers could be obtained for the carrying out of this particular work? Decidedly.

3747. In your opinion there is sufficient banking ability, knowledge, and experience possessed by individuals here to permit of the successful carrying on of an institution of the kind? Quite sufficient.

3748. *Mr. Rose.*] I understand that your Bank had about £12,000,000 of deposits? That is so.

3749. That amount has been borrowed from various individuals? Yes.

3750. Out of those deposits I presume you have made the bulk of your profits, and have paid your dividends? Yes.

3751.

- Mr. J. Bartholomew. 3751. So that you have really been making a profit and paying dividends out of other people's money? Yes.
- 11 April, 1893. 3752. And the depositors are completely at your mercy in the same way that they are at the mercy of other Banks, so far as your financial operations are concerned? Yes.
3753. If you should make any serious mistake the depositors would have to lose? The depositors have to lose after the shareholders have lost the amount paid up upon their shares, and also the uncalled portion of the shares.
3754. How much would that amount to? In our case £1,800,000 represents the uncalled capital, and £1,200,000 the paid-up capital.
3755. So the depositors to whom you are indebted to the extent of £12,000,000 have security to the extent of £3,000,000? Yes.
3756. How many gentlemen govern your institution—how many are there on the Board of Directors? Four.
3757. How many depositors have you? I believe we have 30,000 customers altogether.
3758. So that according to your own version there are 30,000 persons completely at the mercy of the business management of four individuals? I beg your pardon. The Commercial Bank of Australia has about 100 branches, and each branch has a manager, who is responsible for his own advances.
3759. Am I to understand that you permit a branch manager to have full responsibility? No; decidedly not. He is subject to the Board.
3760. How many people altogether constitute the governing power of the Commercial Bank of Australia? There is a Central Board of four and the general manager, then there are branch managers having over them branch inspectors, who also take responsibility for the advances of the Bank.
3761. Is it not a fact then, that when viewed in the light of entire responsibility, 30,000 deposits are entirely at the mercy of the business acumen of these four persons constituting the Board? Decidedly not.
3762. Who else shares the responsibility? All the managers.
3763. How many sub-managers are there? About 100.
3764. Then, I should be correct in assuming that the interests of 30,000 persons are entirely governed by about 104? There would be 100 branches, and I suppose six branch inspectors supervising the advances of the branches.
3765. Might I put the number roughly at 130? Yes; I think you might say 130.
3766. According to the controlling influence of those 130 persons, the depositors either make or lose money? If our managers make losses then, of course, the depositors are in their hands.
3767. And, of course, your depositors have business relationships with many persons outside of the Bank? Yes.
3768. Their losses being to a certain extent passed on to those persons? Yes.
3769. Indeed, one may say that if other Banks were to suspend payment the losses of their depositors would be passed on to the whole of the community? Probably.
3770. So that when you reduce it to a concrete form the industrial community is almost subordinate to a comparatively few individuals connected with Banks? Yes; if you like to put it in that way.
3771. Upon their management or investment of trust funds or borrowed money depends the prosperity or depression of the entire community? I think that it is rather a strong way in which to put it.
3772. Although it is put strongly, is it not perfectly true? It is true.
3773. So you think, as a practical business man, that it is the duty of the State to protect the mercantile interests of the community? Yes; I suppose it is.
3774. Would it be going too far to say that the State should step in and take over the responsibility of credit to some extent? No; I do not think it would.
3775. Could you tell the Committee to what extent your depositors' money was invested in inconvertible assets? I could not say.
3776. How much money was invested in Government debentures? About £600,000.
3777. And you had about £1,400,000 in bullion and coin? We had about £2,000,000, including Government securities.
3778. You say you had £2,000,000 of liquid security against a liability of £12,000,000? Yes.
3779. In your business experience, have you ever known of a crisis such as that which we are now passing through, in which land and property have been so hard to convert? Not for the last quarter of a century.
3780. There is no guarantee that such a state of affairs will not recur? No; we might have it again.
3781. You only need a little mistrust or want of confidence in a Bank for a run to set in upon it? Yes.
3782. And for securities, otherwise good, to become almost inconvertible? Yes.
3783. So that if you disturb one link in the chain of credit the whole chain is affected? It is.
3784. The whole country being absolutely governed by credit? Yes.
3785. A little while before your Bank suspended payment did you not pay something like £75,000 in dividends? Yes.
3786. Had the directors no idea of the impending crisis when you paid that amount? Apparently not.
3787. The whole thing came with a rush? Yes; within the last two months or so.
3788. I presume you publish a periodical statement similar to that published by the other Banks? Yes.
3789. And you employ certain auditors? Yes.
3790. Those auditors for the time being are merely banking officials? They are paid by the Bank, but they are not Bank officials. They are appointed by the shareholders.
3791. Do your auditors value any of your securities? They inquire into them.
3792. Is it not feasible to suppose that under present conditions a balance-sheet could be presented by a Bank which, while showing on the surface a surplus of assets over liabilities, might in reality be entirely misleading? It is quite possible.
3793. Do you think yourself that the balance-sheets published by the Banks have any intrinsic value? Decidedly.
3794. When did you present your last balance-sheet? On 31st December last.
3795. How long was that before the Bank suspended payment? Three months.
3796. And at that time the balance-sheet gave no hint of any contingency such as has arisen? Not the slightest.
3797. On the other hand, it made a prosperous state of things apparent? No; the directors report was not favourable.

3798. Supposing the Government were to appoint Bank Commissioners, with a right to enter a Bank at any time, and beyond inspecting the Bank's cash, and so forth, to express an opinion on its securities, would there be more protection to depositors generally than under the present arrangement? No, I could not see that there would.
3799. Would you not think that an independent board, apart from stock and station agents would, so far as the valuation of your pastoral properties is concerned, command more confidence in the expression of an opinion as to the soundness of the asset;—would there not be really greater protection to the general public? That would all depend upon the men composing the board.
3800. You presume of course that the State could command the services of qualified men? Yes.
3801. Supposing we had such a board of finance, with a right to inquire promiscuously into the affairs of any Bank at any time, and to publish reports in the daily press, would not that give the public the maximum amount of confidence? I do not see that it would.
3802. You think then that the present haphazard system of carrying on business is really better than that which I have suggested? I do not consider the present system haphazard at all.
3803. You think then that the men who are paid by the Bank to audit its books are the proper men to publish statements for the information of the public? Yes; but you must remember that the auditors are appointed by the shareholders to furnish a report for them.
3804. Do you not think that if you were to go outside of the shareholders, and beyond any banking influence, you would get more neutral men? I do not think so.
3805. *Mr. Houghton.*] To what cause do you attribute the failure of your Bank? It arose first from a depreciation in the value of the shares—that alarmed the depositors.
3806. The withdrawal of deposits was, I take it, the cause of failure? The depreciation in the value of shares was the primary cause.
3807. But had it not been for that depreciation the depositors would not have drawn their money to the extent they did? Decidedly not.
3808. Consequently, notwithstanding the depreciation in the value of shares, if the depositors had remained with the Bank, there would have been no cause for stopping payment? If the depositors had remained with the Bank there would have been no cause for stopping payment.
3809. Do you know anything of the constitution of the Savings Bank of New South Wales? I do not.
3810. You are not aware that the Bank is established by the Government, and is conducted by trustees appointed by the Government? I know it is conducted by private trustees, but I was not aware that they were appointed by the Government.
3811. Are you aware that the whole of the profits accruing from the operations of the Bank are divided among the depositors? I believe so.
3812. And that there are no dividends payable to shareholders as in the case of proprietary Banks? Quite so.
3813. Do you think that it would be an advantage to the community if the operations of the Bank were extended by abolishing the limit now placed upon deposits? No; I do not think it would.
3814. You are aware, I presume, that the Bank has, for some time past, paid 5 per cent. upon deposits? I do not know much about the Savings Bank of New South Wales. To tell you the truth, I have never thought very much about it. I know that the interest varies from 4 to 5 per cent. Occasionally it goes to 5 per cent.
3815. You state that the existing depression has not been equalled during the last quarter of a century? I believe not.
3816. Have you formed any opinion as to the cause of the present depression? Nothing beyond this—that there has been a universal depression, a depression extending over the whole world.
3817. But you have formed no opinion as to the main causes leading up to it? No, not definitely; but I have my own ideas about the matter. I think labour troubles are the cause of a great deal of the want of confidence existing among capitalists, and that the depression is, to some extent, due to them.
3818. *Mr. O'Sullivan.*] But they have not taken place all over the world? Pretty well everywhere.
3819. Were they the cause of the sudden collapse in the Argentine Republic? I do not know about that.
3820. *Mr. Houghton.*] Do you not think that the failing of the Baring Brothers had a most serious effect upon the financial world? It had a serious effect.
3821. And do you not think that to an appreciable extent the depression now existing throughout the world is attributable to that failure? To a certain extent it is.
3822. Are you aware that the Colony of New Zealand is to-day in a most prosperous state? I believe it is.
3823. You are aware also that New Zealand, as well as other parts of the world, has had its labour troubles? Yes.
3824. The maritime strike of 1890, for instance, extended to that colony? I believe so.
3825. Are you aware also that at the present time the New Zealand Parliament consists of a large proportion of Members returned directly in the interests of labour? Yes.
3826. Notwithstanding all these facts, it is your opinion that labour troubles have been one of the main causes of the prevailing depression? Yes.
3827. How do you reconcile the prosperity of New Zealand with the depression existing on the Australian continent to-day in the face of those facts? New Zealand has pulled herself together through the industry of her population and by increasing her exports.
3828. You still think, then, that it will be possible for a country to be prosperous, notwithstanding the most serious labour troubles? It is quite possible for it to be prosperous.
3829. *Mr. O'Sullivan.*] You say you have not gone into the question of the establishment of a National Bank? No.
3830. Do you think it would be a safe proceeding, however, on the part of the State to issue £2,000,000* of notes on a gold basis of 25 per cent.? Yes.
3831. Have you heard anything of the proposal made by Mr. Leland Stanford in the United States; with the object of establishing a national paper currency, namely, the lending of money to holders of real estate to the extent of 50 per cent. of the value of that estate at the rate of 2 per cent. interest? I have not seen that proposal.
3832. Do you think that the proceeding would be a safe one? I do not see how it could pay.
3833. Would it not pay the State, seeing that it has to give no dividends to shareholders? Two per cent. would leave nothing for working expenses.
3834. Would not that cover the working expenses of an institution such as that which we have in view? I would rather not answer that question without thinking the matter out.
- 3835.

- Mr. J. Bartholomew. 11 April, 1898.
3835. Have you heard anything of the Credit Foncier system of France and Germany? No.
3836. *Mr. Rose.*] Reverting to New Zealand;—although that colony is in a highly prosperous state at the present time, I presume it is quite within the range of probability that a run might occur upon any Bank there? Quite. I do not say that it is probable at the present time, but it is quite possible.
3837. In your opinion, as a banker, is there sufficient gold in any of our Banks in proportion to their liabilities? Yes; I think the English Banks hold quite sufficient gold to meet their current liabilities.
3838. Would you test the wealth of a country by the gold contained in it? No; I do not say that I would.
3839. Although New Zealand is so prosperous, it is possible that she may have less gold per head of population than we have? Quite so.
3840. What is the real basis of financial stability? A gold basis is the real basis?
3841. But is there not something at the back of gold? Credit.
3842. And behind credit would there not be the production of wealth? Yes.
3843. Then would you not say that the production of wealth was the real foundation of the whole of credit? Yes; I think I might go so far as to say that.
3844. What do you consider the safest business for a Bank to do in advancing money? The safest business is commercial business.
3845. Will you explain what you mean by that? Discounting trade bills.
3846. What security have you behind the trade bills? We have the names.
3847. But there is nothing tangible upon which you can realise apart from the names? Nothing tangible; but there is the credit of the individuals—of the buyer and seller.
3848. In the case of the landowner if you advance money on mortgage you would have a tangible security? Yes.
3849. Notwithstanding the tangibility of real estate you consider that it is not so good a security as the mere names of certain merchants? Not from a banker's point of view; it is not so convertible.
3850. From your banking experience, you consider that you are justified in coming to that conclusion? Yes.
3851. Do you know how it is that a merchant's business is more profitable and more secure? It is more readily convertible; more so than real estate.
3852. But the merchant would have no more gold than the landowner? No.
3853. Then is it not because the merchant is continually doing a turn-over? Yes; as I have said, the merchant's business is more convertible.
3854. But behind the merchandise and behind the merchant there must be the landowner? I suppose that would be so.
3855. Would you not go so far as to say that the wealth of the country is really dependent upon what is produced from the land? Yes; presumably.
3856. The merchant being really the distributor of the profits arising from land and labour? Yes.
3857. The merchant is after all only an intermediary? Yes.
3858. You would advance more upon wealth in the process of exchange from hand to hand, than from wealth produced directly from the soil? I do not say that. What I say is that I should prefer to advance upon a commercial business than upon the soil itself.
3859. The real wealth of New South Wales is not in its merchants;—the men who buy and sell goods? But they represent a large proportion of the wealth of New South Wales.
3860. What would you term the basis of the solid wealth of New South Wales? The products of the soil, I suppose.
3861. *Mr. Houghton.*] Do you not think that the booming of land values during the past eight or ten years has been the cause in a marked degree of the depression now existing? Yes; in a very marked degree.
3862. Even more so than the want of confidence which has been caused by labour troubles? I think equally so.
3863. *Chairman.*] Do I understand you to say that from a banker's point of view, you can see no objection to advances being made on real estate to the extent of 50 per cent.? Certainly not.
3864. Is your Bank in the pool? Yes.
3865. Can you see any objection to a National Bank, if established, being allowed to participate in the pool in the same manner as the other Banks—deriving all the benefits and advantages which the pool is supposed to confer upon the existing Banks in exchange for their contributions? I can see no objection to it.
3866. The amount paid by individual Banks for participating in the advantages in the pool is, I suppose, dictated by the amount of business they do? It is in proportion to the amount of business done.
3867. Upon those lines you can see no objection to a National Bank participating in the pool? None whatever.
3868. When your Bank suspended operations, was it not considered that you were carrying on your operations in a justifiable manner? Yes; I believe so.
3869. If it had not been for the large fall in the value of shares caused by weak holders forcing them upon the market, there would, in all probability, have been no run upon the Bank by the depositors? I believe that to be the fact.
3870. You consider that the failure of the Baring Brothers has had a considerable influence upon the value of securities? Yes.
3871. Supposing that the Bank of England had not come to the rescue of that large firm, what would have been the effect of the failure? The crisis would have been more acute.
3872. Is it not possible, and would it not be to the advantage of existing Banks, for a National Bank, once established in New South Wales, to come to the assistance of the other Banks;—would not such a Bank be in a better position than are the Associated Banks generally, to render assistance to any financial institution really requiring it, seeing that such a Bank would have the whole credit of the Colony at its back? Yes; having the whole credit of the Colony at its back it would be.
3873. In your opinion, would it have an influence in conserving the credit of the Colony? It would.
3874. And, therefore, in maintaining confidence to a large extent? Yes.
3875. Is there any other information you can give the Committee which will assist them in this inquiry? I do not know of any.
3876. Are you of opinion that a considerable proportion of the reserves of the various Banks in the Colony, should be invested in Government debentures with a view to giving additional security to depositors? Yes; I am of that opinion.

WEDNESDAY, 12 APRIL, 1893.

Present:—

MR. O'SULLIVAN,

MR. ROSE.

W. S. DOWEL, ESQ., IN THE CHAIR.

Mr. George Alexander Wilson recalled and further examined:—

3877. *Chairman.*] Will you be good enough to supply the Committee with the information they require at your hands? Yes; I believe the Committee wanted the total amount of dividends paid since the foundation of the Bank—the amount is £2,732,747 14s. 10d.
3878. Is there any other information which you think will be of use to the Committee in their inquiry? No.
3879. *Mr. Rose.*] Will you say what is the object of the banker's reserve? There are several objects.
3880. What would be the main object? The main object would be to establish the Bank's credit on a perfectly safe basis, by affording a considerable margin beyond the Bank's own capital, and to provide for unforeseen losses.
3881. I understand that in New South Wales the Banks' reserves are invested in ordinary banking business? In some cases—it is not so in all cases.
3882. In cases where the investments I refer to take place, the reserves cannot be provided for urgent cases? I think so. Supposing, for instance, a Bank's capital is £1,000,000, that its reserve is £500,000, and that its liabilities to the public are £10,000,000—the liabilities to the shareholders are, of course, £1,500,000. There is altogether £11,500,000 of liabilities. The bank, therefore, should have £11,500,000 of assets, but it could afford to lose £500,000 of assets and still have its capital intact.
3883. Do you not undertake to pay the liabilities to the public as soon as they fall due? Yes.
3884. And is it not a fact that in a time of panic you could not pay them? Theoretically, that is so. That is, in a very severe general panic.
3885. Should not a Bank's reserve increase proportionately to the accumulation of deposits? I think it should, or the shareholders paid-up capital should be increased.
3886. Are you aware that in New South Wales during the last thirty years there has been a decrease from 21·8 to 14·4? I know that there has been a decrease, but I do not know what the proportion is.
3887. I am referring to the proportion of metallic reserve to liabilities? The present reserve is considered a safe limit.
3888. From your understanding of the Bank of France and the Bank of Germany, I presume you consider them two most stable institutions? Probably. They are on different lines, however, from an ordinary Bank.
3889. Do you know that the Bank of Germany holds up to 47 per cent. of its liabilities, and the Bank of France up to 25 per cent.? Not against their liabilities, but for State purposes.
3890. Is it not a fact that the figures I quote are true when compared with the liabilities? I think so.
3891. Are you aware that the Bank of England holds only 11 per cent. of its liabilities? I know that it has a low reserve.
3892. Can you explain the reason why there should be such a difference between the Continent and England in the relations of reserve to liability? I think that in the case of the Bank of France, the Bank of Germany, and the Bank of Russia, the coin reserves are abnormal. They are made for State purposes—in fact, for military purposes.
3893. You offer that as a reason? Yes.
3894. Is it not a fact, that on the Continent the deposit system is not so formidable as in England, and that people there hoard their money very much more than they do in England? I do not know about hoarding, but the deposit system is not carried on to the same extent in continental countries, because people there have not the deposits to make.
3895. Do you not consider it wonderful that an immense credit such as that of England should rest upon such a small proportion of reserves to liabilities? I do.
3896. What explanation do you offer as to the reason England can carry on that business with such a small percentage of metallic basis? There are several reasons. The position of England is unique. England is a creditor of foreign countries, and as such, can therefore carry on with a smaller margin than a debtor country, because in these days of rapid communication by telegraph, England could put herself in funds by drawing from other countries in a very short time. That is one very pertinent consideration in the case. If England were a debtor country, with claims liable to be made upon her at any time, she would require to keep a larger coin balance.
3897. Assuming England and Germany to have a given amount of capital, but that there is a greater concentration of capital in England than in Germany, would not that concentration, apart from England being a creditor country, have much more power than the diffusion in Germany? I scarcely know what you mean by the concentration of capital.
3898. I mean the available floating fund of capital as represented by Banks' deposits as against the money being hoarded? The question, I understand, is whether a country in which money was more concentrated would have an advantage over another country in which it was less concentrated. Undoubtedly, if the English Banks had control of more money than the German Banks, there would be more available for the purposes of business.
3899. The Bank of England would represent the concentration to a large extent? To a very small extent.
3900. Is it not the fact that the Bank of England holds the reserves of all the other Banks? You were not talking of reserves—you were talking of deposits.
3901. Do not the reserves also represent capital? I suppose they do.
3902. Is it not a fact that the Bank of England rate of discount governs the rate of all the other Banks? To some extent; but it is market needs which govern both.
3903. But do not the English people look upon the Bank of England as the great financial barometer of the country? To a great extent.
3904. Are not the Banks of England to a large extent at the mercy of the wisdom of the Bank of England? I do not think I can say that.
3905. Do not foreigners look upon the Bank of England with a marked amount of respect? Undoubtedly,

8906,

- Mr. G. A. Wilson.
12 April, 1893.
3906. Does not the Bank of England owe its great power and its position as a financial factor largely to the prevalent opinion that the Government is behind it? I do not think so. I think it owes it to its own wise government.
3907. Does not history prove that in times of crisis the financial public have always looked to the Chancellor of the Exchequer to come to the rescue at the last moment by suspending the charter of the Bank of England? That has been done on several occasions.
3908. Does not that Governmental ægis, to a large extent, restore confidence in times of panic? Undoubtedly; the authority of the British Government would do a great deal to restore anything.
3909. Is it not fair for me now to assume that the quasi-Government relations of the Bank have generated confidence? To some extent; but it is hard so say to what extent.
3910. You have admitted the practicability of starting a National Bank in this Colony? I do not think I did. The functions of the National Bank were not defined when the question was put to me, and I said that I could not answer it unless they were defined.
3911. You are not prepared to say that if we had such a Bank, and if the public were led to believe that the Government would come to its aid there would be more confidence in existing institutions than there is to-day? I do not know how the fact of the Government being at the back of a Government institution would give more confidence in existing institutions.
3912. Are you aware that from 1881 to 1891, £25,000,000 of English capital was imported into this Colony by the different Banks? I dare say that is so.
3913. Do you know whether the respective amounts will have to be repaid? They will have to be repaid if they were in the form of deposit.
3914. Are any arrangements being made for the repayment of English money? Oh, yes—the arrangement being this, that each Bank keeps in London what it regards as sufficient to pay demands.
3915. From your experience as a financier, do you hold the opinion that any Bank in New South Wales could resist a panic? I think so.
3916. If a run were made upon you, you think the Bank would be strong enough to resist it? Yes.
3917. You know that the Bank of England in its day of trial almost collapsed? Undoubtedly.
3918. In 1825, in 1847, in 1857, and in 1866? I could not say the dates, but I know the reserves have occasionally run very low.
3919. Do you bankers consider that you are under any moral obligations to the community, apart from the matter of £ s. d.? I consider that every one, whether a banker or otherwise, is under a moral obligation to the community.
3920. Do you give effect to that moral obligation by trying to stop a panic in its incipient stages? I think so.
3921. You did not come to the rescue of the Federal Bank, and of the Commercial Bank of Australia? The Banks offered the Commercial Bank of Australia a considerable sum of money. If you think for a moment you will see that it would be impossible for the Banks to take over unknown liabilities for the support of anything or anybody. Take for instance the case of the Commercial Bank of Australia with its £12,000,000 of liabilities. The Banks each offered £100,000 to the Bank, but they could not assume the whole of its liabilities—that would have been wrong.
3922. You think it would have been dealing unwisely with depositors' money? It would have been wrong in the interests of both depositors and shareholders; but put the Commercial Bank of Australia out of the question, and I prefer not to talk of it, take the case of a Bank with £10,000,000 of liabilities, with £1,000,000 of capital, and with so much reserve—supposing that bank were in *extremis*, and that the other Banks, associated or otherwise, said, "We will guarantee your deposits;" that would be a big commitment. Suppose the bank were only good for 10s. in the £, it would be a commitment to the extent of some £5,000,000. The Banks would not be justified, in the interests of either shareholders or depositors, in coming under such an engagement.
3923. But to use the Commercial Bank of Australia as an illustration, you admit that a disturbed credit with that Bank would shake the credit of other institutions? Undoubtedly. It is a question of the extent to which the Banks, in the interests of all parties, namely, the public, the shareholders, and depositors, should interpose.
3924. The basis of credit is really confidence? It is, to a great extent.
3925. Has it ever struck you that the State owes it as a moral duty to the citizens to watch over the conditions of credit? Probably it does.
3926. You think the State would not be doing its duty by instituting a National Bank? I do not say so. What I say is that the functions of such a Bank are not yet defined. I do not know what they would be.
3927. Supposing it were to transact ordinary banking business? I should think it would be no more the function of the State to establish a National Bank than to establish a national bakery or butchery.
3928. Or national railways or post-offices? Yes.
3929. Still we have such institutions; it is only a matter of practicability? No doubt the establishment of a National Bank is practicable. I do not think it is a question of practicability.
3930. But you do not think it is theoretically just? I do not think it is wise. Supposing the Bank were to transact general business, I do not think the step would be prudent. It might be wise to impose certain limitations upon banking business.
3931. A National Bank would compete against the other Banks? Yes.
3932. And it would have a tendency to lower the rate of interest? I do not know that is would. It might have that tendency.
3933. *Chairman.*] Mr. Rose has stated that in 1862 the percentage of metallic reserve the Banks held was 21 per cent., and that it is at the present time 14 per cent.; but is it not a fact that at the period referred to the Banks were not in the habit of making investments in Government securities? I cannot say what proportion of Government securities the Banks held in 1862 as compared with the present time, but I would point out that since that year business has changed very much. We now make free use of the cable for cable remittances, economising coin in the colonies. I think that coin in the colonies should not be taken separately from coin in London and from Government securities in London. At the present time money is used in London to a greater extent, and telegraphic remittances are comparatively a new thing, because the cable was not instituted in 1862. Vast sums are remitted by cable. For instance, a Bank wanting money in Sydney, and having money in London, finds another Bank having money in Sydney and wanting money in London. A Bank in that position can be replenished at once. That is entirely a new business since 1862.

3934. Do not the Banks recognise that New South Wales securities, such as debentures or Treasury bills, would be almost equal to a gold reserve in a case of emergency? Undoubtedly. I think most of their balance-sheets will show that.
3935. As a banker, do you not think that the pool now existing between the various Banks in Sydney might be as well secured by a deposit of Government debentures as by gold lodged in safes? I can see no reason why debentures should not serve as well as gold.
3936. In your opinion, might not the securities of the Colony be the basis of the pool now existing between the various Banks with more advantage to the Banks than the present gold basis;—can you see any objection to the pool being composed of Government securities as against gold, and would it not be as good for practical purposes, the fact being that no gold passes between the various Banks in their exchanges? No gold passes between the various Banks, but it is known that the gold is there, and it is treated as part of the gold reserve of the country.
3937. Would not the deposit of Government securities in the pool answer all the purposes of the gold reserve, and would it not be of considerable advantage to the Banks;—would it not be better than an arrangement under which a large quantity of gold is lying idle and unused? That is to say if the Banks would exchange the 770,000 sovereigns for debentures, and were to receive interest?
3938. Yes? It would be a loan of the sovereigns to the Government.
3939. We should buy them with stock, of course pay the Banks the interest? The only objection that occurs to me is that the stock would be liable to fluctuations.
3940. *Mr. Rose.*] To how much fluctuation would our 3½ per cents. be liable? Within the last few years there have been considerable fluctuations.

Mr.
G. A. Wilson.
12 April, 1893.

Mr. John Bartholomew recalled and further examined:—

3941. *Chairman.*] You are prepared to furnish the Committee with the information for which you were asked yesterday? Yes; I have brought a copy of our quarterly return for the 31st March, 1893.
3942. And from that return you propose to supply the information? Yes.
3943. What is the amount of your notes in circulation in this Colony? £24,808.
3944. Can you tell us what amount of deposits bearing interest and not bearing interest is held by your Bank in New South Wales? The amount not bearing interest amounted to £291,357, and the deposits bearing interest to £625,750.
3945. The rate of the last dividend paid by your Bank was what? Twelve and a half per cent.
3946. And the amount of the last dividend declared? £75,000.
3947. What was the amount of coin, gold and silver and other metal, which your Bank held on 31st March? The average holding for the quarter was £167,523.
3948. You hold some landed property also at times? In New South Wales—yes.
3949. What was the value of that property on 31st March? £120,842.
3950. I presume a large portion of it was improved property? It was almost entirely the Bank's premises.
3951. Is there any other information you can afford us which will assist us in our inquiry? There is nothing further that I know of.

Mr. J.
Bartholomew.
12 April, 1893.

Mr. Edward Offord Heywood called in, sworn, and examined:—

3952. *Chairman.*] You occupy a certain position in the Sydney branch of the Imperial Mint? I am acting deputy-master of the Sydney branch at present.
3953. How long have you held that position? Since the death of the late deputy-master—Mr. Hunt—in September last year.
3954. Were you previously connected with this branch of the Imperial Mint? I have been connected with it since January, 1859.
3955. What position did you occupy previous to your taking the position you now hold? My official title was senior clerk and melter.
3956. During your occupancy of these positions you had every opportunity of making yourself acquainted with the details of the whole of the transactions of the Mint? Yes; as far as the receipt of gold and its coinage is concerned.
3957. Its value and the profits made? Not so much in that way; that would come into the accountant's branch. My duties have been to receive all bullion, to have it melted, to see that the assays and refining were properly conducted, and that the out-turn in sovereigns was made in accordance with the regulations of the Mint. The financial operations of the Mint have been a matter of detail for the accountant's branch, in which the late deputy-master took a deep personal interest.
3958. Can you inform the Committee what is the business procedure existing between the Bank of England and the Royal Mint as regards the purchase of bullion? I am not in a position to give evidence on that point now; but if you will supply me with any questions you wish answered I shall be happy to give you any information in my power.
3959. Referring to the annual reports of the deputy-master of the Mint from 1882 up to 1891, can you inform the Committee what was the total value of silver coined and the total amount paid for the silver bullion? The total value of the silver coined was £9,892,749, and the amount paid for the silver bullion was £5,334,660 ls. 7d.
3960. Can you inform the Committee from the reports of the deputy-master what was the amount of profit upon that transaction? At a subsequent meeting of the Committee I shall be very glad to give you that information.

Mr. E. O.
Heywood.
12 April, 1893.

THURSDAY, 13 APRIL, 1893.

Present:—

MR. HOUGHTON, | MR. O'SULLIVAN,
MR. ROSE.

W. S. DOWEL, Esq., IN THE CHAIR.

Mr. Timothy Augustine Coghlan recalled and further examined:—

- Mr. T. A. Coghlan.
13 April, 1893.]
3961. *Chairman.*] Can you inform the Committee what has been the export and import of gold and silver from 1851 to 1892? I hand in a return showing the information required. [*Vide Appendix K 1.*]
3962. Are you also in a position to tell us the imports and exports of New South Wales from 1851 to 1892? Yes; I hand in a return showing that information also. [*Vide Appendix K 2.*]
3963. Can you give us any information showing the excess of exports over imports of gold bullion and specie from 1851 to 1892? Yes. [*Vide Appendix K 3.*]
3964. Will you tell us, approximately, what is the amount of gold in the Colony at the present time? The amount at the end of the year was a few pounds over £9,000,000, so far as I am in a position to estimate.
3965. Is there any other information with which you can supply the Committee which you think will assist them in their inquiry? I fancy I promised the Committee the *précis* of a Bill, dealing with banking and financial institutions. I have had it prepared, and I could furnish it in the course of the day.
3966. Am I right in saying that you have recently prepared a return with reference to the financial institutions of the Colony? I have prepared a set of returns in the terms of the Census and Industrial Returns Act. The returns show the financial condition and operations of all financial institutions.
3967. Will you supply a copy of that return to the Committee? The return is now at the Printing Office, but I will endeavour to obtain a copy.
3968. We should like to append the report to our own report? I do not know that it would be desirable to append the return to the report of the Committee, because they are part of a report prepared in obedience to an Act of Parliament. I should like the report to be in material compliance with the Act, and not merely a casual compliance as it would be if published as a return given to you. I think it should be laid before Parliament as a special return.
3969. *Mr. Rose.*] I understand that from August, 1891, until the end of 1892, twenty-three building societies suspended payment, and that fifteen of them have since gone into liquidation? Yes; you will find full particulars on page 711 of the last issue of the *Wealth and Progress of New South Wales*.
3970. I also understood that the assets of thirty-one building societies showed over their liabilities a nominal surplus of £4,018,000? Yes.
3971. Is it not also a fact that these societies held real estate, as an asset, to the extent of nearly £5,000,000? Yes; a nominal or book value.
3972. The deposits held by the societies bearing interest amounted to £2,624,000? Yes.
3973. And the deposits not bearing interest amounted to £50,000? Yes.
3974. These societies altogether had £1,598 in coin? Yes.
3975. Is it not a fact within your knowledge that they are largely worked on deposits? They are very largely worked on deposits.
3976. In many instances the possibility of meeting deposits withdrawn lies in the introduction of fresh deposits? Yes.
3977. Suppose these societies could have had their deposits fixed for some lengthened period, they would not have been in the position in which they now find themselves? That is not so. In most instances the deposits were fixed for lengthened periods, and it was at the expiration of these periods, when depositors would not renew, that it became impossible for the societies to meet their engagements. I may go further, and say that the evil has arisen through the building societies, that were no doubt originally conducted in a legitimate manner, leaving their proper course of business, and engaging in land speculations, and dividing their unrealised profits among their shareholders. I use the term lengthened period in this answer as meaning one, two, or three years.
3978. In cases where the building societies had to foreclose the depressing effect was immediately felt by the owners of the real estate, by their having to sell that estate at a very great loss, while the societies themselves lost through rushing the various properties into the market all at once, there being in other words a double loss? If that had happened there would have been a double loss, but as a matter of fact real estate has not been saleable. The building societies have refrained, as far as possible, from putting their foreclosures upon the market, and they have given in their own interests as long a time as possible to their debtors, otherwise of course the market would be still more congested than it is at the present time.
3979. Under our present system of mortgaging for a limited time where the mortgagor has to pay up he has in many cases to mortgage elsewhere; in other words he has to pay off a debt by creating a new debt? That happens in nearly every case where the money obtained on mortgage is used for business purposes.
3980. And in such cases all the legal expenses would have to be incurred over and over again? You may depend upon it the legal expenses will mount up every time.
3981. This system of mortgaging is really a great hardship upon the mortgagor, is it not? Not necessarily. You must allow that the building societies, when legitimately conducted, have done a great deal of good. Directly the societies stepped out of their proper province, and speculated, and especially when they speculated with their depositors' money, the whole system collapsed, as you saw last year. The societies, however, in taking mortgages of property, have assisted a great number of persons to acquire homes for themselves, and, so far, they have done a large amount of good. Mortgaging itself is not an evil. The evil lies in the system which the building societies have allowed to creep in through the large amount of money thrust upon them in response to the large interest they were giving for deposits.
3982. Do I understand you to say that the present system of mortgaging is not an evil in a commercial sense? I think that the system admits of very many abuses, but, at the same time, you cannot get away from the fact that it has also, owing to the circumstances of the country, been of considerable benefit to persons desiring to acquire homes, and whose means have been limited to the amount of their weekly earnings.

3983. Under present circumstances the mortgages are largely negotiated with real estate, with property? There is hardly anything but real estate susceptible of mortgage.

3984. That would be a fixed capital as against a floating capital? Yes; the land and the improvements thereon.

3985. Of course such mortgaged stock is not negotiable—it does not pass as currency from one businessman to another? Not as a usual thing. Of course, the transfer of mortgages takes place every day, but that is not the ordinary course of business.

3986. I understand that this fixed capital in New South Wales is of much greater value than the floating capital? It is a large item of our wealth.

3987. If we could mobilise this capital, it would be of vast benefit to the whole community, would it not? If we could fund the mortgaged stock, and make it almost a currency, as in France and Austria, and other places on the Continent, that would be a good thing. It is doubtful whether a credit which is obtained by mortgage amounts to an addition to the currency.

3988. It has not the velocity of a £1 note or other forms of currency, still it has a certain velocity? It has a velocity sufficient for the purposes of trade. As a matter of fact, in some respects, to use your own term, it has far more velocity than other forms, because when property is mortgaged a man has credit for the amount secured on his mortgage. All he has to do is to draw a cheque, and a cheque is as quite as mobile an instrument as a £1 note.

3989. Is it not a fact that the letters of mortgage issued in France and in other parts of the Continent pass among tradesmen, and are used to pay debts, and that they, to all intents and purposes, serve the purposes of a currency? In some parts of the Continent that is so.

3990. Is it not a fact also that the system is such that the mortgagor has a very long period in which to pay off his debt? In certain parts of the continent—in France, Austria, and Germany.

3991. In an economic sense, would it not be far preferable to our present system of mortgaging? In many respects of course it is preferable. But in dealing with the question you must consider first of all the conditions under which the persons who lend the money obtain the money which they themselves lend. Persons are unable to lend money for long periods which they themselves have received for short periods, and that has been the ruin of all the building societies. They took money on deposit for comparatively short dates, and lent it out again on long dates. When the depositors required their money the societies were not able to call in the capital they had lent.

3992. Suppose that instead of working on the depositors' money they had worked on their paid-up capital, would not that have altered the circumstances? Certainly; or if they had worked on debenture capital.

3993. Suppose there are 100 farmers in the Bathurst District who want to raise money, each farmer under present conditions has to get a separate mortgage, has he not? Yes.

3994. Therefore each farmer helps to increase the cost of legal expenses, does he not? Yes.

3995. Suppose that instead of that system the 100 mortgagors' stock could be funded, and letters of mortgage issued similar to those issued on the Continent, would there not be a great saving—would there not be one wholesale mortgage taking the place of a number of minor mortgages? There would be a saving, looking at the matter from that point of view.

3996. Do you see any objection to that point of view? Not when put categorically, as you have just stated it.

3997. Would it not safeguard the mortgagors from being sold off without a moment's notice? Yes, it would certainly have that effect. But there is one assumption you are making all through, and it is this: That the giving of facilities to borrow is a good thing. It is quite an arguable question whether it is a good thing for a community to borrow, but the tenor of your questions, or of a great many of them, would seem to imply that it is a good thing for farmers or tradesmen to borrow money, and get into debt, whereas as a matter of fact it is an undesirable thing.

3998. Is it not a fact that the whole commerce of the world, from the transactions of the largest business man to those of the smallest man, is worked on the principle of getting into debt? No; there is a solid foundation behind it all.

3999. *Mr. O'Sullivan.*] The whole thing is worked upon credit? No; credit is complementary to capital. There is a certain amount of capital, which of course must exist before credit can take place. I am speaking in general terms. I know that there are some exceptions, for instance, a man may get credit on the strength of his personal qualities. That is a common practice in Scotland, but generally speaking, capital must precede credit.

4000. *Mr. Rose.*] As regards the foundation to which you refer you will not go so far as to say it is gold? No.

4001. Is it not the fact that the foundation is really the increased quantity of wealth produced year by year? It is.

4002. Suppose the increased borrowing keeps pace with the increased wealth can you see anything economically wrong? No; that is the whole system of credit—that it should not exceed the increase. That is the way in which the increase of capital becomes available for trade purposes. Such credit is usually safe. There is another form of credit which represents the present value of future gains.

4003. Is it not also a fact that in a young community cheap money is absolutely necessary to increase the production of wealth? No; I do not think cheap money is at all a necessity in a young country; in fact the experience of the whole world goes to show that cheap money is almost impossible in a young country.

4004. Do you not think that in a wool-producing agricultural community money at 5 per cent. would mean a greater and higher rate of production than money at 9 per cent? It is not a question so much of the higher amount of production, it is a question of who gets the profit. A country produces a certain quantity, and that admits of a certain amount of profit being obtained. The profit represents the difference between the cost of producing and the amount realised on that produced. It then becomes a question of the division of that profit, a certain amount of it is absorbed by the money-lender as interest, and a certain amount goes in other directions.

4005. Is not one factor, the cost of producing, largely governed by the cost of money? I am using the term "cost of producing" in another sense. I include in the term "profit" the earning of interest, whether the man himself advances the capital or whether he borrows it.

4006. The earnings of capital to-day by the present Banks would merely be distributed among a comparatively few shareholders? Reverting to your former question, it is a matter of how the profit is distributed.

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distributed. It is more a question of the way in which profit is distributed than a question of the increase in production. The fact of money being lent at 5 per cent., as you suggest, does not mean that any more production will go on in the country.

4007. Under normal conditions it would mean that? I think not. Suppose £30,000,000 is borrowed by producers under present circumstances, they would probably pay from 8 to 10 per cent. Let us say £2,500,000 will go in interest. Suppose only 5 per cent. were charged. There would be £1,000,000 of interest saved to the producer, but it would be £1,000,000 of interest lost to the persons who lend the money. Consequently, you will see from this illustration that it is more a question of distribution. In the one case the shareholder gets the profit, and in the other case the producer gets it. It would be a good thing for the producer, no doubt, but it does not necessarily follow that any more would be produced, because, in addition to the amount of money actually invested, there are other things governing production.

4008. The value of our leather products is absolutely governed by the price in England is it not? Yes.

4009. Supposing a man in England is producing leather, and there pays 4 per cent. for his money, and that a man here producing leather pays 9 per cent. for his money, would not that be a great handicap to the man here? If the question ended with the rate of interest it would be so. But interest is never high in old countries; but it happens that the facilities for producing leather in those countries would not be large. For example, we have every facility for rearing cattle and sheep and so forth—that is, for rearing them cheaply. There are few countries in the world which possess the facilities we have, and although we lose in the rate of interest, we are compensated by cheap forms of production.

4010. All other things being equal, the country which can command money at a low rate of interest, must in competition get the better of the country which has to pay a high rate of interest? That is so; but I would add that interest is lower in countries where investments are safe than in countries where investments are insecure, and the production also, as a rule, is cheaper and more effective in countries where investments are safe than in countries where the opposite conditions obtain; in fact, the interest, the sum lent, and everything else being secure, there being good government, the interest itself necessarily becomes low.

4011. Under the present conditions of the world, is not capital a main factor in production apart from the natural sources? It is one of the three elements of production.

4012. The country that can acquire the most capital on the best terms is the best country, all other things being equal? I can say that such is the case, unless the country were being exploited by a foreign country.

4013. Under normal conditions a National Bank would have this tendency, would it not—that the profits would be distributed over the whole community instead of going to a few shareholders? I am not prepared to answer that question until I know what you mean by a National Bank, and how you are going to carry it on.

4014. *Mr. O'Sullivan.*] Have you given any attention to the question of a National Bank since you were here before? No; beyond reading the evidence taken by the Committee with great attention. I have not thought of any other information beyond that which I have already given which would be of use to the Committee.

4015. You have not ascertained anything about the Imperial Bank of Russia? I read the information about it contained in the Economic Dictionary, but I am not very clear as to the conditions just now.

4016. Can you state the functions of the Imperial Bank of Russia? No; I cannot. I know it is on lines pretty close to what appears to be your idea of a National Bank.

4017. As a matter of fact, that Bank is the nearest approach to what is proposed under the name of a National Bank? It is the nearest approach to what I understand you propose.

4018. I suppose you know that the Imperial Bank of Russia has enormous gold reserves? Yes; in fact, so large that one is warranted in assuming that they are for purposes other than mere banking purposes. I am inclined to think that the amount of gold in Russia is stored there against the contingency of a war.

4019. You think that the whole of that gold reserve is not required as the basis of a National Bank? I think not. I think the gold reserve which is maintained in Russia is for the same purpose as the large reserves which are maintained in France and Germany.

4020. Do you know the amount of reserve in the Imperial Bank of Russia? I could not say from memory.

4021. Is it not £90,000,000? I could not say at this moment.

Mr. Edward Offord Heywood recalled and further examined:—

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4022. *Chairman.*] You promised the Committee yesterday to supply certain information; you have prepared it, I understand, and are now in a position to give it? Yes.

4023. Can you tell us what was the profit on the silver bullion purchased by the Royal Mint for coinage from 1882 to 1891? £2,289,181.

4024. Can you also tell us what was the average price per ounce paid by the Mint? Three shillings and eleven pence farthing.

4025. What loss (if any) has been incurred upon the worn silver coin during the same period? The loss was £303,053.

4026. Can you give the Committee any information as to the amount of silver coined in England within the same period? £9,892,749.

4027. And as regards the silver issued in Sydney during the same ten years? It amounted to £281,750.

4028. The return you have prepared is, I presume, taken from the annual report of the Royal Mint? Quite so.

4029. Will you hand in the return? Yes. [*Vide Appendix L.*]

4030. The Committee asked you for some information yesterday as regards the mode of procedure existing between the Bank of England and the Royal Mint with regard to the purchase of gold bullion? Yes. I believe the procedure to be this:—The Bank of England is compelled, in terms of its charter, to buy bullion at £3 17s. 9d. per ounce, the holders preferring this price to the delay of having it coined free at the Mint, which only coins gold at long and irregular intervals. It is, therefore, not to the advantage of private persons to use their right to import gold to the Mint, and it is left to the Bank of England—not as a National or State Bank, but as an institution which banks for all other Banks—to import to the Mint all the gold which is required to be coined.

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4031. I understand that the Bank buys on trade assays and the Mint pays on exact assays? Yes; the importer, therefore, making a slight profit.
4032. What is that slight profit? It is about 8d. to the troy pound of gold.
4033. There are also other charges? Yes; there are other charges to be considered.
4034. Upon what conditions does the Bank buy gold bars? The first condition is that the gold must be melted by melters appointed by the Bank into bars not exceeding 204 ounces in weight, the charge being $\frac{1}{4}$ d. per ounce. The second condition is that the bars must then be assayed by an assayer appointed by the Bank at a charge of 4s. 6d. per bar, making the total charge per bar of 204 ounces 8s. 9d.
4035. I believe the Bank of England buys and sells gold coins of various nationalities? Besides buying gold of standard fineness at 77s. 9d. per ounce and selling bars of 900 or 916 fine at 77s. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. and bars of 990 or greater fineness at 77s. 11d., the Bank of England buys and, when in stock, sells the following gold coins:—Napoleons, Russian Imperials, United States Eagles, and German Reichsmark pieces.
4036. The price paid for silver during the ten years comes to nearly 4s. per ounce? Yes.
4037. Although the Mint has paid nearly 4s. an ounce, it has made a profit of over £2,250,000 in the coinage of silver? Yes; from which should be deducted the loss on the worn coins and the responsibility to renew the coin when necessary.
4038. What is the present price of silver? I believe 3s. 2d. is the last quotation.
4039. Suppose the Mint purchased large quantities of Australian silver at 3s. 2d. per ounce, it would make a much larger profit than its average profit for the last ten years? Certainly.
4040. The difference being between 3s. 2d. and 3s. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.? Yes.
4041. Can you see any reason why the branch of the Imperial Mint in Sydney could not coin all the silver produced in New South Wales? The amount of silver produced is over £2,000,000, whereas the full requirements of the silver circulation in the Colony would be met by £25,000 per annum.
4042. Can you give us any good reason why the whole of the silver produced in New South Wales could not be coined at this branch of the Royal Mint instead of being coined at the Royal Mint itself in London? I am not in a position to answer such a question; moreover, our branch has no functions for the silver coinage.
4043. But can you see any reason why the coinage of silver should not take place in your branch, the branch coining the whole of the silver produced in the Colony in just the same way that it coins the whole, or nearly the whole of the gold produced in the Colony? Where would it be circulated?
4044. I believe we shall have authority to deal with the silver in the same way that we deal with the gold;—can you see any reason why the coinage process should not be carried out here as well as in London? No; if the necessary plant and machinery were imported and certain essential skilled labour.
4045. Providing you had proper appliances? Yes; and of course with the sanction of the Imperial authorities.
4046. What do you estimate that the cost of the plant and machinery necessary to coin the whole of the silver produced in New South Wales would be? That would require very careful consideration. I have made no estimate. The question has never been submitted to me in any shape or form to think over.
4047. Can you give the Committee an approximate estimate? It would not be reliable.
4048. Could you do so on consideration, and on making inquiry? Yes; but I am afraid it would take some time.
4049. Can you supply the Committee with an estimate of the profit upon the coinage of silver in one year, assuming that your branch of the Mint purchased the whole of the silver produced in the Colony, at the rate of 3s. 2d. per ounce? I will endeavour to get you that information.
4050. I presume that the silver coinage is issued through the medium of the Bank of England in just the same way that the gold coinage is issued? Yes.
4051. Is the coinage of silver a profit to the State? A profit to the State only.
4052. I believe that silver bullion for coinage is purchased with sums advanced to the Master of the Mint, from time to time, from the Consolidated Fund by the Treasury? Yes; that is the mode in which funds are obtained for the purchase of silver bullion.
4053. Can you inform the Committee what amount annually is estimated for the loss on the recoinage of silver? In 1870, it was estimated at £15,000 a year.
4054. You are in a position now to inform the Committee of the value of the sovereigns and half-sovereigns coined at your Mint since its establishment? Yes.
4055. The Sydney branch of the Mint commenced to coin gold, I believe, in 1855? Yes.
4056. From that time up to the present what has been the value of the sovereigns and half-sovereigns coined? From 1855 to the end of 1891, the total amount of gold received for coinage amounted to 18,705,258 ounces, the value of which was £70,337,829. The sovereigns issued amounted to £64,701,500, and the half-sovereigns to £2,497,500, making a total of £67,199,000.
4057. Since the establishment of the Mint, what has been the value of the gold issued from the establishment? From 1855 to 1891 it amounted to £2,942,467.
4058. Do you consider that, by the establishment of the Sydney Branch of the Royal Mint, the mining community has been very materially benefited? I do.
4059. Can you inform the Committee in what way the mining community has been benefited? More particularly in having a ready market for the sale of their produce, which the Banks formerly purchased at rates most advantageous to themselves. The Mint, on the other hand, offers a steady market at a fixed rate.
4060. Is the standard price of gold higher than before the Mint was opened? Its value to the producer has materially increased.
4061. Would you be prepared to admit that the gold-miners have been benefited by the establishment of the Mint to the extent of an additional 2s. per oz. for their gold? I should think that would be quite within the limit.
4062. Supposing the miners to have been benefited to that extent, what would the total amount to, taking the production of gold for the years you have named? It would be a tenth of the value of the gold brought to the Mint, it would be over £7,000,000—that would be from the establishment of the Mint.
4063. What has been the average cost of the Sydney Mint? Up to the end of 1890 the expenditure and receipts balanced themselves.
4064. How does the total amount of revenue and expenditure stand up to the present time? The total amount

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amount of revenue paid over up to the end of 1891 would be £547,311, and the total expenditure, including the original outlay, alterations, additions, and plant generally, was only £300 less than that amount. The Mint has just paid for itself and no more.

4065. Still the miners, or rather the country, has benefited to the extent of £7,000,000 sterling? Yes.

4066. Has the establishment of the Mint been the cause of any reduction in the rate of exchange? It has.

4067. To what extent? Approximately, from $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. to $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. Bills have been sold at a premium. I may explain, perhaps, that when the rate of exchange is in excess of the cost of freight, one would ship sovereigns rather than pay the extra money. If the rate of exchange be below the cost of freight, one would send paper money.

4068. What is the governing rate? I cannot say from memory. It is a fraction. I believe the freight is $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

4069. We send sovereigns to England when the difference in the exchanges would make it pay? Yes.

4070. Reverting to bills being sold at a premium, is not that brought about simply when England owes us more money than New South Wales owes England altogether apart from the economy of the Mint? It is when a balance becomes due from New South Wales to England, that the exchange in this Colony rises to a premium. The economy of the Mint would bear no relation to this.

4071. Suppose a National Bank were established, having functions to a large extent similar to those of the Bank of England, can you see any objection to the same procedure taking place as regards that National Bank in connection with your branch of the Royal Mint as now takes place between the Bank of England and the Royal Mint itself? No.

4072. If your branch were to coin the whole of the silver produced in New South Wales, would not the coinage cause a considerable employment of labour? Very much so, as regards Mint requirements.

4073. Have you any reason to suppose that you could not find competent labour in the Colony for that particular purpose? We should have to get instructions from our parent establishment, because, practically, we know but little as to the coinage of silver. There are technical points involved in the coinage of silver, which do not occur in the coinage of gold.

4074. How many persons in your estimation would have to be brought from England to conduct the operation? I should say that two or three good experts would be sufficient.

4075. The balance of labour would be forthcoming in the Colony? Oh, yes; it is not skilled labour—it would be available here.

4076. The mining community and the public generally having derived such large benefit from the establishment of the Mint through the coinage of gold, would it not necessarily follow, in your opinion, that a large benefit would be derived by silver miners, and by the community generally, from the coinage of the silver of the country by your branch? If the same ratio between the nominal and intrinsic value of metal were maintained the seigniorage derivable therefrom would amount to a very large sum.

4077. Can you see any reason why an arrangement should not be made with the Royal Mint to allow this industry of silver coinage to be carried out in your branch? I see no reason why silver could not be coined here. It is a matter for our home people to consider. I do not know what their feelings in the matter may be.

4078. *Mr. Rose.*] Do you not think that the discount rate of the Banks largely governs the influx and efflux of gold? It must necessarily do so, but I may say at the outset that I am not a financier, and I do not pretend to be.

4079. Supposing our Banks lowered the rate of discount, would not that be a temptation to foreigners to come into our market, and discount their acceptances, and so drain the market of gold proportionately to the reduction? I should imagine that it would not have that effect.

4080. Is it not a fact that when the Bank of England wishes to stop the export of gold and bullion, it always raises the rate of discount? Yes.

4081. And that when it has an over supply, it lowers the rate of discount? Yes.

4082. Of course, at times in England and in other places, such for instance as times of famine when it is necessary to send gold out of the country, the loss of the currency is somewhat compensated for by the decreased trade that the country does, and which in turn involves a lesser currency? Yes.

4083. Do you not think that gold is a very extravagant currency, having regard to the loss by attrition and abrasion? That is hardly a question upon which I could give an opinion.

4084. At the present time the great bulk of the sovereigns and half sovereigns are depreciated from wear and tear? The depreciation is very slow.

4085. You have no idea of the present loss? No; but there are figures which show it approximately.

4086. As a practical business man, you look on gold as absolutely necessary only for international cash; for domestic purposes a paper currency would suit us? The Banks must have a certain amount of reserve, and that of course could be converted into currency at a moment's notice.

4087. With regard to the banking reserves, if the gold of the country were diffused by the people hoarding very largely, and using it as a currency, it would not be of such effectual use to the nation as if it were held as a Bank reserve? It would not be of so much value as a medium of exchange. It would lose its value to a great extent as currency. It is estimated that the amount of gold in private hands equals the amount in the Banks.

4088. According to your answer a smaller amount of gold concentrated as banking reserves would be much more effectual for internal purposes than a larger amount distributed over the entire country? I should think so.

4089. Have you ever thought how to solve the problem of getting the gold into the Banks? I have not given these financial questions consideration.

4090. Suppose that instead of the Banks keeping sovereigns they were to keep ingots? They would answer every purpose, I should think.

4091. From the point of view of sound financing? Yes.

4092. Would it not also, to some extent, lessen the temptation to people—for instance, people would not be at all likely to take ingots? It would decrease that tendency, no doubt.

4093. Do you not think that all the while we mint sovereigns for internal currency we are offering a temptation to people to go in for that extravagant form of currency? Perhaps so.

4094. Then you see no reasonable objection to a Bank keeping ingots instead of sovereigns? As far as I am able to judge.

4095. What is the difference between the value of silver as currency and its standard value per ounce? Sixty-six pence is the nominal value, and the present price is 38d. 4096.

4096. So that at the present time, according to your figures, silver is absolutely a degraded currency? The term "degraded" is wrong. It is simply a limited token coinage.
4097. It is a legal tender to the extent of 40s.? Yes.
4098. Suppose we made it a legal tender up to any amount, would not that have the effect of increasing silver as a currency? That would be going into bi-metallism. You would be having a double standard.
4099. Do you think that if silver were made a legal tender, as I suggest, it would have the effect of keeping any more silver afloat? It is very questionable. I am unable to say.
4100. Would you go so far as to say that the mere fact of it being made a legal tender within certain limits is the main reason why it passes as a currency to-day? I should think so.
4101. You are conversant with the Gresham law, under which, if two currencies circulate side by side, the inferior currency will remain in the country, while the standard one will leave the country? Yes.
4102. Is not this silver currency almost a contradiction of that law? I think not.
4103. It is purely owing to the Governmental guarantee that this degraded currency is able to circulate side by side with the standard currency in every-day transactions up to the amount of 40s.? Yes.

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TUESDAY, 18 APRIL, 1893.

Present:—

MR. GOUGH,
MR. HOUGHTON,MR. ROSE.
MR. WALKER.

W. S. DOWEL, ESQ., IN THE CHAIR.

Mr. George Miller recalled and further examined:—

4104. *Chairman.*] In looking over the returns of your Bank—the Bank of New South Wales—some time ago, I discovered that the answer you gave to my question as to the reserve of coin and bullion held by your Bank, namely £3,500,000, is not correct—that is, comparing the figures with the published returns in the banking records? In what direction?
4105. I mean that the amount was not correct. I will now ask you whether the amount shown in the banking record, namely £3,705,000, is correct? Those figures might refer to a statement of a different date.
4106. To what statement were you referring when you gave your evidence? I was referring to the balance-sheet of September 30th, 1892, showing our coin, cash balances, and bullion to be £3,481,800. When I said £3,500,000, I was giving the round figures.
4107. Will you inform the Committee of the colonies in which the amount of £3,705,994, set forth in the sworn returns of the 31st December, 1892, is distributed? In Victoria we held £1,389,105; in New South Wales, £1,289,089; in Queensland, £341,764; in New Zealand, £419,364; in South Australia, £240,306; in Western Australia, £26,366.
4108. That was the total amount of coin and bullion you had, covering the whole of your business transactions for 1892, in respect of which you have a turn-over of £365,085,256? That is the way in which our coin and bullion were divided.
4109. *Mr. Rose.*] Will you kindly explain the apparent anomaly between Victoria holding approximately £8,200,000 of the Banks' reserves, and New South Wales holding £5,300,000—I am referring to the reserves of gold? The business of several of the Banks being larger in Victoria, they are keeping their principal coin reserves there. Of course, that would not apply to the Bank of New South Wales, or to the Commercial Banking Company of Sydney.
4110. Can you tell me definitely if the larger amount of gold in Victoria indicates a larger amount of banking business in Victoria? On the whole, there is a larger amount of banking business in New South Wales.
4111. Does the larger amount of gold in Victoria signify a safer banking business? I do not think it has any special significance as against our own.
4112. On the other hand, where you actually had the larger amount of gold our recent banking troubles originated? That is so.
4113. That fact serves to show that where you have had the more gold you have actually had the less confidence? It is not very clear in my mind that that is so.
4114. But I presume it is quite clear in your mind that the larger amount of gold did not check the want of confidence? I do not think the want of confidence arose in any way from the extent of the holding of gold in the different institutions.
4115. You are not of opinion that bankers as a rule over-estimate the importance of gold? I am not aware that that is so.
4116. If you refer to question 3329, you will see that Mr. T. A. Dibbs, the general manager of the Commercial Banking Company of Sydney, said that the payment of a cheque is contingent upon gold being behind that cheque, whereas experience proves, to some extent, that Mr. Dibbs' answer is a fallacy; I am referring now to our recent experiences in Melbourne? I am not prepared to state whether that is so or not.
4117. Are you prepared to state that the payment of a cheque is contingent on gold being behind it, or the supposition that gold is behind it? On the faith that gold is behind it.

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Mr. George Alexander Wilson recalled and further examined:—

4118. *Chairman.*] Can you inform us of any way in which a fluctuation in the value of debentures, especially when that fluctuation has a falling tendency, could be met? Suppose the Banks buy 4 per cent. debentures at £100 and they go down to £96, by the Banks not distributing among themselves the interest earned for one year, the value would be brought up to £100; in other words, you would restore the par value of the debenture.

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G. A. Wilson.
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Mr.

Mr. Samuel Hordern called in, sworn, and examined:—

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4119. *Chairman.*] How long have you been a resident of Sydney? All my life, with the exception of a few trips round the world.
4120. You have been connected with mercantile business here for many years? I have..
4121. And you represent now what firm? Anthony Hordern and Sons, Haymarket.
4122. How long has that firm been established? Over half a century, speaking from memory.
4123. I presume your firm is doing one of the largest businesses in the city of Sydney? I think we are.
4124. Have you given any attention to the expediency of establishing a National Bank? I have not. I might mention that our business is a cash business; therefore we have very little experience of Banks of any description.
4125. Would you go so far to express the opinion, as a financial man, that the establishment of a National Bank would, under existing circumstances, materially conserve the credit of New South Wales? I am afraid I have not given sufficient attention to the subject to warrant me in answering your question. I certainly should not like to answer the question off-hand.
4126. Have you found, from your contact with business people, that the utmost reliance is placed in the present Banks and in the present banking system? I have said we have little business with the Banks; but I think that as a rule the public have great reliance in the Banks.
4127. The commercial public? Yes. I think the general impression is that the Banks have a sovereign to cover every note they issue. I think that is what gives confidence to the public.
4428. *Mr. Walker.*] I presume you do some banking business? Well, we only bank our money and draw it out again by cheque.
4129. Do you not do a large business with England? Yes.
4130. Is that not done through the Banks? Of course, but we merely send home drafts. That is the usual way in which our business is done.
4131. I suppose the Banks make you some charge? Oh, yes; they charge us their ordinary rate.
4132. Do you do that business with only one Bank? No, with two Banks.
4133. Have your Banks the management of the profit from your business? No; they have nothing to do with that.
4134. Large profits must accrue from your business transactions which you have to handle in some form? Whatever money we make we spend in the Colony.
4135. *Mr. Gough.*] Do you never place it at interest in the Banks? Sometimes we do, until we can find an opening for its investment in the Colony.
4136. *Mr. Walker.*] As a matter of fact, you know nothing of the working of banking business? As a matter of fact we are not, apart from the simple matters I have mentioned, connected with banking business of any description.
4137. *Mr. Rose.*] You see no reason why the State should not start a Bank? I am not sufficiently acquainted with banking business to give you an answer to that question.
4138. You see no objection to the Savings Banks? No; I think they are a great benefit to the country.
4139. And they stand very high from the point of view of credit? They do.
4140. The public have every confidence in them, you think? Every confidence.
4141. And if the Government were to extend the operations of the Savings Banks, and were to conduct general banking, you think the public would have the same confidence? I should not like to answer that question, because I am not sufficiently conversant with the business which would be undertaken.
4142. But do you think, from your business experience, that the confidence which is so generously extended at the present time would be limited if the Government were to extend its sphere of operations? I scarcely understand the question; but if I understand you to mean that the Government, for instance, would have gold to cover every note they issued, I do not see that any objection could be urged to a note issue.
4143. Provided we had the necessary gold, our credit would be so much stronger that the public would come to look upon the Bank as containing the maximum strength? I should not like to say anything upon that point.
4144. *Mr. Gough.*] Can you say whether your business turn-over and your aggregate profits were greater in 1891 than in 1892? No; we were more prosperous in 1892 than in 1891, and I think this year we shall be more prosperous than we were in 1892.
4145. You have no complaint whatever to make with regard to depression? No; except this, that it has killed manufacturing. I do not know why it should be so, but it has.
4146. You mean to say that manufacturing was less in 1892 than in 1891? What I meant was that it will be a great deal less this year than in 1892.
4147. It has not in any way affected your business? Not our turn-over. But you must take this into consideration: That we have been adding other branches to our business. We dissect everything possible in our business, and none of our departments, that is at the Haymarket, have gone back—they have all increased.
4148. I take it that your business has been increasing since its establishment, and there has been a ratio of increase every year? Yes.
4149. Have you made any comparison between the ratio of increase in the various years previous to 1891? No; and I could not speak from memory as to what it has been.
4150. Do you think that if the whole of the business in New South Wales were carried on on the lines on which you carry on your business—that is, if it were a cash business—there would be a greater prosperity? I do not see how it could be done. I know that when I started as a young man myself I had to get help. Young men starting business want help. I do not see, therefore, how you could do a general cash business.
4151. A credit business must, therefore, have some advantages? Yes. Young men starting in business must be assisted. It seems to me every man must have some assistance at the start.
4152. Nevertheless it would be to the interests of the community if all trade were conducted upon cash principles? Yes; I think it would.
4153. We know that a wave of depression has been passing over the whole of Australia during the last two years; have you given any study to the causes of that depression;—have you given any thought to the subject? I have; but I should hardly like to put the whole of my thoughts into words. I think the want of confidence between capital and labour has been the main cause.

4154. You really think that that has been the main factor in the present depression? I think it has. People will not invest their money unless they are sure of getting a return for it, and unless they have a certain amount of confidence.

4155. *Chairman.*] From your knowledge of our manufacturers and their position, are you of opinion that a lower rate of interest would facilitate business operations? I think it would.

4156. *Mr. Gough.*] Anything tending to reduce the rate of interest to the borrower must be of benefit to the community generally? Of course.

Mr.
S. Hordern.
18 April, 1893.

Mr. Edward Offord Heywood recalled and further examined:—

4157. *Chairman.*] In continuation of your evidence can you tell us the value of the silver and silver-lead raised in New South Wales in 1891? £3,619,589.

4158. What was the weight of silver-lead and ores produced? 147,779 tons.

4159. Supposing the value of lead to be about £9 per ton what would be the value of the silver contained at 3s. 9d. per oz., the price obtaining in 1891? £2,154,728.

4160. Suppose the whole of this could have been refined in the Colony for coin purposes, how many pieces would the Mint have had to strike off? The number of pieces the Mint would have been called upon to strike would be 46,000,000.

4161. At what do you value the silver bullion produced in 1891? £134,850—that is, the silver bullion alone produced, not the lead or ores.

4162. Can you tell us what was the cost of the erection of the present Mint buildings and machinery? The building was given for the purpose by the Government, but it was necessary to reconstruct it, and the alterations necessary including the plant and machinery cost £50,000.

4163. What do you estimate would be the cost of the additional machinery required for the coinage of the whole of the silver we produce? I have gone very carefully into that question and have tried to arrive at a conclusion, but I find that, from the data I hold, I cannot give you anything like an estimate.

4164. What is the silver in the Broken Hill lead bullion? It varies from 220 to 260 oz. to the ton.

4165. What was the value of silver and silver-lead ore raised in New South Wales in 1891? £2,289,578. The calculated total value of the unrefined silver and of the silver bullion is £2,289,578.

4166. Taking the average value of silver in that year at 3s. 9d., the figures you have already given the Committee, what weight would be represented in ounces? 12,211,083 oz.

4167. Suppose that 12,211,083 oz. to be coined in your branch of the Royal Mint, what would be the seigniorage or the profit? The seigniorage on that amount, if it were possible to pass it into circulation, would be £1,424,626.

Mr. E. O.
Heywood.
18 April, 1893.

WEDNESDAY, 19 APRIL, 1893.

Present:—

MR. ROSE,

MR. WALKER.

W. S. DOWEL, ESQ., IN THE CHAIR.

Mr. Alfred William Meeks called in sworn and examined:—

4168. *Chairman.*] You are a member of the firm of Gibbs, Bright, and Company? I am the Sydney representative of the firm.

4169. How long have you been connected with the firm? About fifteen years.

4170. Previous to that I suppose you had other commercial experience? Yes, for almost an equal time.

4171. Have you given any attention at all to the expediency of establishing a National Bank? I have not studied the matter very carefully, and I should like in the first place to know exactly what you mean by a National Bank.

4172. Suppose a National Bank were established with the object of receiving all moneys due to the Government and making all payments due by the Government in notes with a certain proportion of gold basis for the issue of those notes, and possibly for the receipt of deposits at interest and without interest. As a commercial man of some experience would you consider the establishment of a Bank of that description of any advantage at the present time as tending to conserve the public credit? No; I do not think it is desirable to establish a Bank on that basis. Speaking generally I am rather opposed to the State doing anything which private enterprise will accomplish.

4173. What are your particular ideas with reference to this question of establishing a National Bank? I see no reason for the establishment of a National Bank. Even though you merely mean a Bank of issue, I should like to hear some reason why a National Bank of issue is considered necessary.

4174. You admit that there is at the present time a financial crisis to a certain extent in the city? There has been some semblance of a panic during the last month.

4175. Extending through the whole of the Banks? I do not say that, but it has affected all the Banks, some in a smaller and some in a much greater degree. The effect has been apparent in certain cases.

4176. Suppose a National Bank to be established having the whole credit of the Colony behind it, do you not think it would be possible in circumstances such as now exist for it to render valuable assistance to Banks likely to be crippled through a run upon them taking place? In what way could the Bank render assistance unless it had sufficient gold to help the other Banks?

4177. I am presuming that it would have the gold? It would require to have a very large amount.

4178. You are aware that, to a certain extent, the Savings Bank of New South Wales and the Post Office Savings Bank are Government institutions? I understand that the Post Office Savings Bank is purely a governmental institution, and that the Savings Bank of New South Wales is so only to a limited extent.

4179. But it has been guaranteed by the Government? Up to a certain amount only.

4180. You know that it is under Government control? Its position is altogether somewhat peculiar. In case of a run no doubt the Government would be expected to stand behind the Savings Bank.

4181. Is not the fact of the Government being at the back of the Bank the reason why such a large amount of confidence in it has been exhibited by depositors? Undoubtedly.

4182. Would that not necessarily imply that to a large extent the public, who are chiefly interested, would have a large amount of confidence in a National Bank as a safe place for their deposits? A

National

Mr.
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Mr. National Bank to take deposits in the way you indicate would require to compete with existing Banks, and to carry on exactly the same class of business. It would, therefore, be liable in that case to the same difficulties which beset any other Bank.

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4183. You are referring to advances, I am referring to deposits? I do not see how the Bank is going to carry on a banking business if it does not make advances as well as receive deposits. What, for instance, is the Bank going to do with all the money which is brought in? It would not be for a fixed period beyond a year or two, otherwise the Funded Stock Act provides all that is necessary as regards deposits for an interminable period.

4184. You are aware that there is a large number of deposits at the present time in the various Proprietary Banks not bearing interest? They are simply current account, and I fancy that they are not looked upon by bankers as moneys which they can use to any large extent.

4185. You are aware, I presume, that the Bank of England holds a large amount of deposits not bearing interest? Certainly; because the Bank of England is practically the banker of a large number of Banks. I am speaking now, not from actual personal knowledge, but from my reading, and from information which I have been able to gather as a business man.

4186. I suppose anything which at this moment would tend to uphold the credit of the Banks of the Colony would, in your opinion, be advantageous? Anything which would uphold credit at the present time would certainly be a good thing.

4187. Would not the fact of the Government coming in behind any one of the Banks you like to mention in the city of Sydney, and guaranteeing its engagements, inspire confidence, and prevent in all probability any further withdrawal of deposits? Supposing the Government stood behind one Bank, and the feeling of uncertainty or spirit of unrest which would probably have no foundation, but which might nevertheless exist, were to spread to another institution, the Government would have to take a similar course with reference to that institution. The feeling might spread to such an extent that in course of time the whole of the enormous sum on deposit in the various Banks would have to be guaranteed by the Government. Am I to understand that the Government would undertake such an enormous responsibility as that?

4188. I was asking you whether the fact of the Government guaranteeing one individual Bank would not tend to allay trouble and difficulty, and the feeling of insecurity of depositors in reference to their deposits? I think it would only establish credit so far as that particular Bank was concerned.

4189. That is the particular point that I wish you to admit, if you will—that the fact of the Government having undertaken to support one particular Bank would tend to inspire confidence among depositors, and would secure that Bank in its operations. That is so, is it not? Yes; but, at the same time, it would be necessary for the Government to have sufficient coin in their possession.

4190. I am assuming that they would have the coin. It is not for me to explain to you now how the coin would be supplied to carry out what is proposed, but we will assume that the Government has the gold? If the Government has the gold, of course, what you say would come to pass. It would be just like a large institution standing behind a smaller one, and saying, "We will guarantee this account." The position would be much the same.

4191. But a National Bank would have the whole credit and resources of the community at its back, which no one private institution could possibly have? That is so, no doubt.

4192. Suppose the National Bank I have in view issued notes which were a legal tender, do you not think that the public would prefer to take those notes in preference to the notes of any of the Proprietary Banks, seeing that, as a legal tender, they would be in exactly the position of notes of the Bank of England. I am speaking of a time of crisis and of disturbance. Would you not, as a commercial man, in such a time, prefer to take a legal tender note such as I describe to a note of any one of the Proprietary Banks? There can be no doubt that the notes would be accepted, if that is what you mean. But the extent to which you could issue them is a very debatable point.

4193. We will assume that the capital of the National Bank was £10,000,000 sterling, as represented by the revenue of the country; I presume you will admit that the revenue is gold? It comes in in the form of gold, but I cannot see that you are justified in calling it capital.

4194. But you admit that the whole of the revenue to the extent of over £10,000,000 sterling is gold? It is gold when received, but you must remember that it is not received all at one time. What the Government would have in hand at any one time would represent a comparatively small amount of gold. The Government are constantly paying out the revenue as it comes in.

4195. You might say the same of a Bank receiving deposits. It might, perhaps, receive only £1,000 in one hour, but in the next hour it might receive £20,000. Still the whole amount received in the course of the day would be gold? That is quite right. Every settlement between the Banks, as I understand the matter, takes place in gold.

4196. Is not the whole of the revenue of the Colony a gold receipt? That is so; but if you demanded payment in gold the gold would run short.

4197. For what reason? Because I do not think there would be the necessary gold in the Colony to supply the £10,000,000.

4198. Are you quite sure of that. Do you mean to tell the Committee that the reserves of the various Banks in this city are limited to £10,000,000? There would probably be more than that, but you could not take the whole of the coin out of the Banks.

4199. Why not? If you were to take the whole of the coin out of the Banks you would upset the equilibrium of trade. I cannot follow you when you say that the revenue of the country is to be considered the capital of the suggested Bank. I want to make myself perfectly clear on that point.

4200. I understood you to say, that there could not be £10,000,000 behind the proposed National Bank as its capital? I do not know the exact number of millions of gold in the Colony, but in order to furnish the capital you speak of, I take it that you would require to take £10,000,000, from the Banks, and I can scarcely suppose that you would mean to do that.

4201. I am assuming that the £10,000,000 would come from the revenue of the Colony, which you admit to be gold? The revenue would represent only a small amount of gold at any one time. The revenue, as I have already explained, is paid away as fast as it comes in.

4202. Suppose the National Bank were to hoard gold for twelve months, would it not have £10,000,000 sterling at its credit? Certainly.

4203. Suppose the capital of £10,000,000 sterling were secured by debenture in the same way that the Bank of England has £11,000,000 of Government securities, would not that be a fair basis of capital? I am afraid you are arguing upon impossibilities. I cannot see that what you suggest is at all possible. It may be theoretically sound, but it is not practical.

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4204. For what reason is it impossible for the Government to issue debentures to the extent of £10,000,000? They could not sell the £10,000,000 worth.

4205. I ask you whether the Government could not issue them? The debentures would not be accepted, the Government could not get them on the market.

4206. With regard to their acceptance, that is merely an opinion of your own? Yes.

4207. Is there any reason why the Government, if thought fit, and if sanctioned by Parliament, should not issue £10,000,000 of debentures at the present time? No doubt the debentures could be issued, if the Government could get them taken up, but I am afraid you are dealing with the question in a theoretical rather than in a practical way.

4208. I am asking you a practical question. Can you see any reason why the Government should not issue £10,000,000 worth of debentures to form the capital of the proposed National Bank? Yes; I can see several objections to that course.

4209. Will you state them to the Committee? Well, in the first instance, I cannot see any reason why the course should be taken at all.

4210. You asked just now what would constitute the capital of the Bank, or rather you seemed anxious to know. I then propounded to you a means by which the capital could be raised. Now, you say that there is no necessity for the thing at all? What I say is, that the proposal is impracticable. You could not issue to-day in New South Wales or in any other of the colonies, £10,000,000 of debentures.

4211. What you mean is that we could not get £10,000,000 of debentures taken up at the present time? Quite so—you might issue them, but they would not be taken up.

4212. That is your opinion? Yes; and the best proof of what I say is to be found in the recent issue of funded stock. Of course we all wish to see it taken up. Every business man wishes it, and would do all he could do to assist in that direction. At the same time we see how long it has taken to get £1,000,000 taken up.

4213. *Mr. Rose.*] The other £2,000,000 are not offered yet, are they? I understood so. At all events, it is well known that there are another £2,000,000 behind the £1,000,000, and the Colonial Treasurer intimated the other day that as soon as the £1,000,000 had been taken up, he would be prepared to go on issuing. Personally, I am very much in favour of the funded stock, and I must not be understood to be saying one word against it. I quite approve of the principle, and I think that the idea is a good one. The more we can borrow in this country the better for us. If the Government could issue a loan for a £1,000,000 or £2,000,000 here it would assist to establish our credit abroad.

4214. Is there not a large class of persons in the community who would prefer to have their deposits with the Government than with private Banks? They do not seem to show it. The funded stock is a similar kind of thing; that is to say, the Government in issuing it practically accept deposits for an interminable period, it being at their option to make the period terminable, with a fixed rate of interest at 4 per cent. The Banks to-day are offering 4 per cent. for fixed deposits for twelve months or two years. The Government have not placed their £1,000,000 very quickly, and it must also be remembered that a part of that £1,000,000 comes from the investment of trust funds under the control of the Government.

4215. Do you not think that, as a matter of fact, if this stock were in the hands of a National Bank a large amount of it would be taken up;—do you not think the Bank would deal with it in a very different manner from that in which it is being dealt with by the Government at the present time? I do not see that, because anyone having funded stock at the present time could no doubt get a temporary advance against it. It is saleable, and it is to some extent a liquid asset.

4216. You have admitted that the Government stand behind the Post Office Savings Bank and behind the Savings Bank of New South Wales to a certain extent, and that that fact has materially increased the confidence of the public in those institutions? Yes.

4217. Do you not think that principle could be applied on a much larger scale to the establishment of a National Bank and the absorption of those two institutions? I think it would be much more desirable for the institutions to be carried on on their present lines, excepting in the case of the Savings Bank, where a little alteration might perhaps be desirable. It must be remembered that both Banks deal with very small figures.

4218. But do you not think that if their operations were on a larger scale considerable advantage would result to the community? I was about to say that both Banks deal with very small figures. They allow interest on very small deposits, which the present private Banks will not do. As a rule, private Banks limit their fixed deposits to a certain sum, and there is no compulsion on the part of the Banks—and very properly so—to pay out their fixed deposits before the period matures. In the case of the Savings Bank the deposits are limited to £200, but there are very much smaller amounts on deposit, and interest is allowed on monthly balances. I mention this to show you that the two kinds of institutions are worked on entirely different lines.

4219. I have not led you to suppose that the National Bank would work on the same lines as the existing Banks? Quite so, but notwithstanding that the Government were behind the Post Office Savings Bank, and were nominally behind the other Savings Bank, still when certain building societies and so-called bogus Banks were in existence, and offered a larger percentage in some cases on current accounts, and in some cases on fixed deposits, they secured the money as against the two Savings Banks, showing that after all people will go where they can get the most money, even though there be only a small percentage of difference, ignoring to a great extent the question of safety.

4220. Is it not a fact that at the present time the tendency of the Banks generally, and throughout the Colony, is to lower the rate of interest to depositors? Yes.

4221. Is not a further decrease likely to take place in a short time? Not at the present time I think. But for recent occurrences, I think the rate would have come lower, and as a business man, I think it would have been a good thing for the community had that taken place. A high rate of interest is not a good thing for the country generally. The effect is, that persons keep large sums locked upon fixed deposit. The high rate encourages the nursing of money, and doing nothing with it.

- Mr. A. W. Meeks. 4222. You think that the advantages of cheap money to the commercial public, and to the public generally, is very great? Yes.
- 19 April, 1893. 4223. If it could be shown that a National Bank would give cheaper money to the Government and to the people, would you not say that the Bank would be of great advantage? I very much doubt if the Government could get cheaper money than they obtain to-day under the present system of open borrowing by debentures, and such advances as they may require from the Banks.
4224. Would not the issue of notes not bearing interest by a National Bank be equivalent to a loan from the people to the Government to the extent of the amount absorbed? It would be as you say a loan without interest. But as against that the amount absorbed would be comparatively small, and then again you would have to keep a large gold reserve.
4225. What reason have you for supposing that the amount absorbed would be comparatively small? Because at the present time, so far as I am acquainted with banking figures, there is not more than £1,500,000 of notes in circulation, I have been told by bankers that those are about the figures. As a matter of fact you will find that note issue rather decreased than increased by the tendency on the part of persons to make payments by cheques, and to carry gold in preference to notes.
4226. Supposing that to be the case, you know it to be the practice of the Government Departments to make most of their payments by cheque at the present time? Yes.
4227. Suppose the whole of the payments made by the State, amounting to over £11,000,000 sterling per annum, were made in notes, would not that fact cause the public to absorb a larger amount than the present note circulation? If the notes were convertible they would come in upon the Government very rapidly.
4228. For what reason? I have already said that at the present time there are £1,500,000 of notes in circulation. To the extent in which you succeeded in driving a part of those notes out of circulation you would get your own notes into circulation, and perhaps a fraction more. If you succeeded in driving out the whole of the present note circulation, you might perhaps succeed in getting £2,000,000 State notes in circulation.
4229. Would not that be a loan by the people to the State of £2,000,000 without interest? Not quite, because against your circulation you would have to hold a certain proportion of gold.
4230. What proportion of gold? Say one-fourth or one-fifth. I think that is about the basis upon which the Banks work.
4231. That is the gold you would keep if you were conducting the business of any Bank in the city? Yes; but there is also another thing to be borne in mind, and it is this: That if you succeed in driving £1,500,000 of other notes out of circulation you would lose the 2 per cent. now paid upon those notes. I am told by bankers that, bearing in mind that 2 per cent. and the gold reserve which it is necessary to keep, there is very little profit in note circulation.
4232. That has not been shown to be the fact? I do not know that it has been demonstrated clearly, because it is difficult to separate the accounts. In my business, for instance, I do not take one particular branch; I take the business as a whole. The Banks do precisely the same thing. Of course, they can analyse their business if they like.
4233. You know that a certain portion of notes are lost or destroyed? Not so much as they used to be.
4234. But you admit that there may be some amount of profit from loss or destruction? Yes; but it is a profit which ought not to be reckoned. It cannot be taken into account. You do not know when the note may turn up for payment.
4235. Generally speaking, you can see no solid objection to the establishment of a National Bank, provided it were established on lines which would conserve the public credit? I am not prepared to say that that is so, because I cannot clearly see on what basis your National Bank is to be established. If it is to be established merely as a National Bank of issue, we come back to the same point—that you can issue only a certain number of notes. I am not with you in saying that you can issue £10,000,000 of debentures for the purpose of forming a National Bank. I do not think such a scheme would be held to be at all feasible in financial circles.
4236. Even supposing the £10,000,000 debentures were held to be the capital of the Bank, it does not follow that the whole £10,000,000 would be issued at once, does it? Not necessarily; but it seems to me that the scheme would be quite impracticable. Bear in mind that you would also be issuing debentures in connection with your public works. How could you concurrently with that issue make an issue for the purpose of establishing a National Bank.
4237. I think you will admit that the late Mr. Geoffrey Eagar, at one time Colonial Treasurer, and, I believe, at one time connected with a Bank, was an experienced financier? Yes; I have a very good opinion of him as far as I am personally concerned.
4238. If Mr. Eagar made a proposal of that description, although not going to the amount I have named, would you consider it worthy of consideration? Certainly; I am only saying that to my mind it seems impracticable.
4239. Nevertheless, when a man of great experience in finance, who has been connected with banking, and who has occupied the position of Colonial Treasurer, makes a proposal of that sort, you consider it worthy of consideration? Yes; but at the same time any business man might be able to pick sufficient holes in the scheme to break it down.
4240. Although it was proposed by so good an authority as the late Mr. Geoffrey Eagar? That may be, but a man may occupy the position of Colonial Treasurer without being an authority on banking matters.
4241. I presume you know that the late Mr. Eagar was at one time connected with banking? I understand that that is so; but a man may be connected with a Bank, and at the same time not be a first-rate banker.
4242. But he would gain a certain amount of experience, and he would be able to express an opinion better than that of a man not having special experience and knowledge? Yes.
4243. Therefore, when a proposal of this description emanates from a man in the position of the late Mr. Geoffrey Eagar, it would be well worth consideration? It would be well worthy of consideration, but I do not think there would be any difficulty in a banker or financier in pulling the proposal to pieces.
4244. Can you see any reason why the existing Banks should oppose the establishment of a National Bank? Yes; I think the country has sufficient banking power at the present time.

4245. Suppose it could be shown that Government business could be conducted by a National Bank for much less than the charges now made by private Banks, would that not be an advantage to the community, and an argument in favour of the establishment of the Bank? That may be, and there might at first sight be some slight advantage connected with the expense of working the Government accounts; but I anticipate that the National Bank would, like all other Government institutions, be expensive to a degree which would very soon eat away any small profit.

4246. What you mean to say is that the institution could not be carried on at a profit by the Government? Not unless it were conducted on the lines of private banking institutions.

4247. Is there any reasons why it should not be; if the establishment of a Bank would have the effect of reducing the expense of conducting the Government banking account, would not that be a good reason for its establishment? I do not think it would cheapen the Government banking account to any extent, and I think that the expense of carrying on the institution would eat away the profit. I do not think there would be any great saving.

4248. For what reason? Because the profits of the Bank would, after all, be very small. The charge now made by the various Banks for conducting Government business does not amount to a very large sum in the year.

4249. Would you be surprised to learn that the Banks have received from the Government, since 1885, £1,250,000 for conducting Government business? What does that cover?

4250. It covers all charges? If it covers the cost of the flotation of loans, I am not at all surprised at the amount, considering the large amount of money which has been borrowed since 1885. It must also be remembered that a National Bank would have to work its exchange account in just the same way that that account is worked by other Banks.

4251. If it could be shown that the conduct of Government business by the Bank would effect a material saving, would not that be a legitimate reason for the establishment of a Bank? It might be a reason why the matter should be gone into more fully.

4252. You appear to have some doubt about the profit of the institution; the Post Office Savings Bank is a Government institution, and you are aware, I suppose, that there is a profit of £10,000 a year in connection with it? I am not aware, but accept your statement that it is.

4253. Then what is your reason for saying that a banking institution could not be successfully conducted by the Government? I do not think that you can take the profits of the Post Office Savings Bank as an illustration, because in every country office there is a postmaster, and to arrive at the exact expense of (say) the money order branch you would have to divide the expenditure into departments. Suppose, for instance, a man were receiving £100 a year, £10 of that would have to go towards the Money Order Account,—that is, if you wanted to show the total profit of each department.

4254. That has been taken into consideration, no doubt, in the return which has been furnished to the Committee? We will assume that it has.

4255. You are aware that the returns show a banking profit of £100,000 upon the conduct of the Savings Bank of New South Wales? Yes.

4256. Do not these figures show that Banks can be conducted by the State at a profit? They show that savings banks can be so conducted.

4257. But is not the same principle involved in the two institutions—that is to say, the conduct of a Bank by the Government? The Savings Bank of New South Wales simply receives deposits of comparatively small sums, and lends them out on mortgage. It does no general banking business.

4258. But has not what you describe been a successful operation? Yes.

4259. Can you see any reason why a similar operation should not be carried out on a larger scale by a National Bank? It is quite possible to carry it out, but so far as the Savings Bank of New South Wales is concerned, you are dealing only with small deposits and advances against real property.

4260. You admit that that is a function which a National Bank might take up? Yes. Reverting for a moment to the question of a paper currency, I should like to add to what I have already said on that point that I do not think a large paper currency would tend to increase the credit of the country.

4261. Is not the paper currency of the country being largely increased by payments by cheques and bills? That is the fact.

4262. Can you see any objection to that mode of transacting business? No.

4263. What is your objection to the particular form of currency comprised in a bank-note? I think that if it became known that this country, in addition to its funded stock and debentures and fixed deposits, had a large amount of paper currency out, payable on demand, it would affect our credit.

4264. I ask you, as a business man, and as a Director of a Bank, whether you can conceive of any better form of currency than a bank-note backed up by the credit of the State and made convertible? With sufficient gold behind it, I am perfectly satisfied that it would be good and safe. I still say that although the currency would be perfectly safe to my mind as a business man and as a local man, it might not have the same effect abroad. It might not have a good effect upon the country's credit if it were known that we were issuing what might be looked upon outside as greenbacks. You have to judge of these matters, not by the small community of New South Wales, but you have to look at them from the point of view of the thousands of persons in England who provide us with our millions.

4265. We are not thinking of pressing upon the country more notes than can be legitimately absorbed? The credit of the country is a very delicate matter, and at the present time it is necessary that we should do all we can to retain it, and I do not think that a large number of demand bank-notes would tend to increase that credit.

4266. But you could not get into circulation more notes than could be absorbed? That is so, but the country might be called upon to pay the notes in large numbers at any particular time.

4267. Not if they were absorbed and taken up into the circulation? It may be that they would be absorbed. I am merely giving you my opinion.

4268. *Mr. Rose.*] You have had some experience in banking? Only as a local Bank Director at branch Banks, and therefore not controlling a Bank's operations.

4269. You have naturally taken some interest in the operations of the gold market? Yes.

4270. Do you hold that if foreign exchanges are unfavourable, and we have a very high rate of discount here, that that would be a great factor in helping to limit the export of gold? You must provide for your home requirements. If your exports do not enable the Banks to provide the necessary exchanges, then you must export gold.

4271.

Mr.
A. W. Meeks.
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- Mr. A. W. Meeks. 4271. The limitation of the export of gold would be contingent on the inflation of the export of some other commodity? Yes; if your exports were heavy the gold would not require to go out of the country.
- 19 April, 1893. 4272. According to that, then, you agree that a high rate of discount here, and foreign exchanges being unfavourable, would act as a bonus on exports, and, to some extent, as a check upon imports? I do not know about the check upon imports.
4273. Would it act as a bonus upon exports? I do not say that it would.
4274. If the Banks raise the rate of discount here, and we have debts to meet, is it not the fact that sales are forced and exports encouraged? I do not think sales are forced.
4275. What I want to get at are the ramifications of banking? I am not prepared to go into that matter.
4276. My questions are put with a view to showing the power the Banks have in raising the rate of discount? I think the raising of the rate of discount is largely, if not entirely, regulated by the rates of deposits. When the deposits fall, within a reasonable time afterwards the rate of discount comes down.
4277. Is not the rate of discount here governed largely by the rate of discount elsewhere? I think not.
4278. I suppose the same law that applies here would apply to England? Very largely; but I do not think you can quite compare Australian banking with the operations of such an institution as the Bank of England. The operations of one set of institutions are confined to Australia; the operations of the other extend all over the world.
4279. The operation of the law might be modified to some extent, but the general principle would be the same? Yes; but the variations from many causes are very great.
4280. Supposing the Bank of England to govern the rate of discount according to the rates of deposits, would it not be possible for France and Germany to discount their acceptances with the Bank of England, and to drain it of gold? I am not prepared to discuss that matter. I am not sufficiently well informed as to the system upon which the Bank of England works. I know more of the system in vogue here.
4281. Assuming that the rate of discount does govern the export of gold and other commodities, it would play an important part? I do not say that it does govern it. I think the rate only governs our exports to a very limited extent. If the banks receive deposits at a certain rate they will always discount at a proportionate rate.
4282. Supposing the rate of discount to be very low and money plentiful, which would be a corollary, would not that be an inducement to send gold out of the country? I do not think so.
4283. You are aware that whenever the Bank of England desires to get gold in, it raises the rate of discount? Yes.
4284. And the same law would apply here? Of course, if you raise the rate of discount you at once limit your business.
4285. Gold plays only a nominal part? No; it plays a very important part.
4286. Do you not agree with this proposition: that in the case of a young country with diversified industries, there would be less probability of much gold leaving the country than in the case of a country confined to one or two natural products; in other words, would not the cheapness or dearness of the native products of the country largely determine whether our debts were to be paid in products or in gold? Yes; of course, a large clip of wool will make a difference to the cheapness or dearness of money.
4287. On the other hand, if products were confined to a few instead of being numerous, would that not also make a difference in gold leaving the country? I do not see what difference that would make if it were the same amount.
4288. Suppose we owe a debt to England and she wants payment, if we are limited to one or two natural products, would not the tendency to take gold be much greater than if England had need of our products? No; I do not think so. The English market can take anything you can produce.
4289. You know that gold has left various countries through there being a low rate of discount? It is just possible; but at the same time the Banks would never let gold go away without keeping up the same rate of reserve—at least they ought not to do so.
4290. Are you aware that in 1847 the Bank of England actually allowed £7,000,000 of gold to leave the country? I was not aware of that.
4291. Are you aware that at the time of the second French Revolution in 1832, I believe £7,000,000 or £9,000,000 left the country? I am not aware of that case, but we know that in a recent instance the Bank of England imported £3,000,000 to strengthen its reserves.
4292. Did I understand you to say, in answer to the Chairman, that the Colony was passing through the incipient stages of a panic? Perhaps I ought not to have used the word "panic," but at the same time what is going on is very much like it.
4293. At the first signs of this trouble, did the Banks adopt any special method of trying to check it? I am not able to answer that question.
4294. How would you propose to check a panic;—would you reduce the liabilities;—would you raise the rate of discount? I am not prepared to go into that matter just now. It would require rather a lengthy explanation, and it is moreover a very delicate one.
4295. From your experience as a Bank Director, do you not think there is an increasing tendency on the part of the Banks to make their profit out of their depositors' money instead of out of their own capital? Undoubtedly they are making a large amount out of their depositors' money.
4296. What they make out of their own money is almost insignificant? The capital of a Bank in proportion to its deposits is of course small. The same argument, however, applies to many persons and store-keepers and others who do business of that kind. They make much more money out of what we supply them with in the shape of goods on credit than they make out of their own capital.
4297. But reverting to the question of reserves, you hold the opinion that a strong reserve would give the public great confidence? Of course it would assist to do so, although it must be admitted that in certain cases the public are unthinking. They do not examine figures, and many persons are incapable of examining them.
4298. From a banker's point of view the ratio of reserve to liabilities should be largely governed by the quality of the liabilities? Yes, undoubtedly; in other words they should be as liquid as possible.

4299. I suppose the apportionment of liabilities would also play an important part. Suppose one depositor to have £1,000,000, and some hundred depositors to have the same amount equally divided among them. In the case of the 100 depositors there would be a more favourable liability, would there not? No, I think not; except that the Bank would be indebted to them in smaller amounts. It might be that the lock-up of the sum to the smaller depositor would be as great a blow as would be the lock-up to the larger man.

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4300. Do you not think that the Bank's liability being centred so much in one person would be a menace? It would be a mistake to take too large a sum from any one man or institution.

4301. Would you go so far as to say that that should be guarded against? Yes; but it must be understood that I am speaking as a business man, not as a Bank Director.

4302. Are you aware of two recent cases which supply illustrations—Overend depositing £3,000,000 and suddenly withdrawing it, and the German Government, in 1873, suddenly withdrawing £3,000,000 or £4,000,000? Yes; of course that would have a bad effect, but it would be bad banking to take these enormous sums payable at short notice. They ought to be spread.

4303. Is it not a fact that deposits are payable at twelve months' notice? Deposits here are taken by the Banks principally at twelve months—that is, fixed deposits—some are taken at three and six months. As a rule, the period is twelve months, or a little over. The Colonial Banks take deposits in England for from one to five years, principally for the longer periods.

4304. Touching the gold which you say played such an important part, do you know what proportion of gold is held in England for the payment of liabilities all round? No.

4305. Would it surprise you to know that there is only $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent of the liabilities all round? It would surprise me to hear that.

4306. Do you know that the Bank of England itself holds an insignificant amount of gold? That is stated.

4307. Do you know that the maximum amount of credit is in England? I do not know that.

4308. And that the maximum amount of confidence is in England? Yes, I admit that.

4309. You admit, then, that where you have the least gold you have the most confidence? I admit that in England you have the greatest confidence; but I must add that I do not think it is fair to compare this Colony with England.

4310. That is not the issue I am putting before you? No; but it is my answer.

4311. You say that gold plays a very important part, and that a National Bank must have so much gold. Is it not a fact that in England, where in proportion to other nations there is not a large amount of gold, there is at the same time the maximum amount of confidence? I do not know about the amount of gold, but taking your figures that would be so. On the other hand, you must not forget that the exchange of the world centres in England.

4312. Therefore, as gold plays such a prominent part, there would be more gold where the exchange is centred? Not necessarily.

4313. Then you admit that the largest amount of business can be done with the minimum amount of gold? Under the conditions of England.

4314. In what respect do those conditions differ from ours;—in the first place it is not a question of gold, because our reserves are much higher? That is so—we carry higher reserves than England, taking the figures you have just stated.

4315. What other conditions would you name? The conditions of the country are entirely different from ours. The business from practically the whole world goes back to London and is settled for there. The whole of the Eastern exchanges are settled in London. A large number of American settlements also take place there. Of course there must be a certain amount of metallic reserve somewhere.

4316. You would imply that in the world's monetary emporium, where we have the greatest concentration civilisation has ever shown, they can do with the least gold? Yes—always bearing in mind what I have just now said—that there must be a certain amount of metallic reserve elsewhere, notwithstanding the gold reserve in England, against the particular settlements.

4317. Do you not think that that confidence which takes the place of gold in England is largely inspired by a superstitious reverence for the Bank of England? I would not like to say that.

4318. Do you not know that the great mass of the English people look to the English Government in time of crisis to come behind the Bank of England? I believe that in time of crisis they look to the suspension of the Bank's charter.

4319. Are you not aware as a financier that faith is the real reason of the whole thing? There can be no doubt about this—that the stability of English commerce is grounded on faith or confidence, but there is a good deal behind that.

4320. If we were to establish a miniature Bank of England in New South Wales, would it not be feasible to assume that in course of time we should develop or engender the same amount of confidence? No. I think that the State, either now or at any other time, becoming a banker would probably destroy confidence and disturb the whole element of mercantile business as it now exists in such a way as to seriously interfere with trade.

4321. And yet you admit that the prevalent opinion that the Imperial Government would come to the assistance of the Bank of England in time of crisis has not destroyed confidence in England? That is a different thing altogether.

4322. *Mr. Walker.*] You have no prejudice against the State entering into competition with private banking institutions? I do not say that I have. At the same time I do not think that it is desirable for the State to undertake that which private enterprise can accomplish, and has accomplished.

4323. The whole of the reasons you have given have been coloured by your settled conviction in that respect? I can see nothing so far to change my convictions. I cannot see that any advantages would accrue from the course you suggest.

4324. You are of opinion that banking, like all other enterprises, is best left in the hands of private individuals? Yes.

4325. Therefore, we may take it that not having gone thoroughly into the matter—not having made a particular study of it—the view you have just expressed has coloured the whole of the answers you have given to-day? My answers have been given purely on hard business lines.

4326. You spoke disparagingly a little while ago of greenbacks? What I said was a note issue might be regarded abroad as greenbacks, and that it might suffer a certain amount of disparagement.

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4327. In comparing a note issue to greenbacks you wish to convey the idea that the greenbacks were not a particular advantage? That is so.
4328. But your reading of American history must have shown you that greenbacks depreciated only as the credit of the Government fell? The circumstances of the case were peculiar.
4329. The Government of the United States under the peculiar circumstances became a Bank of issue? In the peculiar circumstances in which they were placed they became a Bank of issue.
4330. You are aware that since the success of the Northern arms, the establishment of the American Union and the credit of the Government greenbacks have at times gone to a premium, and that they form just as *bona fide* a part of the circulation as any other form of currency? They have practically gone out of circulation.
4331. But you are aware that they got to the standard of currency? I understand that they did.
4332. You would not condemn the greenbacks, because being a note issue they were depreciated at one particular time? No, but they were issued under very extraordinary circumstances—circumstances which I hope will never apply to this Colony.
4333. Supposing we had to issue a paper currency here—the stability of the Government would be sufficient, would it not, to give general faith or confidence? No one has more faith in the resources of the Colony than I have; I would not say one word which could be construed into a condemnation in any shape or form of the resources or safety of the Colony. Assuming that the credit of the Colony became such that we could not get credit elsewhere, and we had to force a note issue, it would be a bad thing for the Colony. The United States only issued the greenbacks as a last resource. They had no money, and they had to make it.
4334. If the issue of paper money is practicable when a country is reduced to severe straits, when such a course becomes a matter of necessity, when the country cannot raise money elsewhere, would not the security be better and would not the circulation be improved in a country not reduced to extremity, and if a Bank of issue were established in a time of peace and prosperity and general security? There could be no question about that. One would be a forced issue and the other would be a natural issue taken up spontaneously.
4335. As a matter of fact, is not all banking business conducted on the stratum of confidence? There must be something behind the confidence. You must have something to create confidence. The withdrawal of confidence, even, although the figures may be perfectly good and though there may be nothing to justify the withdrawal, may create a panic.
4336. A panic may be created by simple want of confidence? Yes.
4337. Confidence is a great element in the security of banking business? Undoubtedly.
4338. That being the case, the Government which has the security of all its public works, of all its unalienated land, and of all its sources of revenue, would be likely to create greater confidence than any private banking institution could possibly do? Unquestionably.
4339. The Government having these elements behind it to create confidence, why have you any doubt as to confidence following? In the first place the resources of the Colony are not sufficient in themselves. You must have something more tangible than that if you are going into banking business. You cannot trade entirely on confidence. There are unfortunately a large number of people in business who trade purely on confidence. When they call a meeting of creditors we find that we, who have given them our confidence, have been mistaken. There must be something behind the confidence.
4340. What you would say is that behind the security of the soil of the country itself and all that can be controlled, claimed, or utilised by the Government, there must be some means of liquefying securities, should occasion arise? Yes; money is never stationary—it is always on the move.
4341. Do you merely mean by that that the machinery of the banking institution must be furnished by the Government, that in proportion to the business done, in proportion to the credit there must be a certain amount of gold to work with? Yes.
4342. If the Government had, for working purposes, an amount of gold reserve in proportion to its business similar to that held by private banking institutions, would it not be on an equal footing of security with the other Banks? Not altogether.
4343. Where would the element of difference come in so far as security is concerned? Is it to be assumed that the Bank is to be carried on on present banking lines.
4344. We will assume that that is so. Any Bank established will have its business regulated by its clients. Precisely the amount of business that could be done by a National Bank could not be ascertained until the Bank had obtained its clientele? Of course not.
4345. Assuming that the Government would cover every kind of business now transacted by other institutions where would the element of difference come in? You would have to have a fixed capital to work upon not a floating one.
4346. That is to say that in proportion to our liabilities we should have to have so much gold reserve? Yes. The Government would have to have a fixed capital upon which to work.
4347. Would you not consider the Government securities now held by other Banks and by our foreign and home creditors a sufficient capital upon which to work? We could not have them, the Banks have already bought them in the open market. They only use a limited amount as a reserve and as a liquid asset because it means a lock-up of capital.
4348. Being part of the reserve the securities are part of the capital of the Bank? It is part of the Bank's investment—the investment of a portion of its capital.
4349. Of course these Government debentures are not in themselves of any value—we know that. They cover first of all the resources of the Colony, the possibility of raising wealth, and the faith other persons have in the stability of the Government, and its willingness to fulfil its engagements. If the Government pledged all its possible resources as against its liabilities, would not that be a far greater security than any private Bank could possibly offer? I am afraid you are getting away from the practical to the theoretical. I do not think it would be possible for the Government to do what you say. You could not pledge the whole of the assets of the Colony.
4350. But you could pledge all within the control or command of the Government? The present debenture holders have a call upon a certain proportion of our assets. Of course I quite admit that we have any quantity of assets which are not pledged.
4351. If a private company of shareholders can start a Bank and do a profitable business with it, what is there in the nature of banking business to prevent a Government from doing so? I do not believe the Government can conduct matters of business as well as private individuals can. 4352.

4352. Suppose you were engaged by the Government, and were paid your worth, would you not give your integrity, your experience, and your foresight to the service of the Government to as great a degree as you now give those qualities to a private firm? Undoubtedly.
4353. Do you not think that other persons could do the same thing? I suppose they ought to.
4354. If they were to do that would they not be likely to make business transactions as reliable and as valuable to the State as they now are to other institutions? Yes, but my feeling as a business man is that Governmental institutions are not worked as cheaply and as well as are private institutions.
4355. In your opinion the Government employees in all departments mismanage their business more or less? I should not care to make a statement of that character.
4356. But does not your answer amount to that. Your fear is that in the conduct of a National Bank there would be an element of human nature which would induce it not to put forth the same effort which it would put forth on behalf of private employers? There is not the same freedom of action in a Government department that there is in a private institution.
4357. That is the principal element of difference? Yes. There is not the same fearlessness either in a Government institution. I think I am now only giving you the general impression.
4358. If on a smaller scale institutions like the Savings Bank of New South Wales and the Post Office Savings Bank, and Banks like the Savings Bank of France, and the Bank of Russia, have succeeded, though not doing the extensive business which a National Bank would be expected to do, may we not reasonably presume that the extended operations of a similar institution would be crowned with like results? You can scarcely style the Savings Bank a Bank in the ordinary acceptance of the term. It simply receives money on deposit, and lends it out on mortgage, and places a portion at fixed deposit with Banks.
4359. If only so much can be done safely and profitably, may not an extension of those operations and the inclusion of other banking functions be equally successful? I am not inclined to think that it would. I am a director of the A.M.P. Society, and that society does much the same as a Savings Bank. The only difference is that we have a life assurance to provide for as well. What I mean is, that we do much the same kind of business in receiving money and lending it out. There is no banking in that. You would not require a banking expert to carry on a business of that nature. There is a science in banking as in many other things.
4360. If you could get a scientific man to do the work for the Government, you think that the Bank could be managed? Undoubtedly.
4361. But you never tried to work out the problem of a National Bank? I have only considered the matter in a somewhat broad way. I have read a little on the subject, and I have discussed it. I am giving you this morning merely the views of a business man.
4362. *Chairman.*] You have said, in reply to Mr. Walker, that there is an impression abroad, and that it is your own impression that the Government departments are not worked as advantageously and as well as they might be? What I said was, that I think that they cannot be carried on as well as private institutions. That is more particularly the case when you are dealing with commercial matters requiring the exercise of a certain amount of discretion.
4363. Do you think that the railways which are now owned and worked by the Government, would be better and more profitably worked by private enterprise? I think they would, unless the railways under the Government are absolutely free from political interference.

Mr.
A. W. Meeks.
19 April, 1893.

MONDAY, 24 APRIL, 1893.

Present:—

MR. ROSE, MR. SEE,
MR. J. D. FITZGERALD.

W. S. DOWEL, ESQ., IN THE CHAIR.

Mr. John Edmund Backhouse called in, sworn, and examined:—

4364. *Chairman.*] You are a partner in the firm of Jonathan Backhouse & Co.? Yes; of Durham and Yorkshire, founded in 1774.
4365. Have you had considerable experience in banking matters? I have had twenty-two years of it.
4366. In connection with that firm? In connection with the London firm of Barkley & Co., Lombard-street, where I learnt my own business, and with my own Bank.
4367. What is the capital of your Bank? £250,000.
4368. In proportion to that capital, do you hold any considerable reserves of gold, and other liquid securities? We hold rather over 60 per cent. in cash and liquid reserves.
4369. In making a comparison with the business done by the colonial Banks and the majority of the English Banks, are you of opinion that the gold reserve held by the colonial Banks and the Government securities are sufficient? It strikes me that the reserves in gold may be sufficient as cash, but that their reserve in proportion to their liabilities is perfectly anomalous.
4370. Are you aware that very few joint stock companies—Banks trading in New South Wales—have increased their capital in proportion to the increase of their liabilities? I was not aware of that.
4371. Is that not also the case in England? Yes; it is very much the case in England.
4372. And is that not an unsound principle of banking not to increase their capital in proportion to the increase of their liabilities? They should do certainly.
4373. That is admitted by all the authorities on banking and financial matters? Increase in business means increase of capital.
4374. Should be? Yes.
4375. Taking into consideration the experience that you have gained by your connection with your company and your general knowledge of banking matters, are you of opinion that it is desirable to establish a Bank for the conduct of Government business? I think it would be very greatly to the advantage of the Colony if such a Bank were formed on the same principle as the Bank of England.
4376. Would you be good enough to sketch to the Committee your views on the subject—what should be the basis of such a Bank and its functions? My opinion is that its first function should be a Bank of issue. And secondly that it should be a Bank of reserve.

Mr. J. E.
Backhouse.
24 April, 1893.

4377.

Mr. J. E.
Backhouse.
21 April, 1893.

4377. Is it your opinion that one of the functions of a Government Bank should be to have the gold reserve of the various Banks of the Colony? Yes.
4378. That would tend, I presume, very materially to maintain the confidence of depositors in the Bank? I think so, decidedly.
4379. *Mr. Sec.*] There are only two questions with regard to loan matters—one is to call for tenders publicly as we have done? Yes.
4380. And the people have tendered for a very large sum? Yes.
4381. We have placed our funded stock on the market so that any one who makes application can get an allotment? Yes.
4382. That is the difference between the two methods of disposing of stock? Yes.
4383. There is no doubt that it would be much more advantageous if the general public were to recognise our stock to be of sufficient importance to take it up themselves, or through their respective brokers—to deal with it as they would with Bank stock or British consols? Yes.
4384. Our trouble, if it is a trouble at all, has been that our loans have been put upon the market, and the brokers have been the principal buyers? Yes.
4385. Then, afterwards they are redistributed? Yes.
4386. If the market is favourable the brokers unload easily? Yes.
4387. If it is unfavourable it takes some time to do it? Yes.
4388. If there is a difficulty in unloading it affects the future loan? Precisely.
4389. Because it is the interest of the brokers to prevent another loan from being floated until they have realised? Precisely so.
4390. A great many, and I am one of them, believe that it would be far better if we could arrange so as to put our loans on the market in the same way as we do funded stock? Yes; directly.
4391. We are selling funded stock at par, at 4 per cent? Yes.
4392. Stock fluctuates in proportion to the state of the money market—sometimes money is scarce and stocks go down, when money is plentiful they go up? Yes.
4393. The difficulty that we have to deal with is that people think that they have had enough of our stock, and that we have borrowed sufficiently? Yes.
4394. Can you suggest any improved method of putting stock on the market? I can only agree with you as to the way of dealing with it, having a fixed price and a fixed interest, but I very much question whether that could be carried out.
4395. *Chairman.*] For what reason? Stock is so entirely dependent upon the supply of money that it must fluctuate with the supply of money. The question whether money is loose or whether money is tight makes a great difference. If money is tight, securities go down. When money is slack, a large amount goes for investment and stocks go up.
4396. *Mr. Sec.*] Consols do not vary much in price? Yes; exactly the same principle applies.
4397. They do not vary much? They are on the rise when the rates of interest are low, and there is an abundance of investment money. If money is tight consols come down quicker than anything. The one stock in England which varies very little is railway debenture stock.
4398. I suppose you have given the question of federation of the colonies consideration? I have.
4399. Do you think that federation would have the effect of consolidating our stock? I think it would enormously increase the value of the security, and increase the value of your stock.
4400. In other words, instead of having five or six colonies dealing separately with stock, under federation we should have one system? Precisely so.
4401. That would be dealing with Australian securities instead of with separate colonies? Yes.
4402. And that would benefit the colonies, and give greater stability to the investments? I think so, decidedly. It must do so, because, owing to a crisis like the present one, there must be a great want of confidence in England in connection with the background of finance that you have here, particularly as the system carried out here seems to be, in an English banker's eyes, entirely wrong, as there is no regard for the proportion of money held to liabilities. On the contrary, the liabilities of the public seem to be considered as matters to be dealt with irrespective of any claim on the part of depositors to regain their money.
4403. On the part of the Banks? Yes. The way the Banks manage their business seems to be to advance money in a rather helter-skelter sort of way, to lock up all their moneys in advances in other ways, without thinking at all of the day that may come when depositors may want their money, and when they may have nothing to pay it with, unless they realise their securities, which it is difficult to do in a moment, and the consequence of a forced realisation is that the securities are immensely depreciated in value, which is in itself damaging to the general finances of the Colony.
4404. *Chairman.*] Are you of opinion that the amount of interest allowed by the Banks to depositors has been too high—4 and 5 per cent.? I have no means of judging. When we can only get $1\frac{1}{4}$ for money in London, it is wonderful that you can afford to give your depositors $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. interest. But if you will allow me to say so, what is so surprising to me in connection with the Australian banking system, is that they have no regard whatever for the banking principle which necessitates keeping a large proportion of their liabilities liquid.
4405. Are you aware that the Bank of New South Wales holds something like £3,750,000 of gold coin, and a large amount in Government debentures? I do not know the exact figures in connection with that Bank.
4406. You have been looking only at the proportionate averages? Yes.
4407. And those, in your opinion, are not sufficient for the security of depositors? My criticism is this—that the Banks advance more money in proportion to their liabilities to the public than a proper banking system would rightly allow.
4408. *Mr. Sec.*] That is looking at the matter from the point of view of English banking? Yes.
4409. *Chairman.*] A very conservative one? A thoroughly safe one.
4410. To what extent are the English Banks in the habit of making advances? Let me put you a case. Suppose an English Bank had a liability to the public of £6,000,000, it would not consider itself justified in advancing much more than £4,000,000 of that money, which means that it would require to keep a balance of something like £2,000,000 in cash or liquid securities.
4411. For discount purposes? For emergencies. I shall best illustrate what I mean by referring to my own

own case, which I will put in figures. We will say that Backhouse & Co. have a liability to the public of nearly £4,000,000. We reckon to keep something like £1,000,000 in cash at our bankers in London, and with our brokers in London, we have a sum varying from £600,000 to £800,000 in English Treasury bills.

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4412. Are those the Treasury bills which the Chancellor of the Exchequer uses? They are not exchequer bills, but Treasury bills—much the same I should imagine as those which you would issue here. They are for the use of the Chancellor of the Exchequer. They are issued by tender, the tendering at times may be too high and we may not be able to keep up a steady level sum invested in that way, but we reckon to keep a sum between the amounts I have named if we can.

4413. What is the lowest amount you have to pay in tendering for these bills? I think £300,000.

4414. At what rate of interest? One and three-eighths.

4415. *Mr. See.*] What would the currency be? Three months bills would be at $1\frac{3}{8}$, six months bills at $2\frac{1}{8}$, and twelve months bills I believe have gone rather over $2\frac{3}{8}$.

4416. *Chairman.*] They are generally referred to in works of finance as Chancellor of the Exchequer's Treasury bills? Yes; I imagine that they are simply to meet the temporary arrangements of the Government. The amount as a general rule varies from £15,000,000 to £16,000,000.

4417. *Mr. See.*] I suppose they are in anticipation of revenue? Quite so; and they are different from Exchequer bills in this way: You buy Exchequer bills at a fixed price—£100. It may be more or less according to the market rate. The interest is fixed every quarter. In the case of the Treasury bills we tender for £100 Treasury bill at such and such a rate. I was saying that we hold a certain amount in these Treasury bills and £1,000,000 in cash with our London banker. Then we hold from £200,000 to £300,000 brokers' bills with a currency of sixty days, and roughly some £300,000 of investments, that is consols and debentures. We also hold about £80,000 in gold, so many bank notes and so much silver, the total amount being from £130,000 to £150,000.

4418. Showing a total of over £2,000,000? Yes.

4419. *Chairman.*] So that a large proportion of the liquid assets you hold is of an interest-bearing character? Yes; but of such a character that we make about £10,000 a year less out of them than we ought to make owing to careful banking.

4420. *Mr. See.*] Suppose that you went into the open market to borrow money on deposit, what is the rate of interest you would have to pay? We should get bills discounted at probably $3\frac{1}{4}$ or $3\frac{1}{2}$.

4421. Supposing a man went to your Bank and deposited £10,000 for twelve months, what rate of interest would he be allowed? Two and a half for twelve months.

4422. That is about the current rates the other Banks would allow? I think the rate at the present moment is from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3.

4423. *Chairman.*] Is it not a fact that a large number of the private Banks employ bill brokers for the purpose of discounting their paper with the Bank of England? My impression is that that was the case to some extent, but latterly it has not been so. It has been only some of the joint stock Banks who have rediscounted. It is rarely the case that any Banks rediscount.

4424. Only the joint stock Banks? Yes; one or two may do so merely to provide themselves with more capital to carry on their business.

4425. *Mr. See.*] All the Banks deal more or less with the Bank of England? Yes; our firm has an account with the Bank of England, which undertakes to supply us with gold coin. Our cash reserve, to some extent, is held in the London Bank, and the London Bank holds its ultimate cash reserve in the Bank of England.

4426. And the Bank of England distributes most of the gold in use in England? Quite so. Whenever we want gold we send to the Bank of England.

4427. What do they charge? Nothing.

4428. If you tender them a cheque for £50,000 they give it to you in gold without charge? If we want it in gold.

4429. If you had £50,000 at your credit in the Bank of England, and you gave them value to the extent of £50,000 wanting gold for it, would they give it to you without charge? Yes; they make no charge for gold.

4430. *Chairman.*] What is the Bank of England's general reserve of gold? It would amount approximately to £18,000,000. They have to hold gold for notes in excess of the secured note issue. Suppose there were £15,000,000 of secured note issue, and notes were issued to the extent of £22,000,000 that would mean £7,000,000 of gold and bullion in the issue department. In the banking department the amount of gold held would not be much more than £1,000,000.

4431. *Mr. See.*] What, approximately, is the amount of gold in use in the United Kingdom? It is somewhat over £100,000,000.

4432. Do you know the amount of gold in use in these colonies? No; but my criticism in connection with statements I have seen here is this: I cannot help feeling that too much importance is attached to the proportion of gold to the total liabilities, insufficient importance being given to the proportion of reserves to liabilities, from which circumstance, I consider, comes the whole of the recent failures.

4433. *Chairman.*] Supposing it were determined to establish a National Bank, and to issue notes as a legal tender, can you conceive of any better form of currency than an inconvertible note backed up by the credit of the State? My opinion about a National Bank as a Bank of issue is this, that a certain amount of whatever issue might be decided upon should be a fiduciary issue purely and simply, say, two-thirds, while the remainder should be distinctly against gold. I would place no limit to the note issue providing a certain proportion of it were issued against securities in the first instance, and the rest against gold.

4434. You can conceive of no better form of currency than such a note issue as I suggest? None.

4435. *Mr. Rose.*] Would it be better than the issue of a private Bank? There is no security against their note issue as far as I can see. The Bank may advance largely and may fail, and I cannot see that when that happens there would be any special security for the notes.

4436. *Mr. See.*] You think the payment of the note issue ought to be the first claim on the Banks assets? Not in the case of a joint stock Bank, I think, because that would interfere with the note issue of the Government if there were a National Bank.

4437. But bank-notes are in circulation all over the Colony; a man may put away some notes in a box for three or four years, and he would have no other claim upon the Bank than an ordinary creditor would

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would have, that is under the existing law;—suppose the notes were guaranteed by the amount of the paid-up capital? What would happen in that case with the rest of the creditors—the shareholders, for instance?

4438. They would buy shares upon the condition that the note issue was a preferent claim? But there are persons who have deposited to be considered. Their security would be proportionately depreciated, and it seems to me that you would be making value of one thing at the expense of another.

4439. But you would not reduce the value of the shares, because after satisfying the notes you would reduce the liability to that extent? The Bank has to employ its money, and some portion of its liabilities would be employed by making advances against securities. If the securities depreciated, as they do in a time like the present, to some extent, the depositors would suffer enormously from the fact of the notes having a preferential claim.

4440. That would depend entirely upon the constitution of the Bank. If there were a limited liability, of course they would suffer, but in the case of a Bank whose stock has a large liability in case of liquidation, there would be the uncalled capital for the guarantee of deposits? Yes, of course, that is so.

4441. *Chairman.*] Is it not a fact that some of the most eminent financial authorities in the world have always claimed the issue of money to be the prerogative of the State;—have they not contended that the prerogative is one which should be confined to the State? Distinctly so.

4442. That has been the view of Sir Robert Peel, of Mr. Gladstone, and of other eminent men, has it not? That is so.

4443. And you do not think that they would be likely to be converted in their opinion by the view of a man of any financial standing whatever? I think not. There are two or three different ways of regarding a note issue. Some regard it as being worth only the percentage allowed upon discount, less the amount of cost of keeping up the note issue; others calculate it in another way—they calculate that the note issue provides them with extra ability to finance customers and to make advances, and that to a joint stock Bank it is worth the percentage charged to the customers for advances.

4444-5. If a Bank pays 2 per cent. for the right of issuing notes, and pays 5 per cent. to those who lend money on deposit, it benefits to the extent of 3 per cent.? Yes.

4446. *Mr. See.*] Apart from a banking point of view notes are of great convenience to the public as against gold for the purpose of trade? Yes.

4447. Suppose we had a State Bank, what limitation would you propose in regard to the issue of notes? I would impose no more limitation than this—there should be certain security held for a certain proportion of the issue, and the rest might be issued against gold.

4448. What security would you name for a State Bank? I would suggest Government debentures—Government securities of some sort, which might be allocated to trustees.

4449. Government debentures are generally sold for the purpose of realising money? This would be realising money.

4450. Presuming the National Bank had a nominal capital of £10,000,000, how would you suggest that the creditors should be secured? My suggestion is this, suppose there were a note issue of £3,000,000, £2,000,000 would be a fiduciary issue, and the remainder should be against gold. A Bank as a Bank is really a Bank of issue, that is the first definition of a Bank, I consider. The Bank of England by Act of Parliament was at one time the only Bank allowed to issue bank-notes.

4451. That was within a radius of 60 miles of London, was it not? Yes. It was questioned whether any body of people could form a Bank. It was decided when the London and Westminster Bank was formed that what was referred to was only a Bank of issue. There is no law preventing people from amalgamating and forming a joint stock company for the holding of other people's money, but the law defined a Bank such as the Bank of England to exist in connection with the issue of notes as against the receipt of deposits. My argument in reference to a National Bank here is this—that if you have a National Bank with a note issue which is made legal tender by Act of Parliament everywhere save and excepting at the Bank itself, you must deal with the note issue of the other Banks, in addition to which you would not allow any new Bank which might subsequently be formed to issue notes. In that way you would enormously increase the stability of your paper.

4452. But it would be necessary to have Banks other than the National Bank? Precisely. My argument would be that if you had a National Bank with a secured note issue it would become a reserve Bank for the Colony, and would from that circumstance prevent such a terrible crisis as that which is happening now.

4453. *Mr. Rose.*] I suppose its effect would be to make Sydney the great monetary centre of the southern hemisphere? Yes; just in the same way that the Bank of England, being a Bank of reserves and a Bank of issue, makes London a large commercial centre.

4454. *Mr. See.*] You have had banking failures in England? Yes. All Banks are liable to failure if they over-invest their deposits.

4455. It was the English system of banking, was it not, which led to the unfortunate trouble with the Barings? Pray do not consider that the Barings were bankers. They were financiers, not bankers.

4456. Were they not a private Bank? No.

4457. *Chairman.*] They transacted business which no legitimate banker would recognise? They transacted business which a Bank could not transact.

4458. *Mr. Rose.*] How long would the English Banks remain solvent if they conducted their business on the same lines as similar business is transacted in these colonies? My opinion is that if our Banks conducted their business in the way in which it is conducted here, that is, if they lent money as freely as the Australian Banks lent it, they would speedily have to shut their doors; it would be impossible to carry on.

4459. *Mr. See.*] Assuming property to be worth £10,000, would not a Bank be justified in advancing to a customer £5,000 on that property for the purposes of trade, as collateral security? Under certain conditions. It would depend upon the length of time for one thing.

4460. But the money is not lent for a definite period, the Banks take the security of their customers for advances which those customers need for their business. The money is liable to be called up at any time, always with the proviso that you can realise. Of course, there are times when you cannot realise with advantage. There are times when you cannot dispose of bills with advantage. The very fact of the Banks being in trouble here at the present moment would affect certain property, but that is not to say that it is not good security? No; but the Bank in the way it uses its money should consider this—the first

first essential of banking is that no advance should be made for more than a limited period. There should be no attempt at doing land mortgage business on the part of Banks. My impression is that that probably may have been the case here to some extent.

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4461. Suppose a man has accumulated profits, and has invested money in a property, he leaves it at the Bank as security for an advance to carry on his business. It would be impossible to carry on trade as we have been carrying it on unless some such system obtained? The point I wish to bring out is this—that a banker has no business to provide capital for any firm to do its trade with. If a man has not money with which to do his trade a banker is not the person to find capital for him. The business of the Bank is to temporarily accommodate its customers.

4462. You regard that as a settled rule of banking? Yes; and the consequence of any departure from that settled rule mean a tremendous lock-up.

4463. Do not the Banks at home take certain securities from their customers? Yes.

4464. Suppose a customer of the London and Westminster Bank had a large warehouse and required an advance of £30,000 or £4,0000, the property being worth fully that amount, would he not get the advance? For a limited period—the period would be strictly defined.

4465. For a year or two years? Yes. I should imagine that the practice of the Banks here and the practice of the Banks in England was the same, but there would appear to be a difference in carrying out the science of the thing. It seems to me that there is more willingness on the part of Banks here to lock up their money than there is on the part of Banks of England. An English banker keeps his assets as loose as possible. His money is constantly coming in and going out.

4466. On the other hand, the disposition on the part of a number of persons owning money to put it into Banks, and on the part of the Banks to advance it to various persons for their business transactions, have had very beneficial results. What I mean to say is that this combination of lending and borrowing has enabled the colonies to progress at a much more rapid rate than they otherwise would have done. Irrespective of the position in which the practice may have placed the Banks, it has been very beneficial in various ways in the carrying on of the business of the country? The Banks have financed the Colony, as it were. My great argument against that is that you always render yourselves liable to shocks of credit, such as you are going through now.

4467. *Mr. Rose.*] And it is feasible to suppose that if we continue the system we should expose ourselves to another shock of credit within the next five years? I cannot see how a continuation of the practice could end otherwise. The principal Bank failures have been owing to the way in which the Banks have locked up their cash.

4468. *Chairman.*] This trouble has not been caused by want of confidence in the Banks in the first instance, but by the losses some of the Banks have sustained? Quite so.

4469. The result has manifested itself in the public mind, and those persons who have had money in the Banks have been anxious to get it back? Precisely.

4470. But the withdrawals are made, not because the persons disbelieve in the system, but because they fear a lock-up of their money, and perhaps a subsequent loss on reconstruction? That may be.

4471. Is it not a fact that when the Birkbeck Bank failed it was in possession of sufficiently liquid securities to enable it to go to the Bank of England and to demand assistance in the ordinary way? Yes.

4472. *Mr. See.*] Could they demand it? The Bank of England make it a rule always to give to a banker what is necessary. Suppose I had £1,000,000 trade bills in my bill-box, I could take them to the Bank of England, and it would let me have a certain proportion of the £1,000,000; it might give me 80 per cent. of the bills in cash.

4473. *Mr. Rose.*] I presume you are aware that the conditions of this young country are totally different from the conditions which obtain in England? Yes.

4474. And for that reason there must be a difference in the state of banking business? Yes.

4475. And it is necessary, where we are dependent to such a large extent upon the production of raw material as against manufactures, that we should make advances on real estate? Yes; I suppose that is so.

4476. Is it fair to assume that if the ordinary Banks enter upon that class of business the deposits must be inscribed for a long period, or that the reserves must be more liquid than would usually serve in a mercantile business? The inscription of deposits for a long period is a mere form of words, because no Bank valuing its own credit would decline in an emergency to pay its deposits, though they might be inscribed for a long period. No banker, therefore, could regard his deposits for a long period as being more than nominally safe against withdrawals, because he would be compelled to pay them on demand.

4477. With the class of banking business to which I refer, that is, large advances upon real estate, would not inscription for a long period be justified—supposing we wished to continue that class of business? I very much question whether a Bank has any business to make advances for more than a short period, under whatever circumstances the Colony may be. I consider that no Bank is justified in acting as a land mortgage institution.

4478. You consider that a distinct class of business? A legal mortgage is not banking business.

4479. Are you aware that the ratio of our banking advances to deposits is 124 per cent? I saw that stated in the "Wealth and Progress of New South Wales."

4480. Does not that involve the investment of the Bank's paid-up capital and reserves? Absolutely.

4481. Do you not consider, from a banking point of view, that that is monstrous? I consider that it is entirely wrong.

4482. Do you not regard it as the main cause of the crisis from which we are now suffering? The main cause of the crisis lies in the fact that the Banks have not kept their assets sufficiently liquid, and have over-advanced.

4483. Are you not aware that we hold 10 per cent. more gold to our liabilities than is held in England? As I said before, too much is made of the proportion of gold to liabilities in contradistinction to what we think very highly of—the proportion of liquid assets to liabilities.

4484. You go to the extent of saying that our gold is almost the one reserve we have? I do not say that absolutely, but it seems to be very much so.

4485. You look upon our gold as mere till money? As something approaching ordinary till money. The fact that the Australian Joint Stock Bank has £627,000 in coin among its branches shows that it could not do its business with less than that. That coin should be treated only as till money.

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4486. As a conservative banker, I suppose, you look upon 80 per cent. of advances to liabilities as being a right thing? I think 80 per cent is very high indeed. If you divide it by one-half you will bring it within a safe margin; it certainly ought not to be more than 50 per cent.

4487. You know that from banking data our dividends in one case have advanced from 5 to 25 per cent.? That very clearly proves that your Banks do not keep sufficient reserve.

4488. Suppose there were an automatic increase of reserve with dividend growth? As far as I can see, what is called Bank reserve would be absolutely employed in advancing; it would not be kept as a reserve at all.

4489. The want of this reserve, I presume, is an indication of the greed of shareholders? It is an indication that the shareholders require dividends, and that the Bank managers are willing to accommodate them in that way. In my opinion that willingness causes depositors to run a certain amount of risk.

4490. In any banking reform it would be necessary to have such a readjustment as would permit of an increase of reserve in proportion to the increase of dividends? It is difficult to answer that question.

4491. Suppose a Bank started with a paid-up capital of £600,000, and suppose it paid in the first year 5 per cent. dividend;—do you hold the opinion that before it paid 6 per cent. a substantial increase should be made in the reserve? I consider that before it paid the 5 per cent. a certain proportion should be applied to reserve.

4492. You are aware that the Government are coming to the rescue of the Banks? Yes.

4493. Do you think that the Government should allow those Banks that have suspended payment to revive their note issue? My opinion is that the note issue being primarily the prerogative of the State, if there were any idea of a National Bank being founded, it would be most important to prevent any failed Bank from restarting its note issue.

4494. Do you think it would be right for the Government to declare the notes issued by the private Banks a legal tender, and to allow the Banks to issue up to a certain maximum, as against the Government issuing legal tender notes to the Banks? I think the Government have no right to make private or joint stock Bank notes legal tender unless there be, as in the present case, a great crisis to meet; then it might be done for a limited period, a certain stated security being given. It could not be considered a right thing as a rule—it would be quite an exceptional thing.

4495. Would it not be better, in the present crisis, for the Government to issue notes from the Treasury against so much funded stock, and to sell them to the various Banks, instead of permitting the Banks individually to issue their notes? My humble opinion, looking at the question from the broad basis of banking economics, is that the State has no right whatever to guarantee the note issue of any body of people, either of a joint stock or of a private Bank. The issue of a currency is peculiarly the function of the State, and it would be decidedly wrong in principle for the Government to issue notes now.

4496. You think that at the present moment it would be practicable for the Government to make an issue upon a fiduciary basis to a certain extent, and to make an issue with gold behind it at a later period? Providing the issue were made on perfectly secure principles, and with a solid basis. In that case, I suppose the National Bank would give the other Banks notes for the rediscount of their Bills, as it were, as against security of some sort.

4497. There is one important point I should like you to make clear to us: Every witness we have examined up to the present time has magnified the importance of gold, but has also admitted that England has a most insignificant amount in proportion to her liabilities. Is it not a fact that England can do with less gold, because of the great background of wealth represented by her commerce? In England we look first at the relation of our liabilities to our liquid assets, and though that relation is judged by a gold standard, yet, owing to the excellent background of wealth, it is not considered necessary to hold the absolute gold representing the assets. We take Bank of England notes, for instance, as being as good as gold, because we know that there is sufficient wealth in the country to cover them. At the same time, I consider that we do things on too small a gold basis. For instance, the returns of the London joint stock Banks show that the Banks do not hold on the average more than from 7 to 10 per cent. of their liabilities in cash. We ourselves hold, as a general rule, about 3 per cent. of our liabilities in cash.

4498. Your experience is that with your economic perfection in banking, and from the expansion of industrial pursuits and commerce and so forth, gold may be depreciated to some extent? I would not say depreciated, but it need not be so largely used.

4499. In originating a National Bank in New South Wales we should require a nominal capital and a paid-up capital? I conclude that you would.

4500. How much nominal capital would you consider sufficient? Say, £10,000,000.

4501. And paid-up capital? Say, £2,500,000.

4502. What do you consider would be the best means of raising it at the present time? That is a point I have been trying to puzzle out, but I have signally failed so far.

4503. *Mr J. D. FitzGerald.*] You said just now that if the Government in a time of crisis were to make the note issue of the private Banks legal tender it should be only for a limited period, and with a certain stated security—what should that stated security be? That stated security should be a first charge on all the Banks' assets, including a lien on the uncalled capital.

4504. And for what period would you limit the operation of such a law? I should say six months would be sufficient. I consider, however, that it is entirely a wrong principle, and that every Bank should stand on its own basis. If it has worked-out its own salvation so badly that it cannot meet its creditors, it is not the business of the Government to interfere to support it, except in a time of great crisis, when such a step might be justifiable for the alleviation of panic.

4505. *Chairman.*] Is there any further information you can give the Committee which you think will assist them in their inquiry? I think that one of the great objects which should be looked to as resulting from this inquiry is that there should be banking legislation to this effect—placing a limit on the note issue of the Banks here, and providing that they should, beyond that limit, be secured by gold, and also that a return should be made showing not only the proportion of cash held against liabilities, but showing the proportion of liquid assets against liabilities. My idea of the advantages of a National Bank is that it would first of all be a Bank of issue, that being purely the prerogative of the State; secondly, that it would be a Bank of reserve. Had there been such a thing as a Bank of reserve you would not know such a disaster as that which is happening at the present moment. The Bank would discount the paper held

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by the Banks, or advance against securities held by them, and so provide them with the wherewithal to meet their demands.

4506. You think that the Banks should not have allowed their reserve funds to be used in ordinary banking business? No. Mr. J. E. Backhouse
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4507. *Mr. Rose.*] What I understand you to mean is, that the proposed National Bank should be a Bank of Banks holding the ultimate reserve of the banking community? Yes; and that it should not compete with other Banks in business of an ordinary banking character.

TUESDAY, 25 APRIL, 1893.

Present:—

MR. ROSE, | MR. O'SULLIVAN.
W. S. DOWEL, ESQ., IN THE CHAIR.

Mr. Edward Alexander Rennie called in, sworn, and examined:—

4508. *Chairman.*] What position do you occupy in the public service of New South Wales? I am Auditor-General. Mr. E. A. Rennie.
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4509. How long have you held that position? Since July, 1883.

4510. What position did you occupy before you accepted the position of Auditor-General? I was First Chief Clerk and then Inspector of Accounts—that would be from 1856. I was second in command.

4511. So that from 1856, up to the present time, you have been connected with the Audit Department? I was there ten years before that—I began in 1846.

4512. But responsible duties have been intrusted to you since 1856? Yes.

4513. And you have continued to occupy that position without any break up to the present time? Without any break at all.

4514. During this time you have had large opportunities of observing the financial condition of the country in connection with banking and the public accounts? Yes.

4515. And you are now in a position to furnish the Committee with information as to the amount of money paid by the Government to the Associated Banks for the transaction of Government business from 1885 up till the expiration of their agreement? Yes; from 1885 to 1889 the Government paid the Associated Banks, £47,775 15s. 6d.

4516. What was the amount paid from 1889, the date of the termination of the agreement between the Government and the Associated Banks by Mr. M'Millan, then Colonial Treasurer, up to the present time? £54,678 10s. 4d., that is exchange on remittances only. These figures include exchange paid to other Banks than the Associated Banks, but to a small amount. The detailed return appended gives the particulars. [*Vide Appendix M1.*]

4517. Can you inform the Committee what amount was paid by the Government to the Banks from the termination of the agreement up to the present time for interest on overdrafts with Sydney Banks? The total for 1891 and 1892 and up to the present date in 1893 would be £9,688 19s. 7d. [*Vide Appendix M2.*]

4518. Have you any opportunity of knowing the amount of public money which has been paid by the Government to the London and Westminster Bank, to the Bank of England, and the various agencies in London in connection with the paying of loans and the transmission of balances to this country? We have paid for the management, and payment of half-yearly dividends on inscribed stock by the Bank of England £85,083 12s. 1d., for commission on payments in England £27,077 3s. 2d., for expense of issuing new loans in form of inscribed stock, and converting old loans into same description of stock in 1885-6-7, £19,41 12s. 11d., for interest on advances of London Banks, £32,522 12s. 2d., for discount on draft of the Bank of New Zealand in 1892, £395 4s. 1d.

4519. Will you give us at a subsequent meeting of the Committee the dates covered by the payments you have given? Yes. [*Vide Appendix M3.*]

4520. *Mr. O'Sullivan.*] Have you given any attention to the question of establishing a National Bank? My attention was directed to the subject a few years back when the South Australian Commission visited this Colony, and when I gave some evidence.

4521. What were your views on that occasion? As the Commission presented the case to me I did not see that the plan was at all feasible. Of course I had to gather the object from the questions which were put to me. The evidence is in print, and you could easily see what I said.

4522. What was the plan submitted to you? The Commission did not submit a specific plan. Their object was to establish a State Bank which would be enabled to make advances to farmers and others at a low rate of interest. That, I believe, was the main object in view.

4523. You did not approve of that proposal? No.

4524. Do you still hold the views you held then? Yes.

4525. Do you think it is at all feasible to establish a National Bank of issue only? It could be done, but I do not think it would be a safe undertaking.

4526. Do you think the operations of a National Bank of issue would be more unsound and unsafe than the present system of banking in New South Wales? If the issue were based upon anything but the solid foundation of gold and convertible securities.

4527. Do you think it would be safe to issue notes upon a basis of 25 per cent. of gold? That is the basis on which I believe the Banks issue their notes.

4528. Only in this case the gold would be ear-marked to meet the notes, whereas in the case of the Banks it is not ear-marked. Would not that make a very great difference in favour of a National Bank? If the Treasury held the gold in the Treasury vaults it would, of course, make the notes absolutely secure.

4529. Then, you consider that it would be quite possible for us to issue £2,000,000 of national notes if we kept in the Treasury vaults 500,000 sovereigns? As I understand matters the banking rule being to reserve about one-third or one-fourth in gold to meet current liabilities—that could be done.

4530. Would you approve of anything further than a National Bank of issue on those lines? You mean that the Bank might undertake some other work? 4531.

- Mr. E. A. Rennie. 4531. Yes? I do not think that it is the province of the Government to do that at all.
- 25 April, 1893. 4532. To do what? To engage in trading in money.
4533. Would it be right of the Government to float its own loans? I do not see why the Government should not float a loan the same as a Bank—that is to say, I do not see why the Government should not go direct to the public.
4534. And do you think it would be safe for the Government to make advances to public bodies for the carrying on of public works of a reproductive character? I do not think that would be safe at all.
4535. Would it not be safe where there was a certainty of a revenue coming in to redeem the notes? First of all, you could not be sure that the work undertaken would be reproductive to the necessary extent.
4536. If every precaution were taken, and if there were tangible evidence that the work would be reproductive, would not a note issue to cover the cost of such a work be justifiable? If there were a loss what would you do?
4537. As in other matters, there is an element of risk as there is with the Banks to-day. Suppose, for instance, a contractor on Thursday last had taken £500,000 worth of notes of the Australian Joint Stock Bank, where would he be to-day? I suppose he would have to suffer loss if he could not convert the notes into gold.
4538. Therefore, there is always an element of risk in these matters. But does it not strike you that it is a feasible project for the Government to issue national notes for the carrying out of certain specified works of a reproductive character, the notes being redeemable from the revenue of the works? My objection to that would be that the money you advanced must come out of the pockets of the people, and taxes are not given for the purpose of lending money in that way.
4539. As a matter of fact, taxes are spent now in the construction of public works, are they not? Very little revenue is expended in that way, scarcely any.
4540. Whether it be revenue or loan money we have to meet it some day? Loans, of course, are raised upon the security of the revenue, and they are paid off at some time or other. In other words, loans are simply receipts in aid of revenue.
4541. In the meantime, we have to pay interest on the loans, and that interest comes out of taxation provided by the people? To the extent to which the loans are not applied to reproductive works. Where the loans are applied to reproductive works, returning interest, of course the interest is not a charge upon the public. In the case of the railways to the extent to which they are worked at a profit, that profit goes to pay the interest, but it does not pay it all.
4542. In cases where there is not sufficient to pay the whole of the interest, that interest has to come out of taxation? No doubt.
4543. You have heard of that remarkable illustration of the success of carrying out a reproductive work by a note-issue which occurred upon the island of Guernsey? I saw something in the evidence about it, but I do not know anything of it personally.
4544. I might explain that national notes were issued for the specific object of carrying out a market and public wharf. The notes were accepted by the contractors, paid to the men, and paid by them to the various tradespeople, being made a legal tender. The revenue of the market and public wharf was ear-marked for the purpose of redeeming the notes, and they were so redeemed; so that to-day the island of Guernsey has the market and wharf free of all charge, and it is still a reproductive work? I should imagine that that would be quite an exceptional case.
4545. Does not that special case go to show that what could be achieved in a small community like Guernsey, could also be achieved here if proper precautions were taken to secure the success of the scheme? The whole question turns upon what are proper precautions.
4546. What I mean is that all human precaution would be taken to have the scheme worked in a thoroughly honest and straightforward manner, as was done at Guernsey. Would it not be possible for the Government to make use of national notes in payment for such works? The objection I have in my mind to the scheme is that a note-issue by the Government must be upon a solid basis, and that solid basis can be derived only from the revenue.
4547. Is there not a solid basis in the revenue from reproductive works? Yes; in the ordinary revenue of the Colony.
4548. The ordinary revenue of the Colony is a solid basis, because if necessary, it can be made all gold? I do not quite see that.
4549. Surely you regard the revenue of the country as a solid basis? To the extent to which there are no liabilities upon it.
4550. In the same way, would not the revenue from any specified public works which does not now exist, be also a solid basis for the redemption of these national notes? The work being finished, and producing an income over and above the charge for interest, it would form a part of the revenue.
4551. And would be just as good as the ordinary revenue? Just as good.
4552. *Chairman.*] Is not the actual receipt of revenue represented by gold? To the extent to which the Treasury takes a bank-note in payment of revenue it does represent gold.
4553. But are not the whole of the revenue receipts represented by gold? I think you might say so, because the Government can refuse to take anything but gold.
4554. Therefore, all the revenue is gold? Yes.
4555. What was the revenue last year, in round numbers? Our income was £10,000,000, but I do not say that that is revenue. It is revenue and receipts.
4556. It was virtually represented by gold, was it not? Yes; I think you may say so.
4557. Now the Government having the control of £10,000,000 sterling of gold, would not that be, if a National Bank were established, a good sound and solid basis against the issue of £10,000,000 of notes? No; and I will tell you why. The £10,000,000 is the sum total for the year of your daily receipts. The sum total you have at command is only your daily balance.
4558. Supposing the Bank were to issue £10,000,000 notes, or a less sum, and that the capital of the Bank were £10,000,000, would not the Bank be always in receipt of a large amount of fluctuating gold? It would be only the amount of the daily transactions which, perhaps, would not be more than, we will say, £100,000.
4559. But in the aggregate they would represent, in twelve months, over £10,000,000 sterling? Yes; but the greater part of the revenue goes out on the same day that it comes in. 4560.

4560. If a National Bank were established, and if we had a note-issue of £10,000,000, the sovereigns which came in would not go out in that form, would they? If you issue £10,000,000 of notes you must have a proportion of gold to represent the ordinary understanding of a reserve.

4561. Supposing the National Bank issued the notes to which I refer, that they were made a legal tender, and that all payments by the Government were made in them, would not a large proportion of notes be absorbed by the public, and would not the gold remain in the coffers of the National Bank? I do not think so.

4562. For what reason? I think the notes would be in excess of the requirements of the public.

4563. A National Bank might provide for an issue of an amount of, say, £10,000,000 sterling, but the amount actually issued would be only the amount absorbed by the public. The Bank would only issue what could be absorbed? The notes would come back again. The public would not, even although they were National Bank notes, take them if they did not want them.

4564. What would they take? They would take gold or notes, of course; but I have an impression that if you issued £10,000,000 of notes, the present note circulation being only about £1,500,000, you would not be able to keep them in circulation. The Banks themselves find that they cannot circulate more than a certain number of notes. I do not see how you can make the notes a legal tender, unless on the basis of gold.

4565. Therefore you think the present proposal of the Government to make the notes of the private Banks a legal tender, is impracticable, the notes not having a gold basis? Yes, to the extent to which there is no gold basis to the notes.

4566. *Mr. O'Sullivan.*] What do you think will be the effect of the step proposed to be taken by the Government? I could not be certain; but I fancy that the notes would accumulate in the Treasury coffers.

4567. Do you think it will lead to the driving of gold out of the Colony? I do not think that.

4568. Then why do you think the notes will accumulate in the Treasury coffers? Because the notes being made a legal tender, people will pay them in as revenue.

4569. The notes being made a legal tender, and the public not being able to obtain gold for them, you think the public will bring them into the Treasury, and that the Treasury will have to hold them? It would be obliged to take them.

4570. You think also that it might lead to an increase in the price of commodities? If the paper money were universally acknowledged as being as good as gold, it would raise the prices of things, no doubt, because plenty of money always increases values.

4571. Do you think that the making of the notes of the private Banks legal tender would have the effect of raising the price of commodities if purchased with them? I think so.

4572. *Chairman.*] Is there not more inconvenience to the Government in the transaction of their business by their having to deal with a large number of Banks, than there would be if the Government account were kept with one Bank? I am decidedly of opinion that the Government ought to have the whole of their transactions with one Bank. In other words, all receipts and payments should be made directly at the Treasury. It would not involve their keeping the cash. The cash receipts and cash payments would not necessarily be made in coin or notes at the Treasury, but by some Bank with which the Government might choose to leave their money. I think the whole of the transactions of the Government ought to be at a pay and receiving office, as in England.

4573. I gather from one of your answers to Mr. O'Sullivan that you think the proposal of the Government to make the notes of a private Bank legal tender, would not give a good form of currency? Certainly not.

4574. Suppose a National Bank were established, and that the Government were to issue notes of a convertible character, backed up by the whole credit of the State, and being a legal tender, could you conceive of a purer and better form of currency? I certainly could not conceive of a better form. There is no better form of currency than that which you have in England, consisting of gold and Bank of England notes; but Bank of England notes have acquired a certain prestige—a certain credit which the notes of no other Bank have.

4575. *Mr. O'Sullivan.*] Why have they acquired that credit? It is simply this according to my notion, that the Imperial Government owing the Bank some £11,000,000 have guaranteed, so to speak, the payment of it, and have allowed the Bank to issue its £5 notes against their debt.

4576. Is it, you think, the fact of the Government guarantee which gives stability to the paper currency of the Bank of England? To the extent of £11,000,000. The remainder of the notes are issued upon the same footing as are other Bank notes.

4577. The issue of £14,000,000 in 1844 had no gold behind it—had nothing more in fact than the guarantee of the Government of England? I believe not.

4578. This you look upon as one of the best forms of currency in the world, and experience proves it to be so? There is no doubt of that.

4579. A Bank of England note would be accepted anywhere—in Asia, in Africa, for instance, as equivalent to gold? Yes; it being always understood that the note is convertible into gold, though there is to that particular amount no gold behind it.

4580. *Chairman.*] What payments were made in London on account of the Government in 1891 and 1892? In 1891 the amount was £3,092,406 17s., in 1892 the amount was £3,902,855 18s. 4d. These sums represent mixed services—revenue, trust, and loans. They are the sum total of the money which the Treasury had to pay in London during 1891 and 1892.

4581. During these two years what amounts have been borrowed? The receipts include proceeds of loans, 1891, £4,211,015 14s. 7d., 1892, £2,055,546 15s. 1d.

Mr. Fletcher Dixon called in, sworn, and examined:—

4582. *Chairman.*] You are the manager of the English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered Bank? Yes. *Mr. F. Dixon.*

4583. How long have you held that position? Since 1881.

4584. Previous to that were you connected with banking in any way? I have been with no other banking institution. I have been connected with my present Bank since it started here.

4585. In what year was that? 1852.

4586. From 1852 up to the present time, therefore, you have been connected with banking, and must necessarily have had a large banking experience? Yes.

4587.

Mr.
E. A. Rennie.
25 April, 1893.

25 April, 1893.

- Mr. F. Dixon. 4587. A proposal has been made for the reconstruction of your Bank? Yes.
4588. Is it completed? No; I have not the details to hand yet.
- 25 April, 1893. 4589. Have you any information by cable as to whether there is a probability of the Bank being reconstructed? I have had nothing direct from my general manager on the subject, but I, of course, saw the statement in this morning's *Herald*.
4590. The Press indicates that there is a probability of the Bank being reconstructed? That is so.
4591. I might ask you whether the cause of the suspension of your Bank may not be largely attributed to the demand of foreign depositors for the repayment of their deposits? Not in our case.
4592. To what cause do you attribute the suspension of your Bank? To the withdrawal of deposits in Sydney and Melbourne.
4593. Colonial deposits? Yes.
4594. Then you attribute the suspension of your Bank to the anxiety of colonial depositors to withdraw? Yes; and that anxiety was induced by telegrams which appeared in the papers as to the fall in our shares in London.
4595. Generally speaking the British investors have displayed confidence in your institution? Yes; so far as I know.
4596. Up to the present time? Yes. I am without any distinct advices on that point, but I do not think there have been any large withdrawals at home.
4597. Do you know whether the British deposits form a large proportion of your deposits bearing interest? No; I think that at the time of the suspension these were only about £850,000.
4598. That is a large proportion of your interest bearing deposits? No, our deposits are over £4,000,000. I could not give you the exact figures of the interest bearing deposits. In New South Wales at the time of our suspension our fixed deposits were £1,041,000.
4599. You produce the balance-sheet of your Bank for the 30th September last? Yes.
4600. In that balance-sheet the amount of deposits, current accounts, and notes is £5,753,683 13s. 1d.? Yes.
4601. Can you inform the Committee approximately what was the amount of deposit by British investors out of that sum? About £900,000.
4602. The balance of the deposits being colonial? Yes.
4603. Where is your head office? In London.
4604. How many branches have you in the colonies? Eighty-five branches and agencies.
4605. These eighty-five branches and agencies were in the habit of receiving deposits for fixed periods as well as open current accounts? Yes.
4606. Can you inform the Committee in which colony the largest amount of fixed deposits was received? In Victoria.
4607. How does the cash balance you hold totalling £933,740 11s. 7d. in proportion to your deposits compare with the Bank of New South Wales or the Commercial Banking Company of Sydney? I could not tell. There is £181,126 cash at Bankers, and money at short notice in London, besides the amount you have named.
4608. Do you hold any Government securities, and, if any, to what amount? I cannot say what the securities are, but in colonial Government and other securities we hold £153,327.
4609. Do the Banks regard the Government securities held by them as being easily convertible into gold? It depends upon the market at the time, and whether money is easily got or not. Unless there were a demand for Government securities we should not be able to sell a large quantity of them.
4610. Is it not a fact that consols and colonial securities are always saleable upon the London market? I am not prepared to say that consols are always saleable. It might be difficult to dispose of a large amount of consols at a moment's notice.
4611. Is it not a fact that the Bank of England always makes advances nearly to the limit of consols if required by other Banks? I could not say.
4612. You do not remember the Birkbeck case? I do not know the details, but I know the Bank of England advanced a large sum of money to them on securities.
4613. Is it not a fact that Government securities are looked upon by all Bankers as liquid assets almost in the same proportion as cash and bullion? I should not like to say that, but to my mind it simply amounts to this—whether there be a good supply of money and a demand for Government securities. A time might easily arise when it might be difficult to dispose of Government securities.
4614. Can you point to any instance in which Government securities have not been saleable at any price? No; certainly not.
4615. Would you consider it a good principle of banking for the reserves of the country to be invested in Government securities? I see no objection to it.
4616. Would it not be in the interests of depositors, and give them an additional security, if the reserves of the Banks were invested in the manner I have indicated? I think so. It would tend, of course, to diminish the dividends of shareholders, because the money could not be more profitably employed in other ways.
4617. The Banks would be receiving only 4 per cent.? That would depend upon the securities purchased.
4618. Have you given any consideration at all to the expediency of establishing a National Bank? Not to think the question out, one way or the other.
4619. In your whole financial experience you have not made it a point for consideration? No.
4620. Supposing it were determined to establish a National Bank with a capital of £10,000,000 sterling, that being the amount of our revenue, and the basis of that capital being Government debentures or other Government securities, can you see any reason why it should not be considered a good capital? No.
4621. A Bank having been established with a capital of that amount, which would virtually be a gold capital, what functions do you think might be exercised by such a Bank? I have not thought that matter out at all.
4622. Would you consider it a legitimate function for the Bank to receive all the revenues of the country, and to make all its disbursements? I should think so, but I have not really studied the question.
4623. As regards the issue of notes by the State, what do you consider should be the basis of a note-issue? Gold, decidedly.
4624. In what proportion? It is hard to say. We generally work upon 3s. in the £ upon our total liabilities

liabilities in gold. We have always considered that a safe amount. Of course, other bankers may think the amount should be higher. I notice, for instance, that Mr. Boyd, in his evidence, states that the Union Bank kept as high as 5s. We have always looked upon 3s. as a fair amount upon our total liabilities. In the case of a note issue alone with no other liabilities, I should say you would require to have a bigger basis of coin.

4625. To what amount? I should say you would require to go to about 5s. in the £.

4626. Suppose the note issue were made a legal tender and convertible, with the whole resources of the Government at its back, could you conceive of any better form of currency? I should think it would be a very good form of currency, backed in that way.

4627. What is your idea of the proposal made by the Government to make legal tender notes of the issues of the various Banks doing business in Sydney? I do not approve of it.

4628. For what reason? To my mind it might have a tendency to inflate the issue to a great extent.

4629. And that, in your opinion, would be injurious to the credit of the Banks of the Colony? What I think would happen would be this—the Government would eventually become the holder of the notes because they would have to receive them.

4630. Would it not also be injurious to the credit of the Banks? I think so.

4631. And of the Colony generally? Yes. I do not think it would be a good thing.

4632. *Mr. Rose.*] I presume you consider the present times are unstable for banking business? Yes.

4633. Would you call what we are now suffering from a panic or a crisis? I should call it want of confidence.

4634. You are aware that between 1881 and 1891 the Banks of New South Wales imported £25,000,000 from England? I was not aware of that.

4635. You do not know that a great deal of that money consisted of short-dated deposits? No; I was always under the impression that the English deposits were always at long dates.

4636. As a Bank manager you saw this crash coming—the trouble we are now in did not take you by surprise? I do not think I could say that.

4637. But you knew that we had difficult times ahead of us? Yes; I can say that.

4638. What was the object of closing your Bank? Well, we felt that if we went on paying money out we should be simply extending preference to certain depositors.

4639. In other words, one of your objects would be to save the shareholders' capital? Not only that, but also to put depositors on an equal footing.

4640. You closing your Bank while other Banks kept open and paid out gold would simply mean that you would be protected while others were facing out the storm? I do not look at it in that light.

4641. But you have saved your gold by suspending? That is so.

4642. Under these circumstances, do you think you are entitled to a revival of your note issue supposing you reconstruct? I do not see why not if we carry on our business on proper lines as heretofore, and keep a proper amount of gold as a reserve in the Bank.

4643. Do you not see that you have put the public to a tremendous amount of inconvenience by suspending payment, while you have kept your gold? No; I think not, and in any case we should have to keep a certain proportion of gold.

4644. Supposing all the other Banks had acted as you have done, would there not have been terrible consternation? Yes.

4645. You consider that under the circumstances the Banks which have suspended payment should be placed on the same footing as the Banks which have weathered the storm? I consider so, if the Banks are constructed again on proper principles.

4646. Approximately at the time of your suspension your liabilities amounted to about £6,000,000? I think our total liabilities would be more than that.

4647. And your advances were about £6,000,000? Yes.

4648. The ratio of your advances to deposits was 100 per cent.; your liquid securities, that is gold or Government stock, were only £1,200,000? In addition we had liquid securities in the form of bills discounted.

4649. Will you tell the Committee what rate of dividend you paid the first year after your Bank started? The Bank paid 4 per cent. to 30th September, 1857, when 5 per cent. was paid. It was gradually raised to 10 per cent., and afterwards reduced to 8 per cent. Last half-year the Bank paid 4 per cent.

4650. How much did you pay last year? Four per cent.

4651. So that you have gone down hill? Yes; so far as that is concerned.

4652. What has become of all your reserves and paid-up capital? They are intact.

4653. But they are invested in ordinary banking business? Yes.

4654. Do you think that is a proper system of banking? I think it is.

4655. You know the ordinary banking business of England—that is, the system upon which it is conducted? I know very little about it.

4656. Do you know that no Bank there would ever dream of carrying on to the extent of making advances such as your Bank has made? I do not think we rest under any censure in that respect. We have always kept a proper amount of coin in relation to our liabilities.

4657. But do you not see that beside coin you want other liquid securities? We have bills receivable, and they are a liquid security. Our money is not all used in advances.

4658. You are perfectly satisfied that if you advance up to the extent of your liabilities you are on a sound business footing? It depends entirely upon what we have in reserve and coin.

4659. You think the crisis now brought about is not due to the system of banking pursued in New South Wales? There are various causes.

4660. Suppose the Banks were to recover and were to go on in exactly the same way as in the past, do you not think you would find history repeating itself in the course of another five years? I am not prepared to say.

4661. *Mr. O'Sullivan.*] You say that there are various causes of the failure of the Banks. What in your opinion are those causes? The principal cause has been the want of confidence which has arisen on the part of investors. I regard that as the principal cause of failure, leading to the withdrawal of deposits. Naturally the Bank, finding its coin going from it, was obliged, in its own interest and that of the depositors, to stop payment with a view to re-opening on a better basis.

- Mr. F. Dixon. 4662. What in your opinion caused the want of confidence to arise? It seems to me that the depression has been felt all over the world.
- 25 April, 1893. 4663. You think it has been simply a reflex of the depression existing in Great Britain and elsewhere? I think so to a great extent.
4664. Do you think the failure of Banks like the Australian Banking Co., and other Banks of that kind, had anything to do with the want of confidence? You mean the building societies—most certainly.
4665. You think those institutions engendered the idea in the mind of people that all banking was unsafe, especially in this time of depression? I could not say that; but they certainly gave rise to a feeling of insecurity.
4666. Some of this trouble has arisen through the faint-heartedness of English shareholders, has it not? Yes.
4667. What can have given them a scare? The feeling from some reason or other that they could not depend on Australian securities—they do not look on them in the same light as they used to do.
4668. Do you think the announcement of our deficits has had anything to do with that? I think so—that and the feeling that the Colony has been over-borrowing and spending too much money.
4669. I presume also that the writings in the investors' papers at home has tended to alarm them? Yes. I think the constant demand we have been making on the money market at home has been one of the great causes of the feeling of insecurity.
4670. Do you think we have touched bottom in New South Wales? I think so.
4671. Do you think the presence of the labour party in the House of Assembly here has had anything to do with the shaking of confidence? No.
4672. Do you think it would be a wise step on our part to insist on the reserves of the Banks being invested in Government securities? I should not like to answer that question at all.
4673. Do you think it would be a wise step to appoint Government auditors to carefully examine all the accounts of the Banks? No; I do not.
4674. Why not? I think the auditors of the Banks are quite equal to the task.
4675. You think the present auditors do their work sufficiently well? Yes.
4676. Do you not think they study the interests of the Bank and of its management more than they study the interests of the general public? I do not think so. I may say that our Bank is audited at home by a firm of professional auditors.
4677. Do you not think it would give additional security to the public if they knew that the Banks' accounts were audited by Government officials, who were not dependent on Bank managers for their positions? I do not think so. I think the public have every confidence in the present auditors who are elected by the shareholders.
4678. *Chairman.*] Are your notes a first charge on your assets? We treat them as a first charge on our assets. We are paying them now.
4679. You have a very much larger amount of coin at your disposal than would cover the amount of your notes in circulation? Certainly.
4680. Therefore you have always been able to pay your notes on demand? Yes.
4681. Your Bank is under an English charter? Yes.
4682. Under what conditions do you issue your notes? I cannot say at this moment the exact conditions, but they are issued on a gold basis.
4683. Will you furnish the Committee with the further conditions? Without the assent of Commissioners of Treasury the issue of notes is not lawful in any colony where the Government have the exclusive right to issue; they bear date at place where issued; they are to be paid in current coin of the realm; branch Banks pay such notes only as have been issued by them; notes and bills of the Bank in circulation and payable to the bearer on demand are not at any time to exceed the capital of the company actually paid up, and an amount of specie is to be kept equal to one-third at least of such circulation.
4684. *Mr. Rose.*] It is a guaranteed currency? It is a currency on a gold basis.
4685. Therefore your note-holders have the first claim? We have treated them as having it.
4686. Is not that the essence of the guaranteed currency? I would not like to swear it, but I think that under our charter we are under an obligation to pay.
4687. *Chairman.*] Your Bank has always paid its notes in gold, and the Federal Bank always did the same? Yes.
4688. The Commercial Bank of Australia have also paid their notes on presentation, the Australian Joint Stock Bank is the only New South Wales Bank which has not done so? Within my recollection that is so.
4689. Has not the failure of the Australian Joint Stock Bank to pay their note issue on presentation had a very injurious effect on banking finance generally? I would not go so far as to say that, but I believe that people looked upon the notes as a first charge and the refusal to pay created a feeling of distrust. I have no doubt that has had a very injurious effect as regards the runs which have taken place recently.
4690. Is it not a fact that runs took place on various Sydney Banks immediately it was known that the Australian Joint Stock Bank had refused to pay its own notes? That is the fact, but you could not say that all the withdrawals were traceable or that the bulk of them were traceable to that cause.
4691. Is there any other information you desire to give the Committee? I do not know of any.

Mr. William Ralagh Sayers called in, sworn, and examined:—

- Mr. 4692. *Chairman.*] You occupy a position in the Commercial Banking Company of Sydney? I do.
- W. R. Sayers. 4693. What position? I am assistant accountant.
- 25 April, 1893. 4694. How long have you been connected with the Bank? Nearly twenty-six years.
4695. You have had considerable financial and banking experience? I would not like to say that; but I have seen a good deal.
4696. You are the officer in charge of what is known as the pool—the exchange between the different Sydney Banks? That is under my charge.
4697. How many banks are there in the pool at the present time? Twelve.

4698.

4698. What is the total amount of the pool? Seven hundred and seventy thousand pounds.
4699. Will you inform the Committee what is the mode of operation in connection with the pool? The sovereigns are deposited in three safes, under the charge of three trustees, in three different Banks. Mr.
W. R. Sayers.
25 April, 1893.
4700. Will you name the Banks? Bank of New South Wales, Commercial Banking Company of Sydney, Australian Joint Stock Bank.
4701. Where do the exchanges take place between the Banks? In the Banks' respective offices.
4702. At what particular time? The first thing in the morning, and at mid-day.
4703. Do the Banks find that the present arrangement is of a satisfactory character? Excellent.
4704. Suppose a National Bank were established, and deposited a certain amount of money in the pool in proportion to the business done, as is done by the other Banks in the pool, could you see any objection to that course? Presuming the National Bank is conducted as the other Banks are conducted, I can see no objection whatever to it.
4705. Have you given any attention at all to the expediency of establishing a National Bank? Not sufficient, I think, to qualify me in expressing an opinion.
4706. What, in your opinion, should be the basis of a Bank's note issue? Gold.
4707. In what proportion? I look upon a note issue practically as on the same footing as the deposits at call, and I would respectfully refer the Committee to the insurance and banking record which has the tabulated ratios for many years past—that is, the ratios between gold and liabilities on demand and between gold and the total liabilities.
4708. And you consider that to be a proper and sufficient basis for banking operations? I consider that that is so. Experience has shown the average of the ratios there shown to be desirable.
4709. Has not experience shown within the last few days that it has broken down, and that it is not enough to carry on the business of the Banks? In the same way it has broken down in England. Extraordinary circumstances have arisen, and the Banks which have suspended payment have done so because there has been a demand on them for their gold.
4710. The ratios you refer to in the banking record have not proved sufficient in their case? I would answer that question by saying this, that it is impossible for any Bank to pay the whole of its deposits in gold if immediately demanded, even the Bank of England could not do so. That, of course, is patent.
4711. Can you inform the Committee whether the principal run on the Banks lately has been caused by the British depositors or by the colonial depositors? There not having been any run on the Bank with which I am connected I cannot give you any information on that point.
4712. The Commercial Banking Company of Sydney has had no run upon it? No; decidedly not.
4713. It has only transacted its ordinary and normal business? I have seen as many people in the Bank on ordinary business days as I have seen during the last few days.
4714. What then has been the cause of your manager, Mr. T. A. Dibbs, making one of a number of Bank managers to ask the Government to render them assistance? I have not been taken into Mr. Dibbs' confidence, and in my subordinate position I prefer not to express an opinion, and I am not aware of any such request having been made.
4715. Have you formed any opinion at all as to the advisableness of the Government making the issue of the private Banks in Sydney a legal tender? No.
4716. You hand in some returns showing the pool operations of the various Banks on the 19th April? Yes. [*Vide Appendix N.*]
4717. *Mr. Rose.*] In giving in the returns of their gold have the Banks included the amount in the pool? Yes; their proportion of the amount.
4718. So that virtually the returns which are shown statistically are not allowing for £770,000 which are locked up? They do allow for it. The £770,000 belongs to the Banks in the various proportions in which it stands to their credit day by day.
4719. But it is ear-marked? It is specially held by trustees for the settlement of the exchange of the day.
4720. So that in the payment of notes and deposits this pool gold cannot be taken into consideration? Yes. Any Bank can at any time draw the amount it has at its credit by withdrawing from the pool for the purpose of such payment.
4721. *Mr. O'Sullivan.*] I suppose there is no doubt as to there being £770,000 actual sovereigns at command in the pool? No doubt whatever. I myself have seen them counted. I should like to explain that the returns I have handed in show the balances of the daily transactions, and not the volume of business.

WEDNESDAY, 26 APRIL, 1893.

Present:—

MR. HOUGHTON, | MR. WALKER,
MR. ROSE.

W. S. DOWEL, ESQ., IN THE CHAIR.

Mr. Timothy Augustine Coghlan recalled and further examined:—

4722. *Chairman.*] The Committee thought you might be in a position to furnish us with some further information regarding the expenditure from loan accounts on public works and other services up to December, 1892. Can you inform the Committee what services of a revenue producing character are chargeable to the loan account, and also what is the balance of the account which is not revenue returning? I have prepared a statement showing the expenditure on the larger services separately, the smaller services being taken together. There was on the 31st December, 1892 a total expenditure of £52,174,720 upon works and services and £2,052,884 to meet deficiency of revenue. The deficiency of revenue is covered by the floating of Treasury bills which are being redeemed at the rate of £150,000 a year. The total expenditure from loans on 31st December, 1892, was £54,227,604. Mr.
T. A. Coghlan.
26 April, 1893.
4723. What was the total amount of the loan account on that date? That is a question I am not in a position to answer. £56,282,794. It will be observed that some part of the debt has been redeemed out of revenue.
4724. Have you any information at your command to show the Committee the total amount of the loan account up to date? Yes, but the information can be best obtained from the Treasury.
4725. Will you hand in the return you have read? Yes. [*Vide Appendix O*]

4726.

- Mr. T. A. Coghlan, 26 April, 1893.
4726. You have recently been preparing the industrial census returns for New South Wales and in connection with those returns some statistics and particulars as regards banking? Yes.
4727. Can you furnish the Committee with the total amount of the trading assets of the Banks of New South Wales? I have before me a statement which shows the information you ask as regards thirteen Banks, but several of those Banks have since collapsed. I can give you the information as regards thirteen Banks in operation in 1892. The total amount of trading assets within the Colony would be £49,259,147. That does not include the Federal Bank.
4728. Can you give the Committee the total liabilities to the public of the Banks trading in New South Wales? £36,738,905.
4729. What are the liabilities to the public and the trading assets of Banks within the Australasian colonies other than New South Wales? The assets are £85,145,319 and the liabilities £61,203,593.
4730. Can you give us any information as regards the capital and profits of the various Banks? The capital of the Banks trading in New South Wales amounts to £11,983,627. That is the amount paid up. The dividends which are paid half-yearly amounted in the last half year to £764,049.
4731. What is the liability of the shareholders? £15,701,693. Some of the institutions are limited, and of course the amount of liability is the amount unpaid on the shares. But the companies trading under charter are liable to an additional amount in some cases equal to the whole amount of their paid-up shares, and in other cases, I fancy, to twice the amount.
4732. Beyond the paid-up capital and reserves the depositors have a claim on the shareholders to the extent of £15,000,000? Yes, £15,701,693.
4733. Mr. Rose.] Does the £764,049, the dividends for the last half-year represent the earnings of the Banks wherever they have had operations? Yes. Of course the amount for the whole year would be probably twice that sum.
4734. It is inclusive of the earnings in Australia and England? Yes; wherever the Banks do business.
4735. Chairman.] Can you give the Committee any information as to the proportion of deposits from Australia and elsewhere? Seventy-five per cent of the deposits of the Banks trading within the Colony are received in Australia, and the remaining 25 per cent. are received in Great Britain and Ireland.
4736. Can you supply us with the proportion of capital on the Australian registers? My returns show that the capital on the Australian registers amounts to £6,240,295, while on the London register the capital paid-up amounts to £5,743,332.
4737. Mr. Rose.] What are the trading assets and liabilities of these Banks in England? I have not before me the specific amounts as regards England, but I have the amounts for the whole business.
4738. What does the whole business represent? The total trading assets of the whole of the Banks operating in New South Wales for their whole business wherever carried on amount to £155,502,833, and the liabilities to £140,086,365.
4739. What is the meaning of the register of capital in Australia and the register of capital in England? The Banks have registers in most of the colonies, and the shares standing in those registers are transferable only at the places where they are registered. The capital paid up on the London registers means that shares representing such an amount of capital are held by persons who reside in England. The capital on the registers of the Australian colonies means that the holders of the shares representing that amount of capital reside in the colonies.
4740. The paid-up capital is so distributed that roughly £5,000,000 is paid in London and £6,000,000 in these colonies? £5,743,332 stands as paid up in London, the capital having been either originally subscribed there or transferred from New South Wales.
4741. So that the vested interests there, in respect of the paid-up capital, are nearly as great as in this Colony. In London there is 48 per cent., and in Australia 52 per cent. One Bank is wholly registered in London—the English, Scottish and Australian Chartered Bank, the Union Bank is largely owned in London. The London Chartered Bank is almost entirely owned in London. The Bank of Australasia is also almost wholly owned in London. One fourth of the shares of the Bank of New South Wales are owned in London, and in the case of the Bank of New Zealand 37 per cent. are there, and in the case of the Queensland National Bank about 27 per cent. The other Banks are mainly held in the colonies.
4742. Might I go to the extent of saying that the Banks called New South Wales Banks are in effect as much London institutions as New South Wales institutions? No. You cannot say that three Banks are wholly owned in the colonies—the Commercial Banking Company of Sydney, the City Bank, and the Bank of Northern Queensland which is wholly owned in Queensland, five others are mainly owned in Australia.
4743. Then, in any general banking legislation, it would be as necessary to study London interests as New South Wales interests? I take it that your question means that there are interests to be studied besides those of the population of New South Wales.
4744. My question raises the point as to the practicability of the Government of this Colony legislating for conditions of an external nature over which it has no control? There is no necessity for the Government to legislate for anything except that which exists in New South Wales, but its legislation may possibly affect conditions outside the Colony.
4745. And any proposed legislation will have an *ex post facto* effect? I hardly think that is a question I should be asked, as it refers to Government business now pending.
4746. You are aware that in 1875 the ratio of advances to deposits stood at 89·6 per cent.? Yes.
4747. And in 1892 at 124 per cent.? Yes.
4748. Would not that show an abnormal increase? It shows that a large importation of capital has taken place.
4749. Does it not show almost a reckless system of banking, when judged on the conservative lines adopted in England? Not necessarily. It simply shows that there has been a very large importation of capital from abroad. But before saying it was reckless or not, I should require to study various other conditions.
4750. From present developments, is it not also shown that the investment of paid-up capital and reserves is to a large extent in ordinary banking business? We know, of course, that, in nearly every case, the reserves are invested in ordinary banking business, but it is presumed that the capital is intended to be so invested.
4751. Is it presumed in orthodox banking business that capital is to be locked up? The fact of the capital being engaged in legitimate banking business does not mean that it is locked up.

4752. You take no exception to the trading of the Australian Joint Stock Bank with a recent balance-sheet showing £9,000,000 of advances against £6,000,000 of liabilities? I do not think I ought to be asked a question like that, seeing that you have an opportunity of examining the principal manager and officials of the Bank in question, besides I have not said I take no exception.

Mr.
T. A. Coghlan.
26 April, 1893.

4753. Have you any objection to state to the Committee what you consider to be the main cause of the present banking trouble? I consider that the first cause is defective legislation and in the second place over-trading, on the part of some Banks; added to these there has been a general failure of credit.

4754. Can you briefly define to the Committee in what respect legislation has been defective? I think I had better answer that question by handing in a *précis* of a Banking Bill which has been prepared to meet the trouble.

4755. Could you tell us the net exports for New South Wales for last year? £17,707,102.

4756. Is it not a fact that approximately we have to remit from New South Wales to England for interest payments a sum of £5,300,000? Not necessarily to England, but out of the Colony. But this is by no means a permanent charge. The Broken Hill Mines for example largely contribute to the sum named.

4757. Can you give the Committee any idea of the ratio of these interest payments to our net exports? I cannot give you that information from memory.

4758. Should I be correct in stating that the ratio was about one-third? I will supply you with the figures later on.

4759. Will you not admit that the offer of the Government to legislate in the present banking crisis has acted as a substantial palliative to the panic? I do not think I should be expected to answer that question considering my position in relation to the Government.

4760. Do you not consider that at the present time the public have more confidence in the Government of the country than in any private institution called a Bank? Whether they have or not they ought to have.

4761. Do they not when Banks are *in extremis* look to the Government as a haven of refuge? I really cannot say.

4762. Is it not a fact, to come to more direct evidence, that the Post Office Savings Bank has shown increased deposits, that there is a probability of more funded stock being placed, and that certain persons have interviewed the Colonial Treasurer with reference to the placing of investments with the Government? I really do not know. I cannot say what is being done in connection with the funded stock.

4763. You do not think that, at the present time, there is a great desire for a National Bank? I can quite see that the public have been so scared that they are looking out for any safe place in which to put their money, and naturally they turn to the Government which goes on, as one may say, for ever, while the Banks are, at most, institutions subject to fluctuation, to suspension, and to all the vicissitudes of trading institutions.

4764. *Chairman.*] Is it not your opinion and the opinion of financial men, that it is a duty devolving upon joint stock Banks to increase their capital as they increase their liabilities;—would not that be a sound principle of banking? It does not necessarily follow, it depends entirely upon what the liabilities consist of. If the liabilities are, as in the case of some Banks, in debentures irredeemable except at the option of the Bank itself, you can quite understand that the increase of liabilities may be attended with no particular amount of danger; but where deposits are at short dates and the loans made are placed at long dates, of course an increase of liability may be a very dangerous thing.

4765. Apart from institutions doing business by debenture, what is your opinion? I certainly think it is the essence of good banking that the liabilities should bear some fixed or definite proportion to the original capital or reserve of the Bank, and what is more the reserves of banking institutions should be kept as reserves and not be put into the general pool of their business.

4766. In other words, I understand you to say that if a joint stock Bank increases its liabilities it should be made, by law, to increase its capital under certain conditions which you have stated, and not taking into consideration the question of debentures? I may answer "yes" to your question, or to put it in another way, a Bank should not be allowed to increase its liabilities beyond a certain proportion of its paid-up capital, experience will show what the safe proportion is.

4767. *Mr. Walker.*] Do you think the Banks have consciously or purposely precipitated the present state of affairs? Not to my knowledge.

4768. Do you think it probable that the Banks, in the conduct of their business, would be able to foresee the present crisis? I think, undoubtedly, it was the business of the bankers in Sydney, if they knew anything of the science of banking, to have foreseen that a crisis, such as has now come upon us, must ultimately result from the system of trading indulged in by some of them.

4769. And that statement is not confined to any one particular Bank? No; it is a statement which I can make generally with some confidence. I may also add that some Banks had prepared for the crisis, and no matter how great the run may be, you will find that certain institutions in Sydney will weather the storm.

4770. That is not so much due to greater financial resources, or to the general line of banking business, as to preparation for this emergency? It means that they have proceeded on scientific lines, but they have foreseen that every banking institution was liable to be overtaken by a crisis, and that they were prepared to meet that crisis at any time.

4771. From your knowledge of banking business would you say that there has been a manifest want of scientific administration in the colonial Banks generally speaking? I think some of the Banks have been managed without due regard to the canons of banking.

4772. Should we be justified in inferring from your answer that the Banks have indulged in speculative enterprises altogether unwarranted by the nature of banking business? No; you will not be justified in so concluding. I do not mean to insinuate that they have indulged in speculations in the sense in which land and other companies have indulged in them, but that some of them have neglected what I have called the proper canons of scientific banking.

4773. Your view would not at all lead you to imagine that the colonies are wanting either in resources or in a progressive tendency to wealth? No. Speaking particularly of New South Wales just now, there is nothing in the condition of the Colony or in the seasons with which we have been favoured, to warrant the distrust which these banking scares would lead one to suppose exists in the minds of people here and in England.

Mr.
T.A. Coghlan,
26 April, 1893.

4774. Would you suppose that a good deal of the present collapse all over the colonies, and not in New South Wales only, is due to speculation and the consequent fictitious values put upon land, generally known as a land boom? I think not. It may be true regarding one or two Melbourne institutions, but the land boom is blamed for many things which are rightly due to other causes.

4775. The collapse is due, not so much to that specific charge as to general bad management, and the ignoring of the canons of scientific banking? Not so much to bad management, in the common acceptance of the term, as to unscientific management.

4776. Have you given any thought during the present crisis to the question of the Government making an issue of notes to meet the emergency? I do not think I ought to be asked to express an opinion upon that point.

4777. Leaving the present crisis out of the question; in a time of scarcity of money, when from any cause whatever, money is locked up—and money is necessarily needed to carry on the business of the Colony—do you see any valid reason why the Government should not undertake the business of issuing a paper currency based on its own securities? I think the Government should never provide an issue which is effective only during a crisis. A Government in dealing with currency must legislate for a normal condition of things. When a crisis comes heroic remedies are admissible; but what shape heroic measures should take it is the proper province of a business man to say. I think, however, that all Government legislation in this direction should be based on the normal condition of a country.

4778. From your knowledge of the Colony generally, do you think that the available capital here is sufficient, without any foreign help, to carry on all necessary work—to carry on the life efforts, if I may so speak, of the national life of the Colony? I think we have, as compared with our population, a larger amount of capital than any country in the world; but whether we have sufficient capital to meet a largely advancing population is a somewhat different matter.

4779. Of course, I am presuming that the wealth now in the Colony, if utilised here, would necessarily increase the Colony's wealth, and that with the progress of population there would be a proportionate increase of capital? I consider that it would be a very desirable thing if the importation of fresh capital into Australia were very much diminished.

4780. *Chairman.*] You stated just now that certain Banks had placed themselves in a position to withstand any special strain upon their resources, and that they had adopted what you termed a scientific mode of banking for that purpose;—has not that scientific mode consisted of the reduction of the amount of advances, and of the increase of the amount of coin reserve? The mode adopted has been what the Banks term keeping their assets as liquid as possible, not necessarily curtailing their advances or calling them in.

4781. Is it not a fact that the particular Banks to which you refer have done so? Not to an appreciable extent.

4782. Looking at the banking returns of the 31st March, is it not a fact that certain Banks have reduced the amount of their advances, and have also increased the amount of their available coin? I have not had a chance of scrutinising the last quarterly returns.

4783. Then, I might refer you to the returns for the quarter ending 31st December, 1892? The quarterly statements of the Banks are worth very little indeed. They are prepared under a very old Act, and the sooner the Act is amended the better for the Colony. The returns are highly misleading.

4784. You have referred more than once to what you have termed the scientific canons of banking;—will you tell us what those scientific canons consist of? The easiest way to answer your question would be for me to put in the well-known text-books of banking. These lay down the canons of scientific banking.

4785. Could you not briefly summarise the matter? I should not like to attempt to do so this morning.

4786. *Mr. Rose.*] Reverting to the reconstruction schemes at present before the public, do you not consider that they amount to a policy of commanding increased capital and further fixity of tenure of deposits? Certainly.

4787. So that in reality these particular Banks should emerge from the crisis on a sounder basis than those which have had to weather the storm? By no means.

4788. Will not the schemes result in an inscription of deposits for longer periods? If a Bank is perfectly sound and can stand a crisis like this, it is manifest that it would be in quite as good a position as any Bank which has not stood the storm, and which has not been reconstructed.

4789. But all other things being equal, a Bank which can get its deposits for a longer date will certainly have a more solid basis to work upon? Your question makes the assumption that the deposits are not to be repaid. The time will come when they will have to be repaid. The Banks will have to face that contingency, and they must make provision for it beforehand.

4790. By suspending payment, and by making their depositors partial shareholders, and inscribing their deposits for a much longer period than they otherwise would have done, these particular Banks will have taken a course which must have the effect of strengthening them as compared with Banks which have had to face the crisis? As I have already said, if a Bank stands a crisis it ought to be sufficient evidence that it is a sound institution.

4791. Do you think it would be fair to permit the suspended Banks to revive their note issue? I think the question of note issue is one which demands very serious consideration. You will find provisions in the draft Bill to which I have referred to meet all possible contingencies in respect to it.

4792. You will not go to the extent of asserting that it is a sound banking canon to prohibit any Bank from renewing its note issue if it suspends payment? No; it is not by any means a sound banking canon, because the best Banks in the world have suspended payment. For instance, the Bank of England has suspended payment many times; the Bank of France has also suspended payment.

4793. The Bank of England only suspended specie payments in the cases you refer to, and the notes which it issued to take the place of the gold maintained their par value at one time for eleven years? It is not the case that they maintained par value eventually.

4794. Is it not a fact that they maintained par value for the first eleven years,—that they were equal to gold payments for that time, and that they did all the work of gold? What you say is perfectly true.

4795. Is it not also a fact that in Scotland for twenty years after 1797, notes took the place of gold, that the same proportionate amount of wealth was produced, and that the same convenience was afforded to the public? What you say is perfectly true, but the case of Scotland was very exceptional. The banks issued their notes with the greatest degree of caution, not a single superfluous note was issued, and, undoubtedly, there were other circumstances which helped to favour the country during that period.

You

You will recollect that the Bank of England notes after the period to which you have referred were very greatly depreciated, for the simple reason that more were issued than the country required to do its business with. There was no possibility of exporting them. Precisely the same thing happened with the Bank of Ireland—its notes were considerably depreciated.

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T. A. Coghlan.
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4796. In Scotland a very rigorous watch was kept on the exchanges? Yes.

4797. The note issue of Scotland actually demonstrates that for all the purposes of an internal currency, provided the inconvertible note be regulated at its par value, gold can be dispensed with for pecuniary purposes? That is very true. The only trouble is to keep the note at its par value. All authorities unite in saying that that can only be done by having an ultimate basis of gold.

4798. So that the success of a note issue is not absolutely dependent on a gold basis, but is more dependent upon its being regulated at its par value, and by seeing that the supply does not exceed the demand? Its par value is its gold value.

4799. But supposing that the note were inconvertible, how could it be on a gold basis? In a former part of my evidence I explained that an inconvertible note issue could be maintained at its seemingly par value if issued under the requirements of a country, but it necessarily follows that if it issued at anything above the actual necessities of the country the note would depreciate.

4800. Supposing you have a demand here for £3,000,000 of notes of a fractional currency, would not those notes in ordinary business create the same confidence if they were a fiduciary issue as if there were £20,000,000 of gold behind them. I, of course, make the issue contingent to the demand? Undoubtedly an inconvertible paper currency would circulate in the country to a certain amount.

4801. *Mr. Walker.*] What do you mean by superfluous notes;—is there any means of gauging the stage of superfluity? It is not gaugable, but experienced persons would be able to go very near the amount the Colony would require. But such notes would have to circulate with gold, because, as they would be freely taken in effecting exchanges directly superfluous notes were issued—and the notes could not be hoarded, they must be put into circulation—the value would fall below the face value. You have had an example of that in almost every country which has tried a note issue. There are the well-known cases of the French Assignats, the American greenbacks and the Bank of England notes at one time were greatly below par value, as much I believe as 20 per cent. Bank of Ireland notes were also much below par value. In all these cases the notes went down in consequence of an over-issue. The whole difficulty of a note issue is that it must be in the hands of the most competent persons in the community, who are interested in maintaining the face value of the notes; and although theoretically it is undoubtedly true that an inconvertible note issue could be maintained, we find in practical life that there are great difficulties in maintaining it, unless there is gold behind the notes. What I would like to impress upon the Committee that what is true in theory in practice may not be so true. We have to deal with the fact that the Colony will ultimately come to the condition that it will require to export £3,000,000 or £4,000,000 more than it imports, and it may thus be drained of its gold.

4802. *Mr. Rose.*] But if we export more than we import the exchange would be favourable to us, and instead of our sending gold away gold will have to be sent to us? No. We shall probably denude ourselves of gold.

4803. *Mr. Walker.*] Is not the sole regulating feature in the value of the notes the amount of credit it implies? I think that statement may be generally accepted, but we must also concede that if the business of a country requires, say, 10,000,000 of units, putting no value to the units in currency to perform the work of that country, and you put out 20,000,000 units to do that work, you over-issue to the extent of 100 per cent., then the value of the unit would drop. The fact of 20,000,000 units being in circulation to do the work of 10,000,000 units would lead to this—that the 20,000,000 will have only the value formerly held by the 10,000,000. That is to say, every article bought for one unit originally will require two units to purchase it.

4804. Would not much the same state of things result from a superfluity of gold? Yes; the only difference being that gold is a commodity with an intrinsic value, whereas paper has practically none. What happens to paper, therefore, cannot happen to gold to the same extent. As a matter of fact, there is at present a tendency in the other direction, because gold is purchasing more now than it has done for some years. An over-issue of paper money would tend to the opposite extreme.

4805. *Chairman.*] You referred to the Scotch system of banking. Has not that system by the issue of £1 notes very materially assisted private enterprise in the reclamation of land, and in the construction of railways and manufactories? The Scotch system of banking has been an enormous boon to the country, but the system is not confined to the issue of £1 notes. The issue of notes is a mere incident of the system, it is the Scotch system of credit which has been so beneficial.

4806. Is it not a fact that the Scotch people have made a point at different times of accepting £1 notes in preference to gold for the purpose of maintaining the credit of their system of banking? Yes, that is so. They have behaved in the most patriotic way, and by an act of self-denial not easily paralleled they have sustained the credit of their country, and have kept the notes in circulation instead of demanding gold. We cannot in this matter of currency, however, rely to any extent upon the patriotism of a people; we must rely upon economic principles.

4807. *Mr. Walker.*] But you admit the value of patriotism in the case of the Scotch Banks? I do; but I do not know that I should be prepared to admit it in the case of the people of this Colony.

THURSDAY, 27 APRIL, 1893.

Present:—

MR. GOUGH,	|	MR. HOUGHTON,
MR. ROSE,	|	MR. O'SULLIVAN.

W. S. DOWEL, Esq., IN THE CHAIR.

Mr. William Thomson Smellie recalled and further examined:—

4808. *Chairman.*] You are acquainted with the Government proposal to make the notes of the Banks the first charge upon their assets? Yes; so far as I am acquainted with the proposal from having seen it in print.

Mr.
W. T. Smellie.

4809. Are you paying your own notes on presentation? The notes of the London Chartered Bank are

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a first charge upon the assets in Victoria according to the law. I cannot speak definitely concerning Queensland. In New South Wales they are not a first charge.

4810. What practice have you adopted in reference to the payment in New South Wales? We have always paid coin, we are not paying at the present time, because the Bank has stopped payment. I may say that I am in treaty with Sir George Dibbs as regards our notes, but nothing definite has been fixed.

4811. As a representative of the Bank, are you in favour of the proposal of the Government to make bank notes a first charge on the Bank's assets? Most undoubtedly.

4812. You consider that that course is most likely to inspire confidence in a note issue? Yes.

4813. And you think that unless that fact were known by the public, there might be considerable difficulty as regards the acceptance of notes? Yes.

4814. Are you in favour of the proposal allowing the Banks to make a certain increase in the issue of their notes in proportion to their available reserve fund? I think it would be quite safe to allow any Bank to issue notes to the extent of its reserve fund, the notes being a first charge on the assets of the Bank.

4815. With a view to making the note issue uniform, and to inspire general confidence, do you think it would be a good thing for the State to issue notes, distributing them to the various Banks in the proportion in which they now issue, or in an increased proportion. Would not that be a far better step than allowing each separate Bank to make its own issue? I do not think that would improve matters, so long as the public knew that the present issue of notes was a first charge upon the assets of the Bank, and payable at the Bank's head office in the colony.

4816. Suppose the notes were issued and guaranteed by the State, would not that be an additional element of confidence, so far as the public are concerned? Undoubtedly.

4817. Therefore, you think the course I suggest would be the preferable one, with a view to inspire the confidence of the public? The confidence would be stronger, inasmuch as the notes would have the Government guarantee.

4818. Is it not a desirable thing in connection with all solvent institutions to inspire the confidence of the public as regards the taking of notes, and to prevent any distrust? I take it that the public would be quite satisfied if they knew that the notes were a first charge on the assets of the Bank.

4819. Is it not a fact that the failure of the Australian Joint Stock Bank to pay their notes on presentation was, to a large extent, the cause of the recent very serious run on the other Banks? I should hardly say that the run was attributable to that circumstance alone, but it would certainly be an element with the general public.

4820. Do you think that it was a proper undertaking on the part of the Government in the circumstances of this particular panic to guarantee the notes of the Australian Joint Stock Bank? Yes.

4821. That being the case, it is your opinion, I presume, that the same guarantee should be extended to the notes of such other Banks as may require it? I have already asked Sir George Dibbs to extend the guarantee of the Government to the notes of my own Bank.

4822. You are of opinion that if that step were taken it would materially relieve any uneasiness or distrust existing in the public mind at the present time? Most certainly, because the public had been educated to look upon the notes as representing gold.

4823. You think it would be a pity to destroy that confidence which is represented in the public belief that the notes are equal to sovereigns? Yes.

4824. What is your view of the proposal to declare bank-notes a legal tender except at the head office of the Bank issuing the same? I do not think it is necessary to pass such a law. In my opinion it would tend to destroy confidence at home. As a matter of fact I object to legal tender notes in any form.

4825. If the Government were to make all the bank-notes now issued in the colonies legal tender and inconvertible, do you not think that step would aim a deadly blow at the credit of the Banks? Most certainly. Such a step should not be entertained, except in the case of a great panic, which does not exist at the present time.

4826. You think such a step would have a very injurious effect, not only on the credit of the Banks but on the credit of the Colony? Yes. The mere fact of our attempting to issue a paper currency of an inconvertible character would hurt the credit of the Colony and of the Banks at home.

4827. Then, in your opinion, if the Government were to issue State notes they would require to be upon a gold basis? Yes.

4828. If the State were to issue notes payable on demand, and which it would not be in the power of the payee to refuse, the notes would be in much the same position as the Bank of England notes? Yes; making allowance for the respective guarantees.

4829. Then the proposal of the Government as embodied in the Bill before Parliament increasing the issue of notes and making them a legal tender, does not meet with your approval as a bank manager? It does not.

4830. To what cause, in the first instance, do you attribute the suspension of your Bank? I am told it was due to the withdrawal of deposits in Melbourne.

4831. Under what conditions were those deposits received into your Bank? They were deposits at call and fixed deposits.

4832. What are the conditions upon which you receive fixed deposits? We receive money for three, six, and twelve months, for two years, for three years, and so on.

4833. Has it been the custom of your Bank to pay deposits which have been fixed for certain periods previous to their maturity on forfeiture of the accrued interest? If any customer has been able to give good and sufficient reasons, showing that he required the money before the due date of his fixed deposit, I have hitherto had no objection to accommodate him by giving him the money.

4834. But the principal cause of the suspension of your Bank has been the withdrawal of deposits on current account? Yes.

4835. The fixed deposits you have provided for in a reasonable degree, and they have not given you any difficulty up to the present time? Not so far as I am concerned in New South Wales.

4836. With reference to your deposits, can you inform the Committee what proportion of English money they represent? I can give the figures for the 31st December, 1891. The total deposits then amounted to £5,765,000, and of that sum £3,391,000 was deposited in Great Britain, £689,000 in New South Wales, and £1,684,000 in Australasian colonies, other than New South Wales.

4837. Having received these deposits, you have invested a very large proportion of them to the best of the Bank's ability, and in the interests of depositors? Yes.

4838. And are they not to a great extent as liquid as similar assets of other Banks? I think I can scarcely make comparisons with other Banks—it would not be fair to do so.

4839. But the Bank has invested the money with which people have entrusted it to the best of its judgment, keeping the money in as liquid form as possible, consistently with the principles of good banking? Yes.

4840. Do you anticipate being able to resume business very shortly? Yes.

4841. And your customers, and the general public, do not suffer materially by your suspension? I do not think they will suffer much.

4842. On the contrary, through reconstruction, the Bank will be placed in a better position than it has hitherto occupied? Yes; I think that will be so.

4843. *Mr. Rose.*] You said you believed in the Banks having power to issue notes up to the extent of their reserves, do you think it will be possible to keep notes afloat to that extent? Your question would involve the note issue of all the colonies, I presume.

4844. I take it that what would apply to New South Wales would apply to every other colony? If you allowed our Bank to issue notes in New South Wales to the extent of its reserves, it would issue £320,000, and £320,000 would also be issued in Victoria.

4845. Do you think it would be possible to double the present supply of notes? If our business were to double.

4846. But without your business doubling? I think not; we should not require to do so.

4847. At the present time your Bank has absolutely no need to issue an additional number of notes? No.

4848. Are you not of opinion that the bill and cheque currency, owing to deposits being locked up, must be decreased to some extent? No; the bill currency depends upon the trade of the country.

4849. Under present circumstances there would be less bills discounted? The bills represent actual transactions, not deposits.

4850. But inland bills are contingent on individuals having deposits to their credit? Not necessarily.

4851. But it would be necessary for them to have a sound credit in the Colony? The quantity of bills would depend upon the internal trade of the country.

4852. You do not discount a bill for an individual unless he is to all intents and purposes solvent, and his solvency is proved by his having a banking account? Not necessarily. If you brought a bill to me to discount, and if the bill were a thoroughly good one, I should discount it irrespective of your having a banking account.

4853. But will not the fact of our having so many deposits locked up for the time being have the effect of lessening the bill business? It might, in this way—that merchants might be forced to do a more restricted trade.

4854. I presume the same answer would apply to cheques? Yes; there being fewer transactions.

4855. So that actually, with a diminished volume of business, you would have less currency? Yes.

4856. Do you not think it would be necessary to employ a certain amount of the deposits lying in your Bank under suspension? I cannot say yet what the scheme will be.

4857. Suppose it were thought advisable among business men to employ these accounts, would there not then be a greater demand for notes? I do not think so. As I said before, I think the demand for notes depends upon the trade current.

4858. I was presuming that it would be necessary to circulate the amount of capital the Bank has in hand, and it cannot be circulated without some medium. Under those circumstances, would not an inflated note currency be brought about? I do not see that you can have an increased currency without an increased trade.

4859. Do you go to the extent of assuming that, to the limit of deposits that are at present locked up with the Banks which have suspended payment, trade would be actually dead; or on the other hand, would the deposit receipts show a marketable value to the extent of 90 per cent. of the original? If you had a fixed deposit receipt in connection with one of the Banks which has suspended payment, you could get an advance to the extent of 90 per cent.

4860. Of course that would indicate a certain percentage of business being done on that advance? No. That is where we differ.

4861. Suppose the Government were to insert in their Bill a provision making the notes payable at the head-offices of the Banks, would that be of any advantage to the various Banks considering that Bourke, one of the most remote towns in the Colony, is only twenty-four hours journey from the head-offices? It would merely save a great movement of coin.

4862. But if the notes were convertible in Sydney it would save the coin only to the extent of a few hours? Certainly; but you must consider that if a Bank has 150 or 160 branches coin is being sent all over the country.

4863. Then the provision would protect you in a degree? It would be a great convenience to the Banks, it would save the transmission of a large quantity of coin while the security for the public would be the same.

4864. But assuming the note-holders in various parts of the Colony were to remit the notes to the head-offices, very little would be gained? In that case the coin would be paid at the head-office instead of at 150 branches.

4865. Is it not possible, under certain circumstances, for the coin paid at one office to equal in amount the coin which would be paid at 150 offices? There would be but one payment at the head-office, but there would be 150 payments at the country branches. The same coin might be made to effect the same purpose at one place instead of at 150 places.

4866. *Chairman.*] The object would be to concentrate the coin in Sydney? Yes.

4867. *Mr. Rose.*] It does not mean that you would pay out less coin, but that at a given place you would have a greater concentration of coin? Yes.

4868. Could you say what position your English depositors would be in in respect of our making the notes payable only at the head-office in Sydney? It does not affect them in the least degree.

4869. You believe the Government should guarantee the payment of your notes? I do.

4870. Will you tell me the difference between the Government giving that guarantee and making your notes

- Mr. W. T. Smellie.
27 April, 1893.
- notes a legal tender? If the Government guarantee our notes the notes are paid to-day in gold to the public. If the notes are made a legal tender it means an inconvertible paper currency which would not be accepted by people at home or anywhere, and, in my opinion, would deal a fatal blow to our credit.
4871. If the Banks are in a position to pay their notes in gold to the public, why do they want the Government guarantee? Because the Government have already guaranteed the notes of the Australian Joint Stock Bank. The other Banks seem to think the Government should also come forward and guarantee their notes.
4872. But when the Government guaranteed the notes of the Australian Joint Stock Bank were they not inconvertible? Yes.
4873. The action of the Government has created for those notes a convertibility among other Banks? Yes; but I understand that the Government have a first claim upon the assets of the Australian Joint Stock Bank. Their guarantee, therefore, practically amounts to nothing, because they stand to lose nothing.
4874. Supposing notes issued by the Government were made a legal tender, would not the note-holders then have the same claim upon the consolidated Revenue? Yes; but the note-holders of the Australian Joint Stock Bank have also a claim upon the assets of the Bank.
4875. I understand that you believe in the issue of legal tender notes by the Government only in a time of panic or great crisis? I do not believe in the Government issuing legal tender notes at all.
4876. *Mr. Houghton.*] I understood you to say that you did not believe in the wisdom of the Government making the notes issued by the Proprietary Banks legal tender? I do not. I think the effect at home would be very bad indeed.
4877. In your opinion, would it not be desirable under existing circumstances to authorise the State to issue notes in substitution for the notes issued by the Proprietary Banks and now in circulation? I think there is no occasion for taking that step, provided you pass a law making the notes of all the Banks a first charge upon their assets.

Francis Adams, Esq., called in, sworn, and examined:—

- F. Adams, Esq.
27 April, 1893.
4878. *Chairman.*] You are the general manager in Sydney of the Australian Joint Stock Bank? Yes.
4879. How long have you held that position? Since May, 1884.
4880. Previous to that time did you occupy any position in the Bank? I was branch inspector previous to that, and I was assistant general manager for a brief period during 1884 in the absence on leave of Mr. Giblin.
4881. Altogether for what length of time have you been connected with the Bank? Forty years on the 30th December next.
4882. During that time you have been both bank inspector and manager? During that time I have filled all positions from that of clerk up to my present position.
4883. During that time you have had every facility and opportunity to make yourself thoroughly acquainted with the business of the institution you represent? During that time I have had opportunity of making myself acquainted with the operations of the Bank as one of its officials.
4884. And are you of opinion that the operations of the Bank have been carried on upon sound financial lines—upon lines generally recognised by banking institutions? Yes.
4885. Have you given any attention to the expediency of establishing a National Bank for the transaction of the business of the Government and for other purposes? I cannot say that I have given special attention to it in all the aspects which are indicated by your question. If your intention is to establish a National Bank upon the lines of the existing Proprietary Banks I have not considered the subject.
4886. Can you give the Committee any information as to any National Bank now in existence, or could you suggest the lines upon which such a Bank could be brought into existence? The general subject of a National Bank has, at odd times, been thought of by me. I have not read deeply into the matter, and all I can say at this moment is that I have some little experience derived from the working of the Australian Banks which may be of use in considering the subject.
4887. Will you supply that information to us? My idea is that a National Bank should not be a Bank to make advances by way of discount or overdraft on ordinary commercial transactions; that a National Bank may very fittingly deal with the moneys received by the public revenue collectors; and that it should have, as a part of its machinery, the issue of notes based upon a reserve of coin carefully set apart in trust, so that the issue of State notes should be absolutely unchallengeable. Such an issue of notes would not, in my opinion, exceed by very much—perhaps by one-third only—the amount of notes in circulation by the present Banks. That is the conclusion to which I have arrived.
4888. Would it not be desirable also that the State Bank should hold the gold reserve of other Banks trading in the Colony? No. Why should a State Bank hold the gold reserves of the other Banks?
4889. Is not that the fact as regards the Bank of England? The Bank of England is not a State Bank on a parallel with such a Bank as would exist under the scheme I have mentioned.
4890. You do not compare the Bank of England with such a Bank as you have been describing? The Bank of England is not upon the same lines as the National Bank I indicate.
4891. You know it is the practice of the English Banks to have a large portion of their gold reserve deposited with the Bank of England? What I would say is that it is the practice of an English Bank to keep a large amount of cash in the Bank of England.
4892. By that you mean gold? I cannot say that it is gold. It stands for gold as far as the English Bank spoken of is concerned. It can get gold if it likes. When you talk of gold you come to another question altogether. The Bank of England has about £25,000,000 or £26,000,000 gold coin, upon which is based an enormous amount of commerce. In these colonies we have £16,000,000 or £17,000,000 in our hands.
4893. Is it not a matter of supreme importance that the note issue of a country or of a Bank should be beyond challenge or distrust? Yes.
4894. You having indicated that it should be a function of the National Bank to issue notes, would it not be desirable for the purpose of placing those notes beyond distrust that the gold reserve of the Banks should be entrusted to this National Bank, that Bank undertaking to maintain a sufficient reserve of gold in New South Wales to meet credit instruments in times of distrust—and especially the distrust of illegal tender notes—also to provide for international payments in connection with trade and commerce? In the first place, I do not think it is proper to make legal tender notes.

4895.

4895. What do you mean by a legal tender note? I use the term in its ordinary signification. If a Bank owes me £100, and I go to it and ask for gold, the Bank should not be allowed by law to offer me £100 in its notes. I apply exactly the same conditions to the notes of the National Bank proposed to be established. I should be able at any time to obtain £100 in gold for 100 National Bank notes. Further, I fail to see why the gold reserves of the Banks should be handed over to a National Bank upon any undertaking whatever.

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4896. I suppose you admit that a Bank of England note is a good form of currency? Yes. A Bank of England is not, in the ordinary sense, currency. Currency means gold coin, although, of course, it is not the only currency.

4897. Is there not paper currency? There is paper currency, but the term "currency" itself means gold coin. There is a gold currency and paper currency. Gold currency is one thing and paper currency is another thing. When I use the expression "currency" I refer to gold coin, which is the true foundation of everything.

4898. Are you prepared to admit that a Bank of England note is a good form of paper currency? A Bank of England note is a good form of paper currency.

4899. Suppose notes were issued by the State through the proposed National Bank, and that they were convertible, having the whole credit and resources of the country at their back, would you not consider them a good form of paper currency—could you conceive of any better? If you will allow me to reduce your question down to this—"Do I think a State note based upon anything but gold coin would be a good note?" I would say it would not be a good note.

4900. But could you conceive of a better form of currency than that which I have indicated? I could not conceive of any form of State note which would be unchallengeable unless it were based upon a reserve of gold, and unless it were payable in gold on demand. You have mixed up with your question the matter of national credit, but national credit cannot be a substitute for gold.

4901. Is it not generally understood that the credit of the Imperial Government is at the back of the note issue of the Bank of England? I believe that is the general impression.

4902. And it is the case, is it not, that Bank of England notes are always taken without distrust? It may be the case; it probably is the case.

4903. Can you see any reason why a similar state of things should not exist in this country as regards the issue of Bank notes by the State? I would rather not answer that question. It is an opinion which every man would have a right to keep entirely to himself—it is a matter of public confidence.

4904. Have you any doubt in your own mind as to the credit and solvency of the country;—do you think it at all probable that its guarantee in respect of a note issue would not be accepted? I have absolute confidence that the Australian Colonies are perfectly good for their present engagements; but if further credit be asked, it is, in my mind, very doubtful whether it would be given, unless the process of repayment were made absolutely clear.

4905. In what way could the process of repayment be made absolutely clear and satisfactory to our creditors? By our living within our income; that is at the bottom of the whole thing.

4906. Then do I understand you to say that the investors of capital in this Colony are very materially guided by the circumstance of the Government in power being able to show a deficit or otherwise in their balance-sheets? The obtaining of credit is entirely a matter of confidence, and that confidence is gained when it is clearly apparent that the Colony is determined to live within its income by making proper provision for the interest on its loans.

4907. You have already indicated some of the functions of a National Bank; do you consider that it would be one of its functions to make all the payments of the Government in State notes? No.

4908. As to the gold basis of the notes, what proportion of gold do you think it would be safe to hold? The amount which, to my mind, it would be proper for the Government to hold against an issue of notes would be 20s. to every £.

4909. What is the practice with your own Bank, and with the other Banks in the Colony? The practice in our own Bank—and, I think, in every other Bank—is this, we are prepared to pay gold for every note presented. We have been prepared to do so. In theory that is what is expected of us, and it is what we have been able to do up to a certain period. In practice we have found it to be sufficient to keep about 6s. Notes will stay out, and we find in practice that 6s. in the £ is sufficient to hold against them. The balance would be employed in some way or other where it would be readily obtainable if the notes were to come in upon us more quickly than usual.

4910. As regards the functions of the proposed National Bank, would you consider it a legitimate function of the Bank to have control or charge of the National Debt. You are aware that the Bank of England has charge of the National Debt? Seeing that our National Debt has been largely issued out of the Colony, that the great bulk of it is out of the Colony, and that the interest on that bulk has to be paid out of the Colony, the control of it is, I think, scarcely an expressive term. You cannot have control of it.

4911. Would it not be more desirable that the management of the National Debt should be entrusted to a National Bank instead of it being in the hands of the Colonial Treasurer for the time being? Matters relating to the National Debt of the Colony might very fitly be placed in the charge of a National Bank, in some degree analagous to the Bank of England in its relations to the Public Debt of Great Britain.

4912. Leaving the functions of a National Bank aside for a moment, I should like to ask you a few questions in reference to matters connected with your own Bank. What is the cause of your Bank not paying in gold the notes it has issued, and which were made payable at the head office? The causes have been set out in a circular which has been signed by all the directors. There was a run on the Bank by both note-holders and depositors.

4913. I take it that by depositors you mean the owners of deposits at call? The owners of current accounts and of fixed deposits which had become due.

4914. Is it not a fact that some of the other Banks which have suspended payment have provided gold to pay their notes on demand? The position of a note-holder with our Bank was that of an ordinary creditor. Under the Limited Liability Act, the notes issued by the Banks trading under that Act were a first charge, they were to be paid, and they have been paid. The London Chartered Bank, which has recently suspended, had their notes in exactly the same position as ours—that is to say, with every desire to pay, we cannot make a preference.

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4915. In consequence of the notes not being a first charge upon the Bank's asset? In consequence of the notes not being made by law a preference, we could not pay them. Note-holders fall under the ordinary conditions of debtor and creditor. They are in no better position than are any other creditors of the Bank.

4916. In times gone by, has not the general public taken your notes just as freely as it has taken the notes issued by other Banks? Our notes have been taken with so much confidence that the average amount in circulation in this Colony has exceeded the amount of notes of any of the other Banks.

4917. That confidence, I presume, has arisen from the idea that the notes had a gold basis? From the belief that gold should be the basis of all notes. That was the fact until a run by our depositors set in.

4918. In your opinion is it desirable that the present bank notes should be declared a legal tender? My opinion is that bank notes should not be declared a legal tender except under extraordinary conditions. It is doubtful whether the present extraordinary circumstances afford a sufficient reason for taking that step; but I am not ready to express a confident opinion upon that point.

4919. In your opinion is it desirable that bank notes should be made the first charge upon a Bank's assets? I do not think so; that would be making a preference.

4920. Then you are entirely opposed to the proposed Bill? I am not opposed to the proposed Bill. What I say is that there are exceptional times when exceptional things must be done. The question is whether the remedy is a proper one. That is a matter upon which I cannot enter. There are two sides to every question, and I think it would be found that there was an equal division of opinion upon the subject. The exigencies of the times might sanction the course even in the opinion of the most prudent. I do not think a note circulation based upon anything but coin will ever be an acceptable note circulation.

4921. Did you make the suggestion to the Premier that the Government should guarantee the notes of your Bank, or was the suggestion made by the Premier to you? I did not make the suggestion.

4922. Then how has it come about that the Government have undertaken to guarantee the notes of your Bank? I cannot give you information on that point. I am not aware of the circumstances which led up to it. I think, as far as I can judge, and from what is reported, that the Premier thought that in the interests of the country it would be the right thing to do, feeling confident that the Government would be paid, as they will as soon as we can legally pay them.

4923. Do you mean to tell me that the Premier undertook that great responsibility without consulting with you? I do not know that he did so. You asked me if I desired him to do it.

4924. Did you desire him, or did he suggest that the Government should do so. The matter must have originated in one way or the other? At this moment I am not prepared to say how it originated.

4925. It is the fact, nevertheless, that the Government have guaranteed the payment of the notes of your Bank? I believe that to be the fact.

4926. Are you not aware, as a matter of fact, that the other Banks are paying your notes at the present time? I believe they are paying them under a guarantee from the Government to see them paid. I was present when that was arranged.

4927. Does that course meet with your approval? It does.

4928. *Mr. Houghton.*] Does your Bank give any security whatever to the Government in return for their guarantee to your note-holders? The Government, I understood, and still understand, have power to take the money from us. They must be paid.

4929. They can take your assets? They can take gold from us. Any liability the Government accepts on our behalf must be paid, the Government will not lose one farthing.

4930. Then there is absolutely no risk to the Government in giving the guarantee? Absolutely no risk.

John Wesley Watkin called in, sworn, and examined:—

Mr. J. W.
Watkin.
27 April, 1893.

4931. *Chairman.*] What position do you occupy in the city of Sydney? I am an auctioneer, and I am at the present time Chairman of the Board of Management of the Sydney Permanent Freehold Land and Building Company.

4932. How long have you been connected with your firm of auctioneers? About fourteen or fifteen years.

4933. During that time I presume you have had ample opportunity of ascertaining the value of property? I have had a fair experience in connection with city and suburban property, mostly suburban.

4934. You also have a good idea of the value of the securities which many of the Banks hold in connection with that property? Well, persons obtain valuations, but we do not know where they take them to.

4935. But under certain conditions you become acquainted with the amounts advanced on a number of city and suburban and freehold properties by the Banks? Yes; we cannot help acquiring information of that kind.

4936. How long have you been connected with the Sydney Permanent Freehold Land and Building Company? About fifteen years. I was the first manager of it. It was a society then. It has since been converted into a company. In the building society panic of September, 1891, we, with others, in consequence of the excessive amount of withdrawals, and our inability to obtain advances on our assets, which, up to that time, were totally unencumbered, had to call our creditors together. In order to obtain a loan from the A.M.P. Society, one of our largest financial institutions, we had to convert the society into a company, because their solicitors held that a building society could not legally mortgage its assets.

4937. Previously to that operation, what Bank did you do business with? At the time of the panic in September, 1891, we were with the Commercial Banking Company of Sydney.

4938. Under an agreement entered into between your company and the Bank, did not the Bank undertake to render you assistance if you required it? There was a limit of course, and we went up to that limit.

4939. Were you not led to believe that if securities were lodged you could receive further advances to assist you in a time of difficulty? I cannot say that there was any definite arrangement to that effect. There was some sort of understanding. I believe it was understood that any reasonable accommodation we wanted would be afforded. I did not make the arrangement with the Bank. I was not Chairman at that time.

4940. The Bank undertook to give you reasonable assistance when required? Our overdraft increased so rapidly that no doubt the Bank took alarm. I suppose they gave us what they considered reasonable accommodation.

4941.

4941. And at that time you were in possession of unencumbered assets? Yes.
4942. Your securities were exceptionally good? We held freehold properties in the city and suburbs, and in what I may call the urban portions of the county of Cumberland, for instance, we went as far as Kelliville, midway between Parramatta and Windsor, and as far as Gosford.
4943. Before the building society panic took place the securities and transactions of your society were held in high repute? Yes; we never had any trouble at all.
4944. At that time you were in the habit of receiving a considerable amount from depositors at call and otherwise? Yes. The mistake we made was in taking so much money at call. But I may say that the entire amount of money we received on deposit, fixed and at call, never exceeded three times our paid-up capital which we thought a safe limit.
4945. That was recognised as a safe limit by other building societies doing business of the same class? Yes. I believe that in the case of the Victorian Building Societies a limit is fixed by the law. If there were any amendment in the Building Societies Act in this Colony no doubt a limit should be fixed here.
4946. Supposing that fair and legitimate assistance had been rendered to your institution at the time of the building society panic by your Bank, you would have been in a position to tide over your difficulties, and would have been able to meet the run made upon you? We certainly should have been able to meet all the deposits at call, because they never exceeded £26,000 in our case. I am afraid, however, that the fixed depositors as their deposits matured, would have demanded their money, and that would have placed us in difficulty because, as I have said, we made the mistake of taking our money for too short periods. Twelve months was the longest period for which we took money. We lent the money upon land and buildings, and it was repayable in instalments extending over ten years. In other words we ran nine risks of the non-renewal of deposits.
4947. Can you tell us what is the amount of your assets at the present time? According to our balance-sheet of the 31st December, 1892, £397,692, our liabilities exclusive of capital were £283,794.
4948. That would be after the securities were well written down? Yes, we had written down our securities.
4949. That shows a balance in your favour of how much? About £113,000.
4950. Considering that your institution with that large balance in its favour was in a thoroughly solvent position—as solvent as it is to-day if a National Bank had been in existence would it not have been one of the legitimate functions of such a Bank to render assistance to you or to any other society in a similarly solvent position? Certainly. The securities we had to offer were all freehold property, and the bulk of them were in the occupation of the mortgagors. I consider it a very important feature that the bulk of the mortgagors were occupying owners, not speculators. We have always considered that the man who wanted to build a home for himself was a safe man to whom to lend money. The character of a man is, of course, an element which we also take into consideration. But if a man wanted to build a home for himself and gave us good references we were always liberal to him, and in my experience we never made a mistake.
4951. From the statements disclosed in your balance-sheet and from your personal knowledge of the properties of the company and their value, are you in a position to say that your institution is quite as solvent as are the Banks doing business at the present time? I would say this—that all our loans have been made on tangible securities. The banks as I understand discount bills, and lend on sheep, ships, and all kinds of things. Where we have £100 owing to us we have say £150 of security in the shape of real estate.
4952. Do you not consider your company in quite as good a position, if not a better one, than many of the existing Banks? I am hardly in a position to say that I do not know what the assets of the Banks are.
4953. You yourself have indicated the nature of the business they do? Perhaps I speak with some prejudice in favour of our own concern, but we never lend money except on freehold or leasehold securities, and in my opinion our assets will bear favourable comparison with the assets of any Bank.
4954. Suppose your institution were in need of financial assistance, do you not think that under those circumstances you would be as justified in asking the Government to guarantee a certain proportion of your assets as is the Australian Joint Stock Bank in asking the Government to guarantee their notes? Yes, unquestionably.
4955. *Mr. Rose.*] You have had some experience in banking matters? Yes.
4956. Has that experience led you to the conclusion that we require to almost revolutionise our system of banking? Judging from the events of the last few days I should say unmistakably—Yes.
4957. What, in your opinion, would be the radical reforms most needed? First of all I think there should be a great increase of capital, and in my opinion three times the paid-up capital is the maximum amount any financial institution should be allowed to receive on deposit.
4958. Suppose that paid-up capital to be invested in ordinary banking business, how do you safeguard the depositors? I do not see that you can give them any safeguard. The depositors may be regarded in one sense as partners.
4959. Do you think that we should not only have an increase of capital *pro rata* to dividend growth, but that that capital should also be held as a liquid security? I think that would be a very great reform indeed; but it would lessen enormously the earnings of the Banks.
4960. You will admit that in a young country a class of business must be carried on, very different from that which is carried on in an old country? Yes; I understand that in England the Banks live mainly by discounting bills and making short advances. Here they are virtually mortgage institutions.
4961. Do you go so far as to say that we ought to separate banking business from land mortgaging? Yes.
4962. Do you entertain the opinion that in the case of land mortgaging, deposits should be inscribed for long periods? For as long a period as that to which any of the loans extend.
4963. Are not the reconstruction schemes now being considered by some of the Banks partly with that object in view? Possibly. As I understand the scheme of the Commercial Banking Company of Australia, they pay out all amounts of £100 and under; of the rest one-third is converted into preferential shares—preferential for five years—the residue being fixed for five years, a certain interest only being paid in the interim, and no part of the principal being repaid.
4964. According to that statement the depositors become virtually shareholders? They do, to the extent of the third which is converted into preferential shares.

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4965. Suppose that at the end of five years, when a large amount of the deposits would become due, they should be withdrawn, would not that withdrawal have the same disastrous effect as a corresponding withdrawal at the end of one year? Certainly that is a weak feature in the scheme.

4966. Briefly, the reconstruction scheme affords no safeguard against future contingencies? What I take you to mean is that that the Bank will have to provide an accumulation of money during the five years, to pay off the depositors at the end of that period.

4967. Do you consider, as a business man, that the Banks, which have suspended payment, will emerge from their difficulties on a sounder basis? I hope, of course, that they will; but I think that some improvement might be made on the reconstruction scheme of the Commercial Bank of Australia. I understand that one of the features of the scheme of the English and Scottish Bank is to issue inscribed stock, which I presume would be payable at the option of the Bank, and not at the option of depositors.

4968. Do you agree with the idea which seems to be prevalent that note-holders should have a first claim? I think it would be to the interest of all the Banks. I understand that it is the law in England and in Victoria, and I certainly think it should be the law here.

4969. Do you also hold that if a Bank fails it should not be allowed to revive its note issue? That is a question I have not considered.

4970. Do you hold that the State alone should have the prerogative of issuing paper money? I have always held that that is the function of the State, and not of any corporation or individual.

4971. Reverting to the preferential claim of note-holders in this Colony, I presume you are aware that the bulk of the capital invested in what are called New South Wales Banks is registered in England? I saw that in the case of the London Chartered Bank, nearly all the shareholders were registered in England. I suppose that in the case of the Bank of New South Wales, the Commercial Banking Company, and the Australian Joint Stock Bank, a lot of their shares would be upon the London register.

4972. There are virtually stronger banking vested interests in London than in New South Wales? I suppose that is so.

4973. That vested interest has grown up under the condition that the note-holder shall not have a preferential claim? I suppose so.

4974. And any legislation in New South Wales would, to some extent, operate upon external conditions? Yes. Of course the note issue, after all, is not very great compared with the amount of deposits held by the Banks.

4975. But in legislating we should affect British interests as well as local interests? Yes. Of course, the notes only circulate in the colonies. I presume that legislation making Bank notes a preferential claim upon the assets of the Bank would be in the interests of persons resident here, because they would be the holders of the notes. I would not consider the absentees at all.

4976. In your opinion, would such legislation have any effect upon the outside depositors? I do not think so, because they must already be acquainted with the fact that what you suggest is already the law both in England and in Victoria.

4977. Can you see any plan whereby we could improve the relations existing between building societies and such like institutions and borrowers? The building society of the future, to my mind, will have to deal exclusively with its own capital as the Starr Bowkett Building Societies have done, or relying upon inscribed stock repayable at the option of the society.

4978. The class of people who patronise building societies we may call the real wealth producers of the Colony? Yes; they are the very cream of the working classes.

4979. Do you think it is consistent with the duties of the State that it should provide as far as possible for the welfare of the working classes? I think so. I think that it is the trend of the times especially so far as providing a man with a home is concerned.

4980. You are aware that from the present administration of the Savings Banks working men, or men of very limited means are actually shut out from obtaining a loan? They will only lend up to one-half of the value.

4981. Have you studied the law of Scotland in this respect? I cannot say that I have.

4982. In your opinion if we could provide a system under which it would be possible to make advances to honest working men going down to a minimum of £10 upon three guarantors being given, would not that be a good thing? And save the unfortunate men from going to extortioners—I think any scheme of the kind would be a great boon.

4983. It would bring the Savings Bank business very much more within its proper spirit? That is so. The great proportion of the savings in the Savings Banks come from the poorer classes, and I think that would be a legitimate use to which to put the money. A large proportion of the deposits in the Savings Banks have hitherto been deposited with Banks of issue.

4984. Would you go to the extent of saying that the Savings Banks as conducted in New South Wales today are of no direct benefit to the working classes who are desirous of borrowing? The margin they ask is too wide as a rule for the great bulk of borrowers.

4985. And under present conditions the class of persons to whom I refer are actually driven to borrowing from institutions of usurious tendencies? There is no doubt about that.

4986. You have studied the question of mortgaging, I presume, to some extent? I have had some experience in mortgaging. We have between 700 and 800 mostly under the Real Property Act.

4987. Each person mortgaging has to incur separate legal costs? Yes.

4988. And probably in many cases where a mortgagor is called upon to pay he may have to mortgage in another direction, and so entail further legal expenses? Yes.

4989. Have you ever thought out a scheme for the funding of mortgaged stock by operating on a paid-up capital or on deposits inscribed for long periods? I cannot say that I have.

4990. If a plan could be put into practice whereby the mortgagors would have from twenty to twenty-five years to repay, and under which they would return every year a proportion of the principal as well as the interest, would not that be a great benefit? Yes; the rate of interest not to exceed say 6 or 7 per cent. In our own experience we have not been able to charge a rate of interest below 7, and we have had it up as high as 10. The 7 per cent. was on the amount owing at the beginning of each year.

4991. The industrial cataclysms from which we occasionally suffer are partly due to the forcing of property into the market for sale? Distrust seems universal now. I could not say that it was attributable to that cause. There is a want of confidence in financial institutions, perhaps engendered by the fact that

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some persons thought that they had not good security for the money they lent. No doubt the criticisms of Messrs. Wilson and others, at home, have done a great deal to inflame the minds of British depositors. The great mistake has been in our Banks having foreign depositors. I consider that the greatest curse from which Australia suffers is its foreign debts.

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4992. Can you see any objection to the State starting a land mortgage Bank as an adjunct to a National Bank? I have always held that view. As a young man, when Sir John Robertson first introduced his Land Bill, I held the view that what we wanted behind it to make it perfect was some State institution to provide funds to enable the selectors to become self-supporting. I know, from my own experience, that many an agriculturist has gone under, at a critical time in his career, from the want of a loan extending over a long period at a moderate rate of interest.
4993. You are aware that, under present legislation, the selector gives the State, annually, a portion of the principle with the interest? Yes.
4994. Suppose we were to adopt some such plan in connection with the advance of land to agriculturists, could you see any objection to it? No; I consider that the country would make progress by leaps and bounds.
4995. You think that that is the real agricultural reform that is wanted? Yes; we want some legitimate system of State aid to agriculturists.
4996. You consider that some such system should be introduced to relieve the farmers of the necessity of borrowing from the banking Shylocks? That is a relief for which the country is crying out very loudly.
4997. Have you studied the question of life annuities? I cannot say that I have.
4998. There are probably a large number of persons with a certain amount of capital, requiring only an annuity, who would be willing to place that capital on fixed deposit if they had an absolute guarantee of an annuity? What other institution than the Government could give them that guarantee?
4999. Have you ever thought of the advisableness of the Government of New South Wales entering upon such a class of business? I cannot see any reason whatever against it, and I think it would be a great boon.
5000. Can you see any reason why the Government should not secure as good men to conduct such a class of business as could be secured by any private institution? No.
5001. Would you think it possible to make this class of business another adjunct to the National Bank? I do not see why the Government should not carry out the system either independently or as an adjunct of the Bank. In New Zealand they have a State insurance department in addition to the provision for annuities. A number of persons would be only too glad to pay money to the Government if they were guaranteed an annuity. No other institution could give the security which the Government could give.
5002. You have studied the financing of some of the Banks which have recently suspended payment? I have seen the figures in the newspapers.
5003. Did it strike you that the ratio of advances to deposits was out of all reasonable proportion? It struck me that the ratio of deposits to paid up capital was out of all reasonable proportion.
5004. Do you think it was a safe banking business for the Australian Joint Stock Bank to have £9,000,000 of advances as against £6,000,000 of liabilities? I attribute a great deal of the disproportion to the race to give the best dividends. That has been the trouble of the Banks. In order to pay their big dividends they have had to employ every penny.
5005. Are you aware that the present auditors are merely Bank employees? They are shareholders. The auditors of all the Banks are shareholders of the Bank employing them.
5006. Do you go so far as to say that some of our Banks actually employ their shareholders as auditors? I think you will find, without exception, that the auditors of all the Banks are shareholders in those Banks.
5007. Do you consider that that is at all fair to the public? That is a question I should not like to answer off-hand.
5008. In the interests of the community would you not consider it a better plan for the Government to appoint a Board of Finance which could promiscuously enter any building called a Bank and audit its accounts to its fullest extent? Of course that would apply to all financial institutions—to all institutions who take money from the public on deposit. I think that that should be done. I believe that in connection with the life offices in America there is an inspector who has a right to call in at an office at any time, and without whose signature no balance-sheet can be issued to the public.
5009. *Mr. Gough.*] During your experience as manager of the building society with which you are connected, you cannot say that the Bank with which you were doing business ever broke faith with you? I cannot say that it did, but we thought it hard that with the security we had to offer, we could not get the accommodation we wanted.
5010. But you would not say definitely that the Bank broke faith with you? No.
5011. In your opinion, the maximum proportion of deposits to capital should be 3 to 1? That is my idea.
5012. Will you give your reason for fixing the maximum at 3 to 1? I understand that in Victoria it is fixed at 3 to 1.
5013. If the paid-up capital is all invested, and is not in a liquid state any more than the deposits would be, I can hardly see how the public would be in any way guaranteed. Unless your paid-up capital were liquid, and you could put your hand on it at any time, it does not appear to me that we should be any better off? If you were to follow up that principle, you would not be able to employ your capital at all, you would simply have to put your gold in your safe and keep it there. You would earn no interest whatever on your capital. You must put it out to some extent.
5014. The difficulty is suggested by your own statement that, for the guarantee of depositors, the ratio should be 3 to 1. What I want to get at is the advantage resulting to the public from so fixing the ratio? I consider that when there is a large increase in deposits, there should be a corresponding increase in capital.
5015. Small amounts are more easily realisable than large ones, that is what your answer amounts to? What I say is that a concern with £1,000,000 capital and £3,000,000 of deposits is not so liable in a time of panic to go down as a concern with £1,000,000 of capital, and £6,000,000 of deposits. As a matter of fact, we have been carrying too much sail, so to speak. Our capital must be increased, and our deposits must be decreased.
5016. What rate of interest does your company generally charge? I should say 8 per cent. The rate

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we give is always 1 per cent. above the Bank rate for deposits. If the Banks give 5 per cent., we have to give 6. That would be for deposits for twelve months.

5017. What reason do you assign for a Bank note-holder having a preferential claim over a depositor? My only reason is that it would have the effect of getting the notes into circulation. I think it would be in the interest of the Banks.

5018. It would not be in the interests of the public? No; the only thing is that the notes are more portable; they are more convenient for trading purposes.

5019. As a matter of equity, why should the note-holder have preference over the man who actually hands gold to the Bank? Perhaps on grounds of equity you are right, but it is to the interests of the Banks to get the public to take their notes.

5020. But on grounds of equity, you say there should be no preference? On grounds of equity.

5021. I presume you have given some consideration to the advisableness of establishing a National Bank? Yes; for years, off and on. I cannot say that I am an expert in finance. I have not given constant study to the question, but one cannot help thinking occasionally of such matters.

5022. You have noticed that from 1891 up to the present date there has been a wave of depression passing over the Colony? Yes.

5023. To what, as a commercial man, would you attribute that depression? I think it has been, to a large extent, due to the reaction from our extravagant expenditure of loan funds. You must be aware that there has been a great diminution in the amount of foreign borrowed money. I suppose, also, that these things happen in cycles, and that the time comes round again and again, when people begin to think that things are not what they seem. People are getting more critical. If we had not had good seasons in 1891, 1892, and 1893, goodness knows where we should have been. I do not know that I can give you any definite causes for the depression, but I believe one of the greatest curses from which the Colony is suffering is the enormous drain of interest on foreign borrowed capital.

5024. What, as a commercial man, would you consider to be the first charge against productive wealth? I suppose the State should have something for the purposes of Government.

5025. Would you consider interest and rent a first charge after the living expenses of the persons who produce the wealth have been paid? There is no doubt that, in the ordinary course of things, that would be the first charge.

5026. If, after the living expenses of the producers have been paid, it takes the whole of the surplus to pay rent and interest, the natural corollary would be hard times, because there would be no surplus cash to put into circulation? Yes; and we should want to know how the producer lived—whether he lived comfortably or miserably.

5027. If the bulk of the interest produced by the wealth producers of a country leaves the country to go to foreign shareholders, it would have a worse result than if the bulk of the interest were paid to colonial shareholders? Certainly.

5028. If the bulk of the capital which has been employed has been foreign capital, both as regards State purposes and private purposes, it follows that the bulk of the interest must have been sent out of the country? Decidedly.

5029. If a National Bank were established, and were to control the whole of the State finances, and issue its own paper, would you consider the debentures of the State as good a guarantee for that paper as a sovereign is to a private institution now? I should, certainly.

5030. What would you consider the basis of all banking and commercial institutions to-day? Public confidence—without that they cannot exist.

5031. Then a State financial institution would have a greater share of confidence than any private institution could have? Necessarily.

5032. Would you consider it a feasible scheme for the State to issue paper for the payment of public works and other debts of the State, the paper being secured by debentures? Certainly, I think, it would be a feasible scheme for any payments other than foreign payments, and in view of the fact that the Government of this Colony is more largely engaged in trade—take our railways and telegraphs for instance—than are the Governments of other countries, it seems to me that the scheme would have a greater show of success here than in countries where the Government have no such responsibilities.

5033. What scheme would you suggest as regards foreign exchanges? They must be paid in gold.

5034. How could that gold be procured;—from our mines? Yes.

5035. Purchased by State notes and held in reserve by the Treasury for foreign exchanges? Just so. I think that for all transactions within the State the paper money of the National Bank would circulate just as readily as gold.

5036. *Chairman.*] And it would be as freely accepted? I think so—it would be the people's money.

5037. *Mr. Gough.*] Would you think that under an arrangement of that kind it would be possible for a crisis to arise affecting the State Bank in the way in which private Banks here have been affected? The only trouble I can see which would be likely to arise would come from an exodus of the people—a large number of persons might suddenly leave the Colony to make a home for themselves somewhere else, but the Colony is such a splendid place of residence for those who choose to work that I regard that as a very remote contingency.

5038. And against every small exodus there would be an influx? Yes; I think we can if we like make this country one of the most glorious places on the face of the earth for people who are willing to work.

5039. *Chairman.*] You appear to be favourably impressed with the idea of establishing a National Bank? Yes.

5040. Upon what basis do you think such a Bank should be established, and what should be its functions? I certainly think the issue of paper money should be exclusively the function of the State Bank.

5041. How would you provide the capital for the Bank? I would take all the savings of the people—all the savings with which the people entrust the Government in the Post Office Savings Bank at the present time. However, I am not a financial expert, and I cannot say that I have thought out any scheme. I am quite convinced upon this point—that the issue of paper money should be the exclusive function of a National Bank.

5042. *Mr. Gough.*] The more you have thought of the feasibility of establishing a National Bank the more you have become convinced of the practicability of the scheme? Yes; and of the benefits arising from it. 5043.

5043. *Chairman.*] Suppose it were determined to establish a National Bank with a nominal capital of, say, £10,000,000 sterling, would you consider it a sound basis that that capital should be represented by debentures or stock in the Colony, which would be equal to the Treasury receipts of £10,000,000 per annum? I am not clear that any limit whatever should be put upon the capital of a State Bank. I do not see why it should not be constantly increasing. Mr. J. W.
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5044. But you consider the capital I have named to be a good basis? It is one of those questions which only an expert in finance could answer.
5045. If a National Bank were established, can you see any difficulty in the way of absorbing the Post Office Savings Bank and the Savings Bank of New South Wales into that particular institution? I think the Savings Bank of New South Wales ought to have been absorbed years ago. Mr. Watson proposed to do so.
5046. Supposing a National Bank were established, what do you consider should be its function, apart from the issue of paper money? I presume all Government accounts would be kept there; that is, all accounts which are now kept at other Banks. I presume also that all payments on account of the State would be made through the Bank by means of State notes.
5047. Do you consider that the Bank should include ordinary business transacted by the existing Banks, such as advances to a limited extent on real estate, and that it should afford assistance to financial institutions? It might perhaps afford assistance to settlers on Crown land. It might also assist persons to build homes for themselves, but not for purposes of speculation. I do not think that the State should interfere with the ordinary business of banking.
5048. Do you also think that the State should have the management of the national debt instead of its being in the hands of the Colonial Treasurer, as at the present time? Certainly.
5049. On the same principle as the Bank of England administers the public debt of Great Britain? Of course it would have nothing to do with the increasing of the public debt. That would be a matter for the Legislature.
5050. Suppose profits were to arise from the establishment of the Bank, would it not be well to set them aside, in order to provide a sinking fund for the redemption of the national debt? I consider that it has been one of the great errors of our public financing that we have had no sinking fund.
5051. Suppose the State was able to put these £10,000,000 of debentures upon the market at, say, $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., what would be a fair rate of interest charged to borrowers from the Bank? I should say that the rate ought not to exceed 5 per cent. One of the curses of the country is the high rate of interest people are trying to pay in order that other persons may build up big dividends.
5052. Are you of opinion that it would be desirable for the revenues from Crown lands to be paid to the credit of the National Bank? The proceeds of leases are legitimate revenue; but the proceeds of alienation are not revenue, and I consider that they should be impounded by a National Bank. The Bank should receive the balance of principal upon all conditional purchases; the interest, of course, would be legitimate revenue.
5053. *Mr. Gough.*] You consider that that revenue ought to be applied to the working expenses of the Lands Department? Yes; but the proceeds of alienation pure and simple are not revenue, and I think they should be in the custody of a State Bank, and should go towards the reduction of the national debt.

POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANK—NATIONAL BANK.

APPENDIX.

J1.

[Appended by the Committee.]

GOVERNMENT LOANS ON REAL ESTATE.

Speech of Hon. Leland Stanford, of California.

IN the United States Senate on Friday, 19th December, 1890, Senator Stanford, of California, called up the Bill, S. 4,528, "A Bill to provide the Government with means sufficient to supply the national want of a sound circulating medium," and addressed the Senate on the same as follows:—

Mr. PRESIDENT: The Bill I introduced a few days ago, and that I propose now briefly to consider, is substantially the same Bill introduced by me 23rd May of this year. I have not very much to add to what was said upon the subject on a former occasion, but I find that the Bill has been very imperfectly understood even in this Chamber.

The subject it proposes to deal with is a most important one, and, if the Bill is correct in principle, is calculated to affect in a most substantial manner the general interests of the country. Money is the most important factor in the business relations of the country and the exchange of commodities, except production itself, to which it is essential.

Gold and silver are used as material in the manufacture of money throughout the civilised world, so much so that there is confusion in idea between their value as metals and their value as coinage, and they are sometimes regarded as money itself. There is a limit to the quantity of these metals, and the amount cannot be increased by any effort on the part of the Government.

Thus the Government, confined to these metals, is unable to supply money for general circulation, except as individuals may from time to time furnish metal and ask its coinage. In consequence, whatever may be the want of money the Government is unable to take the initiative and supply it. For the Government to confine itself in the coinage of money to a material outside of its control and limited in quantity, seems to me clearly to be a great mistake which cannot be too soon corrected. The Government reserves to itself the right to make money, it is therefore its correlative duty to furnish an ample supply.

Money is entirely the creature of the law, and is valuable according as the Government may declare it within its own jurisdiction. Gold, silver, or any other metals used as money are only legal tender within the jurisdiction of the Government that stamps the metal. Outside, whatever may be its material, money ceases to be money, and if it has any value at all it is simply as material that may be useful to mankind in various ways.

The fact that the stamp makes the money has been recognised since the day of Aristotle, who said that money existed not by nature but by law. On the testimony of Thomas Baring (as appears in an article on money in the *American Cyclopædia*) it was found impossible during the crisis of 1847 in London to raise any money whatever on a sum of £60,000 of silver, and in 1864, in Calcutta, during a similar crisis, it was impossible to raise a rupee on £20,000 of gold. In England silver was not a legal tender for any amount above 40s., while in Calcutta gold was not a legal tender for any sum at all. The same authority informs us that, in 1855, Holland adopted silver as the only legal tender at a fixed value, but attempted to coin gold having no legal tender value, the value of the coins being regulated by the market price for gold from day to day. After 200,000 florins of gold had been coined the demand entirely ceased for the want of a legal tender quality.

At different times many things have been used as money. Cattle served as such in ancient Greece and Rome. The Romans used wood, leather, and tin as well; the Greeks have used iron; in India at this time Cowrie shells are current coin; and in Africa we know that cocoanuts, beads, cotton prints, &c., pass as currency. The importance of money, whatever it may be or in whatever shape, in the transactions of the civilised world, cannot be overestimated. On a sufficiency of money depend very largely the industries of the country. An illustration of its importance is to be found in the present depressed financial condition. Never was there so great an accumulation of wealth as now, never was the country more prosperous, yet owing to the want of money upon a slight disturbance of credit, there is distress all over the land. Business is affected, and so general is the uneasiness and apprehension, that money which ought to be in circulation is being hoarded. Credit is shaken to such an extent that the demand for money is continually on the increase, and there appears to be no power anywhere to furnish the necessary amount. Even on the best securities money can only be obtained upon call. The distress consequent upon this condition of affairs is general throughout the land, and this in the face of inexhaustible supplies of perfect securities.

The Bill I am now considering proposes to put the Government in a condition to issue a supply of money equal substantially to the general demand, and to erect a standard by which the Government may determine up to a useful value of 2 per cent. what is the amount needed. This has never been attempted by any Government. The money (legal tender notes) will be issued under the provisions of this Bill, upon unimpeachable and practically inexhaustible security, and its supply is ascertained and determined by the rate which the borrower can afford to pay. Two per cent. is the amount to be paid to the Government for the loan of its money, and so long as money is worth more than 2 per cent., the security being practically inexhaustible, money will always be borrowed from the Government, and thus the Government will be able to discharge its duty and supply the general want. As borrowed money is not expected to lie idle, but to be used, it goes into general circulation to supply the needs of business, and its abundance stimulates not only the larger but the smaller enterprises and industries on which so largely depends the steady employment of labour with its natural consequence—general prosperity.

The importance of the Government putting its stamp upon a material inexhaustible is best appreciated by considering the vast volume of the internal business of the country, and the frequency of exchange, as compared with the foreign business, whose volume is easily ascertained and is mainly settled by the products of the country, only a small percentage of foreign business being transacted through the medium of gold and silver. It is the internal commerce that should receive our first consideration, and this system of land security is equal for this purpose to inexhaustible mines of gold and silver.

Outside the jurisdiction of this country our coins, gold and silver, are but commodities, as wheat and other products, which we send abroad. For our gold and silver money is not sent abroad as legal tender, but as a commodity which will be thrown into the scales and weighed just as wheat, corn, beef, mutton, or any other product. But even if our coined gold and silver were a legal tender in foreign countries, compared to the amount needed for our home transactions, or even to the agricultural and other products which we send abroad, it would be comparatively insignificant.

The matter of immediate and over-shadowing importance to us is to supply our own industrial wants. For this purpose we must have more money, money based upon perfect and unlimited security.

Mr. Clay said:—

Anything the Government will receive in payment for public dues is money, and good money, no matter what its form may be.

No Government can afford to issue money except upon a valuable consideration. The value of Government paper is its quality as legal tender, and the proposed Bill would strengthen this paper (if the credit of a Government of 62,000,000 of people, with all our vast resources, is not perfect) by the particular security which the Government would hold for its return at the expiration of the time fixed by the loan. The

The principle of our Government loaning money is fully established by the advance it now makes on its own bonds, which, while entirely good as between the Banker and the Government, does not strengthen the security of the billholder, which rests at last upon the authority of the Government. Bank of England notes are at par and sometimes above par in almost every part of Europe, yet the Bank of England is a private institution owned by individuals, and its bills are not national (and, of course, are not legal tender outside of Great Britain). A £5 Bank of England note is as valuable in any part of Europe as £5 in gold coin, yet a Bank of England note cannot be as good as would be a note issued by the Government, for the reason that a part can never be equal to the whole.

That there is something radically wrong in the present system of finances of all countries is evinced by the fact that Governments—practically the owners of all a nation's property, possessing the right of taxation, and sustained by the entire people—constantly borrow money from their private citizens to supply their wants.

It is true that during our last war Government paper fell below the par value of gold, but that is an extreme case to quote, as the war threatened the stability of the Government itself; moreover, our Government discriminated against its own paper by refusing to accept it as a legal tender, thus first discrediting it by establishing a distinction between two kinds of money that bore its stamp.

I remember while I was Governor of California, in 1863, the Legislature passed what was known as the Specific Contract Act, which provided that parties might specify between themselves what kind of money they would receive in payment of debts. I wrote a message vetoing the Bill, taking the general ground that it was our duty to support our Government in its extremity, and that one of the ways to do this was to take its money at par and pay it out accordingly, but before my message went to the Legislature the news came that the Government was discriminating between its paper and gold in paying its employes at the Navy Yard at Mare Island. I realised at once that if the Government was thus discriminating it was useless for me to attempt to sustain its paper money. I accordingly tore up my veto message and signed the Bill, which was in itself fair as between individuals, as it provided only for carrying out a contract according to agreement. When at that time we needed gold for purchases abroad I believed, and believe still, that the Government could, by issuing its bonds for gold needed, have maintained its paper at par within its own jurisdiction.

The scheme of this Bill is to supply an ample amount of money for all business purposes. I have mentioned lands as security because they appear to be the best and most certain of all security, and are sufficient to furnish all the money that is needed. The people, I think, will have more confidence in a financial measure that is new and radical if it has at present land only for a basis.

The rate of interest on these loans on real estate is fixed at 2 per cent. in the Bill, but in time may be reduced as experience shall teach. As I have remarked on a former occasion money should only be considered as an important tool in the production and exchange of commodities. It is a tool universally needed, and has no other value except as a commodity, and the latter has nothing to do with its money value. Fortunate indeed are a people that have an unbounded supply of such imperishable security. The power of money is only to be measured by the extent to which it is used; to the extent of the credit given on property the value becomes energised, as illustrated in the case of the 90 per cent. of currency advanced by the Government on its own bonds. One hundred thousand dollars in United States bonds are worth to the owner in his vault and to the owner only, say \$4,000 per annum, the interest they bear, and when the owner receives the 90 per cent. of the money in legal tender the latent force is energised, and the the \$90,000 in its activity may create in a single year a value equal to the entire amount advanced. The same energy can be imparted to the latent value of land by a loan, as in the case of a loan upon bonds. Money is only valuable in its activities, and to the extent that it is in activity there will be production and corresponding benefits to the labouring classes, who, after all, are the great multitude of our people, and as such they involve the greatest economic considerations.

To illustrate how far the activities may determine the values, suppose a man borrows \$100 for one year at 6 per cent. and employs 100 men to work for him at \$1 a day. With this sum of \$100 he is able to employ them one day. If he can convert the product of their labour into cash at the close of the day he can employ them the next day, and so on for every work day in the year. The six dollars interest on the money in the presence of such activities becomes inconsequent.

The rate of interest charged by the Government under the conditions of this Bill will not necessarily fix the general rate of interest for business purposes. That will always be determined by its value in use. The farmer having the best security will borrow for his own use, or the use of others who may be willing to pay him a satisfactory interest. The Banker borrows from the Government free of interest, and loans it at such rate as its use commands in the market.

This measure has been compared to a plan adopted in the Argentine Republic for loans on land, but there is no analogy between the two, and to compare the working of a measure of that Republic of, say, 5,000,000 population to that of a country with its enlightened 62,000,000 would be like comparing the methods of some irresponsible Banker to those of the Rothschilds.

So far as I have been able to ascertain, the history of this Argentine Land Loan is substantially as follows:—

Some years ago the Argentine Government conceived the plan of raising real estate values by what might not inaptly be termed "booming." The better to effect this it authorised two Banks, called the National and Provincial Banks to issue a species of land bond called Cedula or Certificate. These bonds were issued in return for land mortgages of 50 per cent. on appraised value of the land. The mortgagor received no cash for his mortgage, simply the bond of the Bank, which he then had to negotiate on the street for what it would fetch. The bonds bore 8 per cent. interest on paper, and the mortgage was redeemable at the Bank on presentation of bonds for the same amount. About 400,000,000 dollars worth of these cedulas were issued.

The difference between this scheme and the plan embraced by the Bill under consideration is so wide and marked that I need hardly point it out. The cedula system provides for no increase of money. The bank was merely authorised to give a bond, and the bond was exchanged for a certain amount of money already in circulation.

I shall not at this time consider the details of this Bill. The machinery for putting it in operation can be best determined by experience.

But the Bill provides how it may be put into operation with safety to the Government.

The amount needed will be determined by the uses to which money can be put at a profit of above 2 per cent. Should the value of money for use under any circumstances fall below 2 per cent., in that case the money would be restored to the Government and the mortgages released, until the money would again readily command 2 per cent.

So far as I could ascertain, no Government has ever attempted to furnish an adequate supply of money, or establish any standard by which its want could be ascertained.

This Bill fixes a standard for the amount so long as money can be profitably used at more than 2 per cent. per annum. The ability of the Government to make money being unlimited upon good security, and the landed security of the Government being substantially unlimited, the real wants and necessities of the people can be ascertained and met.

The foundation of the whole matter and the real question to be considered is, that inasmuch as the Government reserves the right to issue money, it is its duty—the means being provided—to furnish what is necessary to the prosperity of the people.

I move the reference of the Bill to the Committee on Finance.

The Vice-President: The question is, on the motion of the Senator from California, that the Bill be referred to the Committee on Finance.

The motion was agreed to.

The Bill is as follows:—

A Bill to provide the Government with means sufficient to supply the national want of a sound circulating medium. BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled: That there is hereby established in the Department of the Treasury of the United States a bureau to be known as the land loan bureau.

Sec. 2. That a chief and deputy chief of such bureau shall be appointed by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate; the salary of the chief of such bureau shall be 6,000 dollars per annum, and of the deputy chief 5,000 dollars per annum.

Sec. 3. That it shall be the duty of the chief of such bureau, under the direction and with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury—

First. To superintend the affairs of the bureau; to receive and approve or reject applications for loans.

Second. To keep a record of all such applications and of the action had thereon.

Third. To keep an account with every person to whom a loan is made.

Fourth.

Fourth. To keep an account with the Treasurer of the United States, showing all moneys received and disbursed by him and the purpose for which such receipts and disbursements were made; to collect and pay into the Treasury of the United States all loans when due or payable.

Fifth. To make all proper rules necessary to carry this Act into effect.

Sixth. To appoint such subordinate officers of the bureau as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this Act, and to define their duties and fix their salaries, which salaries shall in no case exceed the salaries now paid for similar clerical services in the Treasury Department.

Seventh. To prescribe the form and manner of keeping accounts with the Treasury of the United States, and with the various persons to whom loans shall have been made, and of the expenses and disbursements in connection therewith.

Eighth. To perform such other duties as are prescribed by law.

Sec. 4. That the Treasurer of the United States is hereby authorized and directed to be caused to be printed, signed, and ready for issue, for the purpose hereinafter mentioned, circulating notes of the United States of the denominations of 1 dollar, 5 dollars, 10 dollars, 20 dollars, 50 dollars, 100 dollars, 500 dollars, and 1,000 dollars, to the amount of 100,000,000 of dollars, and such additional amounts from time to time as shall be necessary to meet the requirements of this Act.

Sec. 5. That said notes, when issued as hereinafter directed, shall be a legal tender in payment of private debts, equally with gold and silver coin for like amounts, and shall be received at par in all parts of the United States in payment of taxes, excises, public lands, and all other dues to the United States, within the United States, except interest on the public debt, and in redemption of the national currency.

Sec. 6. That said notes, when ready for issue, shall be held in the Treasury to the credit of the land loan bureau until issued as hereinafter prescribed.

Sec. 7. That every person who is a citizen of the United States, or who has declared his intention to become such, and who is the owner, in fee, of unincumbered agricultural land, may file with the bureau an application for a loan to be secured by a lien upon such lands valued for agricultural purposes. Such application must be in the form prescribed by the chief of bureau, and must describe the land, and state its actual cash value for agriculture, independent of improvements, and also its assessed value for taxation purposes for the year previous to application, the amount for which the loan is sought, which must not exceed one-half the assessed value of the land, and the time for which the loan is to run, not exceeding twenty years, together with such other facts as the chief of bureau may by regulation prescribe. No loans shall be made upon lands of less than 500 dollars in value nor in sums less than 250 dollars.

Sec. 8. That a copy of the application for such loan must, at or before the time of its receipt by the chief of bureau, be filed in the office of the recorder of deeds, or the officer exercising the functions of recorder in the county of the State or Territory in which the land described is situated, or if the land lies in two or more counties, in such office in each of the counties; and from the time of the filing of such application in such office such filing shall constitute a lien upon the land described for the amount of any loan granted by the United States under such application, and shall be notice to all subsequent purchasers and incumbrancers, and shall be a paramount lien over all others with which said land may be further incumbered, and shall, if the application is granted, continue until the money thereby secured, with the interest, costs, and legal charges of collection, has been fully repaid and satisfied.

Sec. 9. That upon filing of such application with the bureau of land loans the applicant must deposit a sum, the amount of which shall be prescribed by the chief of bureau, sufficient to pay the costs of examination, inspection of the title to the land, and inspection and appraisal thereof, which examination and appraisal shall be made by persons within the respective counties, to be appointed for that purpose by the chief of bureau, and their compensation must be paid out of the amount so deposited, the balance, if any, to be returned to the applicant.

Sec. 10. That if the chief of bureau, upon such application and upon the report of the commissioners of title and appraisers, is satisfied that the title is perfect and that the amount sought does not exceed one-half of the actual cash value of the property, and is not greater than one-half of the assessed value thereof for the year previous to application, then it shall be his duty to notify applicant that the loan is granted, and to direct an entry to be made upon the books of his office, crediting the full amount of the loan to the applicant, and to transmit to the proper officer of the Treasury of the United States an order directing him to pay the amount thereof, in the notes hereinbefore provided for, to the disbursing officer of the land loan bureau, where the same shall remain, subject to the order of the applicant, who may at once, or from time to time as he may desire, draw the same upon his cheque or draft.

Sec. 11. That the chief of bureau, after having received the report of the commissioners of title and appraisers, and being satisfied that the title to said land is in the applicant, but that the loan sought is too large, may so notify the applicant, and advise him that a smaller sum (naming it) would be lent. In case the applicant accepts such smaller loan, proceedings shall be then had, as provided in section ten hereof, and the chief of bureau shall issue to such applicant a certificate to be filed in recorder's office, where the original application is filed, certifying that said loan has been made for an amount less than is set forth in the application (stating it), which certificate shall, as to the amount, have the effect of reducing the lien of the United States to the sum therein stated.

Sec. 12. That if upon the land described in the application there is an existing lien or incumbrance to secure the payment of money presently due and payable; and in an amount less than the loan sought and granted, then the land shall be deemed unincumbered; but instead of paying the amount loaned to the applicant, it shall be the duty of the disbursing officer, out of the sum loaned, to pay off the amount due, and to cause to be discharged the lien or incumbrance, charging the amount of such payment to the applicant in like manner as if it had been paid on his cheque or draft.

Sec. 13. That it shall be the duty of the chief of bureau to cause an account to be opened on the books of the Department with each person to whom a loan is made, crediting him with the amount of the loan, and charging him with the amount drawn thereon, with interest on the amount so drawn at the rate of 2 per centum per annum, and also to credit to such account all payments made, so that such account shall at all times show the true state of account between such person and the United States.

Sec. 14. That any person who is indebted to the United States on any of the accounts aforesaid, may at any time pay into the bureau the whole or any part thereof, not less than 25 per centum, and may at the time of making such payment, with the consent of the chief of bureau, elect in writing to make the security already given a continuing one until the expiration of the twenty years, and may at any time during the life of the original loan, by cheque or draft, draw from the bureau a sum or sums up to the full amount of the loan originally granted. It shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to cancel and retire from time to time amounts equal to the payments made on loans under the provisions of this Act, and in case payment of such loans is made in other currency of the United States, to cancel an equal amount of the notes issued under the provisions of this Act.

Sec. 15. That whenever an application for a loan is refused, or when a loan once made has been fully paid without an election to continue the same, the chief of bureau shall make a certificate stating the fact, which certificate, filed in the office of the recorder of the county in which the original application was filed, shall release the lien of the United States upon the land described in the application.

Sec. 16. That all loans made under the provisions of this Act shall bear interest at the rate of 2 per centum per annum, payable annually; and in default of the payment of any such interest, or any default in the payment of principal, the chief of bureau may order a foreclosure of the lien by a suit in the name of the United States as plaintiff, in any court of the State in which such mortgaged lands or any part thereof may be, or in any circuit or district court of the United States for the district in which such mortgaged lands may lie, or if such mortgaged lands lie in a Territory, or in the District of Columbia, then in such territorial or district courts. All proceedings in foreclosure cases shall, as nearly as may be, conform to proceedings provided for by law in the State in which the land may be situated for foreclosure of mortgages; and in addition to the amount of the principal and interest recovered there shall in such proceedings be added to the principal and interest due the cost thereof, and attorney and counsel fees at the rate of 5 per centum on the amount of the principal sum: Provided that in no case shall such attorney and counsel fees exceed 500 dollars.

Sec. 17. That words used in this Act in the present tense shall include the future as well as the present. Words used in the masculine gender shall include the feminine. Words used in the singular number shall include the plural, and the plural the singular; and the word person shall include corporations as well as natural persons.

Sec. 18. That the rule of the common law, that statutes in derogation thereof are to be strictly construed, shall have no application to this Act. This Act establishes the law respecting the subject to which it relates, and its provisions and all proceedings under it are to be liberally construed with a view to effect its object.

Sec. 19. That this Act shall be in force from and after its date.

In an interview in the *New York Evangelist*, February 19, Senator Stanford further explained the provisions of the Bill S. 4,528, as follows:—

Now, we must have money, and I do not think that silver or gold make better money than paper. The stamp of the Government gives money its legal tender quality; but gold and silver have been used as money for so long that they have a value for that purpose. It is a commercial value, but we have got into the habit of considering it as an intrinsic value, and we continue to use it for money, though for my part I would not use much silver or gold for money, because it is so much value put in where it is not needed. If silver or gold has a value above its value as a means of exchange, why buy a dollar's worth to make a dollar coin, when that coin is no better than a paper dollar?

Question: But when you use paper for money the paper only has a value, because it has silver and gold back of it.

Mr. Stanford: No, no; it is because the Government attaches a legal tender value to it that gives to its owner the power to buy something of use to him in itself, and because it can be used for the purpose of making exchanges, settling accounts and balances. It is because the debtor can compel the creditor to accept it, and that means a capacity for the redemption of money, of millions of dollars every day.

Money on paper is as good as money on gold and silver, and needs no special means for redemption other than is used for these two latter materials, the value of each being the fact that they may be used in discharging all obligations, both Government and private.

Q.: But if you issue mere paper money, that is fiat money?

Mr. Stanford: When it comes to that, all money is fiat money. A dollar made on paper costs a fractional part of a penny; a dollar made on silver costs about 80 cents at the present time, and a dollar on gold about 95 cents, I think. As money, however, they are equally valuable, though differing in value as commodities, and one is no more money than the other, and not money at all without the legal tender stand of the Government.

Q.: Unlimited paper has been tried before;—it failed in France and in the Confederate State?

Mr. Stanford: These are not fair comparisons. The Confederate Government was an unrecognised Government, struggling to establish itself. Unless it succeeded its paper was of no good to anyone.

The French *assignats* were totally different from any notes issued by our Government. They were issued at a time when the Government was weak and disorganised, were based upon the confiscated property of the Church and nobility, and were issued to many times the value of this property, to which the Government had no real title.

Q.: Would you advocate the issue of paper money based on nothing but the stamp of the Government?

Mr. Stanford: Yes; it would be based on the industries of 65,000,000 people, the most industrious and productive people in the world; upon the vast and unimpeachable security of real estate; upon the resources and credit of the Government itself. There is no more comparison between the promises made by a Government such as ours and those made by the Confederate Government, or that which issued the French *assignats*, than there would be between a cheque given by one of the Astors and a cheque given by an unknown individual in some wilderness. A promise from our Government has behind it the entire nation with its immense resources. In addition to this, under the provisions of my Bill, there would be set aside for the redemption of the money loaned a specific portion of the property of the United States. The Government loans its credit and receives 2 per cent. for the use of it, and has for security double the amount of the best security known—real estate. The Government is perfectly secure for this reason: If ever the borrower fails to pay the interest and the Government forecloses, some one is sure to step forward and take up the mortgage. There is every reason to believe that among the neighbours of the original owner none could be found to allow the property to be sold when they could borrow the money at 2 per cent. to buy it at half its value.

Q.: You propose to loan money to anyone who has real estate?

Mr. Stanford: Yes. That is, to loan the Government credit.

Q.: Then you will make the Government a real estate operator?

Mr. Stanford: No; the Government will not be an operator in real estate. The property will never be incumbered for more than its value, and if it has to be taken for foreclosure, some of the neighbours will always be found to take it at the assessed value, since they can raise upon the property at 2 per cent. enough to pay off the incumbrance. It is what the Government ought to do, as it is the only power that can make money. Money is a necessity. People will not produce more than is sufficient to supply their own wants, unless they can exchange their surplus for the products of somebody else. We cannot always exchange a horse for a cow or a bushel of potatoes; we must have something to serve as an intermediary of exchange. And this is a definition of money—something used to perfect exchanges of commodities useful to man.

I would have no limit to the amount that might be issued (and for that purpose large tracts of land are as important as small ones), the object being to get money into the widest possible circulation, so that every honest man who is willing to work shall get his share of it.

Q.: But is not that communism?

Mr. Stanford: Well, is there not a good deal of communism in any kind of government? What is civilised society, as distinguished from barbarism, but the organisation of the whole into one body for the common good? Especially in a Government which, as Lincoln said, is "a government of the people, by the people, and for the people."

You must bear in mind that the farmer, while borrowing money, is assisting the Government to furnish the people with the necessary amount for circulation.

Q.: As to silver, Governor, your idea is for the Government to take all that is offered and issue a like amount of Treasury notes for it?

Mr. Stanford: Yes; though I have some other ideas of my own. I think our old system of putting 73 cents worth of silver into the dollar better than the proposed system of 100 cents. The Government would make 27 cents on every dollar. If the Government makes a legal tender note on paper, or a legal tender dollar of silver and puts 73 cents worth of silver into it, the Government, in putting that dollar out is just 73 cents worse off than if it had used paper; but the holder of the paper thinks it just as good to him as a silver dollar that has 73 cents or a gold dollar that has 100 cents in it. In fact, place before any person three dollars, one of paper, one of silver, and one of gold, and the chances are that he would choose the paper dollar first.

Q.: Because the people have confidence in the Government?

Mr. Stanford: Yes; to-day, the credit of the Government being good, our paper is about perfect.

Q.: Then, why have the Government buy silver?

Mr. Stanford: We must take into consideration that the people have not come to realise the fact that the legal tender determines the value of the money.

Gold and silver as commodities are always liable to vary somewhat in value, but gold has a very uniform value all over Europe, silver throughout Asia, and so long as the legal tender stamp and the value of the material approach very closely, they make a most excellent standard of the value of legal tender stamped upon paper; I would, therefore, have both metals used in the coinage of money to such an extent as experience shall deem necessary. Their insufficiency in quantity to furnish material for all the money that is necessary does not prevent their having a most useful purpose as standards of value, arising from their long use and the general consensus of opinion among civilised people as to their value as commodities.

Q.: Anything is money with which we can pay a debt?

Mr. Stanford: Yes. At the present time paper money is preferred to gold. By the Act of 1882 there are a hundred millions in gold in the Treasury to exchange for paper, yet I believe not a dollar has been offered for that gold.

Silver is the popular money as against gold everywhere in this country and in Europe. Besides, gold when locked up has no value. It is no better than old iron or pebbles on the beach. Money is only valuable according to its use. In fact, gold is of very little consequence to the people of the United States on this side of the Rocky Mountains. It does not circulate as money here. It is not the money of the people. Silver is preferred, but silver comes in competition with the money of the Banker; but the main idea is that our paper money to-day—I do not propose to borrow trouble about the future—but to-day a piece of paper with the Government stamp is as good as any money in the world. Therefore, why buy gold when paper not only answers the purpose, but is a great deal better, because it is unlimited in supply? The supply of gold and silver is limited and not controlled by the Government. As the Government alone can make money, it ought to make enough to supply the want. The failure of one banking house in London upset the financial affairs of America, England, and France, and more or less the whole of Europe, all for want of four or five millions of pounds, for I believe that amount would have saved the Barings. What kind of a financial system is it when in a country like England such

such a failure takes place for want of a few million dollars, and when we see in New York that even upon the best securities money can only be borrowed from day to day and at a high rate of interest? As well might the Astors—who have millions in securities—fail for the want of ten dollars!

Q. : I confess that there are some things connected with finance that seem at once arbitrary and absurd. As you know I have travelled in India. There silver is the current coin. In Calcutta there was a time when you could not pay a debt in gold?

Mr. Stanford : Because gold there is but a commodity. Legal tender makes money, not the material of which it is made. Bear this in mind ; there is no trouble about money. Why compare silver with gold? If we want silver we buy it ; if not, we make paper into money ; and when backed by this Government of 65,000,000 of people with a power of production double that of any nation of Europe, not excepting England, this paper is as good as silver or gold. A nation's credit makes its money good, just as a man's credit does in private affairs.

Money is a tool. It is the factor that stimulates production. It represents commodities that are valuable in themselves for use. If abundant, it enables the man of small means to engage in enterprises that increase his business ; it stimulates industry, gives occupation to labour, and energises production. It is necessary for the people, for if the smaller industries are stimulated and encouraged the nation will be rich.

It is, therefore, the duty of the Government to make money, but if it confines itself to gold and silver it is powerless to assist the industries of the country, because it can only coin what gold and silver are brought to it by its own citizens. It is a mistake to suppose that the Government puts its own gold and silver into circulation, it does not, but merely coins it upon request of the owners of the bullion.

Q. : It seems to me, Governor, with all respects, that while your idea of lending money on farms would be very convenient to farmers, it would be very awkward for our Government to have one hundred thousand mortgages on its hands?

Mr. Stanford : Well, our Government would hold the mortgages until they were paid, and as it would be receiving 2 per cent., this might prove one way of paying the expenses of the Government, while benefiting the whole nation by furnishing an abundant supply of money. The Government cannot furnish money without a valuable consideration. How to get the money out is the question. The farmer then comes forward to borrow, and gives this unimpeachable security of real estate, and takes the money, which he passes into general circulation, giving the Government 2 per cent. for the use of its credit. I think this a fair rate of interest, as the individual should be willing to pay for the use of the credit of the entire people of the country. This money goes out into active use, causing an increase of production and prosperity. It becomes a public blessing, and at the same time the interest upon it takes care of the expenses of the Government. In other words, the very means which sustain the Government become a blessing to the whole people, and the borrower is the instrument by which this blessing reaches the people, because he gives the Government a perfect means for supplying the wants of the people.

Q. : Well, Governor, your scheme has at least the merit of novelty?

Mr. Stanford : Yes, it is new, that is the only objection I can see to it.

Q. : You would then create a Government Department for loaning money?

Mr. Stanford : Yes ; but it will not cost the people anything. The 2 per cent. interest will more than pay the expenses of the Department.

Q. : The Government would loan four or five hundred millions of dollars?

Mr. Stanford : The more the better. I would not limit the amount. For the more money the Government loans in this manner the better for the country. No one is going to borrow money except to put it into activity, nor to any amount except that which may be needed. The Government runs no risk. It only loans its credit for one-half the value of the real estate—the best security in the world. But, although we do not need gold or silver for money to do the business of the country, yet they create industries which there are good reasons for encouraging. Most of our industries between the Rocky Mountains and the Sierra Nevada are based on silver, and the country is largely built upon silver mining. Almost the entire value of the products of the silver mines in Nevada is paid out to labour or for supplies. It is not lost or put away because taken out of the ground. It is a commodity valuable all over the world, and sells as readily as wheat. When coined into money and put into circulation, you cannot tell where its beneficent results will cease. In this way we have an interest in sustaining silver. It has a market outside of the United States.

Q. : Then why have taxes at all?

Mr. Stanford : I am not certain but what my plan would obviate the necessity of taxes. The man who borrows the money would be a benefactor to the whole country every time he paid his 2 per cent. To the extent that he would borrow money on his farm, he would energise its latent power, just as the man does to-day who holds a Government bond. A Government bond of 1,000 dollars has only a value of 40 dollars a year to the man who keeps it in his safe, but when he borrows 900 dollars upon it from the Government he energises it, and by passing it into circulation may produce several times its value during the year. This is what the Government does for the National Banks, and I propose through my Bill to do something similar for the farmer. On a farm worth 5,000 dollars he will borrow 2,500 dollars, which he will probably spend on improvements, by this means not only increasing the value of his farm to that extent, but putting into circulation that much more money, which will continue to go indefinitely, for the money loaned to the farmer on his land does not stop with him ; it stimulates all the enterprises of the country ; it gives an opportunity to men of small industries and good credit to enlarge their business and better themselves.

I was led to a consideration of this subject at a time when money was scarce and I tried to think out some perfect financial system. I came to the conclusion that that would be the most perfect which would give to every man credit according to the credit he deserved, whether large or small, based upon his industry, capacity, character, and ability to pay back, and it is the farmer with his indestructible security who can furnish the Government with the means to supply to all the money that is needed in their industries according to their credit.

This, I think, would be a nearly perfect financial system ; but the present systems of civilised governments of the world do not deserve the name, when the failure of one single firm can shake them all.

J 2.

[Appended by the Committee.]

THE CREDIT FONCIER SYSTEM.

Paper by Mr. Carl Pinschof.

From the Melbourne *Argus*, Friday, November 18, 1892.

THE following is the paper on the credit foncier system which was read by Mr. Carl Pinschof, on Tuesday, before the Melbourne Chamber of Commerce :—

Mr. President and Gentlemen,—The subject which it gives me much pleasure to bring under your notice on the present occasion, is one of the very greatest importance for the future welfare, not only of this colony, but I may safely say the whole of the Australasian Colonies.

The credit foncier system, which I shall endeavour to explain to you in this paper, has brought the greatest benefits on every country which has adopted it. Its advantages from both a business and a national point of view are so manifest, that I can only attribute it to my own inability to make myself thoroughly understood in a language which is not my own if I do not succeed in converting each one of you into an eager advocate for its adoption.

I presume that we can already consider it as a generally recognised fact that the system under which most of our so-called mortgage institutions at present conduct their business requires a radical modification. It has proved to be utterly unsound and dangerous, quite apart from its being irrational and wasteful. Our recent experiences have shown the folly of a system which is mainly built upon the principle that the amounts that may be withdrawn from an institution will always be counterbalanced by fresh deposits. It is also quite evident that a mortgage debt, which is repayable at a fixed date, can under ordinary circumstances not easily be paid off all at one time, and that consequently as a rule every three, five, or seven years, a new loan must be obtained for the purpose of paying off the expiring one. This means of course each time heavy expenses for agents' commission, valuation fees, legal costs, and causes a diminished return for the owner of the fee simple, which must under ordinary circumstances seriously affect the value of real estate, which is after

all mainly measured by its possible net return. It also happens that loans become thus often due at a particularly inconvenient time, when they cannot be paid off by fresh borrowings, and the consequence is then often loss to both borrower and lender through foreclosure and forced sales.

The credit foncier system has successfully overcome all these difficulties. The credit foncier societies obtain the funds which they lend out on mortgage, not from deposits, but through the issue of letters of mortgage, the joint holders of all of which have a first lien on all the mortgages held by the society. These letters of mortgage are disposed of in three different methods:—1. Through floating large parcels in the open market by way of calling for subscriptions at a fixed price. 2. By paying the loans granted to borrowers in these letters of mortgage at their face value. 3. By selling from time to time, as the loans are granted, on account of the borrowers, these letters of mortgage in the open market, and charging a commission for doing so. The letters of mortgage are generally issued for a very long period, say fifty years or more. They are during their currency only redeemable on the part of the society by ballot, and in such proportions as the loans granted are repaid by the borrowers to the society from year to year in annuities. The total amount of letters of mortgage in circulation must at no time exceed the total amount of money outstanding on mortgage. Not only is a run under such a system quite impossible, but as it is absolutely unnecessary to keep large cash reserves to meet such an emergency, it is quite obvious that the lending rate can consequently be considerably lower than at present without diminishing the profits of such institutions.

There are three kinds of banks of credit foncier now in existence on the Continent, namely:—

1. The *Landschafts Banken*, which are institutions formed by the borrowers.
2. The *Credit Foncier Societies* proper, which are institutions formed by the lenders.
3. The *National Hypothecation Institutes*, which are formed by the State or provincial authorities.

Mr. H. L. E. Rüthning, a prominent solicitor in the city of Brisbane, published as far back as 1883 a pamphlet on the principles of banking as applicable to agricultural and pastoral settlement, in which he recommended a modification of the Prussian *Landschafts Bank* system as eminently suited to our Australian requirements. Mr. Rüthning points out that under this system all advantages are secured by the joint and several liability of all properties becoming a security in a particular district. He maintains that the best system of outside supervision is that system which ties to the interest of the central institution the neighbouring proprietors and friends of the party whose real estate forms a security for the advance under special notice. He considers this the most efficient way to protect the societies' capital from waste, which, sooner or later, is sure to end in disaster, no matter how prosperous things may seem to be for a time.

The *Credit Foncier Societies* proper are mortgage Banks who conduct the lending part of their business on what I would call the *Savings Bank* principle, that is to say, they lend with the same amount of caution and with the same large margins as *Savings Banks* are generally expected to do. The loans are, however, not for a short term of years only, and they are not due at a fixed date in one amount, but they are, as a rule, repayable in instalments together with the half-yearly interest in generally either forty or fifty-four and a half years. During this term the total amount payable half-yearly remains the same, but with this difference, that year by year the proportion of that amount credited on account of repayment of principle is progressively increasing, while that credited on account of interest is progressively decreasing.

Take, for instance, a loan of £10,000 at 4 per cent., on which in addition 1 per cent. per annum is repayable on account of capital. The first payment would only be £200 for interest payable in advance, but in the second half-year £250 would be payable, and these payments of £250 would continue from half-year to half-year for interest and capital until the repayment of the loan had been completed. The appropriations would work out so that from a payment of £200 on account of interest for the first half-year, payable in advance, and nothing on account of capital, we arrive by seventy-nine half-yearly payments of £250 as a final result at the conclusion of the 40th year, at a payment of nothing on account of interest and £176 10s., the total amount of capital then only owing. I need hardly point out to you that if it should be thought advisable not to give the long extension of time in a young country like this, by slightly increasing both the rate of interest, which appears to me at 4 per cent. unnecessarily low for Australian requirements, and the proportions of capital repayable to, say, 5 per cent. for interest and $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. for capital, and making thus an annuity of $6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. in equal half-yearly payments of £3 5s. for every £100 borrowed, a loan would be repaid in thirty years, whereas if the annuities were raised to 7 per cent. the capital with 5 per cent. interest would be repaid in twenty-five and a half years by half-yearly payments of £3 10s. for every £100 borrowed. With half-yearly annuities of £3 10s. per £100 of borrowed capital, after five years about $11\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the original loan is already repaid, after ten years about $25\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., and after fifteen years nearly 44 per cent. has been paid off. You will see from this that although these loans are granted for a longer term than we have so far been used to in the colonies, the capital is reduced by repayments within a reasonable time to such an extent that even here nobody would hesitate to accept the risk involved through the extra long currency of the loan, as the margin to the lender would, if in the beginning only 50 per cent. of the valuation is advanced, after five years have increased to $55\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., and after ten years to $62\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., and after fifteen years to $72\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the original valuation. These results surely should satisfy even the most cautious and sceptic of our lenders.

Many persons in this country who are quite used to pay $6\frac{1}{2}$ and 7 per cent. interest on their mortgages would hardly realise that it should be possible to introduce a system of Mortgage Banks into this country which would, without increasing their burdens, give them a discharge of their mortgage and entitle them to the unencumbered fee simple of their property within the comparatively short time of thirty respectively twenty-five and a half years, whereas under the present system, although they pay half-yearly exactly the same amount, they owe after thirty respectively after twenty-five and a half years still the whole capital originally borrowed, and have, in addition to interest, being paying every three, five, or seven years, heavy fees for commission, valuations, and legal expenses for renewing their mortgages.

With your permission I will now quote to you what such an eminent authority on banking as H. D. Macleod has to say regarding these credit foncier institutions:—

“At the close of the Seven Years War the proprietors in Silesia found themselves in a state of inextricable embarrassment. The ruin and destruction caused by the war, and the low price of corn caused by the general distress, made them unable to meet their engagements. Interest and commission rose to 13 per cent. They obtained a respite of three years to pay their debts. To alleviate the distress arising out of this state of matters, a Berlin merchant named Büring invented a system of land credit, which has been very extensively adopted in Germany, Russia, Poland, and France. The system of Government funds suggested to Büring the idea of creating a similar species of land stock. The Government could usually borrow much cheaper than the landlords, because the title was sure and indisputable, and there was no impediment to negotiability. Büring therefore conceived the idea of substituting the joint guarantee of all the proprietors for that of individuals, and establishing a book in which this land stock should be registered and be transferable, and the dividends paid exactly in the same way as public funds. The credit, therefore, of the association was always interposed between the lenders and the borrowers. Those who bought this stock looked only to the association for payment of their dividends, and the borrowers paid all interest, &c., to the association, which took upon itself all questions of title and security. The whole of these obligations were turned into stock transferable in all respects like the public funds. Such is the general design of these associations; they avoid the rock of creating paper money, while they greatly facilitate the application of capital to the land. They, in fact, do nothing more than turn mortgages into stock. The holder of the bonds has as security for their payment the whole capital of the company and the lands specially mortgaged to them. The borrowers may pay either in money or in bonds of the company, which they may purchase from the public, thus exhibiting another example of the universal doctrine that the release of a debt is equivalent to a payment in money. These institutions have had the most marvellous effects in the countries in which they have been formed. Their obligations have maintained through all crises—monetary, war, and revolutionary—a steadiness of value far beyond any other public securities whatever, either Government or commercial. In the revolutionary period of 1848, while the Prussian funds fell to 69, the shares of the Bank of Prussia to 63, and the shares in railroads 30 to 90 per cent., the Land Bank's funds producing $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. interest, stood at 93 in Silesia and Pomerania, at 83 in West Prussia, and at 96 in East Prussia. The marvellous effects of the institutions of credit foncier were long unknown in France. At length the increasing weight and the heavy terms at which landed debt was contracted in France began to attract the attention of economists and statesmen. In 1851 the value of real property in France was estimated at 56,000,000,000 francs, and its gross income 1,920,000,000 francs. Upon this income the land tax amounted to 240,000,000 francs, and the interest on the mortgage debt, estimated at an average of 7 per cent., to 560,000,000 francs, leaving 1,120,000,000 francs for the support of the proprietors. Monsieur Wolowski seems to have been the first who brought the Banks of Credit Foncier under the notice of the French in 1835. The idea began to spread slowly. In 1845 the *Conseils Généraux* were consulted, and Monsieur Royer received a commission to go to Germany and study their mechanism. The reports published by him helped to enlighten

enlighten the public mind. In 1848 multitudes of projects for making paper money and mobilising the land were brought before the assembly, which were warmly and successfully combated by Messieurs Thiers and Leon Faucher, on October the 10th and 11th, 1848. The sufferings of the agriculturists however were very great. Monsieur Wolowski brought forward his plans again, which were warmly taken up by meetings of agriculturists and manufacturers. A meeting of proprietors was held at Paris to overcome opposition, and introduce Banks of Credit Foncier into France. The Government then took up the matter. The Conseil d'état opened an inquiry, and gave a hearing to every one who had anything to say—economists, administrators, lawyers, and projectors of schemes. Further information was sought from Germany. Louis Napoleon especially studied the Credit Foncier Banks in Germany, and had long desired to introduce them into France. Feeling himself less embarrassed after the 2nd of December, 1851, he appointed a commission, and presided himself at its meetings, and on February 28, 1852, a decree authorising the formation of such institutions was published."

It is a peculiar coincidence that France is thus indebted to the Buonapartes for two of its most admirable institutions. For the first Napoleon it has to thank the memorable codification of the French law, known as the Code Napoleon, whereas one of the first acts of the third Napoleon has been the decree of the 28th February, 1852, calling into existence the credit foncier societies which have practically raised France from a nearly desperate state of affairs in 1851 to almost continuous unparalleled prosperity. Mr. Macleod continues:—

"Immediately this was done, Monsieur Wolowski, who had so long laboured in the cause, formed a company, whose statutes were approved of on 3rd July, 1852, and called the Banque Foncière de Paris, Société de Credit Foncier. It received a privilege for twenty-five years to carry on operations within the limits of the Cour d'Appel of Paris. Soon afterwards similar institutions were formed at Marseilles, Nevers, Lyons, Toulouse, Orleans, Poitiers, Limoges, Rouen, Bordeaux, Brest, and other places. It was then considered that it would be far more advantageous to have all these consolidated into one great establishment than to remain separate ones. The land bonds would be far more negotiable at the Bourse than if each separate one stood upon its own credit. In December the establishments of Marseilles and Nevers were united with that of Paris, which was authorised to extend branches into any department where none existed, and to incorporate with it all existing societies, and was then called the Credit Foncier de France. The Bank received a subvention of 10,000,000 francs from the State, and was bound to raise its reserve fund to 60,000,000 francs, and to advance on mortgage 200,000,000 francs, redeemable in annuities of 5 per cent., including interest, sinking fund, and cost of management, thus extinguishing the debt by these means in fifty years."

Mr. Macleod concludes that "properly organised it would be impossible to exaggerate the benefits which such an institution would produce to France under the sage direction of Monsieur Wolowski, who was so complete a master of the subject, and who well knew how to avoid the dangerous rock of creating a paper money based on land." Of course, Monsieur Wolowski is long dead since this was written, and the credit foncier has more than fulfilled the expectations of his highly esteemed critic, but unfortunately the publishers of the book in which I found the interesting remarks quoted to you have never found it necessary to get even as late an edition as one of 1883 properly revised to date, so that we must be satisfied with Mr. Macleod's opinion of about thirty years before that date. What he has then prophetically said has since been more than fully realised. The Credit Foncier de France is now an institution second to none but to the Bank of France itself, which commands, as you know, over a metallic reserve of 118,750,000 sterling.

Banks of credit foncier have never been formally introduced into Great Britain. In England many obstacles, political and legal, tended to retard and impede the application of capital to the improvement of the land. However, Mr. Newmarch says, that in 1858 there were probably 80 or 90 million pounds advanced by the different insurance offices, and since that time the amount must have increased more than twofold. These insurance companies, therefore, perform the part which it is the purpose of the Banks of credit foncier to supply, only the securities they take are not negotiable. You will realise, however, the national benefit of a system which practically gives to a large portion of the immobile capital of a country the same mobility as the mobile capital possesses, if you consider that fixed or immovable capital is far greater than the so-called movable capital, which is merely represented by metallic holdings and negotiable commodities.

But the credit foncier societies do not only cultivate mortgage business pure and simple, they have another wide field for their activity, which no doubt would prove extremely profitable in a young community like ours. They have the right to issue debentures against such sums as they may have lent to Governments, city corporations, and municipalities, shire councils, church, school, road, and water trusts on a lien on rates and taxes or other income. This has proved to be of great benefit, as the debentures of the large credit foncier societies are far better known and far more in favour with the investing public than the different small issues of such a number of borrowing bodies could possibly be. They are far more easy negotiable, and command, therefore, naturally a higher price and a lower rate of interest than these. The advantage to the investor on the Continent is great. If he wants to put his money out on mortgage he no longer needs to lock up his capital; he need not trouble himself to find an agent, who would get him a suitable security, he wants no valuator, no lawyer. All he has to do is to buy for the required amount a certain number of letters of mortgage in the open market. If he wants money on account of some unforeseen circumstances, say, about two months later, he reduces his interest in the concern in the simplest manner, by selling as many of the letters of mortgage as necessary for the realisation of the required amount. The debentures and letters of mortgage are not locked up like mortgages. They are negotiable commodities, which can be sold *in globo* or separately, or in such quantities as will be found convenient to buyer or seller. They pass on from hand to hand until they are redeemed.

To give you a proper idea of the importance of the great Credit Foncier de France, I may state a few figures from the last balance-sheet in my possession. On the 1st January, 1890:—

The fully paid-up capital amounted to	£6,820,000
The compulsory reserves	657,603
The special fund for loan risks.....	400,000
Sundry reserves	716,895
Total capital and reserves.....	8,594,498
Sinking fund for loans	4,030,368
Letters of mortgage in circulation	81,600,128
Debentures in circulation	38,224,316
Total assets	147,664,097

Although the credit foncier is not allowed to charge the borrowers more than 12s. per £100 in excess of the interest carried by the letters of mortgage issued against the respective loans, the net profit for 1889 amounted to £1,052,602 on a paid up capital of £6,820,000

The governor of the Credit Foncier de France has the right to veto any and every decision of the council of administration, at whose sittings he takes the chair. There are three censors appointed by the general meeting. Their position is similar to that of auditors, but their functions are not merely of a technical character. They have even a consulting voice at the meetings of the council of administration. If their opinion is ignored they can, on a unanimous resolution passed by them, call a special general meeting. One of the censors has to certify on every letter of mortgage and on every debenture that the same is covered by the requisite security held by the society.

The Austrian Credit Foncier—one of whose prominent founders, I am proud to say, has been a relation of mine, Baron Louis von Haber Linsberg, in conjunction with Isaac Peireire, the great enemy of the Rothschilds, and one of the prominent promoters and leading spirits of the Credit Foncier de France—is constituted on quite similar lines to the French institution. In Austria, however, there is an addition to the three censors, a commissioner of audit, appointed by the Government. He has to certify on all the letters of mortgage and on all debentures, in addition to one of the censors, that all the stipulations of the articles of association with regard to the issue of the respective bond have been strictly adhered to. The commissioner of audit is present at all meetings of the council of administration, and he can object to any resolution of the council which he considers not in accordance with its powers. In some of the Prussian Mortgage Banks on the credit foncier system there is a notary public required to certify on every letter of mortgage and on every debenture that the same has been issued and is secured, as provided for by the articles of association. The Credit Foncier de France provides in its articles that the capital can at no time be less than one-twentieth of the total amount of letters of mortgage and debentures in circulation. The Austrian Credit Foncier fixes one-thirtieth as the minimum proportion between capital and the bonds issued. With the Prussian Hypothecary Bank the amount of terminable letters of mortgage and debentures must not exceed the paid-up capital. This will prove to you, gentlemen, how risky it is considered to trade with borrowed capital repayable at a fixed date. The same institution is, however, allowed to issue twenty times the amount of its capital in interminable letters of mortgage and debentures, less, however, the amount of such terminable ones that may be in circulation. The

The third class of credit foncier establishments enumerated at the beginning of my lecture to you, namely, the National Hypothecary Institutes, which are founded by the Government or provincial authorities, are not created for gain and profit—their object is to grant advances at lowest possible rates on real estate in the respective countries. They allow of repayment being made by small instalments. I will now quote to you a short extract from one of the best managed credit foncier establishments of this last category, namely, “The Provincial Hypothecary Institute of Lower Austria,” at Vienna. This institution grants loans at 4 per cent. interest. The borrower has to pay half-yearly an annuity of $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the original advance, in addition to which he is generally charged with $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. on the half-yearly balance of the advance *pro tem.* still unpaid. By these payments interest, capital, and his contributions for the expenses of the institution are paid. By 109 half-yearly annuities the capital is repaid, and the obligation to the society discharged in $54\frac{1}{2}$ years. The society pays the amount of the mortgage granted to the borrower, not by money, but by letters of mortgage carrying 4 per cent. interest. These letters of mortgage are exclusively issued against loans granted, and their total amount in circulation does at no time exceed the total amount of advances made on mortgage. The province of Lower Austria guarantees all obligations of the society. Past experiences have proved that the letters of mortgage of the institution are negotiable either at par or at a trifle below or above. By request of the borrower the society undertakes to dispose of the letters of mortgage on his account, which has proved to be the most advantageous way, thereby protecting the borrowers’ interest in the most effective manner. The society exclusively negotiates directly with principals or their attorneys. The society has the right to demand repayment of the whole or of a portion of the advance granted under the following conditions:—

1. In case the debtor sequestrates his estate.
2. In case of two consecutive half-yearly annuities not having been paid.
3. In case a request for proper insurance is not complied with.
4. In case of a decrease in the value of the security to an extent that the amount advanced is endangered.

This precaution is evidently necessary when we consider that the mortgage extends over such a long period, and is a very effective protection for the society to compel the borrower to keep the property which forms the security in perfectly good order and condition.

The borrower has the right to give half-yearly notice of his intention to repay the whole or a portion of the amount still owing, without any loss of interest to himself. He can effect this repayment at his option, either in cash or by letters of mortgage, at their nominal value. This clause is particularly beneficial in case of a great depression, when letters of mortgage may be quoted below their nominal value. Then borrowers will find it to their advantage to buy in the open market such an amount of letters of mortgage as may be required in order to pay back the whole or a portion of the amount then owing. On the other hand the advantage to holders of letters of mortgage is evident, as a fall in a depression must necessarily be checked in no small degree by borrowers coming forward to take up letters of mortgage for the purpose of wiping out their liability. This explains Mr. Macleod’s statement of the wonderful steadiness of these bonds during the revolution of 1848.

The advances of the society are limited to two-thirds of the twenty-fold yearly net income of agricultural holdings, and to one-half on buildings, and one-third on vineyards and forests. If, for instance, a property returns £1,200 per annum net income to the owner, from which £300 are derived from vineyards and £900 from agricultural and pastoral land, the institution would calculate as follows:—Twenty times £300 = £6,000, on which may be borrowed one-third, £2,000; and twenty times £900 = £18,000, on which may be borrowed two-thirds = £12,000. Consequently on the whole property, showing a value of £24,000, an advance of £14,000 can be granted. The letters of mortgage of this institution may be used for the investment of trust funds, municipalities, corporations, church funds, and scholarships.

Such, gentlemen, is a short summary of the rules of an institution whose operations extend throughout the whole of Lower Australia. My object in addressing you to-day has been to show you the similarity of conditions now prevailing in this Colony to those which existed in certain parts of the continent of Europe prior to the evolution of the great credit foncier system, and to suggest to you, as representing the financial and mercantile community of Melbourne, the advisability of a study of this system, with the view of its introduction into Australia at the earliest possible opportunity. As far as I am personally concerned I am convinced that the introduction of this system would be a boon of inestimable value, not only to both borrowers and lenders, but also to the community at large, on account of the greater mobility of fixed capital which it would promote, and I may add, the safer financial methods which it would induce. I hope, therefore, that as we in this city of Melbourne have been the first in Australia to find out, to our detriment, the weak spots in the present methods of mortgage institutions, we shall also be the first to introduce the more modern and efficient system which I have tried to explain to you to day. (Applause.)

Mr. C. Rennick said the tables which Mr. Pinschof had circulated were not essentially different from those in use by building societies, namely, that the payments were applied to the reduction of both interest and principal. But there were two great marks of difference between the building society system and that of the credit foncier system—one, that the term of repayment was much larger in the case of the credit foncier system; and the other, that the latter did not rely for support upon borrowed capital. It was a question whether there could yet be found in Australia a market for the stock of such an institution. If such a market could be found there was nothing to prevent the immediate introduction of the credit foncier system, and once adopted, there was no doubt it would find favour in these colonies. He moved a hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Pinschof for his paper. (Applause.)

Sir Archibald Michie seconded the motion, and approved of the recommendation of the credit foncier system, which he believed would work admirably in these colonies. The information contained in the paper would come to the public here almost as a revelation. The development of the credit foncier system in Victoria would probably enable us to dispense wholly with borrowing from outsiders. (Hear, hear.)

The President agreed that there was a very large market here at the present time for the debentures or coupons of such an institution as that described by Mr. Pinschof; but the most important point was that this stock would be negotiable, and would be equivalent almost to a proportionate increase of the gold in circulation.

The motion was carried with acclamation, and it was decided to ask the council of the Chamber of Commerce to appoint a Committee for the purpose of further elucidating the question raised by Mr. Pinschof, and, if deemed advisable, of formulating a scheme for the introduction of the credit foncier system.

K 1.

[To Evidence of T. A. Coghlan, Esq.]

NEW SOUTH WALES—Imports and Exports of Gold and Silver, 1851 to 1892.

Year.	Gold (Coin and Bullion).		Silver.					
	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.			Exports.		
			Coin.	Bullion.	Lead and Ore.	Coin.	Bullion.	Lead and Ore.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1851	114,998	470,836	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1852	1,061,408	2,660,946	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1853	330,811	1,781,172	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1854	117,435	773,209	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1855	557,745	209,250	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1856	402,099	153,151	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1857	332,274	1,101,448	.....	.....	.....	712	.....	.....
1858	242,710	1,475,457	.....	.....	.....	2,223	.....	.....
1859	259,251	1,704,774	3,236	.....	.....	13,420	.....	.....
1860	456,033	1,878,588	2,256	.....	.....	5,709	1,834	.....
1861	245,756	2,010,263	3,000	.....	250	2,566	.....	.....
1862	542,636	2,984,269	8,462	.....	.....	3,200	.....	.....
1863	499,324	2,362,054	8,600	.....	.....	8,891	.....	1,080
1864	1,757,378	2,952,471	3,500	.....	.....	25,780	.....	130
1865	1,497,581	2,766,850	4,026	.....	.....	8,335	184	.....
1866	2,224,289	3,347,420	13,765	.....	.....	2,744	.....	.....
1867	1,811,266	2,586,044	4,112	.....	.....	10,527	.....	.....
1868	1,750,888	2,153,621	6,100	.....	.....	10,965	.....	.....
1869	843,828	2,762,872	5,372	.....	.....	10,964	4,259	4
1870	975,091	1,878,823	13,613	.....	.....	7,660	4,581	.....
1871	2,288,104	2,325,338	12,303	16	.....	2,952	18,681	.....
1872	1,145,257	2,386,251	18,634	.....	.....	6,529	12,663	.....
1873	962,513	2,924,607	14,997	.....	.....	11,591	16,278	.....
1874	1,363,573	1,946,827	57,835	.....	.....	11,620	18,880	.....
1875	1,462,292	2,095,980	410	.....	.....	11,024	12,794	.....
1876	1,286,503	1,655,320	55,002	.....	.....	8,772	15,488	.....
1877	1,204,883	1,870,955	67,622	.....	.....	26,430	6,673	.....
1878	1,183,410	1,793,861	8,739	.....	.....	18,136	13,291	.....
1879	1,262,371	718,619	133,165	433	2,835	88,544	18,071	.....
1880	1,149,234	839,376	65,477	3,332	5,680	24,583	24,771	3,766
1881	1,204,463	1,948,536	31,164	1,365	3,013	9,709	24,643	3,776
1882	1,127,754	1,697,791	63,027	68	44	38,269	11,024	1,030
1883	1,183,373	1,694,746	55,916	1,000	2,297	12,013	22,988	1,950
1884	1,618,454	934,406	49,823	.....	180	14,938	22,980	123,977
1885	1,474,747	1,464,866	65,443	.....	4,381	5,225	161,987	111,041
1886	1,834,031	1,625,228	37,451	1,384	2,234	5,427	200,964	297,185
1887	2,125,104	1,319,934	7,040	.....	112	6,134	35,193	541,952
1888	1,945,586	2,118,293	12,943	20	4,566	12,470	69,668	1,075,737
1889	2,882,978	3,205,552	16,849	665	433	5,810	74,501	1,899,517
1890	2,619,155	2,289,645	43,707	600	3,292	16,793	97,410	2,667,540
1891	2,439,204	3,740,600	31,388	.....	27,420	8,760	136,750	3,487,039
1892	2,587,209	2,298,540	37,340	800	38,812	12,415	58,734	2,434,278

T. A. COGHLAN.

K 2.

NEW SOUTH WALES—Imports and Exports, 1851 to 1892.

Year.	Imports.	Exports.		Year.	Imports.	Exports.	
	Total Value.	Total Value.	Domestic Produce.		Total Value.	Total Value.	Domestic Produce.
	£	£	£		£	£	£
1851	1,563,931	1,796,912	.....	1872	9,572,404	10,483,656	8,075,852
1852	1,900,436	4,604,034	.....	1873	11,516,629	12,764,874	10,284,347
1853	6,342,397	4,523,346	.....	1874	11,650,154	12,457,975	10,283,320
1854	5,981,063	4,050,126	.....	1875	13,735,133	13,797,397	11,471,896
1855	4,668,519	2,884,130	.....	1876	13,800,505	13,061,412	10,691,953
1856	5,460,971	3,430,880	.....	1877	14,852,778	13,457,900	10,704,758
1857	6,729,408	4,011,952	.....	1878	15,104,645	13,134,405	10,716,511
1858	6,059,366	4,186,277	.....	1879	14,503,826	13,131,931	10,775,644
1859	6,597,053	4,768,049	.....	1880	14,176,063	15,682,802	12,007,931
1860	7,755,859	6,311,351	4,971,173	1881	17,587,012	16,307,805	11,955,277
1861	6,604,069	6,609,461	5,016,891	1882	21,467,899	17,677,355	13,189,951
1862	9,747,882	8,397,220	6,215,303	1883	21,522,841	20,262,273	15,751,818
1863	8,781,078	7,788,083	5,432,424	1884	23,160,916	18,577,290	14,063,227
1864	11,002,637	9,796,445	7,425,151	1885	23,737,461	16,750,107	12,059,280
1865	10,635,507	9,563,818	6,946,148	1886	21,313,127	15,717,937	11,583,229
1866	9,403,192	9,913,839	7,456,067	1887	19,171,317	18,521,750	14,240,362
1867	7,365,253	8,727,983	6,674,176	1888	21,229,277	20,920,130	15,544,875
1868	8,831,460	9,156,827	6,835,755	1889	22,863,057	23,294,934	17,423,311
1869	8,448,417	10,006,711	7,940,453	1890	22,615,004	22,045,937	17,232,725
1870	8,284,378	8,030,578	6,334,907	1891	25,383,397	25,944,020	21,103,816
1871	9,935,067	11,261,219	9,227,108	1892	20,776,526	21,972,247	17,707,102

T. A. COGHLAN.

K 3.

K 3.

NEW SOUTH WALES—Excess of Exports over Imports of Gold (Bullion and Specie).

Period.	Excess of Exports.
	£
1851—1855	3,713,016
1856—1860	4,624,051
1861—1865	8,533,232
1866—1870	5,123,418
1871—1875	4,457,264
1876—1880	791,730
1881—1885	1,126,554
1886—1890	849,045*
1891—1892	974,585
Total	28,494,805

* Excess of Imports.

T. A. COGHLAN.

L.

[To Evidence of E. O. Heywood, Esq.]

Profit on the Coinage of Silver from 1882 to 1891.

Years.	Profit on Silver Bullion purchased by the Royal Mint for Coinage.	Average price per ounce paid by the Mint.	Loss on worn Silver Coin.	Net Profit.	Silver coined in England.	Silver issued in Sydney.	Profit derived by London Mint from Sydney issues.
	£	d.	£	£	£	£	£
1882	16,864	51½	11,990	.....	209,880	42,500	.....
1883	224,162	50¾	49,472	.....	1,274,328	39,600	.....
1884	91,870	50½	25,744	.....	658,548	46,200	.....
1885	124,877	48 ⁹ / ₁₆	34,871	.....	720,918	43,900	.....
1886	65,537	46 ⁹ / ₁₆	22,623	.....	417,384	17,400	.....
1887	230,210	44 ⁵ / ₈	44,119	.....	861,498	6,115	.....
1888	176,339	42 ¹ / ₁₆	28,201	.....	756,578	11,285	.....
1889	800,037	42 ¹ / ₁₆	27,774	.....	2,224,926	22,375	.....
1890	320,623	48 ¹ / ₁₆	34,002	.....	1,712,161	35,175	.....
1891	238,662	45 ¹ / ₁₆	24,257	.....	1,056,528	17,200	.....
Ten years.	2,289,181	47¼	303,053	1,986,128	9,892,749	281,750	56,564

E. O. HEYWOOD.

M 1.

[To Evidence of E. A. Rennie, Esq.]

GENERAL SUMMARY of amounts paid by the Government to the Banks for transaction of Government Business. 1885—1893.

Year.	Country, &c.	To London.	From London.	Total.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1885	4,897 19 1	3 9 4	Nil.	4,901 8 5
1886	8,682 11 3	32 6 3	„	8,714 17 6
1887	13,027 10 2	116 15 9	„	13,144 5 11
1888	6,096 9 11	2,122 3 3	„	8,218 13 2
1889	9,138 0 1	3,658 10 5	„	12,796 10 6
1890	8,936 11 9	1,955 17 11	„	10,892 9 8
1891	10,517 11 6	11,606 13 5	2,666 10 0	24,790 14 11
1892	9,141 1 0	2,524 13 3	3,333 10 0	14,999 4 3
1893	2,436 1 6	1,560 0 0	Nil.	3,996 1 6
	£ 72,873 16 3	23,580 9 7	6,000 0 0	102,454 5 10

1885 to 1889 £47,775 15 6

1890 to 1893 54,678 10 4

£102,454 5 10

M 2.

[To Evidence of E. A. Rennie, Esq.]

Interest on Overdrafts paid by Government to Sydney Banks.

1891.

Bank.	Amount.	Total.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Australian Joint Stock	804 3 1	
Commercial of Australia	401 1 5	
Commercial of Sydney	361 12 11	
Bank of New South Wales	385 2 4	
		1,951 19 9

1892.		
Bank	Amount	Total.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Australian Joint Stock	1,940 13 3	
Commercial of Australia	1,423 8 3	
Commercial of Sydney	2,415 9 2	
Bank of New South Wales...	1,794 4 5	
		7,573 15 1
1893.		
Bank.	Amount	Total.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Commercial of Australia	69 4 1	
Commercial of Sydney	94 0 8	
		163 4 9
Grand Total	£9,688 19 7	

M 3.

[To Evidence of E. A. Rennie, Esq.]

Transactions in England—1885, to 31 March, 1893.

Year	Management, &c, of half yearly dividends, Inscribed Stock, by Bank of England	Commission on payments in England	Expense of issuing new loans in form of Inscribed Stock, and converting all loans into same	Interest on advances by London Banks	Discount on draft, Bank of New Zealand.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1885		4,161 12 2	5,746 15 2		
1886		3,849 5 9	8,406 15 0		
1887	6,645 12 6	3,399 5 7	5,257 12 9		
1888	13,159 10 10	2,742 8 8			
1889	14,426 10 11	4,065 2 2			
1890	15,854 17 6	2,864 16 10			
1891	16,679 13 6	2,212 9 7		3,564 0 4	
1892	18,317 6 10	3,172 5 10		28,958 11 10	
1893 (January, March)		609 16 7			395 4 1
	£ 85,083 12 1	27,077 3 2	19,411 2 11	32,522 12 2	395 4 1

N.

[To Evidence of W. R. Sayers, Esq.]

RETURNS OF THE POOL OPERATIONS OF THE VARIOUS BANKS ON 19 APRIL, 1893.

Sydney, 19 April, 1893.

CERTIFICATES OF BALANCES OF BANKS IN BANKS' SETTLEMENT LEDGER AFTER SETTLEMENT OF EXCHANGES TO-DAY.

	Original Deposit.	Ledger Balance.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
The Commercial Banking Company of Sydney	100,000 0 0	186,180 1 10
The Australian Joint Stock Bank	100,000 0 0	26,289 15 2
The Bank of New South Wales	100,000 0 0	96,252 7 6
The Commercial Bank of Australia, Limited	70,000 0 0	118,042 10 3
The Union Bank of Australia, Limited	60,000 0 0	47,930 17 9
The Bank of Australasia	60,000 0 0	60,152 19 2
The London Chartered Bank of Australia	50,000 0 0	22,925 16 11
The City Bank	50,000 0 0	53,638 7 1
The Bank of New Zealand	30,000 0 0	60,776 2 0
The National Bank of Australasia	30,000 0 0	26,218 12 3
The Queensland National Bank, Limited	20,000 0 0	67,500 10 2
Bank of North Queensland, Limited	10,000 0 0	4,091 19 11
	£770,000 0 0	£770,000 0 0

For The Commercial Banking Company of Sydney (the Clearing Bank).

R. A. CLARK,
Pro General Manager.

SUMMARY CLEARING SHEET.

19 April, 1893.

Debit.		Credit.	
£	s. d.	£	s. d.
		10,342	2 5
		27,297	10 8
106,956	5 2	8,058	12 4
		4,244	17 7
7,077	7 0	62,879	17 2
		8,322	9 9
6,641	2 7	293	13 1
		1,582	0 3
2,346	8 6		
£123,021	3 3	£123,021	3 3

COMMERCIAL

To the Clearing Bank.		THE CITY BANK.		19 April, 1893.	
<i>Debit.</i>		<i>Clearing Sheet.</i>		<i>Credit.</i>	
£	s. d.			£	s. d.
40	11 8	The Bank of New Zealand			
		The National Bank of Australasia		193	12 1
54	7 3	The Commercial Bank of Australia, Limited			
		The Federal Bank of Australia, Limited			
		The Queensland National Bank, Limited		40	6 0
3	16 0	Bank of North Queensland, Limited			
19,040	11 11	Commercial Banking Company of Sydney			
21,858	2 2	The Australian Joint Stock Bank			
20,605	19 6	The Bank of New South Wales			
		The Union Bank of Australia, Limited		627	7 3
		The Bank of Australasia		729	8 11
2,333	3 0	The London Chartered Bank of Australia			
533	19 11	The English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered Bank			
		Balance		62,879	17 2
<hr/>				<hr/>	
£64,470	11 5			£64,470	11 5

F. STEPHENSON,
Manager.

To the Clearing Bank.		THE BANK OF NEW ZEALAND.		19 April, 1893.	
<i>Debit.</i>		<i>Clearing Sheet.</i>		<i>Credit.</i>	
£	s. d.			£	s. d.
		The Bank of New South Wales		742	14 6
2,488	7 6	Commercial Banking Company of Sydney			
276	2 11	The Australian Joint Stock Bank			
6,531	0 7	The Union Bank of Australia, Limited			
		The Bank of Australasia		257	8 1
342	19 7	The London Chartered Bank of Australia			
184	4 6	The English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered Bank			
		The City Bank		40	11 8
43	11 0	The Bank of North Queensland			
		The National Bank of Australasia		349	1 11
16	4 10	The Commercial Bank of Australia, Limited			
		The Federal Bank of Australia, Limited			
		The Queensland National Bank, Limited		170	5 0
		Balance		8,322	9 9
<hr/>				<hr/>	
£9,882	10 11			£9,882	10 11

T. E. CORKILL,
Pro Manager.

To the Clearing Bank.		THE NATIONAL BANK OF AUSTRALASIA.		Sydney, 19 April, 1893.	
<i>Debit.</i>		<i>Clearing Sheet.</i>		<i>Credit.</i>	
£	s. d.			£	s. d.
1,193	19 7	Commercial Banking Company of Sydney			
805	1 5	The Australian Joint Stock Bank			
		The Bank of New South Wales		8,755	14 8
		The Union Bank of Australia, Limited		799	3 6
751	1 2	The Bank of Australasia			
299	9 0	The London Chartered Bank of Australia			
124	1 0	The English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered Bank			
193	12 1	The City Bank			
349	1 11	The Bank of New Zealand			
		The Commercial Bank of Australia, Limited		1,031	7 4
		The Federal Bank of Australia, Limited			
29	16 4	Bank of North Queensland, Limited			
		The New Oriental Bank Corporation, Limited			
199	0 5	The Queensland National Bank, Limited			
6,641	2 7	Balance			
<hr/>				<hr/>	
£10,586	5 6			£10,586	5 6

H. A. SMITH,
Pro Manager.

To the Clearing Bank.		THE QUEENSLAND NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.		19 April, 1893.	
<i>Debit.</i>		<i>Clearing Sheet.</i>		<i>Credit.</i>	
£	s. d.			£	s. d.
		The New Oriental Bank Corporation, Limited			
		Bank of North Queensland, Limited			
65	18 11	Commercial Banking Company of Sydney			
156	4 0	The Australian Joint Stock Bank			
49	12 4	The Bank of New South Wales			
		The Union Bank of Australia, Limited		58	16 1
		The Bank of Australasia		98	11 0
1,347	9 6	The London Chartered Bank of Australia			
88	12 0	The English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered Bank			
40	6 0	The City Bank			
170	5 0	The Bank of New Zealand			
		The National Bank of Australasia		199	0 5
20	0 0	The Commercial Bank of Australia, Limited			
		The Federal Bank of Australia, Limited			
		Balance		1,582	0 3
<hr/>				<hr/>	
£1,938	7 9			£1,938	7 9

C. R. WOOD,
Pro Manager.

THE

1892-3.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

FINAL REPORT FROM THE SELECT COMMITTEE

ON

POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANK—NATIONAL BANK;

TOGETHER WITH THE

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE

AND

APPENDIX.

ORDERED BY THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY TO BE PRINTED,
16 *May*, 1893.

SYDNEY CHARLES POTTER, GOVERNMENT PRINTER.

1893.

1892-3.

EXTRACTS FROM THE VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS OF THE
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

VOTES No. 38. TUESDAY, 29 NOVEMBER, 1892.

4. POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANK—NATIONAL BANK :—Mr. Rose moved, pursuant to Notice,—
- (1.) That, in the opinion of this House, there should be no limit on amounts deposited at the Post Office Savings Bank.
- (2.) That a note circulation should be issued equal in amount to the value of deposits received.
- Debate ensued.
- Mr. Dowel moved, That the Question be amended by adding thereto the words,—
- “(3.) That a Select Committee be appointed, with power to send for persons and papers, to inquire into and report upon the expediency of establishing a National Bank.
- “(4.) That such Committee consist of Mr. See, Mr. McMillan, Mr. Rose, Mr. Garvan, Mr. J. D. FitzGerald, Mr. O’Sullivan, Mr. Molesworth, Mr. Houghton, Mr. Gough, and the Mover.”
- Question,—That the words proposed to be added be so added,—put and passed.
- Question then put,—
- (1.) That, in the opinion of this House, there should be no limit on amounts deposited at the Post Office Savings Bank.
- (2.) That a note circulation should be issued equal in amount to the value of deposits received.
- (3.) That a Select Committee be appointed, with power to send for persons and papers, to inquire into and report upon the expediency of establishing a National Bank.
- (4.) That such Committee consist of Mr. See, Mr. McMillan, Mr. Rose, Mr. Garvan, Mr. J. D. FitzGerald, Mr. O’Sullivan, Mr. Molesworth, Mr. Houghton, Mr. Gough, and the Mover.
- The House divided.

Ayes, 39.

Mr. Colls,	Mr. Hindle,
Dr. Ross,	Mr. Cann,
Mr. Hutchison,	Mr. Davis,
Mr. Scott,	Mr. Bowes,
Mr. Traill,	Mr. Grahame,
Mr. Melville,	Mr. Edden,
Mr. Chapman,	Mr. Darnley,
Mr. Cook,	Mr. Gardiner,
Mr. Rae,	Mr. McGowen,
Mr. Murphy,	Mr. Danahey,
Mr. J. D. FitzGerald,	Mr. Bavister,
Mr. Sheldon,	Mr. Hutchinson,
Mr. Houghton,	Mr. Hugh McKinnon,
Mr. G. D. Clark,	Mr. Holborow,
Mr. Walker,	Mr. Hoyle,
Mr. Rose,	Mr. Dowel.
Mr. Kelly,	<i>Tellers,</i>
Mr. Langwell,	Mr. Johnston,
Mr. O’Sullivan,	Mr. Stevenson.
Mr. Barnes,	
Mr. Sharp,	

Noes, 32.

Mr. Kidd,	Sir Henry Parkes,
Mr. Cotton,	Mr. Dangar,
Mr. Tonkin,	Mr. Hart,
Mr. Wright,	Mr. Slattery,
Mr. Martin,	Mr. Garvan,
Mr. Young,	Mr. Chanter,
Mr. McCourt,	Sir George Dibbs,
Mr. Lyne,	Mr. Want,
Mr. Waddell,	Mr. Gormly.
Mr. Nobbs,	<i>Tellers,</i>
Mr. Hogan,	Mr. Morgan,
Mr. See,	Mr. Gillies.
Mr. Hassall,	
Mr. Henry Clarke,	
Mr. Dickens,	
Mr. Dale,	
Mr. Copeland,	
Mr. Scobie,	
Mr. Jeanneret,	
Mr. Nicoll,	
Mr. Frank Farnell,	

And so it was resolved in the affirmative.

VOTES No. 60. THURSDAY, 2 FEBRUARY, 1893.

7. POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANK—NATIONAL BANK :—Mr. Dowel (*by consent*) moved, without Notice, That the Select Committee now sitting on “Post Office Savings Bank—National Bank,” have leave to sit during any adjournment of this House.
- Question put and passed.

VOTES No. 62. WEDNESDAY, 8 FEBRUARY, 1893.

5. POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANK—NATIONAL BANK :—Mr. Dowel (*by consent*) moved, without Notice, That Mr. Molesworth be discharged from attendance upon the Select Committee on “Post Office Savings Bank—National Bank,” and that Mr. Walker be added to such Committee.
- Question put and passed.

VOTES No. 64. TUESDAY, 14 FEBRUARY, 1893.

7. POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANK—NATIONAL BANK :—Mr. Dowel (*by consent*) moved, without Notice, That the Select Committee on “Post Office Savings Bank—National Bank” have power to report the Minutes of the Evidence taken before them, from time to time to this House.
- Question put and passed.

VOTES

VOTES NO. 67. TUESDAY, 21 FEBRUARY, 1893.

5. POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANK—NATIONAL BANK:—Mr. Dowel, as Chairman, in accordance with the power granted on 14th February, 1893, brought up a Progress Report from, and laid upon the Table the Minutes of Proceedings of, and Evidence taken before, the Select Committee for whose consideration and Report this subject was referred on 29th November, 1892; together with Appendix.

Mr. Dowel then moved, That the document be printed.

Question put.

The House divided.

Ayes, 66.

Mr. See,	Mr. Hutchinson,	Mr. G. D. Clark,
Mr. Barton,	Mr. Cann,	Mr. McGowen,
Sir George Dibbs,	Mr. O'Sullivan,	Mr. Dickens,
Mr. Lyne,	Mr. Perry,	Mr. Brunker,
Mr. Slattery,	Mr. Hayes,	Mr. McFarlane,
Mr. Kidd,	Mr. Walker,	Mr. Rose,
Mr. Hutchison,	Mr. Want,	Mr. Collins,
Mr. Traill,	Mr. Dangar,	Mr. Black,
Mr. Willis,	Mr. Bavister,	Mr. Schey,
Mr. Hassall,	Mr. Reid,	Mr. Hugh Taylor,
Mr. Waddell,	Mr. Houghton,	Mr. Scobie,
Dr. Ross,	Mr. Vaughn,	Mr. Sydney Smith,
Mr. Barbour,	Mr. York,	Mr. Kirkpatrick,
Mr. Hugh McKinnon,	Mr. Scott,	Mr. Neild,
Mr. Barnes,	Mr. Colls,	Mr. Miller,
Mr. Hoyle,	Mr. Grahame,	Mr. Molesworth,
Mr. Bowes,	Mr. Sheldon,	Mr. Melville,
Mr. Morgan,	Mr. Stevenson,	Mr. Frank Farnell.
Sir Henry Parkes,	Mr. Lees,	<i>Tellers,</i>
Mr. Donnelly,	Mr. Carruthers,	Mr. Sharp,
Mr. Young,	Mr. Joseph Abbott,	Mr. Dowel.
Mr. Nicoll,	Mr. Nobbs,	
Mr. Johnston,	Mr. Haynes,	

Noes, 11.

Mr. Garrard,
Mr. Cullen,
Mr. Wright,
Mr. Dawson,
Mr. Fuller,
Mr. McCourt,
Dr. Cullen,
Mr. Hindle,
Mr. Murphy.
<i>Tellers,</i>
Mr. Cotton,
Mr. J. D. FitzGerald.

And so it was resolved in the affirmative.

VOTES NO. 85. THURSDAY, 6 APRIL, 1893.

4. POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANK—NATIONAL BANK:—Mr. Dowel, as Chairman, in accordance with the power granted on 14th February, 1893, brought up the Second Progress Report from, and laid upon the Table the Minutes of Proceedings of, and Evidence taken before, the Select Committee for whose consideration and report this subject was referred on 29th November, 1892, together with Appendix.

Mr. Dowel then moved, That the document be printed.

Question put.

The House divided.

Ayes, 53.

Mr. Chanter,	Mr. Hutchinson,	Mr. Sharp,
Sir George Dibbs,	Mr. Sheldon,	Mr. G. D. Clark,
Mr. Wright,	Mr. Edden,	Mr. Joseph Abbott,
Mr. Suttor,	Mr. Garrard,	Mr. A'Beckett,
Mr. Kidd,	Mr. Walker,	Mr. Cotton,
Mr. Tonkin,	Mr. Cann,	Mr. Schey,
Mr. Rose,	Mr. O'Sullivan,	Mr. Johnston,
Mr. Traill,	Mr. Stevenson,	Mr. Colls,
Mr. Hugh Mackinnon,	Mr. Perry,	Mr. Bavister,
Mr. Hayes,	Mr. Eve,	Mr. Holborow,
Mr. Melville,	Mr. Barnes,	Mr. Parkes,
Mr. Hindle,	Mr. Morgan,	Mr. Lee,
Mr. Miller,	Mr. Kelly,	Mr. McGowen,
Mr. Dickens,	Mr. Gormly,	Mr. Frank Farnell.
Mr. McFarlane,	Mr. Hart,	<i>Tellers,</i>
Mr. Cook,	Mr. Darnley,	Mr. Dowel,
Mr. Grahame,	Mr. Nobbs,	Mr. Bowes.
Mr. Donnelly,	Mr. Houghton,	
Sir Henry Parkes,		

Noes, 11.

Mr. Alfred Allen,
Mr. McCourt,
Mr. Young,
Mr. Scobie,
Mr. Jones,
Mr. Carruthers,
Mr. Cullen,
Mr. J. D. FitzGerald,
Mr. Lonsdale.
<i>Tellers,</i>
Mr. Fuller,
Mr. Morton.

And so it was resolved in the affirmative.

VOTES NO. 95. TUESDAY, 2 MAY, 1893.

8. POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANK—NATIONAL BANK:—Mr. Dowel, as Chairman, in accordance with the power granted on 14th February, 1893, brought up the Third Progress Report from, and laid upon the Table the Minutes of Proceedings of, and Evidence taken before the Select Committee for whose consideration and report this subject was referred on 29th November, 1892, together with Appendix.

Ordered to be printed.

VOTES NO. 101. TUESDAY, 16 MAY, 1893.

6. POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANK—NATIONAL BANK:—Mr. Dowel, as Chairman, brought up the Final Report from, and laid upon the Table the Minutes of Proceedings of the Select Committee for whose consideration and report this subject was referred on 29th November, 1892; together with Appendix.

Ordered to be printed.

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1892-3.

 POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANK—NATIONAL BANK.

 FINAL REPORT.

THE SELECT COMMITTEE of the Legislative Assembly, duly appointed on 29th November, 1892, "*with power to send for persons and papers, to inquire into and report upon the expediency of establishing a National Bank,*" and to whom was granted, on 2nd February, 1893, "*leave to sit during any adjournment,*" and on 14th February, 1893, "*power to report the Minutes of the Evidence taken before them, from time to time,*"—have agreed to the following Report:—

Your Committee having made a comprehensive inquiry into the matters submitted to them, have the honor to report as follows:—That in the present financial crisis, when there have been so many failures to meet immediate liabilities on the part of Proprietary Banks, and when such an extensive popular distrust prevails with regard to these institutions, an urgent necessity exists for an alteration in the issue of paper money and other functions of private Banks. The system prevailing at present of holding only five and a half millions of gold coin and bullion as against their note issue and deposits at call is illusory, and affords no real protection to the note-holder or depositor. A run on deposits in time of panic will speedily exhaust the gold reserves and tend to imperil the value of the notes. It is manifest from the evidence that, in any alteration of the currency, the power to issue notes should be transferred to the hands of the State. Stable government in industrial communities is the best possible source of confidence, and the security of the Government in New South Wales is, therefore, of higher credit-value than that of any possible combination of individual citizens. Hence the credit of the Government must preponderate over that of our wealthiest and most powerful private financial institutions. The facts disclosed in evidence clearly show that the establishment and maintenance of credit is of the utmost value in banking, and the present financial crisis, with historical ones of a like character, have been largely the effect of diminishing confidence. Believing it to be the duty of the State to protect its citizens from the exaction of a usurious rate of interest, your Committee venture to point out the high rates of Bank interest disclosed in the evidence. They suggest that the State, through the medium of a National Bank, should lend money at a fair rate of interest. The evidence of Messrs. Coghlan and Watkin and the Bank Managers shows high rates of interest, aggregated legal costs, and insecure tenure of mortgage. Other evidence discloses that private Banks are now violating their charters and the spirit of the land law in virtually becoming the most extensive land proprietors in the Colony, and the evidence of Messrs. Wise and Morgan shows that even the true principle of the Savings Banks is being subverted by the deposit of large amounts of that institution's money in proprietary Banks. Moreover, it has been revealed that some of the Banks have been utilising what should have been rigorously kept as reserves. In the opinion of your Committee these facts emphasise the necessity for Parliamentary action to reform serious abuses, and the first step towards this would be the establishment of a National Bank of Issue.

SYNOPSIS.

1. That the bulk of evidence tendered demonstrates—
 - (a) That confidence is the foundation of sound banking ;
 - (b) That stable government is the best possible source of such confidence ;
 - (c)

(c) That the people possess more confidence in the Government of New South Wales than in any private banking institution.

Vide evidence relating to national debt of New South Wales and England.

In England Imperial Consols are held approximating in value to £700,000,000. The Government of New South Wales has effected loans to the extent of £56,000,000. In both cases confidence, and not gold, has been the basis for creating these national debts. For further support, see evidence of Managing Trustee of New South Wales Savings Bank and bankers' evidence relating to the action of the Government in guaranteeing the A.J.S. Bank notes. Your Committee would also draw attention to the marked increase of deposits in the Government Savings Bank, and the additional sale of Funded Stock since the inception of the recent banking panic.

2. That where financial confidence exists, banking operations may be extensively carried on with a minimum amount of gold necessary for occasional demands and settlements of national and international balances.

In 1889 the London Clearing House transacted £7,000,000,000 of business without the passage of a coin. * * * Not 50 per cent. of gold above ground is minted. * * * Bills discounted in England amount in value to £1,000,000,000 per year, as against total gold held in England being £120,000,000. In the thirty years prior to 1884 gold used in international commerce fell from twelve to eight per cent.—Mulhall's "Dictionary of Statistics"; also McLeod's "Theory of Credit."

Banking and mercantile credits of England compared to gold are as 99 to 1.—McLeod.

The turnover of the City Bank for 1892, inclusive of cross entries, was £18,986,096, against which the coin held varied from £120,000 to £220,000.—Evidence of Mr. C. Stanton, General Manager, City Bank.

The turnover of the Bank of New South Wales for 1892, inclusive of cross entries, was £365,085,256, against £3,705,994 held in coin and bullion.—Evidence of Mr. Miller, General Manager of the Bank of New South Wales.

Considered £50,000 of till money ample to carry on their business of £4,000,000 per year.—Mr. A. J. Doak, Superintendent of the Money Order Office and Government Savings Bank.

The turnover of the Bank for 1892, inclusive of cross entries, was £312,000,000, against which was held £1,137,000 in coin and bullion.—Mr. Barton Lodge, Acting General Manager of the A.J.S. Bank.

The liabilities of English Banks are £621,000,000, against which is held £35,000,000 in gold, about 4½ per cent. of what gold is expected to do, after deducting gold held against notes.—*Bankers' Magazine*.

3. That in addition to material wealth the State commands an intellectual capital amongst its citizens, which is a further asset in making Government stronger than any finance company of a proprietary nature.

The skill and the energy and the perseverance of the artisans of a country are reckoned part of its wealth no less than its tools and machinery. *Vide* J. S. Mill.

4. That a banking business is virtually conducted on credit, and a well-regulated credit is necessary for the production of wealth. The State possesses both the maximum of credit and the greatest power to safeguard credit, therefore nothing but the greatest good to all classes can arise from the State further developing its functions of credit.

The amount of purchasing power which a person can exercise is composed of all the money in his possession or due to him, and of all his *credit* * * * credit, in short, has exactly the same purchasing power with money.—J. S. Mill.

It is the quantity of credit in modern times which chiefly determines the price of products, and variations in the quantity of credit, produce more changes in the value of products than any variations in the quantity of gold and silver.—McLeod.

Credit has done more, a thousand times, to enrich nations, than all the mines of all the world.—Daniel Webster.

5. That the establishment of a paper currency, based on national security has been an expedient of the greatest nations of the world, and has in several instances saved them from national bankruptcy and ruin.

The literature of the subject shows that some of the profoundest statesmen and ablest financiers of the English speaking race are in favour of such a proposal. William Pitt, one of the greatest of the men who have guided the destinies of the British Empire, expressed the opinion, in 1797, that paper money was a safe medium for the purposes of trade and commerce. Alexander Hamilton, the first Secretary of the Treasury in the United States, and one of the most successful financiers that the world has known, included a National Bank in his scheme of financial organisation. Senator John Sherman, also, a well-known American financier, is reported to have said that "National Bank note issues, secured by an equal or greater amount of Government securities, form the best currency that has yet been devised." Great Britain saved herself during the Napoleonic war by the aid of a paper currency. The Federal States of the American Union fought the great civil war upon a paper currency that had merely the Government guarantee behind it, and that currency has since gone to a premium. In 1844 the Bank of England issued £14,000,000 worth of notes, with only the guarantee of the British Government behind them, and these notes are still considered to be as good as gold. The Canadian Dominion successfully works a guaranteed national note issue. In the early days of

New Zealand a National Bank of Issue operated beneficially for some years. In 1852 a Select Committee of the old Legislative Council of New South Wales recommended the establishment of a National Bank of Issue. In 1866, Mr. Geoffrey Eagar, Colonial Treasurer of New South Wales, drew up a plan for the establishment of such an institution. Going abroad for illustrations, your Committee find that the Bank of France, which controls the credit of that country, is in many respects a National Bank. In 1848 its paper currency materially aided the French Government, and came to be regarded as the equal of gold. Local evidence of the necessity for a National Bank of Issue has been furnished by the recent banking scare in New South Wales, and the testimony before the Committee of Mr. Backhouse, an English Banker of repute; Mr. Osbiston, formerly connected with the London and Westminster Bank; Dr. Crooke, of Victoria, a gentleman who has given much attention to the subject; Mr. Archibald Forsyth, a well-known citizen of New South Wales; and other witnesses.

6. That there is nothing in the nature of the business of banking to preclude its practical administration by Government; many Governments, and our own among them, are at present partially transacting such business; the confidence established by Government would undoubtedly facilitate such business; and the present limitation of the business of Government banking institutions is purely arbitrary, and its extension to the utmost limit is practicable.

The State is already undertaking functions which make it the chief landlord, inland and city carrier, schoolmaster, postmaster and telegraph operator of the country. Added to these duties, so eminently discharged, your Committee beg to submit the further facts that the State satisfactorily conducts a Savings Bank and Money Order business. To enlarge its sphere in financial operations is not a matter of principle, but of degree; not an innovation, but an extension.

PART I.

GOVERNMENT BANK OF ISSUE.

Your Committee have further to report—

7. That, after careful deliberation, they are of opinion that the establishment of a Government Bank of Issue is not only practicable, but urgently necessary, and suggest that its functions should comprise—

(a) The sole right of the issue of a note currency upon a gold and fiduciary basis, in addition to Government stock.

The present Prime Minister of Great Britain, the Right Honorable W. E. Gladstone, in 1866, expressed the opinion that "the profits of bank note issues belong to the State, and, what is more important than the profits, the responsibility of issue belongs to the State." Sir Robert Peel, Lord Sherbrooke, Sir Stafford Northcote, and Mr. Goschen, late First Lord of the Treasury, have given utterance to similar opinions. The Select Committee of the old Legislative Council of New South Wales made this a strong feature of their report in 1852.

The Bank of Netherlands takes charge of the Government Treasury. Government also issues £1,200,000 in notes.

The Bank of France is virtually a State Bank, and transacts all the Government banking business * * * In 1805, Napoleon granted it sole right to issue notes in Paris. The notes at present afloat are equal to £175,000,000.

The Bank of England has power to issue notes to the extent of £11,015,000 against Government debt, and £5,434,900 against other securities; and has also power to issue notes against its gold coin, and bullion. The Bank also manages the National debt.

Inconvertible Bank of England notes were kept at par in England from 1797 to 1807, and in Scotland notes of various Banks until 1817.

The German Treasury may issue notes up to £120,000,000 * * * The German Government take half the balance from the Reichbank when shareholders receive certain profit * * * At the inception of the Reichbank, Bismarck stopped the note issues of seventeen other banks. The Reichbank is virtually a State Bank.

The United States Treasury has in circulation £175,000,000 Treasury notes, and £65,000,000 greenbacks.

Vide *Bankers' Magazine*:—In Belgium the State takes one-fourth profit arising from the note commission when the shareholders have received 3 per cent. profit.

The Imperial Agra Bank, St. Petersburg, was created to advance the landed interest of the nobility. To work these estates the Bank had to raise a nobility premium loan, which was over-subscribed twenty-five times the first day. It is in many respects a National Bank.

(b) The issue of a ten-shilling note in addition to the denominations of the usual note currency.

Your Committee recommend the adoption of this course, because notes of a low denomination have been found a great convenience in business in other countries.

(c) The banking business of all Government departments in connection with the receipt and expenditure of revenue.

Your Committee would draw attention to an appendix to the Auditor-General's evidence, showing the present cost of managing Government business. From 1885 to 1893 the cost totalled £102,454; interest on overdrafts during 1891, 1892, and 1893, £9,688; cost of transactions in England from 1885 to 31st March, 1893, £164,489 14s. 5d.

8. That the management of such a Bank should be entrusted to a Board of Commissioners, to be appointed by Act of Parliament, and removable only by a vote of the Legislature. The Board should have authority to appoint officers and servants, and to superintend and control all the operations of the Bank and its employees.

9. That the feasibility of a Bank of Issue has been admitted in the testimony of the following practical bankers and others, who gave evidence before the Committee:—Mr. Archibald Forsyth (703), who thinks “a Government guarantee sufficient;” Mr. Osbiston (785); Mr. Cyprian Stanton, General Manager of City Bank (2027–2055); Dr. W. Crooke, of Fitzroy, Melbourne (2620–2786); Mr. T. A. Dibbs, General Manager of Commercial Banking Company of Sydney (3254); Mr. Josiah Mullens, stock and share broker (3482–3483); Mr. L. P. Bain, chairman of the Sydney Stock Exchange (3573); Mr. W. A. Holman (3590–3898); Mr. J. E. Backhouse, of the English banking firm of Jonathan Backhouse and Co. (4376–4447–4492); and Mr. John Bartholomew, of the Commercial Bank of Australia (3740).

10. The foregoing proposals are strongly recommended to the Legislative Assembly for immediate adoption, and as a corollary to the National Bank of Issue, your Committee commend the following for consideration:—

PART II.

11. THAT A GOVERNMENT BANK OF DEPOSIT AND GENERAL BANKING DEPARTMENT may be combined with the bank of issue; or, in other words, a National Bank may transact the business pertaining to either or both, although the functions of each should be clearly defined and kept separate. The capital and securities of such a Bank would be the assets and credit of the Colony not already offered as security. The Bank should be authorised to receive deposits without limitations as to their smallness or extent, and depositors should be encouraged to make deposits for a lengthened period.

12. THE GENERAL BUSINESS OF THE BANK

should include:—

(1.) The holding of the gold reserves of all other Banks, by making it compulsory for all private Banks to invest in Government securities (*a*).

(*a*) *Vide* Mr. Kapus, U.S. Consul: The National Banks in the States have to hold 90 per cent. of their reserve in Government stock.

(2.) The flotation and management of all Government loans (*b*).

(*b*) The Banks of England, France, and Germany undertake, amongst other National functions, the flotation of the loans of their respective countries. [*Vide Appendix B11.*] The London and Westminster Bank makes three separate charges for floating our loans. From 1883 to 1892 the Bank of England and the London and Westminster Bank were paid by the Colony of New South Wales £463,650 17s. 6d. for floating and managing loans.

(3.) All Government business now transacted through the agency of private Banks (*c*).

(*c*) *Vide* cost of transacting business shown in the Auditor-General's and Bank Managers' evidence.

(4.) The advancing of loans to municipal and other self-governing bodies on approved security.

(5.) The management of the public debt of the Colony.

(6.) The provision of a sinking fund for the redemption of outstanding loans (*d*).

(*d*) *Vide* Mr. Osbiston's evidence. Your Committee are emphatic in the opinion that a sinking fund is indispensable where stocks are terminable such as those created by the Government of New South Wales.

13. That the provisional

WORKING CAPITAL

might be furnished by a Government issue of stock, to be known as “National Bank Stock,” and the proceeds ear-marked for that purpose.

14. That in the opinion of your Committee an excellent nucleus for a National Bank already exists in

THE

THE POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANK,

which should become a part of the National Bank, and be absorbed in it, as also, in

THE NEW SOUTH WALES SAVINGS BANK,

which should cease separately to exist. The amalgamation of these two Banks would be the preliminary step to annulling their present limitations, and to the extension of their functions. Amalgamated, they would constitute the germ from which the growth and extension of the functions of the

NATIONAL BANK

could be gradually introduced and established. In the meantime the offices and officers could be utilised in transacting the operations of the National Bank. This suggestion is in no way intended to imply the abolition of the present functions of these Government Banks, or any material alteration in the relationship between them and their clients.

PART III. .

CASH CREDIT AND LAND CREDIT.

15. Your Committee suggest for consideration that a possible function of a National Bank might be the advancing of loans in small sums on personal and collateral security.

Our present Savings Banks are of but little assistance to our poorer classes, the minimum amount of money offered being too large a sum to be availed of by many an industrious citizen. Specially referring to the free-selecting class and other owners of real estate, evidence discloses that the Banks are levying high rates of interest for advances. Bowed down with this weight of interest, and handicapped by the Banks having the right of foreclosure, these citizens are seriously inconvenienced in their operations and loans at a low rate of interest would undoubtedly be a relief to them.

As bearing upon somewhat similar provisions in other countries, your Committee would commend the perusal of the report of a lecture upon the "Credit Foncier System," by Mr. Carl Pinschoff, to be found in the Appendix [J 2], as well as of the following:—

Almost every young man commencing business in Scotland does it by means of a cash credit * * * So the great employers of labour, manufacturers, builders, shipbuilders, and all others have cash credits, by which they can pay their labourers. * * * Everything depends upon character. * * * Friends become sureties for young men in the humblest walks of life. * * * As one example among thousands, Mr. Monteith, M.P., told the Committee of the House of Commons in 1826 that he was a manufacturer, employing at that time 4,000 hands; and that, except with the mere trifle of capital lent to him, and which he very soon paid off, he began the world with nothing but a cash credit. * * * It was stated before the Committee of the Commons that on a credit £1,000, operations to the extent of £50,000 took place in a single week. * * * At that time it was conjectured that there were about 12,000 cash credits guaranteed by about 40,000 sureties, who were interested in the integrity, prudence, and success of the others. The witnesses before the Lords declared that the effects of these were most remarkable on the morals of the people. * * * Upon the security of nineteen years leases, and also that upon personal friends, the Banks of Scotland everywhere granted cash credits to the farmers. * * * With these advances, in £1 notes, the farmers employed the labourers in reclaiming the land, and sowed the crops. * * * In a few years bleak and barren moors were everywhere changed into fields of waving corn, and they produced a continuous series of profits. With the value of the produce the farmers everywhere repaid the loans and reaped a profit. * * * The Forth and Clyde Canal was executed by means of a cash credit of £40,000 granted by the Royal Bank of Scotland * * * When a road, railway, dock, harbour, and public building was to be erected, the directors obtain a cash credit, and so pay the men.—Macleod (p. 392.)

At the close of the seven years' war, in 1763 the proprietors in Silesia found themselves in a state of inextricable embarrassment. The ruin and destruction caused by the war, and the low price of corn caused by the general distress, made them unable to meet their engagements. Interest and commission rose to 13 per cent. They obtained a respite of three years to pay their debts. To alleviate the distress a Berlin merchant named Buring invented a system of Land Credit, which has been very extensively adopted in Germany, Russia, Poland, and lastly in France. The system of Government funds suggested to Buring the idea of creating a similar species of Land Stock. The Government could usually borrow much cheaper than the landowners, because the title was sure and indisputable, and there was no impediment to the negotiability of the Debts. Buring, therefore, conceived the idea of substituting the joint guarantee of all the proprietors for that of individuals, and establishing a book in which the Land Stock should be registered and made transferable, and the dividends paid exactly in the same way as in the Public Funds. The credit of the association was, therefore, always interposed between the lenders and the borrowers. Those who bought the Stock looked only to the Association for the payment of their dividends, and the borrowers paid all interest to the Association, which took upon itself all questions of title and security. * * * The system was introduced into Silesia in 1770, Brandenburg in 1777, Pomerania in 1781, Hamburg in 1782, West Prussia in 1787, East Prussia in 1788, Luneberg in 1791, Estheria and Livonia in 1803,

1803, Schleswick-Holstein in 1811, Mecklenberg in 1813, Posen in 1822, Poland in 1825, Westphalia in 1835, Galicia in 1841, Hanover in 1842, Saxony in 1844, and France in 1852. * * * * All these Land Banks make advances to about one half the value of the land, in small bonds chiefly, varying from £5 to £100, bearing interest from $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 per cent., transferable by indorsement or delivery, together with a small sum to form a sinking fund to redeem the principal and defray the expenses of management. The holder of the bonds has security for their payment, the whole Capital of the company, and the lands specially mortgaged to them. The borrowers may pay either in money or in the bonds of the company, which they may purchase from the public. * * * * Their obligations have maintained through all crises—monetary, war, and revolutionary—a steadiness of value far beyond any other public securities whatever, either Government or Commercial. * * * In the revolutionary period of 1848, while the Prussian Funds fell to 69, the shares of the Bank of Prussia to 63, and the shares in railroads from 30 to 90 per cent.; the Land Bank Bonds, producing $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. interest, stood at 93 in Silesia and Pomerania, or 83 in West Prussia, and at 96 in East Prussia.—Macleod (p. 401.)

16. Your Committee feel confident that the suggestions offered in this Report are supported by reliable evidence or recognised authorities, and would, if carried into effect by statutory enactment, add greatly to the welfare of the community, be a source of profit and saving to the Government, and also be calculated to conserve the financial credit of the Colony.

W. S. DOWEL,
Chairman.

No. 2 Committee Room,
Sydney, 16 May, 1893.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE.

TUESDAY, 2 MAY, 1893.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. Dowel in the Chair.

Mr. J. D. FitzGerald,		Mr. Gough,
Mr. Houghton,		Mr. O'Sullivan,
	Mr. Rose.	

Committee deliberated as to their Report.

Re-assembling of the Committee to be arranged by the Chairman.

[Adjourned.]

THURSDAY, 11 MAY, 1893.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. Dowel in the Chair.

Mr. J. D. FitzGerald,		Mr. Gough,
Mr. Houghton,		Mr. O'Sullivan,
	Mr. Rose.	

Committee deliberated.

The Chairman *handed in* the following, which were ordered to be appended:—Returns respecting Banking, compiled in the office of the Government Statistician [*Appendix P1*]; Statement of Bank Liabilities and Assets for quarter ended 31st March, 1893 [*Appendix P2*]; Statement of Banking, Land, Building, and Investment Companies' Liabilities and Assets, for quarter ended 31st December, 1892 [*Appendix P3*]; Act of the Canadian Parliament respecting Dominion Notes [*Appendix P4*]; Extract from *North American Review* respecting National Banking and the Clearing House, by the Hon. A. B. Hepburn, Comptroller of the Currency [*Appendix P5*]; Bank Issue Act, New South Wales [*Appendix P6*].

The Chairman then submitted Draft Report, which was read a first time, as follows:—

DRAFT REPORT.

THE SELECT COMMITTEE of the Legislative Assembly, duly appointed on 29th November, 1892, "*with power to send for persons and papers, to inquire into and report upon the expediency of establishing a National Bank,*" and to whom was granted, on 2nd February, 1893, "*leave to sit during any adjournment,*" and on 14th February, 1893, "*power to report the Minutes of the Evidence taken before them, from time to time,*"—have agreed to the following Report:—

YOUR Committee having made a comprehensive inquiry into the matters submitted to them, feel justified in presenting the following Report:—

SYNOPSIS.

1. That the bulk of evidence tendered demonstrates—

- (a) That confidence is an elementary factor in banking;
- (b) That stable government in industrial communities is the best possible source of confidence;
- (c) That the people possess more confidence in the Government of New South Wales than in any private individual or banking institution.

Vide evidence relating to national debt of New South Wales and England.

In England Imperial Consols are held approximating in value to £700,000,000. The Government of New South Wales has effected a loan of £56,000,000. In both cases confidence, and not gold, has been the basis for creating these national debts. For further support, see evidence of Managing Trustee of New South Wales Savings Bank and bankers' evidence relating to the action of the Government in guaranteeing the A.J.S. Bank notes. Your Committee would also draw attention to the marked increase of deposits in the Government Savings Bank, and the additional sale of Funded Stock since the inception of the recent banking panic.

2. That where financial confidence exists, banking operations may be extensively carried on with a minimum amount of gold necessary for occasional demands and settlements of national and international balances.

Vide evidence of Mr. T. A. Dibbs—

In 1889 the London Clearing House transacted £7,000,000,000 of business without the passage of a coin. * * * Not 50 per cent. of gold above ground is minted. * * * Bills discounted in England amount in value to £1,000,000,000 per year, as against total gold held in England being £120,000,000. In the thirty years prior to 1884 gold used in international commerce fell from twelve to eight per cent.

Vide McLeod—

Banking and mercantile credits of England compared to gold are as 99 to 1.

Vide evidence of Mr. C. Stanton, General Manager, City Bank—

The turnover of the City Bank for 1892, inclusive of cross-entries, was £18,986 096, against which the coin held varied from £120,000 to £220,000.

Vide

Vide Mr. Miller, General Manager of the Bank of New South Wales—

The turnover of the Bank of New South Wales for 1892, exclusive of cross-entries, was £365,085,256, against £3,705,994 held in coin and bullion.

Vide Mr. A. J. Doak, Superintendent of the Money Order Office and Government Savings Bank—

Considered £50,000 of till money ample to carry on their business of £4,000,000 per year.

Vide Mr. Barton Lodge, Acting General Manager of the A.J.S. Bank—

The turnover of the Bank for 1892 was £312,000,000, against which was held £1,137,000 in coin and bullion.

Vide Bankers' Magazine—

The liabilities of English Banks are £621,000,000, against which is held £35,000,000 in gold, about 4½ per cent. of what gold is expected to do, after deducting gold held against notes.

From evidence supplied, your Committee gather that the Banks of New South Wales probably did a turnover in 1892 of £1,500,000,000 on £5,500,000 gold basis.

3. That in addition to material wealth the State commands an intellectual capital amongst its citizens, which is a further asset in making Government stronger than any finance company of a proprietary nature.

Vide Senior—

It is not in the accidents of the soil, in the climate, in the existing accumulation of the instruments of production, but in the quantity and diffusion of the immaterial capital that the wealth of a country depends.

Vide Mill—

The skill and the energy and the perseverance of the artisans of a country are reckoned part of its wealth no less than its tools and machinery.

4. That a banking business is virtually conducted on credit, and a well-regulated credit is necessary for the production of wealth. The State possesses both the maximum of credit and the greatest power to safeguard credit, therefore nothing but the greatest good to all classes can arise from the State further developing its functions of credit.

Vide Melon—

To the calculation of values on money there must be added the current *credit* of the merchant and his *possible credit*.

Vide Dutot—

Since there has been a regular commerce among men, those who have need of money have made bills or promises to pay money. The purpose of credit, therefore, is to represent money by paper.

Vide Mill—

The amount of purchasing power which a person can exercise is composed of all the money in his possession or due to him, and of all his *credit* * * * credit, in short, has exactly the same purchasing power with money.

Vide McLeod—

It is the quantity of credit in modern times which chiefly determines the price of products, and variations in the quantity of credit produce more changes in the value of products than any variations in the quantity of gold and silver.

Vide Daniel Webster—

Credit has done more, a thousand times, to enrich nations, than all the mines of all the world.

Vide Bankers' evidence—

Banks are merely manufactories of credit, and make the bulk of their profits by the sale of credits. Obligations are chiefly extinguished by the creation of new credits. Only an infinitesimal amount of business is transacted by legal tender money.

5. That the establishment of a paper currency, based on national security has been an expedient of the greatest nations of the world, and has in several instances saved them from national bankruptcy and ruin.

Vide History—

Great Britain saved herself during the Napoleonic war by the aid of a paper currency. The paper currency of France during the Revolution, though it became depreciated owing to over issue and the instability of Government, enabled that nation to equip enormous armies, and repel the invasion of hostile States. The Federal States of the American Union fought the great Civil War upon a paper currency that had merely the Government guarantee upon it, and that currency has since risen to a premium.

6. That there is nothing in the nature of the business of banking to preclude its practical administration by Government; many Governments, and our own among them, are at present partially transacting such business; the confidence established by Government would undoubtedly facilitate such business; and the present limitation of the business of Government banking institutions is purely arbitrary, and its extension to the utmost limit is practicable. (*Vide* general evidence.)

The State is already undertaking functions which make it the chief landlord, inland and city carrier, schoolmaster, postmaster, and telegraph operator of the country. Added to these duties, so eminently discharged, your Committee beg to submit the further facts that the State satisfactorily conducts a great Savings Bank and Money Order business. To extend its sphere in financial operations is not a matter of principle, but of degree; not an innovation, but an extension.

GOVERNMENT BANK OF ISSUE.

Your Committee have further to report—

7. That, after careful deliberation, they are of opinion that the establishment of a Government Bank of Issue is not only expedient, but urgently desirable, and venture to suggest that its functions should comprise—

(a) The sole right of the issue of a note currency (reduced in denomination to the value of 10s.) upon a gold and fiduciary basis, "holding a reserve of not less than 25 per cent. in gold," in addition to Government stock.

The Bank of Netherlands takes charge of the Government Treasury. Government also issues £1,200,000 in notes. The Bank of France is virtually a State Bank, and transacts all the Government banking business. * * * * * In 1805, Napoleon granted it sole right to issue notes in Paris. The notes at present afloat are equal to £175,000,000.

The Bank of England has power to issue notes to the extent of £11,015,000 against Government debt, and £5,434,900 against other securities; and has also power to issue notes against its gold coin and bullion. The Bank also manages the National debt. Inconvertible

Inconvertible Bank of England notes were kept at par in England from 1797 to 1807, and in Scotland notes of various Banks until 1817.

The German Treasury may issue notes up to £120,000,000. * * * * The German Government take half the balance from the Reichbank when shareholders receive certain profit. * * * * At the inception of the Reichbank, Bismarck stopped the note issues of seventeen other banks. The Reichbank is virtually a State Bank.

The United States Treasury issue £175,000,000 Treasury notes, and £65,000,000 greenbacks.

Vide Bankers' Magazine :—In Belgium the State takes one-fourth profit arising from the note commission when the shareholders have received 3 per cent. profit.

The Imperial Agra Bank, St. Petersburg, was created to advance the landed interest of the nobility. To work these estates the Bank had to raise a nobility premium loan, which was over-subscribed twenty-five times the first day.

The literature dealing with a Bank of issue shows that some of the profoundest statesmen and ablest financiers of the English speaking race are in favour of such a proposal. William Pitt, one of the greatest of the men who have guided the destinies of the British Empire, expressed the opinion, in 1797, that paper money was a safe medium for the purposes of trade and commerce. Alexander Hamilton, the First Secretary of the Treasury in the United States, and one of the most successful financiers that the world has known, included a National Bank in his scheme of financial organisation.

(b) The banking business of all Government departments in connection with the receipt and expenditure of revenue. .

Your Committee would draw attention to an appendix to the Auditor-General's evidence, showing the present cost of managing Government business. From 1885 to 1893 the cost totalled £102,454; interest on overdrafts during 1891, 1892, and 1893, £9,688; cost of transactions in England from 1885 to 31st March, 1893, £164,489 14s. 5d.

8. That the feasibility of a Bank of Issue has been admitted in the testimony of the following practical bankers, who gave evidence before the Committee:—Mr. Archibald Forsyth (703), "who thinks, a Government guarantee sufficient"; Mr. Osbiston (785); Mr. Cyprian Stanton, General Manager of City Bank (2027-2055); Dr. W. Croke, of Fitzroy, Melbourne (2620-2786); Mr. T. A. Dibbs, General Manager of Commercial Banking Company of Sydney (3254); Mr. Josiah Mullens, stock and share broker (3482-3483); Mr. L. P. Bain, chairman of the Sydney Stock Exchange (3573); Mr. W. A. Holman (3590-3898); Mr. J. E. Backhouse, of the English banking firm of Jonathan Backhouse and Co. (4376-4447-4492). Modified opinions on the subject were expressed by Mr. H. Wise, Managing Trustee of the Savings Bank of New South Wales (363); Mr. W. T. Smellie, Manager of George-street Branch of London Chartered Bank; and Mr. G. A. Wilson, Manager of Sydney Branch of Bank of New Zealand (2906-2908).

9. That the Government of New South Wales, in the opinion of your Committee, might safely, and with great advantage to the public, undertake so much of banking business without delay; the further extension of banking business conducted by Government officials entails the necessity of care, probity, and experience.

10. That after a searching analysis of the evidence, your Committee feel that they can confidently recommend—

A GOVERNMENT BANK OF DEPOSIT AND GENERAL BANKING DEPARTMENT,

which may be combined with the bank of issue; or in other words, a National Bank may transact the business pertaining to either or both, although the functions of each should be clearly defined and kept separate. The capital and securities of such a Bank would be the assets and credit of the Colony. The Bank should be authorised to receive deposits without limitations as to their smallness or extent, and depositors should be encouraged to inscribe deposits for a lengthened period.

11. That the management of such a Bank should be entrusted to a Board of Commissioners, to be appointed by Act of Parliament, and removable only by a vote of the Legislature. The Board should have authority to appoint officers and servants, and to superintend and control all the operations of the Bank and its employees, and your Committee suggest that

THE GENERAL BUSINESS OF THE BANK

should include :—

(1.) The holding of the gold reserves of all other Banks, making it compulsory for all private Banks to invest in Government securities (a).

(a) " *Vide* evidence of Mr. Wilson and Mr. Heywood: Concentrated reserves in one Bank at a time of crisis is much more effectual than if distributed over a wider banking area. A given amount of capital concentrated has much greater potentiality than if diffused." " *Vide* Mr. Kapus, U.S. Consul: The National Banks in the States have to hold 90 per cent. of their reserve in Government stock."

(2.) The flotation and management of all Government loans (b).

(b) The National Banks of England, France, and Germany undertake the flotation of their respective loans. [*Vide Appendix B11.*] The London and Westminster Bank makes three separate charges for floating loans. From 1883 to 1892 the Bank of England and the London and Westminster Bank were paid by the Colony of New South Wales £463,650 17s. 6d. for floating and managing loans.

(3.) All Government business now transacted through the agency of private Banks (c).

(c) *Vide* cost of transacting business shown in the Auditor-General's and Bank Managers' evidence.

(4.) The advancing of loans to municipal and other self-governing bodies on approved security (d).

(d) This we are virtually doing at the present time.

(5.) The management of the public debt of the Colony (e).

(e) Your Committee consider that the prestige of a National Bank would assist materially in maintaining confidence amongst British and Colonial creditors.

(6.) The provision of a sinking fund for the redemption of outstanding loans. (f).

(f) *Vide* Mr. Osbiston's evidence. Your Committee are emphatic in the opinion that a sinking fund is indispensable where stocks are terminable such as those created by the Government of New South Wales.

These functions may be extended with the very best results to the community by—(1)

ADOPTING A CASH CREDIT AND LAND CREDIT SYSTEM

to aid persons engaged in industry and to promote agriculture and the establishment of commercial enterprise of all kinds. In this department of finance, loans should be made subject to a lengthened or an interminable inscription of deposits and similar in character to the nature of our present funded stock.

Your

Your Committee need hardly draw attention to the fact that collateral security would be required besides that offered by the applicant for pecuniary aid. Under such a policy of working on paid-up capital, repayments (embodying an annual modicum of principal with interest) could extend over a lengthened period, and would thus safeguard the borrower from foreclosure by existing right of mortgage, as well as protect him from a usurious rate of interest. The necessity for such a reform becomes more patent when it is taken into consideration that our present Savings Banks are of no actual assistance to our poorer industrial classes, the minimum amount of money offered being too large a sum to be availed of by many an industrious and honest citizen. Specially referring to the free-selecting class and other owners of real estate, evidence discloses that the Banks are levying high rates of interest for advances. Bound down with this weight of interest, and further handicapped by the Banks having the right of foreclosure, it is only under very exceptional circumstances that release from the financial Octopus is obtained. This, to your Committee, seems to be an inverted order of things in a young community, where the production of raw material and the quickening impulses of civilised life demand a more general settlement on the land than has hitherto been realised.

HIGH RATES OF INTEREST.

Vide evidence of Bank Manager—

The Commercial Bank, since its establishment, paid £3,838,695 11s. 8d. in dividends. It is now paying 25 per cent on paid-up capital. The Bank of New South Wales * * * by last statement was returning 15 per cent. paid-up capital. The Australian Joint Stock Bank, since its establishment, paid £2,045,185 17s. 5d. in dividends, and by last returns was paying 15 per cent. Although 1892 was a year of unprecedented depression, the Banks averaged as high as 12½ per cent. profit on paid-up capital, which denotes an abnormal profit made out of the general earnings of the community.

MONETARY INSTITUTIONS AT PRESENT AVAILABLE TO THE WORKING CLASSES.

Vide evidence of Messrs. Wise and Morgan—

Showing large amount of Savings Bank money deposited with proprietary institutions, thus defeating true principle of Savings Banks.

SYSTEM OF MORTGAGING.

Vide evidence of Mr. Coghlan, Mr. Watkins, and Bank Managers—

Admitting high rates of interest, aggregated legal costs, and insecure tenure of mortgagor.

BANKS AS LAND-OWNERS.

Vide evidence of Bank Managers—

Showing that these institutions are violating their charters and the spirit of the land law, and are virtually the most extensive land proprietors in the community.

CASH CREDIT REFORM.

Vide Macleod (p. 392)—

Almost every young man commencing business in Scotland does it by means of a cash credit * * * So the great employers of labour, manufacturers, builders, shipbuilders, and all others have cash credit, by which they can pay their labourers. * * * Everything depends upon character. * * * Friends become sureties for young men in the humblest walks of life. * * * As one example among thousands, Mr. Monteith, M.P., told the Committee of the House of Commons in 1826 that he was a manufacturer, employing at that time 4,000 hands; and that, except with the mere trifle of capital lent to him, and which he very soon paid off, he began the world with nothing but a cash credit. * * * It was stated before the Committee of the Commons that on a credit £1,000, operations to the extent of £50,000 took place in a single week. * * * At that time it was conjectured that there were about 12,000 cash credits guaranteed by about 40,000 sureties, who were interested in the integrity, prudence, and success of the others. The witnesses before the Lords declared that the effects of these were most remarkable on the morals of the people. * * * Upon the security of nineteen years leases, and also that upon personal friends, the banks of Scotland everywhere granted cash credits to the farmers. * * * With these advances, in £1 notes, the farmers employed the labourers in reclaiming the land, and sowed the crops. * * * In a few years bleak and barren moors were everywhere changed into fields of waving corn, and they produced a continuous series of profits. With the value of the produce the farmers everywhere repaid the loans and reaped a profit. * * * The Forth and Clyde Canal was executed by means of a cash credit of £40,000 granted by the Royal Bank of Scotland. * * * When a road, railway, dock, harbour, and public building was to be erected, the directors obtain a cash credit, and so pay the men.

LAND CREDIT REFORM.

Vide Macleod (p. 401)—

At the close of the seven years' war, in 1763 the proprietors in Silesia found themselves in a state of inextricable embarrassment. The ruin and destruction caused by the war, and the low price of corn caused by the general distress, made them unable to meet their engagements. Interest and commission rose to 13 per cent. They obtained a respite of three years to pay their debts. To alleviate the distress, a Berlin merchant named Buring, invented a system of Land Credit, which has been very extensively adopted in Germany, Russia, Poland, and lastly in France. The system of Government funds suggested to Buring the idea of creating a similar species of Land Stock. The Government could usually borrow much cheaper than the landowners, because the title was sure and indisputable, and there was no impediment to the negotiability of the Debts. Buring, therefore, conceived the idea of substituting the joint guarantee of all the proprietors for that of individuals, and establishing a book in which the Land Stock should be registered and made transferable, and the dividends paid exactly in the same way as in the Public Funds. The credit of the association was, therefore, always interposed between the lenders and the borrowers. Those who bought the Stock looked only to the Association for the payment of their dividends, and the borrowers paid all interest to the Association, which took upon itself all questions of title and security. The whole of these obligations are turned into Stock, transferable, in all respects, like the Public Funds. * * * The system was introduced into Silesia in 1770, Brandenburg in 1777, Pomerania in 1781, Hamburg in 1782, West Prussia in 1787, East Prussia in 1788, Luneberg in 1791, Estheria and Livonia in 1803, Schleswick-Holstein in 1811, Mecklenberg in 1818, Posen in 1822, Poland in 1825, Westphalia in 1835, Galicia in 1841, Hanover in 1842, Saxony in 1844, and France in 1852. * * * All these Land Banks make advances to about one half the value of the land, in small bonds chiefly, varying from £5 to £100, bearing interest from 3½ to 4 per cent., transferable by indorsement or delivery, together with a small sum to form a sinking fund to redeem the principal and defray the expenses of management. The holder of the bonds has security for their payment, the whole Capital of the company, and the lands specially mortgaged to them. The borrowers may pay either in money or in the bonds of the company, which they may purchase from the public. * * * Their obligations have maintained through all crises—monetary, war, and revolutionary—a steadiness of value far beyond any other public securities whatever, either Government or Commercial. * * * In the revolutionary period of 1848, while the Prussian Funds fell to 69, the shares of the Bank of Prussia to 63, and the shares in railroads from 30 to 90 per cent.; the Land Bank Bonds, producing 3½ per cent. interest, stood at 93 in Silesia and Pomerania, at 83 in West Prussia, and at 96 in East Prussia.

12. That the provisional

WORKING CAPITAL

might be furnished by a Government issue of stock, to be known as "National Bank Stock," and the proceeds ear-marked for that purpose.

13. That in the opinion of your Committee an excellent nucleus for a National Bank already exists in

THE POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANK,

which should become a part of the National Bank, and be absorbed in it, as also in

THE NEW SOUTH WALES SAVINGS BANK,

which should cease separately to exist. The amalgamation of these two Banks would be the preliminary step to annulling their present limitations, and the extension of their functions. Amalgamated, they would constitute the germ from which the growth and extension of the functions of the

NATIONAL BANK

could be gradually introduced and established. In the meantime the offices and officers could be utilised in transacting the operations of the National Bank. This suggestion is in no way intended to imply the abolition of the present functions of these Government Banks, or any material alteration in the relationship between them and their clients.

14. Your Committee feel confident that the suggestions offered in this Report are supported by reliable evidence, and would, if carried into effect by statutory enactment, add greatly to the welfare of the community, be a source of profit and saving to the Government, and also be calculated to conserve the financial credit of the Colony.

Paragraphs 1 and 2 read, amended, and *agreed to*.

Paragraph 3 read and postponed.

Paragraphs 4, 5, and 6 read, amended, and *agreed to*.

Paragraph 7 read,—

And certain amendments having been made in the paragraph,—Mr. Gough moved to omit from line 5 the words "holding a reserve of not less than 25 per cent. in gold."

Question put,—That the words proposed to be omitted stand part of the paragraph.

The Committee divided.

Ayes.

Mr. O'Sullivan,
Mr. Rose.

Noes.

Mr. J. D. FitzGerald,
Mr. Gough,
Mr. Houghton.

Words omitted.

[Adjourned till To-morrow, at *Two* o'clock.]

FRIDAY, 12 MAY, 1893.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. Dowel in the Chair.

Mr. J. D. FitzGerald, | Mr. O'Sullivan,
Mr. Rose.

Paragraph 7 further considered, further amended, and agreed to.

New paragraph to stand as paragraph 8, read, and agreed to.

Paragraph 8 read,—

And certain amendments having been made in the paragraph,—Mr. J. D. FitzGerald moved to omit from lines 3 and 4 the words "who thinks a Government guarantee sufficient."

Question put,—That the words proposed to be omitted stand part of the paragraph.

Committee divided.

Ayes.

Mr. O'Sullivan,
Mr. Rose.

No.

Mr. J. D. FitzGerald.

Words stand.

And certain other amendments having been made in the paragraph.

Paragraph as amended *agreed to*.

Paragraph 9 read and omitted.

New paragraph to stand as paragraph 10, read and *agreed to*.

Paragraph 10 read, amended, and *agreed to*.

Paragraph 11 read,—

And certain amendments having been made in the paragraph,—Mr. J. D. FitzGerald moved to omit from lines 9, 10, and 11, the words "*Vide* evidence of Mr. Wilson and Mr. Heywood. Concentrated reserves in one Bank at a time of crisis is much more effectual than if distributed over a wider banking area. A given amount of capital concentrated has much greater potentiality than if diffused."

Question put,—That the words proposed to be omitted stand part of the paragraph.

Committee divided.

Aye.

Mr. Rose.

Noes.

Mr. J. D. FitzGerald,
Mr. O'Sullivan.

Words omitted.

[Adjourned till To-morrow, at *Ten* o'clock.]

SATURDAY,

SATURDAY, 13 MAY, 1893.

MEMBER PRESENT:—

Mr. O'Sullivan.

[In the absence of a quorum, the meeting called for this day lapsed.]

TUESDAY, 16 MAY, 1893.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. Dowel in the Chair.

Mr. J. D. FitzGerald, | Mr. O'Sullivan,
|
Mr. Walker.

Paragraph 11 further considered, further amended, and *agreed to*.

Paragraphs 12 and 13 read and omitted.

New paragraphs to follow paragraph 11 read, amended, and *agreed to*.

Paragraph 14 read and *agreed to*.

Postponed paragraph 3 further considered, amended, and *agreed to*.

Chairman to report to the House.

POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANK—NATIONAL BANK.

APPENDIX.

P 1.

[*Appended by the Committee.*]

RETURNS

UNDER THE

CENSUS AND INDUSTRIAL RETURNS ACT

(54 Vic. No XXXI).

Industrial Returns—Banking.

COMPILED IN THE OFFICE OF THE GOVERNMENT STATISTICIAN.

PART 3.—BANKING.

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I. Total Trading Assets of Banks in New South Wales	20
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CENSUS OF NEW SOUTH WALES, 1891.—BANKING.

I.—TOTAL Trading Assets of

NAME OF COMPANY.	Promissory Notes and Bills Discounted	Advances on Current Accounts, secured and unsecured, or on Promissory Notes or Bills held for Collection.	Advances on Property held by Bank as Mortgagees in Possession.	Notes of Other Banks.	Bill and Drafts of Other Banks	Balances due from, or deposits at, other Banks or Foreign Agencies (not being Branch Banks or Agencies).	Government Securities.
Australian Joint Stock Bank ⁸	1,519,762	8,161,899	373,783	23,569	61,345	269,216	211,200
Bank of New South Wales	4,850,012	² 13,538,539	² 590,127	9,853		181,218	346,097
Commercial Banking Company of Sydney	1,097,671	8,879,277	201,812	21,882	46,896	449,771	1,055,800
City Bank	123,242	1,163,562	292,574	403	..	74,778	..
Bank of Australasia	⁴ 5,133,643	11,054,058	82,107	16,716	30,069	62,995	..
Bank of New Zealand	2,536,578	3,941,434	19,262	18,675	37	61,307	..
Bank of North Queensland (Limited)	33,030	503,360	40,243	573	.....	73,172	.....
Commercial Bank of Australia (Limited) ⁹	2,574,840	9,115,574	582,530	..		120,833	394,180
English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered Bank ¹⁰ ...	942,018	4,813,869	299,755	⁶ 55,215		64,335	94,210
London Chartered Bank of Australia ¹¹	1,254,694	5,664,066	151,222	¹¹ 11,742	..	70,205	47,380
National Bank of Australasia ¹²	3,743,006	6,530,504	27,766	13,434		55,699	302,400
Queensland National Bank (Limited)	806,820	6,827,409	315,045	..	.....	90,834	158,553
Union Bank of Australia (Limited)	2,022,658	11,121,190	354,437	⁶ 65,371		9,707	139,368
	26,637,974	91,314,741	3,330,663	237,433	138,347	1,584,070	2,749,188

¹ Includes advances to customers on remittance to branches not yet realised against bills and other securities in London ² After allowing for appropriations for bad and doubtful debts ³ Includes duty and postage stamps, reconstruction, April 13th, 1893 ⁴ Including live stock, chattels, &c ⁵ Interest accrued, £113,890, rebate, £33,638 ⁶ Includes also bills and drafts of other Banks ⁷ Includes £110,000 money at call and short ⁸ Includes interest accrued and Rebate on Bills. ⁹ Suspended payment ¹⁰ Includes interest accrued and Rebate on Bills. ¹¹ Suspended payment pending reconstruction, April 26th, 1893 ¹² Suspended payment pending reconstruction, May 1st, 1893

II.—TOTAL LIABILITIES to the Public of

NAME OF COMPANY.	Notes in Circulation.		Bills and Drafts payable.	Balances due to other Banks	Amounts otherwise payable.	DEPOSITS BY THE GOVERNMENT.			
	Issued in N. S. Wales	Issued Elsewhere.				Bearing Interest		Not bearing Interest.	
			£	£	In Australasia	Elsewhere.	In Australasia	Elsewhere.	
Australian Joint Stock Bank ⁸	371,513	61,361	237,956	18,675	¹ 326,488	..	.....	76,816	..
Bank of New South Wales	335,185	335,209	1,779,718	277,876	² 1,399,669	..	.....	209,148	..
Commercial Banking Company of Sydney	351,309	34,559	399,349	22,125	⁴ 457,403	..	..	54,386	..
City Bank	33,653	.....	1,035	740	55,219	..	..	358	.....
Bank of Australasia	123,716	338,587	2,553,767	323	376,505	..	.....	..	..
Bank of New Zealand	12,645	466,615	1,314,251	18,132	200,174	..	..	189	.....
Bank of North Queensland (Limited)	4,834	23,135	28,230	32,647	13,061	..	..	..	.....
Commercial Bank of Australia (Limited) ⁹	23,757	195,094	280,881	15,799	⁵ 147,528	..	..	10,140	.....
English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered Bank ¹⁰ ...	67,222	86,278	..	863,476	⁶ 5,000	..	..	..	.....
London Chartered Bank of Australia ¹¹	54,991	216,565	374,087	37,808	316,918	..	..	18	.....
National Bank of Australasia ¹²	5,168	317,002	1,755,136	70,699	⁷ 145,491	76,053	..	79,779	..
Queensland National Bank (Limited) ... ..	..	273,075	186,249	84,178	..	..	..	..	.....
Union Bank of Australia (Limited)	84,070	321,324	2,488,068	216	..	..	..	..	.....
	1,468,063	2,668,804	11,398,727	1,442,694	3,443,456	76,053	..	430,834	..

¹ Includes interest accrued on fixed deposits Officers' Fidelity Fund. ² Includes Fidelity, Guarantee, and Provident Fund; Interest accrued on fixed deposits, sundry credit accounts for amounts held ³ Includes interest accrued and Rebate on Bills. ⁴ Includes interest accrued and Rebate on Bills. ⁵ Includes interest accrued and Rebate on Bills. ⁶ Includes interest accrued and Rebate on Bills. ⁷ Includes interest accrued and Rebate on Bills. ⁸ Includes interest accrued and Rebate on Bills. ⁹ Suspended payment ¹⁰ Includes interest accrued and Rebate on Bills. ¹¹ Suspended payment pending reconstruction, April 26th, 1893 ¹² Suspended payment pending reconstruction, May 1st, 1893

CENSUS OF NEW SOUTH WALES, 1891.—BANKING.

Banks in New South Wales.

Other Colonial Investments.	British Government and British Securities.	Foreign Investments.	Value of Property held by Bank for Reimbursement, discharged from Equity of Redemption.	Coin.	Bullion.	Assets not otherwise specified.	Total Trading Assets.	NAME OF COMPANY.
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
89,700	160,600	.....	258,348	967,585	31,728	304,153	12,432,888	Australian Joint Stock Bank.
137,667	381,703	.....	281,702	3,294,049	60,470	² 391,834	24,063,271	Bank of New South Wales.
.....	.....	.....	.....	1,121,293	6,723	199,598	13,080,723	Commercial Banking Company of Sydney.
.....	.....	.....	.....	243,882	3,193	6,122	1,907,756	City Bank.
33,885	767,702	.....	⁵ 180,299	2,422,606	48,088	63,451	19,895,619	Bank of Australasia.
1,850,000	20,000	16,287	116,136	999,135	90,616	49,411	9,718,878	Bank of New Zealand.
.....	.....	.....	619	42,528	9,161	72,163	774,849	Bank of North Queensland (Limited).
197,016	.....	.....	142,632	1,743,526	39,318	187,178	15,097,627	Commercial Bank of Australia (Limited).
30,526	.....	.....	285,435	865,878	3,810	347,712	7,802,763	English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered Bank.
91,051	258,527	18,201	88,597	1,057,864	12,213	43,208	8,768,970	London Chartered Bank of Australia.
.....	508,700	20,000	.....	1,186,413	12,555	12,914	12,413,391	National Bank of Australasia.
40,000	.....	.....	149,726	782,459	134,613	487,282	9,792,741	Queensland National Bank (Limited).
553,429	417,339	.....	167,594	2,816,059	119,891	⁷ 1,966,314	19,753,357	Union Bank of Australia (Limited).
3,023,274	2,514,571	54,488	1,671,088	17,543,277	572,379	4,131,340	155,502,833	

sundry small charges to customers in suspense, and contingent responsibility of customers on account of credits issued on their behalf. ⁴ Includes £1,072,000 call and short loans notice. ⁶ Suspended payment pending reconstruction, April 21st, 1893. ⁹ Suspended payment pending reconstruction, April 5th, 1893. ¹⁰ Suspended payment pending

Banks trading in New South Wales.

OTHER DEPOSITS.						Total Liabilities to the Public.	NAME OF COMPANY.
Bearing Interest.			Not bearing Interest.				
New South Wales Branches.	Australian Branches other than N.S.W.	Branches outside Australian Colonies.	N.S. Wales Branches.	Australian Branches other than N.S.W.	Branches outside Australian Colonies.		
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
4,092,820	883,595	3,809,408	1,384,048	283,076	22,620	11,568,376	Australian Joint Stock Bank.
6,232,145	6,765,075	³ 1,720,774	1,516,408	1,529,383	91,192	22,221,782	Bank of New South Wales.
7,380,058	630,655	546,316	1,834,483	215,236	117,776	12,043,655	Commercial Banking Company of Sydney.
1,184,619	.....	.....	234,858	.....	.....	1,510,482	City Bank.
1,690,139	6,990,671	2,728,214	624,743	2,240,941	138,635	17,806,241	Bank of Australasia.
222,617	3,079,062	1,741,214	123,131	1,846,096	132,425	9,156,551	Bank of New Zealand.
106,086	240,488	.....	17,918	61,007	.....	527,406	Bank of North Queensland (Limited.)
777,605	3,641,733	5,354,904	402,552	2,038,381	301,623	13,189,997	Commercial Bank of Australia (Limited).
1,318,793	2,441,319	950,436	364,632	741,931	16,427	6,855,514	English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered Bank.
689,139	1,684,780	3,391,943	254,894	735,767	13,142	7,770,052	London Chartered Bank of Australia.
246,909	5,024,520	904,582	67,133	2,055,630	363,742	11,111,844	National Bank of Australasia.
102,083	2,593,886	4,224,519	43,330	1,100,809	102,175	8,710,304	Queensland National Bank (Limited).
1,721,930	7,386,284	2,775,363	499,942	2,129,668	207,296	17,614,161	Union Bank of Australia (Limited).
25,764,943	41,362,068	28,147,673	7,398,072	14,977,925	1,507,053	140,086,365	

in suspense, and contingent liability for Credits issued. ³ The English Deposits are fixed for periods spread over six years. ⁴ Includes interest accrued on fixed deposits and pending reconstruction, April 26th, 1893. ⁹ Suspended payment pending reconstruction, April 5th, 1893. ¹⁰ Suspended payment pending reconstruction, April 13th, 1893.

CENSUS OF NEW SOUTH WALES, 1891.—BANKING.

III.—LIABILITIES to the Public and Trading Assets of

NAME OF COMPANY	Notes in circulation.	Bills and Drafts payable.	Balances due to other Banks	DEPOSITS				Other Liabilities.	Total Liabilities in New South Wales
				By Government		Other.			
				Bearing Interest.	Not bearing Interest	Bearing Interest	Not bearing Interest		
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Australian Joint Stock Bank ⁶	371,513	9,220	11,696	...	76,816	4,092,820	1,384,048	80,044	6,026,157
Bank of New South Wales .. .	335,209	69,806	2,512	.	209,148	6,232,144	1,546,409	776,236	9,171,404
Commercial Banking Company of Sydney .	351,309	57,332	19,807	...	54,356	7,383,058	1,834,483	¹ 452,046	10,149,421
The City Bank	33,653	1,035	740	.	358	1,184,619	234,858		1,455,263
Bank of Australasia	123,716	11,730	.	.	...	1,690,139	624,743	....	2,450,328
Bank of New Zealand	12,645	986	11,290	.	189	222,617	116,411	3	364,141
Bank of North Queensland (Limited) ...	4,834	...	...	.	...	106,086	17,918	2,367	131,205
Commercial Bank of Australia (Limited) ⁶ . .	23,757	988	...	.	10,140	777,605	402,552	17,360	1,232,402
English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered Bank ⁶ ..	67,222	7,439	1,106	.	...	1,318,793	364,632	31,549	1,790,741
London Chartered Bank of Australia ⁶	54,991	50,639	19,013	.	18	689,139	254,893	...	1,068,693
National Bank of Australasia ⁶	5,168	97,165	473	.....	...	246,909	67,133	...	416,848
Queensland National Bank (Limited) ... ..	.....	778	...	...	...	102,083	43,330	...	146,191
Union Bank of Australia (Limited)	84,070	30,109	...	...	.....	1,721,930	499,942		2,336,051
	£ 1,468,087	337,227	66,637	..	351,055	25,764,942	7,391,352	1,359,605	36,738,905

¹ Including interest accrued on fixed deposits and Officers' Fidelity Fund.² Includes bills received from London.³ Includes live stock, chattels, &c

IV.—LIABILITIES to the Public and Trading Assets of Banks

NAME OF COMPANY.	Notes in Circulation.	Bills and Drafts Payable.	Balances due to other Banks	DEPOSITS				Other Liabilities	Total Liabilities in Australasian Colonies, other than New South Wales
				By Government		Other.			
				Bearing Interest.	Not bearing Interest	Bearing Interest	Not bearing Interest.		
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Australian Joint Stock Bank ⁴	61,361	160	6,979	..	...	883,595	283,076	17,740	1,252,911
Bank of New South Wales .. .	335,185	113,065	5,337	...	...	6,765,075	1,529,383	260,874	9,008,919
Commercial Banking Company of Sydney .	34,559	1,517	2,318	.....	...	630,655	215,236	13,020	897,305
Bank of Australasia	338,587	34,385	323	115,538	16,412	6,875,133	2,224,529	.	9,604,907
Bank of New Zealand	466,615	25,388	6,837	...	.	2,999,271	1,881,898	1,223	5,381,232
Bank of North Queensland (Limited) . .	23,135	28,230	32,647	30,000	...	210,488	61,007	17,868	403,375
Commercial Bank of Australia (Limited) ⁴ ...	195,094	1,685	15,799	.....	...	3,641,733	2,038,381	130,168	6,022,860
English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered Bank ⁴ ..	86,278	...	8,581	116,394	16,077	2,324,926	725,853	59,176	3,337,285
London Chartered Bank of Australia ⁴	216,565	4,599	18,795	..	...	1,684,780	735,767	..	2,660,506
National Bank of Australasia ⁴	317,002	1,022,648	70,227	76,053	79,779	5,024,520	2,055,630	..	8,645,859
Queensland National Bank (Limited)	273,076	5,201	34,178	1,303,411	...	1,290,475	840,526	² 260,283	4,007,150
Union Bank of Australia (Limited)	321,324	143,792	216	.....	...	7,386,284	2,129,668	..	9,981,284
	2,668,781	1,380,670	202,237	1,641,396	112,268	39,716,935	14,720,954	760,352	61,203,593

¹ Includes Bills received from London.² Includes Live Stock, Chattels, &c.³ Includes Interest accrued,

CENSUS OF NEW SOUTH WALES, 1891.—BANKING.

Banks within the Colony of New South Wales.

Promissory Notes and Bills discounted.	Advances on Current Account, Promissory Notes, and Bills held for collection.	Advances on Property held by Banks as Mortgagees in possession	Notes of other Banks.	Bills and Drafts of other Banks.	Balances due from, or Deposits at, other Banks or foreign agencies (not being branch Banks or agencies).	New South Wales Government Securities.	Value of Property held by Banks for reimbursement discharged from Equity of Redemption	Coin.	Bullion	Assets not specified.	Total Assets
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1,285,441	6,904,227	357,948	22,857	45,102	70,464	.....	217,986	657,175	* 1,501	... ..	9,562,701
873,819	7,357,163	451,174	8,100	... ..	110,446	....	86,640	1,250,233	32,786	... ..	10,170,361
796,688	7,598,560	182,624	20,942	1,456	105,432	1,055,800	..	895,160	6,723	.. ....	10,663,385
123,242	1,163,562	292,574	403	..	74,778	... ..	..	243,881	3,193	.....	1,901,633
² 391,793	2,530,277	3 506	2,679	21,056	..	.....	³ 67,956	530,136	28	2,788	3,550,219
215,834	428,119	16,239	1,533	5	8,475	.....	56,650	110,688	30	... ..	837,573
17,257	79,305	13,500	6	..	10,714	.. ..	... ..	22,950	....	705	144,437
117,761	1,071,580	162,478	...	..	20,252	... ..	8,562	289,665	..	.. ..	1,670,298
244,757	1,734,996	196,166	..	⁴ 28,250	6,384	..	121,852	273,172	.....	... ..	2,605,577
233,500	1,946,445	74,893	7,328	..	11,985	.....	42,685	256,165	3,877	... ..	2,576,878
349,887	266,447	9,563	4,957	..	2,465	.....	.....	81,039	...	..	714,358
213	122,896	... ..	..	...	3,607	... ..	... ..	137,856	.....	..	264,572
358,545	3,533,751	95,126	⁵ 59,942	...	185	.....	51,675	495,564	2,367	..	4,597,155
5,008,737	34,737,328	1,855,791	128,747	95,869	425,187	1,055,800	654,006	5,243,684	50,505	3,493	49,259,147

⁴ Includes cheques of other Banks on hand ⁵ Includes bills and drafts of other Banks. ⁶ Has since suspended payment pending reconstruction.

within Australasian Colonies other than New South Wales.

Promissory Notes and Bills discounted	Advances on Current Account, Promissory Notes, and Bills held for collection.	Advances on Property held by Banks as Mortgagees in possession.	Notes of other Banks.	Bills and Drafts of other Banks.	Balances due from, or Deposits at, other Banks or foreign agencies (not being branch Banks or Agencies)	Government Securities	Other Colonial Investments	Value of Property held by Banks for reimbursement discharged from equity of redemption.	Coin	Bullion	Assets not specified.	Total Assets in Australasian Colonies other than New South Wales
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
76,238	1,228,805	15,835	712	11,243	4,610	.....	... ..	40,362	209,529	30,227	..	1,617,561
1,487,157	6,159,152	138,954	1,753	.....	17,712	.....	.....	195,062	2,043,816	27,683	..	10,071,289
122,469	1,089,538	19,188	940	73	.....	..	.....	... ..	226,134	.....	... ..	1,458,342
¹ 1,766,329	7,540,408	78,601	11,092	9,014	.....	..	..	² 112,343	1,892,322	48,060	9,193	11,467,362
2,122,071	3,084,114	3,023	12,492	32	6,156	....	1,850,000	59,486	888,154	90,586	... ..	8,116,114
15,774	424,055	26,743	567	.....	62,458	.....	.....	619	19,578	9,161	71,458	630,413
2,229,252	7,727,664	420,051	.....	.....	74,076	.....	77,350	134,070	1,451,651	39,318	...	12,153,432
410,146	3,078,874	103,589	.....	26,965	12,606	..	3,000	163,584	592,706	3,810	..	4,395,280
417,922	3,442,471	76,329	4,414	..	29,524	..	.....	45,912	799,683	8,336	..	4,824,591
2,851,046	6,024,093	18,203	8,477	... ..	53,234	302,400	.....	... ..	1,091,697	12,555	... ..	10,361,705
606,547	6,685,437	315,045	.....	..	34,258	2,975	40,000	149,726	644,602	134,613	... ..	8,613,203
1,664,113	7,008,797	229,388	5,429	... ..	745	....	... ..	115,919	2,294,113	117,523	... ..	11,436,027
13,769,064	53,493,408	1,444,949	45,876	47,327	295,379	305,375	1,970,350	1,017,083	12,153,985	521,872	80,651	85,145,319

also Interest, Suspense Account, &c. ⁴ Has since suspended payment pending reconstruction.

CENSUS OF NEW SOUTH WALES, 1891.—BANKING.

V.—CAPITAL

NAME OF COMPANY.	CAPITAL.					Liability on Shares.
	Nominal.	Divided into.	Per Share.	Subscribed.	Paid up.	
	£	Shares.	£	£	£	£
Australian Joint Stock Bank ¹	1,000,000	100,000	10	782,660	704,394	860,926
Bank of New South Wales... ..	3,000,000	150,000	20	1,250,000	1,250,000	1,250,000
Commercial Banking Company of Sydney	600,000	24,000	25	600,000	600,000	600,000
The City Bank	500,000	50,000	10	500,000	280,000	720,000
Bank of Australasia... ..	1,600,000	40,000	40	1,600,000	1,600,000	1,600,000
Bank of New Zealand	2,000,000	200,000	10	900,000	900,000	1,500,000
Bank of North Queensland (Limited)	1,000,000	100,000	10	500,000	249,233	250,767
Commercial Bank of Australia (Limited) ¹	5,000,000	500,000	10	3,000,000	1,200,000	1,720,000
English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered Bank ¹	900,000	45,000	20	900,000	900,000	900,000
London Chartered Bank of Australia ¹	1,000,000	50,000	20	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
National Bank of Australasia ¹	2,000,000	400,000	5	1,250,000	1,000,000	1,500,000
Queensland National Bank (Limited)	2,000,000	200,000	10	1,600,000	800,000	800,000
Union Bank of Australia	4,500,000	60,000	75	4,500,000	1,500,000	3,000,000
	25,100,000	1,919,000	.....	18,382,660	11,983,627	15,701,693

¹ Has suspended payment pending reconstruction.

VI.—PROPORTION of DEPOSITS from Australasia and Elsewhere.

NAME OF COMPANY.	Deposits from Australasia.	Deposits from Elsewhere.	Total.	Percentage of Australasian Deposits to Total.	Percentage of Other Deposits to Total.
	£	£	£	%	%
Australian Joint Stock Bank ¹	6,720,355	3,832,028	10,552,383	63'69	36'31
Bank of New South Wales	16,282,159	1,811,966	18,094,125	89'99	10'01
Commercial Banking Company of Sydney	10,114,818	664,092	10,778,910	93'84	6'16
City Bank	1,419,835	.....	1,419,835	100'00	.....
Bank of Australasia	11,546,494	2,866,849	14,413,343	80'11	19'89
Bank of New Zealand	5,220,386	1,852,625	7,073,011	73'81	26'19
Bank of North Queensland (Limited)	425,499	.....	425,499	100'00	.....
Commercial Bank of Australia (Limited) ¹	6,870,411	5,656,527	12,526,938	54'85	45'15
English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered Bank ¹	4,866,675	966,863	5,833,538	83'43	16'57
London Chartered Bank of Australia ¹	3,364,598	3,405,085	6,769,683	49'70	50'30
National Bank of Australasia ¹	7,550,024	1,268,324	8,818,348	85'62	14'38
Queensland National Bank (Limited)	3,840,108	4,326,694	8,166,802	47'02	52'98
Union Bank of Australia	11,737,824	2,982,659	14,720,483	79'74	20'26
Total	89,959,186	29,633,712	119,592,898	75'22	24'78

¹ Has suspended payment pending reconstruction.

CENSUS OF NEW SOUTH WALES, 1891.—BANKING.

AND PROFITS.

CAPITAL ON REGISTER.		Number of Shareholders.	DIVIDEND DECLARED.			NAME OF COMPANY.
Australasian Offices.	London Office.		Amount.	Rate.	Date when Payable.	
£	£		£			
672,840	31,554	952	52,799	15	21 Jan., 1892	Australian Joint Stock Bank.
937,500	312,500	1,637	109,375	17.5	2 May, 1892	Bank of New South Wales.
600,000	.....	765	75,000	25	22 July, 1892	Commercial Banking Company of Sydney.
280,000	.....	560	14,000	10	13 „ 1892	The City Bank.
46,920	1,553,080	3,111	100,000	12.5	1 April, 1892	Bank of Australasia.
567,595	332,405	3,240	22,500	5	— Feb., 1892	Bank of New Zealand.
249,233	.....	540	4,375	5	29 Jan., 1892	Bank of North Queensland (Limited).
1,089,600	110,400	2,286	105,000	17.5	2 Feb., 1892	Commercial Bank of Australia (Limited).
.....	900,000	1,484	36,000	8	19 Jan., 1892	English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered Bank.
11,700	988,300	1,689	40,000	8	1 June, 1892	London Chartered Bank of Australia.
892,812	107,188	2,635	75,000	15	4 May, 1892	National Bank of Australasia.
586,120	213,880	1,792	40,000	10	— Jan., 1892	Queensland National Bank (Limited).
305,975	1,194,025	3,181	90,000	12	28 July, 1891	Union Bank of Australia.
6,240,295	5,743,332	23,892	764,049	.....	

VII.—PROPORTION of CAPITAL on Australasian Registers.

NAME OF COMPANY.	Capital paid-up on Australasian Registers.	Capital paid-up on London Register.	Total.	Percentage on Australasian Registers.	Percentage on London Register.
	£	£	£	%	%
Australian Joint Stock Bank ¹	672,840	31,554	704,394	95.52	4.48
Bank of New South Wales	937,500	312,500	1,250,000	75.00	25.00
Commercial Banking Company of Sydney	600,000	.....	600,000	100.00	.....
City Bank	280,000	.....	280,000	100.00	.....
Bank of Australasia	46,920	1,553,080	1,600,000	2.93	97.07
Bank of New Zealand	567,595	332,405	900,000	63.07	36.93
Bank of North Queensland (Limited)	249,233	.....	249,233	100.00	.....
Commercial Bank of Australia (Limited) ¹	1,089,600	110,400	1,200,000	90.80	9.20
English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered Bank ¹ ... ..	.....	900,000	900,000	.....	100.00
London Chartered Bank of Australia	11,700	988,300	1,000,000	1.17	98.83
National Bank of Australasia ¹	892,812	107,188	1,000,000	89.28	10.72
Queensland National Bank (Limited)	586,120	213,880	800,000	73.27	26.73
Union Bank of Australia... ..	305,975	1,194,025	1,500,000	20.40	79.60
Total... ..	6,240,295	5,743,332	11,983,627	52.07	47.93

¹ Has suspended payment pending reconstruction.

CENSUS OF NEW SOUTH WALES, 1891.—BANKING.

VIII.—PARTICULARS of Deposits held by Banks

NAME OF BANK.	DEPOSITS FOR									
	Not exceeding £300.		£301 to £500.		£501 to £1,000.		£1,001 to £2,000.		£2,001 to £3,000.	
	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.
Australian Joint Stock Bank ¹	7,109	£ 916,799	936	£ 414,063	684	£ 569,203	295	£ 463,629	85	£ 224,408
Bank of New South Wales	6,079	791,829	1,142	468,045	1,084	801,782	539	778,009	171	425,126
Commercial Banking Company of Sydney	7,203	890,173	1,341	541,814	1,301	963,696	632	901,781	226	568,473
The City Bank	1,045	185,398	344	156,724	213	160,023	75	120,193	20	52,402
Bank of Australasia	1,109	148,045	246	100,082	248	180,448	119	168,686	47	115,652
Bank of New Zealand	118	17,419	22	9,369	22	17,124	22	31,801	11	29,012
Bank of North Queensland (Limited)	39	6,192	10	4,490	36	32,842	7	10,250	6	14,937
Commercial Bank of Australia (Limited) ¹	358	47,657	69	29,252	72	53,923	61	90,459	19	50,777
English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered Bank ¹	1,411	205,653	228	99,401	214	173,410	107	154,959	32	82,609
London Chartered Bank of Australia ¹	381	47,508	70	30,011	56	41,947	44	68,697	24	61,555
National Bank of Australasia ¹	80	7,607	18	7,219	6	4,910	4	5,773	4	9,400
Queensland National Bank (Limited)	47	6,970	9	3,679	8	5,824	4	5,972	1	3,000
Union Bank of Australia (Limited)	959	139,341	291	112,975	318	260,819	114	170,862	54	140,606
Total	25,938	3,410,591	4,726	1,977,124	4,262	3,274,951	2,023	2,971,071	700	1,777,957

NAME OF BANK.	AT CREDIT OF									
	Not exceeding £300.		£301 to £500.		£501 to £1,000.		£1,001 to £2,000.		£2,001 to £3,000.	
	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.
Australian Joint Stock Bank ¹	23,947	£ 730,849	398	£ 153,735	240	£ 164,470	91	£ 122,889	19	£ 45,641
Bank of New South Wales	27,887	655,437	374	144,174	269	182,442	121	163,899	28	65,935
Commercial Banking Company of Sydney	22,496	830,334	465	176,518	343	230,612	138	187,672	36	82,508
The City Bank	2,002	79,117	73	28,263	56	39,698	18	22,025	10	24,430
Bank of Australasia	5,446	217,460	157	60,559	115	77,203	40	55,532	13	31,857
Bank of New Zealand	1,297	36,902	32	12,890	17	12,410	15	20,574	6	14,761
Bank of North Queensland (Limited)	196	6,179	6	2,607	3	2,000	1	1,849	2	5,282
Commercial Bank of Australia (Limited) ¹	1,959	81,714	52	20,087	50	35,019	23	31,430	11	24,882
English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered Bank ¹	4,327	160,430	109	44,236	69	50,388	40	57,789	5	12,520
London Chartered Bank of Australia ¹	3,658	95,485	67	25,811	53	36,504	30	38,827	5	13,196
National Bank of Australasia ¹	585	19,639	5	2,141	12	8,276	7	8,469	...	.....
Queensland National Bank (Limited)	276	7,868	10	3,502	6	3,929	1	1,235	1	2,260
Union Bank of Australia (Limited)	4,087	145,329	114	42,765	82	46,877	40	55,245	16	37,169
Total	98,163	3,066,743	1,862	717,288	1,315	889,828	565	767,435	152	360,441

¹ Has suspended payment pending reconstruction.

CENSUS OF NEW SOUTH WALES, 1891.—BANKING.

within the Colony of New South Wales.

FIXED TERMS.

£3,001 to £4,000.		£4,001 to £5,000.		£5,001 to £10,000.		£10,001 to £15,000.		£15,001 to £20,000.		Exceeding £20,000.		Total.	
Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.
36	£ 133,509	29	£ 136,585	43	£ 333,766	15	£ 194,748	4	£ 71,272	15	£ 634,838	9,251	£ 4,092,820
103	364,628	45	206,710	77	555,231	16	198,813	12	200,133	30	1,441,839	9,298	6,232,145
112	396,885	57	264,014	129	938,240	45	543,689	15	262,284	21	1,109,008	11,082	7,380,057
8	30,012	11	52,853	22	172,437	3	35,769	.	.....	3	209,808	1,744	1,184,619
19	66,960	21	96,071	27	198,207	10	124,839	5	83,500	8	407,648	1,859	1,690,138
4	14,473	4	19,500	4	30,216	.	.....	1	16,400	1	36,000	209	221,314
1	4,000	1	4,125	2	13,500	.	.....	1	15,750	...	.....	103	106,086
11	38,086	21	104,436	26	198,816	3	35,675	1	16,000	4	112,519	645	777,600
13	46,309	13	62,224	17	112,436	5	63,090	2	38,000	7	280,700	2,049	1,318,791
8	27,968	10	47,647	6	44,916	5	62,390	1	18,000	5	238,500	610	689,139
...	.....	2	10,000	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	4	202,000	118	246,909
...	.....	1	5,000	1	10,000	...	.....	...	.....	2	61,638	73	102,083
15	59,609	43	210,896	25	191,068	6	78,208	1	15,750	5	238,500	1,831	1,618,634
330	1,182,439	258	1,220,061	379	2,798,833	108	1,337,221	43	737,089	105	4,972,998	38,872	25,660,335

CURRENT ACCOUNT.

£3,001 to £4,000.		£4,001 to £5,000.		£5,001 to £10,000.		£10,001 to £15,000.		£15,001 to £20,000.		Exceeding £20,000.		Total.		Total amount deposited with Banks.	
Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.
12	£ 41,358	6	£ 26,432	9	£ 59,330	1	£ 10,176	..	£	1	£ 29,168	24,724	£ 1,384,048	33,975	£ 5,476,868
13	46,574	4	18,837	8	61,532	5	54,588	2	32,662	2	120,329	28,713	1,546,409	38,011	7,778,554
14	45,234	9	42,053	14	98,559	2	22,253	1	19,900	4	98,840	23,522	1,834,483	34,604	9,214,540
1	3,837	2	8,849	1	6,712	2	21,926	...	.....	...	.....	2,165	234,857	3,909	1,419,476
13	44,180	4	17,857	7	53,280	1	14,770	...	.....	...	.....	5,796	572,698	7,655	2,262,836
3	9,953	1	4,388	1	5,823	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	1,372	117,701	1,581	339,015
.	.....	.	.....	.	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	208	17,917	311	124,003
4	13,675	1	4,878	6	38,338	4	45,921	1	20,000	3	100,186	2,114	416,130	2,759	1,193,730
3	10,041	...	.	5	29,228	..	.....	..	.....	.	.....	4,558	364,632	6,607	1,683,423
2	6,830	2	9,724	4	28,534	...	.....	..	.....	...	.....	3,821	254,911	4,431	944,050
1	3,122	2	8,896	2	16,552	..	.....	...	.....	..	.....	614	67,095	732	314,004
3	10,962	...	.....	...	.....	1	13,574	..	.....	.	.....	298	43,330	371	145,413
4	14,163	4	18,270	5	36,730	5	74,587	...	.....	2	135,195	4,359	606,330	6,190	2,224,964
73	249,929	35	160,184	62	434,618	21	257,795	4	72,562	12	483,718	102,264	7,460,541	141,136	33,120,876

CENSUS OF NEW SOUTH WALES, 1891.—BANKING.

IX.—PARTICULARS OF

NAME OF COMPANY	VALUE OF BANK PREMISES HELD FOR BUSINESS							
	Original Cost.				Present Value on Books.			
	In New South Wales.	In other Australasian Colonies.	Elsewhere.	Total.	In New South Wales.	In other Australasian Colonies.	Elsewhere.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Australian Joint Stock Bank	426,615	109,418	.....	536,033	332,118	98,289	.....	430,407
Bank of New South Wales	313,012	481,003	35,825	829,840	212,502	281,801	33,000	527,303
Commercial Banking Company of Sydney	446,020	37,181	11,447	494,648	345,650	31,250	10,500	387,400
City Bank	87,785	.....	.....	87,785	86,968	.....	.....	86,968
Bank of Australasia	113,311	490,783	27,512	631,606	86,994	330,784	23,150	440,928
Bank of New Zealand	50,880	401,658	.....	452,538	48,000	288,834	.....	336,834
Bank of North Queensland (Limited) ... ..	.....	11,963	.....	11,963	.....	11,963	.....	11,963
Commercial Bank of Australia (Limited)	122,122	354,879	.....	477,001	113,573	335,928	.....	449,501
English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered Bank	117,247	250,959	.....	368,206	96,616	209,164	.....	305,780
London Chartered Bank of Australia	142,375	254,723	.....	397,098	141,986	230,209	.....	372,195
National Bank of Australasia	39,688	419,284	856	459,828	39,688	419,284	856	459,828
Queensland National Bank (Limited)	14,854	250,116	.....	264,970	14,854	250,116	.....	264,970
Union Bank of Australia (Limited)	79,559	374,733	.....	454,292	91,711	312,717	.....	404,428
Total	1,953,468	3,436,700	75,640	5,465,808	1,610,660	2,800,339	67,506	4,478,505

CENSUS OF NEW SOUTH WALES, 1891.

BANK PREMISES.

PURPOSES.				VALUE OF OTHER PROPERTY HELD FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.											
Present Estimated Value.				Original Cost.				Present Value on Books.				Present Estimated Value.			
In New South Wales.	In other Australasian Colonies.	Elsewhere.	Total.	In New South Wales.	In other Australasian Colonies.	Elsewhere.	Total.	In New South Wales.	In other Australasian Colonies.	Elsewhere.	Total.	In New South Wales.	In other Australasian Colonies.	Elsewhere.	Total.
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
400,181	172,167	.....	572,348	45,398	15,072	.....	60,470	45,501	47,882	.....	93,383	48,460	66,696	.....	115,156
273,207	404,796	40,000	718,003	28,179	40,874	.....	69,053	21,119	24,703	.....	45,822	26,340	39,906	.....	66,246
345,650	31,250	10,500	387,400	8,114	894	.....	9,008	5,845	755	.....	6,600	5,845	755	.....	6,600
86,968	.....	.....	86,968	5,500	.....	.....	5,500	3,156	.....	.....	3,156	5,500	.....	.....	5,500
127,133	488,481	35,000	650,614	9,405	36,418	.....	45,823	8,310	35,178	.....	43,488	8,460	41,681	.....	50,141
60,500	332,123	14,000	406,623	14,960	25,256	.....	40,216	14,960	12,758	.....	27,718	15,000	8,598	.....	23,598
.....	11,963	.....	11,963	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
118,923	370,260	.....	489,183	7,000	.....	.....	7,000	7,000	.....	.....	7,000	15,637	.....	.....	15,637
124,000	420,000	.....	544,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
153,500	247,500	.....	401,000	1,025	8,110	.....	9,135	1,000	4,203	.....	5,203	1,000	4,550	.....	5,550
39,688	419,284	856	459,828	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
20,000	300,000	.....	320,000	.....	6,439	.....	6,439	.....	6,439	.....	6,439	.....	6,439	.....	6,439
156,860	530,281	.....	687,141	15,661	55,914	.....	71,575	13,275	44,158	.....	57,433	14,933	53,711	.....	68,644
1,906,610	3,728,105	100,356	5,735,071	135,242	188,977	.....	324,219	120,166	176,076	.....	296,242	141,175	222,336	.....	363,511

CENSUS OF NEW SOUTH WALES, 1891.—BANKING.

X.—DATE to which the foregoing Returns have been made up.

NAME OF COMPANY	Date
Australian Joint Stock Bank	30 June, 1892.
Bank of New South Wales	31 March, 1892.
Commercial Banking Company of Sydney	30 June, 1892.
City Bank	30 June, 1892.
Bank of Australasia	11 April, 1892.
Bank of New Zealand	31 March, 1892.
Bank of North Queensland (Limited)	30 June, 1892.
Commercial Bank of Australia (Limited)	30 June, 1892.
English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered Bank	31 March, 1892.
London Chartered Bank of Australia	31 December, 1891.
National Bank of Australasia	31 March, 1892.
Queensland National Bank (Limited)	30 June, 1892.
Union Bank of Australia (Limited)	29 February, 1892.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

BANK LIABILITIES AND ASSETS.

(FOR QUARTER ENDED 31 MARCH, 1893.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 4 Vic. No. 13.

SUMMARY of GENERAL ABSTRACT of the Sworn Returns, rendered pursuant to the Act of Council 4th Victoria No. 13, of the Average ASSETS and LIABILITIES, and of the CAPITAL and PROFITS, of the undermentioned BANKS within the Colony of New South Wales, for the Quarter ended 31st March, 1893.

BANKS.	LIABILITIES						ASSETS							CAPITAL AND PROFITS.				
	Notes in Circulation.	Bills in Circulation	Balances due to other Banks	Deposits not bearing Interest	Deposits bearing Interest	Total Liabilities.	Coin	Bullion.	Landed Property	Notes and Bills of other Banks	Balances due from other Banks	Notes and Bills discounted, and all other Debts due to the Banks	Total Assets	Capital paid up	Rate per Annum of last Dividend	Amount of Dividend	Amount of Reserved Profits at the time of declaring such Dividend	
The Bank of New South Wales.	£ 333144 0 0	s 15026 17 4	d 4288 19 0	£ 2922965 12 1	s 6596143 2 8	d 9872168 11 1	£ 1131746 1 11	s 54898 0 4	d 247993 8 11	£ 11711 1 7	s 4952080 9 9	d 9650344 2 0	£ 12048773 4 6	s 1250000 0 0	d 17½ cent.	£ 109375 0 0	s 1000000 0 0	d 1000000 0 0
The Commercial Banking Company of Sydney.	£ 385499 19 0	s 33084 17 11	d 20886 19 6	£ 2443466 4 11	s 7940140 9 0	d 10823078 10 4	£ 1376342 9 7	s 5800 19 9	d 360922 4 11	£ 31549 16 7	s 1110839 18 11	d 9322036 15 3	£ 12406392 5 0	s 600000 0 0	d 25 cent.	£ 75000 0 0	s 849489 3 3	d 849489 3 3
The Bank of Australasia.	£ 111223 9 3	s 14027 0 4	d .	£ 699208 2 5	s 1760409 11 6	d 2584868 3 6	£ 477115 17 6	s 13872 0 11	d 86084 3 4	£ 32389 12 8	s	d 2716115 5 3	£ 3325576 19 8	s 1600000 0 0	d 10 cent.	£ 80000 0 0	s 809641 0 8	d 809641 0 8
The Union Bank of Australia (Limited)	£ 67126 16 11	s 10563 13 3	d 8 1 16 11	£ 645660 7 9	s 1794033 9 3	d 2518186 4 1	£ 556692 11 0	s 4441 13 8	d 109687 18 9	£ 49882 7 1	s 5131 16 4	d 3836577 16 3	£ 4562414 3 1	s 1500000 0 0	d 12 cent.	£ 90000 0 0	s 1095708 1 10	d 1095708 1 10
The Australian Joint Stock Bank.	£ 355785 12 6	s 6073 12 6	d 19344 8 8	£ 1578854 13 8	s 4124274 9 2	d 6084832 16 6	£ 791006 16 5	s 21216 7 7	d 388894 10 5	£ 42542 0 0	s 99048 6 2	d 8801994 1 9	£ 10144702 2 4	s 704709 0 0	d 15 cent.	£ 52847 15 6	s 529492 16 8	d 529492 16 8
The London Chartered Bank of Australia	£ 32853 0 0	s 1060 16 2	d 8471 13 2	£ 220125 8 1	s 634287 5 6	d 896798 7 11	£ 208548 8 10	s 1548 13 0	d 142591 18 7	£ 12847 0 9	s 6854 9 9	d 2211480 19 10	£ 2589871 10 9	s 1000000 0 0	d 8 cent.	£ 40000 0 0	s 377251 11 9	d 377251 11 9
The English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered Bank.	£ 60000 0 0	s 1755 17 4	d 7562 15 10	£ 339062 12 1	s 1133218 19 4	d 1535600 4 7	£ 271930 10 7	s	d 98285 10 9	£ 21055 10 3	s 7613 16 4	d 2012742 12 5	£ 2411628 0 4	s 900000 0 0	d 4 cent.	£ 18000 0 0	s 321669 17 2	d 321669 17 2
The Commercial Bank of Australia (Limited).	£ 24808 6 2	s 725 4 10	d .	£ 291357 0 0	s 625750 18 1	d 942641 9 1	£ 167523 12 8	s	d 120842 0 0	£ 18564 14 3	s .	d 1261934 5 0	£ 1568864 11 11	s 1200000 0 0	d 12½ cent.	£ 75000 0 0	s 738990 4 11	d 738990 4 11
The City Bank	£ 33499 0 0	s 658 19 11	d 4468 17 1	£ 260211 0 8	s 1132407 5 10	d 1431245 3 6	£ 135946 15 7	s 3735 15 2	d 100763 19 3	£ 1063 7 8	s 88710 0 5	d 1587450 13 10	£ 1918270 11 11	s 31550 0 0	d 10 cent.	£ 14000 0 0	s 187345 9 0	d 187345 9 0
The Queensland National Bank (Limited)	£	s 2415 15 0	d .	£ 32535 7 3	s 98267 1 6	d 133218 3 9	£ 214530 0 11	s	d 14853 17 2	£ 2401 0 9	s	d 119559 3 4	£ 351344 2 2	s 800000 0 0	d 10 cent.	£ 40000 0 0	s 501810 15 6	d 501810 15 6
The National Bank of Australasia.	£ 5394 0 0	s 338 14 7	d 448 5 4	£ 38997 10 6	s 272874 9 8	d 318103 0 1	£ 79345 6 5	s	d 39687 15 9	£ 5115 14 8	s 1687 19 2	d 421136 12 1	£ 546973 8 1	s 1000000 0 0	d 12½ cent.	£ 62500 0 0	s 679031 13 9	d 679031 13 9
The Bank of New Zealand.	£ 10457 0 0	s 3434 14 0	d 1154 14 0	£ 132012 2 1	s 184858 7 0	d 331916 17 1	£ 113225 0 4	s 8590 5 9	d 63121 2 9	£ 3098 0 0	s 5412 12 8	d 543588 11 5	£ 737095 12 11	s 900000 0 0	d 5 cent.	£ 22500 0 0	s 75830 18 5	d 75830 18 5
The Bank of North Queensland (Limited)	£ 4107 0 0	s 32 1 7	d	£ 12385 5 6	s 86846 19 5	d 103371 6 6	£ 81392 14 4	s	d	£ 108 18 4	s 645 10 2	d 92306 13 10	£ 124453 16 8	s 250000 0 0	d 5 cent.	£ 5863 7 3	s 4310 13 11	d 4310 13 11
Totals	£ 1423898 3 10	s 89848 4 9	d 67923 14 6	£ 9610341 7 0	s 26383512 7 11	d 37576028 18 0	£ 5755406 6 1	s 113603 16 2	d 1773128 10 7	£ 232929 4 7	s 2278024 19 8	d 42577267 12 3	£ 52730360 9 4	s 12020259 0 0	d .	£ 685086 2 9	s 7216072 6 10	d 7216072 6 10

* This includes £10,000 deposited with Bank of New South Wales.
 † Includes £977,927 9s. 8d., balances due from Branches of this Bank.

‡ Includes £888,800, average amount of Government Securities held.
 § Includes £379,412 8s. 7d., balances due from Branches of this Bank

• Includes Bonus of 2½ per cent.

The Treasury, New South Wales,
 Sydney, 24th April, 1893.

JAMES J. HINCHY,
 Accountant.

JOHN SEE,
 Treasurer.

APPENDIX.

P 3.
[Appended by the Committee.]
1892-3.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

BANKING, LAND, BUILDING, AND INVESTMENT COMPANIES' LIABILITIES AND ASSETS.

(FOR QUARTER ENDED 31 DECEMBER, 1892.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Acts 4 Vic. No. 13 and 42 Vic. No. 21.

SUMMARY of GENERAL ABSTRACT of the Sworn Returns, rendered pursuant to the Act of Council 4th Victoria No 13, and 42 Victoria No. 21, of the Average ASSETS and LIABILITIES, and of the CAPITAL and PROFITS, of the undermentioned BANKING, LAND, BUILDING, and INVESTMENT COMPANIES within the Colony of New South Wales, for the Quarter ended 31st December, 1892.

COMPANIES.	LIABILITIES.						ASSETS.								CAPITAL AND PROFITS			
	Bills in Circulation.	Balances due to other Banks.	Deposits not bearing Interest.	Deposits bearing Interest.	Other Liabilities.	Total Liabilities.	Coin.	Bullion.	Landed Property.	Notes and Bills of other Banks.	Balances due from other Banks.	Notes and Bills discounted and all other debts due to the Banks.	Other Assets	Total Assets	Capital paid up.	Rate per Annum of last Dividend.	Amount of Dividend.	Amount of Reserved Profits at the time of declaring such Dividend.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Sydney and Suburban Mutual Permanent Building and Land Investment Association (Limited)	..	6680 17 7	....	102152 3 9	30888 12 7	145721 13 11	51 9 3	..	145610 12 4	1 10 9	400 0 0	98571 0 2	....	244634 12 6	97374 0 5	10 3/4 cent.	4476 8 1	32500 0 0
Town and Country Land, Building, and Investment Company (Limited)	..	754 10 7	....	7632 5 9	12595 2 10	20081 19 2	....	..	17427 5 9	.....	.....	15342 5 3	....	32769 11 0	10976 7 11	5 3/4 cent.	402 19 11	2000 0 0
Guardian Freehold Building Society (Limited)	..	14344 5 10	....	..	3000 0 0	17344 5 10	....	..	23205 9 2	....	.....	421 15 9	....	23627 4 11	8193 15 0	.....	....	....
Land Company of Australasia (Limited)	3107 14 0	99703 19 8	195 10 2	69606 4 9	202703 15 4	375317 12 10	103 8 9	..	416407 13 6	79 0 0	841 15 3	85189 14 11	27549 12 8	530176 5 1	189570 4 9	.....	7350 13 9	63024 15 10
Metropolitan Mutual Permanent Building and Investment Association (Limited)	21 1 2	..	108979 1 2	117316 5 3	226316 7 7	..	..	234454 2 4	..	10051 13 6	125674 5 11	....	370180 1 9	129017 15 0	6 3/4 cent.	3696 14 8	.....
Excelsior Land, Investment, and Building Company and Bank (Limited)	9945 7 9	15696 1 7	202579 2 7	40419 18 10	268640 10 9	.....	..	181726 8 4	..	268 9 2	168900 0 1	....	350394 17 7	78934 3 1	8 3/4 cent.	2319 4 0	36630 16 0
Sydney Land Bank and Financial Agency Company (Limited)	..	4279 4 11	....	10110 4 10	..	14389 9 9	25 0 0	..	27901 5 0	..	103 18 7	30991 12 11	....	59021 16 6	43980 0 0	8 3/4 cent.	1112 10 0	3439 13 2
Sydney and Provincial Land and Building Company (Limited)	..	6481 0 5	..	11931 5 9	13142 7 0	31554 13 2	.....	..	45310 6 0	..	....	10958 5 5	..	56268 11 5	33949 11 3	8 3/4 cent.	1158 11 0	11000 0 0
Commercial Building and Investment Company (Limited)	462 4 8	225821 4 7	..	226283 9 3	....	..	277711 1 2	..	..	11339 16 11	....	239050 18 1	50000 0 0	7 1/2 cent.	1250 0 0	12000 0 0
Universal Land and Deposit Bank (Limited)	8434 1 9	508 19 1	..	12300 2 8	..	21243 3 6	100 18 4	..	7634 14 6	....	509 5 10	20213 17 11	.....	28458 16 7	6325 0 0	..	..	2099 5 4
National Building, Land, and Investment Company (Limited)	16025 5 10	..	89516 8 0	24557 12 2	130099 11 0	28 2 4	..	130090 8 10	..	....	31748 7 6	..	161366 18 8	25448 13 6	10 3/4 cent.	1253 7 2	11007 12 3
Sydney Permanent Freehold Land and Building Society	214114 12 4	78508 12 10	292623 5 2	....	..	172341 16 5	....	2051 8 9	229370 19 0	..	403764 4 2	102752 12 5	....	.....	12282 3 4
Intercolonial Investment, Land, and Building Company (Limited)	7785 2 0	.....	19324 12 5	21349 6 6	48959 0 11	510 1 6	..	43002 14 10	....	....	46504 3 3	.....	90016 10 7	32917 5 7	10 3/4 cent.	1166 4 7	12600 0 0
Anglo-Australian Investment, Finance, and Land Company (Limited)	96342 16 4	..	135855 4 9	659011 5 5	891209 6 6	377 6 3	..	443264 1 5	....	4314 3 3	490917 7 8	....	938872 18 7	115924 0 0	12 1/2 cent.	14491 10 9	70634 0 5
Waratah Coal Company	1039 4 7	..	12105 4 3	..	13144 8 10	6 5 9	..	16448 12 2	..	..	3275 18 5	48777 17 5	68508 13 9	60000 0 0	4/- share.	2000 0 0	....
Newcastle and County Mutual Building, Land, and Investment Company (Limited)	16097 3 11	..	4341 10 10	125 18 7	20564 13 4	..	..	10345 13 10	..	....	37431 4 8	.....	47776 18 6	24910 12 0	10 3/4 cent.	2345 6 4	2850 0 0
Bathurst Investment, Land, and Building Company (Limited)	9100 17 4	..	4897 5 1	8411 19 3	22410 1 8	....	..	10981 17 3	.....	.....	11428 4 5	.....	22410 1 8	7119 10 2	8 3/4 cent.	461 13 6	1474 10 9
Carried forward	11541 15 9	289109 17 0	16354 5 5	1231266 13 6	1221531 1 7	2769803 13 2	1207 12 2	..	2203865 16 10	80 10 9	18540 14 4	1418278 16 0	76327 10 1	3718299 10 4	1022893 11 1	43575 3 9	274543 2 1

APPENDIX.

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SUMMARY of the ASSETS and LIABILITIES of BANKING, LAND, BUILDING, and INVESTMENT COMPANIES—continued.

COMPANIES.	LIABILITIES						ASSETS								CAPITAL AND PROFITS.			
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	Coin.	Bullion.	Landed Property	Notes and Bills of other Banks.	Balances due from other Banks.	Notes and Bills discounted, and all other debts due to the Banks.	Other Assets.	Total Assets	Capital paid up.	Rate per Annum of last Dividend.	Amount of Dividend.	Amount of Reserved Profits at the time of declaring such Dividend
Brought forward	11541 15 9	239109 17 0	16354 5 5	1231266 13 6	1221531 1 7	2769903 13 2	1207 12 2	..	2203865 16 10	80 10 9	18540 14 4	1419278 16 0	76327 10 1	3718299 10 4	1022393 11 1	..	43675 3 9	274543 2 1
Mortgage, Guarantee, and Mercantile Finance Corporation of New South Wales (Limited)	3740 18 7	25501 6 8	58356 18 10	87608 4 1	..	..	69306 3 2	..	..	74899 17 3	..	144206 0 5	49337 10 0	6 3/4 cent.	1500 0 0	3783 0 7
Haymarket Permanent Land, Building, and Investment Company (Limited)	..	5206 2 6	..	107006 8 2	49043 19 6	161256 10 2	290 10 11	..	161911 4 3	12 17 0	5396 15 10	90103 13 7	..	257724 1 7	56379 9 4	10 3/4 cent.	2627 1 5	32500 0 0
Southern Building, Mortgage, and Investment Company (Limited)	..	9725 19 6	..	10601 13 8	..	20327 13 2	15 7 4	..	7610 19 4	..	..	19926 5 7	..	27552 12 3	5330 0 0	8 3/4 cent.	207 18 6	1200 0 0
Burwood Building, and Investment Company (Limited)	..	18719 5 8	..	3812 7 9	40501 2 4	63032 15 9	..	..	49473 12 2	..	..	37848 16 8	..	87322 8 10	7071 1 8	6 3/4 cent.	204 5 4	25005 8 6
Cumberland Building, Land, and Investment Company (Limited)	..	18484 7 5	..	4989 18 9	137 18 2	23612 2 4	..	..	24468 17 8	100 0 0	..	25053 17 0	..	49622 14 8	27411 15 0	..	..	..
Pitt, Son, & Badger (Limited)	..	53905 15 3	..	17646 4 0	..	76551 19 3	..	..	10718 10 6	..	..	113831 10 4	..	124100 0 10	50000 0 0	10 3/4 cent.	2500 0 0	7500 0 0
Harrison, Jones, & Devlin (Limited)	..	8309 10 6	..	41756 11 6	179548 4 4	229614 6 4	..	..	179513 10 3	..	806 5 6	139989 11 11	40000 0 0	360309 7 8	100000 0 0	6 3/4 cent.	3000 0 0	20000 0 0
Goldsbrough, Mort, & Company (Limited)	12178 2 8	399027 2 8	..	411205 5 4	..	..	244050 2 0	..	..	678061 10 11	..	922111 12 11	450000 0 0	10 3/4 cent.	22500 0 0	304811 4 0
New South Wales Mortgage Deposit and Investment Company (Limited)	43368 0 4	1094 16 2	44462 16 6	153 1 5	..	39147 16 2	..	2116 8 5	82233 14 11	4675 6 4	124326 7 3	59719 15 0	10 3/4 cent.	2652 11 8	16382 0 6
North Sydney Land, Building, and Investment Company (Limited)	..	4916 13 9	..	2148 12 5	2478 14 2	9544 0 4	1 10 0	..	8404 6 3	..	..	12096 4 8	..	20502 0 11	10666 19 3	10 3/4 cent.	530 3 0	1149 1 0
The Colonial Finance, Mortgage, Investment, and Guarantee Corporation (Limited)	..	21492 10 7	..	44925 9 0	123263 14 10	189682 3 5	..	..	42663 15 4	..	..	226120 7 8	..	268784 3 0	74020 4 11	..	..	8666 12 9
Colonial Sugar Refining Company (Limited)	117890 13 9	500259 18 5	618160 12 2	..	..	311225 8 8	..	..	359912 17 7	2210817 9 0	2881955 15 3	1552290 0 0	10 3/4 cent.	72315 5 8	324177 17 5
Totals	11541 15 9	434870 11 2	32232 6 8	2049941 0 2	2176226 8 4	4704862 2 1	1677 1 10	..	3352358 8 7	193 7 9	26860 4 1	3277907 8 3	2327820 5 5	3986816 15 11	3465629 6 3	..	152112 9 4	1019718 6 10

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APPENDIX.

<p>* On ordinary shares 12½ per cent per annum. On preference shares 10 per cent per annum.</p> <p>† This includes £350,000 debentures having a currency of ten years.</p> <p>‡ Landed property 314050 2 0 Less Mortgages 70000 0 0 £244050 2 0</p> <p>§ Landed property 46301 5 0 Less Mortgage 18400 0 0 £27901 5 0</p>	<p>£ s. d.</p> <p>* Railway rolling stock, live stock, and all other property, movable or fixed, as per Balance Sheet, 30th September, 1892 48722 18 5 Stock of coal on hand 54 19 0 £48777 17 5</p> <p>† Mortgage on property 110000 0 0 Amount owing, sundry persons 69548 4 4 £179548 4 4</p> <p>‡ Goodwill £40000 0 0</p>	<p>£ s. d.</p> <p>§ Debentures 316350 0 0 Sundry creditors 183919 18 5 £500269 18 5</p> <p>¶ Immigration expenses and expenditure on growing crops 58215 0 6 Fixed plant and buildings 1332973 6 7 Portable, transit and floating plant, steamers, &c. 448998 10 6 Stocks of sugar, maternal, &c. 760954 1 9 2601135 19 4 Less Replacement and Depreciation Fund 390318 10 4 £2210817 9 0</p> <p>‡ Office furniture.</p>
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The Treasury, New South Wales,
Sydney, 28th April, 1893.

JAMES J. HINCHY,
Accountant.

JOHN SEE,
Treasurer.

P 4.

[Appended by the Committee.]



CHAPTER 31.

An Act respecting Dominion Notes.

A.D. 1886

<p>Interpretation</p> <p>Issue of Dominion notes</p> <p>Amount of Dominion notes</p> <p>Proviso amount in gold and guaranteed securities to be held for redemption.</p> <p>And in unguaranteed debentures.</p> <p>Notes to be a legal tender.</p> <p>Debentures may be delivered to Minister of Finance, and disposed of by him for the purposes of this Act.</p> <p>Proviso.</p> <p>Amount to be issued against gold only</p> <p>Minister of Finance to publish monthly statements.</p> <p>Offices or agencies for redemption of notes.</p> <p>Redemption of provincial notes</p>	<p>HER Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows :—</p> <p>1. The expression "specie" in this Act means coin current by law in Canada, at the rates and subject to the provisions of the law in that behalf, or bullion of equal value according to its weight and fineness. 31 V., c 46, s 13, <i>part</i>.</p> <p>2. The Governor in Council may authorise the issue of Dominion notes to an amount not exceeding that hereinafter specified; and such Dominion notes may be of such denominational values and in such form, and signed by such persons and in such manner, by lithograph, printing or otherwise as he, from time to time, directs; and such notes shall be redeemable in specie on presentation at branch offices established or at banks with which arrangements are made as hereinafter provided at Montreal, Toronto, Halifax, St John, N.B., Winnipeg, Charlottetown, and Victoria, and at that one of the said places at which they are respectively made payable 31 V., c 46, s. 8, <i>part</i>,—43 V., c, 13, s. 4, <i>part</i></p> <p>3. The amount of Dominion notes issued and outstanding at any time may, by Order in Council, founded on a report of the Treasury Board, be increased to, but shall not exceed twenty million dollars, by amounts not exceeding one million dollars at one time, and not exceeding four million dollars in any one year. Provided that the Minister for Finance and Receiver General shall always hold, for securing the redemption of such notes issued and outstanding, an amount in gold, or in gold and Canada securities guaranteed by the Government of the United Kingdom, equal to not less than twenty-five per cent. of the amount of such notes,—at least fifteen per cent. of the total amount of such notes being so held in gold; and provided also, that the said Minister shall always hold for the redemption of such notes an amount equal to the remaining seventy five per cent. of the total amount thereof, in Dominion debentures issued by authority of Parliament. 43 Vic., c 13, s. 1, <i>part</i></p> <p>4. Such notes shall be a legal tender in every part of Canada except at the offices at which they are respectively made payable; the proceeds thereof shall form part of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of Canada, and the expenses lawfully incurred under this Act shall be paid out of the said fund. 43 V., c. 13. s. 5, <i>part</i>.</p> <p>5. Debentures of Canada may be issued and delivered to the Minister of Finance and Receiver General for the general purposes of this Act, and to enable him to comply with its requirements,—such debentures being held as aforesaid for securing the redemption of Dominion notes, and the said Minister having full power to dispose of them, and of the guaranteed debentures aforesaid, either temporarily or absolutely, in order to raise funds for such redemption, and for the purpose of procuring the amounts of gold required to be held by him under this Act; but nothing herein contained shall be construed to authorise the issue of debentures not otherwise authorised by Parliament, or any increase of the debt of Canada beyond the amount so authorised. 43 V., c 13, s. 2.</p> <p>6. If any amount of Dominion notes is issued and outstanding at any time in excess of the amount then authorised as aforesaid, the Minister of Finance and Receiver General shall hold gold to the full amount of such excess, for the redemption of such notes; and any amount of such notes which the public convenience requires may be issued and remain outstanding, provided the excess of such amount over that so authorised is represented by an equal amount of gold held by the Minister of Finance and Receiver General as aforesaid; and the issue of Dominion notes so represented in full by gold, shall not be deemed an increase of the public debt; but except in the case of notes so issued against an equal amount of gold, the total amount of Dominion notes outstanding shall never exceed the amount authorised under section three of this Act. 33 Vic., c 10, s. 6.</p> <p>7. The Minister of Finance and Receiver General shall publish monthly in the <i>Canada Gazette</i> a statement of the amount of Dominion notes outstanding on the last day of the preceding month, and of the gold, guaranteed debentures and unguaranteed debentures then held by him for securing the redemption thereof, distinguishing the amounts of each so held at each of the cities at which Dominion notes are redeemable; and such statements shall be made up from returns made to the said Minister by the branch offices, bank or banks at which such notes are redeemable. 43 V., c. 13, s. 3</p> <p>8. The Governor in Council may, in his discretion, establish branch offices of the Department of Finance at Montreal, Toronto, Halifax, St John, N.B., Winnipeg, Charlottetown, and Victoria, respectively, or any of them, for the redemption of Dominion notes, or may make arrangements with any chartered bank or banks for the redemption thereof, and may allow a fixed sum per annum for such service at all or any of the said places; and gold or debentures held at any such branch office or by any such bank for the redemption of Dominion notes, shall be deemed to be held by the Minister of Finance and Receiver General: Provided that any Assistant Receiver General appointed at any of the said cities under the Act respecting Government Savings Banks, shall be an agent for the issue and redemption of such notes. 33 V., c. 10, s. 7;—39 V., c. 4;—43 V., c. 13, s. 4, <i>part</i>.</p> <p>9. Provincial notes issued under the Act of the late Province of Canada, passed in the session held in the twentieth and thirtieth years of Her Majesty's reign, chapter ten, shall be held to be notes of the Dominion of Canada, and shall be redeemable in specie on presentation at Montreal, Toronto, Halifax or St John, N.B., and at that one of the said places at which they are respectively made payable, and shall be (as provided by the lastly-mentioned Act) a legal tender except at the offices at which they are respectively made payable. 31 V., c. 46, s. 8, <i>part</i>.</p>
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P 5.

[Appended by the Committee.]

NATIONAL BANKING AND THE CLEARING-HOUSE.

By THE HON. A. B. HEPBURN, COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY.

(From the *North American Review*.)

THE National banking law, at the time of its enactment, was essentially a transcript from the laws of New York and Massachusetts, with changes necessary to nationalise their provisions, together with some distinctively new features. The system was established at a time of great financial pressure (1863) to supply the monetary needs of the Government, State Banks having proven inadequate. United States bonds, exclusively, were made the basis for circulating notes, and thus the Banks became large purchasers of bonds, and note-holders were protected beyond possibility of loss. Many important amendments have since been made, all of a restrictive character.

The affirmative action of Banks, within the line of statute and common law, is left to their individual enterprise, inspired by the desire of stockholders for dividends. The function of the Government is to regulate by restraining. It seeks to insure good banking by enforcing statutory prohibition against unsafe practices.

Five or more persons may organise a National Bank, and receive their charter from the Comptroller of the Currency. Banks may be organised with a minimum capital of fifty thousand dollars in places of less than six thousand inhabitants, one hundred thousand dollars where the population does not exceed fifty thousand, and with two hundred thousand capital in all larger places. Banks must own United States bonds equal to one-fourth of their capital stock, if the capital does not exceed one hundred and fifty thousand, and in case it does must own not less than fifty thousand dollars of such bonds. Any National Bank may acquire and assign to the United States Treasurer, bonds of the United States not exceeding the amount of capital stock, upon which security the Comptroller issues circulating notes equal to ninety per cent. of the par of such bonds. In 1863 Congress imposed a ten per cent. tax on State-bank circulation, which was intended to and did force it out of existence. Banks

Banks make five verified reports of condition annually, in such form as the Comptroller prescribes, upon a post-dated notice, which reports are compiled and reported to Congress, and the balance-sheets published in the local press. These reports are elaborate as to balance-sheet and detail, and since the books of each Bank must be so kept as to furnish this information, it has an important and valuable influence in systematising bookkeeping and unifying methods of business. The compilation of these reports reflects the course of trade and finance throughout the country, and is of great practical value to the public.

Each Bank is examined at least once a year by an expert examiner, appointed by the Comptroller of the Currency and Secretary of the Treasury. The scope of examination includes compliance with the law, character and method of business, fitness of officers, valuation of assets, and ascertainment of liabilities.

National Banks are restricted to a commercial banking business, cannot loan upon real estate security, and real estate holdings are limited to banking necessities and property acquired to protect the Bank against loss; cannot loan upon or own their stock; are forbidden to borrow money to an amount exceeding paid-up capital; are forbidden to certify checks, except against money actually on deposit, and are forbidden to loan to any one individual, corporation or firm an amount exceeding ten per cent. of their capital.

Causes affecting a whole community, like general financial distress, repeated crop failures in one locality, may cause Bank failures, but the history of Bank failures and large losses, which do not result in failure, reveals as a common cause the concentration of the Bank's funds in a few hands or a few interests. This prohibition seeks to distribute a Bank's loans and thus reduce its risks. New York, Chicago, and St. Louis are central reserve cities, and Banks located therein are required to keep, in Bank, a cash reserve equal to 25 per cent. of their net deposits. There are twenty other reserve cities, the Banks in which are also required to keep a like reserve of 25 per cent., one-half of which must be cash in bank and the remainder may be to their credit with a central reserve city Bank, approved by the Comptroller. Banks located elsewhere are required to keep a like reserve of 15 per cent., 6 per cent. of which must be in cash in Bank and the balance may be with an approved Bank in any reserve city. This requirement does not seek to establish a new principle in banking. Its purpose is to compel all Banks to keep such reserve as conservative Banks would keep in the absence of any regulation.

The percentages required are based upon the experience of conservative Banks, conform to the requirements of prudence, and are designed to be so fixed that in the regular course of business a Bank would as often be over as under its reserve. The reserve is not a fixed quantity, segregated from the current funds of the Bank. It is there to be used when required. The statute contemplates such use, but requires its restoration in due course of business. And if, after notice from the Comptroller, it fails for thirty days to make its reserve good, the Bank may be closed.

An interior Bank cannot safely transact its current business with less than 6 per cent. of its deposits in cash on hand. And reserve city Banks, with their liability to be drawn upon, "in flocks," by their correspondents, require the increased amount. Stockholders are liable to an assessment to make good an impairment of capital, and, in case of failure, are liable to assessment to an amount equal to the par of their holdings, in order to pay creditors. In case of failure a receiver is appointed by the Comptroller. All moneys are paid into the United States Treasury, and dividends paid by the Comptroller. This method has proven very economical and expeditious in comparison with the system of appointing receivers by the courts, which prevails in several States.

I have briefly noted the distinguishing features of the National system. The National Bank Act has stood as a legislative model for the various States, and several have copied its provisions. But there is nothing approximating uniformity in the different States. The greatest diversity exists. Few States require Banks of discount and deposit to keep a reserve or limit the amount of loans to single individuals, corporations, or firms, or forbid loans upon real estate, or stock of the Bank, or forbid over-certification, or make stockholders liable to assessment for the payment of creditors. Many have no system of examinations, many require less frequent reports of condition—quarterly or semi-annually—and less complete in form and detail than in the National system.

Some States have excellent systems, like New York. Kansas has a very complete law, recently enacted. In thirteen States State Banks are prohibited from issuing circulating notes. In fifteen the statute is silent upon the subject. Many require securities, ranging from U. S. bonds to real estate, as a basis for circulation, and some permit circulation, without security, to an amount exceeding the capital stock. In one, an individual, by complying with the statute, becomes an "Individual Banker," possessing all the powers of a corporate Bank, including that of issuing circulating notes. Trust companies form an important part of State banking institutions, enjoy unusual privileges, and have had marvellous growth in our cities. The city of Boston has no State Banks, but many trust companies. New York's and Philadelphia's trust companies far surpass their State Banks in volume of business and aggregate of resources. They are not allowed to issue circulating notes, and are not authorised to "discount bills," but may loan upon them or buy them. They exercise all the other usual functions of Banks, and in addition may act as register and transfer agents for corporations, fiscal agents for municipalities; may except and execute any trust of any kind, created by a corporation or individual, or by order of court. They pay interest upon deposits subject to check, and are strong competitors of Savings' Banks, as well as Banks of discount. They are not required to keep reserve, and many of them keep no cash, but deposit with and pay by check upon their Clearing-house Bank.

In New York, Savings Banks can only invest in United States bonds, New York State bonds, municipal bonds within the State of New York, and bonds and mortgages. In all other States the range is much wider, including railroad and corporation bonds, and, in many, bills receivable. Most Savings Banks are mutual, but many have capital stock, and many do a commercial Bank business.

The banking laws and systems of the several States are so different that comparison between the National and State systems is exceedingly difficult. Their relative importance is tersely expressed by the following table:—

Total resources,	3,788 National Banks, 31 October, 1892	\$3,510,094,897
" "	3,191 State Banks, 1 July, 1892	1,040,697,731
" "	168 Loan and Trust Companies, 1 July, 1892	600,244,908
" "	1,059 Savings Banks, 1 July, 1892	1,964,044,861
" "	1,161 Private Banks, 1 July, 1892	146,661,673

The currency question at the present time presents a triangular aspect. The Government has in circulation five different kinds of paper money—gold certificates, silver certificates, greenback certificates, greenback and treasury notes—aggregating \$899,562,711. The National Banks have in circulation \$174,404,424, and now comes the proposition, formidable from the indorsement it has received, to restore circulation to State Banks. Since 1878 the silver interests have dominated the councils of the nation. Under the Bland Act silver was purchased, and 378,166,793 standard dollars coined. They accumulated in the Treasury, where their uselessness would doubtless have compelled the repeal of the Act had they not been coaxed into circulation by means of a paper proxy—silver certificates.

In 1890, when the high rate of interest which prevailed in the money centres of the world indicated a scarcity of money and justified an increase in the circulating medium, a proposition was made to allow National Banks to issue circulation to the par of their bond deposits. This proposition was absolutely free from criticism, and would have added (14 July, 1890) \$14,412,190 to the circulation, almost immediately. And yet this silver interest barred the way and insisted that no relief should come except it came through silver. Free coinage was the panacea demanded; compromise gave us the present law, under whose provisions 129,879,444 ounces of silver have been purchased and \$124,735,665 Treasury notes issued. This silver has depreciated upon the hands of the Government \$14,987,545. That is the bounty paid to the silver industry.

According to the late Mr. Blaine, the "tariff is enlightened selfishness." If enlightenment is in proportion to selfishness, then silver advocates stand pre-eminent.

The silver industry is entitled to no bounty. The policy of the Government in purchasing a commodity which it does not want, for the sole purpose of putting into circulation as money the obligations given therefor, cannot be justified. An equally safe and more elastic currency can be otherwise provided.

The operations of the Act of 1890 have involved the Government in demonstrable loss and threaten to involve financial disaster. The possibility of a premium upon gold, and consequent contraction of the currency by the amount of gold in circulation, holds enterprise in fetters, embarrasses trade and depreciates our securities in the markets of the world. The monometallists this country needs to fear are those who contemplate this prospect with equanimity, who would make merchandise of gold and make silver our basis of value. There is not a business interest that would not be relieved, not an industry that would not be strengthened, if the Government would cease these silver purchases and cease to issue currency.

The

The cloud that obscures the sunshine of prosperity has a silver substance instead of a silver lining. National Bank currency is flippantly condemned upon the ground that it is based upon the National Debt, which is about to be extinguished, and hence the currency must cease to exist. This position is based upon three assumptions, by no means warranted: First, that no currency can be secure except it be based upon a deposit of stock and bonds; second, that the United States debt will presently cease to exist; third, that when the National Debt is paid and cancelled no other securities will exist available for the purpose.

If the banking experience of the several States prior to the war affords no example of a successful currency system, it nevertheless furnishes data sufficient to show what might have been. From this experience the National banking system was evolved. The practicability of the safety fund principle, when confined in its application to circulating notes and the issue of such notes sufficiently guarded, was fairly demonstrated. The perfect statistical information furnished by the National Bank system more clearly demonstrates the feasibility of protecting bill holders without bonds as security, if that alternative becomes necessary.

Since the organisation of the National Bank system, and prior to 1st November, 1892, 181 Banks have failed. All of these paid note-holders in full out of the proceeds of the United States bonds deposited to secure the same; thirty-nine paid creditors in full; six paid principal and part of the interest, and thirteen principal but no interest; 110 have been finally closed, and sixteen are virtually closed. Of those finally closed, only thirty-three failed to pay dividends to creditors, equal in amount to their circulation, in addition to redeeming their notes.

The total circulation of these thirty-three Banks was \$3,310,529, their total dividends were \$2,095,678. The total circulation of all these failed Banks was \$16,840,850. The total cost to the Government, from all sources, of the National Bank system has been \$14,535,000. The total tax collected from the Banks, upon circulation alone, being at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum, was, June 30, 1892, \$72,635,000. Hence from this tax alone the Government could have assumed and redeemed all bills of all failed National Banks, recouped all expenses and still have a net surplus of \$41,209,150. An annual tax of two-fifths of 1 per cent. upon circulation would have defrayed all cost, and redeemed all notes of all failed Banks.

In the light of the foregoing statistics it is probable that most Banks would, without bonds as security, pay enough to redeem their circulating notes. Hence the Government, fortifying itself by means of a small tax, could safely assume the immediate redemption of the notes of failed Banks, and by making itself a preferred creditor, recoup itself from the Bank's assets.

But a safety fund which compels the strong Banks to redeem the notes of the weaker ones is essentially unjust. The safety fund principle can be combined with security for circulation with excellent results. Let a fund be contributed by a uniform tax upon all Banks, and paid into the Treasury of the United States, available for the immediate redemption of the notes of failed Banks. Give this fund a prior lien upon the assets and stockholders' liability of such Banks for the advances made, less the amounts contributed to such safety fund by such Banks. There should be a provision, also, that any Bank going into liquidation should only be required to deposit with the Treasurer of the United States a sum equal to its outstanding circulation, less the amount contributed by such Bank to such fund. Such a fund would involve no injustice to Banks, would be a guarantee of the immediate redemption of failed bank-notes, and would avoid the criticism of the want of convertibility of other than United States bonds as a basis for circulation. The necessary legislation could be easily engrafted upon the present provisions of the National Bank Act.

As to the second assumption: Public revenue, viewed in the light of public expenditures and the trend of public opinion upon the subject of taxation, affords no prospect of the reduction of the public debt by bond purchases in the immediate future. There is little probability of anticipating the maturity of the 4 per cent. bonds, and every indication that they will be continued after they do mature—1st July, 1907.

As to the third assumption: When the best is removed, of necessity, the second best is promoted and becomes best.

United States bonds command the highest premium in proportion to interest paid, yield the lowest rate of interest to an investor, fluctuate least, are most readily convertible into cash, and from the point of safety are the best securities of the present time. But to assume that when they cease to exist the country will be bereft of securities possessing stability and convertibility, suitable as a basis for circulation, is unwarranted. With \$559,539,200 of 4 per cent. bonds, with fourteen years to run, this question: What other bonds can be substituted? is not a burning one. Any change in the basis of circulation, whenever made, should be predicated upon the extinction or unavailability of these bonds. The needs of these Banks enabled the Government (September 1, 1891) to continue \$25,364,500 of 4½ per cent. bonds at the low rate of 2 per cent., at the pleasure of the Government, while the 4 per cent. bonds netted an investor at the same date 2·7 per cent. Thus the Banks in effect are contributing to the Government a saving in interest of seven-tenths of one per cent. annually upon \$25,364,500 or \$177,551·50.

It was demonstrated in the last annual report of the Comptroller of the Currency that had the 4 per cent. bond issue been refunded into 2 per cent. bonds on October 31, at current market value, it would have resulted in a saving to the Government of \$67,161,551·47. A large portion of such bonds could undoubtedly be so exchanged. It is argued that this would increase the public debt. Certainly not. The accruing interest is as much a part of the debt as the principal. It would increase the principal, but in a greater degree reduce the interest and result in a large net saving. This would furnish ample bonds, selling at par, as a basis for circulation, and by allowing circulation equal to the par of bonds it would remove all force from the criticism that parties organising new Banks are compelled to tie up their capital by purchasing high-priced securities equal to one-fourth their capital stock.

No Bank is required to own more than \$50,000 in U. S. bonds, and, all expenses considered, circulation nets more than 6 per cent. Hence the above criticism has little force, except as to small Banks in new places, and little even then.

In order to keep their funds profitably employed Banks are becoming large owners of investment securities. On December 9, they owned \$153,648,180·71 of investment securities, in addition to \$185,918,850 in U. S. bonds. The ownership of bonds is no hardship. It is the heavy tax and restricted issue and high premium that are unjust. Security for circulation compels the conservative investment of enough funds to absolutely protect bill-holders and leave the remaining assets for the protection of general creditors.

State Bank circulation is advocated so as to give each locality an abundant supply of money. The profit of Bank circulation depends upon the time it remains outstanding. It is useless to the public and profitless to the Banks, so long as it remains in the Bank vaults. As often as it is received and credited to a depositor, so often is it redeemed. Its use and profit are inconsistent with the ideal of a local currency.

In ante-bellum times Banks uniformly discriminated in favour of the borrower, who wanted funds to use at a distance. State Bank bills if permitted to issue, must be accepted as money, must pass current with the business community, because the greater portion of the community are not in a condition to discriminate between the strong and the weak, and of necessity cannot be; also because of competition—a fear that refusal may not be well founded and result in driving away business. Such bills would circulate freely in normal times, when credit is freely extended, would perform the function of money and pay debts; but in times of financial reverses, the general distrust that withholds credit would extend to them, and instead of being regarded as money holders would be seeking their redemption; instead of paying debts, their own payment would be demanded. In times of prosperity they would add to the boom; in times of adversity they would lose their money power and add to the distress.

Why should Congress delegate the question of Bank circulation to the forty-four sovereignties that constitute the United States, with diverse laws, systems, and supervision? Confusion, uncertainty, want of information and inability to procure information must ensue. It is axiomatic that one authority, with central supervision and control, can accomplish better results. You cannot localise money in the United States. The value of a currency depends upon the extent of country in which it possesses debt paying power. State lines are all powerful in determining where a man shall vote and pay his taxes, but in determining the course of commerce and fixing the currency that moves that commerce, they should have no effect. The United States is a nation, in a commercial sense pre-eminently so, with one interest and one destiny, and its material interests will be best subserved by but one currency.

The greenbacks are a forced loan bearing no interest, which must some day be paid. Our silver currency is non-elastic and certainly non-profitable. State Bank circulation is condemned alike by reason and experience.

The National Bank circulation is commended alike by reason and experience. Proper legislation could easily add elasticity to its present qualities and render it adequate to the needs of the entire country, making it what every currency should be—sound, safe, elastic, and as good as gold. And what stands in the way of such legislation—a prejudice as old as it is unjust, a selfishness that would force a market for silver, and a clamour for more money as unwise as it is dangerous.

Carefully

Carefully prepared statistics, covering widely separated periods, show that over 90 per cent. of all business transactions in the United States, accomplished through Banks, are represented by credits. Less than 10 per cent. involves the actual transfer of money. In the light of this fact, how apparent becomes the impossibility of furnishing a volume of money sufficient to transact the business of the country in times of distrust when credit is refused. The mechanism of banking is so complete, and its working is so thoroughly systematised, that some form of credit is made to take the place of money, wherever possible, thus avoiding the risk involved in the use of money and preventing the loss of interest which such money otherwise employed would earn. A check drawn upon the First National Bank of Potsdam and deposited in the First National Bank of Canton—two adjoining towns in northern New York—would be sent to New York City for collection, a distance of 400 miles, instead of being sent direct a distance of 10 miles. Why? Because there is no exchange between these towns, no open accounts. There is between each and New York. A Michigan Bank has occasion to remit to a Bank in Missouri. It does not send money, which would involve express charges. It remits by draft upon New York, Chicago, or some central city, where it has a credit balance, which costs only postage. Thus the bulk of all the banking transactions of the country flow into our larger cities, constitute a part of the clearing-house exchanges, are subject to every possible offset, and the actual money remittances from one locality to another are minimised. The clearing-house affords the most remarkable instance of the extent to which a simple device of bookkeeping can minimise the use of money.

In our smaller cities it is the custom of Banks to send all claims payable at other Banks in the same place, by runners or messengers to such Banks for payment. In such manner are their exchanges consummated, and in such cases the payment of these claims represents a money transaction. In our larger cities, in order to save time and labour and avoid the risk attendant upon the transporting of money about the streets, and minimise the amount of actual money required to adjust the exchanges, clearing-house associations have been established, wherein each Bank is credited with what claims it has against the other members of the association, and debited with the amount that each of the other members of the association hold against it. The balance only is paid or received in money. Thus, each Bank adjusts its day's exchanges, as though all transactions were with one Bank instead of with the many Banks which constitute the other members of the association. The mechanism is simple. The claims against each Bank are placed in separate envelopes and listed on the outside. Each Bank has a desk in the clearing-house, and is represented by a delivery clerk and a settling clerk. The delivery clerk upon arrival hands to the manager a ticket showing the total amount of exchange brought. This amount is immediately credited upon the clearing-house balance-sheet.

All clerks must be at their desk at ten o'clock. Any delinquent Bank is fined. At the tap of the bell the procession of delivery clerks moves in order, each delivering his exchanges, and each settling clerk receiving and receipting therefor. The settling clerk then foots the exchanges he has received from the other Banks and sends to the manager a ticket showing the amount. Each Bank is debited the amount thus received and the total credits and total debits balance. If they do not, after the expiration of fifteen minutes, the time allowed for the consummation of this work, any Bank found in error is fined.

At 1:30 p.m. the Banks are again represented at the clearing-house, and either pay or receive in money their debit or credit balances. The payments just balance the receipts, and of all the millions that pass through the clearing-house each day, nothing remains at the close of banking hours.

There are fifty-seven clearing-house cities in the United States. Their aggregate exchanges last year were \$61,017,839,067, and yet the transaction of this enormous volume of business was accomplished with the use of \$4,881,777,289 in money, such being the total balance actually paid.

A. B. HEPBURN.

P 6.

[Appended by the Committee.]

New South Wales.



ANNO QUINQUAGESIMO SEXTO.

(VICTORIÆ REGINÆ.)

No. XV.

An Act to make Bank Notes a first charge on Bank Assets; and to temporarily enable the Governor to declare Bank Notes to be a legal tender; and to provide for the retirement of the same during a limited time and under special circumstances. [Assented to, 3rd May, 1893.]

WHEREAS certain causes operating without as well as within the Colony of New South Wales, have subjected commercial interests temporarily to unjustified discredit and distrust, of which a possible consequence may be grave inconvenience to the public in relation to the facilities for trade and to the sufficiency of the circulating medium: Be it therefore enacted by the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly of New South Wales in Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same as follows:—

PART I.

Permanent Enactment—Bank Notes.

1. After the passing of this Act, all notes payable on demand, heretofore, or hereafter to be, issued, circulated, or reissued in the said Colony by any Bank under authority of this or any other statute of the said Colony in that behalf, shall to the amount of the issue authorised be a first charge on all the assets and property of that Bank being assets for the payment of debts or other obligations contracted or entered upon, or due and payable in the said Colony.

Notes to be a first charge on assets of Bank.

PART II.

Temporary enactments—Proclamation by Governor.

2. Save as provided by section five, the enactments in Part II of this Act shall have force for the period of twelve months only from the passing thereof, and if at the end of that period Parliament be not in Session, then until the commencement of the then next Session of Parliament, and for one month thereafter, but no longer.

Period during which this Part is to remain in force.

3. The Governor-in-Council may, from time to time as he thinks fit, by proclamation under his hand and published in the Gazette, and in at least three newspapers in the Colony, declare that the notes payable on demand by any Bank therein named and then or thereafter to be issued, circulated, or reissued within the said Colony under any lawful authority in that behalf shall, during the period limited by the proclamation, be everywhere within the said Colony a good and legal tender of money to the amount therein expressed to be payable.

Power of the Governor to make notes a legal tender.

Provided that no proclamation shall be made unless the Governor-in-Council is satisfied that as between the Bank and its creditors its assets exceed its liabilities by at least the sum of the paid-up capital and the reserved profits.

Provided further that the Bank shall pay all such notes of its own issue in gold on presentation at its Head Office within the Colony after the expiration of the period limited by any original proclamation under this section, or by successive proclamations thereunder if more than one, and the Governor-in-Council may require adequate security for the performance of this condition.

Provided also that no proclamation made under the authority of this section shall have force or effect beyond the time during which Part II of this Act continues and remains in force.

Proclamations to have the force of law. 4. Upon publication in the *Gazette* as aforesaid, any proclamation made under this Act shall to the extent and during the period limited by the proclamation or by this Act, have the force of law, notwithstanding any provision in any Act, charter, or document whatever.

Colonial Treasurer shall pay note on presentation. 5. At any time within six months after the expiration of the period limited by any original proclamation under section three, or by successive proclamations thereunder if there have been more than one, the Colonial Treasurer, on being satisfied that a Bank note covered by any such proclamation has been duly presented for payment at the Bank issuing the same, and has not been paid, shall pay the same in gold to any *bonâ fide* holder, not being a Bank, who may present the same for payment at the Treasury.

Managers and officers of Bank to answer inquiries made by Governor-in-Council. 6. Upon the request of the Colonial Secretary, the managing director, manager, or accountant of any Bank shall make full and true answers to such written inquiries concerning the business and the assets and liabilities of the Bank as the Colonial Secretary thinks fit to make for the purpose of the exercise of the discretion conferred on the Governor-in-Council by section three of this Act, and shall verify the same by his statutory declaration.

PART III.

Supplemental.

Interpretation and saving. 7. In this Act the word "Bank" includes branch Bank and agency, and means a company or corporation carrying on within the said Colony the business of banking only. The expression "Governor-in-Council" means the "Governor with the advice of the Executive Council."

Short title. 8. This Act may be cited as the "Bank Issue Act of 1893."

1892.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

CUSTOMS DUTIES.

REGULATIONS UNDER THE CUSTOMS REGULATION ACT OF 1879, AND CUSTOMS DUTIES ACT OF 1891.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 42 Vic. No. 19, and 55 Vic. No. 16.

The Treasury, New South Wales,
5th July, 1892.REGULATIONS UNDER THE CUSTOMS REGULATION ACT OF 1879, AND THE CUSTOMS DUTIES
ACT OF 1891.

His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, has been pleased to make the following Regulations under the Customs Regulation Act of 1879, and the Customs Duties Act of 1891.

JOHN SEE.

REGULATIONS.

1. If, after entry of goods subject to ad valorem duty, it shall appear to the proper officer of Customs that such goods have been under-valued according to the meaning and intention of the 7th section of the Customs Duties Act, 55 Victoria No. 16, such officer shall detain the goods and assess the value thereof, when he shall forthwith give notice to the owner or agent of such goods to amend his entry in accordance with such assessment.

2. In case the Importer of goods or his agent shall object to pay duty according to the value of such goods as assessed by the Collector under section 9 of the Customs Duties Act of 1891, the Importer shall within two days after notification to him or his agent of the amount of such assessment, lodge with the Collector of Customs a memorandum in writing signed by him or his agent, stating that he objects to such assessment, and is desirous of having the value of the goods to be specified in such memorandum assessed in the manner hereinafter prescribed, and appointing a valuator to be therein named, to value the same on his behalf. Such memorandum shall be in the Form A in the Schedule to these Regulations.

3. Upon receipt of such memorandum the Collector shall appoint some person to act as valuator on behalf of the Crown, and shall give notice thereof to the Importer or his agent, and within two days after such notice the two valutors shall appoint an umpire. In default of appointment of such umpire within such period of two days, the Collector shall appoint such umpire.

4. Immediately on the appointment of such umpire, the Collector shall appoint a meeting of the two valutors and their umpire to be held at some convenient time and place. At such meeting the Collector and the Importer or his agent may be present and the goods shall be examined and evidence tendered by either party of their value. Within forty-eight hours after such meeting, the said valutors by writing under their hands shall assess the value of such goods, and in the event of their failing to agree on such valuation, the umpire, within a further period of forty-eight hours, shall by writing under his hand assess such value; and the decision of such valutors or umpire shall be final.

5. In the event of the Importer or his agent failing to lodge such memorandum in the form and within the time prescribed by Regulation 2, or in the event of the valuator nominated by the importer or his agent failing to attend the meeting: ap-

pointed as prescribed in Regulation 4, or in the event of the valutors or umpire failing to make their assessment in writing within the time prescribed by such regulation, then and in any one of the said cases the value of the goods as assessed by the Collector in the first instance, shall be taken to be the ascertained value thereof, and duty shall be paid accordingly: Provided that the Collector may on sufficient cause being shown extend the time for doing any of the acts mentioned.

6. If the value of goods as ascertained as aforesaid shall be greater than that declared to on entry of the same, then the costs of such examination and valuation shall be defrayed by the owner or agent of such goods; but should the value of such goods as ascertained as aforesaid be the same or less than that declared to on entry of such goods as aforesaid, then the cost of such valuation shall be defrayed by the Government.

7. The fees to be paid to the valutors to be appointed as aforesaid by the Importer or agent of goods in dispute, and for and on behalf of the Government respectively, and the umpire to be appointed as aforesaid, except when the Collector shall act in that capacity, and to experts when employed as aforesaid, shall in no case exceed three guineas nor be less than one guinea each, according to the quantity and value of goods for which the services of such valutors or experts are required; and the amount of such fees shall be determined by the Collector.

8. The foregoing regulations will not apply in cases where it shall appear to the Collector of Customs, or other officer acting for or on his behalf, that goods imported have been intentionally undervalued in the first entry thereof; such goods shall be dealt with as provided for by law.

9. All goods subject to ad valorem duty are to be treated as exported from the place and country whence the importing ship brought them, unless satisfactory proof be produced that the goods were shipped for this Colony from some other country, and were transhipped at the place whence the ship arrived.

10. Importers, merchants, and agents must be prepared to produce hand-written original manufacturers' invoices when passing entries. Press copies of invoices, and invoices from agents or branch houses will be only accepted subject to strict scrutiny of the goods represented therein for examination and verification as to market values.

11. No discounts or deductions from the value of any goods chargeable with duty at value shall be allowed, unless such discount or deduction be clearly shown to the satisfaction of the Collector on the original invoice, and in the same hand

writing as that in which such invoice is made out, or unless the same be verified by the signature of the manufacturer, merchant, or person from whom the goods set forth or described in the invoice were purchased, and by whom such discount or deduction has been, or purports to have been, actually allowed.

12. A drawback of the full duty paid on importation may be allowed on any goods entitled to drawback of duties if exported in original packages as imported: Provided that the number and date of the entry on which the import duty was paid be specified in the entry for drawback, and in the case of goods liable to duties at value, that the original stamped invoices, according to which the duty was assessed when the goods were imported, be produced at the time of passing such entry, and if the Collector thinks fit that the goods be compared therewith prior to being shipped: And provided also that the proper officer in every case satisfies himself, and certifies on the entry, that such goods are in all respects in the same condition and are of the same value as when they were entered for duty on importation.

13. A drawback of the duties paid may be allowed on the shipment of medicines and toilet preparations containing spirit, but not on tinctures, perfumed spirits, Florida water, and Bay rum.

14. No drawback shall be allowed on goods in broken packages or on goods which may be packed in the Colony, except such goods shall be packed by permission of the Collector of Customs in the presence of an officer of Customs appointed for that purpose at the cost of the applicant for such repack; and no drawback debenture will be passed until all expenses incurred have been paid.

15. Upon the completion of such packing the cases or packages must be sealed by the Customs officer, and immediately shipped or secured in a bonded warehouse until the time of

shipment; or, if removal cannot be made immediately, the goods must be deposited in a store or place approved of by the Collector, under lock of the Crown, until shipment.

16. Before payment of drawback of duties at value the Collector may require the production of a landing certificate, duly signed by the proper officer of Customs, of the port or place to which any such goods, subject to value duties, may be exported.

17. The term Collector in the foregoing regulations shall mean the Collector of Customs of the port of import, or any proper officer within the meaning of section 4 of the Act 42 Vic. No. 19, and section 16 of the Act 55 Vic. No. 16.

SCHEDULE.

Form A.

I,
of
importer of the goods mentioned in the entry and marked,
numbered, and described as follows:—

hereby object to pay the duty on such goods according to the value thereof as assessed by the Collector of Customs, and desire to have the value thereof assessed in the manner prescribed by the Regulations under the Customs Duties Act of 1891, and I appoint

of
to value the same on my behalf.

Dated this _____ day of _____ 18 .

Importer,
or Agent for the Importers.

To the Collector of Customs.

1892-3.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

THE TARIFF.

(PETITION FROM CERTAIN ELECTORS IN THE HASTINGS AND MANNING DISTRICT, PRAYING FOR AN AMENDMENT OF THE CUSTOMS TARIFF.)

Received by the Legislative Assembly, 22 March, 1893.

To the Honorable the Speaker and Members of the Legislative Assembly, in Parliament assembled,—

GENTLEMEN,—

We the undersigned electors, in the Hastings and Manning District, humbly pray that your Government will take into consideration the desirability of amending the Tariff, by the imposition of a Stock Tax, as follows:—

Cattle, horses, 30s. per head; sheep, 1s. 6d. per head; pigs, 2s. 6d. per head.

And an increase of the duties upon farm products, as follows:—

Maize, wheat, oats, barley peas, beans, 2s. per cental; chaff and hay, 20s. per ton; potatoes, 20s. per ton; eggs, 2s. per gross.

And an increase of the duties upon timber in accordance with the following scale:—

Undressed timber, 4s. per 100 feet; dressed timber, 6s. per 100 feet; log timber, 1s. 6d. per 100 feet; laths, 5s. per 1,000; door-frames, 5s. each; unglazed window-sashes, 3s. each; glazed window-sashes, 3s. each.

Your Petitioners also pray for a remission of the Excise Duty on tobacco, the abolition of the £100 license fee for manufacturing, and the imposition of a further duty of 1s. per pound on imported manufactured tobacco.

Your Petitioners respectfully submit that under existing conditions the cultivation of the land and the raising of stock are unremunerative, and the timber industry is so depressed by foreign competitions that mills in the district employing many hands are now closed or working half time, whereby at least 500 men depending on this industry are now thrown out of employment.

In regard to the farming industry we would submit that the present duties are inadequate to prevent foreign competition in the colony's own market, and that a great deal of land has been allowed to go out of cultivation in consequence.

In regard to the Excise Duty on tobacco we would respectfully point out that the local growers are in a worse position than the importers, as since the imposition of the heavy license fee for the manufacture of tobacco all our local manufactories have been closed.

Your Petitioners therefore humbly pray that your Honorable House will take the foregoing into consideration and amend the present tariff in accordance with the foregoing schedule, and thus confer a great benefit on the farmers, graziers, and timber-getters of New South Wales, who are now subject to undue competition in their own market.

[Here follow 419 signatures.]

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Handwritten marks or symbols in the bottom right corner.