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1896.

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NEW SOUTH WALES.

VOTES

AND

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

DURING THE SESSION

OF

1896,

WITH THE VARIOUS DOCUMENTS CONNECTED THEREWITH.

IN FIVE VOLUMES.

VOL. II.

SYDNEY :

WILLIAM APPEGATE GULLICK, GOVERNMENT PRINTER, PHILLIP-STREET.

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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS.

SESSION 1896.

(IN FIVE VOLUMES.)

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VOL. II.

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1896.

—
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

REPORT

OF THE

PUBLIC SERVICE BOARD

APPOINTED UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE

PUBLIC SERVICE ACT OF 1895.



Printed under No. 27 Report from Printing Committee, 13 November, 1896, A.M.

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To His Excellency the Right Honorable HENRY ROBERT VISCOUNT HAMPDEN,
Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of New South Wales
and its Dependencies :—

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—

We, the Public Service Board appointed under the provisions of the Public Service Act of 1895, have the honor, in accordance with the provisions of Section 18 of the said Act, to submit the following Report.

We have the honor to be,
Your Excellency's most obedient servants,

GEO. A. WILSON, } Members of the
J. BARRLING, } Public Service Board.
W. HOUSTON, { Deputy Member of the
{ Public Service Board.

REPORT.

FOR many years prior to the passing of the Public Service Act, the question of reform in the Public Service had been looked upon as one of great urgency, and public opinion clearly indicated that the first step towards reform was the abolition of political patronage. This the Act effectually accomplishes; but at the same time it goes much further, and absolutely abolishes all patronage, whether of the political heads of departments or of the higher officials. It also proclaims that admission to the Service is only to be obtained by the door of competitive examination, and that when admission is gained promotion shall be granted to those alone who show special qualifications and aptitude for the discharge of official duties.

The Board were appointed on the 15th day of January, 1896. Mr. G. A. Wilson was elected to the position of Chairman; and, in order that perfect equality should be maintained between the members, it was resolved that the Chairmanship should be held in rotation by each member for a period of twelve months.

REGULATIONS.

The first duty undertaken by the Board was to frame regulations for the internal government of the Public Service, as those made under the previous Act lapsed with its repeal. The regulations of the Board were approved by the Governor-in-Council, and took effect from the 19th March, 1896. The changes made, as set out in the regulations, are not of a very important character, for the principles which ought to govern the Service were well understood, and, if not already embodied in the code of regulations framed by the Civil Service Board, had at least been tacitly acknowledged. The annual holiday was reduced from three to two weeks; and the right to three months' leave after ten years' service was abolished. The principle that officers of the State should not engage in pursuits unconnected with the Service was affirmed; and the right to receive fees was withdrawn, for it was plain that, if an adequate salary was fixed for a public servant, fees received for the performance of statutory or other duties during departmental hours were justly claimable by the State, as having an exclusive right to his services and to the whole product of his labour during that time. The Board, it may be said, have experienced some difficulty in enforcing the rule in regard to fees. It is not to be supposed that officers would readily give up what they have so long enjoyed; but the Board are determined to carry out the regulations in their integrity, and have directed that in future all fees are to be paid into the Treasury. The regulations have already been laid before Parliament, and it will therefore not be necessary to discuss them further.

WORK

WORK OF GRADING.

The task imposed upon the Board in regard to the reform of the Service is set forth in section 8 of the Public Service Act, which requires the Board "to ensure the establishment and continuance of a proper standard of efficiency and economy in the Public Service," and, with that object in view, to inspect all departments, grade the officers, and determine their salaries. The Board's examination of the various departments was begun on the 11th February, 1896, with the department of Public Works, and, with the sole exception of the Marine Board, all the departments of State, with their various branches, have been subjected to a strict investigation. The Board are happy to say that all necessary assistance in this work was afforded to them by the heads of departments, and by all other officers, from the highest to the lowest. In no case, however, were the Board exclusively guided by the advice of the permanent heads of the departments; indeed, in many cases they were compelled to reject such advice as being inadequate to the occasion or against the best interests of the Service; and for the recommendations that have been made, and the changes consequent thereon, they wish to take upon themselves the whole responsibility.

The work of carrying out the first reforms of the Board covered practically about twenty-two weeks. To many persons this must have seemed very rapid work, and there is undoubtedly a suspicion in the minds of some that so gigantic a task could not have been well done in such a comparatively short period. The Board, however, are convinced that they are not open to the charge of acting with undue haste; on the contrary, the most patient consideration was given to every department and to every branch, and if there are any imperfections in their work, these must be assigned to a cause other than haste in dealing with the question of reorganisation.

The work of the Board may be judged in two ways—by its effect on the morale of the departments, and by its resultant economies. The Board claim that they were able to bring about a state of greatly increased efficiency, and at the same time to effect a saving of something like £300,000 a year. Nevertheless, they desire to point out that, although economy is insisted upon by the Act as a leading principle of reform, they did not make this their most important duty: the securing of efficiency stood first among the objects which they endeavoured to attain, and economies were sought chiefly in the stoppage of useless work, and in the retrenchment of superfluous officers. It will be found, however, that in doing their duty to the taxpayers of the country, the Board have been able also to benefit the public servants: men of meritorious service have received promotion, while others, who were lost to sight in unimportant offices under the old system, now find themselves placed in positions corresponding with their merits, and the Board have to a large extent been able to do away with the reproach, often justly levelled at the Service, of large salaries being drawn by persons whose work was done by juniors.

PAINFUL NATURE OF BOARD'S WORK.

As might be supposed from the abuses known to exist, and from the helpless character of many of the public servants, the work of the Board was in very many respects extremely painful; but it was recognised both by Parliament and by the public that the Board were called upon to perform a work of great delicacy, and one essentially judicial in its nature; and they are pleased to be able to say that very few attempts were made by Members of Parliament and other persons of social eminence to influence them by personal solicitation. Nor can this commendation be withheld from the public servants themselves. As a whole, the officers acknowledged the need of reform and loyally accepted the spirit of the Act; and even when suspecting that their positions were in jeopardy, they refrained from seeking by means of their friends to influence the Board on their behalf.

Having undertaken the task of reform, the Board regarded themselves as trustees for the public; and though, as far as it was possible for them to do so, they avoided all appearance of harshness, yet they did not hesitate to place before everything else efficiency and economy. These important results being secured, the Board felt that it was for them to leave with the Executive the amelioration of such cases as called for special consideration. It would doubtless have been easier, as far

far as the personal comfort of the members was concerned, to have allowed solicitude for an officer's family to weigh with them in the retrenchment which they were called upon to effect; but such sentimental considerations were entirely out of place, especially as it was speedily borne home to the Board that the persons whose pecuniary circumstances called most loudly for sympathy were invariably those whose retention in the Public Service was absolutely impossible.

CONDITION OF DEPARTMENTS.

A casual inspection of the public departments showed many things which demanded a speedy remedy. An excess of officers was a matter of quite common occurrence, and a want of concordance between salaries and duties obtained in almost all departments. In dealing with the excess of officers, the alternatives which presented themselves to the Board were either to stop admission to the Service, and so trust to a reduction being gradually effected by deaths and resignations, or to proceed with the work of reform and bring it to a close as speedily as possible. The first plan was undoubtedly the one which found most favour with persons not well acquainted with the true condition of the Public Service; but the disease was far too deeply seated to leave it to time to effect a cure. Through the working of the system of seniority, men had been pushed up from the bottom to the top of the Service by the mere inertia of long service, and the Board found that there were not a few officers with salaries ranging from £300 upwards whose capacity and exertions would have been amply rewarded with a salary of £150. To continue such men in their appointments until they dropped off through old age or death would simply have been to prolong inefficiency. There were other officers also, not altogether without a certain kind of ability—men who had conceived an impression, which long indulgence had rendered ineradicable, that the Public Service was not a serious occupation such as a commercial business—who were a source of trouble to their superiors, a pernicious example to their inferiors, and a reproach to the Service generally. To allow such men to remain until their voluntary retirement or death would have been to go far towards ensuring the defeat of the Board's proposals. Then, again, it was plain that a reform of the Public Service was impossible unless the principal officers and heads of branches were not only competent to perform the duties attaching to their positions, but willing to enter into the spirit of the Board's work. Very little investigation showed that for the Board effectually to secure the reforms which they had in view, the carrying into effect of their proposals, at least in some instances, must needs be placed in other hands than those of the officers who then controlled the departments; and the Board were compelled to recommend the removal of some public servants who, although men of ability, were not such as they cared to entrust with the carrying out of the far-reaching reforms which they felt were necessary. Taking every circumstance into consideration, the Board saw clearly that their work of reform was only to be accomplished by adopting the principle of immediate action, and by the removal of every person from the Service who was either himself inefficient or was likely to be the cause of inefficiency in others.

The condition of each department, as found by the Board and after the work of grading was accomplished, will be a matter for further report as soon as the appeals now pending have been determined. In most of the departments of the Public Service, though not in all branches, an excess of officers was found. And this overcrowded condition of the Service, and the excess of expenditure to which it led, were seen to be not only evils in themselves but to conduce to other evils; for in spite of the fact that there were far more officers in some departments than were demanded by the nature and quantity of the work to be done, it was found that the public were sometimes very ill served—the very excess of officers tending to promote the inefficient discharge of such duties as there were to be performed, and the knowledge that some persons were idle part of their time having the effect of inducing a struggle amongst all to see to whom the idle time should fall. In some departments where idleness was strictly discountenanced, the excess of officers led to the manufacture of work to keep the staff employed. Even this plan, however, must have had a demoralising effect where it was adopted, since officers with a common share of intelligence must inevitably have discovered the inutility of the work on which they were employed, and have had, therefore, little respect for the system which rendered such devices necessary.

INCREASE

INCREASE OF OFFICERS.

It may be difficult for persons unacquainted with the conditions under which the business of the State is carried on to understand how it has come about that unnecessary officers were to be found in the Public Service, seeing that the Estimates of the departments are annually submitted to the scrutiny of Parliament. Year after year the number of officers whose salaries are shown on the Estimates has remained somewhat the same, while the number of persons actually employed has been steadily growing. The explanation of this anomaly is not far to seek. The votes for expenditure are of two kinds—salaries and contingencies; and though the voted salaries show no very important expansion during the past ten or fifteen years, the vote for contingencies has been constantly growing, and it has been from this vote that the salaries of many of the officers improperly introduced have been paid. There have, of course, been some abuses in connection with the ordinary salaries submitted to Parliament; but it may be said that the large votes taken for contingencies have been the most fruitful source of extravagance. It may here be remarked that it is a mistake to suppose that the evils of the Service are entirely due to the system of political patronage. That system has undoubtedly been the source of many improper and unnecessary appointments; but it is probable that the patronage of high officials was quite as extensive as that claimed by the political heads of departments, and there can be little doubt also, that such patronage was not always exercised with proper regard for the public interests.

TEMPORARY OFFICERS.

It will be observed that the Board, as required by section 11, have transferred all nominally temporary officers whose work was of a permanent character to the staffs of the various departments. By so doing they were enabled in most cases to remove altogether the vote for extra clerical assistance; and Parliament will in future have before it in the Estimates of Expenditure the salaries of nearly all persons employed in the Public Service, the vote out of which temporary officers can be employed being now extremely small. The Board are of opinion that it would be wise still further to limit the vote for extra clerical assistance, and that instead of appropriating an amount for each department separately, a sum should be placed on the Estimates in connection with the Board's own office, and when extra clerical assistance is required in any department this should be furnished by the Board from the supernumerary staff at their command.

Nor, in regard to employment in the Public Service, is this matter of the payment of temporary officers from the vote for extra clerical assistance and for contingencies the only one in which Parliament has been kept in a state of ignorance. It has long been a practice to pay the salaries of certain officers from Loans Votes; and although the principle on which such payments are made is strictly defensible, in very few cases has Parliament been aware of the number of persons whose salaries were so paid, or of the amounts which they received. This system the Board have now changed; and although the practice of charging certain salaries to the Loans Votes has not been disturbed, the number of officers employed and their salaries are for the first time shown on the Estimates, the amounts, however, not being included in the Appropriation Act.

FEES AND EMOLUMENTS.

Even when a salary was shown on the Estimates, it frequently happened that the amount did not properly represent the emoluments of the officer to whom it belonged; and in voting the salaries set before them, the Legislature was in very many cases quite in the dark as to what it was doing; for what between fees, emoluments, house-rent, rations, and such like, the salaries of officers of a certain class were very much higher than Parliament realised. This is an evil which the Board have remedied. As far as they have been able to do so, they have assigned to every officer a fixed salary equal to the work which he is called upon to perform, and where he occupies a house which is the property of the State, or receives rations or other privileges, the Board have set a value upon these emoluments and charged it to him, the sum so charged forming a reduction in the amount of the salary which he is entitled to receive.

Reference

Reference has already been made to the Board's regulations in regard to fees. The system of remuneration by fees the Board look upon as a vicious one. It has led to a neglect of the public business in the interests of the private emoluments of the officers, as, practically speaking, the fees received are paid by the public for work done during office hours; and it has frequently been found that, in order to do the work to which these fees are attached, officers have not hesitated to neglect the duties for which they are paid a fixed salary, while it has also happened that the Government has provided to officers assistance, often not absolutely required, to perform the very duties for which the fees were paid. The State, therefore, has been doubly wronged: it has suffered the loss of the fees earned by its officers in the public time, while at the same time it has paid the salaries of junior officers to perform the neglected duties of the persons receiving the fees. Throughout their grading, the policy of the Board has been to place before Parliament an officer's whole emoluments, and the Estimates as now framed are upon this basis.

In connection with this subject, it may be remarked that the right to receive fees was not associated in the minds of officers, especially those connected with the Courts, with any obligation or duty which they had to perform, nor did they consider that they were given such a privilege in order to facilitate public business; on all sides there seemed to be an impression that the right to charge fees was a kind of personal property, not to be confounded in any way with official duties, though the Board have been unable to discover that the matters in respect of which fees were paid were attended to outside the ordinary office hours. In dealing with this matter, the Board were not able to distinguish between officers of the Courts and other public servants, and they therefore withdrew the right to receive fees from all alike. This determination has since been given effect to by Act of Parliament.

CHARGE FOR QUARTERS.

Apart from the few exceptional cases in which officers still draw fees for performance of certain legal functions, the estimated value of each officer's emoluments is set out on the Estimates; but in their endeavour to place before Parliament the full salary received by each person, the Board acknowledge that in some instances they have created another anomaly. In determining the sum which should be charged for house-rent, they have had to proceed according to an empirical rule, and it has sometimes happened that officers who chanced to have poor accommodation have been charged the same rent as others whose quarters are of a superior description. The Board, however, are endeavouring to adjust these anomalies, but the solution of the question is not quite so free from difficulty as it might appear at first sight. It is the intention of the Board to value the house accommodation afforded to all persons in the Service, and they hope to be able to come to an equitable determination in regard to the rent question before the next Estimates are prepared.

OFFICERS' SALARIES HOW DETERMINED.

In determining the salaries assignable to the various officers, the Board had always in view the rule laid down by section 10 of the Act—that is, that the office itself should be considered entirely apart from its occupant, and the salary fixed for the post and not for the person who chanced to fill it. This rule was the only sound one upon which the Board could act, for, as already pointed out, there was frequently no co-relation between the office and the salary attached thereto. In all cases, therefore, the salary was fixed for the office, and not for the man. Where the man was found to be incapable of performing the duties of his office, he was retrenched or placed in an inferior position; where he was capable of doing better work, the Board had no difficulty in providing that work for him. Their chief difficulty, and one which confronted them at every turn, was the impossibility of finding a sufficient number of suitable men to fill superior positions; and in their work of grading and re-arranging the Public Service, the Board would have suggested more far-reaching changes if they had been able to discover officers fit to occupy leading posts: not that the Public Service does not contain a large number of capable persons; but these were not always found in leading positions, and it will be a work of some little time before the Board can with confidence say that they have removed all those who, from the accident of seniority or other cause, have drifted into positions which neither their capacity nor their industry qualifies them to fill. The

The difficulty of selecting thoroughly competent persons for the higher posts is due as much as anything to the manner in which the Service has been recruited; but there can be little doubt that the fact that the prizes of the Service are extremely few, and that, as a rule, the responsible offices are underpaid, has had something to do with the condition of the Public Service. Even now, under their grading, the Board cannot say that the high officers are adequately remunerated; but they are of opinion that reform in this direction is one which may wait for more mature consideration. In answer to the somewhat thoughtless complaint that high salaries have not been reduced, it may be pointed out that for services of a like character persons in private employ would be paid on a far higher scale than now obtains or is ever likely to obtain in the Public Service.

Omitting from consideration the higher offices which find few counterparts in commercial business, it may be said that the result of the Board's grading has been to leave the salaries of the lowest grades approximately 25 per cent. higher than would be paid for similar employment by private persons; while superior clerks receive about $17\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., and special clerks about 12 per cent., above commercial rates. This higher remuneration the Board consider to be not unreasonable, as they hope that the service of the State will be looked upon as a profession sufficiently well paid to attract a good class of men, and one which offers opportunities of advancement sufficient to retain such men when once they have entered upon an official career.

An analysis of the graded salaries shows the following to be about the average rates now paid in the Public Service for clerks and others. The averages exclude heads of departments and sub-departments, as well as professional positions which are not susceptible of classification into general groups:—

Chief Clerks in Ministerial Departments	...	...	...	...	...	£500 to £550
Do Sub-Departments...	...	...	...	First Class	...	350 to 400
Do do	...	...	...	Second „	...	300 to 350
Do do	...	...	...	Third „	...	250 to 300
<i>Correspondence—</i>						
Clerks in Charge	...	...	...	First Class	...	£400
Do	...	...	...	Second „	...	300
Do	...	...	...	Third „	...	200
Senior Assistants	...	...	...	First „	...	275
Do	...	...	...	Second „	...	225
Other Assistants who are shorthand-writers or are capable of drafting the less important letters	...	...	...	...	...	140 to £200
Other Assistants who are merely copyists	...	...	...	...	...	75 to 125
Youths	...	...	...	...	...	30 to 60
Typewriters	...	...	...	First Class	...	£125
Do	...	...	...	Second „	...	100
Do	...	...	...	Third „	...	75
<i>Special Clerks—</i>	...	...	...	First Class	...	£300 to £375
	...	...	...	Second „	...	225 to 300
	...	...	...	Third „	...	150 to 225
	...	...	...	Fourth „	...	100 to 150
	...	...	...	(Partly employed in clerical work, and partly in ordinary labour.)		
<i>Records—</i>	...	...	...	First Class	...	£300
Record Clerks	...	...	...	Second „	...	250
Do	...	...	...	Third „	...	200 to £225
Do	...	...	...	Assistants	...	100 to 150

ACCOUNTS.

<i>Accountants</i>	...	...	...	First Class	...	£500 to £600
Do	...	...	...	Second „	...	350 to 450
Do	...	...	...	Third „	...	250 to 350
Do	...	...	...	Fourth „	...	200 to 250
<i>Examiners</i>	...	...	...	First Class	...	400
Do	...	...	...	Second „	...	275 to 350
Do	...	...	...	Third „	...	175 to 250
<i>Paymasters</i>	...	...	...	First Class	...	400 to 600
Do	...	...	...	Second „	...	300
Do	...	...	...	Third „	...	200 to 250
<i>Ledger-keepers</i>	...	...	...	First Class	...	225 to 250
Do	...	...	...	Second „	...	175 to 200
Do	...	...	...	Third „	...	100 to 150
<i>Cashbook-keepers</i>	...	...	...	...	...	100 to 175
<i>Assistants, Account Branch</i>	...	...	...	...	...	100 to 175

MESSENGERS

MESSENGERS AND DOORKEEPERS.

<i>Ministerial Messengers—</i>										
With quarters	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	£160
Without quarters	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	180
<i>General Messengers—</i>										
First Class	...	...	...	...	...	With quarters	...	...	...	£110
Do	...	...	...	...	...	Without quarters	...	...	...	125
Second Class	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	90 to £100
Third Class	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	75
Boy Messengers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30 to 52
<i>Doorkeepers</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	£125

No good is likely to be gained by a statement of the reasons which weighed with the Board in determining the salaries of individual officers. In some instances the salaries as fixed will be found to be a good deal in excess of the average scale just given. The Board followed no hard and fast rule, and the divergence of salaries of different classes from the average of the whole may be taken as the Board's estimate of the range in value between the different offices. The increases of salary which the Board considered it desirable should be given, were mostly awarded to officers the value of whose posts had already been recognized by their departments; and in regard to decreases, which were also numerous, all that need be said is that the Board did not venture to propose a reduction until they were quite satisfied that the importance of the office graded did not warrant the salary previously paid. The reductions made by the Board affected for the most part middle-class salaries, which in many instances had been obtained merely by reason of long service, and not on account of an accession of responsibility such as would have warranted the increases which the officers had gained. Some of the reductions made ranged from 30 to 50 per cent.; but the Board had little hesitation in deciding upon these decreases, as the officers concerned in no way earned the amounts which they were receiving, and the Board were unable to see that the possession of an undue salary for a period however long was to be taken as involving a right to its continuance.

DIFFICULTY IN REGARD TO OFFICERS REDUCED IN SALARY.

It will be readily understood from what has been said that some difficulty was experienced in dealing with officers who were in receipt of salaries far in excess of their merits or of the value of the work which they performed. Though many of these officers could not be considered incompetent, still the policy of retaining them was, at least, doubtful. They comprised men who, through long enjoyment of it, had come to look upon a large salary as the right of everyone, whatever his qualifications, who had been in the Public Service for a fairly long period; and men whose estimate of their own abilities was far higher than was the Board's. The difficulty in dealing with such officers as these was that if it were decided to retain their services they would likely have to be subjected to a large reduction of salary, and as they would probably fail to see that their own demerits were the cause of their loss of position, they might become an active leaven of discontent, and their retention in the Service in the end have proved a disadvantage as well to the State as to themselves. Such, at least, was the Board's opinion. That the Act anticipated a difficulty of the kind may be gathered from section 12; and it would seem that Parliament intended that all officers capable of good work should be permitted by the Board to remain in the Service, but to do away with dissatisfaction, officers whose salaries were reduced by more than one-fourth were allowed the right to retire with a gratuity in accordance with their length of service. Acting, therefore, in what they considered to be the spirit of the Act, the Board as a rule preferred to retain all officers, unless it was manifest that their presence in the Service would militate against efficiency. Each officer had, therefore, the option of remaining in the Service or, where he came within the provisions of section 12, of taking advantage thereof and retiring if he considered that the reduction which he was called upon to suffer was in any way unfair, or that he could do better for himself than by continuing in the employ of the State. So far as the Board are aware, only two officers have elected to retire on account of reduction of salary, and these officers have been granted the compensation which is provided by the Act.

DIVISIONS

DIVISIONS AND GRADES.

The forty-first section of the Act requires that the professional and clerical divisions of the Service shall be divided into an upper and a lower series of grades. Accordingly, the Board have adopted in their classification the following series, each grade being distinguished by a special letter and numeral—the upper grades in both the professional and clerical divisions being called A, and the lower grades B:—

<i>Clerical Division.</i>	
Higher Grades ...	Salaries of £500 and upwards —A 1. " 400 and under £500—A 2. " 300 " 400—A 3.
Lower Grades ...	Salaries of £235 and under £300—B 1. " 175 " 235—B 2. " 120 " 175—B 3. " 75 " 120—B 4. " under £75 —B 5.

<i>Professional Division.</i>	
Higher Grades ...	Salaries of £550 and upwards —A 1. " 400 and under £550—A 2. " 300 " 400—A 3.
Lower Grades ...	Salaries of £225 and under £300—B 1. " 150 " 225—B 2. " 75 " 150—B 3. " under £75. —B 4.

For the Special Division of the Service the Board have nominated, and the Governor has approved of the appointment of, the holders of the following offices:—

The Principal Under Secretary.
 The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade.
 The Under Secretary for Lands.
 The Under Secretary for Public Works.
 The Under Secretary of Justice.
 The Under Secretary of Public Instruction.
 The Under Secretary for Mines and Agriculture.
 The Deputy Postmaster-General.

The results of the Board's classification have been published from time to time in the *Government Gazette*, so that it will not be necessary to recapitulate the grading in this Report. When the whole of the appeals have been heard and determined, the *Public Service List* will be completed. This *List* will take the place of the *Blue Book*, which has hitherto afforded information in regard to officers and their appointments.

WORK YET TO BE DONE.

The Board by no means consider that their work of reform has been completed with the grading of the departments. They are of opinion that in some departments there is still room for much improvement, and that many more men are employed than would suffice if all were efficient to do the work of the State. In the transition stage from the old condition of affairs to the organization contemplated by the Act, it was thought advisable to proceed with caution, as the effect of suddenly bringing the Service down to its proper limits might be to lead to the unsettlement of official business and public inconvenience. Bearing this in mind, the Board have left the departments full-handed; nevertheless, they are keeping distinctly in view the policy of the Act—that only the proper number of officers should be employed in the Service which the work to be done demands; and it will be their duty to see that as vacancies arise no unnecessary officers are continued. There are, however, several mechanical difficulties which the Board have to contend with, and it may be mentioned that one obstacle to placing the Service on an economical basis is the smallness of the rooms in which some of the departments are housed. The Board feel quite sure that were the public offices properly constructed for the accommodation of the business to be transacted, the Service could be worked with many less hands than are at present employed.

SECESSIONS FROM SERVICE.

Since the Board were appointed, several competent officers have left the Public Service of New South Wales to join that of a neighbouring colony, having been induced to take this step by the offer of a large increase in salary. The Board regret that they were unable to retain the services of these officers for New South Wales;

Wales; but in no instance, so far as they are aware, will it be difficult to replace the persons who have gone. At the same time, it is admitted that the difficulty or otherwise of replacing lost officers is not the question of chief importance. It is the duty of the Board, and one of their most important functions, to make officers contented with their position, and contentment is only likely to follow just treatment and adequate remuneration. It is obvious, however, that an officer's value to the New South Wales Service is limited by the work on which he can be employed; and he may often have qualifications which cannot be availed of to their full extent in the Public Service of this colony, but which are in demand elsewhere. The Board must necessarily fix an officer's remuneration according to his employ, and it may sometimes happen that they must stand by and see one whom they know to be a good man negotiating with a neighbouring Government for a higher salary than they feel justified in recommending for him. The Board regretted the loss of the fruit expert, whose position they considered was sufficiently paid at £400 a year and quarters. With this remuneration the officer himself was satisfied; but an offer of £600 a year on the part of the Queensland Government for the performance of more responsible work secured him for that colony, and the Board were unable, even if they had been willing to do so, to compete with the Government of the northern colony for his services, as they considered that there was no post in the Agricultural Department of New South Wales which the fruit expert could fill and which they could conscientiously grade at £600 a year.

There is always a temptation on the part of a colony beginning to establish a Public Service to turn to a long-established Government like that of New South Wales for recruits, and it necessarily follows that the officers so recruited will be of more value to the colony which is seeking to secure their services than to that which they are induced to leave. The part of the Public Service under the jurisdiction of the Board has not been the only one from which officers have been tempted to leave for other colonies, as it is a matter of common knowledge that in the middle of the current year at least one hundred officers of the Railway Department were induced to quit the service of the Commissioners for employment in Western Australia at higher remuneration than they were receiving in New South Wales. The Board hope, however, that the conditions which now obtain in the Public Service, and the prospects which every good man has of bettering his position and ultimately obtaining a high place in the Service, will be sufficient inducement for officers to remain at their posts, while it is not likely that the demand for officers from New South Wales will long continue.

SUPERANNUATION FUND.

The Civil Service Fund has been subjected to actuarial examination on three occasions. The first examination was made by Mr. Richard Teece, and showed a deficiency of £1,325,706; the second examination was made by Mr. Trivett, and showed a deficiency of £1,592,568; while the examination of Mr. Coghlan, now a member of the Board, disclosed a deficiency to the extent of £2,905,199.

The Public Service Act made very considerable changes in the working of the Superannuation Account. In the first place, section 62 gave all officers then contributing to the Fund the privilege of saying whether they would continue their contributions, or whether they would cease and allow the amount they had paid into the Fund to remain to their credit and bear interest at the rate of 3 per cent. until they should absolutely retire from the Service. Under the operations of this clause, 5,249 persons, out of a total of 9,593 contributors, elected to discontinue. A very large proportion of the persons discontinuing were female pupil teachers; indeed, the Department of Public Instruction contributed the largest quota of discontinuants. The number of persons in each Department who took advantage of the provision of section 62, and ceased to contribute, was as follows:—

Colonial Secretary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	73
Treasury	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	144
Public Works	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32
Lands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	283
Mines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	84
Public Instruction	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,540
Justice	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	188
Attorney-General	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
Post Office	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	886
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,249

The effect of the discontinuance of so large a number of persons cannot be exactly stated until another examination of the Fund has been made. This examination it is desirable should be undertaken as soon as possible after the expiry of the period, specified by the Act, during which officers may exercise the privilege of discontinuance, and the Board hope to have the results of the actuarial examination referred to ready for publication early next year. It may here be remarked, however, that the effect of discontinuance has been to relieve the Fund of a very large amount of liability, seeing that the actuarial value of the contributions of nearly all the persons who elected to discontinue was considerably less than the value of the prospective pensions to which they would have been entitled on retirement from the Public Service.

The Superannuation Fund has also received sensible relief from the operation of sections 59 and 62 taken together, as section 59 absolutely suspended the right of superannuation for a period of twelve months in respect of all persons who should be retired by the Board, unless at the date of their retirement they had already attained the pension age. The gratuities payable to persons retired by the Board have been thrown by the Act upon the public revenue; and as no large scheme of retrenchment is ever likely to be again undertaken, it will be seen that by the retirements effected by the Board, numbering 670, which would otherwise have become a charge upon the Superannuation Account, the Fund has virtually been a gainer; for the great bulk of the retrenched persons were those who sooner or later were likely to become pensioners, whereas the contributions which the Fund could have expected to obtain from them were so small in amount as to form but a fraction of the value of the pensions which they would have been entitled to receive.

The retrenchment operations of the Board have thrown on the Fund 62 persons, all over 60 years of age, who are entitled to receive pensions aggregating £10,861 8s. 8d. per annum. The gratuities granted to officers not entitled to pensions amounted to £57,497 18s., payable from the Consolidated Revenue, and £20,873 6s. 5d. in respect of the 4 per cent. deductions, refunded and payable from the Superannuation Account. Thirty-seven persons besides the above elected to retire, 27 being over 60, and the other 10 in ill-health. Their pensions amount to £3,436 2s. 5d. per annum. Ten officers of the Department of Public Works were retired in June, 1895, their offices having been abolished. Their pensions date from the current year, and amount to £1,253 5s. 1d. Only 3 of these were 60 years of age or over.

There is one view of the superannuation question which has not been sufficiently considered. Section 54 of the "Civil Service Act" declares that "if the contributions at the rate of 4 per cent., together with the amount contributed from the Consolidated Revenue, shall appear to be insufficient for the maintenance of the scale of superannuation allowances and gratuities contemplated, then the Governor may make a *pro rata* reduction in all such superannuation allowances and gratuities and such reduction shall apply to the future payments of such as shall have already been granted as well as those which may in future be granted." Notwithstanding the fact that on three occasions the actuaries have reported the inability of the fund to meet existing and prospective pensions, no attempt has been made to enforce the prudent provision just recited. The last actuarial report showed that the funds in hand amounted to £488,653, while the value of pensions already entered upon was not less than £687,659, showing a deficiency of nearly £200,000, without taking into consideration the accrued rights of subscribers to the fund.

Seeing that, if the whole capital of the fund were set aside to meet pensions now being paid, it would be insufficient for the purpose, it becomes a matter of obvious duty to take steps to protect the interests of persons now in the Service.

To bring pensions within the limit of the accumulated fund would involve a reduction of 30 per cent. on all pensions now current or which may hereafter be granted.

The question at once arises, should this relief be sought entirely at the expense of the pensioners, or should the State be asked to bear a share. The Board are of opinion that as the Fund has been very largely used as a means of enabling the Executive to dispense with the services of persons who otherwise might have remained in enjoyment of their full salaries, there is a moral obligation on the part of the State to bear the cost of its own action.

It is well known that the intention of the Government which passed the Act creating the Superannuation Account was to endow it with a sum of £10,000 a year, and the Board consider that the Fund has a very strong claim that this intention should

should be given effect to. The weakness of the Fund is, however, such that this endowment, welcome as it would be, will not bring solvency, and it will be necessary to reduce pensions, as provided by section 54 of the "Civil Service Act." The Board regret to be compelled to have to make such a recommendation, but a reduction of 15 per cent., which is what they propose, in view of the annual endowment just referred to, cannot be looked upon as unduly hard, seeing that no person now in receipt of a pension has paid in contributions a tithe of the value which such pension represents to him. If, however, it becomes a question of hardship, it must not be forgotten that the pensions now enjoyed by retired officers come out of the payments of persons at present in the Service, and it would be a still greater hardship were those who are now contributing to find themselves at the close of their career without any provision for their old age, although during their service they may have paid something like an equivalent for the pension which they hoped some day to receive.

The Board have not yet matured any scheme for the future of the Fund; but they are advised that it is possible to carry out a scheme of superannuation in regard to all new entrants to the Service on the basis of a deduction of 4 per cent. on the amount of the salaries paid to such persons; and in their report on the Superannuation Account, which, as already stated, will be ready for publication early next year, the Board hope that they will be able to present a workable scheme by which persons hereafter joining the Service will have the privilege of insuring their lives with the Fund at a much smaller premium than ordinary life assurance companies could afford to charge, the sum so assured being payable on death or on the assured attaining the age of 65 years, or on retirement before that age—in the latter case the present value of the sum which would have been payable at 65 being given to the assured. In the event of an officer not wishing to insure his life, he might be allowed to contribute to the Superannuation Account for the purpose of securing a pension for his old age. The scheme which the Board have in view will be self-supporting, and will not require to be in any way subsidised by Parliament.

APPEALS.

Section 15 provides that an officer may appeal against his grading or classification, and the Board have received a number of appeals from individuals, as well as some from officers appealing as a class. Considerations of convenience led them to deal with applications from officers appealing in classes before turning to individual cases. They have, therefore, heard and determined the appeals in respect to the officers and attendants in the Department of the Inspector-General of Insane, and to the teachers employed in the Department of Public Instruction; and they have now under consideration individual cases. As, however, the proper consideration of many of these appeals requires that the Board should visit the country, it has been decided that in all but exceptional cases the individual appeals shall remain over for consideration until the Board have had an opportunity of examining the officers in the country districts. This examination they have already begun.

EMPLOYMENT OF WOMEN.

Section 35 requires that the Board shall make regulations facilitating the employment of women where it is desirable to make use of their services. The employment of women in the public departments involves many considerations besides their actual capacity for clerical and professional work, and in the face of more pressing business the Board have allowed the settlement of the matter to remain over until they have had an opportunity of making a special investigation into the question. So far, therefore, they have not taken the steps required by law for the framing of regulations in regard to women. They have, however, decided that the switchboard attendants in the Telephone Department shall be exclusively females, as it is found that in these positions girls are superior to young men; and they have also decided that the appointment of women as typewriters shall in future be encouraged as far as possible. But these two pursuits do not in any way indicate the limits of employment for which the Board think that women are eligible; on the contrary, they do not see any reason why the intentions of Parliament with respect to the employment of women in public offices should not receive a wide interpretation. It is found that females may be very successfully employed in the drawing offices and in many forms of clerical work; and carrying out what they conceive to be the policy of the Act, the Board will endeavour to frame regulations which will permit of the employment of women in these branches of the Service.

CHANGES

CHANGES NECESSARY FOR IMPROVED WORKING OF SERVICE.

By section 18 the Board are required to indicate the changes and measures necessary in their opinion for the improved working of the Public Service. They have, therefore, to report that it will be desirable to entirely remodel the Department of Public Stores. An important saving has already been effected in this department; but the Board have in view a scheme which will make a complete change in the Stores Branch, and by which they hope not only to save a large additional sum, but to secure a better supply of stores, and generally an arrangement that will be more satisfactory to the departments supplied.

The Board consider that the method of working the public accounts is susceptible of very great improvement; and they are disposed to think that the present practice of maintaining separate accountancy branches in the various departments for the payment of money to contractors and other public creditors is a mistake, and that the whole of the pay branches could be amalgamated under the Treasurer. By such an arrangement the Board see that greater efficiency would be ensured, while at the same time a very considerable saving in the public expenditure would be effected. Even if the present system be continued, there is a considerable degree of duplication and unnecessary labour in various departments which might be avoided. It is found that accounts are kept in some sub-departments, and also in the Ministerial Department to which such sub-departments belong. These accounts are to some extent also kept in the Treasury and in the Audit Department, and the Board hope, by doing away with unnecessary repetition of work, not only to render the payment of accounts more prompt, but to save a considerable sum in clerical salaries.

The Board have also in view the simplification of other departmental work which they find is at present done several times over in various departments. As an example of this, it may be mentioned that the Crown Lands Agents keep complete sets of books regarding transactions in respect to conditional purchases. The revenue branch of the Treasury Department also keep very elaborate books in regard to the payments of conditional purchasers, while the Lands Department, at its head office, likewise keep such books, although not precisely on the lines followed by the Treasury; and, over and above this, the Audit Department has books designed to check the payments of instalments made by Crown debtors. There can be no question that these four sets of books can be greatly simplified; and the Board are of opinion that it will be sufficient for the public business if, in addition to the ordinary accounts of the Crown Lands Agents, one set of books be kept in Sydney, the other two sets being abolished and the staffs now engaged thereon more profitably employed.

There are other arrangements which the Board consider ought to be made in regard to the management of the public departments, but the carrying into effect of such rearrangements would be largely a question of policy for the Government, and consequently outside the purview of the Board. It is, therefore, thought that it will be sufficient to indicate the nature of these changes, and leave the desirability of carrying them out to be considered by the Government.

The accounts of the military forces might be amalgamated with those of the Military Secretary. By such an amalgamation increased efficiency can be obtained at a saving of £1,500 per year.

The Registrar-General's Department might be transferred to the Department of Justice, to which it more properly belongs. This transference would give relief to the Department of the Chief Secretary, which is burdened with more work than can be properly attended to by one Minister.

The Public Watering Places and Artesian Bores Branch of the Mines Department might properly be attached to the Works Department, the works when constructed being handed over to the Stock Branch.

The Conservation of Forests is a work which properly belongs to the Lands Department; indeed, the statutory powers under which the forests are conserved are included in the various Lands Acts.

Similar anomalies occur in connection with the administration of Public Parks and Reserves for public recreation.

The

The Botanical Gardens, the Domain, the National Park, and the Centennial Park are at present in the charge of the Chief Secretary, although the control of the Centennial Park is by the Act 51 Vic. No. 9 vested in the Premier. As the Statutes which provide for the regulation and care of parks or recreation reserves, other than the Centennial Park, are administered by the Department of Lands, the duty of controlling all public parks might with propriety be handed over to that Department.

The care of Public Cemeteries is at present divided between the Lands and Justice Departments, the latter department having the control of the suburban cemeteries, while the former deals with all others. The Board are of opinion that the Department of Justice might with advantage be charged with the care of all cemeteries, and the functions of the Lands Department limited to the procedure requisite for the dedication of the sites.

The administration of the "Animals Infectious Diseases Act," which involves the issue of licenses for the introduction into the Colony of noxious and infectious microbes, and for their propagation and application to various purposes, might be removed from the Department of Lands and placed under the Stock Branch of the Mines Department.

A very important change has already been suggested by the Board to the Government, but so far it has not been adopted. It is considered that the persons charged with the important functions of deputy-registrar of births, deaths, and marriages should in all cases be public officials. At present the connection of many of these deputy-registrars with the Government is merely casual. In consideration of the payment of a fee of two shillings for each entry, these persons undertake to make the necessary registration, and are empowered to marry. As there are public officials in every part of the country to whom these duties could be conveniently assigned, there appears to be no reason why such should not be done. In the metropolitan area the suburban registrations are made by persons who are not absolutely under the control of the Registrar-General; and the Board have formulated a workable scheme by which a more satisfactory arrangement may be brought about, ensuring both economy to the State and satisfaction to the public.

INQUIRIES.

The Board have made three inquiries on oath since their appointment. The first was into a charge of bribery against Mr. H. W. Battye. The offence with which Mr. Battye was charged was alleged to have taken place prior to the passing of the Public Service Act, and it was necessary, therefore, that the Board should be appointed a Royal Commission to investigate the matter. The Board held their investigation at Molong and at Forbes, and after hearing evidence in support and in refutation of the charge, they found Mr. Battye to be guilty of receiving a bribe. Mr. Battye was accordingly removed from the Public Service.

An inquiry was held as to the alleged use of inferior bricks and other material in the carrying out of repairs to Mudgee Gaol. The persons charged were Mr. Roberts, Clerk of Works, and Mr. Little, Overseer. It was found that the charge was not sustained.

An investigation was also held into a charge of malversation on the part of Mr. M. T. Hobday, Sheriff's Officer. The charge was found to be proven, and Hobday's removal from the Service has been recommended.

In the two cases last mentioned the Board delegated their powers to the Chairman, as provided by section 18, and the inquiries were held by Mr. G. A. Wilson, with the results indicated above.

CONTINGENCY VOTES.

The attention of the Board has not been exclusively devoted to the question of salaries paid in the various departments; they have undertaken an inquiry as to the manner in which the contingencies of the departments have been expended. This inquiry is implied and suggested by the terms of section 19; and under this section the Board are required to draw up regulations dealing with the various matters therein enumerated. The field open to the Board in this regard is a very extensive one, and although no definite sum can be named as that which they hope to save, the Board do not think they will be very far out in promising a substantial saving to the general revenue from the contingent votes of the various departments.

EXAMINATIONS.

EXAMINATIONS.

The Board have held five examinations, including an informal examination of clerks hurriedly required in the Land and Income Tax Department.

On the 19th September, 1896, a competitive examination was held for the position of typewriter, at a salary commencing at £75 per annum. There were 27 candidates, of whom Miss Longstaff was the most successful, obtaining 99 marks out of a possible 100.

On the 26th September, 1896, a competitive examination was held for two positions—a chief clerkship in the Supreme Court and a clerkship in the Crown Solicitor's office. To each post a salary of £400 per year was assigned. There were in all seventeen candidates, the most successful being Mr. A. G. Saddington, B.A., appointed chief clerk in the Supreme Court office; and Mr. J. S. Cargill, B.A., clerk in the Crown Solicitor's office. Both these gentlemen are solicitors of the Supreme Court of New South Wales, and the examiners, Mr. James Lang Campbell, barrister-at-law, and Dr. George James Sly, solicitor, have certified that each of the gentlemen named passed the examination in a creditable manner.

The experience which the Board have so far had of competitive examinations warrants them in the supposition that they will have no difficulty in recruiting the Public Service in the manner provided by the Act, and they hope that any other means of filling vacancies will only be resorted to under very special circumstances—where competition is entirely out of the question, or where it would not be the means of effecting a good selection.

An examination was held on 4th September, 1896, for the position of temporary clerks. There were no special vacancies to be filled, but as the work in connection with the Land and Income Tax was urgent, the Board thought it desirable that a large number of persons should be employed to push it on. Three hundred and fifty persons presented themselves for examination, and of these the examiners, Dr. Morris and Mr. A. E. Hibble, were only able to recommend fifteen for employment by the Board. Out of the large number of candidates, the great bulk failed to write even moderately well; and as the Board naturally considered that writing should be the first qualification of a clerk, the examiners were instructed not to pass anyone unless his handwriting should be fairly good.

HANDWRITING.

In the course of their examination of the public departments, the Board were very much struck with the entire unfitness of many officers for the performance of clerical duties. A large proportion of the public servants engaged in clerical occupations have not been trained as clerks, and having joined the Service at an age when such training has become practically impossible, their work, especially as far as handwriting is concerned, is, the Board regret to say, distinctly inferior. It is one of the objects which the Board have placed before them, to secure a high class of handwriting throughout the Public Service, and in the examinations which they propose to hold they have decided that, unless his handwriting is up to their standard no person shall be admitted to competition.

APPOINTMENTS WITHOUT EXAMINATION.

Section 30 of the Public Service Act declares that if in any special case it is expedient or desirable in the interests of the Public Service to appoint some person who is not then in the Service, such person may be appointed without either examination or probation, provided that no such appointment shall be made until the Board have been informed of the proposal to make such appointment, and have reported whether in their opinion there is any person in the Service capable of filling the position to which it is proposed that the appointment shall be made.

A barrister being required to act as Secretary to the Attorney-General, the Board recommended the appointment of Mr. Hugh Pollock, barrister-at-law, at a salary of £650 a year, no person in the Service having the qualifications required for the position, and a competitive examination being out of the question.

An Examiner of Mines being required in the Mines Department, the Board selected for the position Mr. Henry Hooke. Mr. Hooke had already submitted himself to competitive examination before the Board's appointment, and on two occasions

occasions passed second out of 47 candidates, the most successful in each case having received an appointment; and it seemed to the Board that the requirements of the Act had thus been sufficiently complied with.

Including the officers just mentioned, the following is a list of persons not in the Public Service who were recommended by the Board for appointment to the Professional Division of the Service without examination. It will be seen that in all cases the appointments were to posts requiring technical knowledge which no written examination is likely to bring out, and where the Board had to be guided in a large degree by the testimonials of applicants and their demeanour under *viva voce* examination. The Board was not able to find persons in the Service competent to fill the vacancies named:—

Office.	Salary.	Name of Person appointed.
Junior Medical Officer, Hospital for Insane, Gladesville.	£ 300	C. A. Hogg, M.B.C.M., Edin.
Secretary to the Attorney-General	650	Hugh Pollock.
Dispenser, Goulburn Gaol	100	Otto Bergmark.
Inspector of Mines	245	Henry Hooke.
Government Printer	800	W. A. Gullick.

So far as the Board are aware, one appointment only has been made under section 30 apart from their recommendation. The Attorney-General having reported to the Board that a managing clerk was necessary in the office of the Crown Solicitor (Common Law Branch), and the Crown Solicitor having reported to them that there was no one in his department qualified for the post, the Board, guided by Mr. Colquhoun's certificate, informed the Attorney-General that in their opinion there was no one in the Service capable of filling the position of managing clerk of the Crown Law Branch of the Crown Solicitor's Office, and accordingly the Attorney-General appointed to the post Mr. J. V. Tillet. In his communication to the Board, the Attorney-General declared that the filling of the office was a matter of very great urgency; otherwise, in accordance with the spirit of the Act, the Board would have considered it incumbent upon them to hold a competitive examination for the post.

The most frequent applications to the Board for appointments are from persons coming under the General Division of the Service. The Act contemplates that regulations shall be framed under which all appointments of this class shall be made. The Board have almost completed regulations dealing with the Dredge Service and the General Post Office, and they are preparing regulations for other general appointments. When these have received the Governor's approval, all appointments to the Service will be regulated by fixed rules and open to all applicants of suitable age, and thereafter patronage of all kinds will cease, so far as the departments are concerned over which the Public Service Board exercise jurisdiction.

The following persons, not in the Service, were recommended by the Board for appointment to the General Division. In the cases marked, the services of the persons named are only partially at the disposal of the departments:—

Office.	Salary.	Name.
Housekeeper, Hawkesbury Agricultural College	£ 132 less £60 for quarters, &c.	Mrs. Catherine Richardson
Matron, Hospital for Insane, Newcastle	140 less £55 for quarters, &c.	Miss Mary Newton
Court-cleaner, Tuena	7	Mrs. Lily Deane*
„ Lismore	20	Mrs. Catherine Mann*
„ Burrowa	20	Jane Foster*
„ Murwillumbah	10	Mrs. Ellen J. Byrne*
„ Nymagee	7	Aminda Young*
„ Lithgow	17	Maria Atkinson*
„ Moss Vale	10	Laura Torpey*

* Partially employed.

The Board cannot close this Report without expressing the sense of obligation under which they lie to their colleague, Mr. T. A. Coghlan, who is at present on leave of absence, for the able counsel and valuable assistance at all times rendered by him to the Board in the discharge of the important duties entrusted to them, and for the share he took in the work of reorganising the Public Service.

GEO. A. WILSON, }
J. BARRLING, } Members of the
Public Service Board.

Inasmuch as the work of grading and reorganising the Departments was virtually over before my appointment as a Deputy Member of the Board, I am not in possession of all the facts on which the observations relating to the condition of the Service are founded. I have, however, every reason to suppose that had I had the same opportunities as the Members of the Board, my conclusions would have been the same as are embodied in this Report. With the arrangements and proposals for the reorganisation of the Service, and other recommendations and suggestions contained in the Report, I entirely concur.

W. HOUSTON, { Deputy Member of the
Public Service Board.

Office of the Public Service Board,
Sydney, 12th November, 1896.

1896.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

CIVIL SERVICE.

(REPORT OF ROYAL COMMISSION APPOINTED TO INQUIRE INTO CASE OF MR. CHARLES HERBERT BATTYE, INSPECTOR OF CONDITIONAL PURCHASES, CHARGED WITH HAVING ACCEPTED A BRIBE.)

Printed under No. 3 Report from Printing Committee, 4 June, 1896.

To His Excellency the Right Honourable HENRY ROBERT, VISCOUNT HAMPDEN, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of New South Wales and its Dependencies :—

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

We, Her Majesty's Commissioners, appointed by Letters Patent, under the Great Seal of the Colony of New South Wales, dated the seventeenth day of March, 1896, to inquire concerning the case of Mr. Charles Herbert Battye, Inspector of Conditional Purchases of the Orange District, who is charged with an offence committed prior to the passing of the Public Service Act of 1895, namely, the acceptance of a bribe, have the honor to submit to your Excellency the following Report :—

GENERAL STATEMENT OF THE CASE.

Charles Herbert Battye, who, in consequence of the charge which has been preferred against him, is at present suspended from duty as Inspector of Conditional Purchases for the Orange District, was, in the course of the year 1893, required to report to the Minister for Lands on the *bona-fides* of certain selections taken up on Nanima Run, then held by Mr. Frank Thomas Jenkins, subject to mortgage to the Union Bank of Australia. Mr. Battye's report was favourable to the occupiers.

In the month of May, 1895, the wife of Mr. Jenkins, who at that time had lost the run by foreclosure on the part of the Union Bank, wrote to the Minister for Lands informing him, amongst other things, that the Inspector of Conditional Purchases (Mr. Battye) had been bribed, by the payment of £35 down, with the promise of an additional sum of £15 should the selections be finally passed, to report favourably in the case. These serious allegations were communicated to Mr. Battye, who replied that there was absolutely no truth in them, and asked that an inquiry should be made into the charges in order that his integrity might be vindicated.

The Local Land Board accordingly held an inquiry, with the object of eliciting whether there was any ground for the inference that the conditional purchasers had made false declarations when they made application for the land. The evidence forthcoming was such as to cause counsel for the selectors to retire from the case, and to seriously compromise Mr. Battye. In

In view of these developments the Minister for Lands suspended Mr. Battye from duty, and ordered him to show cause why he should not be dismissed from the Public Service. His reply was a demand, conveyed through his solicitors, that another and a more complete inquiry should be held into the circumstances of the case. Mr. Battye was then informed that he must either himself explain or state that he relied on the explanation of his solicitors, and consequent on this Mr. Battye wrote to the Clerk of the Executive Council in the following terms:—

The Clerk of the Executive Council, Executive Council Office, Sydney,—

Orange, 27 November, 1895.

Sir,

Re my Suspension.

With reference to your letter of 26th inst., I have to inform you that A. H. Brown, late manager of Nanima Holding, offered to give me a cheque for £50 if I would make a favourable report in respect of certain selectors on Nanima Holding. I absolutely refused to accept the cheque. As a matter of fact, I did not then nor did I subsequently see anything which would warrant me making anything but a favourable report in respect of the said selectors.

Subsequent to the above-mentioned offer a cheque for £25, drawn by Nicholas Osberg, a store-keeper of Eugowra, who, I knew, supplied the Nanima Holding with stores, was forwarded under registered cover to me at Orange. I was away from Orange at the time, but my wife opened the envelope and forwarded the cheque to me at Cowra, where the Land Board was sitting.

Concluding, from the fact that Brown had already made overtures to me, that the cheque had been forwarded on Brown's behalf, I made a point of seeing and handing him the cheque drawn by Osberg.

Osberg swore at the inquiry lately held in Forbes regarding the Nanima selections that Brown gave him £25 in cash, and requested him to draw his (Osberg's) cheque for £25 in my favour and to forward same to me.

At the same inquiry Brown admitted that I returned him the said cheque for £25.

Brown, subsequently to inducing Osberg to forward cheque to me and to the time when I returned cheque to him, wrote and requested me, *as he was in trouble with the Bank* (the Bank having called upon him to account for a cheque for £35), to write and acknowledge that I had received from him a cheque for £35—that is, a cheque for £10 *more* than the cheque he caused to be forwarded to me, and which I returned him.

I have been since informed that the Bank indemnified Brown from any proceedings whatever by them against him in consideration of his giving evidence on their behalf at the inquiry lately held at Forbes.

In conclusion, I absolutely deny that I have received any bribe—monetary or otherwise—from any person in the conduct of my duty.

I am prepared to substantiate the above statements by my statutory declaration, or by my affidavit, if the Executive Council should consider it necessary.

I have, &c.,

CHAS. H. BATTYE.

Mr. Brown was then called upon to make a statutory declaration in support of certain statements he had made in regard to Mr. Battye at the inquiry held by the Land Board. He did so, and a copy of the document was sent to Mr. Battye, who gave a further denial to the charges.

In January of the present year the case was referred by the Minister for Lands to the Public Service Board. As, however, the offence with which Mr. Battye was charged was alleged to have taken place prior to the appointment of the Board, the members had no power to deal with it, and accordingly for the purpose of making an investigation into the truth of the charges against Mr. Battye they were appointed a Royal Commission under Act 44 Victoria No. 1, intituled "An Act to regulate the taking of Evidence by Commissioners under the Great Seal."

THE INQUIRY BY ROYAL COMMISSION.

Our inquiry was opened in the Court-house at Molong, on Thursday, the 26th March, 1896, and was continued at Forbes on the two following days.

In all, there were examined fourteen witnesses, some of whom were required to submit to re-examination.

The

3.

The evidence given by some of the witnesses was very conflicting, and gross perjury was committed on one side or the other.

Mr. Battye admitted that on three occasions he was approached by Mr. Brown, and offered money in connection with the putting through of the selections; first, on the Nanima Run, where the amount mentioned was £50; second, after the lapse of three months, by means of a cheque for £25 which came by post to him at Orange; and third, at Canowindra, where Brown offered him a sum in cash.

The cheque for £25 was drawn by Mr. Nicholas E. Osberg, a storekeeper at Eugowra, and at Mr. Brown's request was posted to Mr. Battye at Orange. When the letter arrived Mr. Battye was attending a sitting of the local Land Board at Cowra, and in his absence Mrs. Battye opened the envelope and then sent on the cheque to her husband. Instead of reporting this serious attempt to sap his integrity, either to the Under Secretary for Lands or to the local Board at whose deliberations he was then assisting, he retained the cheque in his possession for some days. As to the feelings with which he received this attempt to drag him from honorable courses, Mr. Brook, deposition clerk—who, it must be noted, was specially called by Mr. Battye himself to prove that such a conversation had taken place between them—stated that Battye showed him the cheque and consulted him as to the propriety of his retaining it, knowing well that it was sent to him by way of a bribe.

That Battye did keep the cheque for some days is admitted by himself. He went, he says, from Cowra to Meadowbank in order to see Brown, so that he might return the cheque to him if he should find that Brown had sent it. He apparently had no scruples about accepting the hospitality of the man who, he says, had insulted him; he stayed in Brown's house over night, and in the morning drove to Canowindra in Brown's buggy. It may be here noted that, according to his own evidence, Mr. Battye never thought of going to the drawer of the cheque, Mr. Osberg, to inquire the reason of its being sent, but concluded at once that it came from Brown, although the conversation in regard to the Nanima selections had occurred three months before, and, he and his wife state, there was nothing in the envelope covering the cheque or on the cheque itself that would connect it with Brown. But Brown and Osberg both assert that a slip was enclosed with the cheque, and the former makes the further assertion that Battye's visit to Meadowbank was for the sole purpose of turning the cheque into cash.

When Canowindra was reached, Brown, who drove Battye, desired to cash the cheque at the Commercial Bank, but the Manager informed him that as it was crossed it would be necessary for Brown to open an account, pay the cheque to his credit, and then draw the money out again by means of his own cheque. This was done, and notes for £25 were received. Brown and Battye afterwards met at Clyburn's Hotel, where the former tendered the notes to the latter. So far they are agreed; but at this point Brown says Battye took the notes, Battye says he refused them.

Here should be noted a circumstance which throws grave doubt on Battye's evidence. Although he admits that he went from Cowra to Nanima on the 26th July, and from Nanima to Canowindra on the following day, his movements are not set down in his progress report or field-book. On the contrary, the entries in his progress report indicate that on the day on which he actually proceeded to Nanima he was supposed to be inspecting some selections twenty-nine miles from Cowra in an opposite direction. When asked to explain this discrepancy, he stated that in consequence of his indisposition he had requested a friend to write the progress report,

report, and that the entries had been incorrectly copied from the field-book. An examination of this book, however, showed that the entries in the report were an accurate transcript of those set down originally in Battye's own handwriting; his own admissions prove, therefore, that the report of his movements on the day in question was in both cases false.

In contrast to this damaging evidence, that given by Brown was clear and consistent throughout, and showed no trace of animus. In view, therefore, of the following facts:—

- That on three separate occasions Brown attempted to bribe Battye;
- That Battye retained for some days the cheque for £25, instead of reporting the matter to his superior officers;
- That Battye did not attempt to find out from Osberg, the drawer of the cheque, the reason of its being sent to him, although, as he states, no slip was enclosed with it;
- That after receiving the cheque (the second attempt to bribe him), Battye visited Brown and accepted his hospitality, staying with him over-night and driving off in his buggy in the morning;
- That Battye consulted with his friend Mr. Brook as to the propriety of retaining money admittedly coming to him by way of a bribe;
- That Battye made a false entry in his field-book and caused a false entry to be made in his progress report; and
- That Battye reported favourably on the selections under circumstances of grave suspicion;

We are forced to the conclusion that the charge against Charles Herbert Battye, namely, the acceptance of a bribe while acting in his official capacity as Inspector of Conditional Purchases, is proved.

With this Report we forward, for your Excellency's information, the evidence taken by us and the exhibits produced in the course of our inquiry.

Certified under our hands and seal, this eleventh day of May, 1896.

GEO. A. WILSON,	}	Members of the Public Service Board.
J. BARLING,		
T. A. COGHLAN,		

1896.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

PUBLIC SERVICE.

(INTERIM RETURN OF GRATUITIES, &c., RECOMMENDED BY THE PUBLIC SERVICE BOARD, UNDER SECTION 60.)

Printed under No. 13 Report from Printing Committee, 18 August, 1896.

INTERIM RETURN of Gratuities recommended by Public Service Board, under Sec. 60 of the "Public Service Act."

Name.	Amount.	Name.	Amount.
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Thrum, George Alfred ...	108 2 3	Tunncliffe, R. C. ...	86 11 4
Tuohy, Michael ...	123 5 9	Greville, H. J. ...	995 3 9
Thompson, John ...	84 5 10	Guy, Stephen Laurence ...	420 10 0
Luscombe, R. C. ...	103 14 4	McKenny, Edward Wise ...	1,431 8 8
O'Keefe, James ...	16 18 2	White, John ...	283 9 11
Johnston, John B. ...	13 1 3	Harris, Robert ...	102 3 6
Plunkett, J. F. ...	27 8 2	Baumann, Samuel ...	301 3 4
Carmody, J. D. ...	10 16 0	Wall, V. W. B. ...	35 1 5
Kelly, James John ...	397 7 10	Dalton, James ...	84 3 4
Fitzmaurice, F. T. ...	178 2 11	Tregarthen, Greville ...	437 10 9
Treseder, S. E. ...	403 12 6	Icard, L. V. ...	21 2 7
McGarvey, William J. ...	143 8 4	Mann, Gother F. ...	20 7 0
Olley, A. C. ...	62 12 11	Rainsford, Persse ...	606 12 3
Bartlett, Solomon ...	65 7 11	Hawthorne, Jas. S. ...	22 15 8
Maxted, Mrs. ...	40 17 3	Gilmore, Mrs. ...	41 7 2
Perry, C. J. ...	260 16 5	McShane, J. J. ...	115 11 9
Brennan, Mrs. Isabella ...	13 4 5	Chalon, G. B. ...	42 0 10
Berner, George ...	54 19 5	Baggé, C. H. Ohlfsen ...	922 4 6
Elphinstone, James F. ...	317 18 5	Baltzer, William ...	159 17 7
Wise, A. G. H. ...	85 14 1	Nelson, J. D. ...	182 5 10
Bruton, William ...	476 10 11	Macara, J. ...	132 2 7
Briggs, William F. ...	464 12 2	Pinhey, Charles H. T. ...	1,655 3 3
Thomson, George ...	89 15 9	Josephson, J. P. ...	282 10 8
Chandler, Charles ...	147 13 4	Palmer, E. G. W. ...	998 15 5
Hazelden, John ...	183 14 6	Smith, Tasker C. ...	14 12 3
Salisbury, F. H. ...	162 16 3	Kenny, John ...	575 8 11
Fisher, Capt. Arthur Money ...	1,336 7 1	Huntington, H. W. H. ...	405 7 11
Hawthorne, Samuel ...	510 9 7	Bachelor, R. W. ...	637 3 2
Coates, Joseph ...	913 12 2	McNeill, James ...	42 3 11
Bibb, John ...	233 3 5	Gibbes, W. C. V. ...	644 4 0
Morrison, George ...	181 13 5		
Mowle, Aubrey Murray P. ...	740 15 10	Total ...	£ 19,651 19 10

1896.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

PUBLIC SERVICE.

(INTERIM RETURN OF REFUNDS RECOMMENDED BY THE PUBLIC SERVICE BOARD, UNDER SECTION 62.)

Printed under No. 13 Report from Printing Committee, 18 August, 1896.

REFUNDS recommended by Public Service Board, under section 62 of the Public Service Act.

Name.	Amount.	Name.	Amount.
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Williams, Mrs. L. J.	32 4 10	Dearden, Mrs.	32 14 8
Linedale, Miss Robina	14 1 7	Pettingell, Miss Alice	13 14 11
Swain, Miss Annie	40 16 4	Horsnell, Mary	12 7 1
Stevenson, Miss Mary	42 7 4	Lennox, Mrs. E. M.	18 15 3
Maher, Miss Emily... ..	10 2 9	Sharp, W. A. Ramsay	9 3 5
Mijch, Miss Vinnie... ..	11 11 4	Gray, Miss Mary R.	13 11 2
Machurean, Miss Theresa	13 11 11	Watson, Henry A.	52 16 6
Coleman, Miss Katie	5 5 4	Holdsworth, Philip J.	14 1 2
Thomas, Miss Gertrude	42 14 4	Abernethy, Thomas	98 15 2
Chambers, Miss Alice M.	8 6 5	Davies, C. H.	58 7 10
Morris, Miss Rosa	0 13 5	Edwards, Miss Elsie M.	11 13 10
Loutit, William E.	1 19 8	Abbott, Miss Martha Jessie	16 8 5
Cowan, David	20 11 7	Guest, Miss Violet	6 12 4
Ward, George	5 16 0	Smith, Miss Emma J.	35 9 0
Forrest, William J.... ..	1 10 5	Richardson, Miss Elizabeth T.	68 5 6
Cameron, John A.	36 13 0	Lewis, Francis E.	8 12 6
McGregor, James William	18 4 2	Leer, E. G. W.	5 15 4
Davis, John F.	53 13 1	Manson, Miss Marian E.	60 17 11
Carron, Miss Mabel	6 11 3	Ashmore, Miss Alma	41 16 0
Swan, Miss Alice	27 16 4	Knox, Miss Lilian Violet... ..	20 19 2
Hill, Miss E. E.	5 11 6	Crawford, T. S. W.	11 2 5
Church, Miss E. A.... ..	26 14 10	Badham, Miss Helen O.	8 3 6
Wellings, E. S.	9 2 7	Kingsford, E. St. A. (deceased)	121 2 1
Le Cheminant, J.	46 1 3	Manning, Miss Hannah	9 7 11
Rowland, Miss Jessie	21 15 6	Alexander, Miss Eliza F.	10 13 6
Garland, Miss Isabel	28 15 7		
Harnett, Miss Margaret Ann	50 9 11	Total... ..	1,352 19 5
Clegg, Mr. William C.	8 10 7		



1896.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

PUBLIC SERVICE.

(INTERIM RETURN OF PENSIONS RECOMMENDED BY THE PUBLIC SERVICE BOARD.)

Printed under No. 13 Report from Printing Committee, 18 August, 1896.

INTERIM Return of Pensions (Public Service Board).

Name.	Amount.	Name.	Amount.
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Albert Gale	118 9 0	James B. Byrnes	52 1 0
George Claudius Nash	28 4 0	James Neathway Devlin	106 11 0
William Charles Kensett	67 17 0	W. J. Bateson	143 9 0
Mrs. Ingo Carpenter	46 6 0	Henry Gordon	213 2 0
John McDonald	36 6 0	W. W. Stephen	387 13 0
William Gurd Ledsam	92 15 0	Jas. Symonds	86 13 6
Thomas Colvin	84 14 0	J. G. Laing... ..	164 8 11
John O'Brien	52 11 0	L. J. Marks	108 8 2
John Paton... ..	255 5 0	M. B. Power	75 16 9
P. R. Donaldson	270 10 0	C. R. Ord	59 7 4
Frederick Grönvald... ..	126 9 0	Henry Manning	143 16 0
James Green	144 17 0	C. B. Airey... ..	139 14 5
Ebenezer Doust	57 3 0	G. B. Stack	202 19 7
Harrie Wood	288 19 0	S. A. Donnelly	207 19 0
John Connery	85 3 0	F. J. Fuller	64 1 5
Henry Charles Edwin Newcombe... ..	332 2 0	Robert Mead Pearson	361 18 0
William Edward Kemp	229 13 0	A. C. Fraser	545 8 0
William R. Logan	256 10 0	A. A. Day	320 1 0
Arthur Branscombe Wood... ..	176 15 9	Michael O'Keefe	72 14 0
William Alexander Abbott... ..	259 17 0		
George Parsons	114 10 0		
John Oldfield	96 7 0	Total	£6,657 4 10

1896.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

(STATEMENT SHOWING NUMBER OF OFFICERS EMPLOYED IN THE VARIOUS DEPARTMENTS ON
3RD AUGUST, 1894, AND 16TH JANUARY, 1896.)

Printed under No. 11 Report from Printing Committee, 30 July, 1896.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT showing Total Number of Officers employed under the various Departments for the periods ending 3rd August, 1894 (the date upon which the present Government took office), and 16th January, 1896 (the date upon which the Public Service Board were appointed).

Name of Department.	Number of Officers employed on 3rd August, 1894.	Number of Officers employed on 16th January, 1896.	Increase.	Decrease.
Chief Secretary (<i>a</i>)	623	591	.....	32
Treasury (<i>b</i>)	1,585	1,670	85	.....
Attorney-General	50	44	.....	6
Public Works	601	491	.....	110
Justice (<i>c</i>)	737	710	.....	27
Lands... ..	751	740	.....	11
Public Instruction (<i>d</i>)	359	368	9	.....
Mines (<i>e</i>)	360	372	12	.....
Post Office (<i>h</i>)	3,363	3,385	22	.....
Totals	8,429	8,371	128	186

(*a*) This return does not include warders, &c., who are appointed by the Heads of the Charitable Institutions and Hospitals for the Insane.

(*b*) Sixty-seven persons, most of whom are employed temporarily in the new Land and Income Tax Department, are included in this increase.

(*c*) Does not include warders who are appointed by the Comptroller-General.

(*d*) This return includes staff of the new Department of Labour, but does not include school-teachers who graduate from pupil-teachers, nor are the latter included.

(*e*) Since the Government accepted office twenty-four officers of the Water Conservation Branch were transferred to this Department, thus accounting for the increase. This return does not include labourers or those engaged in forest-thinning operations.

(*h*) Most of these appointments were made at the minimum salary of 10s. per week.

NOTE.—The whole return shows an actual decrease in the service of fifty-eight persons since the present Government came into office up to the date of the appointment of the Public Service Board.

1896.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

APPOINTMENTS TO THE CIVIL SERVICE.
(RETURN RESPECTING)

Printed under No 10 Report from Printing Committee, 23 July, 1896.

RETURN to an *Order* made by the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 25th June, 1896, That there be laid upon the Table of this House,—

“ A Return of all appointments to the Civil Service (not being promotions)
“ since the accession to power of the present Government.”

(*Mr. Schey.*)

SUMMARY.

Department	Permanent	Temporary	Required to fill Vacancies	Not now in Service	Total Appointments
Executive and Legislative	1		1		1
Chief Secretary—					
Registrar General	2	2	2		
Master in Lunacy	3		1		
Civil Service Board		4		4	
Botanic Gardens		3	2		
Military Secretary		1		1	
Fisheries		1		1	
Electoral and District Government	1		16	13	169
*Medical Adviser	34	7	29	4	
†Charities		41	21	4	
‡Lunacy	51				
Treasury	56	144	65	64	200
Attorney General	1	1	1	1	2
Public Works		56	3	8	56
Justice	26	6	32	3	32
Lands	5	14	16	3	19
Public Instruction	24	18	12	8	42
Mines and Agriculture	11	27	20	5	38
Post Office	127	47	120	17	174
					733

* All appointments with exception of three made by Medical Adviser † All appointments made by Director of Government Asylums ‡ All appointments made by Inspector General of Insane

2-8—A

RETURN

[655 copies—All] printed at the Cost of Printing (labour and material), £30 13s 0d

RETURN of all Appointments to the Civil Service (not being promotions) from 3rd August, 1894, to 25th June, 1896

Name	Date of Appointment	Position	Salary	Whether Permanent or Temporary	Remarks
EXECUTIVE AND LEGISLATIVE					
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY					
Cresswell, Adcock	1896 12 May	Lavatory Attendant	£60	Permanent	To fill vacancy
CHIEF SECRETARY AND SUB-DEPARTMENTS.					
REGISTRAR GENERAL					
Thomson, Mary Jane	1895 1 Jan	Office keeper (B D & M Branch)	£50	Permanent	} To fill vacancies
Abbott, H	24 June	Clerk	£75	Temporary	
Land, J K	25 Oct	Junior Messenger	10s per week	Permanent	
Larnach, A	30 "	Clerk	£100	Temporary	
MASTER IN LUNACY					
Cox, Victor Brabazon	1894 17 Sept	Probationer	£50	Permanent	} To fill vacancy
Hellyer, Herbert Henry	1895 26 Apl	Messenger (<i>vice</i> M Kee transferred)	£75	"	
Collis, Arthur Howard	10 Dec	Probationer	£50	"	
CIVIL SERVICE BOARD					
Marsh, John T P	1895 18 Feb	Clerk	10s per diem	Temporary	} These Officers were previously employed on temporary work in other Departments and dispensed with when such work was completed
Mullner, William M	18 "	"	" "	"	
Liardet, Cavendish D E	18 "	"	" "	"	
Gaidyne, Andrew K	18 Apl	"	" "	"	
NOTE—These Officers were dispensed with on 10th September 1895, as the work they were engaged on was completed					
BOTANIC GARDENS					
Bruce, Robert	1896 April	Carpenter	8s per day	Temporary	To fill vacancy
Purcell, J	"	Boy in vegetable garden, Governor's residence, Hill View	16s per week	"	
Vaughan, V L	Jan	Bailiff, Centennial Park	7s 6d per day	"	To fill vacancy
MILITARY SECRETARY					
Panton, Robert Pollard	1894 24 Aug	Clerk		Temporary	1s per hour to 1st July, 1895 1s 6d from that date to 31st May 1896 when his services were dispensed with now is employed under Military
FISHERIES					
Cain, John	1895. 4 Dec	Assistant Inspector of Fisheries	£108 per ann	Permanent	} Resigned, 8 Oct, 1895
Ralph, Arthur James	17 July	Type Writer	£30 "	Temporary	
CHIEF ELECTORAL OFFICER					
Ayliffe, Frank Hamilton	1895 4 Feb	Deputy Registrar	£2 per ann	Permanent	Appointed to fill vacancy, still employed in the Service
Bethel, John	1896 3 June	"	£2 "	"	Still employed in the Service
Cumplin, James Arthur	1895 13 Sept	"	£2 "	"	Appointed to fill vacancy, still employed in the Service
Close, Thomas Valentine	1896 24 June	"	£2 "	"	} Still employed in the Service
Cohen, Frederick	24 "	"	£2 "	"	
Cohen, Samuel Lewis	29 May	Electoral Registrar	£25 "	"	} Appointed to fill vacancy, still employed in the Service
Cooper, Herbert Beverley	1894 4 Aug	Deputy Registrar	£2 "	"	
Dwyer, M	1895 17 Jan	Clerk	7s 9d per diem	"	Services terminated, 31 March, 1895
Laulam, Edwin Vincent	1896 9 Apl	Deputy Registrar	£2 per ann	"	Still employed in the Service
Easton, George	1895 11 July	Clerk	10s per diem	"	Services terminated, 23 July, 1895
Elderton, Charles M	1894 20 Sept	Deputy Registrar	£2 per ann	"	Appointed to fill vacancy, resigned, 8 May, 1895
Elliott, William	1895 22 Apl	Electoral Registrar	£25 "	"	Appointed to fill vacancy; still employed in the Service
Ellis, Henry Jackson	1896 10 Jan	Probationer (D G O)	£26 "	"	Resigned, 11 March, 1896
Grigg, Edward	1896 24 June	Deputy Registrar	£2 "	"	
Hewitt, Henry Vigors	1895 9 May	"	£3 "	"	Appointed to fill vacancy, still employed in the Service

Name.	Date of Appointment.	Position.	Salary.	Whether Permanent or Temporary.	Remarks.
CHIEF SECRETARY AND SUB-DEPARTMENTS—continued.					
CHIEF ELECTORAL OFFICER—continued.					
Hill, George Sydney	1895. 5 Sept. 1894.	Clerk	£26 per ann.	Permanent	Services terminated, 21 March, 1896.
Janvrin, Daniel Clarendon Marmaduke.	5 Oct. 1896.	„ (D.G.O.*; transferred to Electoral Office, 14 July, 1895.)	£52 „	„	
Julian, Philip Courtenay	17 June 1896.	Deputy Registrar	£2 „	„	Still employed in the Service. Appointed to fill vacancy; still employed in the Service.
Low, James	27 May 1895.	„	£2 „	„	
M'Donald, Alexander Julian Edmond Tennyson.	20 Sept. 1896.	Clerk	£72 „	„	Services terminated, 21 March, 1896.
M'Dougall, Lachlan Francis	23 Jan. 1894.	Deputy Registrar	£2 „	„	Still employed in the Service.
Macgregor, John	28 Nov. 1895.	„	£2 „	„	Appointed to fill vacancy; still employed in the Service.
Maxted, George	12 June 1896.	Clerk	£10 per month	„	Services terminated, 21 March, 1896.
Morcombe, John Thomas Vickery.	12 Feb. 1894.	Electoral Registrar	£25 per ann.	„	Appointed to fill vacancy; still employed in the Service.
Olliffe, Joseph	26 Nov. 1895.	Clerk (D.G.O.*)	£150 „	„	Transferred to State Children's Relief Department, 31 May, 1895.
Olliffe, W. Reginald	11 July 1896.	„	10s. per diem	„	Services terminated, 23 July, 1895.
Pickering, William John	15 Apl. 1895.	Deputy Registrar	£2 per ann.	„	Appointed to fill vacancy; still employed in the Service.
Seppings, Francis Meredith.	9 May 1895.	„	£2 „	„	Appointed to fill vacancy; resigned 20 May, 1896.
Sherwin, Charles Augustus	19 Apl. 1896.	„	£2 „	„	Appointed to fill vacancy; still employed in the Service.
Solomons, Richard William	9 May 1896.	Electoral Registrar	£25 „	„	
Tremain, Reuben Robert.	27 May 1895.	Deputy Registrar	£2 „	„	Appointed to fill vacancy; still employed in the Service.
Vick, John Walter	5 Nov. 1896.	Electoral Registrar	£25 „	„	
Whiddon, William Henry.	11 July 1896.	Clerk	10s. per diem.	„	Services terminated 23 July, 1895.
Wise, William Cotton	8 Jan. 1896.	Deputy Registrar	£3 per ann.	„	Resigned, 13 April, 1896.
* District Government Officer.					
MEDICAL ADVISER.					
Sellar, William Grant	1894. 17 Dec. 1895.	House Surgeon and Dispenser, Coast Hospital.	£50 per ann.	Temporary	Appointed to fill vacancy; not now in Service.
Rennie, George Edward	1 Jan. 1895.	Pathologist	£375 „	Permanent	New appointment; Ministerial; not now in Service.
Studdy, William Bradridge	22 „ 1895.	House Surgeon and Dispenser, Coast Hospital.	£100 „	Temporary	Appointed to fill vacancy; not now in Service.
Fordyce, Henry Sinclair	1 Apl. 1896.	„	£100 „	„	
Nicholls, Harold Vosper	1 „ 1896.	Laboratory Boy	£25 „	Permanent	New appointments; Ministerial.
Amos, Charles Edward	1 Feb. 1896.	Chaplain, Coast Hospital and Lazaret.	£50 „	„	
Conlon, William Aloysius.	1 Apl. 1894.	House Surgeon and Dispenser, Coast Hospital.	£100 „	Temporary	Appointed to fill vacancies.
Dunlop, Norman John	1 „ 1894.	„	£100 „	„	
Layton, Violet	17 Aug. 1894.	Probationary Nurse, Coast Hospital.	£25 „	Permanent	Appointed to fill vacancy; Departmental appointment.
M'Kay, Emmaline	15 „ 1895.	„	£25 „	„	
Brookes, Ethel Mary	1 Sept. 1895.	Senior Nurse, Coast Hospital	£50 „	„	New appointment; Departmental.
Walsh, William Thomas	13 „ 1895.	Attendant,	£60 „	„	Appointed to fill vacancy; Departmental appointment.
Nasmith, Dora Frances	18 „ 1895.	Senior Nurse,	£50 „	„	New appointment; Departmental.
Saunders, Clara	2 Nov. 1895.	Probationary Nurse,	£25 „	Temporary	Appointed to fill vacancies; Departmental appointments.
Clinton, Theresa	18 Oct. 1895.	Laundress,	£45 „			Permanent
Hosking, Bessie	3 Dec. 1895.	Probationary Nurse,	£25 „	„	Appointed to fill vacancies; Departmental appointments.
Stowell, Emily	4 „ 1895.	„	£25 „	„	
Horn, Ludwig Ernest Adolphus.	15 „ 1895.	Second Cook,	£72 „	„	Appointed to fill vacancies; Departmental appointments.
Livermore, Edith Ella	13 Dec. 1895.	Probationary Nurse,	£25 „	„	
Buchanan, Laura	1 Jan. 1896.	Wardmaid,	£30 „	„	New appointments; Departmental.
Morgan, Mabel Agnes Emma.	1 „ 1896.	„	£30 „	„	
Kier, Margaret Goldie	16 „ 1896.	Senior Nurse,	£50 „	„	New appointments; Departmental.
West, Annie	19 „ 1896.	Nurse,	£35 „	„	
Gray, Margaret Annie	21 „ 1896.	Probationary Nurse,	£25 „	„	Appointed to fill vacancies; Departmental appointments.
Harvey, Ellen Augusta	14 „ 1896.	„	£25 „	„	
Foster, Edith Annie	9 Feb. 1896.	„	£25 „	„	Appointed to fill vacancies; Departmental appointments.
Slater, Margaret Jane	11 Apl. 1896.	„	£25 „	„	
Blakeley, Ellen Mary	1 May 1896.	„	£25 „	„	Appointed to fill vacancies; Departmental appointments.
Walsh, Katie	1 July 1896.	„	£25 „	„	
Medcalf, Constance Ruth	1 „ 1896.	„	£25 „	„	Appointed to fill vacancies; Departmental appointments.
Passmore, Kate Isabella	9 „ 1896.	„	£25 „	„	
Blomfield, Isla Stuart	1 „ 1896.	„	£25 „	„	Appointed to fill vacancies; Departmental appointments.

Name.	Date of Appointment.	Position.	Salary.	Whether Permanent or Temporary.	Remarks.
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CHIEF SECRETARY AND SUB-DEPARTMENTS—*continued.*

LUNACY.

Cane, Frank Cowper	1895. 1 Oct.	Clerk	£175 per annum	Permanent	From 1891 to 1st October, 1895, Mr. Cane rendered clerical assistance at the Hospital for Insane, Newcastle, at a salary of £100 a year
Watson, Mary Agnes	1894. 26 Sept.	Matron	£130	"	
Gottsch, Henry	1 "	Junior Attendant	£60	"	
Ferguson, Kate	24 "	" Nurse	£48	"	
Clarke, Ada	18 Oct.	" "	£44	"	
Buckley, Kearen	15 Dec.	" Attendant	£60	"	
Garratty, Ellen	16 "	" Nurse	£36	"	
Bourke, Eveleen	18 "	" "	£36	"	
Archibald, Christian	1895. 14 Jan.	" "	£36	"	
Wilson, Arthur	23 "	Carter	£60	"	
Mitchell, William D.	25 Feb.	Junior Attendant	£60	"	
Lenham, Elizabeth	29 Jan.	Laundress	£40	"	
Howell, Charles	1 Mar.	Junior Attendant	£60	"	
Bennett, William J.	5 "	" "	£60	"	
Bagot, Mary Olive	12 "	" Nurse	£36	"	
Fairley, Aubrey	25 "	" Attendant	£60	"	
Beresford, Mary	1 Apl.	Junior Nurse	£36	"	
Smyth, Mary	17 "	" "	£36	"	
Duck, George	1 June	" Attendant	£60	"	
Butler, William	23 "	" "	£60	"	
Coulton, Elizabeth	10 Aug.	" Nurse	£36	"	
Ward, George	8 Oct.	" Attendant	£60	"	
Divall, Edgar	9 "	" "	£60	"	
M'Kay, Jean	19 "	" Nurse	£36	"	
M'Sweeney, Kate	1 Dec.	" "	£36	"	
Bullock, Charles	5 "	" Attendant	£60	"	
Cooke, Alice Rose	6 "	" Nurse	£36	"	
M'Anally, John George	1896. 1 Jan.	" Attendant	£60	"	
Jobberns, Lillian	1 Feb.	" Nurse	£36	"	
Fairclough, William	1 June	Engine-driver	7s. per day	"	
Rippon, Horatio John	18 "	Junior Attendant	£60 per annum	"	

NOTE.—These appointments were made by the Inspector-General of the Insane, and not by the Government.

TREASURY AND SUB-DEPARTMENTS.

THE TREASURY.

Enwright, D.	1895. 16 July	Probationer	£40 per annum	Temporary	} To fill vacancies.
Moore, O.	2 Sept.	"	£50	"	
Attwill, R. S. B.	23 July	"	£50	"	
Easton, G.	5 Aug.	Clerk	£100	"	} Temporary officers, engaged on special work; recopying Conditional Purchase Registers.
Stevenson, W. B.	1 Nov.	"	£100	"	
Hughes, F. W.	7 "	"	£100	"	
Knapp, A.	31 Oct.	"	£100	"	
De Vine, A. E.	2 Dec.	"	£100	"	

BOARD OF PHARMACY.

Bellemy, R. T.	1895. 1 Nov.		£108 per annum	Permanent	To fill vacancy.
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BOARD OF EXPORTS.

Stephenson, James	1895. 8 Nov.		£250 per annum	Permanent	
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CUSTOMS.

Warr, A. J. W.	1894. 20 Nov.	Boy Messenger, Sydney	£26	Permanent	} * These are appointments to fill vacancies.
Mulhall, A.	22 "	" "	£26	"	
Palmer, T. P.	1895. 1 Jan.	Acting Customs' Officer, Barrington	£30	"	} † Officers of the Government of Queensland; portions of salary paid by New South Wales Government for the performance of Customs duty on the Border. ‡ Officers of the Government of Victoria; portions of salaries paid by New South Wales Government for the performance of Customs duty on the Border.
M'Hugh, J.	14 Mar.	Boy Messenger, Sydney	£26	"	
Butler, J. G.	15 "	Watchman, Hawksview Bridge	£75	Temporary	
Brown, T.	4 Apl.	" Tocumwal	£75	"	
Keary, E.	1 July	Boy Messenger, Sydney	£26	Permanent	
Sheehan, J.	19 Aug.	" "	£26	"	
Conry, S.	25 Oct.	Watchman, Corowa	£120	"	
Anderson, H.	28 "	Boy Messenger, Sydney	£26	"	
Smart, C. N.	25 Nov.	" "	£26	"	
Dudley, A.	1896. 20 Jan.	" "	£20 16s.	"	
Browne, H.	20 Feb.	" "	£26	"	
M'Guinness, N.	16 Mar.	" "	£20 16s.	"	
Butterfield, J.	4 May	Bridge Watchman, Mulwala	Nil	Temporary	
Browne, V. L.	11 "	Boy Messenger, Sydney	£20 16s.	Permanent	

Name	Date of Appointment	Position	Salary	Whether Permanent or Temporary	Remarks
TREASURY AND SUB-DEPARTMENTS—continued.					
GOVERNMENT PRINTER					
Willcoxon, William	1894 1 Oct	Apprentice	2s per diem	Permanent	} To fill vacancies
Allen John	8 Nov	Assistant	7s "	Temporary	
Simmins, Stella	3 Dec	Apprentice	Nil	Permanent	
Williams, Frederick	1895 4 Mar	Machine Assistant	6s per diem	Temporary	} This appointment made in connection with the Advertising Branch
Chambers, Kenneth	2 Apl	Clerical "	£100 per annum	"	
Gohns, Frederick	1 "	Pressman "	10s per diem	"	} To fill vacancies
Candrick, Michael	1 "	Labourer	1s per hour	"	
O'Connor, Albert	1 "	Apprentice	1s 6d per diem	Permanent	
O Connor, Minnie	1 "	"	Nil	"	
Castle, Frederick	8 "	"	1s 6d per diem	"	
Hill, George	22 May	Bookbinder	1s 4d per hour	Temporary	
Edwards, Henry W	1 July	Apprentice	1s 6d per diem	Permanent	
Bradley, Ruth	4 "	"	Nil	"	
Granger, T J	26 "	Engine tuner	10s per diem	Temporary	
Rogers, Thomas E	12 Aug	Apprentice	1s 6d "	Permanent	
Fischer, Ernest	1 Oct	"	1s 6d "	"	
Wearne, Darcy	25 Nov	"	1s 6d "	"	
Vipond, John	9 Dec	Lithographic Printer	10s "	Temporary	
Godfrey, John	1896 2 Jan	Apprentice	1s 6d "	Permanent	
Reid, Minnie	2 "	"	Nil	"	
Casey, Thomas	2 "	"	1s 6d per diem	"	
Phillips, Henry	7 "	"	1s 6d "	"	
Brown, John J	13 "	"	1s 6d "	"	
Fawcett, Charles J	21 Feb	Lithographic Printer	10s "	Temporary	
STORES AND STATIONFRY					
Trumper, V	1895 28 Oct	Cadet	£40 per annum	Temporary	
BOARD OF HEALTH					
Lyons, Wmfred	1894 1 Sept	Attendant, Female Lazaret	£50 per annum	Permanent	} To fill vacancy
Stoddart, William	4 "	Draftsman, Abattoir	£3 10s per week	Temporary	
Davitt, Peter	28 "	Cook, Male Lazaret	£72 per annum	Permanent	} To fill vacancies
Owen, Wilham	13 Nov	" "	£72 "	"	
Bailey, Wilham Henry	1 Dec	" "	£72 "	"	
Dalrymple Henry	1895 1 Feb	Attendant, Male Lazaret	£72 "	"	} This officer was appointed for a period of two years as a specialist to inquire into the treatment of diphtheria
Tidswell, Frank	1 "	Medical Inspector	£350 "	Temporary	
Sutherland, Hugh Mackay	2 May	Cook, Male Lazaret	£84 "	Permanent	} To fill vacancies
Downer, George Alfred	3 June	Attendant, Male Lazaret	£72 "	"	
Bowker, Harold	1896 18 Jan	Veterinary Inspector	£300 "	"	} Since retired from the Service
Montgomery, Robert	12 Mar	Watchman, Abattoir	£2 5s per week	Temporary	
Cameron, Eleanor	23 May	Housekeeper, Board of Health	£60 per annum, and £40 under Medical Adviser	Permanent	
MERCANTILE EXPLOSIVES					
Russell, Charles	1894 1 Dec	Warder and Magazine Assistant	£127 15s per ann	Permanent	} To fill vacancies
Johnsen, Peter	1895 11 Mar	" "	£127 15s "	"	
Walker, Lionel Mansell	30 Sept	Probationer (Clerk)	£20 "	Temporary	
SHIPPING MASTERS					
Maroney, E W	1894 6 Aug	Probationer, Newcastle	£40 per annum	Temporary	To fill vacancy
MARINE BOARD					
Taylor, George	1894 11 Sept	Seaman	£96 per annum	Permanent	To fill vacancy, resigned, 30 November, 1895
Jamieson, Robert J	1 "	Boatman	£96 "	"	} To fill vacancies
Law, John	28 Aug	"	£96 "	"	
Cobb George	5 Dec	Seaman	£96 "	"	
Lindman Albert C	1895 1 Apl	Boatman	£96 "	"	} To fill vacancy, resigned, 31 March, 1896
Mann, William E	12 May	"	£96 "	"	
Monciffe, John	1 June	Seaman	£96 "	"	
Bailey, Arthur	16 Nov	Assistant Light keeper	£96 "	"	
Robillard, Albert	1 Dec	Seaman	£96 "	"	
Hay, Arthur	1896 1 Jan	2nd Mate, Pilot Steamer	£150 "	"	To fill vacancy, resigned, 23 April, 1896
Scolley, William	1 "	Seaman	£96 "	"	} To fill vacancies
Stretton, Edward	1 Apl	"	£96 "	"	
Anderson, John	1 May	2nd Mate, pilot steamer	£150 "	"	
Darley, Charles	9 "	Seaman	£96 "	"	

Name	Date of Appointment	Position	Salary	Whether Permanent or Temporary	Remarks
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TREASURY AND SUB-DEPARTMENTS—*continued*

PUBLIC WHARFS

Hurt, Charles William	1895 1 May	Clerk	£104	Temporary	To fill vacancy
Brennan, John	6 Ap	Watchman	£104	"	

TAXATION COMMISSIONERS.

Name	1895	Position	Salary	Whether Permanent or Temporary	Remarks
Canty, M	19 Feb	Temporary Clerk	£440 per annum	Temporary	Not now in Service
Daveney, R H	19 "		10s per diem		
James, G.	19 "	"	11s "	"	Transferred to Public Service Board, 17th February, 1896
Jones, E W	19 "	"	11s 6d "	"	Not now in Service
Hardwicke, G H. J	20 "	"	10s 6d "	"	
Riddle, J D A	20 "	"	15s "	"	} Not now in Service
Felton, A	20 "	"	11s "	"	
Watkins, F	20 "	"	12s "	"	
Wilson, F H	20 "	"	12s "	"	
Bishop, G	21 "	"	10s "	"	
Flannery, G F	21 "	"	10s 6d "	"	
Haynes, H V	21 "	"	12s "	"	
M ^r Minn, D S	21 "	"	11s "	"	
Robjohns, H	21 "	"	12s "	"	
White, W C	21 "	"	10s "	"	
Wright, E C	21 "	"	12s "	"	
Ebsworth, A	22 "	"	15s "	"	
Robey, H R	25 "	"	11s "	"	
Moore, G A	22 "	"	11s "	"	
O'Dea, K J	22 "	"	11s "	"	
Single A P C	22 "	"	12s "	"	
Gavegan, J	4 Mar	"	6s "	"	
Caddy, J	25 Feb	"	11s "	"	
Lewis, W B	6 Mar	"	10s 6d "	"	
Ambrose, M	11 "	"	10s "	"	
Brown, J G	11 "	"	10s "	"	
Bubb, A E	11 "	"	10s "	"	
Daragh, H C	11 "	"	10s "	"	
Dunford, R J	11 "	"	10s "	"	
Hay, J G	11 "	"	10s "	"	
Price, A	11 "	"	10s "	"	
Torry, H A	11 "	"	10s "	"	
Handfield, C A S	12 "	"	10s "	"	
Henry, H	12 "	"	10s "	"	
Hills, W	12 "	"	11s "	"	
Holland, E	12 "	"	10s "	"	
Badham, C A	13 "	"	10s "	"	
Bolger, G P	13 "	"	11s "	"	
McLerie, A	13 "	"	11s "	"	
Brown, S E	15 "	"	11s "	"	
Hall, W H	15 "	"	15s "	"	
Damel, W C	18 "	"	10s "	"	} Not now in Service
Kelly, C B	18 "	"	10s "	"	
Ramsay, D, junr	20 "	"	10s 6d "	"	} Not now in Service
Alexander, S	26 "	"	11s "	"	
Harvey, J W	26 "	"	11s "	"	
Harris, E A	28 "	"	11s "	"	
Graeme, A	8 Apl	"	10s "	"	
Hunter, F V	8 "	"	11s "	"	
Iredale, F A	8 "	"	11s "	"	
Moore, W	8 "	"	10s "	"	
Wild, R V	10 "	"	10s 6d "	"	
Hill, G S	24 "	"	3s 4d "	"	
Pratt, S A	26 "	"	10s "	"	
Pearson, O B	17 July	"	10s "	"	
Wildman, S H	25 "	"	10s "	"	
Shillington, S J	29 "	"	10s "	"	
Love, J	30 "	"	10s "	"	
Thompson, F	1 Aug	"	10s "	"	
Yorke, J A	1 "	"	10s "	"	
Heffernan, R C	6 "	"	10s 6d "	"	
Holden, R D	6 "	"	10s "	"	
Flgg, H	6 "	"	10s "	"	
Broad W R	7 "	"	10s "	"	
Whiddon, W H	7 "	"	10s 6d "	"	
Montgomery, M F	13 "	"	10s "	"	
Ware, J	16 "	"	10s "	"	
Cohen, J L	19 "	"	10s "	"	
Mackenzie, J	19 "	"	10s "	"	
Porter, J	19 "	"	10s "	"	
Chapman, G	5 Sept.	"	12s "	"	
Bluett, T C	9 "	"	11s "	"	
Clancy, W M	9 "	"	11s "	"	
Rae, W J	18 "	"	10s "	"	
Hampton, W H	17 Oct	"	10s "	"	
Smith, J A	13 Nov	"	10s "	"	
M Mach, A	11 "	"	10s "	"	

Name	Date of Appointment	Position.	Salary	Whether Permanent or Temporary	Remarks.
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TREASURY AND SUB-DEPARTMENTS—*continued.*TAXATION COMMISSIONERS—*continued.*

Name	Date of Appointment	Position.	Salary	Whether Permanent or Temporary	Remarks.
Cargill, H. C.	1895. 2 Dec.	Temporary Clerk	10s. per diem	Temporary.	Not now in Service.
Scott, F. R.	2 "	"	10s. "	"	
Ward, J.	9 "	"	10s. "	"	
Courtney, H.	16 "	"	10s 6d. "	"	
O'Sullivan, E.	20 "	"	10s. "	"	
Spiller, L. S.	1896 1 Jan.	Commissioner of Taxation	£800 per annum	Permanent.	Not now in Service.
Attkens, R. P.	6 Apl.	Chanman	6s. per diem	Temporary.	
Manning, F.	6 "	"	5s.	"	
Kinsella, J. J.	13 May	Temporary Clerk	10s. 6d. per diem	"	
Cahill, J. B.	14 "	"	10s. 6d.	"	
Mack, W. A.	14 "	"	10s. 6d.	"	
Rubie, P. J.	14 "	"	10s 6d.	"	
Triglone, A. D.	16 "	"	10s. 6d.	"	
Burbridge, A. J.	25 "	"	10s. 6d.	"	
Burke, R. J.	25 "	"	10s. 6d.	"	
Creft, J.	25 "	"	10s. 6d.	"	
Fyall, J. G.	26 "	"	10s 6d.	"	
Buchanan, A. J.	8 June	"	£100 per annum	"	
Campbell, Robt.	8 "	"	10s. 6d. per diem	"	
Chettle, W. A.	9 "	"	10s 6d.	"	
Cochran, A. L.	8 "	"	£100 per annum	"	
Edmonds, W. F.	8 "	"	10s 6d per diem	"	
Garrard, F. T.	8 "	"	£100 per annum	"	
Hazelden, J.	8 "	"	10s. 6d. per diem	"	
Holmes, D. F.	8 "	"	10s 6d.	"	
Horsley, C. J.	9 "	"	10s. 6d.	"	
Lewis, E. A.	8 "	"	£100 per annum	"	
Lloyd, J. C.	8 "	"	10s 6d per diem	"	
Maguire, J.	9 "	"	£100 per annum	"	
Maxted, George	8 "	"	£100	"	
Meads, F. J.	8 "	"	10s. 6d. per diem	"	
Miller, E.	8 "	"	10s 6d	"	
M'Donald, A.	8 "	"	£100 per annum	"	
Neely, A. J.	8 "	"	£100	"	
Pepper, T. J.	8 "	"	10s 6d. per diem	"	
Redshaw, A.	8 "	"	£100 per annum	"	
Routledge, J.	9 "	"	10s 6d. per diem	"	
Walker, H. C.	8 "	"	£100 per annum	"	
Willans, T. W.	8 "	"	10s 6d per diem	"	
Van Henckelum, C.	8 "	"	£100 per annum	"	

ATTORNEY-GENERAL AND SUB-DEPARTMENTS.

SUMMARY.

Permanent, 1; temporary, 1*; to fill vacancy, 1; not now in Service, 1.

*NOTE—Appointed permanently on 1st July, 1835, retrenched by Public Service Board on 31st May, 1836.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

Horsley, Charles J.	1895. 1 Jan	Assistant Clerk	10s 6d. per diem.	Temporary	Retrenched by Public Service Board on 31st May, 1836.
	1 July	"	£200 per annum	Permanent	

PARLIAMENTARY DRAFTSMAN.

Addison, G. C. (barrister-at-law).	1894. 13 Aug.	Assistant to Parliamentary Draftsman.	£230 per annum	Permanent.	Succeeded Mr. A. J. Kelynak on resignation of latter.
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PUBLIC WORKS AND SUB-DEPARTMENTS

SUMMARY.

Number of permanent appointments	Nil.
" temporary	56
" appointed to fill vacancies	3
" not now in the Department	8

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.

Paterson, G.	1894. 13 Aug.	Lift Attendant (<i>vice</i> Gray, deceased)	£135 per annum	Temporary	Since left the Service.
Shaw, G. T.	15 Sep.	Draftsman	£156	"	
Kirkland, R.	1 Oct.	Messenger	30s. per week	"	
Smith, D. J.	3 Dec.	Lift Attendant	£135 per annum	"	
Robinson, H. M.	10 "	Clerk of Works	£5 per week	"	
Truefit, H. W.	1895. 18 Jan.	Draftsman	£4	"	
Blair, G. McG.	18 "	"	£4	"	
Wilshire, V.	21 "	"	£2 10s.	"	
Blacklock, W.	21 "	"	£3	"	
Barr, J.	24 "	"	£2 10s.	"	

Name	Date of Appointment.	Position	Salary.	Whether Permanent or Temporary.	Remarks.
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PUBLIC WORKS AND SUB-DEPARTMENTS—continued.

1895.					
Little, W. J.	1 Apl.	Clerk of Works	£3 per week	Temporary	
Elhott, H. E.	1 "	"	£4	"	
Tait, J. M.	1 "	Draftsman	£2 10s.	"	Since left the Service.
Laidley, C. L.	3 "	"	£2 10s.	"	
Thurlow, H. G.	4 "	"	£2 10s.	"	
May, C. H.	1 June	Office Boy	10s.	"	
D'Alpaget, A.	1 "	"	10s.	"	
Farnsworth, H. G.	4 "	"	10s.	"	
Fleming, A. J.	6 "	"	10s.	"	
Harris, C. W.	1 July	"	10s.	"	
Amos, C.	23 "	Draftsman (<i>vice</i> Tait, resigned)	10s. per day	"	
Rumsey, E. H.	26 "	Clerk of Works	£4 4s. per week	"	
Macgregor, J.	28 "	"	£4 4s.	"	
Czerwonka, H. P.	31 "	Office Boy	10s.	"	
Williams, R.	2 Sept	"	10s.	"	
Cianna, R. S.	14 Oct.	Draftsman	12s.	"	
Burmeister, W.	15 "	"	14s.	"	
Henderson, John.	21 "	Res. Eng., Metropolitan Sewerage Construction.	£300 per ann.	"	
1896.					
Francis, C.	1 Nov.	Clerk of Works	£4 per week	"	
Grace, Wm.	14 "	Draftsman	£3	"	
Bastable, Charles	17 "	Overseer, Bridge	10s. per day	"	
Pickering, W. G.	18 "	Clerk of Works	£4 per week	"	
Thomson, Robert	18 "	Draftsman	13s. per day	"	
Kenny, E.	22 "	"	10s.	"	
Graeme, W.	25 "	"	10s.	"	
Ford, H. M.	23 "	"	10s.	"	Since left the Service.
Osborne, H. S.	25 "	"	10s.	"	
Joseph, F. S.	25 "	"	10s.	"	} Since left the Service.
Lacey, R.	25 "	"	10s.	"	
Roszbach, E. H.	26 "	"	6s. 6d.	"	
Shoobert, W. A.	3 Dec.	"	13s.	"	
Chapman, J. S.	3 "	Office Boy	10s.	"	
1896.					
Alexander, F.	2 Jan.	Survey Draftsman	10s.	"	
Cullen, Joseph	24 "	Clerk of Works	£3 10s. per week	"	
Ford, L. W.	18 Feb.	Office Boy	10s.	"	Since left the Service.
M'Corquodale, Mrs. C.	24 Mar.	Housekeeper, " Hill View "	£24 per ann.	"	To fill vacancy.
Cruikshank, Geo.	25 Apl.	Permanent-way Inspector	15s. per day	"	
Hughes, E. C.	1 May	Surveyor	15s.	"	
Smith, F. S.	26 "	Bridge Overseer	9s.	"	
Wallace, T.	1 June	Inspector	10s.	"	
Thompson, W. M., M.A.	5 "	Draftsman	15s.	"	
Turner, V. H.	5 "	"	15s.	"	
Billingham, A.	8 "	"	15s.	"	
Atkinson, G.	10 "	Inspector	15s.	"	
Smith, W. T.	15 "	Draftsman	15s.	"	
M'Kenna, W.	29 "	Permanent-way Inspector	15s.	"	

JUSTICE AND SUB-DEPARTMENTS.

SUMMARY.

Appointments—	
Permanent	26
Temporary	6
	—32
Left the Service—	
Resigned	2
Office abolished	1
	—3

MINISTERIAL OFFICE.

1896.					
Chestnut, Mts. E.	1 Mar.	Housekeeper	£60 per ann.	Permanent	To fill vacancy.
Key, R. S.	13 Jan	Messenger	£60	"	To fill vacancy; transferred from General Post Office.

SUPREME COURT.

1894.						
Trall, A. J.	13 Aug.	Judge's Associate	£254 per ann.	Permanent	} To fill vacancy; nominated by their Honors the Judges of the Supreme Court.	
Trall, A. J.	13 "	" " In Divorce	£36	"		
1895.						
Gibson, A. G.	15 Jan.	" "	£254	"		
1896.						
White, C. A.	1 Mar	" "	£254	"		

PLTTY SESSIONS.

1894.					
Marriette, C. E.	1 Nov.	Assistant to Metropolitan Inspector of Weights and Measures.	£2 per week	Temporary	} To fill vacancy.
1895.					
Cusick, E. P.	21 Oct.	Probationer, Central Police Office	£50 per ann.	"	

Name.	Date of Appointment.	Position.	Salary.	Whether Permanent or Temporary	Remarks.
JUSTICE AND SUB-DEPARTMENTS—continued.					
PRISONS DEPARTMENT.					
Harrison, Agnes	1894. 16 Aug.	Acting Matron, Muswellbrook Gaol.	£5 per ann.	Temporary	To fill vacancy; gaol dis-established, 20/5/95.
Skyrne, Dora	7 ,,	Acting Matron, Grenfell Gaol.	£5 ,,	Temporary	} To fill vacancy.
Pollack, Louisa	1 Sept.	Matron, Grafton Gaol	£48 ,,	Permanent	
Sheehan, Rev. P.	8 Oct. 1895.	Roman Catholic Chaplain, Port Macquarie Gaol.	£10 ,,	,,	To fill vacancy; resigned, 31/3/95.
Lea, Rev. E. H.	1 Jan.	Church of England Chaplain, Bathurst Gaol.	£60 ,,	,,	} To fill vacancy.
Nolan, Ellen	12 ,,	Acting Matron, Bombala Gaol.	£5 ,,	Temporary	
*O'Shea, Rev. John	1 Feb. 1894.	Roman Catholic Chaplain, Deniliquin Gaol.	£20 ,,	Permanent	} To fill vacancy.
O'Keefe, Rev. L.	1 Oct. 1895.	Roman Catholic Chaplain, Dubbo Gaol.	£20 ,,	,,	
*King, Rev. L.	1 Feb.	Roman Catholic Chaplain, Hay Gaol.	£20 ,,	,,	} To fill vacancy; resigned, 19/3/95.
*Hennessy, Rev. J.	1 Mar.	Roman Catholic Chaplain, Albury Gaol.	£48 ,,	,,	
Flower, Rev. W.	20 ,,	Church of England Clergyman, Grafton Gaol.	£30 ..	,,	} To fill vacancy.
*Kenny, Rev. P.	1 Apr.	Roman Catholic Chaplain, Port Macquarie.	£10 ,,	,,	
*Zundolovictt, Rev. P. E.	1 ,,	Roman Catholic Chaplain, Wentworth.	£10 ,,	,,	} To fill vacancy.
Lane, Rev. Geo.	1 May	Wesleyan Chaplain, Darlinghurst Gaol.	£50 ,,	,,	
Sheridan, Rev. B. J. *	1 ,,	Roman Catholic Chaplain, Parramatta Gaol.	£60 ,,	,,	} To fill vacancy.
Coates, Margaret	1 June	Acting Matron, West Kempsey Gaol.	£5 ,,	Temporary	
Seymour, Lucy	1 Sept. 1896.	Matron, Broken Hill Gaol	£48 ,,	Permanent	} To fill vacancy.
Kinghorn, Rev. James	1 Jan.	Presbyterian Chaplain, Bathurst Gaol.	£40 ,,	,,	
*Treacy, Rev. Michael	13 Feb.	Roman Catholic Chaplain, Deniliquin Gaol.	£20 ,,	,,	} To fill vacancy.
*O'Connell, Rev. T.	20 ,, 1895.	Roman Catholic Chaplain, Hay Gaol.	£20 ,,	,,	
*Slattery, Rev. M.	1 Nov.	Roman Catholic Chaplain, Wagga Wagga Gaol.	£20 ,,	,,	} To fill vacancy.
*Taylor, Rev. J. L.	22 ,, 1896.	Church of England Chaplain, Orange Gaol.	£10 ,,	,,	
Jenkins, Martha L.	1 Jan.	Matron, Forbes Gaol	£48 ,,	,,	} To fill vacancy.
Leer, Kate	5 Mar. 1895.	Matron, Wilcannia Gaol	£48 ,,	,,	
Moody, E.	14 Oct.	Acting Matron, Balranald Gaol.	£5 ,,	,,	

NOTE.—All the foregoing appointments were to fill vacancies. The appointments of the Gaol Matrons were necessitated by the promotion of their husbands to the position of Gaoleis. This return does not include Gaol Warders appointed by the Comptroller-General of Prisons. In the case of Chaplains marked * the Public Service Board have declined to provide salaries, but they are all being written to asking if they will continue to act as Honorary Chaplains.

LANDS AND SUB-DEPARTMENTS.

SUMMARY.

Appointments to Permanent Staff	5
" Temporary "	14
" fill vacancies	—19
" Not now in the Service	16
	3

DEPARTMENT OF LANDS.

Appointments to the Civil Service.

Peake, F. J.	1895. 28 Oct.	Probationer	£50	} To fill vacancies. These appointments were necessary owing to the natural decrease of the Departmental Staff by deaths, dismissals, and resignations, and were made in preference to employing clerks and others at high salaries.
Wright, P. W.	1896. 8 Jan.	,,	£50	
Lewis, R. H.	1895. 28 Jan.	,,	£50	
Walker, F. N.	5 July	,,	£50	
Smart, F. W.	5 ,,	,,	£50	

Appointments to Temporary Staff.

d'Apice, L. V.	1895. 8 Nov.	Surveyor	£290	To fill vacancy, <i>vice</i> S. A. Steane, on leave. Appointment was to Hay District, to meet increased work under C.L. Act of 1895. Subsequently Mr. d'Apice was transferred to Bourke, in connection with appraisements of pastoral holdings. Previously a licensed surveyor, employed by the Department on fees.
Stinson, A. L.	1896. 7 Mar.	,,	£290	To fill vacancy. Appointed to Hay District, <i>vice</i> L. V. d'Apice, transferred as above. (For six months.)
Macfarland, C. J.	1895. 25 May	..	£245	Not now in the Service. Appointed inspector, to report upon illegal occupation of Crown Lands. Appointment ceased, 27th November, 1895.
Tietkins, W. H.	17 Apl.	C. P. Inspector	£245	To fill a vacancy.
Lockhart, A. C. M.	27 June	Assistant Surveyor	£182 10s.	To fill vacancy, <i>vice</i> Bowler, resigned. Previously employed in the Department on fees.

Name	Date of Appointment	Position	Salary	Whether Permanent or Temporary	Remarks.
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LANDS AND SUB-DEPARTMENTS—*continued.**Appointments to Temporary Staff—continued*

Gordon, R. C.	1894 6 Dec	Piling Overseer	£200		To fill a vacancy
Ryan, A. J.	1895. 9 July	Draftsman	£150		To fill vacancy, <i>vice</i> G. W. Orr, transferred. Previously employed in the Department.
Bucknell, H. O.	15 "	"	£150		To meet pressure of work in the Tamworth District Survey Office. Appointment ceased, 14th June, 1896.
Shepherd, A. R.	13 Feb	Probationer	£50		To fill a vacancy
Gale, N.	24 Apl	Messenger	£50		"

Appointments to Mechanical positions, temporarily.

Moore, T.	1896 30 Mar	Printer	£156		Owing to pressure of work in the Lithographic Printing Branch. Services ceased, 6th June, 1896
replaced by Tomlins, C. J.	10 June	"	£156		To fill vacancy, <i>vice</i> T. Moore, dispensed with.
Graham, W.	1 Apl	Stone polisher	£104		To fill vacancy, <i>vice</i> P. P. Tuckerman, resigned.
Churchill, W.	13 "	"	£104		For three months, owing to pressure of work in Lithographic Printing Branch.

Total number of appointments, 19, of whom 3 have completed their services, leaving 16 now employed (5 permanent, 11 temporary). Vacancies by deaths, dismissals, and retirements during the same period were 37 officers (24 permanent, 13 temporary).

NOTE.—This return does not deal with appointments or retirements by the Public Service Board

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION AND SUB-DEPARTMENTS

SUMMARY

Number of persons newly-appointed (42)—

Permanent appointments	24
Temporary appointments	18

Appointments to fill vacancies	12
New appointments	30

Brown, Edith	1894 25 Aug	Assistant Teacher of Art, Sydney Technical College	£42 per annum	Permanent	
Clarke, J. W. R.	1 Sept	In charge of Newspaper Reading Room, Public Library	5s per diem	Temporary	Not now employed; not recognised as an "officer" of this Department.
Collingridge, A.	20 "	Teacher of Freehand and Model Drawing, Bathurst Technical School.	£63 per annum and fees.	Permanent	
Layton, George E.	25 Oct	Secretary, National Art Gallery	£150 per annum	"	} Not recognised as "officers" of this Department
Brown, Mrs	10 Dec 1895	Cleaner, Sydney Technical College.	£1 per week	"	
Hennanson, Chas	2 Feb	Seaman, N S S "Sobraon"	£8 10s per month	"	} Not now employed; not recognised as an "officer" of this Department.
Morgan, Chas.	8 "	Assistant Cook, N S S. "Sobraon."	£7 per month	Temporary	
Copeman, Job	14 "	Teacher of Geometrical and Perspective Drawing, Bathurst Technical School	£42 per annum and fees.	Permanent	
Jones, T	26 "	Overseer, Labour Department	8s per diem	Temporary	} Not recognised as "officers" of this Department.
Cobb, W S	26 "	Watchman, Labour Department	36s per week	"	
Wicken, Harriet	— "	Teacher of Cookery, Sydney Technical College	£100 per annum and fees	Permanent	Previous to appointment in February, 1895, Mrs. Wicken performed the duties of her office without salary (fees of students only).
Kimber, A.	6 Mar	Clerk, Labour Department	6s per diem	Temporary	} Not recognised as "officers" of this Department.
Krammer, J	9 Apl	Ganger	6s "	"	
Hart, J	1 May	Inspector	6s "	"	} Not now employed; not recognised as "officers" of this Department.
Walker, C.	5 "	Assistant Clerk, Centennial Park, Labour Department	10s per week and rations	"	
Crisp, E	13 "	Ganger, Centennial Park, Labour Department	6s. per diem	"	
Clegg, Thomas B.	15 "	Clerk-in-charge, Department of Labour and Industry	£400 per annum	Permanent	
Qunnell, W. C.	20 "	Teacher of Veterinary Science, Technical College, Sydney	£100 and fees	"	Not now employed.
Peach, J. A.	12 June	Teacher of China Painting, Sydney Technical College	£50 per annum and fees	"	
McCredie, F L	1 July	In charge of Newspaper Reading Room, Public Library (<i>vice</i> Clarke, resigned).	5s. per diem	Temporary	Not now employed; not recognised as an "officer" of this Department; to fill vacancy.
Newport, E.	7 "	Ganger, Centennial Park, Labour Department	6s. "	"	Not now employed; not recognised as an "officer" of this Department.
Davis, T	1 Aug	Ganger, Centennial Park, Labour Department.	6s. "	"	Not recognised as an "officer" of this Department.
Stall, Cornelius	14 Oct	Carpenter, Technological Museum	£156 per annum	Permanent	To fill vacancy.
Ridley, George	15 Nov	Teacher of Shorthand, Maitland Technical School.	Fees only	"	

Name.	Date of Appointment.	Position.	Salary.	Whether Permanent or Temporary.	Remarks.
Baker, Ernest L.	1896. 1 Jan.	Junior Attendant, Public Library	10s. per week ...	Temporary	} Not recognised as "officers" of this Department; appointed to fill vacancy.
Ryeland, Walter J.	1 "	" " " " " " " "	10s. " " " " " "	" " " " " "	
Clarke, Mary A.	1 "	Cook and General Servant, Industrial School for Girls, Parramatta.	£30 per annum and quarters.	Permanent	
Hayes, Wm.	1 Feb.	Assistant Teacher of Wool-classing, Sydney Technical College.	£2 per week	Temporary	Engaged for six months.
Stowe, F. Ernest	1 "	Teacher of Slide Rule, Technical College.	£42 per annum ...	Permanent	} Appointed to fill vacancy.
Fitz, Norman	1 "	Teacher of Mathematics, Technical College.	£42 " " " " " "	" " " " " "	
Lockley, Edward	1 "	Assistant Teacher of Carpentry, Sydney Technical College.	£156 " " " " " "	" " " " " "	
Jones, Wm. E.	1 "	Teacher of Carpentry, Newcastle Technical School.	£132 per annum and fees.	" " " " " "	} Not recognised as "officers" of this Department.
Byrn, G. A.	10 "	Assistant Teacher of Chemistry, Technical College.	£60 per annum ...	" " " " " "	
Millar, Violet	1 Mar.	Cleaner, Newcastle Technical School.	15s. per week ...	" " " " " "	
Millar, William	1 "	Watchman, Newcastle Technical School.	£2 " " " " " "	" " " " " "	} Not recognised as "officers" of this Department; appointed to fill vacancies.
Grey, Richard	1 "	Seaman, N.S.S. "Sobraon"	£7 a month and quarters.	Temporary	
Price, Robert	2 "	Messenger, Technological Museum, Sydney.	£26 per annum ...	Permanent	
Durie, Robert	5 "	Teacher of Shorthand, Minmi Technical School.	Fees only	" " " " " "	} Appointed to fill vacancy.
Peacock, G.	20 "	Junior Assistant Fitting and Turning, Sydney Technical College.	£26 per annum ...	" " " " " "	
Hagerty, A. M.	14 Apl.	Clerk, Labour Department	25s. per week ...	Temporary	
Hogg, Charles	18 May	Attendant, Newcastle Technical School.	5s. " " " " " "	Permanent	} Not recognised as an "officer" of this Department.
Rees, William	1 June	Cook's Assistant, N.S.S. "Sobraon" (vice Morgan, left)	£7 a month and quarters.	Temporary	

DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND AGRICULTURE.

SUMMARY.

Permanent appointments	11
Temporary appointments	27
Total	38
Appointed to fill vacancies	20
In Service	33
Left the Service	56

MINES DEPARTMENT.

Starr, C. W.	1894	Warden's Clerk	£15 per annum ..	Temporary	} Not in Service now.
Eckley, H. S. C.	1894	Acting Warden's Clerk	£10 " " " " " "	" " " " " "	
Dobson, J. E.	1894	Assistant, Geological Branch	£50 " " " " " "	Permanent	
Smith, T. F.	1894	Warden's Bailiff	£15 " " " " " "	Temporary	
Donaldson, H.	1894	" " " " " " " "	£10 " " " " " "	" " " " " "	

AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT (H.A. COLLEGE).

Bull, W.	1894	Assistant Dairyman	£104 per annum	Temporary	To fill vacancy.
Cassidy, C. R.	1895	" " " " " " " "	40s. per week ...	" " " " " "	" " " " " "

MINES DEPARTMENT.

Lyle, S.	1895	Messenger	5s. per diem ...	Temporary	Dismissed.
Wass, W.	1895	Day Attendant, Geological Museum.	20s. per week ...	Permanent	To fill vacancy.
Griffiths, J. A.	1895	Foreman, Metallurgical Works	£3 " " " " " "	Temporary	Resigned.
Ducat, A. J. W.	1895	Warden's Clerk	£6 per annum ...	" " " " " "	" " " " " "

STOCK BRANCH.

Walsh, K.	1895	Office Cleaner	£20 per annum ...	Permanent	} Office created since 3 Aug., 1894.
Hatton, D. W. F.	1895	Stock Inspector and Deputy Registrar of Brands.	£276 10s. per ann.	" " " " " "	
Farrand, A. H.	1895	" " " " " " " "	£276 10s. " " " " " "	" " " " " "	} Nominated by Stock and Pastures Board, and confirmed by Minister. To fill vacancies.
King, C. B.	1895	" " " " " " " "	£276 10s. " " " " " "	" " " " " "	
Ryrie, W.	1895	" " " " " " " "	£276 10s. " " " " " "	" " " " " "	
Mackay, P. T. D.	1895	" " " " " " " "	£267 10s. " " " " " "	" " " " " "	
Crocker, C. J.	1895	" " " " " " " "	£182 10s. " " " " " "	" " " " " "	
Powell, W. J.	1895	Stock Inspector	£280 " " " " " "	" " " " " "	

Name.	Date of Appointment.	Position.	Salary.	Whether Permanent or Temporary.	Remarks.
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DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND AGRICULTURE—*continued.*

WATER CONSERVATION AND IRRIGATION, &C.

Burman, E. S.	1895	Temporary Draftsman	14s. per diem	Temporary	
Paton, Robert	1895	Survey Draftsman	13s. "	"	
Ward, T. W. C.	1895	Assistant Draftsman	10s. "	"	
Spark, H. L. A.	1895	Survey Draftsman	13s. "	"	
Hutchinson, A.	1895	Inspector of Works.....	15s. "	"	Not in Service now.
Clark, G.	1895	Draftsman	14s. "	"	
Thackeray, W. J.	1895	Inspector of Works.....	15s. "	"	In connection with Bourke weir.

MINES DEPARTMENT.

Sproule, T. A.	1895	Warden's Bailiff	£10 per annum	Temporary	Not in Service now.
Baker, E. A.	1895	" Clerk	10 "	"	
Izard, John	1895	"	25 "	"	
Bradley, H.	1895	Caretaker, Yarrangobilly Caves..	100 "	"	

STOCK BRANCH.

Huxham, F.	1895	Temporary Clerk, Armidale	10s. per diem	Temporary	
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PUBLIC WATERING PLACES, &C.

Jefferson, J. S.	1895	Manager, Pera Bore Farm.....	£150 per annum	Permanent	
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WATER CONSERVATION, IRRIGATION, &C.

Amplett, E. A.	1895	Engineer	15s. per diem	Temporary	
Hammer, J.	1895	" Draftsman	15s. "	"	
Inwood, A. A.	1895	Inspector of Works.....	15s. "	"	
Granter, J.	1895	Engineer, Draftsman	13s. "	"	

AGRICULTURE AND STOCK BRANCH.

*Grosse, E. M.	1895	Artist.....	£400 per annum	Temporary	
Butler, E.	1895	Temporary Clerk.....	10s. per diem	"	In connection with seed distribution; services dispensed with.

All officers marked (*) have been created since the 3rd August, 1894.

NOTE.—This Return does not include labourers, &c., or others taken on casually as caretakers of tanks, or in connection with forest thinning operations.

POST OFFICE AND SUB-DEPARTMENTS.

SUMMARY.

Total number of appointments :—Permanent	127
Temporary	47

174

Of the above about 120 were appointed to fill vacancies, and 54 were new appointments. Seventeen have since left the Department.

POST AND ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.

1894.					
Robins, C. J.	8 Aug.	Telegraph Messenger, Brewarrina	£26	Permanent	Since left the Department.
M'Nicoll, D.	7 "	" " Wyalong...	£26	"	
Strachan, R. F.	10 "	" " Urana	£26	Temporary	
Cann, F. W.	27 "	Junior Letter-carrier and Messenger, Wingham.	£39	Permanent	
Mikkelsen, P. J.	3 Sept.	Telegraph Messenger, East Balmain.	£26	"	
Nicholls, H.	5 "	Telegraph Messenger, Dubbo ...	£26	"	Since left the Department.
Lonsdale, T. P.	7 "	Switch Attendant, Sydney	£26	"	
Bullock, F. E.	13 "	" "	£26	"	} Since left the Department.
Hourigan, R.	17 "	" "	£26	"	
O'Grady, F.	17 "	" " Manly	£26	"	
Jay, E. J.	19 "	" " Sydney	£26	"	
Dugan, J. H.	13 Aug.	Telegraph Messenger, Berrigan...	£26	"	
Cunningham, F. W.	21 "	" " Burrawong	7s. per week	Temporary	
Edwards, H. J.	23 "	" " Sydney ...	£26	Permanent	Since left the Department.
Davies, E. H.	24 Sept.	Cadet, Electrician's Branch	£39	Temporary	
Cox, Mrs. M. J.	21 "	Postal Assistant, Brunswick.....	£26	"	
Heffernan, B.	22 "	Clerk, M.O.O. and G.S.B. Division	£50	"	
Woods, H.	8 Oct.	Letter-carrier, West Wallsend...	£26	"	
Fiddes, J. F.	15 "	Telegraph Messenger, Wagga Wagga.	£26	Permanent	
Greenwood, E.	2 "	Telegraph Messenger, Gordon ...	£13	Temporary	
Skelly, Joseph	15 "	Switch Attendant, Sydney	£26	Permanent	
Curry, P. C. C.	5 Nov.	Cadet, Braidwood .....	.....	Temporary	
Foley, H. A.	3 "	Telegraph Messenger, Raymond Terrace.	£26	Permanent	
Boyd, W. W.	7 "	Telegraph Messenger, Sydney ...	£26	"	
Morris, J. H.	10 "	" " "	£26	"	
Peaty, G. A.	16 "	Switch Attendant, Hunter's Hill	£26	"	
Fordyce, C.	22 "	Telegraph Messenger, Bourke ...	£26	"	
Gavegan, W. P.	26 "	" " Sydney ...	£26	"	
Eggleston, W. J.	5 Dec.	" " Carrathool	£26	"	
Casson, A. J.	4 "	" " Sydney ...	£26	"	
Keefers, H.	4 "	" " "	£26	"	
Alcorn, Mary R.	17 "	Postal Assistant, Yerong Creek..	£13	Temporary	Since left the Department.

Name	Date of Appointment	Position	Salary	Whether Permanent or Temporary	Remarks
POST OFFICE AND SUB-DEPARTMENTS—continued.					
POST AND ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH—continued.					
	1894.				
Opie, A. E.	1 Dec	Telegraph Messenger, Broken Hill	£26	Temporary	
Weller, J.	10 "	" Kangaroo Valley.	12s per week.	"	
Genders, H.	31 "	Mail-boy, G.P.O.	£26	Permanent	
Pooley, Robt. H.	27 "	Telegraph Messenger, Queanbeyan.	£26	"	
Challis, G.	15 "	Telegraph Messenger, Willoughby.	£26	"	
Keefe, W.	17 "	" Berridale	£13	Temporary	
Gleeson, J. J.	15 "	" Warren	£26	"	
	1895.				
Clark, G. E.	2 Jan.	Cadet, Telegraph Division		"	
Graham, A. A.	7 "	Telegraph Messenger, Woonona.	£13	"	
Warby, G.	10 "	Mail-boy, G.P.O.	£26	Permanent	
Madsen, L. F.	7 "	Telegraph Messenger, Peak Hill	£26	Temporary	
Doran, D. J.	14 "	" Broken Hill	£26	Permanent	
M'Mahon, F.	19 "	" Sussex st.	£26	"	
M'Fadden, Mary	18 "	Postal Assistant, Trundle	£26	Temporary	
Reid, G. F. J.	4 Feb	Telegraph Messenger, Sydney	£26	Permanent	
Cummings, J.	31 Jan	Assistant, Electric Light Branch	£70	"	Reappointed
O'Shannessy, Mary	1 Feb.	Postal Assistant, Hillgrove West	£26	Temporary	
Hambly, Mary E.	18 "	" Willoughby	£13	"	
Featherstone, P.	4 Mar	Switch Attendant, Newcastle	£26	Permanent	
Newbery, C. A.	1 "	Telegraph Messenger, Warrialda	£26	"	
May, R. W.	4 "	Switch Attendant, Sydney	£26	"	
Bishop, W.	4 "	Telegraph Messenger, Leichhardt	£26	"	
Wilde, F. S.	5 "	" Charlestown	£26	"	
Neely, A.	8 "	Junior Letter carrier, Mudgee	£39	"	
Martin, S.	8 "	Telegraph Messenger, Concord	£26	Temporary	
Lowndes, A.	16 "	Telegraph Messenger, Leichhardt	£52	Permanent	Previously in the Service.
Williams, D. J.	2 Jan	Telegraph Messenger, Grong Grong Railway Station.	£26	"	
Toole, H. G.	18 Mar	Mail-boy, Bathurst	£26	"	
Brown, F. T. E.	1 Apl	Telegraph Messenger, Hornsby Junction.	£26	"	
Mackell, R. H.	1 "	Junior Letter-carrier and Messenger, Merrylands	£39	"	
Freeman, F. W.	25 Mar	Switch Attendant, West Maitland	£26	"	
Crossley, J. J.	25 "	Switch Attendant, Sydney	£26	"	
Dwyer, W. H.	25 "	Messenger, Telephone Branch	£26	"	
Devitt, J. E.	25 "	Switch Attendant, Sydney	£26	"	
Ferns, J. E.	1 Apl	" "	£26	"	
Sherring, A. E.	8 "	Telegraph Messenger, Leichhardt	£26	"	
O'Neale, H. W.	1 "	" Arncliffe	£26	"	
Mockett, V.	10 "	" Cudal	£26	"	
Lees, D. T.	8 "	" Sydney	£26	"	
Kingcott, W. J.	16 "	" "	£26	"	
Brockwell, F. E.	10 "	Telegraph Messenger, Copeland North	£26	"	
Timmis, Rhoda N.	20 Mar	Postal Assistant, Gunning	£13	Temporary	
Denning, W. A.	29 Apl	Telegraph Messenger, Yass	£26	Permanent	
Owens, Mostyn	23 "	" Sydney	£26	"	
Rowe, W. H.	1 May	" Ashfield	£26	"	
Williamson, T.	2 "	Telegraph Messenger, Wallsend Plattsburg	£26	"	
Moore, Edith M.	4 June	Postal Assistant, Yerong Creek	£13	Temporary	Since left the Department.
Christie, J. A.	10 May	Telegraph Messenger, Fernmount	£26	Permanent	
Robins, C. H.	13 "	" Brewarrina	£26	"	
Hosking, S. N.	13 "	Switch Attendant, Manly	£26	"	
Creer, Lizzie G.	18 "	Postal Assistant, Kiandra	£13	Temporary	
Hymann, J.	1 June	Telegraph Messenger, Barrington	£26	Permanent	
Richards, M. B.	1 "	Clerk, M.O.O. and G.S.B. Division	£26	Temporary	
Rowthorn, Amy	1 "	Postal Assistant, Wolumla	£13	"	Resigned and reappointed.
Cook, J. R.	3 "	Switch Attendant, Sydney	£26	Permanent	
Greer, Isaac, jun	17 "	Telegraph Messenger, Bellingen,	£26	"	
Child, D. W. R.	11 "	Telegraph Messenger, Sydney	£26	"	
Walker, R.	1 July	Letter-carrier and Messenger, East Carlingford.	£15	Temporary	Since left Department.
Collins, W.	24 June	Telegraph Messenger, Mount Hope	£26	Permanent	
Keegan, R. E.	26 "	Telegraph Messenger, North Sydney.	£26	"	} Since left Department.
Wilson, V. H.	26 "	Telegraph Messenger, Sydney	£26	"	
Morton, Catherine	26 "	Postal Assistant, Upper Copmanhurst.	£10	Temporary	Reappointed
Thompson, D.	5 "	Telegraph Messenger, Sydney	£26	Permanent	} Since left Department
Key, R. S.	10 July	Switch Attendant, Sydney	£26	"	
Macdermott, D.	12 June	" "	£26	"	
Everingham, J. C.	11 July	Junior Letter carrier and Messenger, Gosford	£39	"	
Dalgarno, W. J.	8 Aug.	Clerk, Ministerial Division	£26	Temporary	
Cram, A. J.	8 July	Telegraph Messenger, Balranald	£26	Permanent	
Brown, W. F.	22 "	" Yamba	£26	Temporary	
Donald, G. P.	26 Aug	Switch attendant, Sydney	£26	Permanent	
Broderick, F. G.	2 Sept.	Telegraph Messenger, Sydney	£26	"	

Name.	Date of Appointment.	Position.	Salary.	Whether Permanent or Temporary.	Remarks.
POST OFFICE AND SUB-DEPARTMENTS—continued.					
POST AND ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH—continued.					
Eames, C. E.	1895. 2 Sep.	Junior Operator, Bundarra	£26	Permanent	
Maude, J.	10 "	Lift Attendant, G.P.O.	£78	"	Previously in the Service.
Lobban, Janet M.	11 "	Cadet, Wingham .....	.....	Temporary	
Allman, G. F. J.	22 Aug.	Telegraph Messenger, Hay	£26	Permanent	
McGlynn, J. A.	17 "	" " Manly	£26	"	
Owens, Leslie	19 "	" " Sydney	£26	"	
Field, H. J. E.	17 Sep.	" " "	£26	"	
Bennett, J. K.	23 "	Junior Letter-carrier, Bourke ..	£52	"	
Thomson, W. T.	1 "	Junior Assistant, Taralga	£65	"	Previously in the Service.
Hinchcliffe, E. J.	30 "	Telegraph Messenger, Sydney ...	£26	"	
Snelling, Ralph.	27 "	" " Dubbo	£26	"	
Shanahan, J.	1 Oct.	" " Rockley... ..	£26	"	
Lloyd, E.	23 Sep.	" " Narrabri W.	£26	Temporary	
Guthrie, Jas.	14 Oct.	Junior Engineer, Electric Light Branch.	£85	Permanent	
Stanton, S. G.	16 Sep.	Cadet, Bulahdelah	£26	Temporary	
Black, Helen M.	23 "	Postal Assistant, Mathoura	£20	"	
Gilchrist, W.	24 Oct.	Clerk, Account and Cash Division	£26	"	
Connell, E. M.	23 "	" " M.O.O. and G.S.B. "	£26	"	
O'Connell, J. P.	1 Nov.	Telegraph Messenger, Hay	£26	Permanent	
Sparling, W. J.	30 Oct.	Switch Attendant, Sydney	£26	"	
Henderson, J.	2 Nov.	Telegraph Messenger, Sydney ...	£26	"	
Bender, G.	18 "	" " Camden	£26	"	
Barnett, G. P.	1 "	" " North Sydney	£26	"	
Nicholas, G. A.	11 "	" " Bundanoon ...	£15	Temporary	
Vallance, E. W.	4 Dec.	Junior Letter-carrier and Mes- senger, Smithfield.	£26	Permanent	
Schulze, T. O.	2 "	Telegraph Messenger, Broken Hill	£26	"	
Campbell, Margaret P.	16 "	Postal Assistant, New Lambton..	£13	Temporary	
Cambridge, Minnie R.	13 "	" " Cooranbong	£13	"	
Lloyd, F.	28 Nov.	Cadet, Narrabri	£26	"	
Jeffery, Annie V.	27 "	Postal Assistant, Dandaloo	£10	"	
Skeen, A. E.	1 Dec.	Letter-carrier, Blackheath	£39	"	Since left the Department.
Gillespie, A. G.	23 "	Telegraph Messenger, Enmore...	£26	Permanent	
Wrightson, S.	17 "	" " Wolumla	£13	Temporary	Since left the Department.
Targett, A. R.	24 "	" " Sydney.....	£39	Permanent	Previously in the Service.
George, A. O.	26 "	" " Bowral	£26	"	
Ellis, J. O.	23 "	" " Cobar	£26	Temporary	Since left the Department.
1896.					
Dixon, P. E.	1 Jan.	" " Muswellbrook	£26	Permanent	
Lawrie, W.	3 "	" " Broken Hill...	£26	"	
Goss, A. J.	1 "	" " Broken Hill Railway Station.	£26	"	
Edwards, O.	13 "	Telegraph Messenger, Menindie..	£26	"	
Mitchell, A. H.	10 "	" " Broken Hill...	£26	"	
Carroll, M. W.	20 "	" " Cooma	£26	"	
Lay, H. C.	12 Feb.	Telegraph Cadet, Albury .....	.....	Temporary	
Alphen, H. W.	8 Jan.	Switch Attendant, Sydney	£26	Permanent	
Day, F. W.	9 "	" " "	£26	"	
Hoggan, G.	6 "	" " "	£26	"	Since left the Department.
Geraghty, F.	6 "	" " "	£26	"	
Turnbull, N. S.	6 "	" " "	£26	"	Since left the Department.
Jones, T. H.	25 Feb.	" " "	£26	"	
Barwick, Margaret T.	10 Mar.	Postal Assistant, Berrigan.....	£26	Temporary	
O'Brien, J.	24 "	Telegraph Messenger, Sydney ...	£26	Permanent	
Lee, Albert	18 Apl.	" " "	£26	"	
Stanner, B. J.	25 Mar.	Switch Attendant, Hunter's Hill	£26	"	
Ford, A. H.	1 Apl.	Telegraph Messenger, Goulburn	£26	"	
Macdonald, S.	6 Jan.	Switch Attendant, Sydney	£26	"	
Sharpe, T.	10 Apl.	Telegraph Messenger, Sydney ...	£26	"	
Carr, T. C.	9 "	" " Dubbo	£26	"	
Hannan, J. J.	15 "	" " Sydney	£26	"	
Flynn, E. W.	23 Mar.	" " Nevertire	£26	"	
Hyde, W. P.	23 "	" " Sydney	£26	"	
Charlton, J. R.	23 "	" " "	£26	"	
Williams, A. S.	23 "	Switch Attendant, "	£26	"	
Douglass, R. M.	26 "	Telegraph Messenger, "	£26	"	
Cullen, F.	23 "	" " Hunter's Hill	£26	"	
Tissington, W. H.	23 "	Switch Attendant, Sydney.....	£26	"	
Dempsey, J. J.	23 "	Telegraph Messenger, "	£26	"	
O'Donnell, J. L.	23 "	" " "	£26	"	
Robson, W. M.	28 Jan.	" " Murrurundi	£26	"	
Curley, T.	1 Apl.	" " Hamilton...	£26	"	
Welch, C.	25 Mar.	" " Cooma	£26	Temporary	
Riley, T.	25 May	" " Strathfield	£26	"	

1896.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

APPOINTMENTS TO THE CIVIL SERVICE.

(RETURN RESPECTING.)

Printed under No. 10 Report from Printing Committee, 23 July, 1896.

RETURN to an *Order* made by the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated the 3rd September, 1895, That there be laid upon the Table of this House a Return showing,—

“ (1.) The names of all Officers appointed to the Civil Service since the present Government came into office.

“ (2.) The salary at present being paid to each of these Officers.

“ (3.) The names of all such Officers who were not previously retrenched “ Civil Servants.”

(*Mr. Griffith.*)

SUMMARY.

Department.	Permanent.	Temporary.	Required to fill vacancies.	Not now in Service.	Total Appointments.
Chief Secretary—					
Registrar-General	1	1	1	.....	87
Master-in-Lunacy	2	.....	1	.....
Civil Service Board .....	.....	4	.....	4	
Military .....	.....	1	.....	1	
Fisheries .....	.....	1	.....	1	
*Medical Adviser	1	3	3	4	
+Charities .....	.....	29	10	4	
‡Lunacy	26	.....	.....	.....
Electoral	8	7	8	9	
District Government .....	.....	3	.....	2	
Treasury	15	84	27	53	99
Attorney-General	1	1	1	1	2
Public Works .....	.....	26	2	3	26
Justice	15	5	20	3	20
Lands	3	5	7	1	8
Public Instruction	10	7	2	8	17
Mines	3	12	6	3	15
Post Office	83	27	77	5	110
					384

* All appointments, with exception of one, made by Medical Adviser. † All appointments made by Director of Government Asylums.
‡ All appointments made by Inspector-General of the Insane.

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[655 copies—Approximate Cost of Printing (labour and material), £18 7s. 6d.]

OFFICERS appointed to the Civil Service since the present Government came into Office—3rd August, 1894, to 3rd September, 1895.

Name	Date of Appointment	Whether Permanent or Temporary	Salary on 3rd September, 1895	Whether previously retrenched
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CHIEF SECRETARY AND SUB-DEPARTMENTS.

REGISTRAR-GENERAL.

* Abbott, Francis ..	1895. 24 June	Temporary	£75 per annum	No
Thomson, Mary Jane (office keeper, Branch Office)	1 Jan	Permanent	£50 ,,	No.

* NOTE.—Appointed for three months during the absence of Mr F G Abbott, on leave (medical certificate) without salary Mr F G Abbott's salary, £2 10s. per week.—CHARLES FINNEY, Registrar General, 16/9/95

* This officer has since been placed on the Permanent Staff by the Public Service Board (*vide Gazette*, 5th May, 1896)—A PARRY LONG, Registrar General, 18 6 96

MASTER-IN-LUNACY.

Cox, Victor Brabazon, probationer.	1894 17 Sept	Permanent	£50 per annum	No.
Hellyer, Herbert Henry, messenger.	1895 26 April	„	£75 ,,	No ; to fill vacancy

CIVIL SERVICE BOARD

Marsh, John T. P	1895 18 Feb	Temporary	10s per diem	} These officers were previously employed on temporary work in other Government Departments, and dispensed with when such work was completed. Not previously employed by Government.
Mulliney, William M	18 „	„ „	10s „	
Luardet, Cavendish D. E	18 „	„	10s „	
Gardyne, Andrew K	18 April	„	10s „	

These officers were dispensed with on 10th September, 1895, as the work on which they were engaged was completed

MILITARY SECRETARY.

Panton, Robert Pollard	1894 24 Aug	Temporary	1s 6d. per hour	No ; services dispensed with 31st May, 1896.
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FISHERIES.

Ralph, Arthur James	1895 17 July	Temporary	£30 per annum	No ; retired from Service, 8th October, 1895.
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MEDICAL ADVISER TO THE GOVERNMENT.

Sellar, Wm. Grant	1894 17 Dec	Temporary.	Not in Service	} No ; filled vacancy. No ; fresh appointment ; temporarily engaged previously.
Studdy, Wm Bradridge ..	1895. 22 Jan	„	£100 „ annum	
Fordyce, Henry Sinclair	1 April	„	£375 „	
Renmie, George Edward	1 Jan.	Permanent .	£375 „	

All the persons named in this Return have now left the Service —C A S (for Medical Adviser), 18/6/96

STATE CHILDREN'S RELIEF.

Bromby, Rose	1894. 27 Aug	Temporary.	£60	} No ; appointed to fill vacancy.
Over, Martha	4 Sept	„	£39	
Day, Blanche E	11 „	„	£50	
Callaghan, M	1895. 15 Mar	„	£52	No ; appointed to fill vacancy ; services dispensed with
Cole, Ada	9 July	„	£50	No ; appointed to fill vacancy
Cutcliffe, M.	1 Aug	„	£30	No

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS—GOVERNMENT ASYLUMS BRANCH.

Cleary, A. E.	1894. 26 Aug.	Temporary	£30 per annum	} No ; services since dispensed with
Wilson, J.	8 Sept	„	£50 „	
Hinchy, J. B.	24 „	„	£50 „	} No.
Sindel, R	1 Oct.	„	25s per week	
Gibb, W.	4 „	„	£80 per annum	
Garland, W	16 „	„	£50 „	} No ; appointed to fill vacancy.
Monaghan, D	23 „	„	9s. 7d per day	
Roty, E. A.	6 Nov	„	10s „	No ; since transferred to State Children's Branch
Farnell, H	6 „	„	£80 per annum	} No.
Batten, S W	15 „	„	£62 „	
Williams, T. P.	28 „	„	£50 „	No ; appointed to fill vacancy
Nixon, E	10 Dec.	„	£50 „	No.
Reynolds, M	1895 1 Feb	„	£80 „	No ; services since dispensed with
Bredin, J	27 Mar	„	£50 „	} No
O'Keefe, N	17 April	„	£45 „	
O'Donnell, W	29 „	„	£82 „	} No ; appointed to fill vacancy.
Lewis, R J	1 June	„	£150 „	
Sheerman, S	1 July	„	£50 „	
Anderson, E	9 „	„	£50 „	} No
Miller, J	27 Aug	„	30s per week	
Brooks, W.	19 „	„	£62 per annum	
Sutton, H	26 „	„	£2 per week	
Johnson, T	30 „	„	£30 per annum	No ; services since dispensed with

These necessary appointments were made by me, prior to the passing of the Public Service Act, quite irrespective of the Government, in accordance with the power vested in me to appoint servants required to manage the various institutions I am wholly responsible for them —SIDNEY MANTON, Director

Name.	Position.	Date of Appointment.	Whether Permanent or Temporary.	Salary on 3rd September, 1895.	Whether previously retrenched.
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CHIEF SECRETARY AND SUB-DEPARTMENTS—*continued.*

LUNACY.

Name.	Position.	Date of Appointment.	Whether Permanent or Temporary.	Salary on 3rd September, 1895.	Whether previously retrenched.
Hinchy, William Francis	Assistant Clerk, Gladesville	1895. 20 Aug.	Permanent	£75 per annum	No.
Flashman, James F.	Medical Officer, Parramatta	1 June 1894.	"	£290 "	
Buckley, Kearen	Attendant, Rydalmere	3 Dec. 1895.	"	£60 "	
Howell, Charles	"	21 Jan.	"	£60 "	
Aspinal, Ernest E.	"	8 Aug.	"	£60 "	
Pritzler, David	Attendant, Kenmore	25 Feb.	"	£60 "	
Mitchell, William D.	"	25 "	"	£60 "	
Bennett, William J. S.	"	5 Mar.	"	£60 "	
Fairley, Aubrey	"	25 "	"	£60 "	
Dirall, Frederick	"	20 May	"	£60 "	
Craig, Robert J. W.	"	30 "	"	£60 "	
Duck, George	"	1 June	"	£60 "	
Butler, William H.	"	23 "	"	£60 "	
Dirall, Edgar	"	9 Oct.	"	£60 "	
Wilson, Arthur	"	23 Jan.	"	£60 "	
Amor, Jessie	Cook, Kenmore	4 Apl.	"	£44 "	
Lenham, Elizabeth	Laundress, Kenmore	29 Jan. 1894.	"	£40 "	
Garratty, Ellen	Nurse, Rydalmere	16 Dec. 1895.	"	£36 "	
Bourke, Eveleen	"	18 "	"	£36 "	
Archibald, Christian	"	14 Jan.	"	£36 "	
Bagot, Mary Olive	"	12 Mar.	"	£36 "	
Fuller, Kate	"	1 May	"	£36 "	
Smyth, Mary	Laundress, Rydalmere	17 "	"	£36 "	
Coulton, Elizabeth	"	10 Aug.	"	£36 "	
Cone, Ellen M.	Servant, Rydalmere	1 Feb.	"	£30 "	
Lee, Herbert	Engineer, Rydalmere	21 Jan.	"	7s. per diem = £127 15s. per ann.	

NOTE.—These appointments were made by the Inspector-General of the Insane and not by the Government.

Name.	Date of Appointment.	Whether Permanent or Temporary.	Salary on 3rd September, 1895.	Whether previously retrenched.
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CHIEF ELECTORAL OFFICER.

Dwyer, M.	1895. 17 Jan.	Temporary	7s. 9d. per diem	Cannot ascertain. Services terminated 31st March, 1895.
Easton, George	11 July	"	10s. "	Not retrenched. Services terminated 23rd July, 1895.
Hough, James Alfred	17 Jan. 1894.	"	7s. 9d. "	Previously retrenched. Services terminated 31st March, 1895.
Liardet, Cavendish Lawson Evelyn.	5 Oct. 1895.	"	7s. 9d. "	Previously retrenched. Services terminated 30th November, 1894.
Maxted, George	12 June	"	£120 per annum.	Not retrenched.
Olliffe, W. Reginald	11 July	"	10s. per diem	} Cannot ascertain. Services terminated 23rd July, 1895.
Whiddon, William Henry	11 "	"	10s. "	

ELECTORAL REGISTRARS.

Benson, Sydney	1895. 5 July	Permanent	£27 5s. per ann.	Previously retrenched. To fill vacancy.
Solomons, Richard William	9 May	"	£27 15s. "	Not retrenched. To fill vacancy. Still acting as Electoral Registrar.

DEPUTY ELECTORAL REGISTRARS.

Ayliffe, Frank Hamilton	1895. 4 Feb.	Permanent	£2 per annum	} Not retrenched. To fill vacancy. Still acting as Deputy Electoral Registrar.
Cooper, Herbert Beverley	1894. 4 Aug.	"	£2 10s. per ann.	
Hewitt, Henry Vigors	1895. 9 May	"	£3 12s. 6d. p. ann.	
Macgregor, John	1894. 28 Nov.	"	£2 per annum	
Sherwin, Charles Augustus	1895. 19 Apl.	"	£3 6s. 6d. per ann.	} Not retrenched. To fill vacancy. Services dispensed with.
Seppings, Francis M.	9 May	"	£2 per annum	

DISTRICT GOVERNMENT OFFICER.

Ellis, Henry	1895. 10 Jan.	Temporary	£26 per annum	Not retrenched. Resigned.
Janorin, Daniel Clarendon Marmaduke.	5 Oct. 1894.	"	£52 "	Not retrenched. Transferred to Chief Electoral Office 1 July, 1895. Services dispensed with.
Olliffe, Joseph	26 Nov.	"	£150 per annum while at District Government Office.	Not retrenched. Transferred to State Children's Relief Department 31 May, 1895. Still in the Service.

Name.	Date of Appointment.	Whether Permanent or Temporary.	Salary on 3rd September, 1895.	Whether previously retrenched.
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TREASURY AND SUB-DEPARTMENTS.

THE TREASURY.

Easton, George.....	1895. 5 Aug.	Temporary	£100	} No.
Moore, O.	2 Sept.	„	50	

CUSTOMS.

Warr, A. J. W.	1894. 20 Nov.	Temporary	£26	} No. Boy messengers appointed to fill vacancies.
Mulhall, A.	22 „	„	26	
McHugh, John	1895. 14 Mar.	„	26	} No. Officers of the Government of Victoria; portion of salary paid by N. S. Wales Government for performance of Customs duty on the Border.
Keary, Ernest	1 July	„	26	
Sheehan, John	19 Aug.	„	26	
Butler, T. P.	15 Mar.	„	75	} No. Officer of the Government of Queensland; portion of salary paid by N. S. Wales Government for performance of Customs duty on the Border.
Brown, Thomas.....	4 April	„	75	
Palmer, T. P.	1 Jan.	„	30	

PUBLIC WHARFS.

Brennan, John	1895. 1 July	Temporary	£104	No; to fill vacancy.
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SHIPPING OFFICE, NEWCASTLE.

Maroney, E. W.	1894. 6 Aug.	Permanent	£40	No; to fill vacancy.
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THE GOVERNMENT PRINTER.

Wilcoxson, William.....	1894. 1 Oct.	Permanent	2/- per diem	} No; to fill vacancies.
Allen, John E.	8 Nov.	Temporary	7/- „	
Simmons, Stella	3 Dec.	Permanent	1/6 „	
Williams, Frederick	1895. 4 Mar.	Temporary	6/- „	} No; new appointment in connection with Advertising Branch.
Gohns, Frederick.....	1 Apl.	„	10/- „	
Candrick, Michael	1 „	„	1/- per hour	
O'Connor, Albert	1 „	Permanent	1/6 per diem	
O'Connor, Minnie.....	1 „	„	1/- „	
Castle, Frederick	8 „	„	1/6 „	
Hill, George	22 May	Temporary	1/4 per hour	
Edwards, Henry W.	1 July	Permanent	1/6 per diem	
Bradley, Ruth	4 „	„	Nil	
Granger, T. J.	26 „	Temporary	10 - per diem.....	
Rogers, Thomas E.	12 Aug.	Permanent	1/6 „	
Chambers, Kenneth.....	2 Apl.	Temporary	£100 per annum....	

NOTE.—This return is exclusive of temporary compositors employed and discharged as the exigencies of the Department required.

MARINE BOARD.

Taylor, George	1894. 11 Sept.	Permanent	£96	No; to fill vacancy. This officer resigned on 30 November, 1895.
Cobb, George	5 Dec.	„	£96	} No; to fill vacancies.
Jamieson, R. J.	1 Sept.	„	£96	
Law, John.....	28 Aug.	„	£96	
Lindman, A. C.	1895. 1 Apl.	„	£96	
Mann, Wm. E.	12 May	„	£96	

BOARD OF HEALTH.

Stoddart, William ...	1894. 4 Sept.	Temporary	Not in Service ...	Previously employed in Railway Department; retired, 31 December, 1894.
Tidswall, Frank, M.B. ...	1895. 1 Feb.	„	£350	No. Employed as a specialist to inquire into the treatment of diphtheria.

Name.	Date of Appointment.	Whether Permanent or Temporary.	Retired.	Salary on 3rd September, 1895.	Whether previously retrenched.
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LAND AND INCOME TAX.

Canty, M.	1895. 19 Feb.	Temporary	£440 per annum..	Yes.
Daveney, R. H.	19 „	„	22 June, 1895	10s. per diem.....	No.
James, G.	19 „	„	.....	11s. „	Previously employed in Public Service. Transferred to Public Service Board.
Jones, E. W.	19 „	„	15 Feb., 1896	11s. 6d. „	Information cannot be furnished.
Hardwicke, G. H. J. ...	20 „	„	.....	10s. 6d. „	Previously employed in Public Service.
Riddle, J. D. A.	20 „	„	.....	15s. „	Yes.
Felton, A.	20 „	„	15 Feb., 1896	11s. „	Previously employed in Public Service.

Name.	Date of Appointment.	Whether Permanent or Temporary.	Retired.	Salary on 3rd September, 1895.	Whether previously retrenched.
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TREASURY AND SUB-DEPARTMENTS—*continued.*LAND AND INCOME TAX—*continued.*

Name.	Date of Appointment.	Whether Permanent or Temporary.	Retired.	Salary on 3rd September, 1895.	Whether previously retrenched.
Watkins, F.	1895. 20 Feb.	Temporary	17 Sept., 1896	12s. per diem	Information cannot be furnished.
Wilson, F. H.	20 "	"	22 Aug., 1895	12s. "	Previously employed in Public Service.
Bishop, G.	21 "	"	22 June, 1895	10s. "	Information cannot be furnished.
Flannery, G. F.	21 "	"	Dec., 1895	10s. 6d. "	} Previously employed in Public Service.
Haynes, H. V.	21 "	"	15 Feb., 1896	12s. "	
M'Minn, D. S.	21 "	"	15 "	1896 11s. "	} Information cannot be furnished.
Robjohns, H.	21 "	"	15 "	1896 12s. "	
White, W. C.	21 "	"	2 Sept., 1895	10s. "	Previously employed in Public Service.
Single, A. P. C.	22 "	"		12s. "	Yes.
Ebsworth, A.	22 "	"	15 Feb., 1896	15s. "	Information cannot be furnished.
Moore, G. A.	22 "	"	15 "	1896 11s. "	} Yes.
O'Dea, K. J.	22 "	"	15 "	1896 11s. "	
Gavegan, J.	4 Mar.	"	15 "	1896 6s. "	} Previously employed in Public Service.
Lewis, W. B.	6 "	"	15 "	1896 10s. 6d. "	
Ambrose, M.	11 "	"	15 "	1896 10s. "	} Information cannot be furnished.
Brown, J. G.	11 "	"	15 "	1896 10s. "	
Bubb, A. E.	11 "	"	15 "	1896 10s. "	No.
Darragh, H. C.	11 "	"	22 June, 1895	10s. "	Yes.
Dunford, R. J.	11 "	"	15 Feb., 1896	10s. "	No.
Hay, J. G.	11 "	"	22 June, 1895	10s. "	Yes.
Price, A.	11 "	"		10s. "	Yes; transferred to Marine Board, 17 April, 1895; resigned 11 July, 1895; from Marine Board.
Torry, H. A.	11 "	"	30 Mar., 1896	10s. "	} Yes.
Handfield, C. A. S.	11 "	"		10s. "	
Henry, H.	12 "	"	15 Feb., 1896	10s. "	} Previously employed in Public Service.
Hills, W.	12 "	"	15 "	1896 11s. "	
Holland, E.	12 "	"	15 "	1896 10s. "	} Yes.
Badham, C. A.	13 "	"	6 April, 1895	10s. "	
Bolger, G. P.	13 "	"	11 Jan., 1896	11s. "	} Information cannot be furnished.
Brown, S. E.	15 "	"	15 Feb., 1896	11s. "	
Hall, W. H.	15 "	"		15s. "	Previously employed in Public Service; transferred to Public Service Board.
Daniel, W. C.	18 "	"	15 Feb., 1896	10s. "	Information cannot be furnished.
Kelly, C. B.	18 "	"	15 "	1896 10s. "	Previously employed in Public Service.
Ramsay, D., jun.	20 "	"		10s. 6d. "	} Yes.
Alexander, S.	26 "	"	15 Feb., 1896	11s. "	
Harvey, J. W.	26 "	"	15 "	1896 11s. "	} Previously employed in Public Service.
Harris, E. A.	28 "	"	23 "	1896 11s. "	
Graeme, A.	8 Apl.	"	22 June, 1895	10s. "	Yes.
Hunter, F. V.	8 "	"	15 Feb., 1896	11s. "	No.
Iredale, F. A.	8 "	"	15 "	1896 11s. "	} Information cannot be furnished.
Moore, W.	8 "	"	22 June, 1895	10s. "	
Hill, G. S.	24 "	"	22 "	1895 3s. 4d. "	Yes.
Hill, G. H. C.	26 "	"	15 Feb., 1896	10s. "	Information cannot be furnished.
Pratt, S. A.	26 "	"	15 "	1896 10s. "	} Yes.
Wildman, S. H.	25 July	"		10s. "	
Shillington, S. J.	29 "	"	15 Feb., 1896	10s. "	} Information cannot be furnished.
Thompson, F.	1 Aug.	"		10s. "	
Yorke, J. A.	1 "	"	15 Feb., 1896	10s. "	10s. 6d. "
Heffernan, R. C.	6 "	"		10s. 6d. "	Yes.
Fligg, H.	6 "	"	15 Feb., 1896	10s. "	} Information cannot be furnished.
Holden, R. D.	6 "	"	15 "	1896 10s. "	
Whiddon, W. H.	7 "	"		10s. 6d. "	Yes.
Broad, W. R.	7 "	"	15 Feb., 1896	10s. "	} Information cannot be furnished.
Montgomery, M. F.	13 "	"	15 "	1896 10s. "	
Ware, J.	16 "	"	15 "	1896 10s. "	Previously employed in Public Service.
Cohen, J. L.	19 "	"	15 "	1896 10s. "	} Information cannot be furnished.
Mackenzie, J.	19 "	"	30 Nov., 1895	10s. "	
Porter, J.	19 "	"	22 Aug., 1895	10s. "	

Name.	Date of Appointment.	Whether Permanent or Temporary.	Salary on 3rd September, 1895.	Whether previously retrenched.
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ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

*Horsley, Charles John ...	1895. 1 Jan.	Temporary..	10s. 6d. per diem	Yes; formerly Clerk to the Councils of Conciliation and Arbitration under the Trade Disputes Act, which Department was abolished on 31st December, 1894.
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*NOTE.—Mr. Horsley was permanently appointed as Assistant Clerk in Attorney-General's Department on 1st July, 1895, on a salary of £200 per annum; retrenched by Public Service Board, 31st May, 1896.

PARLIAMENTARY DRAFTSMAN.

Addison, George Campbell	1894. 13 Aug.	Permanent..	£290 per annum..	No; but succeeded Mr. A. J. Kelynack.
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Name.	Salary.	Whether Permanent or Temporary	Whether previously retrenched.	Remarks.
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PUBLIC WORKS AND SUB-DEPARTMENTS.

SUMMARY.

Number of permanent appointments.....	Nil.
" temporary " 	26
" appointed to fill vacancies	2
" not now in the Service.....	3

PUBLIC WORKS.

Name.	Salary.	Whether Permanent or Temporary	Whether previously retrenched.	Remarks.
Little, W. J.	£3 per week	Temporary..	Previously employed.....	Clerks of Works taken on temporarily to supervise the erection of certain buildings. When completed, services will be dispensed with.
Elliott, H. E.	£4 "	"	"	
Macgregor, J.	£4 4s. "	"	"	
Rumsey, E. H.	£4 4s. "	"	"	
Robinson, H. M.	£5 "	"	Not previously employed	Previously employed.....
Shaw, G. T.	£156 per annum.....	"	"	
Blacklock, W.	£3 per week	"	"	Draftsmen taken on from month to month, to push through drafting work of a number of new buildings to be erected, money for which is voted. When completed, services will be dispensed with.
Bernberg, G.*	£3 "	"	"	
Amos, C.†	10s. per diem.....	"	"	
Tait, J. M.*	£2 10s. per week..	"	Not previously employed	
Thurlow, H. G.	£2 10s. "	"	"	
Truefitt, H. W.	£4 "	"	"	
Blair, G. M. Leish.....	£4 "	"	"	
Wilshire, V.	£2 10s. "	"	"	
Barr, J.	£2 10s. "	"	"	
Laidley, C. L.	£2 10s. "	"	"	
Paterson, G.†	£135 per annum.....	"	"	Lift attendant, Works Office. Appointed in place of R. Gray, deceased.
Smith, D. J.	£135 "	"	"	Lift attendant, Lands Office. New lift.
Kirkland, R.*	£1 10s. per week..	"	"	Services since dispensed with.
Czerwonka, H. P.	10s. "	"	"	Office boys, clerical and otherwise.
May, C.	10s. "	"	"	
D'Alpuget, A.	10s. "	"	"	
Farnsworth, H.	10s. "	"	"	
Fleming, A.	10s. "	"	"	
Williams, R.	10s. "	"	"	
Harris, C. W.	10s. "	"	"	

* These persons are not now employed in this Department. † To fill vacancies.

Name.	Position.	Date of Appointment.	Whether Permanent or Temporary.	Salary on 3rd September, 1895.	Whether previously retrenched.
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JUSTICE AND SUB-DEPARTMENTS.

PROTHONOTARY.

Name.	Position.	Date of Appointment.	Whether Permanent or Temporary.	Salary on 3rd September, 1895.	Whether previously retrenched.
Trail, A. J.	Judge's Advocate.....	1894. 13 Aug.	Permanent..	£254 per annum..	No; to fill vacancy.
Trail, A. J.	" in Divorce.....	13 "	"	£36 "	
Gibson, A. G.	"	1895. 15 Jan.	"	£254 "	

PETTY SESSIONS.

Name.	Position.	Date of Appointment.	Whether Permanent or Temporary.	Salary on 3rd September, 1895.	Whether previously retrenched.
Marriette, C. E.	Assistant to Inspector of Weights and Measures.	1894. 1 Nov.	Temporary..	£2 per week ...	No; to fill vacancy.

PRISONS.

Name.	Position.	Date of Appointment.	Whether Permanent or Temporary.	Salary on 3rd September, 1895.	Whether previously retrenched.
Harrison, Agnes	Acting Matron of Gaol, Muswellbrook.	1894. 16 Aug.	Temporary..	No; gaol disestablished, 20th May, 1895.
Skyrne, Dora.....	Acting Matron of Gaol, Grenfell ...	7 "	"	£5 per annum ...	No.
Pollack, Louisa	Matron of Gaol, Grafton.....	1 Sept. 1895.	Permanent..	£48 "	
Sheehan, Rev. P.	Chaplain (R.C.) of Gaol, Port Macquarie.	8 Oct. 1895.	"	No; resigned, 31st March, 1895.
Lea, Rev. E. H.	Chaplain (C.E.) of Gaol, Bathurst	1 Jan. 1894.	"	£60 per annum ...	No.
Nolan, Ellen	Matron of Gaol, Bombala	12 "	Temporary..	£5 "	
O'Shea, Rev. John*	Chaplain (R.C.) of Gaol, Deniliquin	1 Feb. 1894.	Permanent..	£20 "	
O'Keefe, Rev. L.*	" " Dubbo ...	1 Oct. 1895.	"	£20 "	
Hennessy, Rev. J.*	" " Albury ...	1 Mar. 1895.	"	£48 "	
Flower, Rev. W.	" (C.E.) " Grafton ...	20 "	"	£30 "	
Kenny, Rev. P.*	" (R.C.) " Port Macquarie.	1 Apl. 1895.	"	£10 "	
Zundolovictt, Rev. P. E.*	Chaplain (R.C.) of Gaol, Wentworth.	1 "	"	£10 "	
Lane, Rev. Geo.	Chaplain (Wesleyan) of Gaol, Darlinghurst.	1 May 1895.	"	£50 "	
Sheridan, Rev. B. J.	Chaplain (R.C.) of Gaol, Parramatta	1 "	"	£60 "	
Coates, Margaret	Matron of Gaol, West Kempsey ...	1 June 1895.	Temporary..	£5 "	
Seymour, Lucy	" Broken Hill	1 Sept. 1895.	Permanent..	£48 "	
King, Rev. L.*	Chaplain (R.C.) of Gaol, Hay	1 Feb. 1895.	"	£20 "	

NOTE.—All the foregoing appointments were to fill vacancies. The appointments of the gaol matrons were necessitated by the promotion of their husbands to the position of gaolers. This return does not include gaol warders appointed by the Comptroller-General of Prisons. In the case of those marked * no salaries have been provided by the Public Service Board, but the reverend gentlemen are being asked if they will continue in office as honorary chaplains.

Name.	Position.	Date of Appointment.	Whether Permanent or Temporary.	Salary on 3rd September, 1895.	Whether previously retrenched.
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LANDS AND SUB-DEPARTMENTS.

SUMMARY.

Appointments to the Permanent Staff	3
" " Temporary Staff	5
" " fill vacancies	7
Not now in the Service	1
	8

DEPARTMENT OF LANDS.

Lewis, R. H.	Probationer	1895. 28 Jan.	Temporary	£50 per annum ...	No; to fill vacancy; since permanent.
Shepherd, A. R.	"	13 Feb.	" ..	£50 ..	No; to fill vacancy.
Walker, F. N.	"	5 July	" ..	£50 ..	} No; to fill vacancies; since permanent.
Smart, F. W.	"	5 "	" ..	£50 ..	
Gale, N.	Messenger	24 Apl.	" ..	£50 ..	No; to be permanently appointed; to fill vacancy; not now in the Service.
M'Farland, C. J.	Bailiff	25 May	Emergency	£245 ..	No; the work of this officer is now completed; not now in the Service.
Tietkins, W. H.	C.P. Inspector	17 Apl. 1894.	" ..	£245 ..	} Yes; to fill vacancies; not now in the Service.
Gordon, R. C.	Piling Overseer	6 Dec.	Temporary	£200 ..	

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION AND SUB-DEPARTMENTS.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION AND LABOUR AND INDUSTRY.

Copeman, Job.	Teacher of Geometrical and Perspective Drawing, Bathurst Technical School.	1895. 14 Feb.	Permanent	£42 per annum and fees.	} No; these persons are not regarded as "Officers" of this Department.
Brown, Mrs.	Cleaner, Sydney Technical College	1894. 10 Dec.	" ..	£1 per week	
Brown, Edith	Assistant Teacher of Art, Technical College.	25 Aug.	" ..	£42 per annum and fees.	} No.
Collingridge, A.	Teacher of Freehand and Model Drawing, Bathurst Technical School.	20 Sept.	" ..	" ..	
Wicken, Harriet	Teacher of Cookery, Sydney Technical College.	1895. — Feb.	" ..	£100 per annum and fees.	Yes; in March, 1893, salary then £144 and fees; not a new appointment. Mrs. Wicken was in this position prior to February, 1895, without salary.
Quinnell, W. A.	Teacher of Veterinary Science, Sydney Technical College.	20 May	" ..	£42 per annum and fees.	No; (appointed, April, 1894, but no salary paid till May, 1895). These persons are not now employed, 22/6/96.
Peach, J. A.	Teacher of China Painting, Sydney Technical College.	12 June 1894.	" ..	£50 per annum and fees.	No.
Clarke, J. W. R.	In charge of Newspaper Reading Room, Free Public Library.	1 Sept.	Temporary	5s. per diem	No; these persons are not regarded as "Officers" of this Department. These persons are not now employed, 22/6/96.
M'Creddie, F. L.	" ..	1895. 1 July	" ..	" ..	No; these persons are not regarded as "Officers" of this Department. These persons are not now employed, 22/6/96. Appointed to fill vacancy.
Hennanson, Chas.	Seaman, N.S.S. "Sobraon"	2 Feb.	Permanent	£8 10s. per month	No; these persons are not regarded as "Officers" of this Department.
Morgan, Chas.	Assistant Cook, N.S.S. "Sobraon"	8 "	Temporary	£7 per month ..	No; these persons are not regarded as "Officers" of this Department. These persons are not now employed, 22/6/96.
Layton, George E.	Secretary, National Art Gallery ...	1894. 25 Oct.	Permanent	£150 per annum...	(Served temporarily, 1890-91, as clerk in Art Gallery, during absence of Secretary).
Clegg, Thomas B.	Clerk-in-charge, Department of Labour and Industry.	1895. 15 May	" ..	£400 ..	Yes; formerly Clerk of Awards, Trades Disputes, Councils of Conciliation and Arbitration.
Hart, J.	Inspector, Labour Bureau	1 "	Temporary	6s. per diem	} No; these persons are not regarded as "Officers" of this Department. These persons are not now employed, 22/6/96.
Walker, C.	Assistant Clerk, Centennial Park Labour Department.	5 "	" ..	10s. per week and rations.	
Crisp, E.	Ganger, Centennial Park	13 "	" ..	6s. per diem	
Newport, E.	" ..	7 July	" ..	" ..	

Name.	Position.	Date of Appointment.	Whether Permanent or Temporary.	Salary on 3rd September, 1895.	Whether previously retrenched.
MINES AND AGRICULTURE AND SUB-DEPARTMENTS.					
MINES AND AGRICULTURE.					
Permanent, 3; temporary, 12; appointed to fill vacancies, 6; left Service, 3.					
Ryrie, W.	Stock Inspector, Merriwa	1895. 1 May	Permanent	£276 10s. per ann.	No; to fill vacancy; paid out of Vote "Prevention of Scab in Sheep," and appointed on the recommendation of the Stock Board.
Dobson, J. E.	Assistant, Geological Branch.....	1894. 13 Aug.	"	£50 "	No; to fill vacancy.
Eckley, H. S. C.	Acting Warden's Clerk	24 Sept. 1895.	Temporary	£10 "	No; he was only engaged for 3 weeks.
Wass, Wm.	Day-attendant, Geological Museum	14 Mar.	"	£52 "	No; to fill vacancy.
Griffiths, J. A.	Foreman, Metallurgical Works.....	9 Aug.	"	£3 per week	No; resigned; since left the Department; employed for a few weeks only.
Starr, W. C.	Warden's Clerk, Newbridge	1894. 15 Oct.	"	£15 per annum ...	No; to fill vacancy.
Smith, T. F.	" and Bailiff, Yalgorin.	27 Nov.	"	£15 "	No.
Donaldson, Henry	Bailiff, Tumbarumba	11 Sept. 1895.	"	£10 "	No; to fill vacancy; resigned, succeeded by Sen.-Constable J. T. Hely, 12th Mar., 1895.
Ducat, A. J. W.	Warden's Clerk, Milparinka	1 Mar.	"	£6 "	No; to fill vacancy.
Sproule, T. A.	Bailiff, Nowra	20 Aug.	"	£10 "	
Lzard, John	Warden's Clerk and Bailiff, Berrima	1 Sept.	"	£25 "	No; temporarily employed till completion of urgent work.
Clarke, Gaius	Engineering Draftsman, Water Conservation, &c., Branch.	18 Feb.	"	14s. per diem.....	
Paton, Robert	Survey Draftsman, "	18 Mar.	"	13s. "	Yes; temporarily employed till completion of urgent work.
Spark, H. L. A.	" "	11 Feb.	"	13s. "	
Thackray, W. J.	Inspector, Lock and Weir, Bourke	30 May	"	15s. "	Yes; employed until completion of works.

POSTAL AND ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

Total number of Appointments.—Permanent, 83; temporary, 27=110.

Robins, Cyril J.	Telegraph Messenger, Brewarrina..	1894. 8 Aug.	Permanent	.....	Resigned, 12 May, 1895. Not previously retrenched.
M'Nicol, D.	" Wyalong ...	7 "	"	£39	} Not previously retrenched.
Strachan, R. F.	" Urana.....	10 "	Temporary	15s. per week.	
Cann, F. W.	Junior Letter-carrier, Wingham ...	27 "	Permanent	£52	} Not previously retrenched.
Mikkelsen, P. J.	Telegraph Messenger, East Balmain	3 Sept.	"	£26	
Nicholls, H.	" Dubbo	5 "	"	£26	} Resigned, 5 June, 1895. Not previously retrenched.
Lonsdale, T. P.	Switch Attendant, Head Office.....	7 "	"	£26	
Hourigan, R.	" "	17 "	"	.....	} Not previously retrenched.
Bullock, F. E.	" "	13 "	"	£26	
O'Grady, Francis	" Manly	17 "	"	£26	} Not previously retrenched.
Jay, Edgar J.	" Head Office.....	19 "	"	£26	
Dugan, John H.	Telegraph Messenger, Berrigan.....	13 Aug.	"	£39	} Not previously retrenched.
Cox, Mary J.	Assistant, Brunswick	21 Sept. 1895.	Temporary	£26	
Hambly, Mary E.	" Willoughby	18 Feb.	"	£13	} Ceased duty, 31 July, 1895. Not previously retrenched.
Creer, Lizzie G.	" Kiandra	18 May	"	£13	
Moore, Edith M.	" Yerong Creek.....	4 June	"	.....	} Not previously retrenched.
Cunningham, F. W.	Telegraph Messenger, Burrawang..	1894. 21 Aug.	"	10s. per week.	
Edwards, H. J.	" Head Office..	23 "	Permanent	.....	Resigned, 9 Feb., 1895. Not previously retrenched.
Davies, E. H.	Cadet, Electrician's Branch	24 Sept.	"	£52	} Not previously retrenched.
Heffernan, B.	Clerk, M. O. and G. S. B. Division	22 "	Temporary	£70	
Woods, Henry	Letter-carrier, West Wallsend	8 Oct.	"	10s. per week.	} Not previously retrenched.
Fiddes, J. F.	Telegraph Messenger, Wagga Wagga	15 "	Permanent	£26	
Greenwood, E.	" Gordon	2 "	"	£26	} Temporary Clerk, M.O. and G.S.B., 6 June, 1895. Not previously retrenched.
Skelley, Joseph.....	Switch Attendant, Head Office.....	15 "	"	£52	
Curry, P. C. C.	Cadet, Braidwood	5 Nov.	"	£26	Telegraph Messenger, 6 June, 1895. Not previously retrenched.
Foley, H. A.	Telegraph Messenger, Raymond Terrace.	3 "	"	£26	} Not previously retrenched.
Boyd, W. W.	Telegraph Messenger, Head Office..	7 "	"	£26	
Morris, J. H.	" "	10 "	"	£26	} Not previously retrenched.
Peaty, G. A.	Switch Attendant, Hunter's Hill ..	16 "	"	£26	
Fordyce, C.	Telegraph Messenger, Bourke	22 "	"	£26	} Not previously retrenched.
Gavegan, W. P.	" Head Office..	26 "	"	£26	
Eggleston, W. J.	" Carrathool..	5 Dec.	"	£26	} Ceased duty, 3 June, 1895. Not previously retrenched.
Casson, A. J.	" Head Office..	4 "	"	£26	
Keever, H.	" "	4 "	"	£26	} Not previously retrenched.
Alcorn, Mary R.	Assistant, Yerong Creek	17 "	Temporary	.....
Opie, A. E.	Telegraph Messenger, Broken Hill	1 "	"	10s. per week.	} Not previously retrenched.
Weller, John.....	" Kangaroo Valley.	10 "	"	12s. "	
Genders, H.	Mail-boy, G.P.O.	31 Dec.	Permanent	£26	

Name.	Position.	Date of Appointment.	Whether Permanent or Temporary.	Salary on 3rd September, 1895.	Whether previously retrenched.
POSTAL AND ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH—continued.					
Clark, G. E.	Cadet, Telegraph Division	1895. 2 Jan.	Temporary	Nil.	
Pooley, R. H.	Telegraph Messenger, Queanbeyan	1894. 27 Dec.	Permanent	£26	
Challis, George	" Willoughby	15 "	"	£26	
Keefe, W.	" Berridale	17 "	"	£26	
Graham, A. A.	" Woonona	1895. 7 Jan.	Temporary	5s. per week.	
Warby, George	Mail-boy, G.P.O.	10 "	Permanent	£26	
Madsen, Lars F.	Telegraph Messenger, Peak Hill	7 "	Temporary	10s. per week.	
Doran, D. J.	" Broken Hill	14 "	Permanent	£26	
MacMahon, F.	" Sussex-street	19 "	"	£26	
M'Fadden, Mary A.	Assistant, Trundle	18 "	Temporary	£26	
Gleeson, J. J.	Telegraph Messenger, Warren	1894. 15 Dec.	"	15s. per week.	Not previously retrenched.
Reid, G. F. J.	" Head Office.	1895. 4 Feb.	Permanent	£26	
Cummings, J.	Assistant, Electric Light Branch	31 Jan.	"	£70	
O'Shannessy, Mary	Assistant, Hillgrove West	1 Feb.	Temporary	£26	
Featherstone, R.	Switch Attendant, Newcastle	4 Mar.	Permanent	£26	
Newbery, C. A.	Telegraph Messenger, Warialda	1 "	"	£26	
May, R. W.	Switch Attendant, Head Office	4 "	"	£26	
Bishop, Wm.	Telegraph Messenger, Leichhardt	4 "	"	£26	
Wilde, F. S.	" Charlestown	5 "	"	£26	
Neely, Alex.	Junior Letter-carrier, Mudgee	8 "	"	£39	
Martin, Samuel	Telegraph Messenger, Concord	8 Mar.	Temporary	10s. per week.	
Lowndes, Arthur	" Leichhardt	16 "	Permanent	£52	Junior Letter-carrier, Lithgow, 8 April, 1895. Not pre- viously retrenched.
Williams, D. J.	Telegraph Messenger, Grong Grong, R.S.	2 Jan.	"	£26	
Toole, H. G.	Mail-boy, Bathurst	18 Mar.	"	£26	
Brown, F. T. E.	Telegraph Messenger, Hornsby Junction.	1 Apl.	"	£26	
Mackell, R. H.	Junior Letter-carrier, Merrylands.	1 "	"	£39	
Freeman, F. W.	Switch Attendant, West Maitland	25 Mar.	"	£26	
Crossley, J. J.	" Head Office	25 "	"	£26	
Dwyer, W. H.	Messenger, Telephone Branch	25 "	"	£26	
Devitt, J. E.	Switch Attendant, Head Office	25 "	"	£26	
Feirns, J. E.	"	1 Apl.	"	£26	
Sherring, A. E.	Telegraph Messenger, Leichhardt	8 "	"	£26	
O'Neile, H. W.	" Arncliffe	1 "	"	£26	
Mockett, V.	" Cudal	10 "	"	£26	
Lees, D. T.	" Head Office.	8 "	"	£26	
Kingcott, W. J.	"	16 "	"	£26	
Brockwell, F. E.	" Copeland North	10 "	Temporary	10s. per week.	
Timmis, Rhoda N.	Assistant, Gunning	20 Mar.	"	£13	
Denning, W. A.	Telegraph Messenger, Yass	29 Apl.	Permanent	£26	Not previously retrenched.
Owens, Mostyn	" Head Office.	23 "	"	£26	
Rowe, W. H.	" Ashfield	1 May	"	£26	
Williamson, T.	" Wallsend.	2 "	"	£26	
Plattsburg.					
Christie, J. A.	Telegraph Messenger, Fernmount	10 "	"	£26	
Robins, C. H.	" Brewarrina	13 "	"	£26	
Hosking, S. N.	Switch Attendant, Manly	13 "	"	£26	
Watson, William	Telegraphic Line-repairer	1 June	"	£150*	
Hymann, J.	Telegraph Messenger, Barrington	1 "	"	£26	
Richards, M. B.	Clerk, M.O. and G.S.B. Division	1 "	Temporary	£26	
Rowthorn, Amy	Assistant, Wolumla	1 "	"	£13	
Cook, J. R.	Switch Attendant, Head Office	3 "	Permanent	£26	
Greer, Isaac, jun.	Telegraph Messenger, Bellingen	17 "	"	£26	
Child, O. W. R.	" Head Office.	11 "	"	£26	
Walker, R.	Letter-carrier, East Carlingford	1 July	Temporary	£15	
Collins, W.	Telegraph Messenger, Mount Hope.	24 June	Permanent	£26	
Keegan, R. E.	" North Sydney	26 "	"	£26	
Wilson, V. H.	" Head Office	26 "	"	£26	
Morton, Catherine	Assistant, Upper Copmanhurst	26 "	Temporary	£10	Retrenched, 30 June, 1894.
Thompson, O.	Telegraph Messenger, Head Office.	5 July	Permanent	£26	
Key, R. S.	Switch Attendant, Head Office	10 "	"	£26	
Macdermott, D.	"	12 June	"	£26	
Everingham, J. C.	Junior Letter-carrier, Gosford	11 July	"	£39	
Dalgarno W. J.	Clerk, Ministerial Division	8 Aug.	Temporary	£26	
Slocombe, Percy	Postmaster, Canterbury	1 Sept.	"	£100†	
Cram, A. J.	Telegraph Messenger, Balranald	8 July	Permanent	£26	
Brown, W. F.	" Yamba	22 "	Temporary	10s. per week.	Not previously retrenched.
Donald, G. P.	Switch Attendant, Head Office	26 Aug.	Permanent	£26	
Broderick, F. G.	Telegraph Messenger, Head Office.	2 Sept.	"	£26	
Eames, C. E.	Junior Operator, Bundarra	2 "	"	£26	
Allman, G. F. J.	Telegraph Messenger, Hay	22 Aug.	"	£26	
Burnett, Samuel	Line Repairer, Armidale	1 Sept.	"	£150*	
M'Glynn, J. A.	Telegraph Messenger, Manly	17 Aug.	"	£26	
Owens, L.	" Head Office	19 "	"	£26	

* Previously employed in line-repairing gang. † Non-official Postmaster
Of the above about seventy-seven were appointed to fill vacancies and thirty-three were new appointments.

1896.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

APPOINTMENTS TO THE CIVIL SERVICE.

(AMENDED RETURN, TOGETHER WITH CORRESPONDENCE IN CONNECTION WITH.)

Printed under No. 23 Report from Printing Committee, 22 October, 1896.

AMENDED RETURN to an *Order* of the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 25th June, 1896, That there be laid upon the Table of this House,—

“ A Return of all appointments to the Civil Service (not being promotions) since the accession to power of the present Government.”

(*Mr. Schey.*)

J. Johnston, Esq., to The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade.

Department of Public Works, Sydney, 1 September, 1896.

Subject :—Parliamentary Return.—Appointments to the Civil Service.

REFERRING to the above it seems to me that, before I can do anything with it, it will be necessary for you to furnish me with definite rulings on the following points, *viz.* :—

Firstly,—What is the correct interpretation of the words “ All appointments to the Civil Service ” ?

The Chief Secretary gives a return of thirty-four appointments under the Chief Electoral Officer, but of these nineteen are “ Deputy Registrars ” at a merely nominal salary of £2 or £3 per annum. Are such looked upon as “ Appointments to the Civil Service ” ?

Again, the Public Instruction Department includes in its return persons employed as “ Gangers ” at Centennial Park, drawing a wage of 6s. per day. If “ Gangers ” are appointments, why not also the “ Labourers ” ? The “ Ganger ” of one week is very likely to be a “ Labourer ” the following week. The Public Works Department does not return such as “ Appointments to the Civil Service. ” If it were to do so in respect of all the works under its control, its list of appointments would soon reach the dimensions of a good-sized army. On the other hand, the Mines Department omits from its list “ persons taken on casually as Caretakers of Tanks, ” while the Public Works Department includes appointments of a somewhat similar character, such as “ Bridge Overseers ” and others, who are taken on for a particular job, but are dispensed with when the work is finished.

Secondly,—Are appointments made by the Public Service Board to be included ? Most Departments do include them, but the Lands Department expressly omits them.

Thirdly,—I submit it is a one-sided and misleading return which gives “ Appointments ” only, and that, in order to furnish a correct answer to the question asked, the “ Retirements ” during the same period should also be shown. For instance, the Taxation Commissioners return 117 appointments, but at the date of the return fifty-nine of these were no longer in the Service. Other Departments may be able to show “ Retirements ” equal in number and salaries to the “ Appointments, ” and it is but just that they should be shown side by side.

JAMES JOHNSTON,

1/9/96.

I am of opinion that “ Deputy Registrars ” at £3 per annum cannot be regarded as coming within the meaning of the words “ Appointments to the Civil Service, ” nor do persons, such as “ Gangers, ” receiving daily wages ; but perhaps it would be desirable to ask Mr. Schey for an interpretation of the words. The “ Retirements, ” I consider, should, undoubtedly, be shown to make the return complete.—F.K., 1/9/96.

The expression “ All appointments to the Civil Service ” clearly only includes “ permanent clerical and professional appointments. ” The return to stop when the operations of the Public Service Board began.—G.H.R.

Dear Mr. Johnston,

The Treasury, N.S.W., Sydney, 3 September, 1896.

With reference to your minute, dated 1st instant, *re* Parliamentary Return—Appointments to the Civil Service, I beg to inform you that I submitted the points raised by you to the Honorable the Premier, who states that the expression "All appointments to the Civil Service" clearly only includes "permanent clerical and professional appointments." The return to stop when the operations of the Public Service Board began.

Yours faithfully,

F. KIRKPATRICK.

J. Johnston, Esq., to The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade.

Minute Paper.

Subject :—Appointments to the Civil Service from 3rd August, 1894, to 25th June, 1896.

Department of Public Works, Sydney, 19 October, 1896.

HEREWITH I beg to hand you the *Revised* Return, which has been compiled on the lines laid down in your letter of the 3rd ultimo (P.O. 2,455), and after personal consultation with the several departmental heads or other responsible officers.

As compared with the *Original* Return, it shows a net decrease in the number of appointments of 272, of which the greater proportion is made up by the elimination of those casual and purely ephemeral appointments, numbering some 211, which could only, by a severe straining of the meaning of the term, be looked upon as *appointments to the Civil Service*.

The notes appended to the various returns will explain what classes of appointments have been excluded.

In addition to the appointments, I also furnish a return of the *retirements* for the same period, this supplementary return being, I submit, absolutely necessary in order to properly exhibit the workings of the Service.

From the "Summary" it will be seen that while the appointments totalled 461, with aggregate annual salaries of £44,789, the retirements during the same period amounted to 693, with aggregate annual salaries of £117,891. There was, therefore, on the 25th June, 1896, as compared with 3rd August, 1894, a decrease of 232 in the number of the staff, and of £73,102 in the amount of annual salaries.

As showing the great difference in status between the appointments and retirements, the average annual salary of the former (although including such salaries as £1,000 for Chairman of Public Service Board, £800 for Taxation Commissioner, and £400 for Secretary to Public Works Committee) is only £97, while that of the retirements mounts up to £170.

JAS. JOHNSTON.

[*Enclosure.*]

ADJUSTMENT between "Original" and "Revised" Returns of Appointments to the Civil Service, from 3rd August, 1894, and 25th June, 1896.

"Original" Return—Number of appointments	733
<i>Deduct</i> —	
Casual appointments of Nurses, Attendants, Seamen, and others, made by Heads of Departments, irrespective of Ministers; and of Deputy Registrars, Chaplains, Technical Instructors, and others whose services are only partially at the disposal of the Government, viz. :—	
Botanic Gardens	2
Electoral Office	24
Medical Adviser	39
Charitable Institutions	40
Lunacy	29
Government Printer	8
Board of Health	9
Marine Board	11
Justice	16
Public Instruction and Labour	30
Mines and Agriculture	3
	211
Appointments made by Public Service Board—	
Land and Income Tax	34
Public Works	11
Postal and Electric Telegraph	19
	64
Transfers from other Departments and errors—	
Treasury, 1; Land and Income Tax, 1	2
Attorney-General, 1; Justice, 1	2
Mines, 1; Public Instruction, 1; Postal, 1	3
	7
	282
<i>Add</i> —	
Appointments omitted from "Original" Return—	451
Public Service Board	1
Public Works Committee	1
Government Statistician, 2; Attorney-General, 1	3
Public Instruction, 4; Postal, 1	5
	10
"Revised" Return—Number of appointments { 27 Permanent	461
{ 434 Temporary	
Showing net decrease in number of appointments as compared with "Original" Return	272

JAS. JOHNSTON,
19/10/96.

RETURN

RETURN Amending and Correcting (for reasons stated in the attached correspondence) the Return of Appointments to the Civil Service, ordered on 25th June, 1896, and ordered to be printed 23rd July, 1896.

Appointments to, and Retirements from, the Civil Service, from 3rd August, 1894, to 25th June, 1896, exclusive of those effected by the Public Service Board.

Department.	Appointments.				Retirements.				Net Difference in—			
	Permanent.	Temporary.	Total.	Aggregate Annual Salaries.	Permanent.	Temporary.	Total.	Aggregate Annual Salaries.	Number of Staff.		Aggregate Annual Salaries.	
									Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.
Legislative Assembly	1	...	1	£ 60	2	...	2	£ 417	...	1	.....	£ 357
Parliamentary Standing Committee on Public Works	1	...	1	400	...	...	...	.....	1	...	400	.....
Public Service Board.....	1	...	1	1,000	...	...	...	.....	1	...	1,000	.....
Chief Secretary—												
Head Office .....	...	...	...	.....	2	1	3	1,000	...	3	.....	1,000
Auditor-General .....	...	...	...	.....	5	1	6	1,066	...	6	.....	1,066
Government Statistician .....	...	2	2	312	1	1	2	703	...	...	...	391
Registrar-General .....	...	4	4	251	3	1	4	734	...	...	...	483
Stamp Duties .....	...	...	...	.....	1	...	1	335	...	1	.....	335
Master-in-Lunacy	1	2	3	175	...	...	...	.....	3	...	175	.....
Civil Service Board.....	...	4	4	624	...	6	6	810	...	2	.....	180
Botanic Gardens .....	...	1	1	120	...	1	1	94	...	...	26	.....
Military Secretary .....	...	1	1	127	...	1	1	160	...	...	.....	33
Fisheries .....	...	2	2	138	...	1	1	30	1	...	108	.....
Electoral Office .....	...	10	10	1,034	...	32	32	3,866	...	22	.....	2,832
Medical Adviser .....	...	6	6	825	...	5	5	500	1	...	325	.....
Charitable Institutions .....	...	1	1	60	3	5	8	1,075	...	7	.....	1,015
Lunacy.....	1	1	2	305	...	...	...	.....	2	...	305	.....
Treasury—												
Head Office .....	...	8	8	640	3	1	4	1,498	4	...	.....	858
Board of Pharmacy	1	...	1	108	1	...	1	108	...	...	.....	.....
Board of Exports	1	...	1	250	...	...	...	.....	1	...	250	.....
Customs .....	...	16	16	571	10	13	23	4,486	...	7	.....	3,915
Government Printer .....	...	16	16	428	1	14	15	2,701	1	...	.....	2,273
Stores and Stationery .....	...	1	1	40	1	...	1	236	...	...	.....	196
Board of Health.....	...	3	3	750	2	4	6	1,464	...	3	.....	714
Mercantile Explosives.....	...	3	3	306	1	4	5	748	...	2	.....	442
Shipping Masters .....	...	...	...	.....	1	...	1	290	...	1	.....	290
Marine Board	3	...	3	396	9	...	9	1,722	...	6	.....	1,326
Public Wharfs .....	...	3	3	278	...	2	2	286	1	...	.....	8
Land and Income Tax	2	80	82	14,454	...	62	62	10,064	20	...	4,390	.....
Attorney-General	1	1	2	394	1	...	1	290	1	...	104	.....
Public Works .....	...	46	46	6,417	40	101	141	33,826	...	95	.....	27,409
Justice	4	11	15	1,229	31	13	44	9,308	...	29	.....	8,079
Lands	5	14	19	2,622	21	16	37	8,522	...	18	.....	5,900
Public Instruction, Labour, and Industry—												
Head Office .....	...	...	...	.....	2	...	2	590	...	2	.....	590
Public Library.....	...	2	2	52	2	2	4	747	...	2	.....	695
National Art Gallery .....	...	1	1	150	1	...	1	400	...	...	.....	250
Observatory.....	...	...	...	.....	1	1	2	374	...	2	.....	374
Technical Education .....	...	12	12	1,195	1	10	11	1,437	1	...	.....	242
Mines and Agriculture	5	28	33	5,004	21	24	45	8,223	...	12	.....	3,219
Postal and Electric Telegraph .....	...	155	155	4,074	48	156	204	19,781	...	49	.....	15,707
Totals	27	434	461	44,789	215	478	693	117,891	38	270	7,083	80,185

Summary.

Number of Appointments (Permanent, 27; Temporary, 434), 461	Aggregate Annual Salaries, 44,789	Average Annual Salary, 97
Number of Retirements (Permanent, 215; Temporary, 478), 693	do 117,891	do 170
Net decrease in Staff (of which 188 were Permanent Appointments)	Net Decrease in Aggregate Annual Salaries	232 73,102

JAS. JOHNSTON,
19/10/96.

1896.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

SALARIES PAID OUT OF LOAN VOTES.

(RETURN SHOWING.)

Printed under No. 1 Report from Printing Committee, 21 May, 1896.

RETURN to an *Order* made by the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 17th October, 1895, That there be laid upon the Table of this House a Return showing,—

- “(1.) The amount of all salaries paid to Officers for the years 1893 and 1894 out of Loan Votes, such salaries not appearing on the Estimates.
“(2.) The names of all Officers whose salaries are paid out of Loan Votes, and the salaries paid to each of them.”

(Mr. McElhone.)

SUMMARY.

SALARIES for years 1893 and 1894 paid out of Loan Votes.

Department.	Salaries for 1893.	Salaries for 1894.	Total.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Executive and Legislative	Nil.	Nil.	.....
Chief Secretary and Sub-Departments	1,452 2 6	Nil.	1,452 2 6
Treasury and Sub-Departments	Nil.	Nil.	.....
Attorney-General and Sub-Departments	Nil.	Nil.	.....
Lands and Sub-Departments	Nil.	Nil.	.....
Public Works and Sub-Departments	41,003 12 6	36,713 3 1	77,716 15 7
Justice and Sub-Departments	Nil.	Nil.	.....
Public Instruction and Sub-Departments	Nil.	Nil.	.....
Mines and Agriculture and Sub-Departments	6,779 18 10	6,549 13 2	13,329 12 0
Postmaster-General and Sub-Departments	1,183 18 3	268 3 0	1,452 1 3
Total	£ 50,419 12 1	43,530 19 3	93,950 11 4

66—A

[605 copies—Approximate Cost of Printing (labour and material), £10 4s. 9d.]

RETURN showing names of Officers whose salaries are paid out of Loan Votes for years 1893 and 1891.

Name	Position	Salary for 1893	Salary for 1894	Loan Vote	Total Amount
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
CHIEF SECRETARY—DEPARTMENT OF COMMANDING ENGINEER.					
P. T. Owen	Assistant Engineer	380 0 0		1888, £125,000	380 0 0
C. E. S. Murray	Chief Clerk and Accountant	100 0 0		1888, £125,000	100 0 0
A. J. Pinchen	Clerk of Works	71 5 0		1888, £125,000	285 0 0
		213 15 0		1892, £27,600; Gun Pit, Henry's Head, £12,000.	
J. H. R. King	Chief Surveyor	71 5 0		1888, £125,000	285 0 0
		213 15 0		1892, £27,600; Gun Pit, Henry's Head, £12,000	
R. E. Page	Clerk of Works	60 12 6		1888, £125,000	242 10 0
		181 17 6		1892, £27,600; Gun Pit, Henry's Head, £12,000	
A. J. Green	"	60 12 6		1888, £125,000	60 12 6
P. W. G. Drage	Assistant Accountant	49 10 0		1888, £125,000	49 10 0
G. Horsley	Correspondence Clerk	49 10 0		1888, £125,000	49 10 0
Total					£1,452 2 6

DEPARTMENT OF TREASURY—Nil

DEPARTMENT OF ATTORNEY-GENERAL—Nil

DEPARTMENT OF LANDS.—Nil.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

SUMMARY.

Railway Construction Branch	21,649 11 3	20,418 10 11	42,068 2 2
Harbours and Rivers	11,695 1 6	10,261 2 9	21,956 4 3
Sewerage Construction	4,652 9 10	4,673 18 3	9,326 8 1
Roads and Bridges	1,800 0 9	932 12 1	2,732 12 10
Government Architect	1,206 9 2	426 19 1	1,633 8 3
Total	41,003 12 6	36,713 3 1	77,716 15 7

RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION

S. Alexander	Supervising Engineer	560 0 0	560 0 0	Railway Construction Loans	1,120 0 0
C. O. Burge	"	650 0 0	650 0 0	"	1,300 0 0
E. Brice	Resident Engineer	245 0 0	245 0 0	"	490 0 0
G. J. Beckett	Draftsman	380 0 0	380 0 0	"	760 0 0
E. A. Blacken	"	200 0 0	200 0 0	"	400 0 0
W. Bowry	"	258 10 0	258 10 0	"	517 0 0
W. M. Burkitt	"	200 0 0	200 0 0	"	400 0 0
W. Burmeister	"	158 4 9		"	158 4 9
G. Bernberg	"	190 7 6	200 10 2	"	390 17 8
W. A. Bullard	Surveyor	245 0 0	122 10 0	"	367 10 0
H. F. T. Bode	Resident Engineer	267 10 0	267 10 0	"	535 0 0
C. H. Caswell	Surveyor	290 0 0	290 0 0	"	580 0 0
J. Cumming	"	380 0 0	380 0 0	"	760 0 0
N. Chalmers	"	267 10 0	267 10 0	"	535 0 0
G. B. Chalon	Custodian of Plans	150 0 0	150 0 0	"	300 0 0
R. S. Cranna	Draftsman	117 0 0		"	117 0 0
W. G. Cox	"	156 10 0	156 10 0	"	313 0 0
W. Currie	"	144 0 0	156 10 0	"	300 10 0
H. Czetwonka	"	206 11 2	217 4 0	"	423 15 2
E. Claydon	"	230 12 0		"	230 12 0
P. Denham	Messenger	52 2 9	75 0 0	"	127 2 9
H. C. Darragh	Surveyor	20 16 3		"	20 16 3
C. A. Edwards	"	290 0 0	290 0 0	"	580 0 0
W. Frederick	Draftsman	200 0 0	200 0 0	"	400 0 0
F. C. Forbes	Engineering Assistant	200 0 0	200 0 0	"	400 0 0
J. D. Francis	Supervising Engineer	470 0 0	470 0 0	"	940 0 0
F. H. Geison	Surveyor	335 0 0	335 0 0	"	670 0 0
C. S. Gillett	"	245 0 0	245 0 0	"	490 0 0
W. C. Grey	Resident Engineer	335 0 0	335 0 0	"	670 0 0
J. T. Grenfell	Draftsman	119 10 0		"	119 10 0
C. S. Green	"	140 8 0	180 12 0	"	321 0 0
G. R. Grogan	Clerk	175 0 0	175 0 0	"	350 0 0
A. F. Hyem	Messenger	75 0 0	75 0 0	"	150 0 0
H. Hardy	Surveyor	380 0 0	379 3 4	"	759 3 4
W. Hutchinson	Supervising Engineer	560 0 0	560 0 0	"	1,120 0 0
J. J. Jamieson	Surveyor	335 0 0	335 0 0	"	670 0 0
R. B. Jamieson	Draftsman	124 16 0	124 16 0	"	249 12 0
T. Kennedy	Surveyor	290 0 0	319 0 0	"	609 0 0
W. Kennedy	"	200 0 0	233 6 8	"	433 6 8
C. Little	Draftsman	245 0 0	245 0 0	"	490 0 0
L. C. Lalja	"	245 0 0	290 0 0	"	535 0 0
A. G. Little	Resident Engineer	267 10 0	267 10 0	"	535 0 0
R. Lacy	Draftsman	81 18 0		"	81 18 0
O. Lloyd	Surveyor	335 0 0	335 0 0	"	670 0 0

Name	Position.	Salary for 1893.	Salary for 1894.	Loan Vote.	Total Amount.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS—continued]					
RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION—continued.					
J. B. Mack	Resident Engineer	380 0 0	380 0 0	Railway Construction Loans.	760 0 0
G. Milrose	Surveyor	380 0 0	380 0 0	"	760 0 0
G. Marshall	"	200 0 0	200 0 0	"	400 0 0
C. J. Merfield	Draftsman	205 12 3	202 18 9	"	408 11 0
F. D. Metcalfe	"	117 0 0	"	"	117 0 0
G. B. Mocatta	Surveyor	290 0 0	290 0 0	"	580 0 0
N. Nield	Clerk	245 0 0	245 0 0	"	490 0 0
R. O'Connell	Draftsman	245 0 0	245 0 0	"	490 0 0
H. W. Parkinson	Resident Engineer	328 0 0	"	"	328 0 0
F. Piper	Draftsman	140 8 0	"	"	140 8 0
E. A. Powell	Surveyor	200 0 0	200 0 0	"	400 0 0
C. Paul	"	250 0 0	250 0 0	"	500 0 0
W. Quodling	Engineering Assistant	198 1 2	179 3 4	"	377 4 6
R. H. Ryan	Supervising Engineer	560 0 0	560 0 0	"	1,120 0 0
J. Rutledge	Draftsman	200 0 0	200 0 0	"	400 0 0
T. Rhodes	Supervising Engineer	470 0 0	470 0 0	"	940 0 0
J. W. Roberts	Draftsman	202 10 0	116 13 4	"	319 3 4
T. H. Small	Supervising Engineer	560 0 0	560 0 0	"	1,120 0 0
G. Seale	Draftsman	150 0 0	150 0 0	"	300 0 0
C. M'D. Stuart	Supervising Engineer	470 0 0	470 0 0	"	940 0 0
R. Y. Smith	Draftsman	155 0 0	156 10 0	"	311 10 0
J. N. Stawell	Supervising Engineer	470 0 0	470 0 0	"	940 0 0
W. A. Shoobert	Draftsman	172 18 8	125 16 0	"	298 14 8
P. E. Smyth	"	300 0 0	293 16 4	"	593 16 4
H. E. Thom	"	83 6 8	"	"	83 6 8
W. S. Thom	Engineering Assistant	125 0 0	125 0 0	"	250 0 0
E. B. Thornbury	Surveyor	335 0 0	335 0 0	"	670 0 0
A. Vine	Draftsman	138 0 0	110 8 0	"	248 8 0
C. Wilberg	"	290 8 4	290 8 4	"	580 16 8
J. Whinfield	"	175 0 0	175 0 0	"	350 0 0
J. S. Wade	Engineering Assistant	150 0 0	200 0 0	"	350 0 0
W. D. Walker	Resident Engineer	421 5 0	419 11 8	"	840 16 8
R. Thomson	Draftsman	134 17 3	"	"	134 17 3
O. Williams	"	134 17 3	"	"	134 17 3
N. W. Woodward	"	83 9 3	"	"	83 9 3
G. L. Wilkins	Surveyor	335 0 0	335 0 0	"	670 0 0
J. Wright	Supervising Engineer	560 0 0	560 0 0	"	1,120 0 0
F. C. Wickham	Resident Engineer	267 10 0	267 10 0	"	535 0 0
H. Strathallan	Surveyor	26 11 0	"	"	26 11 0
T. Solly	"	245 0 0	245 0 0	"	490 0 0
P. H. W. Sams	"	236 0 0	236 0 0	"	472 0 0
C. Amos	Draftsman	"	39 0 0	"	39 0 0
T. C. Calvert	Surveyor	"	200 0 0	"	200 0 0
J. M. Hamilton	"	"	112 10 0	"	112 10 0
G. F. Mann	Supervising Engineer	"	235 9 8	"	235 9 8
C. Williamson	Clerk	"	16 13 4	"	16 13 4
Total .....	.....	21,649 11 3	20,418 10 11	.....	42,068 2 2

HARBOURS AND RIVERS.

H. R. Carleton ..	Supervising Engineer ..	198 19 2	493 19 4	Harbours and Rivers Loans.	692 18 6
E. B. Price ..	Assistant ..	225 8 4	509 3 4	"	734 11 8
H. A. Blomfield	Resident ..	380 0 0	380 0 0	"	760 0 0
F. W. Clarke ..	" ..	290 0 0	290 0 0	"	580 0 0
W. E. Kemp	" ..	290 0 0	380 0 0	"	670 0 0
A. F. Jacobs ..	" ..	312 10 0	234 7 6	"	546 17 6
T. E. Buirrows ..	" ..	259 17 10	234 7 6	"	494 5 4
D. F. Campbell ..	" ..	390 0 0	380 0 0	"	770 0 0
D. Howison ..	Supervising Engineer	456 17 6	505 0 0	"	961 17 6
C. S. Brownrigg ..	Resident ..	487 10 0	475 0 0	"	962 10 0
M. L. Maclean ..	" ..	425 0 0	400 0 0	"	825 0 0
H. B. Dawson ..	Draftsman ..	210 8 4	"	"	210 8 4
C. A. Harding ..	Architect ..	367 0 0	377 13 9	"	744 13 9
J. W. Grimshaw ..	Resident Engineer ..	221 2 11	111 13 4	"	332 16 3
D. G. Brodie ..	Engineer's Assistant ..	75 16 8	89 3 4	"	165 0 0
E. J. H. Broad ..	Draftsman ..	189 11 8	"	"	189 11 8
T. H. Clarke ..	" ..	143 2 6	208 10 4	"	351 12 10
H. P. R. Copeland ..	Resident Engineer ..	290 0 0	290 0 0	"	580 0 0
J. Elder ..	Draftsman ..	201 11 3	189 9 7	"	391 0 10
A. Czisz ..	" ..	71 8 0	"	"	71 8 0
R. Borland ..	" ..	71 8 0	"	"	71 8 0
T. McCulloch ..	" ..	223 10 10	245 4 2	"	468 15 0
J. C. Rolleston ..	" ..	75 0 0	"	"	75 0 0
A. Wellisch ..	" ..	167 13 2	133 15 0	"	301 8 2
H. W. Skinner ..	Engineer's Assistant ..	78 5 11	163 6 8	"	241 12 7
W. E. Macquarie ..	" ..	250 0 0	245 0 0	"	495 0 0
J. W. Hayes ..	Clerk ..	250 0 0	250 0 0	"	500 0 0
P. D. Napier ..	Engineer's Assistant ..	250 0 0	250 0 0	"	500 0 0
W. H. Foggith ..	Draftsman ..	203 14 0	181 15 9	"	385 9 9
E. Ford ..	" ..	102 17 4	62 0 2	"	164 17 6
A. E. Francis ..	" ..	211 12 0	237 12 0	"	449 4 0
J. Marshall ..	" ..	158 3 6	108 15 0	"	266 18 6
R. O. Friend ..	" ..	18 15 0	120 10 5	"	139 5 5
J. Dunstan ..	" ..	12 15 6	"	"	12 15 6
A. Anderson ..	Assistant Engineer ..	88 17 1	"	"	88 17 1

Name.	Position	Salary for 1893.		Salary for 1894		Loan Vote.	Total Amount.	
		£	s. d.	£	s. d.		£	s. d.
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS—continued.								
HARBOURS AND RIVERS—continued.								
F. D. Edmonds	Draftsman	18	18 0			Harbours and Rivers Loans.	18	18 0
A. E. Hezlet	"	45	16 8	120	10 5	"	166	7 1
F. W. Rose	"	120	9 4	111	9 2	"	231	18 6
G. Lane	"	80	16 8			"	80	16 8
A. E. Flavelle	"	64	9 7	55	12 6	"	120	2 1
S. Smyth	"	40	7 4	87	14 0	"	128	1 4
J. G. Purvis	"	19	1 6			"	19	1 6
W. J. Goodsir	Engineer's Assistant	74	3 4			"	74	3 4
W. F. Keen	Draftsman	93	13 3			"	93	13 3
J. Wearne	"			8	16 0	"	8	16 0
W. M'Call	Inspector	216	16 4	249	12 0	"	466	8 4
F. Haigh	"	210	0 6	134	9 2	"	344	9 8
J. Mason	"	250	0 0	81	13 4	"	331	13 4
J. Nicoll	"	250	0 0	128	3 4	"	378	3 4
W. J. Crewes	"	94	16 6			"	94	16 6
D. Rankin	"	194	5 4	245	0 0	"	439	5 4
B. Stocks	"	222	4 5	226	0 1	"	448	4 6
R. Cameron	"	122	18 2			"	122	18 2
A. Moir	"	115	4 8			"	115	4 8
J. C. Ward	Machinist	48	0 0			"	48	0 0
E. Dengate	Inspector	76	6 0	172	11 8	"	248	17 8
W. Trickett	"			19	17 10	"	19	17 10
S. Parker	Clerk	50	10 0			"	50	10 0
A. J. Hunter	"	300	0 0	175	0 0	"	475	0 0
H. L. Walters	"	73	19 2			"	73	19 2
H. H. Cunneen	"	158	6 8	58	6 8	"	216	13 4
A. Macgillycuddy	"	150	18 0	172	9 4	"	323	7 4
L. F. Garnett	"	56	13 4			"	56	13 4
N. Jones	"	83	7 8			"	83	7 8
H. Berthon	"	250	0 0	250	0 0	"	500	0 0
W. D. Higgins	"	97	5 8			"	97	5 8
H. H. Vidal	"	291	3 1	276	16 5	"	567	19 6
H. V. Proctor	"	87	12 0	15	12 0	"	103	4 0
J. Davis	"	28	16 0			"	28	16 0
R. A. Miller	"	14	11 8	72	18 4	"	87	10 0
C. F. Jackson	"	31	13 4			"	31	13 4
J. Gilmore	"	13	0 10	52	3 4	"	65	4 2
Total		11,695	1 6	10,261	2 9		21,956	4 3
SEWERAGE CONSTRUCTION.								
S. H. Weedon	Resident Engineer	278	10 10	251	5 0	Sewerages Construction Loans.	529	15 10
G. H. Rowney	"	267	10 0	222	18 4	"	490	8 4
W. Smith	"	253	2 6	307	1 8	"	560	4 2
W. J. Millner	Supervising Engineer	425	0 0	389	11 8	"	814	11 8
J. W. T. Boys	"	425	0 0	389	11 8	"	814	11 8
E. G. Noble	Surveyor	141	13 4	122	10 0	"	264	3 4
R. McKay	"	164	11 8	224	11 8	"	389	3 4
F. R. Hollings	"	16	4 0	79	4 0	"	95	8 0
A. H. Starling	"	57	15 0			"	57	15 0
H. S. Hanify	"	37	10 0			"	37	10 0
E. Herbon	"	143	19 2			"	143	19 2
A. Peake	"	307	14 2	223	6 8	"	531	0 10
G. H. Corbett	"	176	14 5	156	0 10	"	332	15 3
M. Ford	"			98	5 0	"	98	5 0
R. Donkin	Draftsman	95	14 4	194	17 4	"	290	11 8
F. C. Kendall	"	52	1 8	93	15 0	"	145	16 8
H. Ironside	"	22	15 0	28	5 0	"	51	0 0
R. S. Littlejohn	"	154	16 0	192	16 10	"	347	12 10
W. E. Adams	"	224	11 8	204	3 4	"	428	15 0
C. W. St. Julien	"	230	12 0	192	16 10	"	423	8 10
J. H. Brammer	"	156	0 0	144	0 0	"	300	0 0
J. S. Holt	"	156	0 0	39	0 0	"	195	0 0
H. Creer	"	39	0 0	26	0 0	"	65	0 0
C. W. O'Hanlon	"	152	15 6	137	10 0	"	290	5 6
A. E. Cutler	"	145	3 3	195	6 5	"	340	9 8
T. A. Ogden	"	17	6 8			"	17	6 8
T. K. M'Kenzie	"	38	10 0			"	38	10 0
J. Symonds	"	26	19 0			"	26	19 0
C. E. Richards	"	38	10 0			"	38	10 0
H. Rapp	"	26	19 0			"	26	19 0
A. J. Liddell	"	38	10 0			"	38	10 0
G. Bjornstad	"	38	10 0			"	38	10 0
C. W. Morse	"	46	4 0			"	46	4 0
A. D. Chater	"	26	19 0			"	26	19 0
E. J. Newman	Engineer's Assistant			75	0 0	"	75	0 0
E. Kern	Draftsman	103	6 8	183	15 0	"	287	1 8
J. C. Rolleston	"			78	12 0	"	78	12 0
G. W. Downey	Surveyor's Assistant	13	0 0	92	0 0	"	105	0 0
H. Breer	Tracer	30	16 0	31	4 0	"	62	0 0
J. C. Eldridge	Engineer's Assistant	18	15 0			"	18	15 0
H. T. Evans	Surveyor's Assistant	13	0 0	65	10 0	"	78	10 0
M. Wood	"	38	0 0	117	0 0	"	155	0 0
H. Davey	Engineer's Assistant			118	0 0	"	118	0 0
H. D. Hill	Clerk	12	10 0			"	12	10 0
Total		4,652	9 10	4,673	18 3		9,326	8 1

Name.	Position.	Salary for 1893.	Salary for 1894.	Loan Vote.	Total Amount.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS—continued.					
ROADS AND BRIDGES.					
E. R. Shield	Bridge Superintendent	230 12 0	172 19 0	Roads and Bridges	403 11 0
J. Hope	"	59 13 9	.....	Loans.	59 13 9
W. F. Bell.....	"	114 12 6	.....	" .....	114 12 6
J. Shearer	"	277 2 6	262 1 1	"	539 3 7
D. Murcoth	"	166 5 0	96 13 4	"	262 18 4
J. Rorison, junr.	"	58 6 6	38 8 8	"	96 15 2
C. Arnold	"	17 5 4	.....	" .....	17 5 4
J. C. Gibson	"	166 5 0	.....	" .....	166 5 0
B. Ried	"	129 6 2	.....	" .....	129 6 2
D. W. Armstrong.....	"	95 0 0	72 10 0	"	167 10 0
D. B. Selman.....	"	42 0 0	.....	" .....	42 0 0
W. Armitage.....	"	116 2 0	.....	" .....	116 2 0
W. F. Burrows.....	" .....	.....	290 0 0	"	290 0 0
F. M. Smith	"	327 10 0	.....	" .....	327 10 0
Total .....	.....	1,800 0 9	932 12 1	.....	2,732 12 10
GOVERNMENT ARCHITECT.					
H. E. Elliott.....	Clerk of Works	254 12 9	.....	Government Archi-	254 12 9
C. Francis	"	57 5 0	.....	tect's Loans.	57 5 0
J. Hellmrich	"	185 12 6	.....	" .....	185 12 6
E. H. Rumsey	"	152 0 0	.....	" .....	152 0 0
E. L. Drew	Assistant Architect	96 5 0	.....	" .....	96 5 0
T. C. Smith	Draftsman	37 3 9	.....	" .....	37 3 9
J. Farr	Clerk of Works	29 3 4	.....	" .....	29 3 4
S. Rigg	"	96 5 0	.....	" .....	96 5 0
W. Little	"	50 0 0	.....	" .....	50 0 0
D. Niven	Draftsman	116 13 4	.....	" .....	116 13 4
H. Goddard	Clerk of Works	131 8 6	217 2 9	"	348 11 3
W. H. K. Roberts .....	" .....	.....	159 16 4	"	159 16 4
J. S. Adam	Draftsman .....	.....	50 0 0	"	50 0 0
Total .....	.....	1,206 9 2	426 19 1	.....	1,633 8 3
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.—Nil.					
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.—Nil.					
DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND AGRICULTURE.					
SUMMARY.					
Public Watering-places Branch.....	.....	334 5 10	354 10 0	.....	688 15 10
Agricultural Branch.....	.....	1,259 11 1	18 10 10	.....	1,278 1 11
Water Conservation Branch .....	.....	5,186 1 11	6,176 12 4	.....	11,362 14 3
Total .....	.....	6,779 18 10	6,549 13 2	.....	13,329 12 0
PUBLIC WATERING-PLACES, &C., BRANCH.					
Henry Brown	Engineering Draftsman.....	224 15 10	245 0 0	£150,000, 54 Vic. No. 33, 1890, and £63,374, 56 Vic. No. 24, 1893.	469 15 10
J. A. Stoddart	Field Assistant	109 10 0	109 10 0	"	219 0 0
Total .....	.....	334 5 10	354 10 0	.....	688 15 10
AGRICULTURE BRANCH.					
George Stead.....	Farm labourer, H. A. College	42/- per week	.....	£20,000, 54 Vic. No. 33, 1890.	67 19 6
Henry Hough	"	42/- "	.....	" .....	18 18 0
W. Biddle	"	42/- "	.....	" .....	18 18 0
Chas Sly.....	"	40/- "	.....	" .....	63 5 9
John Stead.....	"	40/- "	.....	" .....	63 5 9
Chas. Stead	"	40/- "	.....	" .....	63 5 9
P. F. Stime	"	48/- "	.....	" .....	21 11 10
Bernard Donohoe.....	"	6/- per day...	.....	" .....	16 10 0
James Price	"	6/- "	.....	" .....	16 10 0
Henry Mortimer	"	6/- "	.....	" .....	16 10 0
Hugh Trim.....	"	6/- "	.....	" .....	15 12 0
W. Giddins	"	6/6	.....	" .....	49 1 6
Adam Brooks	Carpenter, H.A. College	12/- per diem	.....	" .....	126 0 0
C. Casperson	"	£135 per ann.	.....	" .....	90 0 0
T. H. Mathews.....	Machinist	£155 "	.....	" .....	104 1 8
C. H. Ausburn	Sawyer	£104 "	.....	" .....	74 4 4
W. Hockaday	"	6/- per diem	.....	" .....	7 4 0
W. Whitwell	Carpenter	9/- "	.....	" .....	18 8 0
H. Nelson (May to Sep- tember, 1893).	Labourer, Wagga Farm	7/- "	.....	" .....	40 15 6
John Organ	"	7/- "	.....	" .....	37 12 6
R. Smith	"	7/- "	.....	" .....	39 7 6
Joseph Coombes	"	7/- "	.....	" .....	40 8 6
A. Dempsey	"	7/- "	.....	" .....	39 0 6

Name.	Position	Salary for 1893	Salary for 1894	Loan Vote	Total Amount.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND AGRICULTURE-- <i>continued.</i>					
AGRICULTURE BRANCH-- <i>continued.</i>					
J. Roulston	Labourer, Wagga Farm	7/- per diem		£20,000, 54 Vic. No. 33, 1890.	40 9 0
T. M'Gregger	" "	7/- "		" "	40 1 6
J. Clout	" "	7/- "		" "	36 4 6
P. O'Donnell	" "	10/- "		" "	58 0 0
W. Davis	" "	7/- "		" "	3 17 0
R. Smith (November and December, 1893).	" "	7/- "		" "	9 9 0
Y. Cullen	" "	7/- "		" "	7 14 0
F. Mnike	" "	7/- "		" "	4 15 6
F. Sharpe	" "	7/- "		" "	3 3 0
W. Blackburn	" "	7/- "		" "	3 3 0
H. Hurst	" "	7/- "		" "	1 1 0
E. Brentnell	" "	7/- "		" "	3 3 0
T. Hellmrich	Clerk of Works, H.A. College		18 10 10	" "	18 10 10
Total		1,260 1 1	18 10 0		1,278 1 11

WATER CONSERVATION, &C., BRANCH.					
William Poole	Assistant Engineer	245 0 0	245 0 0	55 Vic. No. 35...	490 0 0
N. J. C. M'Taggart	" "	262 13 2	249 12 2	" "	512 5 4
H. J. Handley	Engineering Draftsman	76 12 8	251 11 4	" "	328 4 0
H. F. Simon	" "	222 10 0	222 10 0	" "	445 0 0
T. W. Seaver	" "	230 12 0	231 19 0	" "	462 11 0
R. P. Younger	Survey Draftsman	290 0 0	241 13 4	" "	531 13 4
D. R. Alderton	" "	236 0 0	236 0 0	" "	472 0 0
J. E. Slade	" "	236 0 0	236 0 0	" "	472 0 0
S. A. Mills	" "	218 0 0	181 13 4	" "	399 13 4
Robert Paton	" "	216 11 3	181 2 2	" "	397 13 5
F. S. Joseph	" "	216 11 3	181 2 2	" "	397 13 5
W. C. White	" "	216 11 3	181 2 2	" "	397 13 5
H. L. A. Spark	" "	202 7 3	169 3 3	" "	371 10 6
A. P. C. Single	" "	187 4 0	156 12 0	" "	343 16 0
W. Scanlen	" "	187 4 0	171 12 0	" "	358 16 0
J. G. Brown	Lithographic Draftsman	187 4 0	156 12 0	" "	343 16 0
Philip Francis	Survey Draftsman	150 0 0	126 10 0	" "	276 10 0
Hector Kennedy	Probationer	75 0 0	83 6 8	" "	158 6 8
Claude Watson	Field Assistant	283 0 0	196 5 6	" "	479 5 6
Geo. Wm. Townsend	Inspector of Bores	322 14 3	231 6 9	" "	554 1 0
E. A. Evans	" "	15 12 0	156 12 0	" "	172 4 0
Wm. K. Jeffery	" "	18 0 0	224 9 6	" "	242 9 6
J. H. Crick	" "		196 4 0	" "	196 4 0
J. Barmellon	Clerk... and Inspector of Works	245 0 0	263 15 0	" "	508 15 0
Joseph Walsh	" "		234 15 0	" "	234 15 0
Sydney J. Keele	" "	182 0 0	152 5 0	" "	334 5 0
William Walker	" "	120 0 0	125 0 0	" "	245 0 0
Chas. D. Williamson	" "	78 4 2	77 12 4	" "	155 16 6
Hedley V. O'Meagher	" "		56 11 5	" "	56 11 5
John P. Fletcher	" "		31 9 2	" "	31 9 2
F. Edwards	Messenger	100 0 0	100 0 0	" "	200 0 0
Wm. Fish	" "	26 1 1	39 1 11	" "	65 3 0
Helen Young	Housekeeper	61 14 3	72 0 0	" "	133 14 3
M. Biddell	" "	13 14 3	43 8 6	" "	57 2 9
M. Corcoran	Caretaker	38 7 9	85 0 0	" "	123 7 9
Edmund Coates	" "	25 13 4	52 0 0	" "	77 13 4
C. E. Webb	Survey Draftsman		117 15 0	" "	117 15 0
C. S. Hoskins	Inspector of Bores		91 4 0	" "	91 4 0
John Purcell	Junior Clerk for Plans		35 13 7	" "	35 13 7
Thomas Twaddell	Caretaker		47 8 0	" "	47 8 0
W. P. Bankes	" "		43 14 1	" "	43 14 1
Total		5,186 1 11	6,176 12 4		11,362 14 3

DEPARTMENT OF POSTAL AND ELECTRIC TELEGRAPHS.

Only wages paid as follows to overseers and labourers:—Wages for 1893, £1,183 18s. 3d.; wages for 1894, £268 3s.; Loan Vote, £50,000, 55 Vic. No. 35. Total amount, £1,452 1s. 3d.

1896.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

CIVIL SERVICE.
(RETURN RESPECTING)

Printed under No. 5 Report from Printing Committee, 18 June, 1896.

[Laid upon the Table of the House in answer to Question No. 22 of the 3rd June, 1896.]

Question.

(22.) VACANCIES IN THE LANDS DEPARTMENT:—MR. COPELAND asked THE SECRETARY FOR LANDS,—Will he have any objection to lay upon the Table a return with respect to the Lands Department, showing the number of vacancies which occurred in said Department between the 23rd October, 1891, and the 2nd August, 1894, and the like information for the period between the 3rd August, 1894, and the 3rd June, 1896, giving the names and salaries, also the cause of such vacancy, whether by death, resignation, dismissal, or other cause, in each case respectively?

Answer.

Name.	Salary.	Position.	Death.	Retired.	Transfer	Resignation.	Dismissal.
1891 (from 23rd October).							
Fawns, T. A.	£ 234/15/-	Draftsman ..	25 Oct	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .
Rushforth, W. J.	200	do	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	3 Nov.
Meeson, G.	225	do	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	20 Dec	.. .. .
Soderberg, T.	235	do	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	31 "	.. .. .
Daly, K.	25	Office cleaner	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	31 "	.. .. .
1892.							
M'Lean, W.	320	Draftsman	8 Jan	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .
Lee, J. T.	118	Clerk	.. .. .	9 Jan	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .
Maish, M. O. A.	200	do	.. .. .	7 "	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .
M'Kell, W. J.	118	do	.. .. .	11 "	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .
Chilcott, F. R.	118	do	.. .. .	11 "	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .
Zentler, C. C.	109/10/-	Field Assistant	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	10 Jan	.. .. .
Waters, G. S.	109/10/-	do	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	14 "	.. .. .
Connell, W. B.	25	Land Agent	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	19 "	.. .. .
Foster, W. H.	350	Surveyor	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	31 "	.. .. .
Mills, S. A.	200	Draftsman	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	20 Feb.	.. .. .
Gales, J. A.	118	Clerk	.. .. .	29 Feb.	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .
Wood, J. H.	109/10/-	Field Assistant	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	27 Feb.	.. .. .
Butler, C. F.	100	Land Agent	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	31 Mar.	.. .. .
Oliff, V. E.	150	Draftsman	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	31 "	.. .. .
Bridson, H.	150	do	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	31 "	.. .. .
Brownhill, J.	200	Clerk	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	31 Mar	.. .. .
Eames, R. L.	177	do	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	12 April
Paton, N.	300	Surveyor	.. .. .	13 April	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .
Rogers, F. E. (Q. C.)	2,000	President, Land Appeal Court	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	30 April	.. .. .
Barrington, E. A.	150	Clerk	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	30 April	30 April.
Gibbons, E.	85	do	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	30 April	.. .. .
Ekenstedt, E.	300	Surveyor	.. .. .	2 May	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .
d'Apice, L. V.	300	do	.. .. .	16 "	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .
Goode, H. G.	275	Draftsman	.. .. .	18 "	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .
Cahill, A. W.	50	Probationer	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	31 May	.. .. .
Hindmarsh, C. H.	39	Assistant Land Agent	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	31 "	.. .. .
Tompson, J. H.	100	Land Agent	7 June	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .
Darke, R. W. B.	182/10/-	Assistant Surveyor	.. .. .	30 June	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .
King, F. F.	200	Draftsman	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	17 June	.. .. .
Mullen, A. W.	300	Surveyor	.. .. .	30 June	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .
Murray, D. H.	350	do	9 July	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .
M'Kenzie, E. A.	50	Probationer	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	31 July.	.. .. .
Skelton, J.	150	Draftsman	12 July	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .
Bucknell, H. O.	250	Conditional Purchase Inspector	.. .. .	31 July	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .
Burrowes, E. W.	250	do	.. .. .	31 "	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .
Perdriau, A. W.	150	Draftsman	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	17 Aug.	.. .. .
Smith, S. E.	109/10/-	Field Assistant	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	1 "	.. .. .
Harvey, I. W.	175	Draftsman	.. .. .	10 Aug	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .
Cooper, A.	109/10/-	Field Assistant	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	25 Aug.	.. .. .
Bcaumont, F.	109/10/-	do	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	27 "	.. .. .
Doyle, G. V.	109/10/-	do	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	31 "	.. .. .
Ferris, C. H.	75	Messenger	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	1 Sept.	.. .. .
Cook, J.	182/10/-	Assistant Surveyor	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	19 "	.. .. .
Burrell, E. J. R.	50	Probationer	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	1 Oct.	.. .. .
Keele, J.	300	Conditional Purchase Inspector	.. .. .	16 Nov.	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .
Vindin, C. C.	50	Assistant Land Agent	.. .. .	.. .. .	1 Nov.	.. .. .	.. .. .
Flannery, E. P.	250	Conditional Purchase Inspector	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	17 Dec
Foster, T. W.	275	Draftsman	22 Dec	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .
Logan, A. C.	25	Land Agent	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	31 Dec.
O'Neill, M.	225	Rabbit Inspector	.. .. .	31 Dec	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .

Name	Salary	Position	Death	Retired	Transfer	Resignation	Dismissal.
1893							
Larkin, P B	£ 250	Draftsman	1 Jan	.			
Hawkins, F W	325	Surveyor				31 Jan	. . .
Cansdell, C	150	Draftsman				31 Jan	. . .
Curwood, S	187/16/	do				11 Feb	
Lucas M	300	Surveyor					
Smithers P B	50	Assistant Land Agent			2 Mar		28 Feb
Rowe, J H	182/10/	Assistant Surveyor					13 Mar
Hall, W H	470	Inspector					25 April
Reed, G	50	Probationer					1 April
Whitfield, G	245	Land Agent			1 April		
Kemp, F W	182/10/	Assistant Surveyor					28 April
Home, R L	200	Clerk	29 April				
Williams, C H	156/10/	do				30 April	
Tietkins, W H	156	do				31 May	
Watkins, F	290	Surveyor				31 "	
Riddle, D A	290	do				31 "	
Smithers, A C	100	Clerk					
Gordon, R C	290	Surveyor			6 June		31 May
Callaway, W J	150	Clerk					7 June
Callaway, C J	165	do					10 "
Lockhart, A C M	200	Piling Overseer					30 June
Gordon W T	150	Clerk					14 June
Eckford, A G	109/10/	Field Assistant					13 June
Kenyon, J	25	Land Agent			2 July		
Lee, J T	222/10/	Rabbit Inspector				12 Aug	
M'Kenzie, A K	222/10/	do				12 "	
Phillips J	222/10/	do				12 "	
Torrens, A R	222/10/	do				12 "	
Tingcombe, J L	187/16/	Draftsman				31 "	
Bucknell, H O	245	Conditional Purchase Inspector				31 "	
Edwards, J	150	Clerk					21 Sept.
Whalley, F	245	Draftsman	29 Sept				
Grant, G S M	222/10/	Rabbit Inspector				30 Sept	
Macdonnell, A F	187/16/	Clerk				30 Sept	
Baker, J	110	Printer					3 Nov
Tritton, J L	58 10/	District Surveyor	19 Nov				
Jordon, S A	200	Clerk	17 Dec				
Brown W C B	23/8	Land Agent					
Graeme, A	150	Draftsman				31 Dec	
1894							
Evans G M B	218	Clerk					31 Jan
Sharpe H H	245	Draftsman	18 Feb				
Davis G W L	50	Land Agent			1 Mar		
Alexander, F L	109/10/	Field Assistant					31 Mar
Orr G W	109/10/	do					31 "
I utton, I	180	Plan mounter	21 April				
Byrnes, H	90	Land Agent				31 May	
Hawkins H S	170	do				1 "	
Conarty, Mis S	52	Office cleaner	12 June				
Fraser, A C	25	Land Agent				1 Aug	
MacNevin, R T	50	do				1 "	
1894 (from 3rd August).							
Foley, J V	50	Land Agent					25 Sept
Rochford, S R	245	Draftsman	22 Sept				
Hays R B	45	Land Agent				1 Oct	
Sheahan, J M	70	do				1 Dec	
* Taylor, C F	218	Draftsman					
* Removed, 4th December (insane)							
1895							
M'Kenzie, A K	245	Conditional Purchase Inspector				31 Jan	
Tietkins, W H	245	do				31 "	
Brown, W B	92	Land Agent				1 Feb	
Hay, R D	218	Ranger				1 "	
Bla A	95	Land Agent				1 "	
Curtis G E	46	do				1 "	
Landers, J F V	130	Clerk					8 Feb
M Dougall, D G	90	Land Agent				17 Feb	
James, E	245	Draftsman					
Stephen T M	290	Surveyor	2 April				
Hall R P	150	Clerk				10 April	
Maitland J S	95	Land Agent				30 "	
Bowler, C E	182 10/	Assistant Surveyor				1 May	
Cox, J W G	200	Conditional Purchase Inspector	14 June				20 May
Rodgerson, W C	90	Land Agent				20 June	
Lenthall, R H	218	Printer	15 July				
Tives, S	245	Draftsman	17 "				
Thomas H A	150	do					30 July
M'Alister S	109/10/	Field Assistant					31 July
Walshe, J D	245	Draftsman	11 Aug				
Weller, F	130	Messenger	23 Sept				
Board, A S	267 10/	Draftsman					22 Oct
Finn, M J	144	Clerk					
Edwards, J R	650	Chairman			21 Nov		5 Oct
Wheeler, G A E	50	Land Agent				30 Nov	
MacFarland, C J	245	Conditional Purchase Inspector			25 Nov		
Pratt, A W R	90	Land Agent					1 Dec
M Phillamy, J S	290	Conditional Purchase Inspector	24 Dec				
1896 (to 3rd June)							
Alphen, T	281	Clerk				1 Jan	
Purves T	245	Draftsman				7 "	
Walker, G W	245	Conditional Purchase Inspector	14 Jan				
Tompson, G C	650	Chairman	21				
Daves, C H	200	Land Agent	9 Feb				
Devlin, J N	290	Clerk				11 Feb	
Wyer, W P V	109 10/	Field Assistant					5 March
Thum, G A	180	Clerk				15 March	
Tuckerman P P	118	Printer					18 March
Bucknell, H O	150	Draftsman				14 April	

1896.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

CLAIMS OF CAPTAIN ROSSI.

(PETITION FROM FRANCIS ROBERT LEWIS ROSSI, CAPTAIN VOLUNTEER FORCE, OF ROSSVILLE, GOULBURN, PRAYING THE HOUSE TO APPOINT ANOTHER SELECT COMMITTEE TO INQUIRE INTO AND REPORT UPON HIS CLAIMS.)

Received by the Legislative Assembly, 2nd June, 1896.

To the Honorable the Speaker and the Members of the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The Petition of Francis Robert Lewis Rossi, Captain Volunteer Force, of Rossville, Goulburn,—

HUMBLY SHOWETH :—

That your Petitioner, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy, was appointed to an office in the Civil Service as Registrar of the District Court, Goulburn, at a salary of £300 per annum; that salary was, before the expiration of one year, reduced to £75 per annum.

That your Petitioner's continuation in office was the result altogether of the invitation of the head of his Department—Sir James Martin—and of the assurance of the expectation that your Petitioner's salary would be restored, and a sum given "to make good to him the difference between the £75 voted and the amount originally proposed," and your Petitioner was asked by Sir James Martin "if he would continue to hold office in this expectation."

That your Petitioner remained in the office until the end of one thousand eight hundred and eighty at such reduced rate (receiving throughout that time repeated assurances that the promises held out would be fulfilled), at which period he was deprived altogether of the office which he had so long honorably filled, and the duties pertaining to which he had faithfully performed.

That after your Petitioner's removal from office his claim was again and again admitted by the Minister, on behalf of the Government, and repeated assurances were given that his case was under consideration, and that he should receive the first suitable vacancy that occurred.

That notwithstanding these assurances no suitable position was offered to your Petitioner.

That matters remained in this state, the promises during the while being kept alive, until September, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven, when your Honorable House appointed a Select Committee, "with power to send for persons and papers, to inquire into and report upon the claims of Captain F. R. L. Rossi." That such Committee sat and investigated your Petitioner's claims as required of them, and reported as follows :—

"Your Committee having examined the witnesses named in the list (whose evidence will be found appended hereto), and carefully considered the Return to Address referred to them, find,—

"That Captain Rossi has been reduced from £300 per annum to £75, which office he held for nine years, and that promises of restoration of salary and position have been repeatedly made by various Governments.

"Your Committee seriously recommend the Government to favourably consider his case, and make such retribution as his case deserves."

That notwithstanding such report and recommendation, nothing has been done to satisfy your Petitioner's claims.

That, therefore, your Petitioner humbly prays that your Honorable House will appoint another Select Committee of your Honorable House to inquire into and report upon his claims, as your Petitioner is informed and believes that such finding of the Select Committee above referred to has lost force and is in no way binding upon your Honorable House by reason of its having been appointed by a previous and now defunct Parliament.

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

F. R. L. ROSSI,
Captain,
2/6/96.

1896.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

REPORT FROM THE SELECT COMMITTEE

ON THE

CLAIM OF CAPTAIN ROSSI;

TOGETHER WITH THE

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE,

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE,

AND

APPENDIX.

PRINTED UNDER No. 21 REPORT FROM PRINTING COMMITTEE,
8 *October*, 1896.

SYDNEY: CHARLES POTTER, GOVERNMENT PRINTER.

1896.

1896.

EXTRACTS FROM THE VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS OF THE
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

VOTES NO. 34. TUESDAY, 28 JULY, 1896.

8. CLAIM OF CAPTAIN ROSSI:—Mr. Neild moved, pursuant to *amended* Notice,—
- (1.) That a Select Committee be appointed to inquire into and report upon the claim of Captain Rossi against the Government.
- (2.) That such Committee consist of Mr. Brunker, Mr. Lee, Mr. Waddell, Mr. Morgan, Mr. O'Sullivan, Mr. Cann, Mr. Jessep, Mr. Travers Jones, Mr. Griffith, and the Mover.
- (3.) That all papers and reports in connection with such case be referred to such Committee.
- Debate ensued.
Question put.
The House divided.

Ayes, 28.

Mr. Morgan,	Mr. Chanter,
Mr. Black,	Mr. Smailes,
Mr. Newman,	Mr. O'Reilly,
Mr. Fegan,	Mr. Affleck,
Mr. Wood,	Mr. Ashton,
Mr. Wright,	Mr. A. B. Piddington,
Dr. Ross,	Mr. Davis,
Mr. Lee,	Mr. Watkins,
Mr. H. H. Brown,	Mr. Cotton,
Mr. Rose,	Mr. Barnes,
Mr. Thomas,	Mr. Travers Jones.
Mr. Hughes,	<i>Tellers,</i>
Mr. Edden,	
Mr. Griffith,	Mr. Moore,
Mr. McGowen,	Mr. Neild.

Noes, 26.

Mr. Brunker,	Mr. Harvey,
Mr. Carroll,	Mr. Bavister,
Mr. Mackay,	Mr. Cook,
Mr. Reid,	Mr. Molesworth,
Mr. Raymond,	Mr. Bull,
Mr. Sydney Smith,	Mr. Wheeler,
Mr. Gould,	Mr. Greene,
Mr. Law,	Mr. Nicholson,
Mr. Howarth,	Mr. Wilks.
Mr. Sleath,	<i>Tellers,</i>
Mr. Hawthorne,	
Mr. Hassall,	Mr. Lonsdale,
Mr. McFarlane,	Mr. Watson.
Mr. Nelson,	
Mr. Pyers,	

And so it was resolved in the affirmative.

VOTES NO. 63. THURSDAY, 1 OCTOBER, 1896.

11. CLAIM OF CAPTAIN ROSSI:—Mr. Jessep, as Chairman, brought up the 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 28th July, 1896, together with Appendix. Referred by Sessional Order to the Printing Committee.
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1896.

CLAIM OF CAPTAIN ROSSI.

REPORT.

THE SELECT COMMITTEE of the Legislative Assembly, appointed on 28th July, 1896, "*to inquire into and report upon the claim of Captain Rossi against the Government,*" and to whom was referred, on the same date, "*all papers and reports in connection with such case,*"—beg to report to your Honorable House :—

Your Committee having examined the witness named in the margin (whose evidence will be found appended hereto) and considered the papers and reports referred to them, find :—

R. L. Rossi.

That Captain Rossi has been reduced from £300 per annum to £75, which office he held for nine years; and that promises of restoration of salary and position have been repeatedly made by various Governments.

Your Committee consider that Captain Rossi has some claim, and recommend his case to the favourable consideration of the Government.

THOMAS JESSEP,

Chairman.

No. 3 Committee Room,

Legislative Assembly,

1st October, 1896.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE.

THURSDAY, 30 JULY, 1896.

MEMBER PRESENT :—

Mr. Neild.

In the absence of a Quorum, the meeting called for this day lapsed.

WEDNESDAY, 5 AUGUST, 1896.

MEMBER PRESENT :—

Mr. Neild.

In the absence of a Quorum, the meeting called for this day lapsed.

THURSDAY, 6 AUGUST, 1896.

MEMBER PRESENT :—

Mr. Travers Jones.

In the absence of a Quorum, the meeting called for this day lapsed.

TUESDAY, 25 AUGUST, 1896.

MEMBERS PRESENT :—

Mr. Lee, | Mr. Travers Jones,
Mr. Waddell.

The Clerk read a requisition from Mr. Griffith, Mr. Cann, and Mr. Waddell to the Clerk of the Legislative Assembly, requesting him to call a meeting of the Committee for to-day.

Resolved (*on motion of Mr. Lee*),—That Mr. Jessep be Chairman of this Committee.

Mr. Lee called to the Chair *pro tem*.

Entry from Votes and Proceedings appointing the Committee, and referring all papers and reports in connection with this case, *read* by the Clerk.

Printed copies of the reports and papers referred before the Committee.

Reassembling of the Committee to be arranged by the Chairman.

[Adjourned.]

TUESDAY, 15 SEPTEMBER, 1896.

MEMBERS PRESENT :—

Mr. Jessep in the Chair.

Mr. Travers Jones, | Mr. Waddell.

Francis Robert Lewis Rossi called in, sworn, and examined.

Witness *handed in* paper containing replies to statements made in the House by Mr. William Clarke, then Minister of Justice. [*See Appendix.*]

[Adjourned till Thursday next at *Three o'clock.*]

THURSDAY, 24 SEPTEMBER, 1896.

MEMBERS PRESENT :—

Mr. Griffith, | Mr. O'Sullivan.

In the absence of a Quorum, the meeting called for this day lapsed.

THURSDAY, 1 OCTOBER, 1896.

MEMBERS PRESENT :—

Mr. Jessep in the Chair.

Mr. Travers Jones, | Mr. Waddell.

Chairman submitted Draft Report.

Same read and agreed to.

Chairman to report to the House.

1896.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE

TAKEN BEFORE

THE SELECT COMMITTEE

ON

CLAIM OF CAPTAIN ROSSI.

TUESDAY, 15 SEPTEMBER, 1896.

Present:—

MR. O'SULLIVAN, | MR. WADDELL.
T. JESSEP, ESQ., IN THE CHAIR.

Captain Francis Robert Lewis Rossi sworn and examined:—

1. *Chairman.*] The object of this Committee is that you should have an opportunity of making a statement with respect to your claim;—do you desire to submit a statement? Yes; I have drawn up some notes in writing, and with the permission of the Committee I will read them, as follows:—

(Capt.
F. R. L. Rossi.
15 Sept., 1896.

The mere statement, standing alone, that my claim has been going on now for the last twenty-six years is not only misleading but inaccurate. The fact is, the grounds or causes upon which the claim is based began twenty-six years ago. I was Registrar of the Court from 1870 to 1880, and for nearly nine years of that time the salary was at the reduced or smaller amount. Necessarily, then, I applied for its reinstatement, in accordance with the promise held out to me, and the correspondence in this respect in some way or other continued until I was altogether deprived of my office. These "applications" cannot be called making "claims." The truth is this matter first took the form of a claim at the invitation of the then Minister of Justice, who asked me to formulate a claim. This was done in 1880 for the first time, and in such form came before various Ministers, and though dealt with sympathetically generally, it was not brought into final shape for settlement, the general opinion being that to enable the Government to deal satisfactorily with the matter it would be advisable to obtain the opinion of a Select Committee of Parliament. Such Committee was obtained in 1888, and after full inquiry a report was made in my favour. When subsequently the matter came before the House it was lost by the ringing of the "tea-bell," the debate not being resumed. Since then I have, on many occasions, approached the Government, but by some extraordinary ill-luck, as soon as I get the matter before the Minister, and himself inclined to deal with it, some kind of change takes place, leaving me to begin again to prosecute my claim with his successor. Before 1888, when I obtained the Select Committee, both Mr. Slattery and the present Minister, Mr. Gould, were in favour of my obtaining a Select Committee, to report upon my claim, Mr. Slattery being especially anxious to do something for me, but being unable subject to my obtaining a Select Committee report. So the matter goes on until 1895, and I then learn that practically (or technically) the finding of the previous Select Committee is obsolete, so far as this present Parliament is concerned, and to obtain a consideration of my position I must obtain a fresh inquiry at the hands of a Select Committee appointed by the present House. After the finding of the Committee in 1888, as has been shown, the debate was stopped by the ringing of the tea-bell, but I did not allow the matter to rest there. During the Session I lost no opportunity of endeavouring to get the motion restored to the "paper," but without success; it was crowded out. I then sought and had an interview with Sir Henry Parkes, who was then in office, and he assured me the finding of the Committee would be carried out. This was not done, however, before his Government left office. Then came in Sir George Dibbs. I saw this gentleman and placed the matter fully before him. He referred me to his Minister of Justice, Mr. R. O'Connor. I had an interview with the latter gentleman, and he promised to place a sum upon the Estimates to compensate me for my losses; before, however, this could be carried out the Government left office. Mr. G. H. Reid succeeded the Ministry of Sir George Dibbs. I applied to this Government for some settlement of my claim in accordance with the finding of the Select Committee, and thereon saw Mr. Brunker, who requested me to put the matter in writing, and he would bring it before the Cabinet. He did not do so, and Parliament was dissolved. The same Government again came into power—the present one—and to this I have twice applied, without success, for a consideration of my claim. Hence my present action.

2. *Mr. O'Sullivan.*] Is your case fully explained in the report of the previous Committee? Yes, exhaustively so.

3. Do you wish to add anything to that? I have read through that report, and I do not think there is anything to add, except in explanation, as to the cause of delay. I looked upon it that the *onus probandi* rested

Capt.
F. R. L. Rossi.
15 Sept., 1896.

rested with me, because to any person not acquainted with the case it must appear very strange that the claim should have been in a moribund condition for so long a time. The only thing that the Government or anyone else had to complain of was that I was too persistent. If the claim has failed up to the present it is not on account of my sleeping upon it.

4. Have you any further evidence to add to what has been already printed in the report of the previous Select Committee? I do not think that I have. It has been said that I repeatedly refused appointments when they were offered to me. I say most positively that I never had an offer except at Tumut; and three years later, after I had ceased to be Registrar, I had the offer of Clerk of Petty Sessions at Grenfell, as stated by me in the published evidence in 1888. Sir George Innes was then Minister of Justice, and when he understood the facts, as narrated, he said—"The Government will not ask you to go under these circumstances."

5. What is the total amount of your claim? At that time it was made up to £6,000.

6. Is there anything to be added to that amount? The answer I give to that is this: That it is a principle of government that if a claim or debt is recognised reasonable interest is paid. It is no fault of mine that the delay has taken place. I wish to say particularly that I do not find fault with anybody, because I do not believe there was a soul who was desirous of intentionally wronging me. I was the victim of circumstances.

7. Do you still claim this amount of £6,000? I do, on account of its being interest added to the principal.

8. Would you be inclined to compromise with the Government? I did, without prejudice, make an offer to the Government.

9. *Chairman.*] About what time was that offer made? Some time during the present year.

10. *Mr. Waddell.*] What amount did you offer to take? I said to Mr. Reid that the claim up to the present time would be about £8,000, *i.e.*, £6,000 going on from 1888 until 1896. But I said that, without prejudice, I would accept £4,000. I have with me a paper which I submitted to Sir Henry Parkes, and which contains replies to statements made in the House by Mr. William Clarke, then Minister of Justice, which [*see Appendix*] I hand in to the Committee.

11. *Chairman.*] Are you satisfied with the evidence which was placed before the previous Select Committee as giving a fair and complete statement of your case? Yes; I have given sworn evidence as to the verity of the case.

12. Since that evidence was given have you made application to the successive Governments for a consideration of your claim? Yes; that will be seen in the papers which I have produced.

13. *Mr. O'Sullivan.*] How do you make up the amount of £6,000? It includes interest from 1880 up to 1887. Of course it is subject to the correctness of the calculation. I have charged 5 per cent. interest for that number of years. When I went to see Sir George Dibbs, he said to me, "You had better go and see the Minister of Justice, Mr. O'Connor." I went to him, and he said, "I will attend to the matter." Time after time, when I went to him, the refrain was, "I will attend to this matter." At last, when I went to him, he said, "I have been thinking of offering you an appointment." I said, "That is very kind of you; but if you give me an appointment, any payment I get will be for work performed; that will not repay me for the past, and for what I have lost." Then Mr. O'Connor replied, "If you take that view of the matter, I must put something on the Estimates for you." About a month after that date he went to England. Before he returned, or immediately afterwards, the Dibbs Government ceased to exist. Before he went to England, I went to Sir George Dibbs, and he said, "You put in writing what you want, and I will put it before the Cabinet." I did so at his invitation. At that time I proposed to get a portion of my old home, which the Dibbs Government did not intend to use for its original purpose, and I asked that I might receive it in lieu of money. At that time it would have been very acceptable to me. I put my claim in writing; but through the pressure of business, I suppose, Sir George Dibbs never seemed to be able to put it before the Cabinet, and I obtained no satisfaction.

14. *Chairman.*] Did you get a reply acknowledging your request? Yes.

CLAIM OF CAPTAIN ROSSI.

APPENDIX.

[*To Evidence of Captain F. R. L. Rossi.*]

PARLIAMENT OF NEW SOUTH WALES, SESSION 1888. CLAIM OF CAPTAIN ROSSI.

(Hansard, No. 36.)

1. THE HON. MR. CLARKE, on above, says :—

He (Captain Rossi) was offered the position of Clerk of Petty Sessions at Tumut, which he at first accepted ; but afterwards asked leave to withdraw his acceptance in order that he might become a candidate for the position of Police Magistrate at Goulburn.

1. So far from Captain Rossi asking leave to withdraw his acceptance of the office at Tumut, he told Sir George Innes he would go there even at the cost of his life, as he sought for something better, and he feared to be prejudiced if he did not take the office. Sir George Innes made a promise, and placed it on record, in a minute, that if there was a withdrawal it should not be to the prejudice of Captain Rossi.

2. The Hon. Mr. Clarke continues :—

He was also offered the position of Clerk of Petty Sessions at Forbes, at a salary of £260, the position of Clerk of Petty Sessions and Mining Warden at Grenfell, with a salary of £400, both of which he declined.

2. This is an inaccuracy. Forbes or Grenfell was offered—so it cannot be said both were declined. The reply to the offer was that Captain Rossi would have felt it his duty to accept the offer at Grenfell, but the circumstances surrounding it were similar to those which had caused the Minister to relieve him from going to Tumut. He (Captain Rossi) did not refuse.

3. The Hon. Mr. Clarke says :—

Sir George Innes made a minute :—“ I do not feel justified in recommending the placing of any sum of money on the Estimates to compensate Mr. Rossi, nor do I think he has any claim to compensation.”

3. It was, as will be observed on reference to the published correspondence, Sir George Innes who first himself suggested to Captain Rossi that he should state in figures the amount of his claim, and that it was after Sir George Innes received that claim so made out in figures—probably surprised at the amount it had reached—that he wrote the minute.

4. The Hon. Mr. Clarke quotes Sir George Innes, in continuation of above, as saying :—

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

4. However, upon Captain Rossi's reiteration, Sir G. Innes again placed the matter before the Cabinet, who then, upon a clearer view, wrote to inform Captain Rossi (through the Department of Justice) that they acknowledged his claim to a position of £300 per annum ; while Sir G. Innes, at a later date again (as published), wrote that Captain Rossi had strong claims for the higher position he sought.

5. The Hon. Mr. Clarke says :—

The District Court sat only four times a year, and in the intervals Captain Rossi could have engaged in any pursuit that he pleased.

5. The duties demanded Captain Rossi's daily and regular full attendance at the office of Registrar, which he faithfully gave, and during the ten years he never had an hour's leave of absence, as the evidence discloses, without paying a substitute, which had to be sanctioned. It is understood not to be permissible for an officer of the Government to engage in any other paid duties.

1896.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

REPORT FROM THE SELECT COMMITTEE

ON

EVIDENCE BEFORE THE CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION
BY MR. H. C. L. ANDERSON;

TOGETHER WITH THE

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE

AND

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE.

Printed under No. 27 Report from Printing Committee, 13 November, 1896, a.m.

SYDNEY: WILLIAM APPELEGATE GULLICK, GOVERNMENT PRINTER.

1896.

1896.

EXTRACTS FROM THE VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS OF THE
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

VOTES No. 34. TUESDAY, 28 JULY, 1896.

7. EVIDENCE BEFORE THE CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION BY MR. H. C. L. ANDERSON:—Mr. Lyne moved, pursuant to *amended* Notice,—
- (1.) That a Select Committee be appointed to inquire into and report upon the truth or otherwise of the evidence given on the 11th of March, 1895, before the Civil Service Commission by Mr. H. C. L. Anderson, the Principal Librarian and Secretary of the Free Public Library.
- (2.) That such Committee consist of Mr. Cann, Mr. Henry Clarke, Mr. Hogue, Mr. Russell Jones, Mr. McElhone, Mr. McMillan, Mr. Molesworth, Mr. Sydney Smith, Mr. Wright, and the Mover.
- Debate ensued.
- Question put and passed.

VOTES No. 46. TUESDAY, 25 AUGUST, 1896.

5. EVIDENCE BEFORE THE CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION BY MR. H. C. L. ANDERSON:—Mr. O'Sullivan presented a Petition from Thomas Michael Slattery, of Sydney, stating that a Select Committee had been appointed by the House to inquire into and report upon the evidence given before the Civil Service Commission by Mr. H. C. L. Anderson; and praying to be represented by counsel or attorney, or in person, before the said Committee, with the right to call witnesses, and to examine and cross-examine all witnesses that may give evidence.
- Petition received.
- Ordered to be referred to the Select Committee.

VOTES No. 51. THURSDAY, 3 SEPTEMBER, 1896.

16. EVIDENCE BEFORE THE CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION BY MR. H. C. L. ANDERSON:—Mr. Lyne presented a Petition from Henry Charles Lennox Anderson, stating that a Select Committee had been appointed by the House to inquire into and report upon the evidence given before the Civil Service Commission by Mr. H. C. L. Anderson; and praying to be represented by counsel or attorney, or in person, before the said Committee, with the right to call witnesses and adduce evidence, and to examine and cross-examine all witnesses that may give evidence before the said Committee.
- Petition received.
- Ordered to be referred to the Select Committee.

VOTES No. 80. WEDNESDAY, 11 NOVEMBER, 1896.

- [4. EVIDENCE BEFORE THE CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION BY MR. H. C. L. ANDERSON:—Mr. Lyne, as Chairman, brought up the 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 28th July, 1896.
- Referred by Sessional Order to the Printing Committee.

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1896.

**EVIDENCE BEFORE THE CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION BY
MR. H. C. L. ANDERSON.**

REPORT.

THE SELECT COMMITTEE of the Legislative Assembly, appointed on 28th July, 1896, to inquire into and report upon the truth or otherwise of the evidence given on the 11th March, 1895, before the Civil Service Commission by Mr. H. C. L. Anderson, the Principal Librarian and Secretary of the Free Public Library,—beg to report to your Honorable House :—

YOUR Committee having examined the witnesses named in the List* (whose *See List, p. 8. evidence will be found appended hereto), find :—

1. That the following appears as a record of the evidence given by Mr. H. C. L. Anderson before the Civil Service Commission on the 11th March, 1895, and contains the principal portions of the statements complained of by Mr. Slattery :—

7253. *Mr. Teede.*] When you were Director of Agriculture did you ever have people thrust upon you against your will? Yes. I submitted a scheme to the Minister by which the Colony should be divided into four parts, and administered by a resident inspector in each division. The first division was the sub-tropical one, from the Tweed to the Clarence, to be in charge of an inspector, who should be an expert in the cultivation of sugar-cane and other tropical plants. Secondly, I proposed that there should be a farming district in New England, to be in charge of an expert in sheep-raising, turnip-growing, and English farming, with its head-quarters at Armidale. The third district was to be the Western Plains, where wheat and sheep are the specialties at present. The fourth division was to be the Coast District south of the Manning, which should have a dairy expert to teach the farmers. I laid this scheme before the Minister, who said it was an excellent idea, but that the country could not afford it. He was willing, however, to start with one inspector. We thereupon advertised for an inspector, and got twenty-six applications, only one of which was good enough to please the Minister, who therefore postponed the matter and made no appointment, nor did he make any provision on the Estimates then being framed. I never heard anything more about it. The Minister (Mr. Sydney Smith) went out of power in October, 1891, and Mr. Slattery came in. One day a gentleman came to me and said, "I want you to appoint my son-in-law inspector of agriculture. He is downstairs, in the Stock Department, earning 10s. a day. He has had great experience down at Fiji." I said, "You must see the Minister. I have nothing to do with it." I hinted that the inspector should be a man of good scientific and practical training. He replied, "It is all right; I will get him appointed." I said, "Don't say that. The Minister will never do it without consulting me." He laughed and said, "I will have him appointed in a few days." Previously to that time no appointment had ever been made in the department without my having been first consulted as to the necessity for the position and the qualification of the candidate. Mr. Smith never appointed even an office boy without conferring with me. A few days after this interview five inspectors of agriculture were appointed, and another appointment was made of inspector of agricultural shows, the last being to fill a vacancy. This man had never seen an agricultural show in New South Wales.

7254. What salary did the inspectors receive? The five new ones, £300 a year each. I had recommended to the Minister that they should have graduated salaries, from £200 to £300.

7255. They were all bracketed at £300 a year? Yes.

7256. And they were not required? No, because they were not agricultural experts; I could not find work for them.

7257. Then men were appointed in the Public Service who were not required? Certainly. If they had been good men they would have been very valuable, and would have done most necessary work. I could have done magnificent work for the Colony with highly-trained practical men, men trained in an agricultural college, with expert knowledge in their respective lines. But the five men were all appointed on the recommendation of political friends—always irresponsible and often incompetent to judge of the candidate's qualifications. I had picked out the eight candidates with the best testimonials, and expected a rigid examination of these candidates and their records before even one should be appointed on probation.

7258. *Mr. Storey.*] Are these men in the department now? One is. The Minister who prepared the Estimates only provided for one.

7259. Are they still in the Service? I do not know if all are. I can give the history of one who is; he charged travelling expenses of 12s. a day on an occasion when I saw him in town. I asked him to explain how it was that he was charging for travelling expenses when he had not left Sydney. He said he had been out of town, and gave me full details of his proceedings on the day in question. I told him to look at his diary. He afterwards confessed that he was not travelling that night on departmental business, and it transpired that he stayed behind a day, sent in a false return to show that he was at Tamworth, falsified his diary, and charged his travelling expenses. I reported him. I said he ought not to remain in our Service. He gave as an explanation that it was an oversight, and it was accepted. He repeated this serious offence within a few weeks, and was then admonished—nothing more. All this can be proved from the papers. He was reported afterwards for drunkenness in my office. Witnesses were not even asked for evidence. His explanation was deemed satisfactory.

7260. *Mr. Teece.*] Is he still in the Service? Yes. He was retrenched from the Department of Agriculture, and soon afterwards appointed to the department in charge of tanks, and I believe he has a farm there in connection with his tank.

7261. You spoke of a gentleman who asked you to appoint his son-in-law inspector? He was not a trained expert in agriculture, but he was a gentleman. I had no trouble with him at all. He did his routine work very satisfactorily, and improved very much in usefulness.

7262. Did he know his business? He was not an expert. Another of the men appointed celebrated his first day in the Civil Service by getting drunk, and came to my office in that state, his excuse being that he had been travelling all night. I told him to go and get sober, which he did. He came back afterwards fairly sober. He was a very intelligent man, and I sent him up the country to represent the department, and visit the farmers to instruct them. He was reported as drunk there. I went into the country to investigate the case, and found he had been beastly drunk for two weeks, and had done no work. I reported him, and recommended that he be dismissed. He was allowed to continue for two weeks longer, and draw his salary all the time, when he resigned. He was not censured, but I was, for suspending a drunken man from duty.

2. That any charge or insinuation, expressed or implied, against Mr. Slattery of improper administration of the department is absolutely without foundation, as will be seen from the following:—

Q. 1455. Whom do you blame, or wish to blame, for ignoring you? The Under Secretary. *I have said over and over again, and I now put it on public record, that Mr. Slattery treated me with the greatest courtesy and kindness. But unfortunately he did not think fit to hold the scales up between us two and decide who was wrong; he always took the part of the Under Secretary.*

Q. 1460. In answering, Mr. Anderson says:—

I disclaim the remotest idea of impugning Mr. Slattery's honor as a Minister, or of insinuating that he appointed men to positions which were not necessary. I have said before, and I say again, that he made bad appointments, and I think on the advice of men who were not competent to express an opinion.

Mr. Anderson withdraws any imputation that the Service was packed, or crammed. Replying to Q. 1459 he says:—

In my evidence before the Royal Commission I was asked (Q. 7294)—During the time you were in the Agricultural Department, were there many other cases of persons being put in your department against your will, or were the ones you mention the only cases that occurred? There were many other cases. I intended that to mean, if it had been amplified, that there were many other cases similar to the ones I had already adduced. In those I most clearly showed what I meant by persons being placed in the department against my will. I have never hinted that these men were crammed into the Service unnecessarily. My own language is quite explicit—that they were necessary, but the wrong men were appointed. That is a matter of opinion.

Then again, in replying to Q. 1460, Mr. Anderson distinctly states:—

I never dreamt that my evidence could be construed as meaning that the Service was packed or crammed. The word was not used, nor was the meaning implied, so far as I can understand English.

Again, Q. 662:—

Then really, from your answer, now the charge of packing the Service falls to the ground? I never made a charge of packing the Service. There is not a word that can be so construed.

The same explanation was given in answer to Q. 1454. He there says:—

I purposely gave this explanation to show that I did not wish to hint that the men had been "crammed" into the Service. The word "crammed" I never heard used in connection with the matter until it was used in this Committee. I would take the word "crammed" to mean that men were put into the department for whom work could not be found, and who would be unnecessary in the Service. I said in my evidence that they were necessary, and they would have been very valuable had they been thoroughly good men.

3. That with regard to the inspectors named in Mr. Anderson's evidence as unfit for appointment, it seems that thirty-four applications were received in reply to an advertisement for the positions. Mr. Anderson marked on this list ten names with blue pencil, accompanying the list with the following minute for the Minister's information:—

(Q. 19.) The men whose names I have marked with a blue cross have one and all very fair qualifications for the position, and I can give full details as to their special qualifications, as they have interviewed me.

In

In that minute Mr. Anderson recommended the appointment of four inspectors, and further stated (Q. 22) that "Mr. Smith approved of four being appointed, but deferred the selection until the Estimates were framed." Of those names so marked and recommended by Mr. Anderson, Mr. H. B. Macklin and Mr. A. E. Hook were appointed by Mr. Slattery, Mr. Macklin's appointment having to be cancelled nine days after it was made, Mr. Hook being later informed that unless he resigned he would be dismissed in consequence of intemperate habits. (Q. 259.) Besides these two, Mr. Dunningcliff, Mr. De La Motte, and Mr. O'Kelly were appointed. Mr. Dunningcliff was employed in the department before these applications were called for, and is still in the department and holds his appointment (Q. 31). He was recommended to Mr. Slattery as eminently qualified for the position by Mr. Harrie Wood, Under Secretary. Mr. De La Motte had also been in the department (Q. 39), and was also recommended to Mr. Slattery by the Under Secretary Mr. Wood, and by Mr. Anderson. The fifth inspector, Mr. O'Kelly (who was already in the Stock Branch of the department), was appointed as sugar expert. He had had ten years' experience (Q. 122 and 123) in the manufacture of sugar in Fiji, and Mr. Slattery took steps to satisfy himself as to his experience and qualifications before making the appointment.

4. That the evidence taken discloses the fact that there was a considerable amount of friction in the department, caused by Mr. Anderson, as Director of Agriculture, not being allowed, as formerly, to communicate direct with the Minister in charge of the department, but being required to make his representations to the Minister through the usual official channel, viz., the Under Secretary. Mr. Anderson had previously been allowed, under the regime of Mr. Sydney Smith, to communicate direct with the Minister, but, on Mr. Slattery's accession to office, he directed that all communications should come to him through the Under Secretary, Mr. Anderson being placed in the same position as Mr. Bruce, Chief Inspector of Stock, and other heads of departmental branches.

5. That as to the statement in Mr. Anderson's evidence before the Royal Commission, that the five inspectors were all appointed on the recommendation of political friends, there is evidence that political influence was brought to bear in favour of some of them, but Mr. Slattery allowed no such influence to weigh with him in making the appointments.

WILLIAM JOHN LYNE,
Chairman.

No. 2 Committee Room,
Legislative Assembly,
11th November, 1896.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE.

THURSDAY, 27 AUGUST, 1896.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. Henry Clarke,	|	Mr. Hogue,
	Mr. Wright.	

Resolved (on motion of Mr. Wright), That Mr. Lyne be Chairman of this Committee.

Mr. Henry Clarke called to the Chair *pro tem*.

Entries from Votes and Proceedings appointing the Committee, and referring the Petition of Thomas Michael Slattery, praying to be heard by counsel or attorney, or in person, before the Committee, read by the Clerk.

Reassembling of the Committee to be arranged by the Chairman.

[Adjourned.]

WEDNESDAY, 2 SEPTEMBER, 1896.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. Lyne in the Chair.		
Mr. Cann,	|	Mr. Molesworth,
Mr. Hogue,		Mr. Henry Clarke.
	Mr. Sydney Smith.	

T. M. Slattery, Esq., appeared on his own behalf.

Duncan Clark McLachlan (*Under Secretary for Mines and Agriculture*) called in, sworn, and examined.

Witness produced original papers in connection with the appointment of Inspectors of Agriculture.

Witness withdrew.

Harrie Wood called in, sworn, and examined.

Witness withdrew.

[Adjourned till To-morrow at half-past *Eleven* o'clock.]

THURSDAY, 3 SEPTEMBER, 1896.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. Lyne in the Chair.		
Mr. Henry Clarke,	|	Mr. Hogue,
Mr. McElhone,		Mr. Sydney Smith.

T. M. Slattery, Esq., appeared on his own behalf.

David Grant Forbes (*a Judge of the District Court of New South Wales*) called in, sworn, and examined.

Witness withdrew.

Henry Charles Lennox Anderson (*Principal Librarian, Free Public Library*) called in, sworn, and examined.

Witness withdrew.

Ordered,—That Mr. G. F. Sutherland be summoned to give evidence next meeting.

[Adjourned till Wednesday next at half-past *Eleven* o'clock.]

WEDNESDAY, 9 SEPTEMBER, 1896.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. Lyne in the Chair.		
Mr. Henry Clarke,	|	Mr. Molesworth,
Mr. McElhone,		Mr. Wright.

Entry from Votes and Proceedings, referring the Petition of Henry Charles Lennox Anderson, praying to be heard by counsel or attorney, or in person, before the Committee, read by the Clerk.

T. M. Slattery, Esq., appeared on his own behalf.

H. C. L. Anderson, Esq., appeared on his own behalf.

George Finlayson Sutherland called in, sworn, and examined.

Witness withdrew.

Henry Charles Lennox Anderson recalled and further examined.

[Adjourned till To-morrow at half-past *Eleven* o'clock.]

THURSDAY, 10 SEPTEMBER, 1896.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. Lyne in the Chair.		
Mr. Cann,	|	Mr. Henry Clarke,
	Mr. McElhone.	

T. M. Slattery, Esq., appeared on his own behalf.

H. C. L. Anderson, Esq., appeared on his own behalf.

William Henry Moseley called in, sworn, and examined.

Witness withdrew.

Fred. Turner called in, sworn, and examined.

Witness withdrew.

Henry Charles Lennox Anderson recalled and further examined.

[Adjourned till Wednesday next at half-past *Eleven* o'clock.]

WEDNESDAY,

WEDNESDAY, 16 SEPTEMBER, 1896.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. Lyne in the Chair.

Mr. Cann,
Mr. Hogue,

Mr. Henry Clarke,
Mr. Molesworth,

T. M. Slattery, Esq., appeared on his own behalf.
H. C. L. Anderson, Esq., appeared on his own behalf.
Henry Charles Lennox Anderson further examined.
Alfred Atten Dunnicliff called in, sworn, and examined.
Witness withdrew.

[Adjourned till Wednesday next at *Eleven o'clock.*]

WEDNESDAY, 23 SEPTEMBER, 1896.

MEMBER PRESENT:—

Mr. McElhone.

In the absence of a quorum the meeting called for this day lapsed.

THURSDAY, 24 SEPTEMBER, 1896.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. Lyne in the Chair.

Mr. Cann,
Mr. Hogue,

Mr. Henry Clarke,
Mr. Russell Jones,

Mr. McElhone.

T. M. Slattery, Esq., appeared on his own behalf.
H. C. L. Anderson, Esq., appeared on his own behalf.
Alfred Atten Dunnicliff recalled and further examined.
The Chairman having left the Chair, Mr. Henry Clarke called to the Chair *pro tem.*
Witness withdrew.

Walter Scott Campbell (*Chief Clerk, Department of Agriculture and Forests*) called in, sworn, and examined.

Witness withdrew.

Alfred Atten Dunnicliff recalled and further examined.

Witness withdrew.

[Adjourned till Wednesday next at *Eleven o'clock.*]

WEDNESDAY, 30 SEPTEMBER, 1896.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. Lyne in the Chair.

Mr. Cann,
Mr. Hogue,

Mr. Henry Clarke,
Mr. Sydney Smith.

T. M. Slattery, Esq., appeared on his own behalf.
H. C. L. Anderson, Esq., appeared on his own behalf.
Richard Teece (*General Manager and Actuary of the A.M.P. Society*) called in, sworn, and examined.
Witness withdrew.

John Low Thompson (*Principal of the Hawkesbury Agricultural College*) called in, sworn, and examined.

Witness withdrew.

Arthur Reynolds called in, sworn, and examined.

The Chairman having left the Chair, Mr. Henry Clarke called to the Chair *pro tem.*

The Chairman resumed the Chair.

Witness withdrew.

Arthur Price called in, sworn, and examined.

Witness withdrew.

[Adjourned till To-morrow at *Eleven o'clock.*]

THURSDAY, 1 OCTOBER, 1896.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. Hogue.

Mr. Lyne,

In the absence of a quorum the meeting called for this day lapsed.

WEDNESDAY, 7 OCTOBER, 1896.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. Lyne in the Chair.

Mr. Cann,
Mr. Molesworth,

Mr. Russell Jones,
Mr. Wright.

T. M. Slattery, Esq., appeared on his own behalf.
H. C. L. Anderson, Esq., appeared on his own behalf.
Thomas Michael Slattery sworn and examined.
Henry Charles Lennox Anderson further examined.

Edward Arthur Clifton Wainwright (*Record Clerk, Department of Agriculture*) sworn and examined.

The Clerk submitted the transcript of the evidence of Mr. Arthur Reynolds, which had been considerably altered by the witness on revision, and was directed to admit only such alterations as are allowed by the Standing Order.

[Adjourned till Thursday, 15th October, at half-past *Eleven* o'clock.]

THURSDAY, 15 OCTOBER, 1896.

The meeting called for this day postponed by order of the Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, 21 OCTOBER, 1896.

MEMBERS PRESENT :—

Mr. Lyne in the Chair.
Mr. Cann, | Mr. Hogue,
Mr. Molesworth.

Nathan Augustus Cobb (*Pathologist to the Department of Agriculture*) called in, sworn, and examined.

Witness withdrew.

Committee deliberated.

Reassembling of the Committee to be arranged by the Chairman.

[Adjourned.]

WEDNESDAY, 4 NOVEMBER, 1896.

MEMBERS PRESENT :—

Mr. Cann, | Mr. Henry Clarke,
Mr. Hogue, | Mr. Molesworth,
Mr. Wright.

In the absence of the Chairman, Mr. Henry Clarke called to the Chair *pro tem*.

[Adjourned till Wednesday next at half-past *Eleven* o'clock.]

WEDNESDAY, 11 NOVEMBER, 1896.

MEMBERS PRESENT :—

Mr. Lyne in the Chair.
Mr. Cann, | Mr. Henry Clarke,
Mr. Hogue, | Mr. McElhone,
Mr. Molesworth.

Chairman submitted Draft Report, which was read a first time *pro formá*.

Report considered.

Paragraph 1 read and *agreed* to.

Paragraph 2 read.

And certain amendments having been made in the paragraph,—

Mr. Molesworth moved to leave out in line 38 the word “withdraws” with a view to the insertion of the words “denies having made.”

Question put,—That the word proposed to be left out stand part of the paragraph.

Committee divided.

Ayes.

Mr. Cann,
Mr. Henry Clarke,
Mr. McElhone.

Noes.

Mr. Hogue,
Mr. Molesworth.

And so it was resolved in the affirmative.

Paragraph, as amended, *agreed* to.

Paragraphs 3 and 4 read, amended, and *agreed* to.

Paragraph 5 read and *omitted*.

New paragraph to stand as paragraph 5 read and *agreed* to.

Chairman to report to the House.

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1896.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE

TAKEN BEFORE

THE SELECT COMMITTEE

ON

EVIDENCE BEFORE THE CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION
BY MR. H. C. L. ANDERSON.

WEDNESDAY, 2 SEPTEMBER, 1896.

Present:—

MR. CANN,
MR. HENRY CLARKE,
MR. HOGUE,

MR. LYNE,
MR. MOLESWORTH,
MR. SYDNEY SMITH.

W. J. LYNE, Esq., IN THE CHAIR.

Mr. T. M. Slattery appeared in person on his own behalf.

Duncan Clark McLachlan called in, sworn, and examined:—

1. *Chairman.*] What position do you hold? Under Secretary for Mines and Agriculture.
2. *Mr. Slattery.*] Do you produce the original papers in regard to the appointment of inspectors of agriculture? Yes, with the exception of Mr. de La Motte's and Mr. Hook's. We were not able to find the originals in those cases, but there are copies here. D. C.
McLachlan.
2 Sept., 1896.
3. You produce those papers for reference only? Yes. I think you will find that all the essential papers are here.

Harrie Wood called in, sworn, and examined:—

4. *Mr. Slattery.*] You were formerly Under Secretary for Mines and Agriculture? Yes. H. Wood.
2 Sept., 1896.
5. You have only recently retired from the Public Service? Yes.
6. Were you Under Secretary for Mines when I accepted office as Minister for Mines and Agriculture? Yes.
7. During the time you were Under Secretary for Mines and Under Secretary for Agriculture, when I was Minister, did I ever on any occasion thrust any one, man or boy, on the department against the will of any officer to my knowledge? No. Of course I do not know what the feelings of some of the officers might have been about appointments; but not as far as I know against any express objection by anybody—by anybody who had a right to object at any rate.
8. But I am talking about this thrusting—that is, putting into office or appointing to office either a man or a boy—putting into office one who was not required, or who was not reported to me as Minister as being required? No, I do not know of any instance.
9. And during the time I was Minister did you know of any single act of mal-administration on my part? No.
10. Do you remember the appointment of the inspectors of agriculture? Yes.
11. Do you remember what salary was recommended for each inspector of agriculture? My impression is that it was £300.

- H. Wood. 12. Were these appointments to be temporary or permanent? Temporary, I think.
 2 Sept., 1896. 13. According to my minute produced, dated 18th January, 1892, was the salary fixed at £300 per annum? Yes.
 14. Is it true that before the appointment of inspectors of agriculture, Mr. Anderson, who was then Director of Agriculture, had recommended to the Minister that they should receive salaries graduated from £200 to £300? No such recommendation had come before me.
 15. Did you ever see such a recommendation before the appointments were made? No.
 16. *Chairman.*] Are there any papers in reference to any such recommendation? I think there is a paper of a subsequent date, but I am not quite sure.
 17. *Mr. Slattery.*] On what dates were the inspectors appointed? Your minute is dated 19/1/92.
 18. In his evidence before the Civil Service Commission, Mr. Anderson was asked: "What salaries did the inspectors receive," to which he replied as follows:—

The five new ones £300 a year each. I had recommended to the Minister that they should have graduated salaries from £200 to £300.

Up to the time of the appointment of the inspectors of agriculture, had Mr. Anderson made any such recommendation? Not through me.

19. This minute date 23rd September, 1891, was written by Mr. Anderson:—

Herewith I submit to the Minister the thirty-four applications received in reply to the advertisement for the position of inspector of agriculture. I would take this opportunity of pointing out that it will be practically impossible to secure any one man from amongst these who can act efficiently and with satisfaction to both the farmers and the department for the whole of this Colony, for the simple reason that no one man can possibly have had such a wide experience as will fit him to speak with equal authority to the sugar-planters of the north, the wheat-growers of the table-lands, and the dairy-farmers of the South Coast. Bearing this in view I shall be glad if the Minister can see his way to dividing the Colony into four distinct districts—the North Coast, South Coast, North Table-land, and South Table-land. If an inspector were appointed for each of these districts he could give the whole of his attention and study to the crops most suited to his own district, and would, therefore, very soon become such an expert in his own subjects that his advice would be sought after by the farmers and others interested. He would likewise be well up in all agricultural matters appertaining to his district, could conduct investigations, make reports, and in every way keep the department informed as to the condition of agriculture and agricultural education in the whole of his district. Thus, the man in charge of the North Coast would need to have good experience in sugar-cane, maize, and other subtropical products. The man in the South Coast should have an excellent knowledge of stock, dairy farming and ensilage, together with a fair knowledge of such subjects as bee-keeping and fruit-growing. The man in the North Table-lands should be a thorough English farmer, who could advise as to all ordinary crops of good English farming, more especially as to root crops, which are unfortunately very little cultivated in this favourable district. The man on the Southern Table-lands should have had experience of a much dryer climate, should be well informed as to all the best methods of wheat cultivation, and have a general intelligent knowledge of vine cultivation and fruit rearing. In considering these applications I would also remind the Minister that the position lately held by Mr. Prentice, of inspector or visitor to the different agricultural shows, has not yet been filled up. I believe some of the gentlemen who are now applying have special qualifications for such a position. The position of experimentalist, or overseer of experimental plots at the college, might also be filled up from these applications, as Mr. J. G. Smith, B.Sc., has had special training in this kind of work at the experimental station in connection with the university of Nebraska. The men whose names I have marked with a blue cross have one and all very fair qualifications for the position, and I can give full details as to their special qualifications, as they have interviewed me.

In that minute Mr. Anderson recommends the appointment of four inspectors? Yes.

20. Is there a minute written upon it by the Minister, Mr. Sydney Smith? Yes; the minute is in these words:—"This matter may stand over until Estimates have been considered by Cabinet."

21. Was anything done on that paper before Mr. Smith left office? Nothing more than that.

22. In a minute by Mr. Anderson, dated 11/11/91, do you find these words: "Mr. Smith approved of four being appointed, but deferred the selection until the Estimates were framed. The officers are very much needed"? Yes.

23. Do you see another minute written by Mr. Anderson on the next day, to this effect: "I would respectfully impress upon the Minister the necessity of appointing some men with a good practical and scientific training. The applications received in response to an advertisement have been submitted"? Yes, that is here.

24. Do you notice also that Mr. Anderson marked with a blue pencil ten names out of the thirty-four applicants? Yes.

25. And do you notice that in his minute he states: "The men whose names I have marked with a blue cross have one and all very fair qualifications for the position"? Yes; and he continues, "and I can give full details as to their special qualifications as they have interviewed me." That is in his minute of the 23rd September, 1891.

26. During the whole time I was there as Minister did I not in every way try to carry out the intentions of my predecessor, Mr. S. Smith, in regard to the Agricultural Department? Yes, as far as I know.

27. Is it not a fact that I stated that as Mr. Smith had founded this department, I felt it my duty to do all I could to carry out his intentions? Yes, I am quite sure you said something to that effect; but I cannot recollect the exact words.

28. During the whole time of your connection with me as Minister, did you ever, from start to finish, find me in any way trying to destroy that department;—on the contrary, did I not try to assist the department because it had been founded by my predecessor? Yes, certainly.

29. With reference to those appointed whose names were marked with a blue-pencil—take first the name of Mr. Macklin—he was appointed? Yes. Mr. Hook, whose name was marked with a blue cross, was also appointed. Mr. de La Motte, who was appointed, was not marked.

30. But is it not a fact that Mr. de La Motte was in the department? There is a minute by yourself to this effect: "Mr. de La Motte has been most highly recommended to me." The other two appointed were Mr. Dunnicliff, and Mr. O'Kelly. The names of these gentlemen were not marked in blue; they were not included among the applications.

31. What was Mr. Dunnicliff? He was employed in the department before these applications were called for, and he is still in the department.

32. Do you know anything about an application Mr. Dunnicliff had made for the appointment? I recollect seeing something in the papers to the effect that Mr. Dunnicliff made application for such an appointment some time in August, 1891; but as far as I know it never came to me.

33. The application of Mr. Dunnicliff then was never submitted, so far as you know? Not the one in August; but I think he made another application in January, 1892.

34. You were appointed at that time Under Secretary for Agriculture? I think so; I cannot be quite sure of the date of my appointment. The second application of Mr. Dunnicliff, I am almost sure, came to me direct.

H. Wood.
2 Sept., 1896.

35. Did you, as Under Secretary, recommend Mr. Dunnicliff as a man well qualified for this position? Yes.

36. I suppose you know he was a perfect stranger to me? Yes; I do not know that you had ever seen him. Mr. Dunnicliff's application that came to me was dated 19th January, 1892.

37. Mr. Dunnicliff was in the department, and you, as Under Secretary, recommended him as in every way qualified for this position? Yes. I see that the application of the 19th January, 1892, was addressed to me as Under Secretary for Mines and Agriculture, so I suppose I had been appointed before that. Mr. Dunnicliff's application of the 19th August, 1891, was addressed to the Director of Agriculture. It does not seem to have been minuted by anybody.

38. You recommended him as in every way qualified for this position? Yes, I think so. My minute was as follows:—"Mr. Dunnicliff is at present employed in the Agricultural Department on clerical work. Personally, I know nothing of his qualifications for the position of inspector, but from what I have heard of him from gentlemen specially qualified to form an opinion, he should be well qualified for the position. If the appointments be made on the lines suggested by me, he would perhaps be better suited for cereal and root crops, or for dairying than other branches." The words, "lines suggested by me," refer to a minute I wrote, as well as I recollect, recommending that instead of the inspectors being appointed to special districts they should have special lines.

39. Mr. de La Motte was also employed in the department? He had been employed in the department.

40. In regard to these inspectors, did you ever have any complaint against them as to their fitness for the position? No, I do not recollect any complaint from outside in regard to the fitness of anyone of the inspectors.

41. In regard to their fitness nothing official came before you from any quarter? I cannot recollect anything.

42. In his evidence before the Civil Service Commission, Mr. Anderson states, in answer to question 7257, "I had picked out the eight candidates with the best testimonials, and expected a rigid examination of these candidates and their records before even one should be appointed on probation." Was there ever such a minute made? It never came before me. That seems to be contradicted by his minute were he says he can furnish full details as to their qualifications, having interviewed them.

43. Is there any minute in which Mr. Anderson stated that he expected a rigid examination of the candidates and their records, before even one should be appointed on probation? No such document ever came before me to my knowledge.

44. Do you remember one of the inspectors being charged with drinking up the country? Yes.

45. In reply to question 7259 Mr. Anderson said:—

Are they still in the Service? I do not know if all are. I can give the history of one who is. He charged travelling expenses of 12s. a day on an occasion when I saw him in town. I asked him to explain how it was that he was charging for travelling expenses when he had not left Sydney. He said he had been out of town, and gave me full details of his proceedings on the day in question. I told him to look at his diary. He afterwards confessed that he was not travelling that night on departmental business, and it transpired that he stayed behind a day, sent in a false return to show that he was at Tamworth, falsified his diary, and charged his travelling expenses. I reported him. I said he ought not to remain in our Service. He gave as an explanation that it was an oversight, and it was accepted. He repeated this serious offence within a few weeks, and was then admonished—nothing more. All this can be proved from the papers. He was reported afterwards for drunkenness in my office. Witnesses were not even asked for evidence. His explanation was deemed satisfactory.

What can you say with regard to that? My impression is, with regard to one of the cases mentioned, where there was a charge for travelling expenses, that Mr. Anderson objected to, that this man ought to have gone off to a certain place—probably it was Tamworth, I cannot recollect—I presume being sent away hurriedly, and he had not his portmanteau with him, and he went to Bulli, where he lived with his family, to get his portmanteau, and so lost a night. He had to go there at night to get his portmanteau, and consequently did not really start for the place to which he was ordered to go until the next day.

46. That was explained, was it not, to you as Under Secretary, and, after investigation, you were satisfied that there was no wilful attempt to defraud the Government? Yes; no intentional fraud.

47. In regard to being reported for drunkenness, do you remember what took place in reference to that? I recollect that a doctor's certificate was put in to the effect that he was suffering from heart disease, and that he had to take stimulants occasionally in connection with this heart affection. I am not sure whether it was not fatty degeneration of the heart, or something of that sort. The certificate was from a doctor somewhere down Bulli way.

48. When he was reported for drunkenness he got a medical certificate to say he had been suffering from his heart, and that was his explanation. You investigated that, did you not, as Under Secretary? Yes.

49. And you were satisfied? As well as I recollect, I was satisfied with the doctor's certificate.

50. At question 7262 Mr. Anderson gives this evidence before the Civil Service Commission:—

Did he know his business? He was not an expert. Another of the men appointed celebrated his first day in the Civil Service by getting drunk, and came to my office in that state, his excuse being that he had been travelling all night. I told him to go and get sober, which he did. He came back afterwards fairly sober. He was a very intelligent man, and I sent him up the country to represent the department, and visit the farmers to instruct them. He was reported as drunk there. I went into the country to investigate the case, and found he had been beastly drunk for two weeks, and had done no work. I reported him, and recommended that he be dismissed. He was allowed to continue for two weeks longer, and draw his salary all the time, when he resigned. He was not censured, but I was, for suspending a drunken man from duty.

Was it ever reported to you that the man referred to in that question celebrated his first day in the Civil Service by getting drunk? No, I do not recollect that.

51. Or that he came to Mr. Anderson's office in that state? No; I recollect his being reported for getting drunk up country.

52. That was afterwards; I am talking about the first portion of the answer;—was any representation of that kind made to you? I have no recollection of that.

53. As far as you know, there is no paper of that kind among the records? Not so far as I know.

54. In regard to the same person, when he was up country, is it true that Mr. Anderson was censured by me, as Minister, for suspending a drunken man from duty? No. As far as my memory serves me, he was censured for going away without authority to investigate a matter which it was thought could have been investigated without any such expense being incurred.

55.

H. Wood. 55. Is it not a fact that Mr. Anderson, without consulting you, or getting the authority of the Minister, went away to deal with the case himself? Yes; without my knowledge, and, I presume, without yours.
 2 Sept., 1896. I think the explanation of the fourteen days referred to in Mr. Anderson's evidence was that the officer was called upon in the usual way to show cause; because it was always the practice, at any rate during my twenty odd years service as an Under Secretary, never to allow a man to be condemned without his being heard.

56. It was the rule of the department that no man, no matter what his position might be, should be removed from office without being called upon to show cause? Just so.

57. *Mr. Hogue.*] Is that rule applied in the case of censuring an officer? You could censure him certainly, but even that you would not do unless he had an opportunity of explaining.

58. Had Mr. Anderson an opportunity of being heard before he was censured for going away? A minute was written which might imply censure; I do not know that it was absolutely a censure.

59. *Mr. Slattery.*] When Mr. Anderson says: "He was not censured, but I was for suspending a drunken man from duty,"—I want to know if that is true or untrue? That is not true, as far as my memory serves me.

60. If there was any censure, it was on Mr. Anderson's action in leaving the city and going away into the country without reporting this matter either to the Under Secretary or the Minister? Yes.

61. *Mr. Hogue.*] Mr. Anderson was under your authority, I presume? Yes.

62. He had not an independent position? No.

63. *Mr. Slattery.*] At question 7292 Mr. Anderson gives this evidence:—

Was there any reduction in his salary as compared with yours? Yes; he receives £600; my salary was £740.

How many positions did Mr. Campbell take at that time? The staff of both the Agricultural Department and the Forest Department was cut down tremendously. We had to do so because we only got a very small sum, a lump sum, for the department, and we had to get rid of Mr. Ednie Brown, Mr. Holdsworth, and Mr. Piper out of the Forest Department, and Mr. Anderson, Mr. Price, and Mr. Reynolds were the three highest officers in the clerical branch of the Department of Agriculture. All these officers were dispensed with, and Mr. Campbell was removed from his position of chief draftsman, where he had £600 a year, to take charge of the two branches of Forest and Agriculture, which were then brought together, Mr. Campbell continuing to receive a salary of £600 a year.

64. Could you state what the saving was? The salaries of the officers dispensed with would amount to something over £2,000.

65. So that instead of the saving being £140, as would appear from Mr. Anderson's answer, there was a saving of something like £1,400? Yes; there was a much larger saving than £140. That was merely the difference between Mr. Anderson's salary and Mr. Campbell's salary.

66. At question 7294 Mr. Anderson gives this evidence:—

During the time you were in the Agricultural Department were there many other cases of persons being put in your department against your will, or were the ones you mentioned the only cases that occurred? There were many other cases.

Is that true or untrue? It is untrue as regards the department after I had any control in the matter. As to what transpired before that I cannot say.

67. You made no appointments before? I could fix it in that way—that after you took office there was nothing of that kind to my knowledge.

68. As far as I am concerned, while I was there, is that true or untrue? It is not true.

69. You have already stated that I never appointed a man or boy except when he was required, and on recommendation? That is true.

70. Did I ever say you must make room for anyone all the time I was there? No.

71. Within a few days after the appointment of Mr. Macklin, and before he entered upon his office, his appointment was cancelled? Yes. There is a minute dated 28/1/92 to this effect: "Mr. H. P. Macklin's appointment cancelled.—T.M.S."

72. There was a Mr. O'Kelly appointed also to look after the sugar-cane in the northern parts of the Colony? Yes.

73. *Chairman.*] Was he recommended by Mr. Anderson? No. His name is not on the list.

74. *Mr. H. Clarke.*] How many of those whose names were marked in blue pencil were appointed? Two.

75. Out of ten? There were only five appointed. Two out of the five were those whose names were marked with a blue cross by Mr. Anderson.

76. *Chairman.*] What position did Mr. Anderson hold in reference to yourself—his was a branch of the Mines Department, I suppose? Yes; the Mines Department and the Department of Agriculture were both under the same Minister, and in some respects, at any rate, they were always under me. For example, I used to pay Mr. Anderson's salary, and I used to have to do certain things which he could not do, and yet in other respects I was not recognised.

77. Does that mean that communications between the Agricultural Branch and the Minister went direct without reference to yourself? Yes.

78. Up to what time? From soon after the department was formed until Mr. Slattery came into office.

79. In his evidence before the Civil Service Commission, Mr. Anderson was asked, "How was the department managed after you left?" to which he replied, "I presume the chief clerk does his best to manage it, as far as the Under Secretary permits him";—have you any idea what that means—"as far as the Under Secretary permits him"? No; I do not think I was ever guilty of obstructing any officer under me in the performance of his duty.

80. Are you aware whether Mr. Anderson wanted to be appointed Under Secretary for Agriculture? I heard so. I know he wanted to be appointed Assistant Under Secretary. That was in Mr. Slattery's time, and the application was referred to me by Mr. Slattery. I said that personally I had no objection to it, but I thought it might affect the position of the Assistant Under Secretary for Mines, and before saying anything official on the subject I should like to consult him, and I did consult Mr. Herring, who was then Assistant Under Secretary for Mines, and who had a very long service, and his objection was that as he was only receiving £700 a year, and Mr. Anderson was receiving £800; if Mr. Anderson were appointed Assistant Under Secretary for Agriculture he would really take a superior position to Mr. Herring, notwithstanding the latter's long service. Upon that I objected to Mr. Anderson being appointed Assistant Under Secretary.

81. Is it the custom always for official papers from any branch to go through the Under Secretary? Yes, it was the rule while I was in the department, until quite recently. Within the last twelve months of my service I recommended to the Minister that formal papers might be sent by other officers direct to the Minister so as to save my time, on account of pressure of work. But prior to that the rule had been for all papers from every branch to go through me as Under Secretary. H. Wood.
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82. Was there any unpleasantness between you and Mr. Anderson? Yes; he was the most insubordinate officer I ever had to do with.
83. *Mr. Hogue.*] From what cause did the friction between you and Mr. Anderson arise—if there was any friction? Mr. Anderson sought to ignore me altogether in the matter.
84. When was Mr. Anderson appointed Director of Agriculture? I could not tell you the exact date, but it was early in the year 1890.
85. That would be under Mr. Sydney Smith's administration, I presume? Yes. It was Mr. Smith who started the Department of Agriculture.
86. Have you the minute by you appointing Mr. Anderson, or any instruction? It is quite possible that I wrote the minute recommending his appointment. I recollect that the Minister consulted me about the applicants for the position and I gave him my opinion of those whom I knew, and I told him that as regarded Mr. Anderson I did not know him. I had never heard of him before at that time.
87. It was under your recommendation that he was appointed? Yes, I can quite believe that—but in that way. What I mean is that it was not a recommendation upon knowledge. Mr. Smith told me that he was satisfied as to Mr. Anderson's qualifications, and it would be upon that I should recommend his appointment.
88. That is, practically, you, as Under Secretary for Mines, had no objection to his appointment—that is what it would amount to? I had no objection. I knew nothing against him.
89. But that is what your recommendation would amount to—that you saw no objection to his appointment? Certainly.
90. Did he occupy the position quite independently of you, as between himself and the Minister? His position, as I viewed it, should not have been independent of me.
91. But did he, as a matter of fact, occupy that position? Yes; as a matter of fact, he dealt direct with the Minister.
92. In all matters pertaining to the Department of Agriculture? Yes.
93. Did the friction arise from the independent position Mr. Anderson assumed he held? Yes, I think so.
94. And his insubordination would no doubt arise from the fact that he believed himself to occupy an independent position? Yes, if he did so believe.
95. *Mr. S. Smith.*] Was not Mr. Anderson in the employ of the Government prior to his appointment to the Department of Agriculture? Yes; I believe he was employed in the Public Instruction Department.
96. Are you aware if he had high credentials in that department as to his qualifications? Not of my own knowledge; I never saw them.
97. Is there any minute amongst the papers in which I approved of the appointment of four inspectors? Mr. Anderson, in his minute of 23rd September, 1891, says: "Bearing this in view, I shall be glad if the Minister can see his way to dividing the Colony into four distinct districts." Upon that you say: "This matter may stand over until Estimates have been considered by Cabinet." I think the paper quoted says something more on the subject.
98. Are you aware if provision was made in the Estimates for the salaries of any inspectors? Not as salaries, I think.
99. *Chairman.*] A lump sum? Yes; I think the Inspectors of Agriculture were always paid out of a lump sum.
100. *Mr. S. Smith.*] Are you aware that the Estimate was submitted, and that the item of inspectors was struck out? No; I fancy it would not go through me.
101. *Mr. Slattery.*] Although Mr. Sydney Smith may not have approved of four inspectors being appointed, is it not a fact that on the 11th November, 1891, Mr. Anderson, in resubmitting the applications, said: "Mr. Smith approved of four being appointed, but deferred the selection until the Estimates were framed. The officers are very much needed." Yes, those words occur in Mr. Anderson's minute.
102. *Mr. S. Smith.*] But there is no minute of mine among the papers to that effect? No, that is Mr. Anderson's minute.
103. *Mr. Hogue.*] While Mr. Anderson was Director of Agriculture, was it the practice for appointments to be made to the department on his recommendation without regard to you? Yes; I think so. In the case of Mr. Anderson's own appointment the Minister discussed the matter with me; but I do not think any other appointment was brought under my notice.
104. The appointments came through Mr. Anderson, and not through you? Yes.
105. And in that respect his department was quite independent of yourself, although you were Under Secretary? There were certain things, as I said before, that had to be done through me; but appointments and all matters of importance were settled between Mr. Anderson and the Minister.
106. *Mr. H. Clarke.*] Did that practice continue until Mr. Anderson left the department? No. As soon as Mr. Slattery came into office he required all matters to come to him through me.
107. *Mr. Slattery.*] And you were appointed, then, to be Under Secretary for Agriculture, as well as Under Secretary for Mines? Yes.
108. *Mr. Hogue.*] The practice was altered, then, when Mr. Slattery came into power? Yes.
109. *Mr. Molesworth.*] Prior to that I understand Mr. Anderson held a position in which he was responsible to the Minister, and not to you? It was never so declared, but in practice it amounted pretty nearly to that.
110. He did transact his business through the department without reference to you as Under Secretary? Yes.
111. *Mr. Hogue.*] Then we are to understand that the answer you gave to my question just now, in reference to appointments to the Agricultural Department on the recommendation of Mr. Anderson, did not apply to Mr. Slattery's administration? No; any appointments that were made by Mr. Slattery came through me.
112. The whole of them? Yes.

WEDNESDAY, 3 SEPTEMBER, 1896.

Present:—

MR. H. CLARKE,
MR. HOGUE,MR. McELHONE,
MR. S. SMITH.

W. J. LYNE, Esq., IN THE CHAIR.

Mr. T. M. Slattery appeared as solicitor in his own behalf.

David Grant Forbes called in, sworn, and examined:—

D. G. Forbes. 113. *Chairman.*] What position do you occupy? Judge of the District Court for the South-western district.

3 Sept., 1896. 114. *Mr. Slattery.*] You have been judge for many years? I have been judge for over twenty-one years, and for sixteen years I was Crown Prosecutor round the same district.

115. Would you look at the question 7253 in the evidence of Mr. Anderson, Director of Agriculture, given before the Civil Service Commission, at page 277. In answer to a question by Mr. Teece, you notice that Mr. Anderson said:—

One day a gentleman came to me and said, "I want you to appoint my son-in-law Inspector of Agriculture. He is downstairs in the Stock Department, earning 10s. a day. He has had great experience down at Fiji." I said, "You must see the Minister. I have nothing to do with it." I hinted that the inspector should be a man of good scientific and practical training. He replied, "It is all right, I will get him appointed." I said, "Don't say that. The Minister will never do it without consulting me." He laughed and said, "I will have him appointed in a few days."

Is that evidence true or untrue? I most distinctly say that it is untrue—not that I accuse Mr. Anderson of stating a lie against me, but I think his memory must have been very treacherous, and that he has given an entirely different account from what really took place. I may say in the first place, that if I had said what Mr. Anderson here states I said, it would have been a distinct piece of impertinence on my part towards Mr. Anderson, and what motive could I possibly have had for being impertinent to him? I saw Mr. Slattery, and I told him that I understood they wanted some person in the Agricultural Department who was acquainted with sugar-growing, and so forth. I told him that Mr. O'Kelly had been in Fiji for ten years engaged in the pursuit of growing cane and other tropical plants, bananas for instance, and that he had great experience, that he was in charge for several years of one of the largest sugar-growing establishments down there, and that if he was considered competent to take an appointment he was a gentleman, a man of good education and so forth, and I thought he might be useful in the Government service. After seeing Mr. Slattery, who made me no promise in the matter, I went to see Mr. Anderson, because I understood that he was the person, if Mr. O'Kelly was appointed, through whom all the correspondence would go—in point of fact he would be in a manner his superior officer—and I stated to him the same thing that I stated to Mr. Slattery. He said to me, "Is he an expert?" and he said something about nobody being appointed except the person he recommended. My notion was, that the matter would certainly be in the hands of the Minister, and that although Mr. Anderson might recommend yet it would be a matter entirely for the Minister to decide upon. When Mr. Anderson spoke of an expert I said that I did not know there was any expert in sugar-growing, that I had never heard of anybody who had a diploma for growing sugar-cane, that I thought an ounce of experience was better than a pound of theory, and that a person who had been engaged ten years in this pursuit would have obtained a sufficient knowledge to enable him to be useful in such an appointment. I can state most positively, from my own knowledge, that not only was Mr. O'Kelly useful after his appointment, but that he gave the farmers up there some very valuable information.

116. *Mr. Hogue.*] Are you now stating what you said to Mr. Anderson? No, not exactly.

117. You partly stated what you said to Mr. Anderson, and partly what you thought? What I said to Mr. Anderson was what I knew of Mr. O'Kelly's capacity—that he had been ten years in Fiji, that he had been in charge of one of the largest establishments down there, and that I thought he was well qualified to fill the appointment. I told him this to let him know who the gentleman was about whom I was speaking to him. I had no idea of being rude in any way to Mr. Anderson, or of having the manner of a bully or anything of that kind. There are gentlemen round this table who have known me for years, and they certainly would never give me the character of being a man who was a bully, or a man who was inclined to be rude or discourteous.

118. *Chairman.*] I understand you to say that your conversation could not have been construed into the words used in Mr. Anderson's evidence? No, nor could I have had any possible motive for such a thing. My motive would be rather the other way. Therefore I say that Mr. Anderson's recollection of what took place is not correct, and that in all probability, owing to his other business, he has mixed up what somebody else said with what I said.

119. *Mr. Slattery.*] When you saw him about recommending Mr. O'Kelly for this position, you made exactly the same statement as you have made to-day on oath? I made the same statement that I made to you, and that was what I have stated to the Committee. Moreover, I think I bear the reputation of a man who would not, under any consideration, no matter how nearly connected a person was with me, recommend an incompetent person—a man whom I knew to be incompetent. I think the Committee will give me credit for a sufficient amount of honour to be above anything of that kind. I would not recommend my own son or my own father unless I thoroughly believed he was capable of doing what I recommended him for.

120. In regard to his qualifications, you state that you believed then that he was competent, and you believe so now? Yes.

121. Mr. O'Kelly, I believe, is in England at the present time? Yes; he holds an appointment there.

122. If it is necessary to prove his qualifications, can you refer to anyone in Sydney who would give evidence on that point? I am not quite certain; but I think Mr. Knox, the manager of the Sugar Company in Sydney, would be able to verify what I say, as to his having been in Fiji for ten years, and had great experience there, and having been employed down there by a branch of the Sugar Company.

123. *Mr. McElhone.*] In sugar-growing? Not only in sugar-growing, but in crushing the cane, and in the manufacture of sugar. To show that he had some special knowledge of sugar-growing, I may mention

mention that he was able to give useful instruction to the farmers of the north. He found that the farmers took the cuttings for planting from the top of the cane. This he said was wrong, as the result was the growth of a weak kind of cane, with a greater liability to disease. He showed the farmers their mistake in this respect; and he also told them how to get rid of the disease which attacked the cane at that time. Moreover, when he was in the district, he was asked to lecture upon the subject, which he did, giving all the knowledge he had acquired at Fiji. Not only was he very much approved of by the people up there in reference to his lecture, but leading articles were published in the newspapers praising him very highly. Afterwards, when there was retrenchment, and a number of the officers were dispensed with, Dr. Cobb said that Mr. O'Kelly was the best man the department could have appointed of all the inspectors for the purpose of speaking about the different diseases of the cane—that he knew more about the subject than anybody else.

D. G. Forbes.
3 Sept., 1896.

124. *Mr. Slattery.*] In recommending your son-in-law for the appointment of Inspector of Agriculture for the northern portion of the Colony, you recommended one whom you believed to be thoroughly qualified in every respect? I recommended one whom I thoroughly believed to be qualified. I would not have recommended anyone whom I did not think was qualified; and what he did in the Northern district, and the reports made regarding his services, prove that what I said was perfectly correct.

125. *Mr. McElhone.*] Mr. Anderson in his evidence before the Civil Service Commission said:—

One day a gentleman came to me and said, "I want you to appoint my son-in-law Inspector of Agriculture. He is downstairs in the Stock Department, earning 10s. a day. He has had great experience down at Fiji." I said, "You must see the Minister. I have nothing to do with it." I hinted that the inspector should be a man of good scientific and practical training. He replied, "It is all right, I will get him appointed."

Is that a fact? No; I did not say that, I am perfectly certain.

126. Because that looks like a threat? I did not say it, I am doubly sure; first, because I know I did not say it; and secondly, because I could have had no possible motive.

127. From your experience, you know it would have been a wrong thing? Of course, utterly wrong. I would just as soon think of intimidating a witness before me.

128. *Mr. Anderson (through the Chairman.)*] Did you write to the Premier and say my evidence was absolutely untrue? I did. I kept no copy of my letter; but if I did write, and I have very little doubt you are correct in saying I did, I said it was absolutely untrue.

129. Does "absolutely untrue" mean that all the facts I alleged were untrue? Yes.

130. Therefore, you did not enter my room and interview me about your son-in-law? I mean, that what you said was absolutely untrue.

131. Did you ask the Minister to appoint your son-in-law Clerk of Petty Sessions at Hay, in April, 1891, the same year—the same gentleman, Mr. O'Kelly? I have no recollection of having done so.

132. When Mr. Slattery was Minister? I have no recollection of asking him; but I am quite certain that if I did ask him, I should have written to him or told him what Mr. O'Kelly's qualifications were, and Mr. O'Kelly would in all probability have been called upon to write an application, which I do not think he ever did. I may be wrong; but I have no recollection of asking any such thing, and I do not believe I ever did.

133. Do you remember writing this:—

My dear Sir,—You would do me a great favour if you would appoint Mr. O'Kelly Acting Clerk of Petty Sessions at Hay. The statement that he makes that he has passed the preliminary examination for the Army is quite correct, and from my knowledge of him and his capabilities, I am quite sure he would give satisfaction in the performance of his duties to the people at Hay.

? If there is a letter of that kind, of course I did send it; but I have no recollection now of it. My mind has not been called to it since I wrote the letter, if I did write it. He was not appointed.

134. Are you certain that your son-in-law was manager of an estate at Fiji, or was he sub-overseer under a man named Hedges, who was manager of a plantation? I was never down at Fiji myself, but members of my family have been there; and one gentleman, Mr. James Mitchell, a second son of Mr. Mitchell, of Eltham, was down there, and I understood from him and from others that Mr. O'Kelly was for some time in management of a sugar plantation, with which, I think, Mr. Knox had something to do, that he managed for some years, and that at the time he married my daughter he was managing. I know he went there and was living there, and that he had a place at another part of the island of his own—a sugar plantation.

135. Did you ever see any criticisms and severe reflections upon Mr. O'Kelly's competency in Fijian papers, or in papers published in the Clarence River district where Mr. O'Kelly resided? No, I never did. But I saw leading articles in the papers of the Clarence River, speaking of him in the highest terms and with the greatest amount of praise.

136. Was that after Mr. O'Kelly had acquired valuable experience in the department, and had been trained by the scientific officers of the department? On the contrary, I do not believe he got any experience from the department. I think the knowledge he had previously stood him to great advantage. I do not think there was anybody in the department who had any experience in the cultivation of cane—except Dr. Cobb. I knew perfectly well at the time—at least I fancied I knew—that you had no experience in sugar-growing or any other sort of growing, and that you could not have ploughed an acre of land if your life depended upon it.

137. *Mr. Slattery.*] Outside the experience that Mr. O'Kelly had, was he a highly educated man? I have already said he was.

138. And with regard to this appointment, was it only a temporary appointment? As far as I knew, as regards the whole of the inspectors, they were all temporary appointments. If the persons who filled them, as I understood, were found not to be qualified, they could be immediately dismissed.

139. Do you remember that I told you that if Mr. O'Kelly was found not to be competent for the appointment, he only held it temporarily and could be removed at a moment's notice? Certainly.

140. *Mr. McElhone.*] You have known Mr. Slattery for a good many years? I have known him for a good many years.

141. You have been a friend of Mr. Slattery? Yes.

142. Did you bring any influence of a friendly nature to bear upon Mr. Slattery to make this appointment? None whatever. When I went to Mr. Slattery, I went to him simply because he was Minister for Mines.

- D. G. Forbes. 143. And Mr. O'Kelly was your son-in-law? Yes; and I would not have recommended my son-in-law for anything, for which I did not thoroughly believe him to be competent.
- 3 Sept., 1896. 144. Did you use any political influence? None whatever.
145. You applied to Mr. Slattery, and Mr. O'Kelly was your son-in-law? Yes.
146. Otherwise you did not try to bring any pressure? No; and when I spoke to Mr. Anderson it was simply to let him know what in point of fact he knew of my son-in-law, as Mr. Anderson would be his superior in the department if he were appointed.
147. Did you tell Mr. Anderson he was your son-in-law? I told Mr. Anderson that Mr. O'Kelly was my son-in-law, and I told him of his competency to fill the position, of the experience he had had at Fiji and so on.
148. You simply wished to help your relation, if you could do so, to get this appointment? I simply gave Mr. Anderson the information so that he might have it before him.
149. You used no unfair influence in any way to try to get Mr. O'Kelly the appointment? None whatever.
150. *Mr. Hogue.*] When you say that Mr. Anderson's evidence is absolutely untrue, you do not, of course, mean that in a literal sense? I do not mean that the sun was not shining, and I do not mean it was not a fine day. I do not mean that I never interviewed him, or anything of that kind, because I have already said that I did say certain things which I have stated these things to him. But what I say is absolutely untrue is his account of the conversation that took place between us.
151. That is to say, that his version of it is materially incorrect? Absolutely incorrect—not only absolutely in the words, but also in the motives that would induce it.
152. When you saw Mr. Anderson, did you tell him that your son-in-law “was down in the Stock Department earning 10s. a day, and that he had had great experience down in Fiji”? I did.
153. Did Mr. Anderson say: “You must see the Minister, I have nothing to do with it”? So far from that, I understood Mr. Anderson to say he had everything to do with it, and that is what made me smile.
154. At any rate some conversation took place on that point? He said, “Is he an expert,” and I said I did not know what he meant by an expert, that he had had great experience in sugar-growing, and that was all I thought was necessary.
155. Mr. Anderson says in his evidence:—“I hinted that the inspector should be a man of good scientific and practical training”;—did he say that? No, I do not think he did. He said the man ought to be an expert.
156. In your own evidence just now, you said that Mr. Anderson said something about the man having to be an expert? Yes. I did not say “something”; he did say the man ought to be an expert.
157. There is a slight difference, for Mr. Anderson says in his evidence, “I hinted that the inspector must be a man of good scientific and practical training”? He did not say that. He said he must be an expert. I will swear he used the word “expert.”
158. Going on further, did you say to Mr. Anderson, “It is all right, I will get him appointed”? No.
159. Did Mr. Anderson say, “Do not say that. The Minister will never do it without consulting me”? No, nothing of the sort. I did not speak to Mr. Anderson about his getting appointed. What I talked to him about was in reference to his being competent if he should be appointed.
160. Then some conversation took place as to whether he would be appointed or not? No, not in that way. I merely told him I had made the application for his appointment.
161. Did Mr. Anderson say anything at all as to the likelihood of his being appointed without reference to him? He said that no person could be appointed unless recommended by him.
162. You said in your evidence that you went to Mr. Slattery and stated to him the qualifications of Mr. O'Kelly? Yes.
163. And that you afterwards went to Mr. Anderson and said the same thing to him? Yes.
164. Was that on the same day? I think it was on the same day.
165. You said that Mr. Anderson asked if he was an expert? Mr. Anderson said that all the inspectors would have to be experts, and he asked, was he an expert.
166. You say he said something about no one being appointed, except he was recommended by himself? He said that, and then I smiled.
167. You stated in your evidence that your notion was that the matter would be entirely in the hands of the Minister? Yes.
168. Did you state that to Mr. Anderson? I do not think I did state that to Mr. Anderson.
169. Did you tell Mr. Anderson that your idea was that an appointment of this kind would be entirely in the hands of the Minister of the Crown? I do not think I told him that, but that was my impression. I do not think I said that, because it would have been an impertinence on my part. When a man said that nobody would be appointed unless he recommended him, it would be an impertinent thing for me to turn upon the man and say, “I do not follow you, because it entirely depends on the Minister,” and I am not in the habit of being impertinent.
170. You went from Mr. Slattery to Mr. Anderson? I am not quite sure about that, I may have seen Mr. Slattery a day or two before, or I may have seen him on the same day.
171. At any rate, you are certain you saw Mr. Slattery first, and Mr. Anderson afterwards? Yes.
172. Will you kindly tell us what was your object in visiting Mr. Anderson after having seen Mr. Slattery? I was going on circuit, and if Mr. O'Kelly was appointed while I was away, I knew that all his correspondence and other matters would go through Mr. Anderson, and under those circumstances, I wished to introduce myself to Mr. Anderson, for I had not the pleasure of his acquaintance before, and to inform him that my son-in-law had had experience in Fiji, as I told Mr. Slattery. I did not think there was any harm in my telling him that, in order that he would know who the man was.
173. Then there are circumstances that transpired between you and Mr. Anderson on which there is a substantial agreement between you; you agree in certain points? I agree in these points:—I agree that I saw Mr. Anderson; I agree that I saw him for the purpose of informing him what I knew of Mr. O'Kelly; but I absolutely deny that I told him that I would get Mr. O'Kelly appointed whether he liked it or not; I absolutely deny that he said, “You must see the Minister—I had seen the Minister—I have nothing to do with it.” So far from that, he said he had everything to do with it.
174. *Mr. McElhone.*] You deny that you threatened you would get him appointed in a few days? Yes.
175. *Mr. Hogue.*] There was no threat made of any kind? No; I never said I would have him appointed in a few days, or anything of the sort.

Henry Charles Lennox Anderson called in, sworn, and examined:—

176. *Chairman.*] What is your position? Principal Librarian of the Public Library of New South Wales.

H. C. L.
Anderson.

177. You were in the Agricultural Department? Yes; from 1890 to 1893.

178. *Mr. Slattery.*] You remember giving evidence before the Civil Service Commission on the 11th March, 1895? Yes.

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179. With reference to my administration of the Department of Agriculture? It was with reference to the Department of Agriculture—not specially your administration.

180. As far as I am concerned, and my administration of that department, do you still say that the evidence you gave on 11th March, 1895, is correct? Absolutely correct, as far as I know.

181. You were examined on that occasion as Principal Librarian and Secretary to the Free Public Library? No; I think not.

182. The evidence from question 7234 to question 7252 has relation to the Free Public Library? Yes.

183. Would you look at question 7253, put by Mr. Teece;—before you gave evidence before the Civil Service Commission had you seen Mr. Teece to put that question? I had never spoken to him in my life about the Civil Service in any shape or form.

184. Or to anyone else? Nor to any member of that Commission.

185. Is this your evidence—that after the President examined you in regard to the Free Public Library, then, suddenly, Mr. Teece comes in, without your having seen him or written to him or communicated with anyone, and asks this remarkable question, “When you were Director of Agriculture did you ever have people thrust upon you against your will?”—you say so? I do. I had never written to him or spoken to him about the Civil Service in any shape or form.

186. Or to anyone else? Or to anyone else on that Commission.

187. Or outside the Commission? I must have spoken to my friends about the Civil Service.

188. Had you suggested the putting of that question by a member of the Commission to anybody? Most emphatically not.

189. Referring to that question, No. 7253, I ask you now on your oath did I ever thrust a single person, man or boy, on the Department of Agriculture who had not been recommended for a vacancy, except in the one case of Mr. O’Kelly; you understand what I mean by thrusting—saying that so and so must be appointed where there was not a vacancy;—did I during the time I was Minister thrust anyone into the Department of Agriculture, either man or boy, except to fill a vacancy, except in the one case of Mr. O’Kelly? There was no vacancies for any of these inspectors. No such positions had been made.

190. You were asked, “When you were Director of Agriculture did you ever have people thrust upon you against your will?” and you said, “yes”;—I now ask you, during the whole time I was Minister and you were Director of Agriculture, did I ever make one appointment in the Department of Agriculture, either of a man or boy, except in the one case of Mr. O’Kelly, without it had been recommended that there was a vacancy to be filled? My answer to the question was that appointments were thrust upon me against my will.

191. You wanted, then, to be the Minister and select the candidates;—is that it? No; I was the responsible officer who had to work the department for good or for ill. My good name was concerned practically for ever, and I thought I should have been consulted about any appointment in the department.

192. But do you not know that shortly after I became Minister for Mines and Agriculture Mr. Harrie Wood was appointed Under Secretary for Agriculture? Yes.

193. And do you not know that in that position you were subordinate to Mr. Wood? I believe I was officially, but Mr. Wood was not consulted any more than I was about these appointments.

194. Whether you were consulted or not, will you tell me if I ever appointed a man or boy in the department, except to fill up a vacancy that had occurred, or where an appointment had been recommended? There were no vacancies at all to fill up, for the positions had never been made.

195. Did I ever put in a man or boy, excepting the one single case of Mr. O’Kelly, all the time I was Minister for Mines and Agriculture, unless it was where a vacancy existed, or where an appointment had been recommended by one of the officers—either you or Mr. Harrie Wood? Appointments were necessary, but bad men were appointed.

196. What you mean is this, that you did not have your own selection of the officers in the Department of Agriculture while I was Minister? I never asked for selection, I asked for consultation with the Minister, as the man who knew the department from start to finish, and had a most intimate knowledge of every detail of its history, and of its aims and objects.

197. In the answer already quoted you made a most serious accusation, and I ask you again for the third or fourth time—during all the time that you were Director of Agriculture and I was Minister, did I, with the single exception of Mr. O’Kelly, ever appoint one man or one boy, except to fill a vacancy, or except where an appointment was recommended by one of the responsible officers of the department? I could not speak for anyone but myself. You certainly filled positions which I had recommended to be made. I say at once that I was earnestly anxious to get four good inspectors appointed. You appointed five. But those four positions should have been certainly filled up.

198. *Mr. McElhone.*] You recommended four? Yes, strongly.

199. And there were five appointed? Yes.

200. *Mr. Slattery.*] I was Minister there for nearly three years? I believe you were; but, of course, I was not with you for three years. I had not acquaintance with you for three years as Minister. I was with you from October, 1891, to May, 1893.

201. During that period can you mention the name of one man or one boy that was put into that department—thrust into it—except to fill a vacancy, or where an appointment had been recommended? I never said a word to that effect. I answered the question as to whether appointments had been thrust against my will. They were thrust against my will.

202. In making the recommendation for the appointment of four inspectors of agriculture, did you not mark in blue pencil ten names out of the thirty-four applicants? Yes; I marked ten names.

203. And did you not say in your minute of 23rd September, 1891, addressed to my predecessor, Mr. Sydney Smith, and which came on to me with a subsequent minute after I came into office, “The men whose names I have marked with a blue cross have one and all very fair qualifications for the position, and I can give full details as to their special qualifications, as they have interviewed me”? That is part of my

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- report to Mr. Smith on the thirty-four applications which we got in response to an advertisement in the papers—a straightforward way of getting men into the Service.
204. *Mr. McElhone.*] You think there are crooked ways? I am sure there are crooked ways.
205. *Mr. Slattery.*] Can you state one crooked way by which any man was put into the Department of Agriculture during the time I was Minister? I do not wish to make any personal remarks at all.
206. I ask you, if you know of anyone who was put into the Department in a crooked way, to mention it? I think there were some men grossly incompetent appointed to very honorable positions in the Service, which made the department ridiculous.
207. *Chairman.*] Who were they? The whole of the men I have pointed out. Three of these inspectors were grossly inefficient men.
208. *Mr. Slattery.*] Name them? Mr. De La Motte, Mr. Dunicliff, and Mr. Fitzgerald.
209. Mr. Fitzgerald is not an Inspector of Agriculture? He was an inspector, appointed on the same day—an Inspector of Shows.
210. Was not Mr. Fitzgerald's appointment to fill up a vacancy? Yes, it was.
211. What you say about incompetence is, that you think your opinion as Director of Agriculture ought to prevail against my opinion as the Minister responsible to Parliament and the country? Most emphatically. I was better qualified to judge of the qualifications of experts than you could possibly be.
212. What experience had you that I had not had? I had studied the science of agriculture for twenty years most minutely, and I venture to say that I had the best knowledge of the chemistry of agriculture of any man in New South Wales, and I am willing to be examined on the subject before any University Board. I can say no more than that. I took the gold medal in agricultural chemistry at the University of Sydney given by Earl Belmore specially to encourage agriculture.
213. Before you were appointed Director of Agriculture, what practical experience had you had? I owned an orchard and farm of my own, on which I worked more or less every week. I pruned my own trees, planted them, and manured them. I had experimented with manures to the extent of £200 before I ever heard of the Department of Agriculture. I was an acknowledged authority in the papers and the press on agricultural chemistry.
214. Do you say that you were competent to decide on the qualifications of an expert for sugar-growing? In sugar-growing I had no experience whatever.
215. Could you decide on the qualifications of an expert in tobacco-growing? Certainly. I could easily tell a good man by his testimonials, and by a conversation with him.
216. That being the case, did you mark with a blue pencil the name of Mr. H. B. Macklin as having very fair qualifications, stating in your minute, "The men whose names I have marked with a blue cross have one and all very fair qualifications for the position, and I can give you full particulars as to their special qualifications, as they have interviewed me"? Yes; that is right.
217. Is it not a fact that in marking the names of ten men you marked, in your judgment, the names of the ten most qualified out of the thirty-four applications? Yes, I think they were, as far as I could possibly judge. Some of them, of course, I had not seen.
218. Mr. Macklin was appointed on the 19th January, 1892? Yes.
219. Do you not know that his appointment was cancelled on the 28th January, 1892—nine days afterwards? I know now that it was. I did not know then.
220. Did you not know that there was some question asked in Parliament by Mr. J. C. Neild in regard to Mr. Macklin? No; I was away in the country at the time, at Bodalla.
221. *Mr. McElhone.*] You heard of it afterwards? I heard of it afterwards, of course.
222. *Mr. Slattery.*] Is it not a fact that after Mr. Macklin's appointment was cancelled on the 28th January, you wrote a minute on the same day, in which you said—
- I was very much struck with the fact that Mr. Macklin omitted all reference to his scholastic career in his application, but understood from him that he left the department of his own accord.
- Until the 28th January did you put anything to that effect before me as Minister? I only heard it on the 28th January.
223. If, as you say, you were very much struck with the fact "that Mr. Macklin omitted all reference to his scholastic career in his application, but understood from him that he left the department of his own accord," why did you not place that before me as Minister? Because I was dealing with Mr. Sydney Smith, and Mr. Sydney Smith had a totally different way of dealing with men. He sent for them himself. Mr. Sydney Smith never appointed a man without sending for him, and I knew he would send for them and see them in my presence. I must explain that my recommendations were made to one Minister and they were acted upon by another Minister, which makes a great difference in the case.
224. There is a minute of yours dated 11th November, 1891—I was in office at that time—in which you state :—
- The Minister.—By direction of the late Minister, applications were invited from gentlemen qualified for the position of Inspector of Agriculture. Mr. Smith approved of four being appointed, but deferred the selection until the Estimates were framed. These officers are very much needed to bring the department into touch with the farmers, to lecture on appropriate subjects, to investigate diseases, to report to the department on all matters of interest, and to collect statistics. The salaries could be provided out of the item of £10,000 for contingencies for 1891 (£2,942 still available), and the same item placed on the Estimates for 1892. The positions, therefore, would be temporary ones, at least until the end of 1892. Four such officers, if thoroughly competent, would very largely increase the usefulness of this department. Herewith all applications.
- Are not those the applications, of which ten were marked in blue pencil, that you sent on? Those are the applications I had received.
225. When you sent on that minute of the 11th November, 1891, how is it you did not state that you were very much struck with the fact "that Mr. Macklin omitted all reference to his scholastic career in his application, but understood from him that he left the department of his own accord"? It never occurred to me. I had not looked at the applications since September.
226. Is it not a fact that it was only after I had cancelled Mr. Macklin's appointment that you wrote this latter minute? It was not. The cancellation of his appointment did not reach me till three days afterwards. I wrote five minutes to you on that one day, the 28th January, and the cancellation of his appointment did not reach me for three days afterwards. I had not the slightest notion of it. I was told that day that Mr. Macklin had been guilty of disgraceful conduct towards a female pupil in his school, and I at once had a minute written in shorthand to warn you.
227. *Mr. McElhone.*] Was not Mr. Macklin under you in the Education Department? Not personally; I knew of him by repute. 228.

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228. Did this conduct of his come under your notice when you were in the Education Department? No; it was quite recent I believe.

229. *Mr. Slattery.*] It was nine days after Mr. Macklin was appointed, and when his appointment was cancelled, that you wrote the minute? I do not believe his appointment was cancelled. It was cancelled on the same day, but one cannot prove that it was before or after my minute. Nobody can possibly say that.

230. Then I understand you doubt the words of my minute? Can you say whether your minute was written before or after mine, when they were both written on the same day?

231. Do you doubt on this minute that I did cancel the appointment? Mine was written on the same day, and neither you nor any other human being can prove which was written first. Mine was written directly I had the chance, when I got back from Bodalla. You are well aware that these papers do not reach the officers for several days after you have dealt with them. You will find the date when they reached me.

232-33. On the back of your minute of the 28th January, did I not write this:—

In consequence of statements made to me on the 27th instant—confirmed by official documents in the Department of Public Instruction—I, on the 28th instant, after the Assembly had been sitting all night, sent before half-past 9 o'clock in the morning for the papers relating to the Inspectors of Agriculture, and before 10 o'clock I cancelled the appointment of Mr. Macklin, and returned the papers to the Under Secretary, Mr. Wood. After the cancellation referred to, Mr. Anderson, for the first time, discovers that Mr. Macklin is not a fit person to be appointed as an inspector. When I appointed Mr. Macklin I had no idea whatever that he had been connected with the Department of Public Instruction or any other department, and it appears to me surprising that a gentleman of Mr. Anderson's experience should fail to obtain a certificate from the department from which, Mr. Macklin informed the director, "he had left of his own accord," before submitting his application for my consideration. And if Mr. Anderson, as far back as the 23rd September last, before I became Minister, was "very much struck with the fact that Mr. Macklin omitted all reference to his scholastic career in his application," how is it that he did not make an inquiry at the Department of Public Instruction, or inform me thereof, before Mr. Macklin's appointment was actually made and subsequently cancelled. In his minute Mr. Anderson says, "It was very far from my intention to convey the impression that I considered Mr. Macklin in any way equal to many of the other candidates." Now, in his minute paper, No. 6,491, dated 23rd September, 1891, Mr. Anderson says:—"The men whose names I have marked with a blue cross have one and all very fair qualifications for the position." A blue cross was marked against Mr. Macklin's name, but not a word that Mr. Macklin was in any respect inferior to any other applicant. There were then thirty-six applicants. Ten were marked in blue pencil, and Mr. Macklin was one of the ten, and only that his connection with the Department of Public Instruction was unsatisfactory he would now be one of the Inspectors of Agriculture.—T.M.S., 30/1/92.

You got that minute, did you not? Yes; three days afterwards.

234. But it was in reply to your minute of the 28th January? Exactly.

235. And it was dated 30th January, 1892? Yes; I got it on the 31st.

236. You stated that Mr. Smith approved of four inspectors being appointed? Yes.

237. Do you say so now? Yes, he was strongly in favour of that.

238. If Mr. Smith states that he was only in favour of appointing one, then he is in error and you are right? No. Mr. Smith said we could not afford to appoint four at the one time. The inspectors were a part of the basis of the department's formation in the year 1890; and I have here the basis drawn up by Mr. Smith himself approving of district inspectors. But they were to come by degrees. Mr. Smith was not going to appoint all these men at once, and he therefore said, "We will have one at present," and he picked out a man named Pearce, whom I did not know by sight. But he afterwards said that as the expense would be too great he would put none at all on the Estimates. I have here a copy of the Estimates submitted to Mr. Smith, as Minister, showing four inspectors, and I have also the revised copy of the Estimates, in which they were all struck off, leaving only the one whom we had already—Mr. Despeissis.

239. He was in the department? Yes. So that Mr. Smith knocked them all off the Estimates.

240. When you sent in your minute of the 11th November, 1891, Mr. Despeissis was in the department? Yes.

241. Then, did you not send on this minute:—

The Minister,—By direction of the late Minister applications were invited from gentlemen qualified for the position of Inspector of Agriculture. Mr. Smith approved of four being appointed, but deferred the selection until the Estimates were framed. These officers are very much needed to bring the department into touch with the farmers, to lecture on appropriate subjects, to investigate diseases, to report to the department on all matters of interest, and to collect statistics.

Is that so? That is so. That minute, I think, was on an application from Mr. Newman, M.P., asking for consideration of the claims of one of the applicants, and, of course, it had to go on to you, as Minister.

242. Do you notice that there is a minute of mine among the papers, in which I state:—

I agree with the view of my predecessor. It may become necessary to appoint more than four inspectors. That, however, is a matter for future consideration.

? Yes.

243. Another gentleman who was appointed was Mr. G. E. Hook—appointed by me? Yes.

244. Was his name not marked with a blue pencil? Yes; he had very fair qualifications, I considered.

245. Did you not intend that the Minister should select the four out of the ten whose names were marked with blue pencil? I think he would have got the best four out of those ten.

246. In marking the ten with blue pencil, did you not intend that the Minister, whoever he might be, should select four out of those ten, and appoint them? I wished that, certainly.

247. Do I understand this, that what you objected to was that I, being Minister, responsible for any appointment I made to my colleagues, and to the Parliament, and to the country, should have taken your nominations, and not exercised my own individual judgment at all? I consider that, in my position as responsible executive officer, I should have been consulted by any Minister.

248. Was not the Under Secretary for Agriculture the responsible executive officer? Certainly not. I should say he was merely what you defined him to me—the channel of communication between me and you. That is your definition.

249. Did you at any time put your views in writing before me as Minister, and represent that you were entitled to this extraordinary power as a departmental officer, and that the Minister should be a mere automaton to register your appointments? Yes, and you gave very good effect to it on one occasion. You appointed a man whom I thought inefficient, and you cancelled his appointment. You appointed another, or sent another for my approval. I did not approve of him and you did not appoint him.

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250. Do you say that I ever sent a person for your approval all the time I was Minister? You most emphatically did.
251. *Chairman.*] Who was it? A man named O'Sullivan.
252. Was he one of the agricultural inspectors? No; he was to be registrar at the College.
253. *Mr. Slattery.*] You thought that, being Director of Agriculture, you had a right not only to recommend, but by your recommendation to absolutely appoint, all the officials in your branch? Most emphatically not. I never thought such an absurdity. I said that I should have been consulted—that I, with my technical knowledge, my great experience in education, and my intimate acquaintance with the most minute details of my own department, could have warned you against making fatal mistakes in the persons you might have appointed. You had not much experience in agriculture, I had a great deal.
254. *Mr. McElhone.*] That is why you recommended Mr. Macklin? I did not have any personal experience of him; I went by his testimonials.
255. *Mr. Slattery.*] There was scarcely an appointment I made from start to finish of which you approved? They were a very poor lot, Mr. Slattery.
256. In your opinion? Nearly all. There were two or three really good men, but they were a poor lot.
257. You could recommend Mr. Macklin and Mr. Hooke? Mr. Hooke was a very intelligent man, but he was a drunkard.
258. But he had to go? No; he resigned.
259. Do you not know that I intimated to a friend of his that unless he sent in his resignation I would dismiss him for drunkenness? No; I never heard such a thing. I recommended his dismissal.
260. *Chairman.*] Did you at any time make any request that you should be appointed Under Secretary for Agriculture? That I should be recognised as the official head of the department. I was not anxious about the title of Under Secretary.
261. That you should have direct communication with the Minister, irrespective of the Under Secretary? Yes; which I always had during the office of Mr. Smith.
262. That desire of yours was not carried out? No.
263. *Mr. Slattery.*] Did I not authorise you to see all the Ministers, and ask them if they were agreeable to appoint you Under Secretary for Agriculture, and say that if they were I would offer no objection? No; I never heard of such a suggestion.
264. Then, I suppose you did not see any of the Ministers in pursuance of that offer of mine? I certainly saw some of the Ministers, but it was not in pursuance of an offer.
265. Is it not a fact that I told you that I would not have any one except the Under Secretary as the channel of communication between me and any of the branches of the service over which I presided—that I would not allow the old system that had been in existence to continue while I was Minister? Yes; you said to me, "I cannot have two heads."
266. And do you not remember that I pointed out to you that if you were entitled to send your papers direct to the Minister, Mr. Bruce, as head of the Stock Department, the Government Geologist, the Chief Mining Surveyor, and other heads of branches would claim the same right; did I not point that out to you? Yes; you used that argument.
267. Did I not also say to you, "If the Cabinet will appoint you as Under Secretary for Agriculture I will offer no objection, but I will not deal with you direct unless you are an Under Secretary"? I believe you did say something to that effect.
268. And in pursuance of that did I not authorise you to see each Minister, and ask the Ministers if they would appoint you Under Secretary for Agriculture; did I not give you permission? I do not remember that; but I think it is possible that you gave me that permission, though I do not remember you specifically saying such a thing.
269. Did you not carry that out; do you not remember that you saw Mr. R. E. O'Connor? Yes; as a personal friend.
270. Did you not see Mr. John Kidd? Certainly not.
271. Did you not see some of the other Ministers? I saw Mr. Barton and Mr. R. E. O'Connor, two old college friends of mine, and I asked their advice about the matter.
272. Was not that in pursuance of my suggestion to you and my authority to consult the Ministers? I think it is possible it was. I may say at once that Mr. Slattery was exceedingly courteous and kind to me in the matter. I have not the slightest fault to find in that respect. Mr. Slattery probably did give me such permission, but I never asked for such permission.
273. Do you not know that the matter came before the Cabinet? Yes; I have an idea that you wrote to me something to that effect.
274. Did I not point out to you also in that connection that the Inspector-General of Police had to communicate through the Principal Under Secretary, and that the Comptroller-General of Prisons, the Master-in-Equity, the Prothonotary, and all the other heads of branches had to communicate through the one channel of the Under Secretary for Justice? Officially they have to do so; but it was a very different thing in our department.
275. *Mr. McElhone.*] How could it be different in your department? Because the gentleman who was at the head of the Mines Department was in the habit of interfering and controlling matters connected with agriculture, of which he knew absolutely nothing. Mr. Harrie Wood was appointed Under Secretary in November, 1891. He was absolutely ignorant of the history of the department.
276. You say that Mr. Hooke was appointed as one of the ten whose names you marked with blue pencil? Yes.
277. He was dismissed for drunkenness? No; he was not dismissed; he was allowed to resign.
278. Is he the man who drew his travelling expenses while he was walking about town? No; that was Mr. De La Motte.

WEDNESDAY, 9 SEPTEMBER, 1896.

Present:—

MR. H. CLARKE,
MR. McELHONE.

MR. MOLESWORTH,
MR. WRIGHT,

W. J. LYNE, Esq, IN THE CHAIR.

Mr. T. M. Slattery appeared as solicitor in his own behalf.
Mr. H. C. L. Anderson appeared in his own behalf.

George Finlayson Sutherland called in, sworn, and examined :—

279. *Chairman.*] Where do you reside? My domicile is in Sydney, but I practise my profession in Fiji.
280. What is your profession? Tobacco planting.
281. *Mr. Anderson.*] You were appointed a tobacco expert for the Department of Agriculture for New South Wales, in January 1893, were you not? I received the appointment in the last week of December, 1892.

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282. Had you applied for that position when Mr. Smith was Minister for Mines and Agriculture? Yes.
283. And you repeated the application when Mr. Slattery was Minister? I applied twice to the best of my belief.

284. *Chairman.*] The second time when Mr. Slattery was Minister? Yes.

285. *Mr. Anderson.*] Did you present testimonials from competent authorities in India to certify as to your value as a tobacco planter and curer? Yes.

286. Did you interview me in the matter? Yes.

287. Each time? Not on every occasion, but I recollect seeing you during Mr. Smith's period of office—seeing you twice. On the occasions when I called I saw you personally as well as Mr. Smith.

288. And did you also see me during Mr. Slattery's term of office? On one occasion.

289. Did I ever give you the slightest reason to suppose that I arrogated to myself the appointment of you or any other officer in the department? No; most distinctly not.

290. Did I make you very clearly to understand that the Minister (either Mr. Smith or Mr. Slattery) had the appointment entirely in his own hand? Yes.

291. That I had nothing to do with it? Yes; you led me to understand that the Minister had the sole appointment in his hand.

292. Do you happen to know that I wrote to Mr. James Inglis, who had recommended you, and made diligent inquiries about your qualifications? That I do not know.

293. When you were appointed was another gentleman appointed on the same day as tobacco expert? Yes.

294. Do you consider that it was necessary to have two tobacco experts for New South Wales? It is a matter of opinion. No; I think one would have been quite sufficient.

295. Are you aware that at the same time very high officers in the Department of Agriculture were being retrenched? Yes; the chemist and pathologist of the department were retrenched the previous week, I think, to my appointment.

296. Were you amazed to find another man appointed with you to teach tobacco-growing to the people of New South Wales? Very much.

297. Do you remember Mr. Slattery, in reply to some question asked in the House, giving this information: "The other gentleman had credentials of the very highest. He had been brought from America by the Queensland Government for the purpose of making inquiries in the same matter in that colony"? I recollect seeing that statement in the newspapers.

298. Did you speak to Mr. Lamb about that? Yes.

299. What did he say? Regarding his being in America he said he had never been there; and in the course of many conversations I gleaned from him that he had never had any practical experience as a tobacco planter. At least I had his statement to that effect—that he had not practised tobacco planting before coming to Australia, before his appointment by the Queensland Government.

300. After a considerable intercourse with him officially, did you form the opinion that he was a qualified man to teach our farmers tobacco planting and tobacco curing? After the first twenty-four hours passed in his company on a visit to the Hawkesbury College, I formed a very strong opinion that the man had no previous experience, and was perfectly unfitted for the duties he had undertaken. By the end of the week I was perfectly assured of the fact.

301. Had your own experience in India been under American experts—men imported from America to grow tobacco in India? The status of the men under whom I served was that they were brought by the Government of India from America. They were engaged through the Bureau of Agriculture in Washington for the purpose of initiating and carrying on the tobacco industry on American lines in India.

302. You therefore know the Indian system and the American system thoroughly? The American system—there was no Indian system. The production of tobacco in India as an article of commerce did not exist prior to that time.

303. Over how many years did your experience extend? Nearly twelve years.

304. How much salary did Mr. Lamb receive when he was appointed? He told me himself £300.

305. How much did you receive? £3 per week.

306. You feel quite certain that if you had been the sole tobacco expert you could have done all the teaching needed for this Colony, and all the work required for the Department of Agriculture? The circumstances only justified the appointment of one person, and one person would have been quite sufficient to perform the duties.

307. Were your services acceptable to the practical farmers of the Colony in whatever districts you visited? Yes; I was on excellent terms with all the farming people in the Colony.

308. Are you aware that Dr. Mason, one of the largest tobacco planters in the Tumut district, personally thanked the department for your valuable services? I was not aware of it.

309. Did Mr. Brown, the member for the district, and a very large tobacco buyer, express his entire confidence in you as a tobacco expert? Yes; that feeling was generally expressed, I am glad to say, wherever I went.

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310. You now live in Fiji? Yes.
311. When you went down there did you find that the Department of Agriculture in New South Wales had a bad name? It was held in contempt.
312. Why? On account of newspaper criticisms that were received; but chiefly on account of the fact that one man, well known in Fiji, had been appointed an expert in sugar-growing.
313. Who was that gentleman? Mr. O'Kelly.
314. Are you well aware that Mr. O'Kelly's reputation in Fiji was not that of a man qualified to teach farmers to grow sugar or any other tropical products? His intimate friends always made a joke of it to me personally.
315. Was he manager of a plantation in Fiji? No, not to the best of my belief.
316. Do you know that he was a coolie overseer on the Homehurst Estate under a gentleman named Hedges, who was the manager? Yes.
317. Do you know that that estate absolutely failed and cost an enormous amount of money to the proprietors? Yes; I have heard so.
318. *Mr. McElhone.*] Do you know of your own knowledge that Mr. O'Kelly was not managing a sugar-plantation in Fiji? I was not there.
319. Then what you have just said was only hearsay? In the same way that I know that there is such a place as St. Petersburg, though I have not been there.
320. *Mr. Anderson.*] Did you gather from Mr. O'Kelly's intimate friends that he was not a success in Fiji? As I was not in Fiji when Mr. O'Kelly was there, I cannot say of my own knowledge anything on the point.
321. *Chairman.*] Can you give the names of the intimate friends of Mr. O'Kelly who gave you this information? I decline to give the names, as it would be a breach of confidence to do so.
322. *Mr. Anderson.*] Do you know a gentleman named Phillipot in Fiji? Yes.
323. What is his position? Mr. Phillipot is manager of the Banana Company, and a planter of twenty-five years' standing. He is a man who is held in the highest repute amongst the people of Fiji, from Sir John Thurston downwards.
324. Did he know Mr. O'Kelly very well? He was his intimate friend.
325. What was Mr. Phillipot's opinion in regard to Mr. O'Kelly's career in Fiji, and his reputation as a sugar-grower? That he had been employed as a coolie overseer on Homehurst, and had been banana-growing on his own account; but that he was absolutely unqualified for the position to which he had been appointed by the Department of Agriculture in New South Wales.
326. *Chairman.*] That is what Mr. Phillipot said to you? Yes.
327. *Mr. Slattery.*] Where? In Fiji.
328. *Mr. Anderson.*] What opinion did you form from your own observation, and from your intercourse with practical farmers in many districts of the Colony, as to the value of the inspectors who had previously visited those districts? I can only reply in a general way. I only know the estimation in which many, not all, of the officials of the department, were held. I am referring to the inspectors. A large number of them were held in the estimation of the public to be incompetent to fulfil their duties as specialists or to instruct.
329. Which of the inspectors did you come into contact with yourself? I was not brought into professional contact with any of them, with the exception of Mr. Benson and Mr. Despeisses. I had no opportunity of gauging their abilities.
330. *Chairman.*] Then you do not know anything about them? No; with the exception of the two I have named, who I consider were fully competent.
331. You never had an opportunity of judging of the qualities of the others? No.
332. *Mr. McElhone.*] Only what you heard about them? Only by public repute.
333. *Chairman.*] You made a statement in reference to your opinion of Mr. Lamb? Yes. I except Mr. Lamb, because, of course, I was associated with him.
334. After forming the opinion which you did concerning Mr. Lamb a week after you had seen him at the Hawkesbury College, did you repeat that opinion to anyone in the department? Not immediately. I did subsequently when I had an opportunity.
335. How long after? I am not certain; it may have been a period of several months.
336. To whom? To Mr. Wood, the Under Secretary, and to Mr. Campbell, the head clerk.
337. When did you leave the department? In January, 1895.
338. What was the reason? The Government of Fiji applied for the loan of my services, first to the Colonial Secretary, and subsequently to the Minister of the Department, and they would not let me go.
339. *Mr. McElhone.*] Mr. Smith or Mr. Slattery? Mr. Smith. They applied for the loan of my services for twelve months. Subsequently a commercial company, formed in Sydney for the purpose of developing the tobacco business in Fiji, in conjunction with the Government, made advances to me, and I accepted their proposals.
340. To grow tobacco there? To manage the enterprise down there.
341. In connection with the cultivation of tobacco? Yes.
342. *Chairman.*] You know nothing of the cultivation of sugar, I suppose? No.
343. *Mr. McElhone.*] You said just now that the proprietors of some plantation in Fiji with which Mr. O'Kelly was connected were ruined? That I do not know personally.
344. Have you been living in Fiji for some time? Since the period I mentioned.
345. Do you know, as a matter of fact, that nearly all the sugar-growers were ruined sometime ago for many reasons—that large numbers of the sugar-growers of Fiji failed? Yes; I heard of planters failing.
346. You said that Mr. Phillipot told you something about Mr. O'Kelly;—what is Mr. Phillipot in Fiji? Mr. Phillipot is manager of the Fiji Banana Company, and he is a planter on his own land.
347. Has he been managing sugar-plantations there? No.
348. Then he only spoke of his knowledge of Mr. O'Kelly as a banana-grower? I believe he knew Mr. O'Kelly during the time of his residence down there.
349. Where did you obtain your knowledge of tobacco-growing? In India first, under an American manager.
350. In what part of India? The province of Tirhoot, on the State-subsidised farm of Poosa.
351. Then you have no knowledge of general agriculture, such as wheat-growing? A man must necessarily be a very fair farmer before he can take up tobacco-growing.

352. But you had no knowledge of general agriculture except as regards tobacco? No; I do not claim to have any special knowledge except as regards tobacco.
353. You were simply a tobacco expert, who thoroughly understood the cultivation and curing of tobacco? Yes.
354. Did you come across Mr. O'Kelly in Fiji at all? No; I came across Mr. O'Kelly in the Agricultural Department.
355. As a matter of fact, of your own knowledge, you know nothing about Mr. O'Kelly's career in Fiji, and as to whether or not he was a qualified man? Of my own knowledge I know nothing.
356. You did not know Mr. O'Kelly at all in Fiji, and all you know about him there is from hearsay? Yes, in Fiji, from his intimate friends.
357. You do not know, of your own knowledge, whether what you heard of him there was true or untrue? No.
358. *Mr. Slattery.*] Do I understand that you are now living in Fiji? Yes.
359. How long have you been living in Fiji? Since January, 1895.
360. How did you come to communicate with Mr. Anderson about this matter? As to giving my evidence here to-day; Mr. Anderson summoned me.
361. Did you communicate with Mr. Anderson before he summoned you? I have communicated with Mr. Anderson casually whenever I —
362. Will you answer the question. Did you communicate with Mr. Anderson about giving evidence in this matter before you received your summons? Probably twenty times altogether prior to my departure to Fiji.
363. How did you come to do that; did Mr. Anderson request you to make inquiries in Fiji with regard to Mr. O'Kelly? No.
364. Or did you write from Fiji to say that you had on your own account made inquiries about Mr. O'Kelly? No, I never made any inquiries at all about Mr. O'Kelly.
365. Then, how did you come to communicate with Mr. Anderson to the effect that you could give evidence—hearsay evidence as you admit—against Mr. O'Kelly? Mr. Anderson summoned me.
366. But before you were summoned did you not either directly or indirectly communicate with Mr. Anderson as to the evidence you could give before this Select Committee? I have discussed with Mr. Anderson several things.
367. Did you communicate with him directly or indirectly before you were summoned to give evidence before this Select Committee? I must explain; I did not call on Mr. Anderson with any such view. The subject of Mr. O'Kelly casually cropped up.
368. When you were on a visit to Sydney? Yes; during my present visit.
369. How long ago was it? It may be a week or two ago.
370. *Mr. Anderson.*] Did I ever in my life write a single line to you in Fiji? No.
371. *Mr. Slattery.*] Did you communicate with Mr. Anderson as to what evidence you could give before the Select Committee before you were summoned? No, I did not. I paid what was solely a courtesy visit to Mr. Anderson, and any reference to the Agricultural Department that occurred cropped up incidentally, and only to a very slight degree.
372. Do I understand that you had no communication at all with Mr. Anderson, with reference to Mr. O'Kelly, during the last fortnight? Exactly, you may understand that to be the case.
373. *Mr. McElhone.*] Since you arrived in Sydney? Yes.
374. *Mr. Slattery.*] Within the last fortnight or three weeks? Certainly.
375. Before that you had no communication with Mr. Anderson in regard to Mr. O'Kelly's qualifications for the position of Inspector of Agriculture? Absolutely none.
376. If you have only communicated with Mr. Anderson during the last fortnight or three weeks, how did you come to communicate with Mr. Phillipot in regard to Mr. O'Kelly? That is a very simple matter. I was known to have come from the Department of Agriculture in Sydney; and it gained me no credit, on going to Fiji, where that department and its officers were held in profound contempt on account especially of the knowledge of this one appointment.
377. When I appointed you as tobacco expert you were a perfect stranger to me were you not? Yes.
378. And it is correct that you were recommended by Mr. James Inglis who was formerly Minister for Public Instruction? I believe he recommended me some time before.
379. Do you not know that it was on Mr. Inglis recommending you as a tobacco expert, and to carry out the work of teaching the farmers how to grow tobacco, that I appointed you? Yes.
380. And do you not know that Mr. Inglis at that time was a member of the Opposition in the Legislative Assembly, and not a supporter of the Government? I was not aware that it was on Mr. Inglis' recommendation. That had been submitted about two years or a year and a half before.
381. Do you not know that you requested Mr. Inglis specially to see me about appointing you as a tobacco expert? That may be so, I forget.
382. Do you not know that Mr. Lamb, to whom you took exception on the ground of unfitness, has been ever since, and is now, in the Department of Agriculture, as the tobacco expert for the Colony? I understand he was dismissed by the Public Service Board, which was the first tribunal that could test him.
383. Up to the time, at all events, of the Public Service Board coming into existence you know that Mr. Lamb continued in the position to which I appointed him? He got a two years engagement prior to your leaving office, and the present Minister could not interfere with the appointment.
384. Will you, on your oath, say that any engagement beyond a temporary engagement, was ever offered to you or Mr. Lamb? I can only say that when I desired to be properly considered on my business merits the present Minister, Mr. Smith, told me that Mr. Lamb had a two years' engagement, and that the Colony was not in a position to give me that justice he thought I ought to receive owing to that fact.
385. Will you swear that I gave Mr. Lamb one day's engagement more than I gave you? I do not know who gave it.
386. At all events, you say that Mr. Smith said that he was appointed for two years? Mr. Smith was under the impression that an appointment for two years existed, because he told me so in good faith, and said that on that account he was unable to give me the consideration he thought I was entitled to.
387. *Chairman.*] Are you aware that Mr. Lamb is still in the Service? Yes, temporary, until an expert is appointed.
- 388.

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388. Are you aware that the Public Service Board retrenched him and reappointed him to the same position? I have heard of that. I do not know what part the Public Service Board may have had in temporarily reappointing him. I know he was discharged by the Public Service Board as being incompetent.

389. Do you know that he was reappointed temporarily? I have heard so—appointed temporarily until an expert was appointed.

390. *Mr. Slattery.*] During all the time you were in the department did you ever, either in writing or verbally, report to me anything against the inspectors of agriculture? No, certainly not.

391. Did you ever put in writing addressed to me, or the Under Secretary, or anyone else, that you had heard objections from so-called experienced farmers against the inspectors of agriculture? I put nothing in writing. On several occasions I complained to Mr. Wood about the arrangement that had been made, and its unjustifiable character, and he consoled with me to a certain extent.

392. That is in regard to yourself? Yes.

393. *Chairman.*] You considered that you should have been superior to Mr. Lamb? My contention was that Mr. Lamb had no claim whatever to the appointment.

394. *Mr. McElhone.*] As far as ability was concerned? Yes; no claim for the position of instructor in tobacco-culture.

395. *Mr. Slattery.*] I suppose you know I never saw Mr. Lamb in my life? Very likely; I quite believe that.

396. Did you ever travel about with any of the inspectors of agriculture? I travelled only with Mr. Lamb.

397. Did you know Mr. Hook? Yes.

398. Did you ever travel with him? No.

399. Did you know Mr. Macklin? No; I never saw him, to the best of my knowledge.

400. Did you know Mr. de la Motte? I have met him on two or three occasions.

401. Did you ever travel with him? No.

402. Do you know Mr. Dunnicliff? Yes.

403. Did you ever travel with him? No.

404. Would you say that Mr. Dunnicliff was a man who did not understand his business as an inspector of agriculture? I have had no opportunity of knowing anything about Mr. Dunnicliff's capacity personally.

405. And that would apply also to Mr. O'Kelly, as well as the others whose names I have mentioned—of your own knowledge? Yes, of my own knowledge.

406. In your experience of the department did you ever know of my having put any one person into the department who was not required—of your own knowledge? I have already controverted that in the case of Mr. Lamb. Not being a professional man, he had no qualifications for the appointment.

407. But the appointment was recommended, was it not? I do not know.

408. For instance, I did not appoint you for the mere sake of doing you a favour, did I? No, certainly not.

409. Do you know that, as a matter of fact, I did not know one of the inspectors personally? Very possibly.

410. *Mr. Anderson.*] Did I ever write a single line to you at Fiji, from the 1st of January, 1895, till this minute? No, certainly not. There was no communication by letter or even in conversation.

411. Did you pay me a visit of courtesy about a fortnight after you arrived in Sydney? Yes.

412. Did I know you were in Sydney? No.

413. Was I very much surprised to see you? Yes.

414. Incidentally we discussed the department, and I told you about this inquiry? I introduced the subject by saying that the fact of my going from the Agricultural Department of New South Wales was no recommendation to me in Fiji, and adducing a very sound reason for it.

415. I did not instigate in any shape or form any evidence you might give? Certainly not.

416. *Mr. Slattery.*] Did I understand you to say that the Fijian Government had such a high appreciation of the officers of this department that they specially wanted to get your services for twelve months, and our Government would not accede to their request? That is taking a lot for granted. I was known personally to several people in Fiji, and my experience as a tobacco planter was known.

417. Are you an applicant now for the vacant appointment of tobacco expert here? No, nor do I intend to become an applicant; I am better off where I am.

418. *Mr. Anderson.*] You are well aware that the position of tobacco expert is vacant, because the Public Service Board have invited applications for it? Yes.

419. *Mr. Slattery.*] Are you an applicant for it? No.

420. Will you take it if is offered to you? Under my present circumstances, certainly not.

421. *Mr. McElhone.*] Are you working in Fiji now for a private company? Yes, managing.

422. *Mr. Wright.*] What salary are you getting as manager in Fiji? £370 and a tenth share of the business.

423. *Chairman.*] And quarters and rations? Yes. I wish to say that the attitude I have taken up now in regard to Mr. Lamb I consistently assumed towards the Under Secretary and the head of the department from the time I was there. Personally, I have no grudge against Mr. Lamb, but I consider he had not the slightest claim to be regarded as an expert in tobacco-planting.

424. *Mr. McElhone.*] But you did not know him before you got a Government appointment here? No.

425. *Mr. Slattery.*] Did you at any time put in writing any word of objection in order that it might go before the Minister against Mr. Lamb? No.

426. *Mr. Anderson.*] Did you report to me that Mr. Lamb was not an efficient officer? To yourself, as my personal head, and subsequently to Mr. Campbell, and again to Mr. Wood, and I bitterly remonstrated against the treatment I was receiving from the department.

427. *Mr. Molesworth.*] Is it customary for subordinate officials to furnish reports in writing concerning their fellow officials to the head of the department? I do not know.

428. *Mr. McElhone.*] You had never been in the Government employ before? No.

Henry Charles Lennox Anderson, further examined:—

429. *Mr. Slattery.*] Would you look at your minute of the 23rd September, 1891, in which you state "The man in charge of the North Coast would need to have good experience in sugar-cane, maize, and other tropical plants; would be required to speak with equal authority to the sugar planters of the north";—do you remember that? Yes, I remember that.

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430. Would you look also at your minute dated 12th November, 1891, in which, when urging the appointment of the four inspectors of agriculture, you say, "At present there is a serious disease menacing the sugar-cane in the north. I would respectfully impress upon the Minister the necessity of appointing some men of good practical and scientific training to examine into these diseases?" That is right.

431. Do you not know that it was in pursuance of that minute of yours that I appointed Mr. O'Kelly? It was; but Mr. O'Kelly was not able to deal with questions of disease, and we had to send Dr. Cobb, the pathologist of the department, to do that special work.

432. Is it not a fact that Dr. Cobb went to the various portions of the Colony where there were inspectors for the purpose of inquiring into the diseases, such as diseases in wheat, and that that was his duty as pathologist? He would not have had to do so if the men had been competent to make the investigations on the spot.

433. Then if they had been competent he would not have been required as pathologist? Yes; he would have had to compare the investigations at head-quarters.

434. Does not the whole of this dispute come down to this, that you thought that you, yourself, ought to have the appointment of the inspectors of agriculture? Certainly not.

435. From the commencement to the end of my connection with the department, did you ever make any charge in writing against any of these men of incompetence? I made a most serious charge against Mr. de la Motte and Mr. Dunnicliff as soon as possible after your appointment.

436. In writing? Yes, in long minutes.

437. But you made no objection in writing against any of the others? I did not know the other men, they were strangers.

438. Did you make no objection to Mr. Hook? I reported Mr. Hook for being drunk.

439. I am talking about incompetent? I think he was a competent man in certain directions. Of course he was not an agricultural genius.

440. Up to the time of your separation from the Department of Agriculture until you took the office of Librarian at the Public Library, did you not receive your salary without any break? I got three months' leave.

441. I am referring to salary? Yes; I got leave of absence on full pay. I was entitled to that under the Civil Service Act.

442. You were appointed to the position of Principal Librarian of the Free Public Library by the Government of which I was a member? Yes.

443. Do you not know that I recommended your appointment to my colleague, Mr. Suttor, who was then Minister of Public Instruction? I believe you did. I do not know of it, but I am quite convinced you did.

444. There was a Mr. Fitzgerald appointed inspector of agricultural shows? Yes.

445. He was appointed to fill a vacancy, was he not? Yes. There was no need for the position, though, if you appointed four inspectors of agriculture.

446. Was the appointment to fill a vacancy? It was.

447. Do you know that Mr. Fitzgerald was very highly recommended—that he was recommended by Mr. Copeland, who was then Minister for Lands? No, he was not. He was not recommended as an inspector of agricultural shows; he was recommended as an inspector of stock.

448. Was he recommended for appointment in the Public Service? As inspector of stock.

449. At all events you will admit that he was recommended for employment in the Public Service? He was recommended as inspector of stock, but that needs an examination.

450. I suppose you know that the office of inspector of stock is a much higher office than that of inspector of agricultural shows—the salary of one being £350 a year, and of the other only about £150? Yes, but the former needed an examination, and the latter did not.

451. Do you know that Mr. Fitzgerald was also recommended by Mr. Ednie Brown? He had a testimonial from Mr. Ednie Brown as being a public officer under the South Australian Government.

452. Of high character? I cannot remember that.

453. Do you not know that he was recommended for public employment? I cannot remember that he was recommended for public employment. This is the testimonial of Mr. Ednie Brown:—

Sydney, 8 January, 1892.

MR. JAMES J. FITZGERALD has been known to me for over a period of thirteen years, and chiefly in South Australia where he was engaged by the Government as an inspector of land and stock.

Mr. Fitzgerald holds a very high character in South Australia, and had to leave the Service on account only of retrenchment.

I shall be glad to hear that the Government here will engage his services, as thereby I am sure it would secure a good officer.

J. EDNIE BROWN,

Director-General of Forests.

Mr. Copeland distinctly recommended him for the position of inspector of stock, which he understood was vacant.

454. What do you say about Mr. Fitzgerald;—do you say that all the testimonials given in favour of Mr. Fitzgerald are incorrect? No; I speak of him as I found him. I found him a very lazy man. He went away from the department frequently without my permission, and I could not keep disciplinary control over him.

455. You know that he is out of the Colony now? I do not know; I know nothing at all about him. I never spoke to him from that time. I made a *résumé* of his record to you as Minister when he was there.

456. You know he charged you with persecuting him all the time? Exactly.

457. And you know also that that is the charge that Mr. Dunnicliff makes against you and also Mr. de la Motte; do you not know that all the persons whom I appointed, unless specially nominated by you, complained that you were persecuting them? When I reported them for drunkenness.

458. Do you not know that all the persons whom I appointed as Minister, made, rightly or wrongly, the same complaint against you—that you persecuted them? I never heard such a thing.

459. You know Mr. Fitzgerald did? Yes, he did.

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460. You know Mr. Dunningcliff did, and does now? No.
461. Do you not know that Mr. de La Motte did? No, I never heard of such a thing. I am glad to say that you severely reprimanded Mr. Fitzgerald for such unbecoming language, which was not borne out by the papers. I never reported a man to you for anything but a gross offence against discipline. I am quite convinced that Mr. Slattery did the best he could. Mr. Slattery was made a tool of. I never made an aspersion against Mr. Slattery; he did the best in his judgment. I say he might have consulted men who could have saved him from making silly mistakes. He did make grievous mistakes.
462. Do you not know that in consequence of retrenchment the services of Mr. Turner were dispensed with? Yes.
463. And do you not know that Mr. Maiden, who is now Director of the Botanical Gardens, was appointed to do his duty? Not to do his duty.
464. I mean to do that duty in connection with his other duty? He could not possibly.
465. Was he appointed? He was appointed as consulting botanist, and Mr. Turner was botanist.
466. Have you not yourself recently designated Mr. Maiden, who has now been selected as the Director of the Botanical Gardens, as a mere amateur botanist? Leave out the word "mere." He is an amateur botanist. I say that now. He is not a professional botanist, or he was not when I made that remark. Perhaps he will be called that now.
467. Have you not made that remark in regard to him within the last few months? I do not know about the time. I made the remark. Mr. Maiden was an applicant for the position when Mr. Turner was appointed.
468. And then you thought Mr. Turner was the better of the two? Mr. Smith did.
469. Did not you think so? I was quite positive myself that he was.
470. But the Public Service Board, with the approval of the present Government, have appointed Mr. Maiden Director of the Botanical Gardens, to succeed Mr. Moore? Yes.
471. I suppose you would say that Mr. Maiden was unfit for that position? I would not express an opinion. But I may mention that Mr. Turner is not in the Service.
472. Do you decline to express an opinion as to whether Mr. Maiden is a fit person to be appointed Director of the Botanical Gardens? I would express no opinion about that. That is a different position from that of botanist of the Agricultural Department—totally different.
473. *Mr. Wright.*] Do I understand from you that you never had any wish to impugn the purity of Mr. Slattery's administration? Certainly not. I take the exact words of my evidence. I am willing to be bound by those exact words.
474. You consider that Mr. Slattery was simply misled in certain appointments he made? He was grievously misled, and he did not consult as much as he might have done with men who could have given him valuable help. For example, he will remember that I wrote him a very courteous letter when he was appointed and asked him to receive all the heads of the departments, among others Dr. Cobb.
475. The only reason of your feeling aggrieved was that you thought Mr. Slattery had taken the advice of people other than the official heads of the department? Yes, that was my feeling.
476. And that in consequence of that he had made certain appointments that you did not think were judicious in the Public Service? Yes; and he had made some that were unnecessary.
477. But you are prepared to acquit Mr. Slattery of any intention to overburden the department, or to appoint incompetent people? Of any intention, certainly.
478. *Mr. Slattery.*] Do you not remember that on the first day I took office you sent a letter something to this effect: "When will it be convenient for the Minister to receive me and the officers of my department"—merely to be introduced to the Minister? Yes.
479. And do you not know that it was in consequence of that letter that I made inquiries to know how it was that you were holding a position in which you did not communicate through the Under Secretary of the department? I do not know. You never mentioned the matter to me at all.
480. Do you not know that it was owing to that that I saw you and told you that that kind of thing could not go on as long as I was Minister? You never sent for me at all. I pressed for an interview several times.
481. Did I not tell you that I declined as Minister to allow you to communicate direct with the Minister, and that you would have to communicate through the Under Secretary of the department, as every other head of a branch had to do? Yes.
482. *Mr. Molesworth.*] Mr. Sutherland, in his evidence, stated that he made verbal reports to you as to the inefficiency of some of the inspectors? As to one of them, Mr. Lamb.
483. Those reports, I understand, were verbal? Yes.
484. Was it his duty as an officer of the department to submit such reports in writing? No.
485. It is no breach of departmental discipline to make verbal reports? No. I think I ought to explain that. This is my recollection of it. I wanted valuable bulletins to issue to our farmers to instruct them in tobacco-growing, and I also wanted articles for the *Agricultural Gazette*. I asked both these gentlemen, Mr. Lamb and Mr. Sutherland, to write such articles for the *Gazette*. Mr. Sutherland protested to me that Mr. Lamb's articles were valueless. I therefore wrote to the Queensland Department of Agriculture, and asked them for their opinion of Mr. Lamb. Professor Shelton, the expert of the department, told me they were glad to get rid of Mr. Lamb; that he was a failure with them, and that both Professor Shelton and the Under Secretary, Mr. Peter McLean, were amazed that we should take on a man in our department without a testimonial from the Queensland Department; and there is no testimonial here from that which was his last place. I therefore wish to draw attention to Mr. Lamb's application. He does not give any testimonial from the last place he was in, and he was appointed by Mr. Slattery unwittingly to a very important position.
486. *Mr. Slattery.*] Did you ever report what you have just stated to me? No; because I had reported other inspectors, and had been severely snubbed for doing so.
487. Did I ever snub you personally in regard to any inspector of agriculture, or any other officer of the department,—I will take it personally? What do you mean by personally?
488. Did I see you personally and snub you? No.
489. Will you now produce one document in the whole department to show that I snubbed you from start to finish about any officer? On the 28th January, 1892, after the appointment of these inspectors, when I had returned from Bodalla, I wrote to the Minister earnestly protesting against the appointment of one of the subordinate officers of the department, Mr. Dunningcliff, who had applied for the position of

an inspector behind my back. I gave a *résumé* of his record in the department, which was, in my opinion, very bad. I therefore recommended:—

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Anderson.

1. That Mr. Dunnicliff be appointed on three months probation with the distinct understanding that his present position will be filled, and that if he be found unfit for the new position his services may be dispensed with.
2. That his salary be at the rate of £200 a year, with travelling expenses of 10s. per day.

Upon this Mr. Slattery said:—

This is the fourth minute, dated 28th January, relating to the appointment of Inspectors of Agriculture; are there any more, of the same date, coming on? I agree with Mr. Anderson, that Mr. Dunnicliff should have submitted, through him, his application for promotion. He did so, as far as I can learn, in August, 1890; but that application was never placed before me. What then could Mr. Dunnicliff do? After Mr. Dunnicliff has been appointed the objections on this minute paper are taken. They come too late, and I decline to interfere with his promotion.

I knew Mr. Dunnicliff's record in the department. I wished to guard Mr. Slattery against making a bad appointment, and I therefore urged caution. I showed no animus. I said, let the man get another probationary period, which he had already had under Mr. Sydney Smith. Mr. Slattery snubbed me by saying: This man must be appointed; without any reference to me as his superior officer, who had an intimate acquaintance with his record in the department, and who had put it in black and white for Mr. Slattery's guidance.

490. *Chairman.*] Was that minute written before Mr. Dunnicliff's appointment was approved? His appointment was made on the day he applied; and I was away in the country, at Bodalla, and did not know he had applied.

491. Had Mr. Dunnicliff been apprised before the date of your minute that he was appointed? Not officially—not through the official channel of the department.

492. Not by you? Every communication in the department went through me.

493. Are you aware whether he had been informed in any other way? I do not know; he could not have been informed officially.

494. *Mr. Slattery.*] Beyond the minute just quoted, is there any other minute in which I snubbed you? The next thing that I consider was a very severe snub, occurred on the same date. I wrote another minute as follows:—

I wish to draw the Minister's attention to the previous connection with the department of Mr. de la Motte, who has been approved by the Minister as a suitable candidate for the position of Inspector of Agriculture.

Mr. de la Motte is a Dane by birth, who speaks fair English, and writes it tolerably correctly for a foreigner.

He is at present a teacher in the service of the Public Instruction Department, and, as I had occasion to examine him several times, I can testify that his literary and scholastic attainments are of a very poor order. He never succeeded in getting a classification.

Immediately upon assuming my present position I received lengthy communications from Mr. de la Motte, which caused me to inquire into his qualifications as an agriculturist, as I was very much impressed with the learned and scientific nature of his articles. I found that Mr. de la Motte was fond of borrowing from books and pamphlets, and using quotations which he could not explain. He quoted chemical terms and scientific language which were absolutely Greek to him. As, however, he was strongly recommended by gentlemen who had a high opinion of him, the late Minister, on my recommendation, appointed him, with the permission of the Public Instruction Department, to inspect, during his holidays, some of our experimental wheat plots, and report thereon to the department.

His reports were always very neatly written, very carefully drawn up, and very punctually returned; but they showed no signs of the scientific education, combined with practice, that would be so desirable in an inspector of this department. The Minister, therefore, did not see his way to continue his services beyond the month of probation.

From my experience of Mr. de la Motte, and the opinion of him formed by the practical men whose farms he visited, I am led to conclude that he has much to learn, and still more to unlearn, before he can be worth anything like £300 a year to this department, and win the confidence and respect of our farming community. I therefore recommend—

1. That he be appointed only on three months' probation, so that he may have a chance of getting leave of absence for that period from his present department, and then return if found unsuitable for our work.
2. That his salary be at the rate of £150 a year, with travelling expenses—10s. a day.

I may mention that at present his salary is £96, with a residence.

On that Mr. Slattery said that the man must remain at £300 a year, with 12s. a day travelling expenses, and I felt it a very serious snub.

495. Was he not appointed nine days before you sent that minute on? He was.

496. And you wanted me to undo what I had done? I did not wish to undo the appointment. I wished to reduce his salary to what I thought he was worth.

497. After I had, as Minister, appointed a man at a salary of £300 a year, whom I believed to be fit for the position, you wanted his salary reduced? I did; he had not been informed of his appointment, nor of his salary.

498. By you? He could not have been officially informed without my knowledge, because all the clerical correspondence was conducted through me, and this gentleman lived near Bulli at the time.

499. These appointments were made by my minute of 19th January, 1893? Yes.

500. And your minutes objecting to certain of them and their salaries did not reach me till the 28th January, 1892—nine days afterwards? That is correct.

501. And I declined to interfere with what I had done nine days previously? You did.

502. Is there not among the papers a letter from Mr. de la Motte, dated 27th October, 1891, addressed to the Minister for Mines and Agriculture, in which he states:—

I have the honor to apply for an appointment under the above department as an inspector or experimentalist.

I beg to state that for a short period during last December it pleased the late Minister for Agriculture to appoint me as acting inspector (*pro tem*) to inspect and report upon certain experimental wheat plots in the south-western district, and that after my work was finished I had the satisfaction to learn from the Director of Agriculture that "my reports were admirably drawn up."

I was further told by that gentleman, in reply to one of my questions, that I was qualified for one of the above-mentioned appointments.

Did you put any minute on that application of Mr. de la Motte's to show that he was incompetent in any way? That application was addressed to the Minister, and was never referred to me for report.

503. Do you not know that the original of this application was lost, and that this is a copy which came on with the papers from you? It is quite possible that I never saw it. I could not have seen it.

504. You know that the originals of some of these papers are missing from the department? I heard that they were.

505. Will you swear that you did not send on that application, dated 27th October, 1891, and that I had these papers before me when I made the appointments on 28th January, 1892? There is nothing here to show that I ever saw the application. Whenever I sent on a paper I always minuted on the margin "Sent to the Minister."

- H. C. L. Anderson.
9 Sept., 1896.
506. Do you know that there was also a letter from Mr. de la Motte, dated 21st December, 1891, making application for the position of Inspector of Agriculture, in which the writer states:—
- Lastly, I beg to state that about twelve months ago I was for a brief period employed by the late Minister for Agriculture as acting inspector *pro tem.*, and on my return from the country was complimented by the Director for the efficient manner in which I performed my duties as inspector.
- Is it not a fact that that application, with that paragraph in it, also came on, and that you never stated one word against Mr. de la Motte's qualifications until nine days after he was appointed? I think that was a letter to Mr. Chanter.
507. No, it is to the Minister for Agriculture? I had nothing to do with your correspondence. I never saw it, probably.
508. Were not the whole of these papers—the application of the 27th October and the application of the 21st December, from Mr. de la Motte, containing the paragraphs I have read—sent from you, as Director of Agriculture, when you marked the ten names with blue pencil? They were included in the bundle of papers very probably—must have been, I should think, because any communication coming in referring to a case is connected with the previous papers by the clerical staff. But I do not see half of those papers.
509. Do you not know that the applications of all these people—thirty-four of them, including Mr. de la Motte—came before me without one word against Mr. De la Motte's suitability for the appointment? Those applications were submitted to Mr. Sydney Smith, who knew Mr. de la Motte personally, and knew his record.
510. Afterwards, when Mr. Sydney Smith went out of office, the papers came before me? They did, without any succeeding action on my part. I had not seen the papers afterwards.
511. Had you not recommended the appointments on the 1st November, 1891, and did you not send on the thirty-four applications for the appointment, with those two letters from Mr. de la Motte, without a single word contradicting his statement that you had complimented him on the efficient manner in which he had performed his duties? Those papers went on to you as a bundle. I certainly never looked over them from the date when I carefully examined them for Mr. Sydney Smith's information. I never glanced at them again. I had expressly omitted Mr. de la Motte's name, and one would think that that would have excited your suspicion, even if you had noticed those commendatory remarks. But I gave Mr. de la Motte the fullest credit for the way he prepared his reports. That, however, did not make him fit to be an inspector of agriculture by any means.
512. *Chairman.*] A statement was made just now in reference to Mr. Dunnicliff—that he had previously made an application through you which had not been sent on? In August, 1890. But these applications which I sent on to the Minister were in response to a public advertisement in the daily press in August, 1891, and at that time Mr. Dunnicliff did not apply, although he was one of my own officers in the department under Mr. Smith, who knew him well.
513. You complained to Mr. Slattery that Mr. Dunnicliff had made an application direct, and Mr. Slattery said the reason he did that was because he had sent an application to you previously which had never gone on to the Minister? It could not have been sent on because it was not for the position for which we advertised in the press. It was immediately after the department was formed, while he was a temporary officer in the department, a clerk in fact—in August, 1890.
514. *Mr. McElhone.*] You spoke of Mr. de la Motte's want of knowledge of wheat-growing. Is it not a fact that gentlemen were appointed by all the colonies to make inquiries about rust in wheat? Yes.
515. Is it not a fact that none of these men could come to any decision as to a cure for rust in wheat? Certainly not; they have furnished most valuable reports.
516. Is it not a fact that they have not been able to cope with the difficulty, and that they could not find any rust-resisting wheat? They have found wheats that are decidedly rust-resisting.

THURSDAY, 10 SEPTEMBER, 1896.

Present:—

MR. CANN, | MR. HENRY CLARKE,
MR. McELHONE.

W. J. LYNE, ESQ., IN THE CHAIR.

Mr. T. M. Slattery appeared as solicitor in his own behalf.
Mr. H. C. L. Anderson appeared in his own behalf.

William Henry Moseley called in, sworn, and examined:—

- W. H. Moseley.
10 Sept., 1896.
517. *M. Slattery.*] I believe you were engaged in sugar planting in Fiji for many years? I could not say for many years; I was engaged for some time sugar planting in Fiji.
518. For how long? I was personally acquainted with Fiji for two years. I was down there for two years.
519. Did you know a Mr. O'Kelly who was appointed an inspector of agriculture in New South Wales? I knew a Mr. O'Kelly in Fiji, who was afterwards appointed an instructor in agriculture.
520. Do you remember when he was an applicant for the appointment of inspector of agriculture, speaking to me and recommending him as in every way qualified for the position in connection with sugar planting, and the growth of other tropical plants? I cannot exactly recall to mind the when and the how, but I remember perfectly well having a conversation with you about his qualifications, and telling you what I knew about him.
521. Will you tell the Committee what you told me at that time in respect of his qualifications? I told you then that he was employed at Holmhurst on our sugar plantation for about 2 or 3 years. I do not know now the exact dates. I knew him there for two years, and I think he was there for a year before I went down.
522. In what position? As overseer over the Fijian labour on the sugar plantation at Holmhurst. He left Holmhurst, and was for some time with a named Hedges further up the coast, on Taviuni. He was engaged

engaged there in growing tropical products—yams, I think, principally. After that he was employed, I think, by the Union Bank to look after a plantation down on the Navua River belonging to Sharpe, Fletcher, & Co.

W. H.
Moseley.

10 Sept., 1896.

523. In what capacity was he there employed? I believe, although I only speak from hearsay, that he was overseer and general superintendent of the plantation, which was a sugar plantation.

524. You informed me of what you have now stated when recommending Mr. O'Kelly for the position of an inspector of agriculture? I told you at the time we had the conversation what I have now stated to the Committee, and that I believed him to be a hardworking, intelligent young fellow, and one who knew his business, as far as sugar-cane and all those things were concerned, as well as most young fellows.

525. *Mr. Anderson.*] Did you give this recommendation to Mr. Slattery before Mr. O'Kelly was appointed? I could not tell you that. Beyond the circumstance of the conversation with Mr. Slattery I do not remember anything as to dates, but my impression is very strongly that it was before Mr. O'Kelly was appointed. I saw Mr. O'Kelly in Sydney, and he told me he was an applicant for an appointment of this sort, and I think the conversation referred to would naturally have been before his appointment.

526. Do you remember giving Mr. O'Kelly a testimonial about three months after he had been appointed? I do not remember, but I may have done so. I should have given him one if he had applied for it. I may say that Mr. O'Kelly was no friend of mine—quite the reverse.

527. Is this a copy of a testimonial you gave to Mr. O'Kelly:—

In reply to your letter of 17th April, I am glad to be able to testify to your energy, ability, and sobriety during the time that you were employed in our service on Holmhurst, and afterwards when you were in your late employment in Fiji. I am quite sure that if you should succeed in obtaining the appointment for which you are applying you will fill it with credit to yourself and to the satisfaction of the Government. I hope that you may be successful, seeing that the climate is so prejudicial to your wife's health; and I feel with you that there is not scope enough for a man there to make a success commensurate with the hardships one has to encounter in that climate. Wishing you all success.

That is a copy of your testimonial, the original, along with other papers, having been lost. The copy does not bear a date,—can you give me any idea of the date when you gave that testimonial? I cannot give you an idea of the date; but I never gave Mr. O'Kelly a testimonial in connection with anything except the appointment of inspector of agriculture in the northern district. That was the only time he ever applied to me, and it was the only testimonial I ever gave him.

528. Mr. O'Kelly's application for the position of inspector of agriculture is dated 17th December, 1891, and amongst the papers is a copy of the following letter from Mr. O'Kelly, dated 16th April, 1891:—

Dear Sir,—I thought it desirable to send the papers, which you will receive this afternoon, attached to my application. They are the only papers I have with me. One refers to my having passed my examination as a lieutenant, the other is a letter from the managing director of a large sugar company in Fiji, in whose employ I was.

Can you give us any idea when your letter was written to Mr. O'Kelly? I cannot remember; but to the best of my knowledge I only gave that one testimonial. I never heard of his applying for any other appointment.

529. If it can be shown that Mr. O'Kelly applied for the position of Clerk of Petty Sessions in the month of April, 1891, is it not probable that you gave him this testimonial to help him in that matter? I do not think so. I do not think I ever heard anything about his applying for the position of Clerk of Petty Sessions. I do not remember anything about that.

530. Assuming that your testimonial was in support of his application for a position as an expert in sugar-growing, is there one word in it to give any idea of his value as an expert in sugar? No; except in reference to his having been employed in Fiji.

531. That would mean nothing, would it? If he had told me that he was applying for an appointment in connection with sugar-cane, I consider that the mention of Fiji would imply that he had some knowledge of sugar-growing, as nine-tenths of the people in Fiji are employed in connection with that industry.

532. As a matter of fact, of your own knowledge, Mr. O'Kelly was never manager of an estate in Fiji? Not of my own knowledge, but my impression is that he was employed by the Union Bank for a couple of years as manager of a plantation which they took over from Sharpe, Fletcher, & Co.

533. Will you listen to this letter, dated 11th March, 1891, addressed by W. Fletcher to Mr. O'Kelly:—

Dear O'Kelly,

Post Office, Melbourne, 11 March, 1891.

I greatly regret the failure of my endeavours to keep Sharpe, Fletcher, & Co. (Ltd.) alive, and the disagreeable position you have been placed in by the action of the Bank at Suva. I take this opportunity of thanking you for the energy and willingness you have constantly shown in your work whilst in the company's employ. You have had excessively long hours and hard work in a difficult post, and I thank you for your loyalty to myself as manager and cheerful readiness at all times to save the company's interests in any emergency. I am sorry you have not had an opportunity to show your ability to manage a plantation on our estate, which you should have had had we continued operations, but I can testify to your ability to manage Fijians and Polynesians, especially the former, out of whom you have been peculiarly successful in obtaining a fair day's work, at the same time retaining the good-will of the men. If I can possibly help you in any way I shall be glad to do so, and I wish you every success.

Does not that letter show that Mr. O'Kelly had no practical experience in managing an estate for these people? A man who has worked on an estate, managing Fijian labour, though perhaps he may not be the head manager, must be in a position to acquire a very considerable knowledge of the management of sugar-cane, because the Fijians are employed exclusively in the fields, not about the mill at all. A man employed out in the fields with the Fijians, seeing to the sugar-cane in every stage of its development, from the plant-cane until it is fit to go to the mill, would acquire as good a knowledge of the habits and growth of the sugar-cane as a man could well acquire, as regards practical knowledge. It is the best schooling a man could possibly have for a knowledge of the management of cane, and of the diseases in cane, far better than if he had been in a mill.

534. I ask if Mr. O'Kelly was the manager? No; the word manager implies that a man not only manages the field work, but also all the operations at the mill.

535. *Chairman.*] You said before you thought Mr. O'Kelly was the manager, and after hearing the letter of Mr. Fletcher read, do you say now that it appears that he was not the head manager? Yes; it appears he was not the general manager.

536. *Mr. McElhone.*] Still he might have been the manager? No; the man who was directing the labour would never be the manager.

537. He would be looking after the growth of the cane in the fields? Entirely. The man in charge of the Fijian labour is the man who would be entirely responsible under the manager for the cane.

538.

W. H.
Moseley.
10 Sept., 1896.

538. His work as manager of the Fijians would be in connection with the growth of the sugar-cane for the mill? Yes, absolutely.
539. *Mr. Slattery.*] Has the letter by Mr. Fletcher, dated the 11th March, 1891, is written to Mr. O'Kelly for the purpose of getting him some position, is it not highly probable that your letter was written in the following April of 1891, for the same purpose? As far as my memory serves me the only recommendation I gave Mr. O'Kelly was in connection with the appointment which he was going to take up on the Northern River.
540. But whether you recommended him in writing or not, and apart from the question of date, you are satisfied that you recommended him to me personally before he was appointed? I am quite satisfied that you mentioned his name to me, and I told you then what I have stated now.
541. *Chairman.*] Did Mr. Slattery inquire from you with the view of getting information as to his qualifications? I think he did. As far as I remember he said "What sort of a fellow is O'Kelly?" I do not know whether he said anything in connection with an appointment.
542. And you gave Mr. O'Kelly a good character? Yes.
543. *Mr. Slattery.*] And you considered him fit to be an inspector of agriculture for the northern part of the Colony in connection with sugar-cane? I certainly thought he knew all about sugar-cane.
544. And you therefore recommended him as a fit person to be employed for that purpose? I did.
545. *Mr. McElhone.*] It has been stated that owing to Mr. O'Kelly's bad management some plantation with which he was connected went to the bad, and the proprietors lost a lot of money;—do you not know of your own knowledge that sugar-growing was a very bad speculation for all connected with it in Fiji for some years—that everybody connected with sugar lost money? I do not know any plantation in Fiji that has not lost money. With the exception of the Colonial Sugar Company, every single plantation in Fiji that I knew, with the exception of one that is managed by a Mr. Murray on the Navua, has gone bankrupt.
546. All these plantations failed as a general rule? Yes.
547. No matter whether they were managed well or badly? Mr. Murray is the only man, so far as I know, who has pulled through.
548. So that a man might be a good manager connected with a sugar plantation, and the growth of cane and the making of sugar, and yet from the force of circumstances and bad times there might have been a lot of money lost in sugar-growing? Yes; I know of men who were excellent managers in connection with sugar-cane who have gone bankrupt.
549. So that if Mr. O'Kelly was manager of a sugar plantation and the concern failed, it would not necessarily be his fault? No.

Fred Turner called in, sworn, and examined:—

F. Turner.
10 Sept., 1896.

550. *Chairman.*] What is your position? I am on the literary staff of the *Town and Country Journal*.
551. *Mr. Anderson.*] You were appointed consulting botanist to the Department of Agriculture in the year 1890? Yes.
552. Were you at first appointed on probation or for a limited period? For three months.
553. Did you apply for the position at first? No.
554. Did I interview you by order of the Minister at the time? Yes.
555. *Chairman.*] Who was the Minister at the time? Mr. Sydney Smith.
556. *Mr. Anderson.*] Did I take diligent steps to find out your qualifications for the position? Yes.
557. Did you use any influence whatsoever outside the department to get the position? None whatever.
558. Was the position offered to you then as consulting botanist presumably because you were the best man available in New South Wales? Yes. Indeed, the Rev. Dr. Woolls, F.L.S., said that I was the most fit man for the position in New South Wales or Australia. The late Rev. Dr. Woolls wrote me a splendid testimonial.
559. Have you read my evidence given before the Royal Commission on the Civil Service? Not very carefully; I just skimmed it through.
560. Did you see anything in it that you considered in the slightest degree untruthful or exaggerated, so far as your knowledge of the case went? No, I did not.
561. *Chairman.*] Having heard read to you the evidence given by Mr. Anderson before the Civil Service Commission, in answer to question No. 7,253, pp. 275–6, will you say whether you know anything about the matters there referred to? No; I had nothing whatever to do with the inspectors of agriculture.
562. *Mr. Anderson.*] You were consulting botanist for three months? Yes.
563. After that you were taken on the staff as botanist to the department? Yes.
564. When you were retrenched from the Department of Agriculture, was another gentleman employed as consulting botanist to the Department of Agriculture? Yes.
565. What was his name? Mr. J. H. Maiden.
566. Was he a candidate for the position of consulting botanist at the same time that you were, in 1890? Yes.
567. Did I show you a letter at the time you were appointed, which I had received from Mr. Maiden, in which he showed very great chagrin at being overlooked in favour of you? You did.
568. He was, therefore, a disappointed applicant for the position which you obtained? Yes.
569. *Mr. McElhone.*] Who was in office then? Mr. Sydney Smith.
570. *Mr. Anderson.*] What salary did you receive as consulting botanist when you were first appointed? £50 a year.
571. What salary do you know was on the Estimates for Mr. Maiden after you were retrenched? £100 a year.
572. Would you have been willing to have taken the position of consulting botanist again at £50 a year, in view of the urgent need of retrenchment? Yes; in connection with my other duties.
573. *Chairman.*] Were you ever asked to do so? No; I was sent away at one hour's notice, and with only six days' salary.
574. *Mr. Anderson.*] When you were retrenched, did you interview Mr. Harrie Wood? Yes.
575. What did he tell you about your retrenchment? I saw Mr. Slattery first, and he told me that there was not a whisper against my character or my qualifications for the position. I then went to Mr. Harrie Wood,

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Wood, and I said "Would you kindly tell me for what reason I have been retrenched from this department," and he hummed and ha'ed and said, "You know I cannot help what the Minister does," and he said, "I will give you my word of honour that there will be no new men taken on in the Department until the old officials have been provided for." A day or two afterwards an outsider was appointed to inspect and report on agricultural farms, and one day, when the proprietors of the *Town and Country Journal* had sent me to report on the resources of the Hay district, I heard some very uncomplimentary remarks made in the train about that particular appointment.

576. *Mr. Slattery.*] Will you mention the names of the persons? I could not tell you who they were.

577. *Mr. Anderson.*] When you interviewed Mr. Slattery, did you gather from him that he blamed Mr. Wood for your retrenchment? Mr. Slattery said, "I can assure you I had nothing whatever to do with the retrenchment in my department. The only persons I saved were two boys, the sons of two widows whom I really could not find the heart to dismiss," and I told him he had acted very kindly towards them.

578. In other words, Mr. Slattery put the responsibility of the retrenchment on Mr. Wood? Yes.

579. *Mr. Slattery.*] Did I not say I had only got a certain amount of money? No; you never mentioned money.

580. And that the only two persons I had interfered with in regard to retrenchment were two little boys, the sons of two widows? Yes; but you never said anything about money.

581. *Mr. Anderson.*] Did Mr. Slattery say that Mr. Wood was responsible for the scheme of retrenchment? He said, "I had nothing to do with the retrenchment, and the only two persons I saved were two boys, the sons of two widows."

582. Did you have an officer named Dunicliff under your charge distributing seed for the department? Yes.

583. Was he a satisfactory officer? No.

584. Did you ask me to remove him from the work, and appoint a young man named Valder to do it? Yes.

585. Did Valder do it to your entire satisfaction? Yes, he did.

586. From what you saw of Dunicliff as a subordinate officer in the department at all times, was he in your opinion a competent officer for the department? The work of which he had charge might have been done a great deal better, as it was done afterwards, by somebody else.

587. From your experience of Mr. Dunicliff as an inspector, and from reports which he made upon grasses for example, in which you are an expert, did you conceive the opinion that he was a competent man to teach the farmers of New South Wales dairying and about pasturing? Very far from it.

588. *Mr. McElhone.*] I believe you are an authority on grasses and write reports on the subject? Yes. The pastoralists write to the *Town and Country Journal*, requesting that I may be sent to name trees, shrubs, and herbage, and report on their economic value.

589. You are a scientific expert on the various grasses, and your principal work in the department consisted in naming and classifying grasses? I dealt with all botanical subjects. I was the first to figure and describe Australian grasses, and salsolaceous plants, and through my figures and descriptions public attention has been drawn to their value, and hundreds of pounds have been saved to the country. In the Cape Colony and other countries, they reproduce my articles, and have sent here for seeds of some of the trees, shrubs, and grasses I have described. The other day the Hon. P. L. C. Shepherd, M.L.C., of Sydney, executed an order for £50 worth of seed, which was sent to him in consequence of my articles.

590. What was Mr. Maiden? He was in charge of the Technological Museum.

591. Is he a botanist? He calls himself a botanist. When I first knew him he used to worry the life out of me for the name of plants. When Mr. Anderson showed me that letter of his I found out then for the first time that he was a disappointed applicant for the position in the Agricultural Department, and I can assure you that if he had written such a letter about any of you gentlemen you would have made him smart for it. And that was his gratitude for the work I did for him in Australian economic botany.

592. Do you think a man can be a thorough agriculturist from reading books? No, I do not.

593. Then you would not deem Mr. Anderson to be an expert in agriculture? Mr. Anderson has the credit in the country of being one of the best agricultural chemists we have in Australia.

594. He said the other day he was one of the best agriculturists in the Colony;—can a man be a good agriculturist who has not gone through the experience of farming? No, he cannot. But he has gone through the experience of farming.

595. He said the other day that he had pruned some trees, and spent £200 in manuring;—would that make him an expert in growing wheat and corn; would that qualify him as a good agriculturist? No.

596. As a matter of fact you know that all the experts in the different colonies have met here year after year trying to find out a remedy for rust in wheat and they have not succeeded? That is quite true.

597. Do you think they are ever likely to succeed? I do not think so.

598. *Mr. Anderson.*] In your experience of me as Director of Agriculture, did you form the opinion that I was a thoroughly competent head of the department? I did.

599. Was I able to guide you and direct you in your operations in that department, as well as all the other members of the scientific staff? In the first instance you laid down a line of action which we were all to take, and that line of action, singular to say, has been copied by other Agricultural Departments not only in Australia but at other agricultural stations in the United States.

600. From your experience of the department, do you think that the head of it should be a ploughman, or a highly-trained scientific man? Certainly a highly-trained scientific man.

601. Therefore, you do not think it is necessary for the Director of Agriculture to have any knowledge of work that could be done by a man for a few shillings a week? No, indeed. He should have some practical knowledge certainly.

602. *Mr. McElhone.*] Would not a man be all the better, suppose he was a thorough theoretical man, for having a practical knowledge of farming? Yes.

603. *Mr. Slattery.*] Do you not know when you were retired from the Public Service, in consequence solely of retrenchment, that Mr. Maiden was holding another office in the Public Service? Yes; he was at the Technological Museum.

604. And is it not a fact that your duties were passed over to Mr. Maiden while he was holding that other appointed as well? He is not competent to carry out the duties I performed.

- F. Turner. 605. At all events, he was appointed, in connection with the other office he held under the Government to perform the duties, whether ill or well, that you were performing,—he was appointed to be consulting botanist? Yes; after I left.
- 10 Sept., 1896. 606. And you say now that he is not a botanist at all? I do not say any such thing. I said that when I first knew him he used to worry the life out of me for the names of plants.
607. Do you consider that he is a competent botanist? I should prefer not to answer that question.
608. Did you not know that Mr. Maiden has been quite recently appointed by the Public Service Board, with the approval of the Government, to be Director of the Botanical Gardens in succession to Mr. Moore? Yes.
609. Did you ever know me to cram a man or boy into the department all the time I was connected with it? I never knew you in the department.
610. *Chairman.*] Do you know of your own knowledge whether Mr. Slattery ever forced anyone on the department unnecessarily? I do not know.
611. *Mr. Slattery.*] Something has been said about a letter from Mr. Maiden shown to you by Mr. Anderson? Yes.
612. Did you consider that was a public or a private letter? I think Mr. Anderson treated it as an official letter.
613. You were asked about Mr. Dunncliff being removed, and a Mr. Valder being appointed in his place;—do you not know that that was before I came into office? I believe it was; but I would not be certain.
614. Supposing the Minister had your application before him, and Mr. Maiden's application, and the applications of a dozen others, with testimonials showing their qualifications and personal recommendations, would it not be a matter of personal judgment as to which of these, in the opinion of the Minister was best qualified for the office? After due inquiries, I should imagine so.
615. Let me put a case of this kind: Suppose you yourself required some assistance in connection with your work on the *Town and Country Journal*, and you received, say, thirty-four applications, out of which you had to make four appointments, and you recommended by a blue pencil mark ten out of the thirty-four as having very fair qualifications,—would you not leave Mr. Bennett, the proprietor of the *Town and Country Journal*, to select the four out of the ten you recommended as being fairly qualified for the office? After an interview.
616. I am supposing that the ten are interviewed, and ten have recommendations, and then you mark the ten with blue-pencil; would you not say that Mr. Bennett would have the right to select the four out of the ten you said were all fairly qualified for the position? Certainly.
617. Do you see any difference between Mr. Bennett doing that in his own private capacity and a Minister doing it as head of the department responsible to his colleagues and to Parliament for his actions? No.
618. *Mr. McElhone.*] That means that you would give the Minister the same privilege that you would give Mr. Bennett? Decidedly.
619. *Mr. Anderson.*] Would you expect Mr. Bennett to pick out five after only four had been recommended? No.
620. Would you expect him to pick out some men who had been working under you for a considerable time, and who were not recommended by you without some subsequent reference to you? No; I do not think he would do such a thing.
621. *Mr. Slattery.*] And suppose one of the officers in the department had made an application in 1890, and that was kept back for the consideration of the Minister in 1891 and 1892, do you not think that man would have a right to have his application considered if he made it through the Under Secretary of the department? If he made it officially, I should imagine so.
622. Even if he did not make it through the Under Secretary of the department, do you not think that if he thought he was unfairly treated as an official he would have a right to place the matter before the Minister? Certainly.

Henry Charles Lennox Anderson further examined:—

- H. C. L. Anderson. 623. *Mr. Slattery.*] Do you remember receiving the following application from Mr. O'Kelly, addressed to you as Director of Agriculture:—
- 10 Sept., 1896. Sir, Glendearg, Double Bay, 17 December, 1891.

I have the honor to apply for the position of Inspector of Agriculture. In support of this application, I have the honor to state that I have been engaged during the last ten years in agricultural pursuits in Fiji, more especially the cultivation of sugar-cane, which I thoroughly understand. I have held the responsible positions of sub-manager and plantation manager on three large estates, having about 2,000 acres under cane, and 10-ton mills. The entire working of these plantations has been under my control, as well as a large staff of European employees, and several hundred coloured labour.

I have the honor to enclose what testimonials I have in my possession, and beg to refer you to His Honor Judge Forbes, whose son-in-law I am.

I have, &c.,

E. DE P. O'KELLY.

? Yes, I remember receiving that letter.

624. Is it not a fact that you submitted that letter to me on the 22nd December, 1891, without one word against Mr. O'Kelly? I did not know him—I could not say a word against him.

625. Did you do anything else except submit him as a qualified person? Certainly not as a qualified person.

626. What is the meaning of the word "submitted" in the margin? Sent on to the Minister for his information.

627. And for appointment? Certainly not. I submitted every paper that came before me as Director of Agriculture at once to you. In the margin of Mr. O'Kelly's application I wrote, "Submitted, H.C.L.A., 22/12/91." The application was then sent on by me to Mr. Wood, the Under Secretary, who submitted it to the Minister in these words: "Submitted in connection with other applications to this position.—H.W., 24/12/91.

628. Do you not see that I did not approve of Mr. O'Kelly's appointment until the following 19th of January? That was the date on which you appointed him.

629. Nearly a month afterwards? Yes.

630. *Chairman.*] In submitting a document of that kind to the Minister, if you were not aware that the man was qualified for the position, would you make some memorandum that he was not qualified? No.

I

I would not venture my opinion until I was asked for it. I never ventured an opinion on any question until I was asked for a report. This application was received two months after the advertisement for an inspector.

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631. *Mr. Slattery.*] Do you remember receiving this minute by Mr. Harrie Wood, dated the 18th of January, 1892, approved of by me on 19th January, 1892 :—

Inspectors of Agriculture.—Referring to the Minute 91-6,491, which was approved of by the late Minister without passing through my hands, I will suggest that instead of dividing the Colony into four districts, and appointing an inspector for each district as therein proposed, each inspector should be appointed to deal with a special branch of agriculture, and should be to some extent, at least, a specialist in that branch. It appears to me scarcely possible to find a man competent to deal effectively with all the questions which will come under his notice affecting the various branches of agriculture carried on in each of the proposed districts, and if he is not qualified to do so he cannot perform the duties of inspector (one of which will be to deliver lectures) without the risk of exposing his want of knowledge, and thereby discrediting the department, whereas it might be possible to find a man capable of discharging the functions of inspector in one branch, say, in relation to—(1) Vine-culture and wine-making; (2) tropical and sub-tropical products, including sugar; (3) dairy produce and stock; (4) cereals and root crops; (5) orchards, including the best methods of utilising the fruit.

The main objection to this proposal will probably be the extra cost of travelling, seeing that two or more inspectors might have to pass over the same ground, but that is a small matter compared with the risk of employing inspectors who are not experts in every subject with which they will have to deal.

As provision is made on the Estimates for this year for only one inspector, and that position is filled, I presume the additional inspectors will have to be appointed temporarily, and paid out of the vote of £10,000, the salary fixed by the late Minister being £300 per annum.

You remember that minute coming to you? Yes; I saw that afterwards.

632. Do you see that Mr. Wood sent it on to you on the 20th January, 1892, with the following minute :—

Will the Director be good enough to submit a statement as to the subjects which each of the gentlemen appointed is fitted to deal with.

? Yes.

633. And do you see that you made a minute underneath as follows :—

Sub-tropical products; district, Hunter to Tweed—Mr. O'Kelly. English cereals, roots and hardy fruits; district, N. Tableland—Mr. Hooke. Wheat, dry-climate products; district, S. Tableland—Mr. de la Motte. Dairying, pigs, cattle; district, South-coast—Mr. Dunncliff. This is only a rough and *pro tempore* sketch of duties, which will doubtless in time settle themselves. I shall submit duties and instructions as early as possible. Meanwhile I shall send each on a tour of inspection with a special object in view.

That is signed by you and dated 3rd February, 1892? That is right.

634. That was after the appointments were made? Yes; and after you had settled my protests against three of the appointments.

635. What have you to say in regard to Mr. Dunncliff—is he not competent in the matter of “dairying, pigs, and cattle”? I should say certainly not.

636. Or anyone else, I suppose, in connection with being an inspector of agriculture—you say that against me? I do not think he had the record to make him acceptable to farmers and practical men, nor the scientific training.

637. Have you in your possession, among the papers in the department that ever came before Mr. Harrie Wood as Under Secretary or me as Minister, one protest in writing from anyone in the Colony against any of these inspectors on the ground of unfitness? I do not remember one, probably because no one had any right to make such a protest. I do not remember any official complaint in writing.

638. *Mr. H. Clarke.*] Did you ever protest verbally to Mr. Harrie Wood or to the Minister about these appointments? I protested in long minutes to the Minister against the unwisdom of appointing some with whom I was intimately acquainted.

639. These particular appointments to which Mr. Slattery has now alluded? Yes. I protested to him against the appointment of Mr. Dunncliff and Mr. de la Motte after they were made. I could not protest before—I did not know they were going to be appointed.

640. *Mr. Slattery.*] You read yesterday a minute of yours, dated 28th January, 1892, against Mr. de la Motte? Yes.

641. Do you not know that upon that minute of yours Mr. Harrie Wood wrote as follows :—

Submitted.—This information should have been supplied by the Director when submitting the application. These officers are appointed temporarily, and if not competent for the duty can be dispensed with at any time. The salary, £300, fixed by the late Minister is not too high for a competent man.

You know that that minute of the Under Secretary was written upon your minute of the previous day? Yes.

642. And do you not know that on the next day there is a minute by the Minister, as follows :—

I have read, with surprise, Mr. Anderson's minute paper No. 564, dated 28th January, relating to the appointment of Mr. de la Motte as an inspector of agriculture. Mr. Anderson waited until Mr. de la Motte was appointed, and now places before me his objections to him. It was Mr. Anderson's duty to give all information when the papers were forwarded to me for consideration. The objections now taken by the Director, in my opinion, apply against Mr. de la Motte more as a public school teacher than as an inspector of agriculture. I now direct Mr. Anderson's attention to Mr. de la Motte's application, No. 7,349, dated 27th October, 1891, addressed to the Minister, for an appointment as inspector or experimentalist, in which he says, “I beg to state that for a short period during last December it pleased the late Minister of Agriculture to appoint me as acting inspector (*pro tem.*) to inspect and report on certain experimental wheat-plots in the south-western district, and that after my work was finished I had the satisfaction to learn from the Director of Agriculture that my reports were admirably drawn up. I was further told by that gentleman in reply to one of my questions that I was qualified for one of the above-mentioned appointments.” That letter of Mr. de la Motte's was sent on to me by Mr. Anderson without comment, and I naturally assumed in consequence that Mr. de la Motte's statements were correct. I must believe so still, because even in his minute of the 28th instant Mr. Anderson is absolutely silent respecting same. If Mr. de la Motte's statements are correct, then I may ask what has caused Mr. Anderson now to say the very opposite? It seems to me that Mr. de la Motte is well qualified for the position to which he has been appointed, and I cannot therefore agree with the Director in his recommendation.—T.M.S., 30/92.

That was eleven days after Mr. de la Motte had been appointed. Did you not get my minute and that of the Under Secretary? Yes; I saw those minutes. I have to reply to them that the applications were addressed to Mr. Sydney Smith, who knew Mr. de la Motte very well indeed, and had had him under his control on probation for a period from the Department of Public Instruction. Therefore it was totally unnecessary for me to make any report on the matter to Mr. Sydney Smith.

643. I am talking about myself? The bunch of applications was afterwards resubmitted to you, and certainly never glanced at by me, and I never thought of going over them again and making a report on

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each individual application; but it must be noted that I did not pick Mr. de la Motte out as one of the ten whom I considered to have even very fair qualifications, and the Minister might have easily noticed that.

644. Did you not, on the 11th November, 1891, send on to me, resubmitting all the thirty-four applications; and did you not say, "Mr. Smith approved of four being appointed, but deferred the selection until the Estimates were framed; the officers are very much needed"? Yes; that is correct.

645. In sending on those thirty-four applications, was it not your duty if you had anything to say against Mr. de la Motte, or anyone else, to put it on the papers so that I should have an opportunity of knowing what could only have been known verbally to my predecessor, Mr. Sydney Smith? If I had done that in the case of Mr. de la Motte I must have done that in the whole thirty-four cases, and that would have taken me a week.

646. Was it not your duty to have done it? Certainly not.

647. Did you not submit your minute of 15th September, 1891, recommending these appointments? Yes.

648. Was it not nearly two months afterwards, on the 11th November, 1891, when you sent all the applications to me? Yes.

649. Why did you not, between the 15th of September and the 11th November, do the work which you said would take you nearly a week, and submit your objections against all these persons? There was no necessity for it.

650. Then the Minister had to consider the thirty-four applications, you knowing something, or having some knowledge in your mind, which you do not communicate to the Minister, on the papers? At the desire of Mr. Smith I picked out a number of applicants whom I thought were fairly eligible. He intended to interview them afterwards, and pick out the men he intended to appoint, and he would only appoint one at a time. I had nothing further to do with the matter.

651. Did you not send on to me two minutes—one on the 15th September and another on 11th November, 1891—urging the appointment of these four inspectors of agriculture? Of four competent men, yes.

652. And do you not know that these men were not appointed as inspectors of agriculture until the 19th of January following? Yes.

653. And during the whole of that time, from September to January, did you ever communicate any objection against any of these men; and is it not a fact that you never communicated any objection until after they were appointed? No; I was never asked to give an opinion about the men.

654. *Mr. Cann.*] If you had recommended that four appointments should be made, and four appointments were made, would you consider that cramming the Service? No, I would not. There is not a word said about cramming the Service. The question is, "Were they thrust into the department against my will"? First of all, five were appointed when only four were necessary. Secondly, of those five two were known by us to be incompetent and unfit for the position.

655. It was all a matter as to who you desired should be appointed? No; I wanted to see thoroughly good men who would do good for the department.

656. If a man was appointed that you disagreed with, then you would reckon that as a bad appointment, and one that ought not to have been made? Yes; and I took exception to it at the earliest possible opportunity after my return from the country.

657. Then I understand that there was no real packing of the Service—that there were no more men put there than you had actually recommended? Yes; five were appointed on one day, when I had only seen that there was room for four.

658. Is it not a fact that there were four new appointments recommended by you? Yes.

659. And is it not a fact that these four appointments were filled? Yes.

660. You would not consider that a question of packing the Service; you would only consider it a question of the qualifications of the men who were appointed? Yes; and the method of appointing men to the Public Service. It was not the best possible method I considered.

661. But you would not consider that packing the Service, would you? Certainly not. If those four men had been good men, there was abundance of work for them; but as they were not competent men we never got a second application for the services of any of them to go to the same district again, and the result was that men were often in Sydney for weeks at a time unemployed, or employed only on work which I had to find for them; whereas the competent men were asked for frequently, and were kept very busy.

662. Then really, from your answer, now the charge of packing the Service falls to the ground? I never made a charge of packing the Service. There is not a word that can be so construed. The question that was asked me was, "Were men thrust into the department against my will"? The man who asked me that was the manager of a big public office, and I suppose he thought that in the Public Service I would be consulted before any man would be appointed. I cannot be responsible for the way that he put his question.

663. *Mr. Slattery.*] You were asked this question by a member of the Civil Service Commission: 7254. "What salaries did the inspectors receive?" To which you answered, "The five new ones £300 a year each. I had recommended to the Minister that they should have graduated salaries from £200 to £300." I asked you is not that absolutely untrue—that you had never recommended it to me as Minister until after they were appointed? Not to you personally. I have here a copy of the Estimates compiled by me in 1891 on the order of the then Minister, Mr. Sydney Smith:—Suggested Estimates for the year 1891, showing the total cost of all agencies suggested as worth starting during the next two years: Under the heading *Scientific Branch*, I placed the positions—inspector, £350; inspector, £300; inspector, £250; inspector, £200. Mr. Smith went over those with me very minutely and very carefully, and he struck out all the inspectors but one; and in the revised Estimates for 1892, there appears, "staff inspector, £350." The rest were struck out by Mr. Smith, as far as the Estimates of 1892 were concerned.

664. *Chairman.*] Are you aware whether that was ever submitted to Mr. Slattery? I am not aware; but it was, of course, amongst the documents in the department.

665. *Mr. Slattery.*] What you meant by that answer was, that you had recommended that to my predecessor, Mr. Sydney Smith? Yes; and I then repeated the recommendation very strongly after you had made the appointments, to show, as I thought, the expediency of having graduated salaries.

WEDNESDAY, 16 SEPTEMBER, 1896.

Present:—

MR. CANN,
MR. H. CLARKE,

MR. HOGUE,
MR. MOLESWORTH.

W. J. LYNE, ESQ., IN THE CHAIR.

Mr. T. M. Slattery appeared as solicitor in his own behalf.
Mr. H. C. L. Anderson appeared in his own behalf.

Henry Charles Lennox Anderson further examined:—

666. *Mr. Slattery.*] When Mr. Turner was examined before the Committee he gave this evidence:—

611. *Mr. Slattery.*] Something has been said about a letter from Mr. Maiden shown to you by Mr. Anderson? Yes.

612. Did you consider that was a public or a private letter? I think Mr. Anderson treated it as an official letter.

I told you the other day I would be glad if you would try to find out if that was an official or a private letter;—have you been able to find out? No; I have not. I have looked through all my own correspondence, and I have found a subsequent letter from Mr. Maiden which he marks, "Not private," and he says, "I ask you to show this to Mr. Turner." I believe that was on the first letter also, and that is what made me show it to Mr. Turner.

667. But do you not know that no such letter is recorded as a public document in the department? I believe it was not a public document. I believe it was a letter to me as director of agriculture, but marked "private," or "not official."

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Alfred Atten Dunnicliff called in, sworn, and examined:—

668. *Chairman.*] What are you? I am in the Department of Agriculture.

669. In what capacity? Nominally as a clerk, but I am doing outside work.

670. Of what description? I have just returned from the south, where I have been giving advice to farmers and men on the labour settlement by request of the Department of Lands.

671. Advice upon what? Agriculture—the growing of crops.

672. *Mr. Slattery.*] Before you were appointed inspector of agriculture were you acquainted with me at all? No.

673. For how many years have you been engaged in agricultural work? More or less, forty years in this Colony—in Australia. I had some experience in England before I came here. For about two years I had the management of an arable estate.

674. What were you doing in this Colony during the past forty years in connection with agriculture? I have always been interested in the dairying industry from that time to the present.

675. And in any other branch of work? I have been doing general farming—mixed farming, especially the growing of seeds. I did that for twenty years on one farm.

676. Where was that? At Burrawang.

677. Have you any testimonials as to your capacity as inspector of agriculture? I have here a few complimentary letters, which were written on the occasion of my promotion. They are only a few out of many.

678. This is one of them:—

Dear Sir,

Warrigal Club, Sydney, 18 March, 1889.

As you intend applying for the situation of manager to the Bodalla Company, I have much pleasure in saying that I believe if you succeeded in obtaining the appointment you would be found to give the Company every satisfaction. My knowledge of your experience extends over several years, and from your former occupation in dairying and high cultivation, in both of which you have had large experience, I am fully persuaded that your knowledge would be of great value in the care, supervision, and management of a large property such as this. I should be glad to hear of your success, and feel certain that you would leave no stone unturned to secure the successful working of their property should the Company see fit to give you the appointment.

Yours, &c.,

JOHN LACKEY.

Is that from the Hon. John Lackey, President of the Legislative Council? Yes.

679. And you had that letter before you made application? I had that letter before the initiation of the Agricultural Department.

680. You also received the following letter from Mr. Thomas Jessep, who is now a Member of the Legislative Assembly:—

Dear Sir,

Sydney, 11 February, 1892.

I have pleasure in congratulating you upon your recent appointment as one of the inspectors under the Department of Agriculture. I am sure your combined intelligence and experience in the matters which it will be your duty to discharge will result in undoubted advantage to the department, also to the great fruit and agricultural industry of the Colony. Wishing you a successful career in your office,

I am, &c.,

THOMAS JESSEP, J.P.

You received that testimonial also? Yes.

681. Is this another letter addressed to you:—

Dear Sir,

Sydney, 11 February, 1892.

I am very pleased to see that you have been appointed one of the inspectors of agriculture, as I look upon you as one of the most capable men I know, not only from your long and very practical experience you have had, but from your education and general intellectual adaptability for such a position. The years you spent in experimental farming and the intelligent perseverance you devoted will not only be of service to you now but will much help the department.

That is from Mr. Henry Badgery, stock and station agent, and at one time a Member of the Legislative Assembly? Yes; he knew my work for many years.

682. Is this another testimonial:—

Dear Sir,

202, Pitt-street, Sydney, 8 February, 1892.

I congratulate you on your appointment as one of the inspectors of agriculture. I hardly know the duties you are expected to perform, but I can with pleasure testify to your ability as an agriculturist. I have frequently had the pleasure of visiting your farm at Burrawang, and consider that you cultivated it in a very creditable manner; the crops were

were

A. A. Dunicliff. were remarkably clean and well harvested. I can only add that should you succeed in inducing the agriculturists in the district over which you are to preside as an inspector to carry out operations on their farms as intelligently and well as you did on your own you will accomplish a very great work, and your labours will not be in vain. Wishing you every success in your new sphere.

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Yours, &c.,

P. L. C. SHEPHERD.

That is from the Hon. P. L. C. Shepherd? Yes.

683. Did you also receive this letter:—

My Dear Mr. Dunicliff,

Sydney, 8 February, 1892.

It affords me very much pleasure to congratulate you on your appointment to the position of Inspector in the Department of Agriculture.

As a journalist, and one who has at all times to sink friendship so that the public interest may float, I know that your labours will add to the Department's buoyancy. I knew you in 1874 when you were, as the owner of the Model Farm, Silver Spring, Burrawang, struggling hard to advance agriculture by the importation of the best seeds known, and the cultivation of all useful crops. I saw you frequently at shows, and entertained pleasing ideas concerning your steadiness and industrious habits.

That you are as good a man as you were then I feel confident. You can teach much which is good to our agriculturists, and I shall be much disappointed if your labour among the farms does not lead to a distinct advance in agriculture.

I would ask you specially to impress on our farmers that production is of little good if markets are neglected. All the science in the world will fail if not accompanied by sound commercial ideas.

Yours, &c.,

JAMES P. DOWLING.

Who is Mr. Dowling? He is the Agricultural Editor of the *Sydney Mail*.

684. You received the following letter from Messrs. Anderson & Co., seedsmen, of Sydney:—

Dear Sir,

16 September, 1896.

At your request we beg to state that many years ago we made large contracts with you to grow for us large quantities of seeds required in our business, and that you delivered excellent samples of these seeds which are entirely satisfactory to us. We also bear testimony to your practical knowledge of agriculture, and ability to impart that knowledge to others, which has been demonstrated to us on several occasions by the perusal of your writings.

Yours, &c.,

ANDERSON & CO.

That letter is dated 16th September, 1896? Yes, I asked them to give me something in place of a testimonial, or complimentary letter, written by them at the time of my promotion, and lost in the Department.

685. In addition to these testimonials have you some printed documents? The printed document I hold in my hand will testify to my experience in culture. It contains a list of over 200 lines of seeds I offered for sale in the year 1885. Every one of these was grown by me. I did not import them as a seedsman, but they were grown by me, and offered to the public.

686. Where were they grown? At Burrawang.

687. How long were you on the Burrawang farm? Twenty years.

688. Have you any medals? I cannot say how many medals I have received altogether, but I have brought a few with me. One is a silver medal awarded to me by the National Society of Queensland in 1878 for a collection of potatoes. These were grown by myself. There is another silver medal awarded by the same Society in 1878 for an exhibition of peas, tares, and perennial-rye grass. There is also a silver medal awarded to me by the same Society in 1879 as an extra prize for a collection of seed-potatoes. Here is a medal awarded by the Agricultural Society of New South Wales for a complete collection of agricultural produce. That was in the year 1879. Here is another medal from the Agricultural Society of New South Wales in the same year for grass seeds. There is also a silver medal from the Northern Agricultural Society. I went to Singleton to judge the agricultural section for the Society, and after the judging was done and the awards made, and the tickets placed on the exhibits, I put out a display of produce I had taken up myself, which was non-competitive, and the Society was so pleased that they awarded me a silver medal. I have a special medal given at the Singleton Show in 1878 for new variety of potatoes. Here is also a silver medal from the Agricultural Society of New South Wales as a special award for a general collection of farm produce in 1878. I have a lot more medals in my bag, and I merely produce these to show that I am an experienced man. In 1880 the Royal Agricultural Society of New South Wales was very poor. I won a large number of prizes at their exhibition, and I declined to take my money or whatever medals were awarded to me; but I said if they would give me one medal as a memento of the exhibition I would be quite content. I have, therefore, only one medal to show for prizes I won at that exhibition, and I won a large number.

689. And I suppose it is rather startling for you to hear from any quarter that you are not fit to be an inspector of agriculture? Yes, I was astonished.

690. Did you apply in the year 1890 for a position somewhat analogous to that of inspector of agriculture? As you have read the letter from the Honorable John Lackey, dated 1889, perhaps I may mention that I applied for the position of manager at Bodalla, and I was one of half a dozen selected for further consideration out of a large number. In interviewing Mr. Mort, I told him that previously to that, in 1888, Sir Henry Parkes stated that he was about to start a Department of Agriculture, and asked me particularly to hold myself in readiness to join it when it was initiated, which he said would be immediately. I saw Sir Henry Parkes again after the Christmas recess—I forget the date, but I think it was the 10th of January—when he said, "I will give you an appointment in connection with the new Department of Agriculture when the Session closes." I said, "Sir Henry, that may be a long time," and he said "No; it will be within another week or so." While he was saying that the messenger brought in a letter from Mr. Want telling him that he intended that evening to bring on the motion of censure respecting the Railway Commissioners. I had already told Mr. Mort that I had pledged myself to Sir Henry to hold myself in readiness, and therefore I was out of the Bodalla affair. I may say I have a very complimentary letter from the late Mr. Thomas Mort.

691. You made an application to Mr. Harrie Wood, the Under Secretary, before you were appointed inspector of agriculture, to which you attached copies of your testimonials? Yes.

692. What treatment did you receive at the hands of Mr. Anderson, who was then Director of Agriculture in that matter—before you were appointed? The circumstances that induced me to make that application were these: I had been in the department for about twenty months, and I was kept simply at clerical work. I was getting a starvation salary—50s. a week—and I found that appointments were being given away to men who were brought into the department, and I could not obtain the slightest advance. I

said

said to the first clerk that I wanted to see my papers to find if there was anything on them that would legitimately block me from any advance in the department. The first clerk begged of me not to press my request for the papers. He said, "What do you want—do you want an advance of salary?" I said, "No; I am not asking for an advance of salary; I want to see why I am kept in this position." And he said, "Well, will you make an application for an advance of salary?" and I said "No." He asked me if I would sign a paper that he would draw out, and he would guarantee that I should have an advance that afternoon, and I said, "No; I would have my papers." He begged of me not to push the matter, and I said I should take my own course.

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Dunnichiff.
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693. *Chairman.*] Who was it said this? Mr. Reynolds. The next day Mr. Anderson came over and called me out of the room into the corridor, and offered me the position mentioned in the evidence as having been given to Mr. Lewis Grey—that of Registrar at the College. Mr. Anderson came and expressed the great interest he felt in me, saying that there had never been an opportunity to put me forward into a suitable position until now; that this had cropped up, and he had come over to offer it to me. He said the duties would be, to take charge of the students at the College during the hours they were not in school until the time they retired to rest—Saturdays and Sundays included—and that I should have to take them to church on Sundays; that I should have the correspondence, to which I should have to reply without reference to Sydney; that I should have the weekly reports to make on the experimental crops, or anything that might be interesting for publication, and also the larger reports concerning the general work, and otherwise to assist Mr. Thompson in outdoor duties. I was offered that position at the College without any increase of salary, and without any provision for being able to see my family, except during the ordinary vacation. Of course, I declined it. I then went over to Mr. Harrie Wood, and asked him if he would look into my case, and see why I could not get into a suitable position, and he said to me, "Have you applied for one of these inspectorships?" I said, "No; that I had not applied recently, but that there had been an application of mine in the office for some time, which I did not suppose had been brought forward." He asked me if I would make an application, and I made an application. I understood him to say that the appointments were about to be made, and as the time was very limited, I merely copied my former application for employment.

694. *Chairman.*] What do you mean by your former application;—when was that put in? I had made a former application for employment at the time the department was first formed, in 1890.

695. What became of that? I do not know. I suppose it is among the records. I made an application somewhat similar to that, and I believe the application went forward. In the course of the day I understood I had been appointed as inspector, and I reported myself as ready for duty. I did not remain a long time without offering to take up the duties. I offered myself for duty at once, but I was told to go on with my clerical work for a time until arrangements had been made.

696. *Mr. Slattery.*] When did you enter the department first? On 9th or 10th March, 1890.

697. Was Mr. Sydney Smith Minister then? Yes.

698. What was the first work of importance you took up outside the clerical work? I was kept pretty well at clerical work the whole of the time. I made a collection of specimens of seed grain and other things to form the nucleus of a museum for the department.

699. Did you do anything in connection with the distribution of seeds to farmers? Yes; I had the distribution of seeds also; anything in connection with seeds I had to attend to.

700. How long did you do that kind of work? Until June, 1891.

701. Do you remember being sent away to report on various wheat-plots at Bathurst, Wellington, Molong, Mudgee, and other districts in connection with the rust in wheat? Yes.

702. Was that before I was Minister? Yes, a long time. That was in 1890.

703. Who sent you on that duty? I was merely told verbally. I was told by the first clerk that I was to go.

704. Mr. Anderson was Director of Agriculture at that time? Yes. Mr. Sydney Smith was the Minister, but I received my instructions from the chief clerk.

705. Did you report on the various plots of wheat in those districts? Yes.

706. And did you ever hear any dissatisfaction expressed in regard to the work? Never.

707. Were you also directed to look at the proposed site for a model farm at Wellington? Yes. I also reported on the sites that were worthy of attention. I saw a great many that were not worthy of consideration, but as I was confined to Government land I was limited in choice.

708. After you were appointed inspector of agriculture, what treatment did you receive at the hands of Mr. Anderson? The same treatment that I had always received. It was still continued. I was ignored in every possible way, and it seemed as if I was not allowed to do my proper work.

709. *Chairman.*] That was your impression? Yes.

710. There is an application made by you in August, 1890? Yes.

711. What was that application? It was an application for the position of inspector of agriculture.

712. Are you aware whether or not that application ever went past Mr. Anderson? I could not say personally. I found out when I asked Mr. Wood to look into my case, and when he said, "Have you put in an application for one of the inspectorships," I said, "I have not put a fresh one in, but there is one lying in the office, dated 19th August, 1890." Then he rang the bell, and asked the Assistant Under Secretary to look and see if that application was with the pile put forward to go to the Minister, and it was not found there, and then Mr. Wood told me to put in an application.

713. That is the reason you put in the second direct application? Yes.

714. *Mr. Slattery.*] Do you know Mr. De la Motte? I knew him when he was in the department.

715. Did you know him before he was in the department? No.

716. Can you say anything from your personal knowledge about his qualifications? No; I had no opportunity of testing his qualifications.

717. Do you remember Mr. de la Motte coming to the office on one occasion when you were present, and when it was said he was suffering from drink? I remember that occasion very well.

718. Will you say what he was suffering from? Mr. de la Motte came to the office at 9 o'clock. He occupied part of the same room as I did. I had just come from the country, and that morning I saw Mr. de la Motte at the office, and he seemed alright; but within half an hour he seemed to get quite excited, and the excitement seemed to increase until he had to get up and go about, and at 10 o'clock he had to go out. I understood he went over to see the Minister on some matter. However, he came back again,

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again, and he was even worse, and I am satisfied that at the time he had nothing to drink. I am sure of it, because he had not the opportunity. He continued getting worse until 12 o'clock. I had to go out on some other duty, and I left him at 12 o'clock, and he was getting really bad, as if he were drunk, but I am satisfied he was not drunk.

719. The man was a stranger to you? Quite a stranger to me, but I am sure he was not drunk. It was some physical ailment he was suffering from.

720. You said just now that others were brought in over you in the department, or some expression of that kind;—did I put in anyone over you? No.

721. So that anything of that kind was done before I took office? Yes. What I felt aggrieved about was that men were constantly brought in and put to work that I felt I ought to have been entrusted with, having been there from the beginning, waiting, as the Minister said, for an opportunity to do something for which I was qualified.

722. *Mr. Anderson.*] What is your present age? I am in my 59th year.

723. And you have been farming here for forty years, you say? Yes.

724. And two years at Home? Yes.

725. So you attach value to the experience you got as a farmer when you were 17 years of age? I do, and it has been of value to me ever since.

726. You had a farm, a very beautiful farm, with magnificent soil, in the district of Burrawang, had you not? Yes; I had a good farm at Burrawang.

727. Did you succeed in that? I did.

728. If you succeeded in farming, why was it necessary for you to enter the Department of Agriculture as a temporary clerk at 50s. a week? Because I was unfortunate in other matters, outside of my legitimate business, and I had to clear off everything. I had to pay trade matters that I was involved in outside my own legitimate business.

729. Were you in a state of the greatest financial distress when I was asked by Mr. Hawthorne to consider your application? I was; and you taunted me with it, too.

730. At the time? Not at the time, but afterwards; after my promotion.

731. When you applied for a position of that sort, and got such a humble position, was it not possible for a man of your value, according to your own opinion, to get a practical position somewhere, much better paid than that? I wanted to rise in the department.

732. And do you think that a practical farmer who had made a success of farming, and had had a splendid farm of his own, would want to go into a Government Department to commence as a temporary clerk at 50s. per week, with a chance of rising? I went in as a temporary clerk simply because, as you say, I was in poverty, and the Minister promised that as soon as a suitable position was available I should have it.

733. *Mr. Slattery.*] That was Mr. Sydney Smith? Yes. I had not the slightest idea of going into the Government service at 50s. a week, and remaining at that.

734. *Mr. Anderson.*] As a matter of fact, you remained at it for twenty-two months? Yes; I was obliged to.

735. And you could get nothing better? I did not seek it.

736. You could not get anything better in the Colony of New South Wales than a temporary clerical position in the Government service at 50s. a week after your wonderful experience as a farmer? I never sought it.

737. You did not seek anything better? No.

738. You did not want to improve yourself then? I did, but I thought I was entitled to something better in the Department of Agriculture.

739. I had you under my immediate control and supervision in the Department of Agriculture for twenty-two months? Yes; I was under you for twenty-two months.

740. Had I not abundant opportunities of finding out your value? Well, you did not take advantage of your opportunities if you did.

741. Had I abundant opportunities of finding out the value of you and every other officer in my department? You had as regards the work I was particularly placed at.

742. Did I entrust you with our seed distribution in the department? Yes.

743. You are aware that I considered that a very important work? Yes.

744. Did I take that away from you, and give it to a young man twenty years your junior? You did.

745. Did I do that on the report of your superior officer, Mr. Turner? I do not know that.

746. As a matter of fact, are you not aware that I found the work unsatisfactory, or I should not have removed it from your charge? No. You are the first man who has ever charged me in my life with unsatisfactory work.

747. I suppose you will admit that, to the best of my judgment, I got the best man I could to do each line of work in the department? No, I will not.

748. My judgment may have been faulty, but is it not natural to suppose that I, being responsible for that department, would get the best men I could to do the respective lines of work? It is natural you would, I suppose.

749. You say that Messrs. Anderson & Co., in their letter to you, referred to contracts they had with you for the supply of seed when you had a farm at Burrawang;—did you buy seed from farmers round about and clean it and sell it? Sometimes.

750. As a matter of fact, then, the seed you sold was not your own seed? If I sold seed to Anderson & Co. or anybody else as my seed, it was my seed. I never palmed anybody else's seed off as my own.

751. Would you tell the persons to whom you sold the seed who had grown it? Certainly not.

752. It must have been taken, then, as seed coming from you;—they would not know who grew the seed? If I sold seed as my own it was my own growing.

753. In selling the seed, how did you distinguish between the seed you bought from the surrounding farmers and the seed you were supposed to have grown yourself? If a man wrote to me for a particular kind of seed I would supply it, but I would not guarantee it as my own growth. If, however, I made a contract with anybody, and sold them seed representing that it was of my growth, then it was so.

754. In plain language, you were a seed merchant, and did a good deal of business in buying and selling seeds? Yes.

755. Of course you do not call that farming? I never alluded to what I bought. I said distinctly I had grown those seeds, and if I offered seed as my own growth it was my growth.

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756. You say that men were put over your head before Mr. Slattery came into office—that was by Mr. Sydney Smith? I do not know whether it was by Mr. Sydney Smith or by you. I presume the Minister had your recommendation.

757. Could I possibly appoint anyone to that department or promote anyone in it without the Minister's approval? I suppose not.

758. Who were the men who were put over your head? There was Mr. Prentice for one. He came in after I did, and was sent out on inspecting work and work that I went into the department to do.

759. What was Mr. Prentice's salary? Ten shillings a day.

760. And yours was how much? Eight shillings and fourpence a day.

761. Did I give you an opportunity of showing your ability by recommending the Minister to send you out to inspect sites for experimental farms and experimental wheat plots in the country? I cannot answer that. I do not know whether you did or not.

762. You know that you could not have been sent out without my recommendation? I could not say that. The Minister might have his own reasons for sending me out.

763. As a matter of fact, you were sent out? Yes.

764. You got a fair chance to show what you could do? I was not sent out for the purpose of showing what I could do. I was sent out hurriedly to report on some wheat plots.

765. In August, 1890, you wrote this application:—

As I understand that inspectors are about to be appointed for the different agricultural divisions, I do myself the honor to offer my services in that office for the South Coast District.

Feeling that I fairly understand the requirements of the department and have a thorough knowledge and sympathy with the needs and difficulties of the farmers, having been identified with the various industries for the past thirty years, I think I could be of service to the department and the Colony in that capacity.

I append testimonials of ability from the Hon. John Lackey, M.L.C.; Messrs. Anderson & Co., seedsman and plant merchants; Messrs. J. T. M'Innes & Co., pedigree stock agents, and can furnish others if required.

I have, &c.,

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? Yes.

766. On the first opportunity, at the end of that year, I recommended Mr. Sydney Smith, the Minister, to give you a trial, and send you out to report on the sites for experimental farms and experimental wheat plots? Yes.

767. Was I satisfied with the way you did your work? You did not express any dissatisfaction to me at any time.

768. Do you not think the most becoming course would be that I should express my dissatisfaction to my superior officer—to the Minister who had control of the department? No; I certainly do not—not without my having an opportunity of explaining and knowing what was being done.

769. As a matter of fact, you remember going to Mudgee, for example? Yes.

770. You were sent to Mudgee to inspect an experimental wheat plot? Yes.

771. Did you ask permission on the 24th December to stay and inspect the site for an experimental farm; was permission granted to you? I never asked for it; and had nothing to do with it. On the 24th December I received a wire from the office as I was getting into the train to come to Sydney, having completed my work—a wire directing me to stay and report on the site.

772. Did you inspect that site? You never sent me the papers connected with it. I waited there, but received no instructions from the department, and I had to fall back for information on the secretary and committee of the local society.

773. Were you well aware that they were suggesting the site? No; not until I found out from them. I did not get the papers from the office. I knew nothing about it from the office.

774. Did I send you a telegram about the 6th January, ordering you to return to head-quarters? I think you did.

775. Did you return to head-quarters at once? No; I did not.

776. Why not? Because I was ill.

777. Did you produce any evidence to me when you got back that you had been ill? No; you did not ask me.

778. I asked you for a medical certificate? No; you did not. You never spoke to me on the subject.

779. Did I not say to you that in your own protection you should produce a medical certificate to show me that you had been ill? No; I have no recollection of your speaking to me. I remember Mr. Price, the chief clerk, coming over and suggesting why did I not have a medical certificate to show that I was ill, and I said I could not afford to pay a guinea to a medical man. I said I was too poor, and kept too poor, and that people in my position had to do without doctors.

780. And did you stay there without sending me any word whatsoever? No; I did not.

781. Did you send me any report that you were ill? Yes; I did.

782. Are you quite sure? I feel sure. I replied at once to you. I am speaking from memory.

783. You say that you reported your illness to me? I know I replied to your communication. I cannot say what was the tenor of my reply.

784. You were at Mudgee in December, 1890;—at what date did you furnish the report on the wheat plot? Sometime afterwards.

785. Was it in May, 1891? I cannot say. I daresay it was.

786. Do you think that would be satisfactory to me as Director of Agriculture? Yes; I do.

787. To get a report in May on a plot you had inspected in harvest time, the previous December? You knew that I was ill. You knew that I brought in a certificate from Dr. Thomas Dixon to show that I had been affected by the sun, and was totally unfit for any mental work.

788. How long were you away ill? About three weeks.

789. You got three weeks' leave? Yes.

790. Did you get permission for your son to do your work for you while you were away sick? I did not get permission exactly. I suggested that, rather than that the work should stand all the time I was away, he should come in and assist.

791. When your leave expired did you stay away without permission? I should like to explain, as it is attempted to be shown that I stayed away a day without permission. I was going to the office that morning and I was taken ill on the road, and I went to Dr. Dixon's, and I stayed there until midday, waiting

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waiting for an opportunity to see him. It was suggested that the doctor was so busy that I might come again. I went into the park and sat down, and went back again in about an hour's time, and I stayed there until half-past 3 waiting for Dr. Dixon. He then gave me a certificate that I was unfit to do any mental work; that I was not sufficiently recovered for mental work—but I could do any small mechanical matter that required no great thought. After I left Dr. Dixon's I went to get a little refreshment, having had nothing all day. Having done that, I was going up to the office to report myself, and to show my letter from the doctor. As I got there I saw Mr. Anderson going down to the tram, and Mr. Anderson saw me, although he has not alluded to it from that day to this. That is the day I was away. I put in the medical certificate next day, and told Mr. Anderson I was ill. That accounts for my day's absence, and my day's pay was stopped for it.

792. *Chairman.*] You said just now that you could not get a doctor's certificate;—did that refer to a previous occasion? Yes; that referred to the occasion when I was ill at Mudjee. I said I could not afford to pay a guinea for medical attendance.

793. But you did this time? Well, I was close by.

794. *Mr. Anderson.*] As a matter of fact then, your mind was unhinged at this time, according to the medical testimony? No; he did not say my mind was unhinged.

795. Are you aware that I interviewed the doctor myself in regard to your mental condition? I am not aware.

796. Are you aware that I sent your son home that day to find why you were not at the office as your duty demanded? No.

797. Are you aware that your son reported you had gone away from home, and were down in Sussex-street on business? No, I am not aware. My son mistook where I was going to. I was going to the office.

798. Your son came to the office that day to do your work, did he not? I know he did. He did not understand that I was going to the office.

799. He brought me no message from you whatsoever? No. I was going to the office myself that morning. I started out with that intention.

800. Your son came to the office to do your work although your leave was expired, and brought me no message from you;—is that a fact? It is. He did not know I was going to the office I believe. As a matter of fact, I did not see him that morning.

801. Is it a fact that this was reported to the Minister, and he stopped your pay for that day? My pay was stopped. I cannot say what was reported to the Minister. You said that unless I did a day's work I should not be paid for it, and the day's pay was stopped from me, although I put in a certificate.

802. Then I presume that certificate was not satisfactory to the Minister? Well, it was Doctor Dixon's certificate.

803. Are you aware I interviewed the doctor to find out? No.

804. *Chairman.*] Was it customary for your son sometimes to go to the office without consulting you if he did not think you were in a position to attend? He had been going to the office during the time I had leave of absence. I do not know whether he thought I was ill on this occasion, or what influenced him, but he did go to the office that morning, and was away before I left.

805. *Mr. Anderson.*] You have said that the first clerk said to you that he would guarantee you would get an advance of salary that day if you applied for it—do you mean exactly that? Those were the words he used.

806. Do you think it possible that a first clerk, or any officer in the department, could guarantee you a rise of salary, which is a matter entirely in the hands of the Minister? When he said that, I could quite understand that he would recommend it to you, and he was sure you would recommend it to the Minister, in which case it would be granted. I know very well that, being a subordinate, he himself could not guarantee it.

807. What date was that? That would be about the middle of December, 1891.

808. What date was it that I offered you, according to your words, the position of Registrar at the College? The next day. Whether it was the 14th or 15th I cannot say, but it was about the middle of December.

809. Are you aware that it was absolutely impossible for me to offer you any position in the department, as that position must be filled up by the Minister, and the Minister only? I am aware that you offered it to me.

810. Are you aware that the Principal of the College stipulated that the man to be appointed must be a single man, who would live in the College? I do not know what passed between the Principal and you. I know that I was to stay there, and I said, "When shall I see my family in Sydney?" because you said I was to be there Saturday and Sunday, and I said I suppose I could have the usual vacation, and you said I should have the usual vacation.

811. Are you aware that the Principal stipulated that the officer to be appointed must know shorthand in order to help him? No; I have already said I do not know what the Principal stipulated.

812. Are you quite sure that any position that was talked about was not that of experimentalist? No; I am quite sure it was not.

813. Do you say that I went over to the department and called you out of your room to speak to you? I do—on the top of the stairs in the corridor.

814. Did you ever know me do such a thing to a subordinate officer as to go to him and call him out when I had the power to summon him in to my own office to discuss anything I wished? Yes, I did.

815. Do you not think it is a very extraordinary thing to? Yes; I did think it was.

816. Are you sure that the account you have given of the offer of some position to you did not arise from some conversation between you and Mr. Reynolds? No; I swear it most distinctly. It is as vivid in my mind as if it occurred only yesterday.

817. When Mr. Sydney Smith determined to appoint an inspector in August, 1891, do you remember that he advertised in the daily papers for applicants? Yes, I do.

818. Did you reply in response to that advertisement? No; I did not.

819. When you did apply; you applied on the 19th January, 1892, at the instigation of Mr. Wood, the Under Secretary? Yes; I put in an application then.

820. You were appointed on the same day, were you not? Yes; I believe so.

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821. And your application did not go through me as the Director of the Department? Not that application—you were away.
822. When you applied, in 1890, are you aware that no appointments were made by the Minister at the time? I know that no immediate appointments were made there.
823. And no appointments were intended to be made by him? I cannot say that.
824. The testimonials which you submitted in 1892 were testimonials that you obtained about three years before with regard to another position altogether, were they not? I do not remember exactly what testimonials were put in.
825. They were those of Mr. John Lackey, Messrs. Anderson & Co., and Mr. J. T. M'Innes, and they were dated March, 1889, referring to some other position which you were applying for? Yes.
826. After having been in the department for twenty-two months, could you not have got a testimonial from some of your superior officers there? I do not think I could.
827. *Chairman.*] Why;—what would be the value of them? I should not have known whom to ask for a testimonial of the slightest service to me.
828. *Mr. Anderson.*] Do you think the testimonials of your superior officers in the department ought to be of no value to you to get promotion? There was no one whom I could ask except yourself, and you were away.
829. Could you not have asked me for one in September, when the applications were invited and received by the Minister? I did not put in an application then.
830. You did not apply in response to the Minister's advertisement? No; I did not think I had the slightest chance of getting in. And another thing, I had other inducements held out to me at the time—a position in the department.
831. Are there many good farmers round about Burrawang, where you lived for so many years? They were good in their way, in the particular work they were doing.
832. Did any of those farmers give you a testimonial as to your qualifications? I never asked them.
833. You did not ask the men who lived close to you, who had abundant opportunities of seeing you every day, and of knowing the genuineness of your work—you did not ask those men for testimonials? No; certainly not.
834. You asked men who were far away, and who were not practical farmers—men like Mr. John Lackey, Anderson & Co., the seed merchants, and J. T. M'Innes, a stock agent? Yes; they were not working farmers.
835. Are you aware that when you were appointed inspector of agriculture, I wished to send you up to your old district to give a lecture, and the President of the Local Agricultural Society declined to have your services? No; I am not aware.
836. Are you aware that I wished to send you down to the Kiama district, and the President of the Agricultural Society there told me it would be an insult to send you to a district where they knew you so well? No, I am not. I had been there year after year judging their agricultural sections in the shows.
837. Therefore they knew you well, and had abundant opportunities of knowing your value? If it had been as you suggest, I should not have been going year after year to the coast societies.
838. With regard to Mr. de la Motte;—you are quite positive he was not drunk on the day he was reported to be drunk? I feel quite certain he was not drunk.
839. You saw him at 12 o'clock? Yes.
840. He was reported to me as being drunk at a quarter to 5 in the evening? Yes; I know he was getting worse and worse, and I have not the slightest doubt that about that time he would be really bad.
841. So you mean to say, from your knowledge of him at 12 o'clock, that he was not drunk at a quarter to 5 in the evening, without any knowledge of his movements in the meantime? I cannot say that; but to all appearances he was drunk at 12 o'clock, and I know he was not drunk—he was ill.
842. Are you aware that in his own explanation he admitted that he had taken brandy three times that day for heart disease? I believe he said that afterwards.
843. Are you aware that his wife sent in a certificate from the doctor that he was suffering from heart disease? I do not know of my own knowledge; I have heard so.
844. Are you aware that the doctor afterwards said that that certificate was untrue, and was not intended to be sent to the department? No; I cannot say that.
845. Are you aware that there were two witnesses in my office when he came into my office drunk? Yes, I heard so; and I heard that one of them pushed him into your room, so that you would have an opportunity of seeing him drunk. I only heard it.
846. Were these officers asked for their evidence so far as you know? I do not know.
847. Would they be better qualified to give an opinion, having seen him at a quarter to 5 o'clock, than you were? I very much doubt whether they would be.
848. You were appointed inspector on the 19th January, 1892, and you say you offered yourself for duty at once;—to whom did you offer yourself for duty? The Under Secretary.
849. Did he employ you at once? No; I was told to continue the work I was engaged upon until a scheme of work was drawn out.
850. Are you aware that a scheme of work was formulated and approved by the end of January or very early in February when you got your instructions? I cannot say the time, but I should think it was about that time.
851. In the meantime you continued at your clerical work? Yes.
852. Did you draw a salary at the rate of £300 a year from the 19th of January up to the time when you commenced actual work as an inspector of agriculture? Yes, I did—under instructions.
853. *Mr. Slattery.*] Is it not usual in the public departments for an officer to draw the salary from the time he is appointed? Yes, it is the rule; and there is a minute to that effect on my papers.
854. *Chairman.*] Do you wish to explain anything in connection with the evidence you have just given? Yes. Mr. Anderson asked me whether the duty of distributing seeds was not transferred from me to a younger man, and I said yes. No dissatisfaction had been expressed to me in any shape with regard to my work at the time this alteration was made, and the distribution of seeds given to some younger man. Mr. Anderson wrote a minute, dated 12th June, 1891—I can remember the date—saying that the growth of the department needed a rearrangement of the officers, and, therefore, that Mr. Fuller would do so-and-so, Mr. Valder would do so-and-so, and Mr. would do so-and-so, and in

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in my case the minute stated that I was to take entire charge of the publications of the department. There was no word expressed of dissatisfaction. I was placed under Mr. Grey as the sub-editor of the *Gazette*. When Mr. Grey came into the room to take up his position as sub-editor, and as my superior, I said that I objected to go to work in that position without a distinct understanding as to whether it was intended to be a removal from one position to an inferior one, or whether it was done in the necessities of the department. Mr. Grey left the room and, I presume—I understood at the time—went over to see Mr. Anderson, and he came back and said that I was not to take it as expressing dissatisfaction, or a degrading of me in the department, but simply that they wanted a responsible man to take charge of this work—the publishing work.

855. *Mr. Anderson.*] What was that work? Keeping the register of the persons to whom the *Agricultural Gazette* was sent out and despatching the copies, and the general publication—the pamphlets and other things.

856. Could not any intelligent boy do that work admirably? Yes; that is just why I made the objection.

857. Do you think that I, as the responsible head of the department, would have put you to inferior work like that if I had been satisfied with the work you were doing before? You did not express any dissatisfaction with my work. You had your own reasons for putting me to this work.

858. *Mr. Cann.*] Can you remember the date of Mr. Anderson's minute? The 12th June, 1891.

859. *Mr. Anderson.*] When I sent you away to the country to inspect these wheat-plots, do you remember that I lent you some money for your travelling expenses out of my own purse? I cannot say anything about out of your own purse, but I had an advance of £5 from the department.

860. Was it from the department or from me personally? I cannot say now. I know I had no money with which to go away, and I had an advance of £5.

861. Assuming that I lent you that out of my pocket, would it show that I was anxious to give you a fair chance to get away? I cannot say that. When an officer is ordered to go away, and has not the money for the purpose, it is usual for an advance to him to be made by the department.

862. As a matter of fact, do you know that we had not an advance account to the credit of the department? I do not know.

863. And that any money advanced was advanced from my private pocket? It was not advanced to me as a personal favour—it was advanced to an officer of the department to go and do certain duties.

864. *Mr. Slattery.*] Do you notice among the papers the following letter, dated 6th September, 1894, addressed to Henry Copeland, Esq., M.L.A., from the Directors of the Bombala Co-operative Dairying Company:—

By same post we are forwarding to the Minister for Mines and Agriculture a request that Mr. Dunnicliff, of the Department of Agriculture, be at once sent here to enable us to satisfactorily erect buildings and machinery for our Co-operative Dairying Company, and commence operations. Believing that you take a kindly interest in this district, and would do your best to assist us, we take the liberty of asking you to use your influence with the Minister to have our request granted. The matter is of the greatest moment to this end of Monaro, where we are almost entirely ignorant of the method of working co-operative butter factories, and consequently require the assistance of an experienced man. We shall, therefore, feel deeply grateful, if you would endeavour to have our request that Mr. Dunnicliff be immediately sent here complied with. We may mention that our company has been registered, and our future progress is blocked for want of skilled assistance.

Do you remember that letter coming from the Bombala Company on the 6th September, 1894? I know there have been many such letters. I cannot say as to one in particular.

865. There is another one from Mr. John R. Logan, dated 1st July, 1894, addressed to the Minister for Agriculture:—

Dear Sir,

As Mr. A. A. Dunnicliff, during his recent visit here, did such good work *re* dairying industry, may we ask if you would allow him to come to this district as soon as he is disengaged, as we are anxious to proceed with the co-operative company, and wish his advice *re* same. Hoping you will see your way clear to granting us this favour.

I have, &c.,
JOHN R. LOGAN.

That letter sent by Mr. Logan asked specially for you to be sent to Bombala in 1894? Yes.

866. Did you go there? Yes; I went in response to each of these letters.

867. Was this letter from the manager of the Commercial Banking Company of Bombala sent to the Under Secretary of the Department:—

Dear Sir,

23 July, 1894.

I have seen a letter from Mr. Preedy saying that Mr. Campbell is anxious for Mr. Dunnicliff to return as soon as possible. As, however, Mr. Dunnicliff is rendering you very valuable assistance in the preparation of Articles of Association, choosing sites for factory and several creameries, and giving information generally, we shall feel obliged if you will consent to his remaining another week or two with us, by which time we shall be well posted up. I may say that the company is practically floated. Over 2,000 shares are already promised, and the adjoining district of Delegate has decided to cast in their lot with us, and hope to strengthen the company by an addition of 2,000 shares. Altogether, we anticipate that the company will start with something like 5,000 £1 shares early in October.

I have, &c.,
EDWIN E. BOULTON.

That letter was sent by Mr. Boulton? Yes.

868. In the *Gloucester Examiner*, and in the different local newspapers, your work has been well spoken of in all the districts you have visited? Every district that I have visited since the reorganisation of the department has been well satisfied, and wherever I go I am welcomed by the farmers.

869. You see that there is a letter as recent as the 22nd of November, 1895, from Mr. John See, addressed to the Under Secretary, in which he says—

I write to say that Mr. Dunnicliff gave great satisfaction to the farmers of the Clarence during his recent trip in connection with the distribution of seed-potatoes, &c., &c. I enclose a newspaper paragraph in which it is suggested that he might be located on the Clarence for six or twelve months to advise the farmers in reference to the best kind of crops to grow. I thoroughly concur in the suggestion, and I strongly recommend that it be done.

? Yes.

870. I suppose Mr. John See understands questions of this kind quite as well as Mr. Anderson? A great deal better.

871. What do you say yourself with your experience of forty years; is Mr. Anderson competent to judge of your capacity for the office of Inspector of Agriculture? No; I unhesitatingly say he is not. He is not a practical man, and that is the source of all the trouble.

872. Here is another letter from Mr. John F. Coles, Secretary of the Forbes Co-operative Dairying Company, dated 29th April, 1896, addressed to the Minister for Mines :—

A. A.
Dunnicliff.

Sir,—I have the honor to advise you that on the 16th ultimo, under directions from the Directors of the Forbes Co-operative Dairying Company (Limited), I wrote thanking you for the visit of Mr. Dunnicliff, Government Dairy Expert to our district, and asking that he be again permitted to visit us to complete the good work so ably begun by him in stirring up the farming community to a practical sense of the great benefits to be derived from the establishment of such an industry in their midst. Up to the present I have received no reply, and fearing that my letter may have miscarried, I have dared to approach you again in the matter.

16 Sept., 1896.

That letter was received on the 29th April of this year? Yes.

873. Until to-day did you ever hear that Dr. Dixon had been interviewed by Mr. Anderson as to your mental condition? I have no recollection of hearing of such a thing until to-day.

874. And when for one day's absence from the office 8s. 4d. was deducted from your small salary, were you called upon to show cause why that deduction should not be made? No.

875. You were not heard at all? No. When I spoke of it, Mr. Anderson made the remark, "If you do not put your day's work in, I shall not certify to your pay."

876. Do you see that in his evidence before the Civil Service Commission, Question 2753, Mr. Anderson said, "Mr. Smith never appointed even an office boy without conferring with me"? Yes.

877. *Mr. Cann.*] You do not think he would be likely to deduct a day's pay from you without conferring also? No, certainly not; such a thing was never heard of.

878. *Mr. Slattery.*] The Minister would sign perhaps a thousand papers, marking them "approved" as a formal matter? Yes.

879. You had no opportunity, at all events, of being heard in your own defence either as to your mental condition, or in regard to the deduction of 8s. 4d.? No; I heard from the Mudgee people that inquiries were being made on behalf of the department, to know if they could not sheet home a charge of drunkenness against me. Such a thing has never been known in the whole course of my life.

880. And any suggestion with regard to your being under the influence of liquor has no foundation, in fact? No. I am too well known in this Colony for anyone to be able to say such a thing.

881. Mr. Anderson said he had abundant opportunities of finding out your value;—did Mr. Anderson ever give you a chance to find out your value? I never thought he did. That was why I went to Mr. Wood to ask him to look into my case, and why I was kept in that position.

882. In regard to your capacity for the position of inspector of agriculture, did you ever get a chance of making an explanation of all these things that have been said behind your back? No; and I never knew on what ground Mr. Anderson came forward and opposed my promotion to the appointment.

883. That was after your appointment? Yes. There was some charge trotted out against me that I never heard of or knew of, and I have only seen a paper this morning for the first time bearing on the subject, and I have not read it, and do not know what the charge is.

884. From the commencement of your joining the department, when Mr. Sydney Smith was Minister, up to the time Mr. Anderson retired from the department, except after you were appointed inspector of agriculture, did Mr. Anderson ever express any dissatisfaction with your work? No.

885. Or your character? No.

886. Something was suggested about Kiama;—you say you were a judge at the agricultural show there year after year? Yes—down the South Coast.

887. In this particular district? Yes. I may mention that it was Mr. Dymock, Mr. Anderson's friend, and President of the Kiama Agricultural Association, who made the remark quoted by Mr. Anderson. He and I have not been on speaking terms for a good many years, for reasons quite independent of the department.

888. Until to-day, did you ever get a chance to answer that statement? No.

889. Did you act as judge in other places besides the South Coast district? Repeatedly in other portions of the Colony.

890. Did you ever hear any dissatisfaction expressed as to your capacity as judge? No. I can show you any number of complimentary notices in the newspapers. I have a book full of them.

891. Do you not know that it is the universal practice in the Public Service that when an officer is promoted the increase of salary dates from the date of his appointment? Yes.

892. If you were Director of Agriculture, and you could get an intelligent boy at 10s. a week to do certain work, would you put on a public officer at £2 a week? No; and it was stated at the time that they wanted a responsible person to do it, and that that was why it was given to me.

893. Do you challenge Mr. Anderson or anyone else in the whole Colony to say anything against you or your suitability for the position of inspector of agriculture? Yes; I do most decidedly.

894. And you are in the department now? Yes; and I would ask that the present Under Secretary might be called as to my abilities.

895. *Mr. Anderson.*] You were appointed inspector of agriculture at a salary of £300 a year;—what was that reduced to when the department was reorganised by Mr. Harrie Wood? It was reduced to £200, but I was the only one who was retained.

896. What salary have the Public Service Board allotted to you, and how have they graded you? I have been graded as a clerk, at £200 a year; but I have appealed against that, with the request that my work should be examined. My work was never examined, but only my work in connection with the distribution of seed.

897. Is it correct that Mr. Wood says in his minute on your application, "Personally I know nothing of Mr. Dunnicliff's qualification for the position of inspector"? Whatever Mr. Wood wrote would be correct. I did not know Mr. Wood until I saw him then.

898. Then it is absolutely correct? I suppose it is.

899. And on that recommendation from him, as head of the department, you were appointed an inspector of agriculture? I cannot say that. I do not know what may have been beyond that.

900. *Mr. Slattery.*] Did you use any political influence, or any influence at all, outside the interview with Mr. Harrie Wood? No, not with a soul.

901. *Mr. Anderson.*] Did you ask Mr. P. L. C. Shepherd to interview the Minister on your behalf? No.

902. *Mr. Slattery.*] Did you use any political influence of any kind? No. One of the first things Mr. Anderson did when he took charge of the department was to issue a mandate on that subject.

THURSDAY,

THURSDAY, 24 SEPTEMBER, 1896.

Present:—

MR. CANN,	|	MR. HOGUE,
MR. H. CLARKE,	|	MR. RUSSELL JONES,
MR. McELHONE.		

W. J. LYNE, ESQ., IN THE CHAIR.

Mr. T. M. Slattery appeared as solicitor on his own behalf.
Mr. H. C. L. Anderson appeared on his own behalf.

Alfred Atten Dunnicliff further examined:—

A. A.
Dunnicliff.
24 Sept., 1896.

903. *Mr. Slattery.*] When you were first appointed to the Department of Agriculture by whom were you appointed? By the Minister, Mr. Sydney Smith.

904. After your appointment, did you see Mr. Anderson? Yes; I was called into Mr. Anderson's room a day or two afterwards, and he charged me with writing an article in the *Weekly News* commenting on the Rust Conference then being held in Melbourne, of which he was a member. I said that I had nothing whatever to do with the article, and had hardly seen it.

905. Was that true? Yes.

906. What did he say in reply to that? He threatened me with all sorts of pains and penalties if I contributed to the newspapers in any way. He said I came into the department without his approval; that I should do no good as long as I stayed there, and the wisest thing I could do was to look out for something else. That was repeated to me several times during my stay in the department.

907. When you were previously examined a question was asked by Mr. Anderson about the President of the Agricultural Society of Kiama expressing dissatisfaction in regard to you;—have you any letters from the secretary and others? I have a letter from Mr. Joseph Weston, who is an equally prominent man with the President of the Society, and equally respected. He is proprietor of the *Kiama Independent*, and has been in the district for over forty years. I may say that after the statements made before this Committee I wrote letters to three or four gentlemen pretty well in the same words without saying under what circumstances the statements were made, or by whom. Of the letters I received in reply, the following is from Mr. Weston, dated 18th September, 1896:—

Dear Sir,

Though you are silent as to the circumstances under which and the person by whom the ungenerous assertion is made, I should denounce it as a malignant falsehood. So far as I know, and none know better, you stand as high in public estimation in Kiama as ever; and if that were possible, higher, since your appointment. Trusting the voice of slander may ever be powerless to injure so spotless a reputation as your own. I have, &c.,

JOSEPH WESTON.

I have also a letter from the Hon. Secretary of the Berry Agricultural Association—these two Societies overlapping each other. It is dated 18th September, and is as follows:—

Referring to your letter of yesterday's date, I can assure you that no such feeling exists here as that of which you make mention. You never offered a lecture here, so far as my memory serves me; but if you had it would have been gladly accepted. Far from there being any doubts as to your capacity as an agricultural expert, your services were for many years prior to your present appointment requisitioned as judge of farm produce at our annual Show, and I think our people would gladly avail themselves of your knowledge again. Yours faithfully,

A. J. COLLEY.

He adds: "I have shown the above to our President who concurs." I have a letter also from the Rev. D. T. Smith, Church of England clergyman at Burrawong, who I may state has a farm of his own, and is a practical farmer. It is as follows:—

I should have had great pleasure in attending your lecture if circumstances had permitted me so to do, and I am sorry that the pleasure has been deferred. I remember your beautiful and extensive farm, at Silver Spring, the only one that made any attempt at high farming, and I was surprised at your scientific system in so new a settlement. I found that rotation of crops, artificial fertilizers, deep ploughing, and the use of pure and choice seeds, together with numerous experiments, were in strong contrast with the system, or rather the want of it, which prevailed on most of the other farms in the district. With regard to the public appreciation of farming lectures, I believe you will have to contend with some opposition from ignorance of practical men who rely altogether on a limited personal experience; from some of the better-read and more influential farmers who think that they themselves are the men who can and ought to lecture; from those who envy you your past success at Agricultural Shows in seeds and stock, and from the old reason that no prophet has honor in his own country. I am of opinion, from past experience and personal observation, that you are fully qualified and perfectly competent to lecture on agriculture."

I have also a letter from Moss Vale, which overlaps the other district. It is from Mr. Henry Taylor, a landowner and prominent man in the district, and is as follows:—

In reply to yours of the 19th instant, I beg to say, as one knowing intimately the feelings and opinions of the people of the Wingeecarribee, Mossvale, and Berrima district, that I have never heard anything expressed against your ability as a practical farmer, and I think it is recognised by the farmers and residents of the district that they are under obligations to you from the manner in which your widely-known experience in farming brought the district into prominence, and your presence amongst us will, I am sure, be always acceptable.

908. I believe you have two champion prizes which you did not mention the other day? In speaking of my experience and qualifications reference was made only to cultivation. I obtained two champion prizes for pedigree stock bred by myself.

909. Were you also appointed a judge for the national prizes at the Bega Show? Yes, by special request of the President on behalf of the Society.

910. *Mr. Anderson.*] In what year was that? In 1892.

911. Is there a letter in the department asking for your services? There is a telegram.

912. *Mr. Slattery.*] Did you judge at the Show? I did, and I furnished a report on the Show.

913. *Mr. McElhone.*] Are you the Mr. Dunnicliff whom I remember as a celebrated potato-grower about the Robertson or Bowral district some years ago? Yes, the same man.

914. You were noted as a successful producer of new species of potatoes? Yes.

915. And you were engaged in that business for some years? Yes.

916. And you would regard potato-growing as much a part of agriculture as pruning fruit-trees and testing manures? Certainly.

917.

A. A.
Dunncliff.

24 Sept., 1896.

917. *Mr. Slattery.*] You are now doing the work of an inspector of agriculture? Yes, although I am called a clerk.
918. There was some question of your not having communicated with Mr. Anderson when you were at Mudgee;—is it not a fact that since the last meeting, on going through the records you have found letters which you sent to Mr. Anderson from Mudgee, dated the 30th December, 1890, and the 3rd, 6th, and 7th of January, 1891? Yes; I found them this morning.
919. And you are in a position to say that you reported on those dates to Mr. Anderson? Yes.
920. *Mr. Anderson.*] You say you interviewed me after your appointment by Mr. Sydney Smith? Yes.
921. Will you swear that I did not send for you before you were appointed on the order of Mr. Smith, to inquire into your qualifications, and find out all about you? I was in Mr. Smith's room, and he rang for you to come, and I went into your room, and you spoke to me.
922. Before your appointment? Yes.
923. Did you not say just now you saw me after your appointment? No.
924. As a matter of fact, after your interview with me are you aware that I recommended Mr. Smith to appoint you, as he had previously asked my opinion about you? No; you gave me to understand that I went into the department against your will or without your sanction.
925. How could that possibly be, when I recommended Mr. Smith to appoint you? There is no such recommendation on the papers.
926. Are you aware that Mr. Smith sent for me before he appointed you, and asked my opinion as to whether you should be appointed—that he had been moved to the matter by Sir Henry Parkes, and Mr. Hawthorne at your request? No, I cannot answer for what transpired between you and the Minister.
927. Are you aware that Mr. Hawthorne, the member for the district, interviewed me on your behalf? I believe he did; I was not present.
928. Why should he interview me if it were not on my recommendation that you were to be appointed? I do not see the drift of that.
929. Did he interview me at your request? I can hardly answer that question from memory. Probably he did.
930. What paper was that to which you referred as containing some article commenting on the Rust Conference? It was the *Weekly News* published early in March, 1890. The paper is defunct, and I have not been able to get a copy. It was published in Sydney by Mr. Haynes. There was a letter headed, "Rust Conference," and it commented on the selection of the men.
931. Will you swear that I ever saw such an article or ever spoke to you about such an article? I will swear you spoke to me about it. You said that a copy had got down to Melbourne and was brought into the Conference, and shown to you there, and it was said, "Who was this Dunncliff that was mentioned?" and you said you recognised that it referred to myself.
932. I telegraphed to you in Mudgee on the 6th January to return at once to headquarters? Yes.
933. And you returned to headquarters on the 12th January? One of the letters I have mentioned explains the reason—that I had a sunstroke and was unfit.
934. My telegram was sent on the 6th January, and the letter to which you refer was dated 6th January. How therefore, could the letter be a reply to my telegram, ordering you to come back to headquarters? I received your telegram in the morning and answered by letter in the afternoon.
935. Is not this minute by Mr. Sydney Smith contained on a report by me in reference to your absence from the department without leave on the 12th February: "In view of the reports submitted I decline to sanction payment for the day in question. I trust Mr. Dunncliff will be more careful in future"? Yes; but the report was misleading, as it did not properly represent the case.
936. *Mr. Slattery.*] You were never called upon to reply? No.
937. *Mr. Anderson.*] In your letter asking for further leave from the 3rd of February, 1891, do you say: "Thanking you for your past consideration"? Yes, as a matter of compliment.
938. You show by that remark that you considered that up to that time I had treated you considerately? It does not follow. That was only a complimentary conclusion to the letter.
939. You thought it necessary in asking for leave, to put in a thing that was untrue? I do not say it was untrue. You had recommended that I should have leave in the first instance, and that was showing consideration.
940. In that letter did you thank me for my past consideration to you? I have said so.
941. Can you produce the letters written to the gentlemen whose letters you have read to the Committee to-day? Yes; I have copies of the letters, but have not brought them with me.
942. Are all these gentlemen practical farmers? All, with the exception of Mr. A. J. Colley, who is a banker.
943. And the Rev. Mr. Smith? He has been living on his farm.
944. Do you consider that the superior officers of the department during the twenty-two months that you were engaged there had abundant opportunities of judging of your qualifications and your character? Not as a practical man for outside work.
945. Did you not get opportunities of showing your practical knowledge by making reports and compiling articles for the *Gazette*? No.
946. Do you remember my entrusting you with the duties of compiling the reports on Viticulture, issued by the Department of Agriculture in Victoria, for publication here? No. You ordered me to go through all the evidence taken before the Vegetable Commission in Victoria, and to prepare a synopsis, which I did.
947. Was I able to utilise that? Yes.
948. Did I give it to Professor Pudney to go over, and found that he had to do the whole thing over again? I saw Professor Pudney drawing up an article for the *Gazette*, in which he utilised my work.
949. You said the other day that I offered you the position of Registrar at the College? I say it again.
950. Are you aware that Mr. Slattery approved of the position being filled up on the 14th January, 1892? No.
951. Do you still say, although Mr. Slattery only approved of the appointment of the Registrar on the 14th of January, that I offered you the position some time in the previous December? I do, most decidedly.
952. *Mr. McElhone.*] Before you entered the Government service were you connected with agriculture for any length of time? Yes; for the third of a century.

- A. A. Dunnycliff.
24 Sept., 1896.
953. What sort of agriculture? General agriculture.
954. Including dairying? Yes, dairying and cattle raising. I also raised pedigree-swine and pedigree-cattle, and did general farming and nursery work.
955. With regard to the Rust Conference to which reference has been made, as a result of the scientific inquiry that has taken place has a cure for rust in wheat yet been discovered? No, nor is it likely to be on the lines on which they travelled.
956. *Mr. Anderson.*] Did you advertise in your circular that you had a rust-proof wheat at the time when you were farming at Burrawang? I did not advertise the wheat as rust-proof wheat but as reputed rust-proof.
957. Do you actually believe any wheat could be rust-proof? Yes, I believe that some wheats are rust-proof, but they are of no value to the miller.
958. Has an absolutely rust-proof wheat yet been discovered? I could not answer that definitely. I do not know whether it has. I have given my opinion.
959. How many acres did you actually cultivate at Burrawang? I think about 100 acres were actually cultivated.
960. Actually cultivated with the plough? Yes.
961. *Mr. H. Clarke.*] Is it not a fact that wheat called Egyptian wheat is rust-proof? A slight rust affects the straw, but it does not affect the grain.
962. *Chairman.*] Are not some kinds of wheat less liable to rust than others? Certainly.

Walter Scott Campbell called in, sworn, and examined:—

- W. S. Campbell.
24 Sept., 1896.
963. *Mr. Slattery.*] What is your position at the present time? Chief clerk, Department of Agriculture and Forests.
964. As chief clerk, are you performing the duties formerly performed by Mr. Ednie Brown, Director-General of Forests, and Mr. Anderson, Director of Agriculture? Yes; and also the duties of Secretary of Forests, the position formerly occupied by Mr. Holdsworth.
965. Can you tell me the savings that have taken place in the department by the substitution of the new system for the old? I can tell you that the vote for the year previous to that when I took charge was £70,000, and it was reduced by the Ministry to £15,000, and I was told to work the department on that.
966. Have you been doing that since? Yes; there may have been a little increase, but nothing of any consequence.
967. What is your salary at the present time? £400. It was reduced lately by the Public Service Board from £600 to £400. Mr. Ednie Brown was receiving £740, Mr. Anderson £740, and Mr. Holdsworth about £600. Besides that I am supposed to be taking the position of Chief Clerk of Forests, formerly occupied by Mr. Piper, who was getting, I think, £350, and the Chief Clerk of Agriculture, Mr. Price, was receiving £380. I am taking the duties of all those officers.
968. Have you had great experience in regard to questions of agriculture? Yes; I have been at it all my life—I may say since childhood—practically and scientifically.
969. Have you been a judge at various shows? Yes; I have frequently been a judge for farm produce, fruits, vegetables, flowers, and so on.
970. From your long experience, can you say whether the work in the Department of Forests and Agriculture is going on now as well as it was under the old system? I think it is going on better. When I went there both branches were in a state of disorganisation.
971. *Mr. McElhone.*] Chronic disorganisation? They were quarrelling among themselves, and with other departments. It was a most miserable state of things.
972. *Mr. Slattery.*] When you were appointed under the name of chief clerk to be the head of forests and agriculture, is it not a fact that the office of chief draftsman which you previously occupied was amalgamated with that of chief mining surveyor? Yes.
973. And that was another saving of how much per annum? I think £600 a year. My salary was not reduced at the time the general reduction took place throughout the Service.
974. But it was a saving of £600 a year by the chief mining surveyor taking over your duties also? Exactly.
975. During the time that I was Minister for Mines and Agriculture had you frequent opportunities of noticing how as Minister I conducted the department? Yes, undoubtedly.
976. Did you ever hear one whisper against my honest administration of that department? No; it was just the other way.
977. *Mr. McElhone.*] How do you mean the other way? Mr. Slattery was looked upon as a model Minister.
978. Did you ever know me to attempt to thrust any man or boy into the department who was not required? Certainly not. Everyone whom the Under Secretary and myself had to advise should go was dispensed with immediately.
979. That is in consequence of the reorganisation of the department? Yes; a great many had to go—more than half, if I recollect aright.
980. Is there any line of work in the Department of Forests or Agriculture previously carried on that is not carried on now? No. I think there is a great deal more work now. I think the work must be about double.
981. Did you ever compare the work done at the Richmond College and on the experimental farms after your appointment with the work done before your appointment? The work has increased enormously. For instance, we have now ninety-seven or ninety-eight pupils at the college, and while previously there was no work of any consequence on the experimental farms, really good work is now being done.
982. Did you at any time know me to interfere in any way with the proper working of the Agricultural Department? Not in the slightest degree. You depended upon your officers; you told me at the time that you trusted your officers.
983. Is it not a fact that I was anxious at the time to carry out to the fullest extent the views of my predecessor, Mr. Sydney Smith? Undoubtedly.
984. He being the founder of the Agricultural Department? Yes; you were always very tender about interfering with anything he may have done.
985.

W. S.
Campbell.
24 Sept., 1896.

985. Before Mr. Anderson's appointment were you appointed to select sites for the experimental farms? Yes.
986. Did you select or report on the sites? Yes; I selected sites and reported, and extracts from my reports were published in 1888, and those reports were really the foundation of the Agricultural Department. The department was not formed for some time after.
987. Have you taken any medals or any prizes in connection with agriculture? For fruit, vegetables, and flowers I have taken medals and plenty prizes.
988. *Mr. McElhone.*] In this Colony? Yes; in Sydney.
989. Did you have any experience in the old country at farming? No.
990. Are you a native of the Colony? Yes; I was born in Maitland.
991. *Mr. Slattery.*] Have you passed any examinations of any kind? I went down to the Technical College when the best agricultural chemist who has ever been in these Colonies was there—that is Mr. M'Ivor—and I took first prize for agriculture there. I merely went for amusement, and I took the prize with very great ease. He wanted me to go through the University examination papers. He told me I would fly through those without any difficulty, but he was unable to get the papers.
992. Do I understand that agriculture and horticulture have been a hobby of yours from boyhood? Yes; from childhood. My father had a farm, and I learnt all the work there. I had to go through it practically. I can do any practical work on a farm, I do not care what it is.
993. *Mr. McElhone.*] Can you milk a cow and make butter? Yes. Before I came to Sydney I used to milk three cows every morning and evening and attend to my garden besides, and I had to be at the office at 9 o'clock.
994. *Mr. Slattery.*] Do you know Mr. Dunnicliff, who is in your department at the present time? Yes.
995. What do you say of his qualifications as an inspector of agriculture? I found him a very good, useful man. I think he is very well qualified for the position.
996. Did you know Mr. de la Motte in the department? No; not when connected with the department.
997. Did you know Mr. O'Kelly? I knew him, but I had very little to do with him.
998. Did you know Mr. Fitzgerald, Inspector of Agricultural Shows? Yes.
999. Do you know that he was appointed to fill a vacancy caused by the retirement of Mr. Prentice? Yes.
1000. What would you say as to the capacity and conduct of Mr. Fitzgerald? His conduct was very good indeed. He was amenable to discipline, and did everything he was told. I never had the slightest difficulty with him.
1001. And what about his capacity as an inspector of agricultural shows? He did a great deal of very good work.
1002. Were you well satisfied with him? Yes; he looked into the accounts of the Agricultural Societies, especially with respect to the subsidy, and effected a very great saving to the country.
1003. A very great saving to the country by his inspection? Yes; I found him a very useful man.
1004. I understand he is away from the Colony at present? Yes; he is in West Australia.
1005. If there was a vacancy to-morrow for the position of inspector of agricultural shows, would you have any hesitation in recommending Mr. Fitzgerald for the appointment? No.
1006. I understand the department has established a tobacco experimental farm somewhere near Tamworth? Yes; there are two blocks of land—one at Moombi, and the other at Nemingha.
1007. They have been brought into operation since you were appointed? Yes; within the last eighteen months or two years.
1008. Who is in charge of them at the present time? Mr. Lamb.
1009. What do you say in regard to Mr. Lamb's fitness for the position he now occupies? Mr. Lamb was appointed to travel about, and show farmers how to grow tobacco, and so on, and I thought it would be a very good thing to settle him down, and see whether he could grow tobacco, after preaching about it. He advised us that Moombi, on the poor granite soil there, was a remarkably good place at which to grow certain kinds of tobacco—Turkish tobacco, and light cigarette tobacco. He was settled down there, and the result is that he has turned out some excellent tobacco, and we got news yesterday, or the day before, that in consequence of what he had produced a very large company would be formed at Tamworth for the purpose of manufacturing this cigarette tobacco. There was no doubt about its quality, because one of the owners of Cameron's Tobacco Factory, Mr. Todman, told me it was splendid tobacco for cigarette-making. Mr. Noake, who came to see a lot of samples Mr. Lamb brought down about a month ago, also said it was excellent tobacco, and there were several other people who were very pleased with it. Mr. Lamb was offered 8d. a lb. for it in Sydney, but I think he can get 1s. a lb. for much of it, which is a very high price.
1010. From your experience of Mr. Lamb during the two years he has been at the head of the experimental tobacco farm, do you regard him as competent or otherwise as a tobacco expert? Yes, I think he is competent. Last year was a terrible year, and he produced his tobacco under very great difficulties. Everything was wilted, and even the corn was blasted by the heat up there, so that he has really not had a fair trial yet. I believe he will be able to turn out even better tobacco than that which he has produced.
1011. Did you know a Mr. Sutherland who was in the department? Yes.
1012. He occupied an inferior position in regard to salary to Mr. Lamb? Yes.
1013. Did you ever know Mr. Sutherland to take exception to Mr. Lamb's qualifications? Yes; he did.
1014. When? Whenever he had an opportunity.
1015. Would you say that his objection to Mr. Lamb were justified or otherwise? I do not think they were justified. I think his sore point was that Mr. Lamb was getting a very much higher salary.
1016. *Mr. McElhone.*] A matter of jealousy you think? I think so.
1017. *Mr. Slattery.*] As chief clerk of the department, would you have retained Mr. Lamb in preference to Mr. Sutherland? No; I do not think I would. I think Mr. Sutherland is an excellent man.
1018. You had nothing to say against either of them? No.
1019. And you say that Mr. Lamb is competent to perform the work he is doing? Yes.
1020. *Mr. Anderson.*] Were you an applicant for the position of head of the new Department of Agriculture when it was formed? Yes.
1021. How long were you in the Department of Mines under Mr. Harrie Wood? I was in that department from the time it was formed.
1022. How many years was that up to 1890? It was formed, I think, in 1874.

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1023. Mr. Wood had an opportunity of knowing your value thoroughly? I think so.
1024. He knew the work you did in regard to the reports on the sites for experimental farms—the work which you say was preparatory to the forming of the department? Quite so.
1025. And yet he did not recommend you to the Minister as the head of the new department? I do not know what he did. I have never seen any of the papers.
1026. You were, therefore, a disappointed applicant for the position of head of the new department? Yes.
1027. Do you know anything whatsoever of the initial work we did in that department—for example, the enormous amount of work that was necessary in starting the College? No; I do not know of any enormous amount of work.
1028. Do you know anything about the work that was done by the staff of the department in inaugurating it? No, I do not.
1029. You say that you discharged the duties of Mr. Ednie Brown, Director-General of Forests, and myself, and four other men? Yes.
1030. Do you really believe that? I do believe it; and it is a positive fact.
1031. How can you possibly discharge the duties of six men, unless those six men had nothing to do? I do not know how it is possible to do it, but I do it; there is no doubt about that.
1032. For how many months during the year are you away from the department travelling on an average? About six weeks or two months.
1033. Is that the total aggregate time that you have been away during the last twelve months, say? About that, I should think. I am only now speaking from recollection.
1034. And you consider that you are able to do all the work that these six men did? Yes; the work is done.
1035. Can you give me the number of letters dealt with in the department, say last year? I think about 15,500.
1036. Do you know the number dealt with in the year 1892? No, I do not.
1037. Granting that it was 25,000, do you think the work connected with 15,000 letters entails as much labour as that connected with 25,000 letters? Yes, I do; because formerly a number of useless letters came in which were unnecessarily registered—forms of no consequence at all.
1038. Were they not collected in bundles and kept by themselves without being registered? I do not think so; I think they were all registered.
1039. You say that the vote for the department in 1892 was £70,000;—do you know how much of that was spent? No; I could not tell you.
1040. Is it not a fact, according to a Parliamentary paper, that the total amount spent was £31,000 odd? Yes, I daresay that would be so.
1041. As a matter of fact, the money was voted to build colleges and start experimental farms, and we had not time to get the work done;—are you aware of that? No.
1042. What age were you when you left school? About eighteen, I think.
1043. What school was that? The Grammar School.
1044. Did you go straight into the Government service? Yes.
1045. Have you been in the Government service ever since? Yes.
1046. In what position? In various positions.
1047. As draftsman up to chief draftsman? Exactly.
1048. Then where did you learn practical agriculture? I have been learning it all my life whenever I have had an opportunity.
1049. In the Government offices? No; in all my spare time.
1050. You say that when the Mines Department was reorganised in 1893 the chief mining surveyor undertook your duties as well as his own? Yes.
1051. Then you must have had very little to do before that? The chief mining surveyor had very little to do. In fact the chief mining surveyor took my duties. I was doing the chief mining surveyor's duties as well as those of chief draftsman.
1052. As a matter of fact, then your position was dispensed with in 1893—your position was abolished? I do not think so. The work was not abolished. That was done by the chief mining surveyor.
1053. You called Mr. Slattery a model Minister of Agriculture;—will you explain what you mean by that? Model Minister I said.
1054. What do you mean by model Minister? I think he was an excellent Minister to get along with— with the officers.
1055. Was he guided by your advice always? Yes.
1056. You think that is an excellent thing? I think so.
1057. *Mr. McElhone.*] Always? I would not swear to that.
1058. *Mr. Slattery.*] I suppose you know I would hold my own view against you or anyone else in the department if I thought I ought to do so? Certainly.
1059. That was pretty well understood in the department? Undoubtedly.
1060. *Mr. Anderson.*] As a public officer, you consider that a Minister who has no practical acquaintance with the subject would act wisely if he were guided by the advice of his responsible officers? Yes.
1061. If you had been in my position as Director of Agriculture, would you have expected the Minister to be guided by your advice? Yes.
1062. *Mr. McElhone.*] In every way? Oh, no.
1063. *Mr. Slattery.*] About the appointment of officials? Yes.
1064. *Mr. McElhone.*] Would you expect him to be guided by your advice in the appointment of officials? Certainly not in every appointment.
1065. *Mr. Anderson.*] Would you not expect the Minister to ask your advice before he promoted an officer who was a subordinate of yours? I think so. He need not necessarily follow it.
1066. *Mr. McElhone.*] If he did not follow your recommendation you would not be annoyed about it? Not at all.
1067. *Chairman.*] As a general rule, you consider that Mr. Slattery when Minister for Mines and Agriculture consulted his officers about the appointment of various individuals? Yes, I think so.
1068. *Mr. Anderson.*] Of course you are not speaking of the experience of the department before your time? Certainly not.

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1069. You say you were recommended by Mr. McIvor to go up for a University examination? Yes.
1070. In what subject? Agriculture.
1071. In what year was that? In 1886 or 1887.
1072. Are you aware that there is no examination in agriculture at the University open to outsiders? He wanted to get the papers, I said, from the University, for me to go through them.
1073. Did you not say that he said you could pass easily? Yes; he said I could easily go through the examination papers and answer to questions.
1074. Do you know the examination is only open to men who have taken their B.A. degree? Yes; that is the reason he could not get the papers. He could not borrow the papers. I did not say he wanted me to go to the University, but simply that he wanted to get the examination papers so that I could go through them.
1075. Are you aware that the papers are published in the calendar every year? No; I do not know anything about the University calendar.
1076. You expressed satisfaction with Mr. Dunnicliff's qualifications;—I presume you will admit that he must have learnt a great deal during the six years that he has been in the department—that he must have improved and learnt a great deal? I do not think that necessarily follows.
1077. You think a man does not improve during six years of hard work in the Department of Agriculture? I am sure I could not say. I think he was a very good man before those years. I knew of Mr. Dunnicliff twenty years ago, and he was regarded as an admirable man at that time.
1078. Do you think that a man who has himself absolutely failed at farming is a good man to teach others to farm successfully? He may be.
1079. Would you pick out such a man yourself? It depends upon a great many circumstances.
1080. You have expressed your approval of Mr. Fitzgerald's usefulness in the department? Yes.
1081. That refers to a period sixteen months after his first appointment, does it not? I do not recollect when he was first appointed.
1082. He was appointed in January, 1892, and you first knew him in June, 1893, so that it refers to a period of eighteen months after his first appointment? Yes.
1083. Do you think he learnt a good deal about shows during that time? Yes; I think he must have done so.
1084. Do you know that, as a matter of fact, myself and other superior officers of the department took a deal of trouble to instruct him in his duties? No.
1085. You would imagine it likely, I presume, that we did our best to make him efficient in his duties? Yes; you should have done so undoubtedly.
1086. You say that he was a very well-disciplined man? Yes; I found him to be very amenable to discipline.
1087. Are you aware that during your absence from the department he threatened to assault the first clerk, as he had previously assaulted the chief clerk in my time? I never heard a word about it.
1088. How long has Mr. Lamb been working on the farm? A little over twelve months.
1089. What salary has he drawn during that time? £300 a year.
1090. How much is the tobacco worth that he has grown there during that time? I could not tell you.
1091. What weight is there in it? About a couple of tons, I think.
1092. What do you think it would be worth when it is sold? I think it would vary from 6d. to 1s. a lb.
1093. How many men has he had working with him during that time? I should think about four or five.
1094. What has been the total expenditure in wages? That I cannot tell you at the present moment. He did not grow the tobacco for profit, but for experiment, in the first place.
1095. Are you aware that Mr. Lamb came from the Department of Agriculture in Queensland? I believe he did.
1096. Are you aware that there are no testimonials from the Department of Queensland among his papers? No.
1097. Do you consider that two men were necessary to teach the farmers of New South Wales tobacco-growing? Yes.
1098. In the same month that they were appointed—January, 1893—are you aware that the positions of pathologist and chemist were abolished in the Department of Agriculture? Yes.
1099. Do you consider that when those very important positions were abolished it was necessary to appoint two men on the same day* to teach tobacco-growing? Yes.
1100. Do you think that the department could do without a pathologist and chemist, and could not do without two tobacco experts? Yes.
1101. You said that the Public Service Board had reduced your salary to £400 a year? Yes.
1102. Had they abundant opportunities of finding out your value, and the work you did in the department? I do not know what they did.
1103. As a matter of fact, you know nothing whatever about the proceedings of the department during the year 1892? No.
1104. You said in your evidence that, as far as you knew, Mr. Slattery was anxious to carry out the views of his predecessor, Mr. Sydney Smith? Yes.
1105. Do you think he showed that anxiety by retrenching the most valuable officers Mr. Smith had appointed? They had to be retrenched in order to bring the expenditure within the vote.
1106. *Mr. Slattery.*] There is a minute here, dated 3/1/93, by Mr. Harrie Wood, who was then Under Secretary for Mines and Agriculture. It is as follows:—

Following up my minute of 14/12/92 (92-12,519) I now submit Mr. Lamb's letter of 12th ultimo, also some rough memoranda, showing that a sum of £210,680 is sent out of the Colony for imported tobacco, cigars, and cigarettes. The greater part of such sum might be retained in the Colony, to say nothing of the money that might be brought into the Colony if an export trade were once established. I have had an interview with Mr. Lamb, and he is now willing to accept temporary employment at the rate of £300 per annum, with travelling allowance at the rate of 12s. per diem, plus fares. I have also seen Mr. Sutherland, who is willing to accept temporary employment at 10s. per diem, and 12s. per diem travelling allowance, plus fares. In the event of the Minister deciding to employ these gentlemen, I recommend that Mr. Lamb be regarded as the senior officer, that he and Mr. Sutherland confer together, and agree upon the lines to be followed in giving

* NOTE (on revision):—I should have explained that although the offices of chemist and pathologist were abolished, the services of those gentlemen were continued without break in the same capacities as temporary officers. The tobacco experts were also appointed as temporary officers.

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giving instructions to tobacco-growers in the several districts in the growing, gathering, curing, and sorting of the crops; that they visit the sites of the several experimental farms, and select plots of each for experiments in tobacco-culture, and report what seeds should be tried on each farm, and how the experiments should be conducted; that they visit the several tobacco-growing districts, and give such instructions to the growers as may, in their opinion, be necessary to secure improvement in the produce; that, if possible, they select sites in localities where tobacco has not hitherto been grown, but where there is a probability that it might with advantage be cultivated, and make arrangements for conducting experiments thereon.

You see that I approved of that minute? Yes.

1107. You were asked where you learnt your agriculture after you left the Grammar School;—was not Mr. Anderson also at the Grammar School? Yes.

1108. And at the University? I believe so.

1109. And was he not afterwards a teacher at the Grammar School? Yes.

1110. And afterwards an examiner of teachers in the Public Instruction Department? Yes.

1111. Where, might I ask, did Mr. Anderson learn his agriculture? I do not know.

1112. In regard to your qualifications as an agriculturist, had you not as many, if not more, opportunities of learning agriculture than Mr. Anderson ever had? I believe so.

1113. You say your father had a farm, and you worked on it? Yes.

1114. *Mr. Anderson.*] Where was that farm? Near Ryde.

1115. How big was the farm? Seventy acres.

1116. *Mr. Slattery.*] Suppose there were thirty-four applicants for the position of inspector of agriculture, and the names of ten of them were marked by Mr. Anderson with a blue pencil as being fairly qualified for the position, would not the Minister, according to all precedent in the department, have a right to select any four out of the ten, or any four out of the thirty-four? Yes.

1117. That would be his responsibility? Yes.

1118. It would be Mr. Anderson's duty, I suppose, to report if an unqualified person had made application, and to say that he was not qualified? Yes.

1119. If Mr. Anderson knew that an unqualified person had applied, would it not have been his duty to have put it on the papers, and said, "This person, of my own knowledge, is not qualified for the position"? Yes.

1120. But, otherwise, prior to the appointment of the Public Service Board, the Minister had control of all appointments? Yes.

1121. From your experience of Mr. Anderson and Mr. Dunicliff, would you say that Mr. Anderson would be qualified to instruct Mr. Dunicliff in agriculture? I do not know what Mr. Anderson's qualifications are.

1122. You were asked some questions about the tobacco farm;—the Agricultural Department has cost an enormous sum of money to the country, has it not? Yes.

1123. And is it not a fact that the Agricultural Department was not intended for profit, but for the purpose of conducting experiments, and, with regard to the tobacco farm, was it ever intended that that should be carried on for profit? Most decidedly not for profit; it was intended for experiment.

1124. *Mr. McElhone.*] With regard to the agricultural shows that are held all over the Colony, does the country obtain any benefit from them;—do the people learn much in connection with these agricultural shows? Not so much as they should.

1125. Have they learnt any practical knowledge? They are learning it now, now that the department is exhibiting.

1126. Mr. Anderson asked you about the cost of producing the tobacco which Mr. Lamb has grown for the department;—can you tell us what the Hawkesbury College has cost up to the present time? I think about £100,000.

1127. What has been the profit derived from that expenditure? There has been no profits; the returns are very poor.

1128. What has been the cost of the Wagga Wagga Agricultural Farm, and what has been the profit? We have not yet had an opportunity of testing it in that respect.

1129. As a matter of fact you have spent £100,000 on the Hawkesbury College, for which you have nothing to show as regards profits or earnings? There is no profit, unless you consider education so.

1130. Has the Colony derived 3d. in the £ in cash return from the money spent on the College? I do not think so.

1131. *Mr. Hogue.*] Is it not a fact that the Agricultural College, the Government Agricultural Farms, and the tobacco-growing experiments were all established for educational and not for commercial purposes? Certainly.

1132. *Mr. Anderson.*] Did you ever make a report on the application of any man which came before you as to his being unqualified for the position? I do not recollect at this moment.

1133. Would you do such a thing without being asked by your superior officer to do it? Yes.

1134. You would offer information that a man was not qualified? Yes.

1135. If you had a batch of thirty-four applications, would you make a report on each one, showing each of the men whom you thought unqualified for the appointment? Yes; I think it would be only fair to the Minister that I should do so.

1136. Did you ever see such a thing done? I have not had anything like that to do.

1137. But you must have seen thousands of papers passing through your hands in the Mines Department;—did you ever see that done in the Mines Department? No; not with a number of men like that. I have not seen anything like that.

1138. *Mr. Slattery.*] After you became head of the Department of Forests and Agriculture all your communications went through the Under Secretary, Mr. Harrie Wood? Yes.

1139. You had no direct communication with the Minister? No; unless he specially required it.

Alfred Atten Dunicliff recalled and further examined:—

A. A.
Dunicliff.
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1140. *Mr. Slattery.*] You produced three or four letters this morning from gentlemen to whom you had written concerning a statement made before the Committee in reference to yourself? Yes; I produce copies of letter written to Joseph Weston, Esq., *Kiama Independent*, dated 17th September, 1896; to A. J. Colley, Esq., Berry, of the same date; to the Rev. D. T. Smith, Burrawang, of the 19th September; and

and to H. Taylor, Esq., J.P., Moss Vale. They are all written to the same effect, and the following is a copy of the letter to Mr. Weston :—

Dear Sir,

It was stated yesterday that shortly after my promotion to Inspector of Agriculture my services were offered to the Kiama District (I understand for a lecture, or something of that kind), and that it was replied that such would be considered an insult to your district, where the people knew me so well. Believing you to be thoroughly in touch with the people of your district, I beg of you to inform me if, in your opinion, such a feeling is entertained towards me, or the public have less confidence in me than when I exhibited and judged amongst them at their annual shows. An early reply would be esteemed a favour.

Yours, &c.,

A. A. DUNNICLIFF.

A. A.
Dunnicliff.
24 Sept., 1896

1141. *Mr. Anderson.*] In that letter, you say, "If such a feeling is entertained towards me"? Yes.
 1142. *Mr. McElhone.*] Had you been obtaining your living as a farmer before you went into the Public Service? Yes; I stated that I was twenty years on one farm.
 1143. Did you carry on mixed agriculture? Yes.
 1144. Did you grow wheat? Yes; very successfully. I carried on general farming, as well as cattle breeding.
 1145. *Mr. Anderson.*] In what year did you leave Burrawang? In 1889.
 1146. What were you doing in the interval between 1889, and when you entered the Government service? I did commission business, and other work.

WEDNESDAY, 30 SEPTEMBER, 1896.

Present:—

MR. CANN,	MR. HOGUE,
MR. H. CLARKE,	MR. S. SMITH.

W. J. LYNE, Esq., IN THE CHAIR.

Mr. T. M. Slattery appeared as solicitor on his own behalf.
 Mr. H. C. L. Anderson appeared in his own behalf.

Richard Teece called in, sworn, and examined:—

1147. *Mr. Slattery.*] You are General Manager and Actuary of the A.M.P. Society? Yes.
 1148. And you were one of the members of the Royal Commission that took evidence in 1895 respecting the state of the Civil Service of the Colony? Yes.
 1149. Will you look at the evidence taken on the 11th March, 1895, when Mr. Anderson, Principal Librarian of the Free Public Library, was examined before the Commission? Yes.
 1150. You see this question and answer, No. 7253:—

To Mr. Teece: When you were Director of Agriculture, did you ever have people thrust upon you against your will? Yes. Then the answer proceeds in an explanatory way.

1151. That conveyed to you that the Minister of the day, whoever he was, had crammed people into the Public Service who were not required? Yes; that was the impression on my mind.
 1152. And that was your object, was it, in putting the question—in consequence of having heard in various quarters that at times persons had been crammed into the Public Service by Ministers who were not required? Yes. You will notice that I put a similar question to most of the principal witnesses among the Civil Servants. As it was a matter of public rumour that the Government offices had been filled with unnecessary clerks, I was anxious to discover whether that practice prevailed, and, if so, to what extent.
 1153. Then this question and answer, No. 7257; "Then men were appointed to the Public Service who were not required? Certainly."—conveyed to you the same impression—that is, that persons were put into the Public Service by the Minister who were not required? Just so.
 1154. And question 7294:—

During the time you were in the Agricultural Department, were there many other cases of persons being put in your department against your will, or were the ones you mentioned the only cases that occurred? There were many other cases. conveyed to you exactly the same impression? Yes; that was in answer to Mr. Storey.

1155. It shows by the context that I was the Minister who had done this? Just so.
 1156. *Mr. Anderson.*] When I gave those answers, did I take pains to show clearly that the men were put there against my will, because I thought they were inefficient men—for example, in my answer to question 7253? Yes, I think you did.
 1157. I went on to explain that it was not because they were unnecessary as officers, but because I considered them bad appointments;—did you gather that from my answer to question 7253? With regard to some special cases—I think they were inspectors of agriculture, or some officers of that character—you did state that the men were required, but that inefficient men were sent to you for the purpose of employment. That was the impression I got with regard to those special cases.
 1158. And in reply to your question, 7256, I said, "No, because they were not agricultural experts; I could not find work for them." Did that make my answer quite clear and explicit? Yes, with regard to those.
 1159. You did not assume from that answer that I asserted that Mr. Slattery had put men into positions, the positions not being required? From the examination the impression left on my mind was that appointments had been made in the department which were not required.
 1160. For what reason did you gather that they were not required? From the answer to my question and the answer to Mr. Storey. It was asked in question 7294 whether there were other cases in addition to those mentioned by you, the ones mentioned by you being the agricultural experts, and the answer there was that there were many other cases.
 1161. What did I say—that the other cases were men put into the department against my will? Yes.
 1162. Did you take that to mean that it was against my recommendation or against my general knowledge? I gathered that it was against the opinion that you entertained that men were not required.

1163.

R. Teece.
30 Sept., 1896.

R. Teece. 1163. But did I not explicitly say in answer to question 7,257 :—

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If they had been good men they would have been very valuable, and would have done most necessary work. I could have done magnificent work for the Colony with highly-trained practical men, men trained in an agricultural college, with expert knowledge in their respective lines. But the five men were all appointed on the recommendation of political friends.

Do you gather from that that we needed the men if we had got good men? Yes, I was quite clear about that. So far as your evidence went in that direction with regard to the agricultural experts they were required in the department, but an attempt had been made to put in improper men, and you had resisted it. Apart from that the impression left in my mind was that other persons also who were not required were either introduced, or an attempt was made to introduce them.

1164. Did you not think that I took pains in my answers to explain clearly that the men would have been required if they had been good men? You did with regard to those agricultural experts undoubtedly. There can be no misapprehension about your evidence on that point, I think.

1165. As a matter of fact, I never broached the matter to you in any shape or form before that Commission or after it? No. All my questions were asked on my own initiative. Nobody ever approached me.

1166. *Chairman.*] It was simply from rumours that you had heard? Exactly.

1167. *Mr. Anderson.*] There were no questions asked me to explain my answer to question 7294? Not by me.

1168. And would you not take it that that answer was simply given in the same way as the other answers—to show that the appointment was made against my will and recommendation? Yes; it states so.

1169. *Mr. Hogue.*] In the answers which Mr. Anderson gave to your inquiries was there any material explanation made, or any material evidence given, that is not recorded in the report? No.

1170. Everything was given in the report? Yes, I think so; the evidence was simply submitted for verbal correction, and no witnesses were allowed to delete any important answer given. A number attempted to do that, but the Commission refused to allow it.

John Low Thompson called in, sworn, and examined :—

J. L. Thompson.

30 Sept., 1896.

1171. *Chairman.*] What are you? Principal of the Hawkesbury Agricultural College.

1172. *Mr. Anderson.*] When you were appointed Principal of the College, did I proceed to the Dookie Agricultural College, of which you were the Principal, by instructions from Mr. Sydney Smith, and examine very carefully into your character and qualifications? Yes; you visited Dookie.

1173. Did Mr. Sydney Smith then send to you to come to Sydney to interview him? Yes.

1174. After that you were appointed? Yes.

1175. Were all other appointments, as far as your knowledge goes, conducted in the same way during Mr. Smith's term of office? As far as I know. I know nothing to the contrary.

1176. Do you know of your own knowledge that I took special pains to find out the qualifications of every man before letting him interview the Minister? Yes.

1177. Were you at Bodalla in January, 1892, when I got a telegram announcing the appointment of five inspectors of agriculture, and one inspector of agricultural shows? Yes.

1178. What impression did you get from the way I received that news? You were rather upset, I think, by your manner.

1179. Did you gather the impression that the appointments were ones that I thought bad appointments? Yes, I think you said so.

1180. Did I at once return to Sydney, leaving my guests at Bodalla? Yes.

1181. You remember asking for a Registrar to be appointed at the College in December, 1891? Yes.

1182. Did I ever suggest to you that a clerical officer named Dunningcliff was fit for the position? No; I never knew of Mr. Dunningcliff being mentioned in connection with the position.

1183. Could you believe it possible that I would offer the position to Mr. Dunningcliff without first consulting you and also getting the approval of the Minister? I do not think it is likely that you would.

1184. Mr. Dunningcliff says that amongst the duties, I told him that he would have to take the lads to church on Sunday, prepare weekly reports on the experimental crops, and also a large report concerning the general work, and otherwise to assist Mr. Thompson in out-door duties—were those any part of the duties of the Registrar? There was no supervision in taking the boys to church; they go voluntarily.

1185. *Chairman.*] Is there no one in charge of them? No.

1186. *Mr. Anderson.*] What is the salary attached to the position of Registrar of the College? £150, with board and lodging.

1187. So that if Mr. Dunningcliff says: "Without any increase of salary," his salary being £130, that is not correct? The salary of the Registrar is £150 with board and lodging.

1188. Did you specially specify at the time that the Registrar must be a young man, to sleep at the place and have disciplinary power over the students, write short-hand, and do your correspondence and use the type-writer? Yes; those were the special qualification—an unmarried man, I think I said.

1189. Is it credible that I would offer such a position to a man 56 years of age with a large grown-up family who had none of those qualifications that you wanted? I hardly think it is likely.

1190. Did I work very heartily and cordially at the College with you when it was started? Yes.

1191. Do you know that I had very-onerous duties with regard to examinations and the general formation of the College? Yes.

1192. Have these duties been discharged by anyone else since that time? There was a very large amount of work in connection with the establishment of the College. That work, of course, is not necessary every year; but in initiating the College you gave me every support and assistance.

1193. It would not be correct for any man to say that now he discharges the duties I performed with the others? No; not that particular duty.

1194. *Chairman.*] Any of the duties? The general oversight of the institution has been carried on since by Mr. Harrie Wood and Mr. Campbell. But in starting a college there are a number of duties which after the institution is thoroughly established are not required again.

1195. *Mr. Anderson.*] What opinion did you form of my abilities as Director of the Department, and therefore able to control all its agencies? You were very enthusiastic, as far as I saw, and I must say gave me every assistance in carrying out the duties of Principal of the College.

1196.

1196. Do you remember the first appointment of Registrar of the College? Yes; Mr. Musson was the first Registrar, in connection with his other duties, while we had only twenty-five students.

1197. Do you remember the special appointment of Registrar—the first man who was appointed to the special position of Registrar? Yes.

1198. Who was that? Mr. Lush.

1199. Before Mr. Lush? There was a Mr. Guy, I think, mentioned, but he was not appointed.

1200. On your paper asking for an officer, does the Minister say, "Yes; Mr. Louis Guy, of Enmore, may be appointed to this position if he will accept it"? Yes.

1201. *Mr. Slattery.*] You notice also that he would not accept it? Yes; it is noted, "Mr. Guy declines to accept the position."

1202. *Mr. Anderson.*] Did you afterwards report that Mr. Guy had not the qualifications for the position? Yes; I had a conversation with him, I think, in your presence, and after pointing out the duties I came to the conclusion he was not qualified for the position. I think he was of the same opinion himself.

1203. On your minute I said:—

I recommend that applications be invited from persons having the necessary qualifications, a person in the Civil Service to have the preference, other things being equal. The Principal considers it indispensable that the Registrar should write shorthand, be a good book-keeper, and be able to exert disciplinary power over students.

You see that in the minute? Yes.

1204. Then on the minute the Minister wrote, "Mr. Lush may be appointed to the vacant position"? Yes.

1205. Do you consider Mr. Lush a good man for the position? His qualifications were good. There were certain things in connection with his career that were not so satisfactory amongst a lot of young men; but as far as the duties of the office were concerned he had good qualifications.

1206. Mr. Guy was appointed on the 14th January, 1892, and there is a minute by Mr. Slattery on the 27th January, 1892, "Mr. Guy declines to accept the appointment";—is that so? Yes.

1207. Did I explain to Mr. Guy the duties of the office when he was in my room, and when he was interviewed by you? Yes.

1208. Did he decline the position then? I did not hear him at that particular time decline the position.

1209. Did he express himself to the effect that he considered he could do the duties as well as anybody else, when I expressed the opinion that he did not seem to have the requisite qualifications? I think he might have said something of the kind.

1210. What remark did he make at the time? He spoke about what he had been doing, I think.

1211. Did he not say that uncle had promised him a billet? Yes; he said that, I think.

1212. And when I asked him who his uncle was what did he say? Mr. Slattery.

1213. *Mr. Slattery.*] I suppose that all the time I was in the department I never cast any doubt upon your ability and respectability, and your capacity to be at the head of the Agricultural College? No; you gave me every support.

1214. And is it not a fact, that as Minister I did everything I possibly could, as far as you know, to carry out all the views of my predecessor, Mr. Sydney Smith, who founded the department? Yes; as far as I know.

1215. Do you know of one single thing in which I tried to interfere with Mr. Smith's intention in founding the department? No; I do not.

1216. Is it not a fact that while I was Minister, and since my retirement from public life, I have given an annual medal to be competed for by the students of the College? Yes.

1217. In regard to the appointment of Registrar, you say that certain things in connection with Mr. Lush's career were unsatisfactory;—is it not a fact that that was discovered afterwards? Yes.

1218. It was something in connection with a divorce case? Yes.

1219. And that divorce case took place long after his appointment? Yes.

1220. *Chairman.*] Is that the case to which you referred? Yes.

1221. *Mr. Slattery.*] In a Parliamentary paper relating to the subject of this inquiry, ordered to be printed on the 23rd October, 1895, at page 6, do you see a minute by Mr. Anderson, dated 15th October, 1895, in reply to a letter of mine, in which he says:—

Another gentleman—Mr. O'Sullivan—was then submitted for the Principal's approval, whom he considered unsuitable. A third—Mr. Lush—was then submitted, and as he had a slight knowledge of shorthand, and was of mature age, the Principal accepted his appointment. I could find absolutely nothing of his past career, as he had recently been a Baptist minister, and had left the ministry under peculiar circumstances. To show the necessity of some rigid examination of such strangers' past history, I may mention that a few months ago Sir William Windeyer, on granting this man's wife a divorce from him, said it was a disgrace to have such a man in the Public Service of New South Wales, while so many of our young men were going idle.

? Yes.

1222. Is it not a fact, therefore, that it was three years after he was appointed that these divorce proceedings took place? Yes.

1223. And notwithstanding everything that has been stated by Mr. Anderson against Mr. Lush, is it not a fact that Mr. Lush has been graded recently by the Public Service Board as an officer in this very position? Not this position; but a permanent officer in the department.

1224. He is graded as a permanent officer in the department? Yes.

1225. *Chairman.*] Has his position been lowered or raised, or does he remain at the same status? About the same, I think, but a permanent officer.

1226. *Mr. Slattery.*] Do you know that the man was an absolute stranger to me? Yes; I know that of my own knowledge.

1227. In regard to the College itself, Mr. Campbell is now called chief clerk, and he has charge at the head office of the Department of Forests and Agriculture? Yes.

1228. With the assistance that he renders you as Principal at the College, are things going on there just as well now as they were previously? Yes; Mr. Harrie Wood always came up with Mr. Campbell.

1229. And when Mr. Harrie Wood was in office he also assisted? Yes.

1230. I suppose, if it were so directed, you could carry on the College and everything connected with it without the assistance of Mr. Anderson or Mr. Campbell, or anyone else? I will admit that I was indebted to Mr. Anderson, and also Mr. Campbell, and Mr. Harrie Wood.

1231. That is for all the assistance they gave you;—of course you are a scientific agriculturist? Yes; partly. I am more a practical man than anything else.

1232.

J. L.
Thompson.
30 Sept., 1896.

- J. L. Thompson.
30 Sept., 1896.
1232. I suppose from your knowledge of him you know that Mr. Campbell is a man who is well up in agricultural matters? Oh, yes; he knows about agriculture.
1233. There was a gentleman named O'Sullivan who was appointed to be Registrar at the College; do you not know that he was a shorthand-writer and typewriter, and a man of high character? Yes.
1234. *Mr. Anderson.*] Mr. Slattery has stated that Mr. Lush was a perfect stranger to him. He was a perfect stranger to us in the department, was he not? I knew him in South Australia as a Baptist Minister.
1235. Do you think it was a wise thing for Mr. Slattery to appoint a man who was a perfect stranger to him—was that a wise way of making appointments? He asked me if I would take him.
1236. On what ground did you take him then? I knew him in South Australia to be a very excellent man. He wrote a beautiful hand, and he told us he could write shorthand. When he came to the College he said he had forgotten it.
1237. In his application he said, "In shorthand and typewriting I am fairly well up," and you put a note on the margin, "No knowledge of shorthand";—is not that a fact? That is quite correct. I believe it is possible for people to forget shorthand.
1238. As a matter of fact, if we had examined him in shorthand he would not have been appointed? I suppose not.
1239. *Mr. Cann.*] Could you have examined him in shorthand? No; but I could have dictated matter to him to be taken down in shorthand, and reproduced in type.
1240. *Chairman.*] Did he perfect himself in shorthand afterwards? No. I asked him to take down something in shorthand and reproduce it, but he said he was out of practice. When he came to do the work at the College, and when he was asked to take down in shorthand answers to letters, so as to dispose of the correspondence more quickly, he said he was out of practice, and that he could take it down in longhand almost as quickly and more accurately.
1241. *Mr. Anderson.*] The heavy work in connection with the College was the initial work during the first two years, was it not? Yes.
1242. While I was Director of Agriculture? Yes.
1243. As a matter of fact, the work now is merely routine work that goes on in the ordinary course? Yes.
1244. And needs no special exertion or labour from anyone outside yourself? Yes; there is not so much initial work, certainly.
1245. *Mr. Slattery.*] I suppose there was no work done by Mr. Anderson that you could not have done yourself if you had had everything handed over to you—you were in charge of the Dookie-College, were you not? Yes.
1246. I suppose you could have done all that without the assistance of Mr. Anderson or anyone else? If it had been left entirely to me, I suppose I would have done my best.

Arthur Reynolds called in, sworn, and examined:—

- A. Reynolds.
30 Sept., 1896.
1247. *Mr. Anderson.*] You were first clerk in the Department of Agriculture during my directorship? Yes; I was transferred from the Government Survey Office to the Agricultural Department in March, 1890.
1248. After your application did I cause you to interview me, and did I inquire very fully into your qualifications? Yes; you examined me two or three times very carefully indeed as to whether my qualifications were especially suitable for the work of the Agricultural Department.
1249. You had an interview then with the Minister? Yes; the Minister also examined me as to my qualifications.
1250. You took your B.A. degree, having attended night lectures at the University prior to your entering the department? And while in the Survey Office I passed a professional examination and also entered the Public Service by competitive examination.
1251. Have you read the whole of my evidence given before the Civil Service Commission with regard to the Department of Agriculture? Yes.
1252. Is there anything there you know to be untrue or exaggerated? No; I do not think so.
1253. Did you ever see Judge Forbes in my office? Yes; I remember seeing Judge Forbes in your office with Mr. O'Kelly before Mr. O'Kelly was appointed.
1254. He was in company with Mr. O'Kelly? Yes; they were both there together.
1255. Therefore, if he had been there without Mr. O'Kelly, that must have been a second visit? Certainly.
1256. Are you aware that we received hundreds of letters in the department testifying to the value of the scientific work done in the department? We had evidence even during the year 1890 of the value of the work done by the department both by yourself and by the scientific staff and by means of the *Agricultural Gazette*. We had this evidence every year, but even in 1890, although the department was only started in March of that year.
1257. Did we ever get any letters thanking us for the services of the inspectors? Except in the case of Inspector Despeissis, who was appointed in 1890, I do not remember any such letters. In fact, it was the other way. Nobody seemed to want them again, and after a time the department did not know what to do with them, and had to find them other work at the head office.
1258. Did you have sole control of the scientific correspondence of the department? Yes.
1259. You saw all that went through you? I came into contact more with the purely agricultural part of the work than the administrative work.
1260. Do you recognise those functions of the Department of Agriculture [*paper produced*] drawn up by myself as head of the Department of Agriculture, and Mr. Bridges, head of the Technical College? Yes; I remember this document, and I remember the whole matter.
1261. Do you identify No. 9? Yes—on the subject of special interest in the different districts.
1262. How many regions or districts was the Colony then divided into? North Coast, South Coast, Tablelands, and I think the Western Plains.
1263. Is was distinctly understood in the department that in the course of time we should have an inspector for each of these regions or districts? Yes, that was the express intention.
1264. Did you know Mr. de La Motte, an inspector in the department? Yes.
1265. Did you see all his reports and journals? I must have seen the principal ones; very few would have missed me.

1266. What opinion did you form of their value? That he was not competent to be an inspector of agriculture, as an inspector of agriculture should be. For instance, I do not think that Mr. de La Motte had a thorough scientific knowledge of agriculture. I do not think he had more than a superficial knowledge of practical agriculture. I do not think he was competent to lecture to farmers, and I do not think he was competent to write articles on agriculture that were fit to be read by agriculturists.

A. Reynolds.
30 Sept., 1896.

1267. Did we ever use any of his writings or reports in the *Agricultural Gazette*? No. While we could use Mr. Despeissis' reports and publish them, and while we could publish Mr. Benson's, the fruit expert's report, we could never publish anything Mr. de La Motte wrote.

1268. Were we ever asked for his services again after he had visited any special district? No; in fact we had to find other work for him—ordinary work upstairs in separating the wheats, &c.

1269. Do you remember Mr. Fitzgerald's reports on agricultural shows? Yes. The work of an inspector of agricultural shows was to investigate whether different societies were justified in existing compared with other societies; to investigate their accounts; to see that the subsidy given by the Government was justly apportioned to their relative work, and was properly expended; to meet the farmers; to lecture if necessary; and to see that prizes were not given for exhibits which were not worthy of prizes.

1270. Were Mr. Fitzgerald's reports of any value to me as Director of Agriculture? Not on any one of these points. I do not think he fulfilled the duties of inspector of agricultural shows in a competent manner in any way. His reports were quite empty things, of no value to the department.

1271. As a matter of fact, do you remember the first report he made when he went down to the Wollongong Show? No, I cannot exactly distinguish that from others.

1272. Mr. Dunnicliff, in his evidence before the Committee, made the following statement:—

I said to the first clerk that I wanted to see my papers to find if there was anything on them that would legitimately block me from any advance in the department. The first clerk begged of me not to press my request for the papers. He said, "What do you want—do you want an advance of salary?" I said, "No; I am not asking for an advance of salary; I want to see why I am kept in this position." And he said, "Well, will you make an application for an advance of salary?" and I said, "No." He asked me if I would sign a paper that he would draw out, and he would guarantee that I should have an advance that afternoon, and I said, "No; I would have my papers." He begged of me not to push the matter, and I said I should take my own course.

Is that evidence correct? No; it is nonsense. No senior officer in the Service would talk such nonsense. In fact, I did not myself know of any papers in the department that were against Mr. Dunnicliff. They may have been in existence, but I was not aware of them.

1273. Mr. Dunnicliff goes on to say:—

The next day Mr. Anderson came over and called me out of the room into the corridor, and offered me the position mentioned in the evidence as having been given to Mr. Lewis Grey—that of Registrar at the College.

Mr. Dunnicliff was working in your room at the time, was he not—in December, 1891? He was working under me then.

1274. Did I ever call him out of the room to your knowledge? Not to my knowledge.

1275. Is it possible that I would call a man out of your room and speak to him when I could have summoned him to my own office to speak to him? No; I do not think so.

1276. Did you at the time know the duties of Registrar at the College? No; I did not know much about them.

1277. Mr. Dunnicliff said in his evidence that he was getting starvation wages, and could not obtain the slightest advance, and he said afterwards that I offered him a position that was worth £150 per year, with board and lodging;—was not that a distinct advance if such a thing happened? Yes; certainly.

1278. Did you ever see the slightest sign of animus on my part against Mr. Dunnicliff in the department? No. I remember very well the commencement of Mr. Dunnicliff's appointment. He was appointed at exactly the same time as Mr. Valder. I think before you went away to Melbourne attending the Rust Conference you gave him some very important work to summarise—some important evidence on viticulture given before the Royal Commission in Victoria on vegetable products, and I remember you had to take it from him and give it to Mr. Pudney, an agricultural expert then in the department. Then afterwards you gave him work to do at the head office in connection with purchasing wheat and manures for some rust in wheat experiments. You then placed him in charge of the seed distribution, but he was removed from there, I believe, on the verbal report of Mr. Turner.

1279. As a matter of fact, you are of opinion that I did everything I could to give him a chance to show his capabilities? Most decidedly I think so. I think he had some excellent opportunities of showing his fitness for the difficult position of inspector of agriculture. He seemed to miss them somehow. He was a good officer at clerical and other general head office work.

1280. It has been sworn in evidence here that a gentleman is now discharging the duties of yourself as first clerk, Mr. Price, as chief clerk, and of myself—is that possible? That is a physical impossibility, if the volume of the work of the department were equal to what it used to be.

1281. Evidence has been given to that effect by Mr. Campbell;—can you give the figures relating to the correspondence of the department for the four years of its existence to show the relative work? Yes; I can give you the figures for 1892, which was one of the years while you were in charge—we received 22,851 papers (exclusive of vouchers). In 1894, which was one of the years whilst Mr. Campbell was in charge, there were only 16,306 papers. Then again in 1892, 16,546 letters were sent out. In 1894, Mr. Campbell's year, 6,106 letters only were sent out. The rest of the ordinary work of the department would be in the same proportion. But you had the additional work of organising the department.

1282. Did you ever see any unfairness in my conduct towards any of the officers appointed by Mr. Slattery, or any of the other officers of the department? No; you promoted some officers who were appointed by Mr. Slattery, and you censured and had some officers removed who were appointed by the preceding Minister.

1283. Do you know, as a matter of fact, that I highly valued the services of some men appointed by Mr. Slattery, and any men I thought good men? Yes; for instance, there was a Mr. Gibson. He was appointed by Mr. Slattery. The same with another officer, Mr. Wainwright.

1284. You know that I recommended the discharge of a man appointed by Mr. Smith, just the same as I recommended the discharge of men appointed by Mr. Slattery? Yes; there was an officer, for instance, who was on probation for a while at the work at which Mr. Fitzgerald was afterwards engaged. He was found totally incompetent for that work, and you recommended his removal, and he was removed.

1285.

A. Reynolds. 1285. *Mr. Hogue.*] What was his name? Mr. Prentice. Mr. Anderson also gave Mr. de La Motte and Mr. Dunningcliff both a fair trial before Mr. Slattery came into the department, to test their merit as agricultural experts.

30 Sept., 1896.

1286. *Mr. Anderson.*] Do you think I was quite competent to be able to advise the Minister about the fitness of Mr. Dunningcliff or Mr. de La Motte? Yes, certainly; especially as you had already tested them.

1287. *Mr. Hogue.*] Was there anyone in the department better qualified to advise? No; it is a significant fact that all the agencies of the department were laid down by Mr. Anderson shortly after his appointment, and the department has practically not diverged from those lines since. Within one year from the inception of the department, the whole scientific staff was organised. Three important agricultural conferences were held; the *Agricultural Gazette* was being regularly issued; a competition with spraying apparatus was held; the Agricultural College was established, and most of its initial work fell on Mr. Anderson.

1288. *Mr. Slattery.*] You said something about appointments;—do you not know that instead of having the agreeable duty, perhaps, of making appointments, I had the disagreeable duty of removing a very large number in consequence of retrenchment? Yes.

1289. I suppose you will say, too, that all the time I was Minister I made very few appointments? No; you appointed all those inspectors, and you appointed, I do not know at this moment, how many clerks.

1290. Do you not know that there were very few appointments? The best idea I can give on that point is to state that the total expenditure for salaries and allowances of the officers at the head office in 1891 was £6,500 13s. 3d., and in 1892, which was all your year, it was £10,290 12s. 8d.

1291. You have worked this up for the occasion? I had all to do with the statistics and accounts of the department.

1292. I suppose you will admit that you do not go beyond the following year? I could not get the figures of the expenditure for 1893 and 1894. They are not to my knowledge published.

1293. You do not take the trouble to say how I had reduced the expenditure of the department by thousands and thousands per annum? That is true so far, but you were speaking about the appointments.

1294. You have not brought those other figures? The figures I have quoted I obtained from a report laid on the Table of the House, which only contained the figures for the years 1891 and 1892.

1295. I suppose Mr. Anderson and you had a chat over this as to what evidence you were to give here to-day? No; not as to what evidence I should give.

1296. So I understand you have come here to give all this evidence to-day without having been in consultation with Mr. Anderson;—have you given all this evidence to-day without any consultation with Mr. Anderson? No; Mr. Anderson asked me if I would look up the figures I had with regard to the department. I worked out these figures myself, from the report laid on the Table of the House, and from the reports of the department. I have them all here; they are my own.

1297. Beyond that, had you no conversation with Mr. Anderson as to what evidence you would give here to-day? He told me he would ask me, for instance, about the value of the inspectors.

1298. Is it not a fact that there are a number of questions down here in writing, and that you have answered them? Mr. Anderson told me that he would ask me about the figures of the department and the value of the inspectors.

1299. *Mr. Anderson.*] As attorney on my own behalf, did I not find out the evidence you could give? Yes; to the extent I have mentioned in my replies to Mr. Slattery.

1300. In order to make it as concise and prompt as possible? Yes; I presume so.

1301. *Mr. Cann.*] How long were you in the department? From March, 1890, until I was retrenched in June, 1893.

1302. Have you been retrenched? Yes; by Mr. Slattery.

1303. *Mr. Hogue.*] You are not in the department now? No.

1304. *Mr. Cann.*] During the time that you were in the department did you know of any unnecessary appointments having been made? I consider that the appointment of the inspectors was quite unnecessary, because they were not competent. If they had been competent their work would have been first class, and great value to the country.

1305. Then it is not a question of whether any men were necessary, but it is a question of the competency of the men? That is all.

1306. There would have been no cramming of the Service if they had been competent men? No. If they had been competent men their services could have been fully utilised, and they would have done valuable work.

1307. *Mr. Anderson.*] Did Mr. Slattery, as Minister, give an answer in the House on the 31st May, 1894, that the officer performing the combined duties of chief and first clerk received £254? I saw that. There must be some mistake.

1308. How many years were you in the Public Service altogether? I entered the Public Service in 1884, by competitive examination in the Survey Office.

1309. You had nine and a half years' service? Yes.

1310. When you were retrenched, what was your salary? £300.

1311. If you had been offered £254 to do these combined duties, would you have accepted it? I do not know that I would. I was so pained at the time at seeing so many fellow officers retrenched.

Arthur Price called in, sworn, and examined:—

A. Price. 1312. *Chairman.*] What are you? General agent.

30 Sept., 1896. 1313. You were in the Department of Agriculture? Yes.

1314. During what period? I joined the department on the 1st November, 1890, and remained until May, 1893, when I was retrenched.

1315. That was at the same time as Mr. Reynolds was retrenched—when the ordinary retrenchments took place? Yes.

1316. *Mr. Anderson.*] What was your previous record before going into the Department of Agriculture? I was engaged in the Railway Department for over thirteen years.

1317. In what position? My last position was that of the leading clerk on the clerical staff under the Secretary for Railways.

1318. You were summoned to see me when a chief clerk was needed for the Department of Agriculture? Yes.
1319. Did I examine very closely into your qualifications? Yes.
1320. Did you, after that, have an interview with Mr. Sydney Smith, the Minister? Yes.
1321. And after that you were appointed at no increase of salary beyond what you were receiving in the Railway Department? That is quite correct.
1322. As chief clerk, did all the correspondence of the department go through you before it came to me? Yes.
1323. And you would pass on to me only the important papers you thought I ought to see? Yes.
1324. You are now receiving a pension of how much? £105 19s.
1325. *Chairman.*] From what source? The Superannuation Fund in connection with the Civil Service.
1326. *Mr. Anderson.*] As a young man 34 years of age you were retrenched on a pension? Yes.
1327. *Chairman.*] Had you been paying into the Superannuation Fund? Yes.
1328. And you get that pension under the provisions of the Act? Yes.
1329. *Mr. Anderson.*] Do you remember my return from Bodalla in January, 1892? Yes.
1330. Did I prepare, at the earliest possible opportunity, some minutes to guide and warn the Minister about some appointments he had just made? Yes.
1331. As chief clerk you had infinite opportunities of forming an opinion of the qualifications of all the officers of the department? Yes.
1332. Have you read my opinion of Mr. O'Kelly in my evidence given before the Royal Commission? Yes.
1333. Did you form the opinion that Mr. O'Kelly was in no sense an expert able to teach the sugar-planters of the northern rivers? I did.
1334. *Chairman.*] What do you know about sugar-growing? I have no practical acquaintance with the subject of sugar-growing. In my capacity of chief clerk of the department, having large departmental experience, I formed the opinion that Mr. O'Kelly was not a suitable man for the position, from reading his reports as they were submitted.
1335. You do not know of your own special knowledge? No.
1336. In connection with sugar-cane and the growing of it? No.
1337. *Mr. Anderson.*] Do you not know that Mr. O'Kelly had to get all his information about disease in sugar-cane from the scientific staff at head-quarters? He certainly did get a lot of information about that.
1338. Do you know that he had often to get the commonest plants identified by the scientific staff of the department? Yes.
1339. Can you remember Mr. Fitzgerald as an officer of the department? Yes.
1340. Was he in any way competent for the duties that were given him? No; not in my opinion.
1341. Did you ever see worse reports in your life than those Mr. Fitzgerald made to me? No.
1342. As a matter of fact, were they totally useless, and had to be revised by a clerk before they were readable? Yes; his early reports were very badly drawn up.
1343. Did I instruct him to make a summary of all the agricultural societies of the country, showing the expenditure, and the methods of expenditure? In prizes, yes; from their prize schedules.
1344. How long did he take over that summary? Forty-seven days.
1345. Was it of any value at all when it was finished? None whatever.
1346. Did I remit it to him and order him to do it properly? Yes.
1347. And I wrote a long minute of instructions how it should be done? Yes.
1348. Did he ever finish it? Not to my knowledge.
1349. Were you intimately acquainted with the relations between the officers of the department and myself all through the time? Yes.
1350. Did I ever show the slightest animus against Mr. Dunnicliff, for example? Not to my knowledge.
1351. Do you think I did everything in my power to give him a chance of showing his capabilities? Yes.
1352. Did I recommend Mr. Sydney Smith, the Minister, to let him go out as inspector on probation? Yes.
1353. Were his reports satisfactory? They were not considered satisfactory.
1354. *Chairman.*] By whom? By Mr. Anderson.
1355. *Mr. Anderson.*] Did you make out a summary for the Minister's guidance, showing that these reports were supplied from a month to five months after they were due? Yes.
1356. Do you remember that Mr. Dunnicliff was absent without leave for a day? Yes.
1357. Did his son come to do his work that day? Yes.
1358. Was that reported to me officially? Yes.
1359. Did I take any steps in that matter, or in any other matter, without being first moved by some responsible officer? No; not to my knowledge.
1360. Did I report the matter fully to the Minister, Mr. Sydney Smith? Yes.
1361. And he took what action he thought fit? Yes.
1362. Was the third certificate from Dr. Dixon couched in such peculiar language that I requested you to ask him to explain it? Yes; that was the object of my visit to him.
1363. How did Dr. Dixon explain it? He explained to me that Mr. Dunnicliff was suffering from mental worry—no easily definable disease.
1364. *Chairman.*] Was that all the doctor said? He told me that Mr. Dunnicliff was suffering from mental worry, such as would be caused either by domestic affairs or financial affairs.
1365. *Mr. Anderson.*] Did he tell you that he was attending Mr. Dunnicliff professionally, or that Mr. Dunnicliff simply got the certificate on purpose to get leave? He did not express himself in that manner. He was not attending him professionally. Mr. Dunnicliff simply paid one visit to him for each certificate.
1366. How long would it have taken Mr. Dunnicliff to come from Dr. Dixon's residence to the department to see me? He could have taken a tram and got down in about ten minutes or a quarter of an hour easily.
1367. Had I a full knowledge of Mr. Dunnicliff's testimonials as presented to the department while he was there? Yes.
1368. *Chairman.*] Do you know whether Mr. Anderson saw Mr. Dunnicliff's testimonials of your own knowledge? Of my own knowledge, I could not say.
1369. *Mr. Anderson.*] Did I see those that were attached to his application? You were bound to see them. Being attached to his application, they would be submitted in the ordinary course.

- A. Price.
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1370. Did you understand that I was anxious to give Mr. Dunnicliff a special chance when I sent him away to Wellington and Mudgee at the end of 1890? Yes.
1371. Did I advance Mr. Dunnicliff £5 from my private funds to pay his travelling expenses? Yes.
1372. *Chairman.*] Are you aware of your own knowledge that it was advanced? Mr. Dunnicliff admitted that he had an advance from Mr. Anderson. I did not see the money actually change hands.
1373. Your answer to the question is that Mr. Dunnicliff admitted to you that Mr. Anderson did advance him money? Yes.
1374. Did he say out of his private account? No; I was the person who remitted the money to Mr. Dunnicliff. I got his acknowledgment for it.
1375. Then it was not private money? Yes; it was Mr. Anderson's private money. It was not the money of the department.
1376. *Mr. Anderson.*] The department had no advance account at the time? No.
1377. If I had refused to advance this money it would have prevented Mr. Dunnicliff from getting the chance of going to the country? He had no money of his own to take him.
1378. Do you know that I did everything in my power to help him, and any other officer of the department who was trying to do his duty? I believe you did the utmost.
1379. Did you ever see the slightest sign of animus on my part against any officer of the department? No; I did not.
1380. Did Mr. Dunnicliff explain when he came back that he had not had an opportunity of writing reports when he was away in the country? He wrote me a note.
1381. At the time Mr. Dunnicliff said he could not write reports through illness, he was writing private letters and correspondence? Not through illness. At the outset, when he went to examine certain wheat-plots, in a note which he addressed to me, he said he had not had time to write reports on account of the inconveniences he had to contend with in the country. This note was written at the Blayney railway station.
1382. If he was able to write that note he was just as able to write an interim report to me, was he not;—did the other inspectors write interim reports to me when they were travelling about? Yes.
1383. Are you aware from your own knowledge that I found great fault with Mr. Dunnicliff for the unsatisfactory way in which he performed those duties? Yes.
1384. *Chairman.*] Did you ever hear Mr. Anderson find fault with Mr. Dunnicliff? Yes; in my presence, in his own office.
1385. *Mr. Anderson.*] And you know, as chief clerk, that I had to remove him from duties because they were not satisfactorily performed? Of my own knowledge, I could not say with what satisfaction he performed his clerical duties. I know that his work was changed, but that was on the report of the botanist, I think.
1386. Did I ever take any step of that sort whatsoever without being moved thereto by some responsible officer? Certainly not, to my knowledge.
1387. Do you remember the appointment of Mr. Hughes, as assistant to the chemist? Yes.
1388. The chemist asked for the appointment of someone to assist him in his work? Yes.
1389. Being reported by the chemist as unsuitable for chemical work, was he transferred to the clerical branch? Yes.
1390. *Mr. Cann.*] On whose recommendation was he appointed as assistant chemist? He was appointed by Mr. Slattery. He applied for clerical work.
1391. *Mr. Anderson.*] Do you remember the appointment of Mr. Cull as assistant to the pathologist? Yes.
1392. Do you know that he was transferred from the pathologist's branch to the clerical staff? Yes.
1393. *Mr. Slattery.*] You say you are not a sugar expert? I am not.
1394. And consequently you are not an agricultural expert? No.
1395. And not being a sugar expert or an agricultural expert, you would venture an opinion about Mr. O'Kelly and Mr. Fitzgerald? I ventured to express an opinion as to their qualifications for their respective positions judging by the nature of the reports they submitted to the department.
1396. And you judge that without any experience in either sugar or agriculture? Mr. Fitzgerald was not an inspector of agriculture but of agricultural shows.
1397. Have you had anything to do with agricultural shows in your life? I have had an all-round experience.
1398. Where did you have any experience in an agricultural show? I have not actually been a committee-man, or anything of that kind, but I was reared and trained in the country.
1399. You have seen agricultural shows? Certainly.
1400. Just like all other members of the community, who go into an agricultural show as visitors and look at the exhibits? Yes; I have visited agricultural shows.
1401. But beyond that have you had any experience of agricultural shows;—are you a judge of cattle or horses? I have never acted in that capacity.
1402. Have you been a judge of dairy produce, or any other exhibits, at an agricultural show? No; I have never acted in that capacity. My opinion with regard to Mr. Fitzgerald's qualifications was formed from my large clerical experience in the different departments with which I have been associated, and his reports, as submitted, did not strike me as those of a man possessing any qualifications for the position.
1403. You admit that you had no experience at all except merely going as a visitor to an agricultural show and looking at the exhibits, the same as any member of the public? I have had an all round experience, obtained in the country, and as a clerk of fifteen years' experience, I consider that I was well qualified to give an opinion with regard to reports submitted to the department.
1404. Something has been said about £5 being given by Mr. Anderson to Mr. Dunnicliff, to enable him to pay his travelling expenses? Yes.
1405. If Mr. Anderson advanced £5 out of his own pocket it was to enable Mr. Dunnicliff to go away promptly? Yes.
1406. To go away on the work of the department promptly, instead of remaining in town until the money could be obtained from the Treasury? The object was to facilitate his movements.
1407. Is it not a fact that Mr. Anderson got the £5 back again when you got the advance from the Treasury? After considerable delay.

1408. Did he get it back? He got it back.

1409. You were asked something about Mr. Hughes;—do you see a minute on the papers dated 8/1/92, to this effect:—

Mr. Hughes is over 27 years of age, and, therefore, seems, according to the Civil Service Act of 1884, clause 21, ineligible for appointment as a probationer. If it be desirable to appoint Mr. Hughes he might be made a temporary clerk. He has no qualifications for assisting the chemist, and some young student at the University or Technical College should be sent to the laboratory work.—H.C.L.A.

? Yes.

1410. There is also a minute there by Mr. Anderson, dated 3rd February, 1892, as follows:—

I understand from Mr. Hughes that he has no special desire to do chemical work, and I would, therefore, if there be no objection, utilise him in general clerical work. Two applications—from Thompson and Whitford—have already been submitted; two others have since been received. I recommend that a probationer be appointed who has had some laboratory experience.

To that there is the minute:—

Submitted.—H.W., 4/2/92.

Then, on the following day, do you see this minute:—

As Mr. Hughes has been appointed, it would, I think, be unjust if he should not have some position in place of that for which Mr. Guthrie thinks him unfitted. He may, therefore, be appointed at general clerical work, as recommended by Mr. Anderson. One of the two gentlemen (Mr. Smith) recommended by Mr. Guthrie, was recommended to me yesterday for appointment, but he has not as yet passed the Civil Service examination. Mr. Thompson's application (if he made one) is not with the papers. Mr. E. H. Gurney, whose application is with the papers, appears to me well qualified for the position, and he may be appointed accordingly.—T.M.S.

And then you see that Mr. Gurney was appointed? Yes.

1411. Did you hear Mr. Anderson admit just now that Mr. Gurney, as assistant to the chemists, was a very good officer? Yes.

1412. And this appointment was only on probation at £50 a year? Yes.

1413. *Chairman.*] Do you recognise this minute on the papers?

I am not aware that any University or Technical College student has applied for the position. If such a person has applied his name should have been submitted. If Mr. Hughes is disqualified for the position of probationer I scarcely think it would be proper to employ him as a temporary clerk to assist the chemist.—H.W., 8/1/92.

And also this minute following:—

As Mr. Hughes has been disappointed in obtaining the position of probationer, and has been for years an applicant for the said position, he may now be employed as a temporary clerk to assist the chemist, at (say) 5s. per day.—T.M.S., 19/1/92.

Yes.

WEDNESDAY, 7 OCTOBER, 1896.

Present:—

MR. CANN,

MR. RUSSELL JONES,

MR. MOLESWORTH,

MR. WRIGHT.

W. J. LYNE, Esq., IN THE CHAIR.

Mr. T. M. Slattery appeared as solicitor in his own behalf.

Mr. H. C. L. Anderson appeared in his own behalf.

Thomas Michael Slattery sworn in and examined:—

1414. *Chairman.*] You were Minister for Mines and Agriculture from 1891 to 1894? Yes.

1415. Do you wish to make a statement in reference to the evidence given by Mr. Anderson before the Civil Service Commission? Yes. I wish to say in the first place that in asking for this Select Committee I was not actuated by a desire to do any injury whatever to Mr. Anderson. I was merely anxious to have my character cleared in regard to my administration of the Department of Mines and Agriculture. If I had any prejudice at all concerning Mr. Anderson when I entered the department as Minister it was certainly in his favour. Having said so much, I regret to have to say that Mr. Anderson's evidence before the Civil Service Commission is, as far as I am concerned, untrue in some respects, and where it is not untrue it is misleading. Until Mr. Anderson's explanation was made I was under the impression, as was also Mr. Teece, who put the questions, that I was charged with what Mr. Cann has termed "cramming men" into the department who were not required. I now swear that during the whole time I was a Minister I never put a man or boy into the department except to fill a vacancy or where assistance was required. I may say in regard to patronage that the question of being asked for various appointments in the Public Service was one among other reasons which induced me to leave public life. The number of applicants for public employment was so large that every petty appointment of a probationer (say) at £50 a year, made innumerable enemies for me, to my own certain knowledge, in the city of Sydney. The father of every applicant thought his son should be appointed to the exclusion of the boy who was appointed. Where there would be one vacancy for a boy at £50 a year as a probationer there would be, perhaps, under the old Civil Service Board, 1,000 recorded applications, and each applicant thought he was as much entitled to the appointment as the boy selected by the Minister. In regard to patronage in the Public Service, while I was Minister both in the Department of Mines and Agriculture and in the Department of Justice, instead of being a pleasure to me it was a perfect nuisance. I was almost worried out of my life by persons wanting billets for their relatives and friends, and I say again that during the whole time I was Minister I never put anyone into the department except to fill a vacancy or where the responsible officer stated that they required assistance. I never told an Under Secretary or anyone else in the department that he must find a position for anyone. I could mention the name of a gentleman very high in public life at the present time who was anxious that I should give an appointment to his brother-in-law. As I was on the most intimate terms with him personally, although divided from him politically, I was anxious to oblige him, and

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I asked the Under Secretary, Mr. Wood, if there was any place to which this gentleman could be appointed. Mr. Wood told me there was nothing at all in the department to which he could appoint him, and with great regret I had to decline to give this gentleman an appointment, although if a vacancy had occurred, I should have been only too glad to oblige my personal friend, though he was a political opponent. I wish to say, also, with regard to my administration of the Department of Agriculture, that, having been on the most friendly terms personally with Mr. Sydney Smith from boyhood, I was most anxious as Minister to do everything in my power to carry out his intentions as founder of the Department of Agriculture, and I have no knowledge at this moment of having done a single act which was not for the purpose of carrying out his intentions. As my good name is called in question in this inquiry, I now challenge anyone in the whole world to say one word derogatory to me in regard to my administration, either of the Department of Mines and Agriculture or the Department of Justice, and I was a Minister on three separate occasions in administrations under Sir George Dibbs. During the whole time, a period of about fifteen years, that I was a Member of the Legislative Assembly, I never, for instance, held a mining share or a mining interest of any kind. In justice to my own character, I must say that Mr. Anderson's answer to Question 7253, before the Royal Commission, is untrue in some particulars, as I will prove by his own minutes, and where his answer is not untrue it is misleading. Until Mr. Anderson was examined here, I never heard such a construction put upon his evidence as he has placed upon it. Mr. Teece asked him, "When you were Director of Agriculture, did you ever have people thrust upon you against your will?" and Mr. Anderson answered, "Yes." Anyone would read that as meaning that I insisted upon people being appointed to the Public Service when they were not required. Mr. Anderson now states that they were thrust against his will. If, when I was Minister, Mr. Anderson had assumed that his will was to guide the department, and not that of the Minister, I should have had that matter very soon decided by the Cabinet. Before the Public Service Board came into existence, the Minister of every department was responsible to his colleagues, and to Parliament and the country, for all appointments. It is the first time I ever heard of anyone in the Public Service, Under Secretary or otherwise, assuming to himself that he had the right of nomination, and the Minister was a mere automaton to register his nominations.

1416. *Chairman.*] It would be well if you would state what first took place when you went into the office, so as to show what was the practice, both before and afterwards, as to communicating with the Minister? The power that Mr. Anderson said he had a right to assume when he was Director of Agriculture is a revelation to me. There is no public officer in the Colony of any experience who would think of assuming such a position. When a Minister takes office it is a usual thing for the Under Secretary of the department to introduce to him the principal officers—a mere formal introduction, meaning nothing but an act of courtesy between the permanent officials of the Crown and the Minister for the time being. A day or two after my acceptance of office, I received from Mr. Anderson a note, couched somewhat in these words: "When will it be convenient for the Minister to receive me and my officers?" As the Under Secretary of the department, Mr. Harrie Wood, was the gentleman to introduce the permanent officials, I asked him what this note meant, and then for the first time I discovered that Mr. Anderson, as Director of Agriculture, was in the habit of doing all his work direct with my predecessor, Mr. Sydney Smith, Mr. Harrie Wood not having anything at all to do with the greater portion of the agricultural business. But with regard to letters addressed to an Under Secretary, to the Agent-General, or to the Treasury, or to the Audit Office, all these communications had to go through Mr. Wood the Under Secretary. From my long official knowledge I was of opinion that that was a most irregular state of things, and I did not hesitate to put an end to it at once. Mr. Anderson waited upon me, and I told him that I could not have different channels of communication, that the proper channel of communication with the Minister from all quarters was the Under Secretary of the department. I pointed out to him that if he were allowed the right to communicate direct with the Minister, the same right could not, in justice, be refused to Mr. Bruce, who was the Chief Inspector of Stock; to Mr. Pitman, the Government Geologist; to Mr. Campbell, the Chief Mining Draftsman, and the other heads of branches. Mr. Anderson thought that it would be somewhat injurious to him in his position if any change should take place; but I pointed out to him that he had got into a position which was, officially speaking, incorrect. I told him that if the Cabinet would appoint him Under Secretary for Agriculture he would then be in a position to communicate direct, not only with the Minister but also with the other Under Secretaries, the Agent-General, the Auditor-General, the Treasury, and the other departments. I told Mr. Anderson that I would give him the liberty to see all the Ministers personally, and that if the Ministers would appoint him Under Secretary for Agriculture then he would be in a proper official position, and would be just like an Under Secretary of any other department. Mr. Anderson has admitted, in his evidence, that he spoke to two Ministers—Mr. Barton and Mr. R. E. O'Connor. If he did not speak to other Ministers he certainly wrote to them. I know he wrote to Mr. Kidd, if he did not speak to him. At all events, the matter was discussed in the Cabinet, and the Cabinet declined to increase the number of Under Secretaries. At that time there was not only Mr. Harrie Wood, the Under Secretary for Mines, but there was also an Assistant Under Secretary, Mr. Herring; so that Mr. Anderson, wishing to continue the system previously existing, really wished to continue in a position ignoring both Mr. Wood and Mr. Herring, and, unless he were appointed Under Secretary for Agriculture, I thought that was not a proper proceeding, and I put an end to it. In his statement to-day Mr. Anderson was in error in saying that I said I would treat him as the head of the department. That is not correct. Mr. Anderson, during my term of office, never was the head of the department—he was the head of a branch. During the time that I was Minister the official head of the Department of Agriculture was Mr. Harrie Wood. When, as Mr. Anderson states, I pointed out to him that the Inspector-General of Police had to communicate through the Principal Under Secretary, and that the Master in Equity, the Prothonotary, and the Comptroller-General of Prisons had to communicate through the Under Secretary for Justice, I was merely pointing out to him that these officers were at all events in a position equal to him, and had to communicate through their respective Under Secretaries. Mr. Anderson referred in his statement to-day to certain reports in newspapers against the department, and to questions asked in Parliament. I received an amount of unmerited annoyance and abuse from several quarters in regard to appointments of which I was perfectly innocent, and questions were put to me in Parliament in regard only to the Department of Agriculture—there were none in regard to the Department of Mines—which were only intended to give me personal annoyance. I had no doubt where these questions came from. I do not say that Mr. Anderson had these questions put in Parliament, but they certainly came from the Department

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Department of Agriculture. No one could have framed the questions who did not have the papers before him. Mr. Anderson says that from the time I went into the department as Minister I never consulted him. My answer to that is that I never required to consult Mr. Anderson. No matter came before me in minutes of any importance whatever that I was not capable of dealing with without having a personal interview with Mr. Anderson. If in my judgment it had been necessary to do so, I certainly should have consulted Mr. Anderson in the same way as I would have consulted Mr. Bruce, Mr. Pittman, Mr. Campbell, or anyone else, if I required to do so. But I very rarely had personal interviews with any of these gentlemen. Mr. Anderson also stated that he was humiliated in the department. My answer to that is, if he felt that he was humiliated it was no fault of mine. It was his own imagination. He must have felt humiliated only because the Cabinet would not appoint him Under Secretary for Agriculture. With regard to Judge Forbes, that gentleman was never promised by me a position for his son-in-law, Mr. O'Kelly, as inspector of agriculture. I made personal inquiries from Mr. Mosely, and I was satisfied of Mr. O'Kelly's fitness for the appointment, and I am satisfied still, notwithstanding any opinions expressed to the contrary. In regard to the Estimates for 1891, which Mr. Anderson states he submitted to Mr. Sydney Smith, I swear positively that I never saw them, and I never knew anything about them until this inquiry. I never knew anything about the inspectors having been struck out of the Estimates by Mr. Sydney Smith. No such information was ever reported to me, either verbally or by minute. In regard to Mr. de la Motte having been reported three times, my answer is that the reports made against Mr. de la Motte were inquired into by Mr. Harrie Wood, the Under Secretary of the department, who reported to me that he was satisfied with Mr. de la Motte's explanations. Perhaps I had now better come to the evidence given by Mr. Anderson before the Royal Commission. I have said that the answer to Question 7253 is untrue in some respects and misleading. Mr. Anderson said:—

7253. *Mr. Teece.*] When you were Director of Agriculture did you ever have people thrust upon you against your will? Yes. I submitted a scheme to the Minister by which the Colony should be divided into four parts, and administered by a resident inspector in each division. The first division was the subtropical one, from the Tweed to the Clarence, to be in charge of an inspector, who should be an expert in the cultivation of sugar-cane and other tropical plants. Secondly, I proposed that there should be a farming district in New England, to be in charge of an expert in sheep-raising, turnip-growing, and English farming, with its head-quarters at Armidale. The third district was to be the Western Plains, where wheat and sheep are the specialities at present. The fourth division was to be the Coast District south of the Manning, which should have a dairy expert to teach the farmers. I laid this scheme before the Minister, who said it was an excellent idea, but that the country could not afford it. He was willing, however, to start with one inspector. We thereupon advertised for an inspector, and got twenty-six applications, only one of which was good enough to please the Minister, who therefore postponed the matter and made no appointment, nor did he make any provision on the Estimates then being framed.

All that took place, it would appear, during the time my predecessor held office. But Mr. Anderson goes on to say, "I never heard anything more about it. The Minister, Mr. Sydney Smith, went out of power in October, 1891, and Mr. Slattery came in." I will show that that is absolutely untrue. Instead of Mr. Anderson never having heard anything more about it, on the 11th November, 1891, I being Minister, Mr. Anderson resubmitted all the applications, and said in his minute, "Mr. Smith approved of four being appointed, but deferred the selection until the Estimates were framed. The officers are very much needed." Then on the 12th November, 1891, I being Minister, Mr. Anderson again wrote, "I would respectfully impress on the Minister the necessity of appointing some men with good practical and scientific training. The applications received in response to an advertisement have been submitted." That was in November, 1891. Then on the 19th January, 1892, I appointed the five inspectors, Mr. de la Motte, Mr. Macklin, Mr. Hooke, Mr. Dunicliff, and Mr. O'Kelly. Therefore, that portion of Mr. Anderson's evidence is absolutely untrue—untrue according to documents in the department, and must have been untrue to Mr. Anderson's knowledge when he gave it, unless his memory absolutely failed him. It would appear from that answer of Mr. Anderson's, "I never heard anything more about it," that I in some way or other appointed five persons without Mr. Anderson having sent on any papers. But there are his own minutes urging these appointments, and I delayed them from November until January, probably waiting for the new financial year to start with this increased expenditure. I have no doubt that was the reason why the matter was allowed to stand over for nearly two months. Before the Royal Commission Mr. Anderson was asked, Question 7254, "What salary did the inspectors receive?" and he said, "The five new ones, £300 a year each. I had recommended to the Minister that they should have graduated salaries from £200 to £300." Then he was asked, "They were all bracketed at £300 a year?" and he said "Yes." I swear positively that no such recommendation came before me. If Mr. Anderson recommended it, he recommended it to my predecessor. Until this inquiry I never heard of such a recommendation having been made. On the papers sent on with the thirty-four applications for the position of inspectors of agriculture, there was no such recommendation by Mr. Anderson. Then there is Question 7256, "And they were not required? No; because they were not agricultural experts. I could not find work for them." Two out of the number appointed, Mr. Hooke and Mr. Macklin, were marked by Mr. Anderson with a blue pencil, and in a minute he states: "The men whose names I have marked with a blue cross have one and all very fair qualifications for the position." In regard to Mr. Macklin, he was appointed with the others on the 19th January. On the night of the 27th January a statement was made to me by my colleague, the Minister of Public Instruction (Mr. Suttor), who showed me certain documents reflecting on Mr. Macklin. The House sat all that night, and before 9:30 next morning, according to my minute, I sent to the Under Secretary for the papers relating to the inspectors of agriculture, and before 10 o'clock that morning I had cancelled the appointment of Mr. Macklin, and he was one of the gentlemen recommended by Mr. Anderson as "having very fair qualifications for the position." Now I come to Mr. Hooke. Mr. Hooke is one of those whose name was also marked with a blue pencil. He was reported for being drunk while he was supposed to be attending to his duties in the country. As Mr. Hooke was only a temporary officer, and a man of good capacity and ability, but, unfortunately, as it turned out, addicted to drink, I suggested that instead of degrading him by dismissal for getting drunk, he should be allowed to resign. In regard to censuring Mr. Anderson for making a complaint against either Mr. Hooke, Mr. de la Motte, or anyone else, I never on any occasion censured Mr. Anderson in any way. I would only have censured Mr. Anderson in one of two ways—either personally or by letter. I did not do it personally, and there is no minute to show that I ever censured him in any way.

1417. *Mr. Anderson.*] You approved of a censure conveyed by Mr. Wood, the Under Secretary? I told Mr. Wood that I thought it was an improper thing for Mr. Anderson to go into the country without Ministerial

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Ministerial authority, or without consulting the Under Secretary, and that that ought not to be done. Mr. Anderson wishes to imply that he had received my authority for going into the country. I state most positively that no such thing took place. If he had my authority he could not complain about what he is pleased to call a censure. I looked upon it as an error of judgment—that he was anxious to do his duty in regard to Mr. Hooke, or Mr. de la Motte, or anyone else, but that he had no right to ignore the Under Secretary and the Minister. As far as the inspectors of agriculture are concerned, when I appointed them, I believed from their testimonials and recommendations that they were agricultural experts. If Mr. Anderson “could not find work for them” he never reported that circumstance to me as Minister. The first time I discovered “he could not find work” for the inspectors of agriculture was when I read his evidence given before the Civil Service Commission. Mr. Anderson states, in reply to question 7257, “I had picked out the eight candidates with the best testimonials, and expected a rigid examination of these candidates and their records before even one should be appointed on probation.” Mr. Anderson never expressed, either verbally or by minute, that he expected a rigid examination of the candidates, or of their records, before even one should be appointed, even on probation. They were all virtually appointed on probation, because they were all temporary officers. If it had been reported to me that any one of these men was unfit to perform the duties for which he was paid by public money, I should have at once called upon him for his resignation. In reply to question 7259, Mr. Anderson complains about Mr. de la Motte. All I can say in reply to that is that the matter was inquired into by Mr. Harrie Wood, who, I am sure, was as competent to inquire into it as any man in the Public Service, and he was satisfied. 1418. *Chairman.*] What did Mr. Harrie Wood report to you? As Under Secretary of the department he reported that he was satisfied with the explanation given by Mr. de la Motte.

1419. And you acted upon it? I acted upon it in good faith, believing I was doing what was right.

1420. *Mr. Hogue.*] Did you see the explanation yourself? Yes. I should like to say in reply to Mr. Anderson's answer to question 7,293, as showing what feeling I entertained with regard to Mr. Anderson, that my colleague, Mr. Suttor, Minister for Public Instruction, told me he thought that Mr. Walker, Principal Librarian of the Free Public Library, would retire on a pension if matters could be arranged, so that he would come under the Constitution Act, and he then asked me about Mr. Anderson, and what I thought of him for the position. I told him I would be very much pleased if Mr. Anderson could get the position, because it had been arranged in Cabinet that retrenched officers should have a prior right to employment in the Public Service, and accordingly I was very pleased at having the opportunity of saying a word in favour of Mr. Anderson, in order that he might get the position which he now fills. I merely mention this to show that at the time, when all these minutes and papers, and private documents, and private letters were being kept by Mr. Anderson, I was not at all suspicious of him. What I did, I did in good faith, in the administration of the department, not wishing to do an act of injustice to anyone. I never in my life went through such a time as I did when it became necessary to retrench so many members of the Civil Service. If I had been there alone as a Minister I would have retired from office rather than have done it. But the other Ministers had to retrench in their departments, and I had to remain loyal to my colleagues, and to do what might really amount to actual injustice to deserving men. If I had an opportunity placed before me I should be only too happy to repair any injustice that might have occurred through my official acts in that respect. I would not go through a similar time again for anyone. As to the appointments I made, I would say, first, in regard to the five inspectors of agriculture, that they were all absolute strangers to me—I did not know one of them. I did not know the gentleman who was appointed inspector of Agricultural Shows. I did not know the gentlemen who were appointed as tobacco experts. The only three applicants for appointment as inspectors of agriculture whom I knew personally I refused to appoint. There was one who was introduced to me by Mr. Garvan, formerly a colleague of mine. I told this gentleman in the presence of Mr. Garvan that I knew he was not fit to be appointed an inspector of agriculture. I gave him great offence, but I did not appoint him. In appointing four of the five inspectors I was carrying out the recommendations of Mr. Anderson; and, with regard to the fifth—Mr. O'Kelly—he was appointed because Mr. Anderson, in his minute of 12th November, 1891, said, “At present there is a serious disease menacing the sugar-cane in the north. . . . I would respectfully impress upon the Minister the necessity of appointing some men with good practical and scientific training to examine into these diseases, &c.” I was satisfied, after my interview with Mr. Mosely, and after an interview also with Mr. O'Kelly, that this gentleman was well qualified for the position in regard to sugar-cane, and, consequently, I appointed him. I have already spoken about Mr. Macklin and Mr. Hooke.

1421. *Mr. Cann.*] Did Mr. Levien's interview or recommendation have any influence with you in Mr. Hooke's appointment? Members of Parliament always recommend people. The recommendation of one of my colleagues would not have had any effect on me, if I did not think the man was competent, and I am sure that every colleague of mine would say that that was the kind of Minister I was.

1422. Was he appointed alone on Mr. Levien's recommendation? His name was marked in blue pencil by Mr. Anderson, who in his minute says, “The men whose names I have marked with a blue cross, have one and all very fair qualifications for the position.” Mr. Hooke was recommended by Messrs. Cohen and Levy, of Tamworth, Canon Piddington, of Tamworth, N. Cohen, J.P., Tamworth, J. Patterson, Tamworth, Rev. P. D. Ryan, Tamworth, and D. Regan, Tamworth. I suppose the other applications would be accompanied by recommendations from Members of Parliament, because I received hundreds of recommendations from Members of Parliament, but I do not think that any Members of Parliament, who have known me in public life for fifteen years, would ever charge me with allowing the public funds to be wasted, and break my oath of office merely to oblige them, whether they were on my side or not.

1423. Mr. Chanter is mentioned as recommending Mr. de la Motte, and the Hon. John Lackey as recommending Mr. Dunnieliff. I suppose the recommendation of Mr. O. O. Dangar would not influence you? It there was one man in public life, perhaps, whom I would have obliged, it was an old friend and colleague, and great supporter of the Ministry like Mr. Garvan. The gentlemen whom he introduced to me, I knew myself, could not be fit, and I told him at once that I would not consider his application. Mr. de la Motte was recommended by Mr. J. Gormly, M.P. I am certain that Mr. Gormly never spoke to me about him. He was also recommended by the Rev. H. W. Taylor, of Bulli, by F. Woodward, M.P., and J. M. Chanter, M.P. Mr. Chanter spoke to me. Mr. Chanter had been an old colleague of mine, having been Minister for Mines in the Administration of which I was Minister of Justice, and I would certainly take Mr. Chanter's recommendation as soon as I would that of anyone.

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1424. Is there any special reason to show the qualifications of these men to fill the office? I will show that Mr. Anderson sent on the papers without comment. I had before me Mr. de la Motte's application, sent on by Mr. Anderson. It was one of the thirty-four applications sent on. In his application, dated 27th October, 1891, Mr. de la Motte says:—

I beg to state that for a short period during last December it pleased the late Minister for Agriculture to appoint me as acting inspector (*pro tem.*) to inspect and report upon certain experimental wheat plots in the south-western district, and that after my work was finished I had the satisfaction to learn from the Director of Agriculture that "my reports were admirably drawn up."

I was further told by that gentleman, in reply to one of my questions, that I was qualified for one of the above-mentioned appointments.

Mr. Anderson sent on the application containing those extracts I have read, and he never said one word about their being incorrect. I assumed that Mr. de la Motte's statements were correct, they having passed through Mr. Anderson's hands, and Mr. Anderson not having contradicted them. With regard to the ten men whose names were marked with blue pencil, if I were Minister again to-morrow under the old system I should not feel myself bound by the recommendation or the blue pencil mark of any official. I should satisfy myself in my own mind that the recommendation was correct. I know from a very long official experience that some of the ablest men in the Public Service were from time to time reported as not being fit for their positions. This was owing to jealousy, and to a desire to get them out of the department. I could mention two cases of my own knowledge in which gentlemen who reached the very highest positions in the Public Service were reported as not being competent for the performance of their duties. So that after my long official experience, the recommendation of an official is to me just like the recommendation of any ordinary individual, and I should pay just about the same attention to the one as I would to the other, if I were satisfied in my own mind that the man whom I was appointing to a public position was qualified by character and by fitness to draw public money.

1425. *Mr. Cann.*] Mr. Dunicliff was recommended by the Hon. John Lackey;—his name was not among those marked with a blue pencil? No. Mr. Dunicliff was in the department. Mr. Wood brought his name under my notice. Not a soul ever spoke to me about Mr. Dunicliff but Mr. Harrie Wood, the Under Secretary. Mr. Wood, if I remember rightly, produced testimonials from Sir John Lackey and other gentlemen, and I was satisfied from these testimonials that Mr. Dunicliff was a fit man to be appointed a temporary inspector of agriculture; and I say now to-day, that if I had cast upon me the duty of appointing an inspector of agriculture, from what I know of Mr. Dunicliff, I would appoint him before any man of the whole thirty-four applicants, except for the sugar district. The man was a stranger to me then, and he is a stranger to me now. I did not know him the other day when he came in to see me.

1426. *Mr. Anderson.*] The application of Mr. de la Motte is addressed to you as Minister for Mines and Agriculture;—is there a single word on it to show that it was passed by me to you? Here is the list sent on to me by Mr. Anderson.

1427. What is the date of it? It was sent on to me by minute on the 11th November, 1891, and among the names is that of Mr. de la Motte. That paper is headed "Applications for the position of Inspector of Agriculture." It is dated 15th September, 1891. The list has three headings, "Name," "Address," "References." I swear positively the application of Mr. de la Motte was sent on by Mr. Anderson, under the name C. de la Motte; address, Bulli Mountain; references, J. Gormly, M.P., Rev. H. W. Taylor, Bulli, F. Woodward, M.P., J. M. Chanter, M.P. And then Mr. Anderson, on the 28th January, nine days after Mr. de la Motte was appointed, objected to his appointment at £300 a year, and recommended that his salary be at the rate of £150 a year, with travelling expenses at 10s. per day. I had made the appointment of this temporary officer at the salary mentioned, and, if he were not worth that, I declined to be a party to the reduction of his salary nine days afterwards. To show that this paper was sent on, I will read the minutes in reference to Mr. de la Motte:—

The Director of Agriculture to the Under Secretary for Mines and Agriculture,—

Department of Agriculture, Sydney, 28 January, 1892.

I wish to draw the Minister's attention to the previous connection with the department of Mr. de la Motte, who has been approved by the Minister as a suitable candidate for the position of inspector of agriculture.

Mr. de la Motte is a Dane by birth, who speaks fair English, and writes tolerably correctly for a foreigner.

He is at present a teacher in the service of the Public Instruction Department, and, as I had occasion to examine him several times, I can testify that his literary and scholastic attainments are of a very poor order. He never succeeded in getting a classification.

Immediately upon assuming my present position I received lengthy communications from Mr. de la Motte, which caused me to inquire into his qualifications as an agriculturist, as I was very much impressed with the learned and scientific nature of his articles. I found that Mr. de la Motte was fond of borrowing from books and pamphlets, and using quotations which he could not explain. He quoted chemical terms and scientific language which were absolutely Greek to him. As, however, he was strongly recommended by gentlemen who had a high opinion of him, the late Minister, on my recommendation, appointed him, with the permission of the Public Instruction Department, to inspect during his holidays some of our experimental wheat plots, and report thereon to the department.

His reports were always very neatly written, very carefully drawn up, and very punctually returned; but they showed no signs of the scientific education, combined with practice, that would be so desirable in an inspector of this department. The Minister, therefore, did not see his way to continue his services beyond the month of probation.

From my experience of Mr. de la Motte, and the opinion of him formed by the practical men whose farms he visited, I am led to conclude that he has much to learn, and still more to unlearn, before he can be worth anything like £300 a year to this department, and win the confidence and respect of our farming community. I therefore recommend—

1. That he be appointed only on three months' probation, so that he may have a chance of getting leave of absence for that period from his present department, and then return if found unsuitable for our work.
2. That his salary be at the rate of £150 a year, with travelling expenses—10s. a day.

I may mention that at present his salary is £96, with a residence.

Then Mr. Wood wrote this minute:—

Submitted. This information should have been supplied by the Director when submitting the applications. These officers are appointed temporarily, and if not competent for the duty can be dispensed with at any time. The salary (£300) fixed by the late Minister is not too high for a competent man.—H.W., 21/9/92.

Then follows my minute:—

I have read, with surprise, Mr. Anderson's minute paper No. 564, dated 28th January, relating to the appointment of Mr. de la Motte as an inspector of agriculture. Mr. Anderson waited until Mr. de la Motte was appointed, and now places before me his objections to him. It was Mr. Anderson's duty to give all information when the papers were forwarded to me for consideration. The objections now taken by the Director, in my opinion, apply against Mr. de la Motte more as a public school teacher than as an inspector of agriculture. I now direct Mr. Anderson's attention to Mr. de la Motte's application, No. 7,349, dated 27th October, 1891, addressed to the Minister, for an appointment as an inspector or experimentalist,

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experimentalist, in which he says, "I beg to state that for a short period during last December it pleased the late Minister of Agriculture to appoint me as acting inspector (*pro tem.*) to inspect and report on certain experimental wheat-plots in the south-western district, and that after my work was finished I had to satisfaction to learn from the Director of Agriculture that my reports were admirably drawn up. I was further told by that gentleman, in reply to one of my questions, that I was qualified for one of the above-mentioned appointments." That letter of Mr. de la Motte's was sent on to me by Mr. Anderson without comment, and I naturally assumed in consequence that Mr. de la Motte's statements were correct. I must believe so still, because even in his minute of the 28th instant Mr. Anderson is absolutely silent respecting same. If Mr. de la Motte's statements are correct, then I may ask what has caused Mr. Anderson now to say the very opposite? It seems to me that Mr. de la Motte is well qualified for the position to which he has been appointed, and I cannot therefore agree with the Director in his recommendation.—T.M.S., 30/1/92.

That is sent back to the Director on the 1st February, 1892, and Mr. Anderson never attempted from that time to the present to send me on a minute to say that those statements were untrue.

Thomas Michael Slattery further examined:—

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1428. *Chairman.*] Do you confirm the evidence given by you on a former occasion, a typewritten copy of which has been supplied to you, and which you now produce? Yes.

1429. Will you continue your evidence from the point where you left off on the last occasion? I think I referred to all the inspectors except Mr. Fitzgerald. He was appointed Inspector of Agricultural Shows, and he was appointed to fill a vacancy. He was very highly recommended. I remember distinctly my then colleague, the Secretary for Lands, Mr. Copeland, recommending him very highly as a competent man. He had been in the service of the South Australian Government, and had lost his appointment through necessary retrenchment. He held very high testimonials in regard to character, and to fitness for the position. If I had to make the same appointment to-morrow morning I would reappoint Mr. Fitzgerald, after all I have known of him. Some objection was taken by Mr. Anderson to the appointment of a registrar for the Agricultural College. A registrar for the College was recommended both by Anderson and Mr. Thompson, the Principal of the College. In the first instance, I appointed a Mr. Louis Guy. It was reported to me, either by Mr. Anderson or Mr. Thompson, that Mr. Guy was not suitable for the appointment, and at the same time Mr. Guy himself declined to take it. I said in a minute, "Mr. Louis Guy, of Enmore, may be appointed to this position, if he will accept it." Mr. Guy did not care about going to live at the College, and he declined the position, although it is only fair to Mr. Anderson and Mr. Thompson to say that they did not think he had the necessary qualification in respect to shorthand writing. He was qualified in every other way as to character, education, and former experience. He had been for many years head clerk and accountant to a firm of produce merchants in the city, who retired from business. I was anxious that the gentleman who was to be registrar of the College should, as far as possible, have the approval of the Principal. Indeed, Mr. Thompson asked in a minute that he might concur in the appointment of the person selected for the position of registrar, and I thought such a request was not unfair, considering the close relationship which would exist between these two gentlemen, both residing in the College building. Then I appointed a gentleman named Mr. O'Sullivan, who was a shorthand-writer, and who was recommended to me as having considerable literary attainments, and as being a man of very high personal character. He was objected to, I think, on the ground that he was too old for the position. I know that Mr. O'Sullivan felt very much hurt at the way in which he was treated, but I had nothing at all to do with any ill-treatment of which he complained. I appointed him, believing him to be perfectly fit for the position, and it was suggested that some younger man should be appointed.

1430. *Mr. Wright.*] Suggested by whom? I think by Mr. Thompson. Then I appointed Mr. G. P. Lush. I cannot call to mind why a minute of this kind is on the papers written by me dated 9th February, 1893: "I think it best to permit Mr. Thompson to choose between Mr. Lush and Mr. MacDonnell." Then Mr. Thompson writes under that, "I will accept the services of Mr. Lush.—J. L. THOMPSON, 15/2/93." That shows that I appointed Mr. Lush, and that he was selected by Mr. Thompson. Mr. Lush was appointed first of all, and it appears that after he had occupied the position for about a year he came to the head office, and a Mr. Baker was appointed to succeed him as registrar. After Mr. Lush had been at the head office for some time, Mr. Baker, in the position of registrar, became a defaulter, and cleared out. Mr. Baker, I think, had been an old official in the Mines Department for many years, and I never saw him in my life. After he went away it became necessary to appoint a fresh registrar, and I was still Minister. I gave Mr. Thompson the same privilege that I had given him in the first instance—the privilege of selecting his own registrar from a number of applicants. Most of the applicants were married men, and for that reason were not considered eligible for the appointment. Eventually the choice of the candidates was reduced to two, Mr. Lush and Mr. MacDonnell, and I left it to Mr. Thompson to select which of the two he would have, and he said he would accept the services of Mr. Lush. Mr. Anderson has quite recently attacked Mr. Lush on the ground of some divorce proceedings. That took place probably two years after I had appointed him. There was an objection raised to the appointment of Mr. Cull. I showed in the cross-examination of Dr. Cobb that a foreign gentleman, with only foreign testimonials, was recommended for an appointment at £100 a year, and I put in a boy, who was recommended by my colleague, the Postmaster-General, who had passed two examinations at the Sydney University, and who had been applicant for six years. I appointed him to this position at £50 a year, and that young man, I understand, has been graded into the Public Instruction Department. In regard to any objection on the part of Dr. Cobb, no objection whatever, either verbally or in writing, as Dr. Cobb himself has sworn, ever came before me in regard to any of the officials against whom he gave evidence the other day. Some of the official papers were missing from the department. It appears that the greater portion of them have since been found. I wish to say that I knew nothing about these papers. I left all the public papers in their proper place. Some exception was also taken to the appointment of Mr. F. W. Hughes. The chemist of the department, Mr. Guthrie, made an application for an assistant or probationer at a salary of £50 per annum. Mr. Hughes had been, so he informed me, an applicant to the Civil Service Board for six or seven years. I knew him personally as a young man of very high character, and I appointed him to this position at £50 a year. Just after he was appointed Mr. Anderson called my attention to the fact that Mr. Hughes was above the statutory age provided by the Civil Service Act, and was not, therefore, eligible for appointment as a probationer. I immediately appointed another person, who was eligible. Years before, Mr. Hughes had passed the examinations necessary to entitle him to obtain an appointment in the Public Service, and

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and because for six years he was an unsuccessful applicant he was excluded on the ground that he was above the age provided by the Act. Mr. Hughes was retired from that position, and at the suggestion of Mr. Anderson was taken on as a temporary clerk. Then I appointed a young man who had passed his examinations at the University, I think his name was Gurney. He was a stranger to me, but he had the necessary qualifications, and I believe he is in the department now. I believe that Mr. Hughes is now in the Public Service. To show that Mr. Hughes was not an incompetent man, I may mention that Mr. Anderson, in a minute of the 13th September, 1892, in reply to Mr. Hughes's application for an increase of salary, said:—

Mr. Hughes was appointed for general clerical work in February. He seems to be very deficient in energy, and has not developed such zeal and intelligence in his work, as I should like to see. He has not endeavoured to make himself proficient in shorthand and typewriting, as I had advised him; but I am inclined to believe that he will make greater efforts to improve his usefulness to the department in the future. He is over 27 years of age, and should therefore be earning more than 5s. a day. If it be considered advisable to give him a slight rise, he might get £2 a week from 1st October, and after three months a further report on his usefulness and progress might be furnished.

In justice to Mr. Hughes, I may state that I know from conversations with him that although he may not have given his attention to learning shorthand and typewriting, he was learning French, and I believe he now speaks the French language very fluently. He was a man of artistic tastes, and of very high personal character, and I believe he is in the Public Service at the present time. In reference to some evidence given by Mr. Price, in which he gave a comparative statement of the expenditure of the department for two years, I may say I never expended a shilling either in the Department of Mines or Agriculture unless it was recommended as necessary by one of the officers in authority. In my administration of the Department of Agriculture, I saved thousands of pounds which, in my judgment, would have been unnecessarily expended in the building of the Agricultural College on the lines recommended before I came into office. Mr. Anderson seemed to throw some doubt on the *bona-fides* of Mr. Harrie Wood as Under Secretary of the Department of Agriculture. Mr. Harrie Wood, as far as I know, did everything that an honorable man could do for the purpose of carrying out the intentions of the founder of the Department of Agriculture, Mr. Sydney Smith. I say this in justice to Mr. Wood, as he is no longer a member of the Civil Service. I never came across a more able and conscientious man, and I do not think there was a Minister or Member of Parliament who would dare to take a liberty with him in connection with the performance of his public duties.

1431. *Mr. Anderson.*] You mentioned that Mr. Fitzgerald, for example, had excellent testimonials for the position, meaning the position of Inspector of Agricultural Shows; were not the testimonials for some other position altogether? In my judgment, Mr. Fitzgerald was recommended for a much higher position than that to which I appointed him. I look upon the appointment of inspector of agricultural shows as one that any man with an ordinary knowledge of sheep and cattle and various agricultural products would be quite capable to fill. I believe Mr. Fitzgerald made an application for the appointment of inspector of stock, and if I had had an opportunity of appointing him as inspector of stock I should have had no hesitation in appointing him. That was a higher and more important position than that of inspector of agricultural shows, and carried nearly double the salary. I appointed Mr. Fitzgerald on excellent recommendations, and I have no reason whatever to regret having made the appointment.

1432. You are aware that for the position of inspector of stock there is a very rigid examination before a Stock Board? Yes; but I know this from my experience, that there are many men in all positions who might pass splendid examinations, and yet be perfectly useless when they came to do practical work. I know men in my own profession who would pass splendid theoretical examinations, but who would not be worth anything at all in practice. I suppose the same thing applies to medical examinations and scientific examinations generally. You might get a man who would pass a magnificent scientific examination (say) for the position of a mining manager, and he might not be worth £1 a week when he came to the practical experience. I do not attach so much importance to examinations as some people do. The very ablest men in the Public Service of this country—men who are known to everyone connected with public life—never passed an examination of any kind whatever. If I had to select a number of clerks for my own private business to-morrow morning I should rather take clerks who had great experience, but who had passed no examinations, than clerks who had passed numerous examinations and had no experience.

1433. You remember that you objected—or you now object—to the appointment of Mr. Hansel because he was a foreigner? I did not object to the appointment of Mr. Hansel as a foreigner. I thought that, as a rule—and my minute shows that—our own young men who had passed examinations at the Sydney University should have the preference. Under the old Civil Service Act it was intended that they should have the preference. This Mr. Hansel I had never seen; he was recommended by Dr. Cobb, who stated that he had no testimonials except foreign testimonials. Dr. Cobb recommended that the appointment should be filled at £100, and I appointed a young man who had passed examinations at the Sydney University, at a salary of £50 a year.

1434. Are you not aware that Mr. Hansel's testimonials show that he has an excellent scientific training in Germany, and could speak English, German, and French well? All I know about him is this: if he was such a wonderful man as his testimonials would show, I think he was throwing his life away trying to get an appointment of £100 a year anywhere. I did not think anything of him or of his recommendations. They were all foreign recommendations; and for a man with all the splendid attainments he said he possessed, I think Europe would be scarcely large enough.

1435. If Dr. Cobb was satisfied that he could do valuable work to help him, he would surely be the best judge, would he not? Dr. Cobb never objected to the young man who was sent to him, as far as I know; he said so the other day; so that if there was any objection it was unknown to me as Minister. I certainly could have no object in sending a youth who was unfit for the work to assist either the pathologist or the chemist, or anyone else; I wished, of course, to send fit persons. In this case I gave the preference to the young Australian as against the Bohemian.

1436. Assuming that you always desired to give the preference to young Australians, why did you wish to appoint Mr. O'Sullivan, who was over 50 years of age, and who had only six weeks before come from California? When I appointed a young man as Registrar of the College I understood someone of more mature age was wanted, and when I appointed a man of more mature age, then one was wanted who was not quite so old, and in this particular instance I allowed Mr. Thompson to select his own man, and he selected Mr. Lush.

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1437. Did I recommend in my minute that we should get a man from inside the Service, if possible, and if not possible, that we should advertise for some suitable young man? If you will show me the minute I shall be able to tell you about it. Whatever recommendation was made I, as Minister, had the patronage of the department, if it was worth anything, and I exercised it, and I am not going to apologise to Mr. Anderson, or anyone else, for having exercised the patronage which the practice of the department conferred upon me. I may say with regard to Mr. O'Sullivan that he was shortly afterwards appointed shorthand and typewriter to Mr. Lingen, the equity barrister, and I believe he does the same work for Mr. A. H. Simpson, the equity barrister, and Mr. Cecil Stephen. That will give an idea of Mr. O'Sullivan's character and ability. The minute I refer to is this:—

I recommend that applications be invited from persons having the necessary qualifications, a person in the Civil Service to have the preference, other things being equal. The Principal considers it indispensable that the Registrar should write shorthand, be a good bookkeeper, and be able to exercise disciplinary power over students.

I can say that all the time I was there I never authorised applications to be called for positions of that description. As I said on the previous day, I was worried quite enough from time to time without calling for applications. It would be an absurdity, in my view, to advertise for applications for a position of this kind at a salary of £150 a year. I suppose I should have had thousands of applications, and we know how, under the old system, a Minister would be importuned on all sides in respect to such an appointment. The only positions I authorised applications for, as far as I remember, were scientific positions. My other minute to which I referred was this:—

As it is difficult to find a suitable man for such a position—one competent to do clerical duties, and also help with the disciplinary work of the college—I recommend that applications be invited, and submitted for Principal's report. Salary to be £150 a year with quarters.

? I look upon such a recommendation as an absurdity. I suppose you would get a thousand men in the city of Sydney, without calling for applications at all, who would be competent to fulfil the duties of Registrar of the College.

1438. Referring to Mr. Wood as Under Secretary for the department, do you not consider that he should have consulted with me before making recommendations about matters vitally affecting the department? I cannot say what took place between Mr. Wood and yourself.

1439. Do you think he should have done so? What I expected from Mr. Wood was that, when it was necessary, he would consult you, in the same way that he would consult any other head of a branch. As far as I know, no papers came before me during the whole time I was Minister which required me to seek a personal interview with Mr. Anderson. I was able to deal with the papers as public documents without personal interviews.

1440. You are aware that you very frequently, in fact always, decided questions about the department against my opinion, and in favour of Mr. Wood? Whenever I decided against your opinion I believed that you were wrong. If I thought you were right I certainly would not decide against you. I was there to do the best I could, and if I decided erroneously, at all events I decided honestly.

1441. However, you never sent for me to find out details or consult me about matters that might seem a little dubious? I may say at once that you appeared to me, in your position of Director of Agriculture, to have a mania for writing minutes—unnecessary minutes. I had an official experience of about thirty years before I became Minister of Mines and Agriculture, and I never saw so many papers sent before a Minister, or a head of a department, over such trumpery matters, as I did during the time you were Director of Agriculture. I was able to deal with all these papers without any personal interview.

1442. *Mr. Wright.*] It was a fact, I suppose, understood by yourself, that considerable friction existed amongst the officers of your department? Yes; it appeared to me that there was some unpleasant feeling between the officers of the department.

1443. Between the heads of the branches and the Under Secretary? Of the Department of Agriculture only.

1444. Did it not affect any other branch? No; as far as I can remember there was not the slightest friction in the Department of Mines.

1445. Was there any friction between the Water Conservation Branch and the Under Secretary? I cannot call that to mind. As far as I know, the Water Conservation Branch was under Mr. Boulton, and I know that Mr. Boulton and Mr. Harrie Wood were always on the most friendly terms.

1446. As a matter of fact there was some little feeling in the office consequent upon a reorganisation which placed Mr. Wood in direct communication with the Minister, and excluded all the other heads of branches? There was; but in that reorganisation I wish to say there was no injustice done to Mr. Anderson.

1447. And, in consequence of that dissatisfaction, it is possible that Mr. Anderson might have felt, from his altered position that he was being slighted? He has stated so.

1448. *Mr. Anderson.*] Talking about friction, are you not aware that Mr. Wood recommended the retirement of Mr. Campbell on a pension? No, I am not; I do not know anything about that. This is the first time I have ever heard of Mr. Campbell having been recommended for removal.

1449. And that he reported him as being unfit to manage his own branch? I never heard of that. Unless I saw papers to that effect I would not believe it. Mr. Campbell is an exceptionally able man. Instead of recommending the retirement of Mr. Campbell, Mr. Wood recommended that he should take the position of head of the Forest Department, and head of the Agricultural Department, under the designation of chief clerk. Mr. Campbell was at that time chief draftsman, drawing, I think, £600 a year, and the duties of chief draftsman were transferred to the chief mining surveyor. That effected a saving in round numbers of £600 a year. Then Mr. Wood recommended that Mr. Campbell should take charge of the Department of Forests and Agriculture under the designation of chief clerk at a salary of £600 a year.

1450. Do you remember a long report I wrote to you about Mr. Campbell—a report on the experimental farm at the Richmond River—in which I gave you a full account of his previous career in the department, and of his attitude towards Mr. Wood? I have no recollection of that paper. I only knew Mr. Campbell officially. Before I became Minister I was not on intimate terms with him; but from my knowledge of Mr. Campbell gained after I went into the department, I have no hesitation in saying that Mr. Campbell is a man whom you could appoint to-morrow to be Curator of the Botanical Gardens, or to any position requiring a knowledge of agriculture or horticulture.

Henry

Henry Charles Lennox Anderson further examined :—

1451. *Chairman.*] Do you wish to make a statement in connection with this case? I should like to make a short summary of the evidence. I may say at once that in giving my evidence before the Royal Commission it never occurred to me for one instant that it would be interpreted as some people have interpreted it. When the question was asked me by Mr. Teece about people being "thrust upon me against my will," I said yes, in the belief that appointments had been made which I would have objected to, and did object to in minutes most strongly; and, therefore, they were against my will, and against, in my opinion, the best interests of the department. Then I went on to explain more minutely. I stated why I thought they were thrust against my will. It will be seen that I gave a very long explanation to show my meaning. With regard to that explanation, I now say on oath that there have been some mistakes made. Judge Forbes paid me two visits. I mention that to show he was very much in earnest in trying to get my good opinion and recommendation. He came on the first occasion, being a perfect stranger to me, presented his card, and said "I know your worthy father." I listened to all he had to say, and I was not impressed. He said, "I have just come from Mr. Slattery, and he says that if you recommend Mr. O'Kelly he will appoint him at once." "Well," I said "of course I must see Mr. O'Kelly; kindly tell him so." He said, "He is down stairs in the Stock Branch, and I will tell him to see you." Sometime afterwards, I think about two weeks, he came in with Mr. O'Kelly, as Mr. Reynolds has testified. Mr. Reynolds remembered him and knew him well. He then introduced Mr. O'Kelly, and I saw at once that though a gentleman in the usual sense of the term he was not one that would suit our requirements. When he went out of the room, I said "Judge Forbes I am very sorry, but he is not the stamp of man who would get on well with our rough, common, farmers; they do not like stand-up collars and tanned boots." I said "He has not had the practical experience, and he has not had the scientific training to make him an expert. We want an expert." He argued a little, then he got very much annoyed, and flounced out of the room, saying, "Oh, I see you are not friendly, I shall have to manage it some other way or without your help,"—something to that effect. I felt a good deal put out at the time, for I had never had such an experience in my official career. When a short while afterwards I was informed that this gentleman had been appointed I can assure you I was struck dumb. I felt it very keenly indeed, because I had never been consulted, never asked as to my opinion about this gentleman, and that was the first time such a thing had occurred in my official career. I have produced evidence, I think sufficient to show, and if necessary it can be endorsed, that Mr. Sydney Smith, as Minister, took an enormous amount of trouble about the appointment of the first officers, and justly so. He made me write to America to get Dr. Cobb's character. This gentleman's degrees showed that he was an excellent man. He was acting Professor of Biology at the University, which was of course a sufficient testimonial. But Mr. Smith made me write to some people in America whom he had mentioned, to see if he had a good record in character, because we could not quite understand why he was in Sydney on scientific work. Mr. Smith did that in the case of each of the scientific staff. I was sent personally to interview people to find out all the details about their personal character. The Minister said to me frequently, "Mr. Anderson, we must have a first-class little staff, that will do splendid work," and I can honestly say now that we had a first-class staff, that did magnificent work in their respective lines. I show you, Mr. Chairman, the functions of the Department of Agriculture, which were drawn up by me the first day I was appointed, and on which I based my system. It has never been departed from since. They have never got outside of it yet, and it will take years to get outside those functions. To show that I was earnest and sincere in my intentions, I will read No. 9 of those functions, showing that Mr. Sydney Smith approved of district inspectors and other experts being appointed. Afterwards, in the course of our work, we divided the Colony into four agricultural districts, which were recognised in the department. The 9th function to which I have just referred is as follows :—

The district inspectors and other experts under this department shall be expected to meet the farmers in conference as much as possible, and give lectures in connection with the Technical Branch of the Public Instruction Department whenever practicable on the subjects of special interest in the different districts.

That shows clearly that one of the functions of the department was to have district inspectors, and in my minute to the Minister, asking for the appointment of some men when the time was ripe, as I thought, I specified what sort of men I thought ought to be appointed. This was addressed on the 13th August, 1891, to Mr. Smith, as Minister :—

There is a very large demand at present for lectures in all parts of the Colony, and especially for advice on matters of practical importance for individuals. Mr. Despeissis's lectures are evidently appreciated, since the districts which have already had him are asking for repeated visits from him.

At the present time we have made arrangements for the Clarence River (three centres), Macleay River (two centres), Manning River (two centres), Port Macquarie (two centres), Albury, Molong, Cowra, Parkes, Wollongong, and many other places which are just as anxious to get the services of a competent lecturer.

Besides lecturing, an intelligent and competent man can do the department an immense service by making notes of the agricultural capabilities of each district he visits, by bringing the farming community into touch with the department, by compiling statistics for an agricultural map, reporting for the Minister's information on the state of agriculture in different parts of the Colony, and by taking notes for the scientific staff as to diseases, progress of crops, and many other points of interest. It will be a difficult matter to get the exact man we want, and probably it will be found necessary to get well-educated men from the best agricultural colleges at Home. I recommend that applications be invited from persons competent to fulfil the duties of inspector of agriculture.

Upon this minute Mr. Smith wrote :—

Applications may be invited for the position of inspector of agriculture, at a salary of £300 per annum.

In pursuance of that policy, in 1891, I submitted the estimates to Mr. Sydney Smith, showing the total cost of all agencies suggested as worth starting during the next two years." In that you see, under the head of Scientific Staff, "Inspector, at £350; Inspector, £300; Inspector, £250; Inspector, £200." Following out the policy, I divided the Colony into four districts, having one inspector for each district.

1452. *Mr. Cann.*] Did you intend that the four inspectors, whose appointment you recommended, should be in addition to those already in the department? I had only one in the department at that time, Mr. Despeissis. Afterwards the title of inspector was taken from him, and he was called viticulturist, because he was particularly an expert in viticulture.

1453. Did you intend that the four whom you recommended should be additional appointments? Yes, additional to Mr. Despeissis. Mr. Sydney Smith in that year went over these estimates with me very carefully, and said, "We cannot appoint more than one at present, but we will get them by degrees." He

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was exceedingly cautious in his ways, and I can see now in the light of subsequent events very justly so. At the time, I thought he was rather too cautious. He therefore said, "We shall appoint one." We invited applications, and he did not think that any one of the applicants was quite good enough. The one he picked out was one who was not included in the ten I thought "very fair." He was a man whom Mr. Smith knew personally, as a practical farmer, but whom I had never seen, as he had not come to Sydney to present his testimonials. In the following Estimates, then approved by the Minister for presentation to the Cabinet, the inspectors were all struck out, and, therefore, the matter did not give me any more immediate concern. In my answers to questions 7256 and 7257, in the evidence given before the Civil Service Commission, I went out of my way to make things very clear. Mr. Tecce asked, "And they were not required." I said, "No; because they were not agricultural experts." They were required if they had been trained scientific men. Then I went on to say, "I could not find work for them." You have heard evidence given here that some of the men were so incompetent, and unacceptable to the farmers that we had to use them the best way we could at head-quarters. I may be asked why did I not get rid of them. I reported one of those men on three occasions for most serious offences.

1454. *Mr. Slattery.*] Who was that? Mr. de la Motte. Then the next question I was asked was, "Then men were appointed in the Public Service who were not required." To which I replied, "Certainly." If they had been good men they would have been very valuable, and would have done most necessary work. I went on to say, "I could have done magnificent work for the Colony with highly-trained practical men, men trained in an Agricultural College, with expert knowledge in their respective lines. But the five men were all appointed on the recommendation of political friends—always irresponsible, and often incompetent to judge of the candidate's qualifications." I purposely gave this explanation to show that I did not wish to hint that the men had been "crammed" into the Service. The word "crammed" I never heard used in connection with the matter until it was used in this Committee. I would take the word "crammed" to mean that men were put into the department, for whom work could not be found, and who would be unnecessary in the Service. I said in my evidence that they were necessary, and they would have been very valuable had they been thoroughly good men. I have given evidence here about the conduct of one officer who was reported to me for being drunk. I give the facts again. I wanted Mr. Price to be examined on this point yesterday, but the Chairman told me that the statement would be just as good coming from myself. Mr. Price was the officer who reported the man to me. He came to me and reported that Mr. de la Motte was upstairs in his room lying across the table incapable from drink. I was going to Albury by the quarter past 5 train, and it was then a quarter to 5. I said, "You had better ask him to see me." He summoned him to see me, and I saw at once that the man was speechless, and after smelling his breath, and trying to get him to answer a few questions, I could see that to all appearances he was drunk. At the same time Mr. Despeissis came into the room, and I thereupon directed that the matter should be reported. I went away to Albury, and when I came back Mr. de la Motte was called upon for an explanation. He went away to Bulli, where his family resided, and he did not come near the department for eighteen days—from the 28th October to the 15th November. Mrs. de la Motte sent a certificate on the 30th October, from Dr. Kane, of Bulli, that her husband was "suffering from fatty degeneration of the heart, which at any moment might prove fatal," and I was asked by her "not to bring the contents of this immediately under the notice of her husband." Mr. de la Motte replied to my charge on the 7th November, pleading that he had taken fifteen drops of a drug in brandy three times on the day in question, "as he was suffering from heart disease." You notice this explanation. I say at once that I know Mr. Slattery could not have read over all this evidence, or he, as a lawyer, could not have approved of the Under Secretary's minute passing over such conduct. I relieve him of all responsibility on that head. It was done by someone else who could not have looked at the matter logically and without prejudice. This man's explanation was deemed satisfactory by the Under Secretary, and approved by Mr. Slattery; and nothing further was done. Then I wrote to Dr. Kane on the 14th November, and again, on the 4th January, asking how far this disease would unfit Mr. de la Motte for his duties. He replied on the 18th January, 1893, "that Mr. de la Motte had had a very severe attack of gastric catarrh. "The certificate fatty degeneration was not intended for your department, and was sent to you in error. In my opinion he is in no way suffering from anything likely to render him unfit for the performance of his duties." I then had Mr. de la Motte sent to the Board of Health for examination, and Dr. Paton certified, "He has no physical signs of heart disease." My witnesses were never asked for their evidence, but they could have shown that a cab was standing outside the door waiting till 10 o'clock that night, five hours, and that the cabman came next day and demanded to be paid for the five hours. They could have shown the condition in which Mr. de la Motte was. All these papers referred to were sent on to the Under Secretary, but no further action was taken on them. No evidence was asked from my witnesses, but the explanation of Mr. de la Motte was taken, and of course a most severe snub to me as Director of Agriculture was the result. I only mention this to show that it was practically impossible for me to shift a man when he had been appointed, although his appointment was only temporary. Mr. de la Motte was also charged by responsible officers, who reported it to me, with taking travelling expenses twice illegally. The facts are clearly shown in the papers. I sent for him, and cross-examined him most severely. He affirmed stoutly that his diary was correct. Each officer had to keep a diary showing where he went to every day of the week, what duty he was on. I made him produce his diary, and he asserted strongly that it was correct. His diary showed in one case that he had left Sydney on the 24th August, and was in Albury on the 25th and 26th, but the evidence showed that he was seen in Sydney on the 25th August, and did not go away until that evening. I therefore reported this, and he was reprimanded, but not compelled to refund the money. Another case of charging travelling expenses was also reported against him a few weeks after the first offence, the facts of which are given very fully in the evidence. He was simply advised to be more careful, and the remark offered by the Under Secretary was that he could not believe that Mr. de la Motte intended to be dishonest. This was after my full inquiry into the matter, when I had cross-examined Mr. de la Motte to see if he could explain the matter in any way; but he stuck to his story, and swore to me that he had gone away, as his diary indicated, and was charging travelling expenses accordingly. We had to send to the Railway Department to prove that he did not use his sleeping-berth ticket on the night when he said he went away. This had a most serious effect on the discipline of the department, and I now say most solemnly that my influence was so undermined that I could not at last keep discipline in the department. I found that men went behind my back to the Under Secretary, and I had no effective control

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control over the department. This was shown by a man actually assaulting the chief clerk at the time, because the chief clerk said to him, "Your diary contains a lie." Well, the diary did contain a lie, as was proved clearly. The man said in his diary that he was at the office on a certain day, when it was proved he was not at the office, and because the chief clerk found fault with him, and spoke in that way, he assaulted the chief clerk, the officer next to myself in the administrative work.

1455. *Chairman.*] Whom do you blame, or wish to blame, for ignoring you? The Under Secretary. I have said over and over again, and I now put it on public record, that Mr. Slattery treated me with the greatest courtesy and kindness. But unfortunately he did not think fit to hold the scales up between us two and decide who was wrong; he always took the part of the Under Secretary. I was humiliated and insulted, until at last it was absolutely painful for me to go to my office to do my work—I did not know what humiliation was coming on me next. I have produced evidence here that I never in the history of the department reported a man or took any action except at the instigation of a responsible officer who had brought the matter under my notice. We all know how painful it is for the head of a department to have these things to do. With regard to the evidence about Mr. O'Kelly, I tried to be as fair as I possibly could, and I think I summed up his character very fairly and honorably. From newspaper cuttings I had seen, and from letters I had received from competent practical men, I found my own first opinion corroborated—that he was in no sense an expert. We, therefore, had to send our pathologist up to the Clarence River to investigate on the ground—a thing that ought to have been done by Mr. O'Kelly if he had been competent. But he improved. He worked hard, and improved in usefulness, and I believe would have made a very good officer. My comments referred merely to the method of his appointment. Mr. Hooke's case is the one I referred to in my evidence in chief. Mr. Hooke went away to Cootamundra. He was there drunk for about five weeks, and he was allowed to resign, and on my report I was censured for taking on myself the suspension of a drunken man. It was not, as Mr. Wood said, for going away without leave, for I am positive that I reported to the Minister my intention of going to Cootamundra on this investigation, as being a most urgent matter. I think I ought to explain my attitude with regard to Mr. Dunicliff. I saw his farm, with the view of purchasing it, in the year 1885, so that I know far more about his farm than anyone of those who have testified regarding it. I found that there were not 10 acres under cultivation by the plough; that the scrub had been cut down; that grass seeds had been sown, and there was good pasture there, and beautiful fertile soil. Shortly after that he left the farm, and it was offered for sale. I found the price was far too high, and I did not buy it. But I visited it again several times afterwards, and I now swear on oath that there was never an area of 10 acres on that farm free from stumps and trees which could be cultivated in one block with the plough for any crop.

1456. You say "free from stumps and trees"? I mean properly cleared for cultivation by the plough.

1457. Is it not customary very often throughout the country to cultivate land without taking out the stumps or dead trees? True; but you never see a model farm managed that way. It was said that this was a model farm, and that Mr. Dunicliff cultivated seed wheats. If you have stumps you have weeds, and if you have weeds you cannot get pure, clean seeds. The other part of the farm was pasture in amongst living and dead timber—anything but a model or thriving farm. There was not more than 10 acres under cultivation, and they were little plots of cultivation that were merely experimental. After hearing the evidence of Mr. Dunicliff before this Committee, I wrote to the men who had given me their opinions, as Director of Agriculture, about his value. I wrote to Mr. D. L. Dymock, a large dairy farmer in the Jamberoo district. He is chairman of the South Coast and West Camden Dairy Company, he is Examiner in Dairying at the Agricultural College, and he is the man who introduced the separator into New South Wales, so that he is regarded as the father of the dairying industry on the South Coast. On the 29th September, 1896, he wrote to me as follows:—

My dear Mr. Anderson,

Your letter came duly, and I was away from home or would have answered it at once. *Re* Mr. Dunicliff's appointment as inspector under the Agricultural Department, I considered the same as one which was in the interests of our most valuable branch of the country's prosperity, viz., agriculture, a most unfortunate one. I have known Mr. Dunicliff's farm at Burrawang for years, and he had only a small portion cleared. He was for years experimenting with potatoes in patches only, and they were of no practical utility. As to being a practical dairyman, I never heard of him in all his surroundings but as a visionary man, and his own want of bringing things to a successful issue was looked upon more as owing to a want of practical knowledge than anything else. He may have had the usual difficulties of a new place to face, but certainly his own experience did not justify his appointment to such an important position. Such was the general opinion of those who were able to judge. Mr. Hayter, of Burrawang, Mr. Seery, and Mr. Hindmarsh, know as much as anyone as to his qualifications.

1458. Was there not some evidence given about a quarrel between Mr. Dymock and Mr. Dunicliff? There was and Mr. Dymock informed me, which may be taken as a probable reason that he had most unfortunate monetary transactions with Mr. Dunicliff. I wrote next to Mr. Throsby, President of the Moss Vale Agricultural Society, who had come to my office in company with Mr. Seery, President of the Burrawang Agricultural Association, when both of these gentlemen assured me in company that it would be useless to send Mr. Dunicliff to districts where he was known, as the farmers had no faith in him as a practical man, and would certainly not go to hear him lecture, and Mr. Throsby said, "I myself would certainly decline to preside at any such meeting." This was in response to a letter I had sent to Mr. Throsby, suggesting that Mr. Dunicliff should be sent to his district to lecture, in reply to an application from him for the services of a lecturer on dairying. In his letter, dated 29th September, 1896, Mr. Throsby says:—

Dear Mr. Anderson,

In response to your request, I give you my opinion for what it is worth:—(1.) Mr. D., when residing at Burrawang was not, so far as I know, recognised as an expert in dairy farming; nor do I think that the farmers of this district considered him at that time (whatever he may be now) more qualified than themselves to farm practically and successfully. (2.) When asked by you, as Director of Agriculture, whether, in my opinion, it would be expedient to send Mr. D. to this district to lecture, and to instruct the farmers, I certainly gave my opinion emphatically in the negative. As to holding the model farm and being most successful, facts are weightier than assertions. Neither Mr. D., nor any other farmer in the Burrawang district, cultivated 120 acres in one year of wheat, potatoes, &c., although the " &c." might include grass sown after fire in felled brush; but this can hardly be classed as farmed land."

That is from a gentleman who lives within a few miles of the place; I do not go to hotel-keepers and clergymen for testimonials as to farming. In 1891, when Mr. Dunicliff was in the department, Mr. Sydney Smith advertised for a dairy expert to go out in charge of the travelling dairy, with a salary of

H. C. L. Anderson. £5 a week. Mr. Dunnicliff, who now poses as a dairy expert, did not apply for the position, though he was in the department, receiving only 50s. a week. Mr. M'Caffrey was appointed. I may say that Mr. M'Caffrey is inspecting a property of Sir Patrick Jennings, with the view of starting dairy operations on the Darling Downs, in Queensland. He offered to come and give evidence, at his own expense, from Queensland, but I would not allow it, because I did not think it was worth while. As a matter of fact, Mr. M'Caffrey was the dairy expert of the department. He was born on a dairy farm in Jamberoo, and lived there all his life. He was manager of a butter factory when he was appointed by Mr. Smith to the position just referred to. In answer to a letter of mine, he writes on the 17th September, 1896, as follows:—

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Although I had every opportunity of being acquainted with Mr. Dunnicliff's reputation as a farmer, I never once heard his name mentioned as being associated with any branch of the dairying industry prior to his entering the Department of Agriculture, and it was not for some time after he had been in the Service that I was surprised to learn that he assumed to know a little about the science of dairy-farming.

Therefore, from evidence which I got from competent dairy-farmers in the country districts, from opinions voluntarily given by these people, from my own knowledge of his farm, which I had visited three times, and from my experience of Mr. Dunnicliff, who was twenty-two months in my department, under my immediate control, I formed the opinion that he was not competent to instruct our dairy-farmers, or other farmers, how to farm successfully, and I certainly protested, as a man, the instant I could against his appointment. I recommended that he should be taken on probation for three months at £200 a year, and it is rather significant that, in the reorganisation of the department by Mr. Wood himself, he was classed as a clerk, and lost the title of inspector of agriculture, and he got £200 a year, the salary which I had recommended more than a year before. In the reorganisation by the Public Service Board he is still classed as a clerk, and gets the same salary.

1459. He is classed as a clerk, but still he is an inspector? No; he goes out and distributes free seed, I believe. In my evidence before the Royal Commission, I was asked, Question 7294:—

During the time you were in the Agricultural Department were there many other cases of persons being put in your department against your will, or were the ones you mention the only cases that occurred? There were many other cases.

I intended that to mean, if it had been amplified, that there were many other cases similar to the ones I had already adduced. In those I most clearly showed what I meant by persons being placed in the department against my will. I have never hinted that these men were crammed into the Service unnecessarily. My own language is quite explicit—that they were necessary, but the wrong men were appointed. That is a matter of opinion. I think now that Mr. Slattery would have been wiser if he had consulted myself, Dr. Cobb, Mr. Guthrie, Mr. Turner, Mr. Thompson, or any of the experts and scientific men in the department before making appointments.

1460. Do you not think that if the Minister consults the Under Secretary, it is the duty of the Under Secretary to consult those other officers, and boil down the whole of the case in a report to his Minister? Perhaps that would have been more official, but the Under Secretary never consulted me about any appointments, or any matter vitally affecting the welfare of the department. When I had the honor of waiting on Mr. Slattery shortly after his taking office, he told me that my position in the department was officially incorrect—those were his exact words. I argued with him respectfully from my own point of view, pointing out his dual office of Minister for Mines and Agriculture, and, therefore, arguing the necessity of two departmental heads. He said, "I cannot help it, everything must go through the one official channel." But I said, "Who will be head of the department, Mr. Slattery?—that is the point that concerns me." He said, "You, of course." He said, "Who is head of the Stock Department but Mr. Bruce? Who is head of the Police Department but Mr. Fosbery?" He said, "Of course, you are the head of the department," and he said, "Old fellow, I promise you I will never do anything of importance in that department without consulting you." He was so kindly and friendly in every way that I said, "Well, Mr. Slattery, if I am practically the head I do not care a farthing who is called Under Secretary; but I certainly want to control the fortunes of the department with which my good name is concerned, and which I joined, I hope, for my whole official life." Mr. Slattery never sent for me once during the whole time he was Minister and I was Director to consult with him. I felt frequently that grave mistakes were being made. I protested in a manly way when I thought that protest was demanded. I could see that Mr. Slattery was annoyed, and I stopped altogether that policy of protesting. But I can say now conscientiously that the course then pursued caused the department to be very severely criticised in Parliament and in the press, whereas before the year 1892 I cannot find an instance of a severe criticism in the House or in the press of the country. I think I need say nothing more. I never dreamt that my evidence could be construed as meaning that the Service was packed or crammed. The word was not used, nor was the meaning implied so far as I can understand English. But I meant to imply that appointments were made politically—that is, by influence outside the department. I was strongly opposed to that. I believed it would ruin my own young department, and I gave evidence hoping that there might be devised some scheme in the wisdom of Parliament that would obviate that kind of patronage and that kind of appointments, and that the Public Service as a whole would reap the benefit. I disclaim the remotest idea of impugning Mr. Slattery's honor as a Minister, or of insinuating that he appointed men to positions which were not necessary. I have said before, and I say again, that he made bad appointments, and I think on the advice of men who were not competent to express an opinion. When a gentleman recommends a lad for a purely clerical position, it seems to me bad policy to appoint that young fellow to be an assistant to the pathologist or assistant to the chemist, as Mr. Slattery did. He should have been appointed clerk in a straightforward proper way.

1461. Can you point to any particular case showing that appointments were made through "political friends"—you used that expression once or twice? Yes, a great number. For example, there is Cull's appointment. You will find that he was appointed on the recommendation of Mr. Kidd, Postmaster-General, who recommended his application as a clerk.

1461½. *Mr. Hogue.*] Was he not brought in for the purpose of being trained by the pathologist? The pathologist had not time to train a boy to wash bottles; he wanted a young man who could use a microscope.

1462. *Chairman.*] Was he not brought in as a cadet? As a probationer. I would just like to say one word

word in regard to this. It has been inferred that I should have sent on Mr. Dunnicliff's application, made in 1890, to the Minister. We have here applications from this young man Cull for positions in the Mines Department, made in 1892, 1893, and 1894, which were never sent on to the Minister by the Under Secretary, to whom they are addressed, because there was no vacancy. It is marked in red ink by some clerk on the margin of the application "No vacancy." It would have been absurd for me to worry the Minister with an application from Mr. Dunnicliff in 1890 when I knew there was no vacancy. I was following, you see, the precedent of the Under Secretary in this matter.

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1463. Did you not communicate with the Under Secretary? I did not communicate with the Under Secretary at that time at all; I communicated with the Minister. Mr. Slattery thinks that I should have sent on Mr. Dunnicliff's application to the Minister. I am now showing that Mr. Wood did not send on to the Minister three or four applications from this young man. They were never seen by the Minister until there was a vacancy, and even then the Minister had to send for the previous applications. 1464. *Mr. Hogue.*] In your answer to Question 7257, before the Royal Commission, you said, "But the five men were all appointed on the recommendation of political friends";—who were the five, and who were the political friends, who recommended them? I might here say that I understand by political influence, influence outside the departmental influence. The names of the five men alluded to are Mr. O'Kelly, Mr. Macklin, Mr. de La Motte, Mr. Dunnicliff, and Mr. Hooke.

1465. Who recommended Mr. O'Kelly? He had no recommendation attached to his papers except one from Mr. Mosely, which, as it was of a prior date (April, 1891), must have had reference to some other appointment.

1466. Who recommended Mr. Macklin? He was recommended by Mr. O. O. Dangar, M.P.

1467. *Mr. Slattery.*] And his name was marked by you in blue pencil as indicating that he was fairly qualified? Yes; marked by a blue pencil as having "very fair qualifications."

1468. *Mr. Hogue.*] Who recommended Mr. de La Motte? He was recommended by Mr. Chanter, M.P., in four letters.

1469. *Mr. Cann.*] Had he any other recommendations? I think he was recommended by the Rev. Mr. Taylor, of Bulli.

1470. *Mr. Hogue.*] Who recommended Mr. Dunnicliff? I believe the Hon. John Lackey, and some seedsmen—Anderson & Co. His testimonials are with the papers.

1471. Now we come to Mr. Hooke? He was recommended by Mr. Harry Levien, M.P.

1472. *Chairman.*] Anyone else? I do not remember others; it was Mr. Levien who interviewed me and interviewed the Minister about him, and afterwards came about his drunkenness and likelihood of being dismissed.

1473. *Mr. Slattery.*] Mr. Macklin and Mr. Hooke were among the ten whom you marked with blue pencil as being fairly well qualified for the position of inspector of agriculture? I thought them to have very fair qualifications.

Henry Charles Lennox Anderson further examined:—

1474. *Chairman.*] Do you confirm the evidence given by you on a former occasion, a type-written copy of which has been supplied to you, and which you now produce? Yes.

1475. I understand you wish to make some additions to your previous evidence? Yes; in reference to the early part of my evidence given at the last meeting, in which I referred to Mr. O'Kelly, I desire to add this:—To show the roundabout way in which things were managed, I quote a letter from Mr. O'Kelly to the Minister, February 15th, 1892:—

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You told me that Mr. O'Kelly had been appointed from the 19th of last month, as inspector of agriculture under that department. Will he be able to draw last month's pay this month, or will it be added to this month's pay on the 1st of next month? An answer will oblige.

Previous to this the Under Secretary had approved of Mr. O'Kelly being paid as inspector from the date on which he entered on duty, February 1st, but after that the question was reopened and Mr. O'Kelly was paid from January 19th. To show that the positions of inspectors were approved by the Minister, as I said in my evidence, I quote the exact words of Mr. Sydney Smith's own minute on the objects of the department, with his own corrections in his own writing:—

Experimental Farm.

It has been found necessary in France to appoint experts as inspectors of agriculture, whose duties shall be to visit all regions of agricultural activity and report on all matters of interest in their special domain, *e.g.*, an expert in Viticulture would inspect all vineyards in the Colony, report on defective methods of cultivation, signs of disease, and any defects that might concern the general welfare, and advise accordingly. Such an officer would have special facilities for compiling all statistics of vinegrowing and wine-making, and would be advisor to the Minister and to the viticulturists of the Colony. Each of the other district inspectors would be an expert in the branch or branches of agriculture special to his district, and would become invaluable as lecturer and demonstrator to the College at his own district or regional experimental farm.

1476. This was really a recommendation made by you to Mr. S. Smith? And approved by him and presented to the Cabinet as the basis of operations. There is a reference in Mr. Slattery's evidence to a remark I made before the C.S. Com.—"I never heard anything more about it." I used these words meaning, as the words surely indicate, that I was not consulted any further about the matter of appointments, after Mr. Smith had said that the matter should stand over till the Estimates were framed. The Estimates for 1892, as drawn up by me, and approved after alterations by Mr. Smith, were not submitted to Parliament, as the Government went out in October, 1891, and the new Estimates, passed early in 1892 by the new Government, were never seen by me, having been framed by the Under Secretary. My minute of November 12th, 1891, reporting the sugar-cane disease in the north, was submitted to Mr. Slattery in the course of my duty, and in it I naturally recited what previous steps had been taken to secure experts, and submitted all previous papers, most certainly without again reading them or examining them. With regard to the application of Mr. de La Motte, which Mr. Slattery quoted, I here point out that this letter, in which he asserted that I assured him he was "qualified for one of the positions," is one dated October 27th, 1891, addressed to the Minister himself, forwarded by the member for the district, and certainly never passed through me, nor minuted by me in any way. It is not his original application received before September 15th which was the only one that could possibly have been read by me. Probably, I never even read that one, as Mr. de La Motte was well known to the Minister (Mr.

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(Mr. Smith) and myself, and was certainly deemed ineligible for that special position. I wrote to Rev. Mr. Taylor, who had recommended him, in February, 1891:—

I recognise his good qualities, but have certainly not been able to find in him the capacity that is wanted for any position now vacant. I believe he would be a useful man, but certainly he would have to start in a much humbler sphere than any he is now seeking.

I asked Mr. Taylor to inform Mr. de la Motte of my opinion. I wish to read a short extract from my report on the department for the year 1892. I wish to show that in my first annual report, after the inspectors were appointed, I gave my opinion of their value, so that it is not a thing I am saying now for the first time. This is what I wrote on the 8th May, 1893:—

In January last year, the Minister appointed five temporary inspectors of agriculture, and one inspector of agricultural shows. The appointment of one of the former was cancelled within ten days, for sufficient reasons. The other four inspectors, Messrs. E. de P. O'Kelly, G. E. Hooke, A. A. Dunicliff, and C. de la Motte, were entrusted with the duty of educating the farmers of this Colony in the different subjects allotted to each. Mr. Hooke was allowed to resign in May, and his place was filled by the appointment of Mr. A. Bruce Suttor.

I regret to report that, in this particular line of work our department has not been successful. I have devoted considerable attention to the duty of sending these inspectors to every part of the Colony where their services could be found useful, but there has never been one application in the department for the services of any of these gentlemen, and only in one case has a second visit been requested. Whatever the reason may be, the idea has not found favour with the practical farmers of New South Wales, and the experience of the past year convinces me that no officer of the department should be sent to instruct our farming population unless he is in the proper sense of the word an expert in one or other of the branches of agriculture. The farmers will listen with respect to a man who is able to teach them in any line, whether it be in the practical work of the farm, the chemistry of agriculture, the diseases of plants, insect life, or the treatment of the soil; but he will not listen to any man whom he rightly or wrongly imagines to be a theorist, or a man who cannot practice what he preaches.

I am of opinion that the services of some of the inspectors might be profitably utilised in conducting experiments on experimental stations, where they would have an opportunity of showing their qualifications, of practically educating our farmers and of convincing them that they are capable of acting as agricultural instructors.

As I addressed the Minister immediately after their temporary appointment regarding two of these officers with whose qualifications and previous history in the Public Service I had sufficient acquaintance to enable me to form a judgment as to their probable value in this department, I shall after a year's experience of their work content myself with expressing the opinion that they might with advantage to the reputation and usefulness of this department, and with a saving to the public funds, be relegated to their former offices with less than half the salaries now received.

1477. *Chairman.*] You are aware that officers were retrenched for certain reasons of economy after that report was written? Yes; some of them were.

1478. You do not know whether it was on account of that report of yours or not? No. Then with regard to the inspector of shows my report was as follows:—

Mr. J. J. Fitzgerald has visited about thirty of the shows held during 1892, and has furnished reports on the same, which have been generally too meagre and superficial to be of much use either to the Societies or to the department.

I should be glad to see this important work entrusted to an officer of high intelligence and with special knowledge of the duties required. He should have practical acquaintance with the interior working of Agricultural Societies; should be able to examine their books and analyse their balance-sheets, and should be strong enough to advise the Minister, and to inspire the Societies with respect.

With judicious rules for the Committee's guidance, and an able, zealous, and fearless officer to co-operate with the Committees, to see that the rules are carried out, and to represent the department at shows, the whole of the surviving Societies might be made as useful and as educational as the best of them now are.

1479. This was a report written a considerable time after the appointments were made? That was the first annual report. It was never published by the Under Secretary, nor made a Parliamentary paper.

1480. *Mr. Wright.*] Do you know, of your own knowledge, whether that document ever came before the Minister? No; I cannot possibly say that.

1481. *Mr. Slattery.*] Do you not know that Mr. Sydney Smith has asserted over and over again that he never agreed to appoint more than one inspector of agriculture? No; I never heard of such a thing.

1482. If you hear it now it is quite news to you? Yes. I have produced plenty of evidence to show that Mr. Smith approved of the basis of the department, which provided for a district inspector for each of the four districts of the Colony.

1483. *Chairman.*] Further than that, has it not been given in evidence that Mr. Smith only agreed at that time to appoint one? I have given that evidence myself.

1484. *Mr. Slattery.*] When you were before the Royal Commission, and when you were trying to explain the words, "I never heard anything more about it," did you in the minute you sent on on the 11th of November, 1891, recommending this appointment, say one word before the Commission that you had recommended the appointment of these men;—did you tell the Commission that you had resubmitted the applications to me, and that you said, "Mr. Smith approved of four being appointed, but deferred the selection until the Estimates were framed; the officers are very much needed";—did you tell the Commission that? No. That could not possibly be implied by my words, "that I had never heard anything more about it."

1485. That is your statement to-day, after full consideration? That is my interpretation of the English words I used.

1486. But I put quite a different interpretation on the remark? Yes.

1487. And, critically analysed, would it not bear my interpretation? Certainly not.

1488. That you never heard anything more about it? No; I take that to mean that I had not heard—not that I had not written a minute.

1489. In your evidence you said, "We thereupon advertised for an inspector, and got twenty-six applications, only one of which was good enough to please the Minister, who therefore postponed the matter and made no appointment, nor did he make any provision on the Estimates then being framed." And then you said, "I never heard anything more about it"—that was in October, 1891;—don't you see that that was untrue—that you did hear more about it, because you sent on a minute on the 11th November, 1890, stating that four inspectors were required, that Mr. Smith approved of four being appointed, but deferred the selection until the Estimates were framed;—did you tell the Commission a word about that? I heard absolutely nothing about my minute.

1490. Speaking about October, 1891, when you said "I never heard anything more about it," did you tell the Commission that you had sent on a minute on the 11th November, 1891, stating that "Mr. Smith approved of four being appointed, but deferred the selection until the Estimates were framed. The officers are very much needed." Did you do that? No, I did not. I had not the records of the department in front of me for reference, and I was speaking only from memory, and on a subject on which

which I had not been warned that I would be examined, and on which I had no conception that I would be examined. H. C. L. Anderson.

1491. If that is the case, why did you not ask for permission to have the departmental papers, and to be examined on another day? I did so. 7 Oct., 1896.

1492. There and then? No; immediately afterwards. I offered supplementary evidence to explain anything I thought needed explanation, but the Commission decided that they would have no more evidence.

1493. Did you tell the Commission that on the 12th January, 1891, you sent on another minute to me, in which you said:

I would respectfully impress upon the Minister the necessity of appointing some men of good practical and scientific training. Applications received in response to an advertisement have been submitted.

Did you tell the Commission that? No; such a thing was probably completely out of my memory. I was only speaking from recollection.

1494. Did you tell the Commission that there were thirty-four applications for the appointment of inspector of agriculture, and that you had marked with blue pencil ten of the names and said, "The men whose names I have marked with a blue cross have one and all very fair qualifications for the position";—did you do that? No; I did not. To show that my memory was imperfect, I made mistakes about the numbers. I thought from my recollection that only twenty-six applications had been received. That indicates that I was speaking only from memory, and, of course, my memory was not perfectly accurate. It does not affect the question at issue.

Edward Arthur Clifton Wainwright called in, sworn, and examined:—

1495. *Mr. Slattery.*] I believe you are a record clerk in the Department of Agriculture? Yes. E. A. C. Wainwright.

1496. In reference to some evidence given yesterday by Mr. Reynolds, regarding the number of papers that pass through the Department of Agriculture, did you prepare particulars of the papers registered in the Department of Agriculture since its inception? Yes. 7 Oct., 1896.

1497. Does that paper show that in the year 1890 there were registered 4,982 papers; in 1891, 8,171; 1892, 12,726; in 1893, 16,025; in 1894, 14,017; in 1895, 15,441? Those are the correct numbers registered for each of the years named.

1498. The paper giving these figures is signed by yourself as record clerk, and countersigned by W. H. Tunks, clerk in charge of records? That is correct.

1499. *Mr. Anderson.*] Are all the papers received in the department now registered? No; there are thousands that are not now registered.

1500. What kind of papers are not registered? Formerly we used to register the vouchers, but we do not do so now, and that accounts for a great number. Then, again, applications for seed wheat are not now registered. Of these, I suppose we had 5,000 or 6,000.

1501. Can you tell the number of unregistered papers that were received in the department during the last two years? It would be impossible to give that information.

1502. Do you know the number of unregistered papers received during the previous three years? There is no record of unregistered papers. It would only be a guess.

1503. There is a Parliamentary paper dated 31st May, 1894, in which information is given as to the number of registered and unregistered communications in the department—will you read the particulars there given? It is here stated, "The number of registered letters during 1891, 8,171; unregistered, 8,000. During 1892, 12,724 were registered; 10,127 unregistered. During 1893, 16,025 registered; unregistered papers, nil."

Edward Arthur Clifton Wainwright further examined:—

1504. *Chairman.*] The evidence you produce in type-written copy you confirm as the evidence you gave the other day? Yes. E. A. C. Wainwright.

7 Oct., 1896.

WEDNESDAY, 21 OCTOBER, 1896.

Present:—

MR. CANN, | MR. LYNE,
MR. HOGUE, | MR. MOLESWORTH.

W. J. LYNE, Esq., IN THE CHAIR.

Nathan Augustus Cobb called in, sworn, and examined:—

1505. *Chairman.*] What are you? Pathologist to the Department of Agriculture.

1506. *Mr. Anderson.*] In my evidence before the Royal Commission in the Civil Service I gave this evidence (Q. 7261) about one of the inspectors of agriculture, Mr. O'Kelly: N. A. Cobb.

21 Oct., 1896.

He was not a trained expert in agriculture, but he was a gentleman. I had no trouble with him at all. He did his routine work very satisfactorily, and improved very much in usefulness.

Would you, as the pathologist to the department, endorse that opinion? He was certainly a gentleman; and while he was in the Service seemed to me to do his best to perform all the duties assigned to him, and those parts of the statement I fully endorse. With regard to his being an expert in agriculture, I should not be able to give a full opinion, because my experience would not enable me to speak from direct knowledge—

N. A. Cobb. knowledge—it would be hearsay. When it comes, however, to his knowledge of the diseases in sugar-cane I should say that I do not think it was deep or complete.

21 Oct., 1896.

1507. Were you sent up to the Clarence River to investigate diseases in sugar-cane? Yes, one disease.

1508. *Chairman.*] Will you state what is the result of your knowledge regarding Mr. O'Kelly? As a matter of fact I never met Mr. O'Kelly on a farm or in the field. I only met him in the office, and then in connection with specimens that he brought me, which were naturally of diseased cane; and, of course, in talking with him in that way I gained some idea of what his knowledge was of diseases in cane, and, as I have said, I should not think it was either deep or complete.

1509. From any complaint, or in any other way, did you come to the conclusion that he was not considered an expert in the district which he visited? As for complaints I cannot say that I heard loud complaints. I heard jocular remarks which might convey, perhaps, an impression of complaint—not against Mr. O'Kelly, because everybody liked Mr. O'Kelly. He was a most likable fellow, and popular with nearly everyone he met, and any criticism regarding him was sure to come in a jocular way. I did gather this impression, that the farmers were amused at Mr. O'Kelly's style with them. But I also gained the impression that, while he was there, he saw the point clearly, and began to alter his manner of meeting the farmers. Of course, that was a matter well-known in the department. As I say, I gained the impression that he did everything he could to improve himself and be of use to the farmers; at the same time there is no denying that there was a good deal of jocularly with regard to his relations with the farmers on the Clarence.

1510. Do you think I did him full justice when I said in my evidence, "He improved very much in usefulness, and did his routine work very satisfactorily"? Yes.

1511. Do you remember the appointment of Mr. Cull to assist you as pathologist? Yes.

1512. Do you remember that you recommended the appointment of a young man named Hansel as assistant? Yes.

1513. And that on that recommendation a young man named Cull was appointed;—did you find him suitable for your work? Mr. Cull was appointed during my absence from Sydney, and for some reason—whether it was at my suggestion or not I cannot say, but I believe it was—Mr. Guthrie, the chemist, took him in charge at first, because I was away; and before I returned to Sydney I received some word, either verbally or written—I believe verbally, probably from some assistant who was coming up to me while I was away—that Mr. Cull was not pleasing Mr. Guthrie. I do not mean that he was in any way insubordinate or anything of that sort, but he was not meeting the purposes of an assistant to the chemist. I knew Mr. Guthrie very well, and found him always careful and fair-minded; and I presumed, even before seeing Mr. Cull, that the same would be the case with me. When I returned to Sydney he was transferred to my office, and I asked him some questions, and, from his answers to those questions, I became satisfied that it would not be worth while to attempt to make an assistant of him. Although, like any young man, something could be made of him, of course; yet it would take time for me to teach him so that he would be valuable, and I thought the time would not be well spent in doing it. In consequence of that I gave him mostly clerical work during the short time he was with me. I think I might have given him some laboratory work of some sort or another; but it would be something I thought he could be entrusted with, and ultimately he was transferred to the clerical staff. I have no clear recollection of whether that was at my instigation or not, but at any rate it would meet with my approval. I thought his time in the Government service would be better spent on the clerical staff than in doing work for me, and probably, if I were asked, I would have given that opinion; but whether I was asked or not I do not recollect. I think those are all the particulars with regard to Mr. Cull that I recollect. He was a nice young fellow as far as that goes, behaved himself well, and did the best he could; but I did not think it was worth while endeavouring to make an assistant of him.

1514. Without in any way depreciating his value as a clerk, which may be admitted, you found that he was not the stamp of young fellow whom you could train to be an assistant to yourself as pathologist? Not satisfactorily.

1515. Did you, in conjunction with the whole of the scientific staff, present me with this illuminated address (*address shown*) when I left the department, and did it, in your opinion, faithfully represent the honest opinions of the whole staff? Yes.

1516. Would you kindly read the address? It is as follows:—

[Copy of Address (illuminated).]

To H. C. L. Anderson, Esq., M.A.,—

A record of our appreciation of the invaluable services rendered by you as Director of Agriculture, of your enthusiastic devotion to your duties, the thoroughly practical nature of the work under your direction, and the hearty co-operation that has always existed between us. Also of our confident assurance that your future career will be one of unimpaired success and usefulness.

From the Scientific Staff,
Department of Agriculture, N.S.W.

	N. A. COBB (Pathologist).	F. B. GUTHRIE (Chemist).
	A. SIDNEY OLLIFF (Entomologist).	FRED TURNER (Botanist).
May, 1893.	E. M. GROSSE (Artist).	J. A. DESPEISSIS (Viticulturist and Wine Expert).

1517. Do you think that if there had been a system of examination of candidates for employment in the department it would have obviated the appointment of Mr. Cull to a position for which he was not specially suited? Yes; I should think it would. If I had had an opportunity of examining Mr. Cull beforehand in all probability I should not have recommended him for the position I wanted filled at that time.

1518. *Mr. Slattery.*] On the 18th November, 1892, did you send this letter to Mr. Harrie Wood, Under Secretary for Mines and Agriculture:—

Sir,

I have no assistant, but from time to time have tried various young men with a view to their appointment if they were found suitable.

I am very sorry that none of them have turned out suitable for the work, although they were all worthy young fellows. When the present collector, Mr. A. M. Lea, was appointed, the choice among the applicants was between Mr. Lea and Mr. Hansel, another applicant. Mr. Hansel was thus brought under my notice. I had never seen or heard of him before, but liked his appearance. His testimonials were good, but foreign. Since then I have from time to time privately employed him in doing scientific work and drawing, and he has improved in my opinion constantly. Everything he has done has been done very faithfully and very well. He was trained well in a Bohemian Gymnasium, speaks English and

and German, and understands French fairly well. He is most interested in natural science, the elements of which he understands well. He has had experience on a Queensland station, and has been book-keeper for over a year at E. R. Falkner's, 225, Clarence-street, Sydney, where he is spoken of by the manager in very high terms.

I recommend that he be employed temporarily in this branch at a salary of £100 per annum with a view to promotion if he proves himself worthy.

? Yes.

1519. Do you see that my minute on that is as follows:—

I think that, for positions in the Public Service of this Colony, applicants who have passed the examinations at the Sydney University should, as a rule, be appointed. My honorable colleague the Postmaster-General has brought under my notice the case of John Cull, who passed the Civil Service Examination in 1885 and the Junior Public Examination in 1886. He applied for appointment as probationer more than six years since, and has since occasionally renewed his application. He may be appointed as probationer, and employed as assistant to Dr. Cobb at a salary of £50 per annum.

You see that that minute is dated 14th December, 1892? Yes.

1520. You notice from the papers that this young man had passed two examinations already at the Sydney University? Yes.

1521. And you know that according to the then Civil Service Act that fact entitled him to a probationership in any department, if the Minister thought fit to appoint him? Yes.

1522. Did you ever report to the Minister in any way that this young man Cull was unfit to be in your department? No; I do not recollect having done so.

1523. In regard to Mr. O'Kelly, did you at any time send a report of any kind to the Minister, through the Under Secretary or through Mr. Anderson, as to any unfitness on Mr. O'Kelly's part? No.

1524. And as far as you know, is it not a fact that this is the first time I have known what is your opinion about Mr. O'Kelly? Yes, as far as I know.

1525. If you had had the appointment of inspectors of agriculture, I suppose you would have been guided in the selection of the inspectors from the candidates by their testimonials and recommendations as to what they had been doing in former years? To a certain extent.

1526. You would have to see them at their work before you could form a proper opinion of the value of their services? It is hard to answer that by yes or no.

1527. Whoever was appointed it would have to be an experiment. If you appointed the best man possible it might be an experiment. For instance, you might get the greatest scientist, and he might turn out to be a man who drank, or something of that sort? Yes; my opinion in that respect is that all appointments are to some extent experiments, and, for that reason, I am always in favour of temporary appointments at first, to be converted afterwards into permanent appointments, if the officers prove capable.

1528. Was there ever a system of examination recommended by you for any of the officials—recommended to me as Minister? No.

1529. Then, I suppose, you will admit that this is the first time I ever heard of your views with regard to a further system of examination outside the University examinations? Yes, so far as I know.

1530. *Mr. Anderson.*] You were appointed yourself on three months' probation? Yes.

1531. And you are aware that diligent inquiry was made about your character and capabilities during that term? I have been told so recently.

1532. *Mr. Hogue.*] In any of the appointments made in connection with the department, was there anything, as far as you are aware, irregular? I cannot speak from personal knowledge as to that. One hears a great deal, as you know, but I am not personally aware of anything that could be called irregular.

1533. Was there anything out of the ordinary way in the appointments made by the Minister, as far as you are aware? My experience in that matter is very limited, and I do not think my opinion would be worth much.

1534. *Mr. Slattery.*] Do you know of any irregularity or impropriety on my part as Minister in making appointments? No; I should not single you out as a shining example of anything of that sort. I have a general opinion that appointments should be made after examination—a very strong opinion—although the examination is not all that should be done to get the final appointment.

1535. *Mr. Cann.*] I suppose you were not brought closely into contact with the ordinary working of the department? No; my relations were more particularly with the officers of the scientific staff. I gave very little attention to what might be called the political machinery or the administrative part of the department.

1536. From the slight observation you gave, was it your impression that the Service was in any way overmanned? I sometimes thought that there were more inspectors than were necessary.

1537. In any particular branch? If I were to single out any one case I should say that the appointment of two men connected with the tobacco industry was, if not more than was necessary, at least out of proportion to other branches. For instance, in the case of our temperate products, such as fruit and grain, probably there would only be one inspector, while two were appointed to deal with a crop which was of far less importance.

1538. Still you would not say of your own knowledge that these men were thrust upon the department? No.

1539. Were the inspectors whom you say were out of proportion as compared with the other branches of the department qualified to do the inspecting work they were expected to do? I can only speak very definitely in one case, and in that case my opinion is that the officer was of very little use. There were only two or three of these inspectors with whom I came into contact sufficiently to enable me to form an opinion of their abilities, and in one of the cases I should say that the man was of very little use to the department.

1540. *Chairman.*] To whom do you refer? Mr. de la Motte.

1541. *Mr. Slattery.*] I suppose you know that on the 12th November, 1891, Mr. Anderson sent a minute of this kind:—

At present there is a serious disease menacing the sugar-cane in the north. . . . I would respectfully impress upon the Minister the necessity of appointing some men with good practical and scientific training to examine into these diseases, &c.

I suppose you would say that when a serious disease had broken out in the Northern District, and it was reported to the Minister, it was the duty of the Minister to appoint someone whom he believed to be competent, to inquire into that disease? I should think it would be a proper thing to send an officer to investigate.

1542.

N. A. Cobb.
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- N. A. Cobb. 1542. You say that you think more inspectors were appointed than were necessary;—do you not know that Mr. Anderson recommended the appointment of four inspectors? No, I do not.
- 21 Oct., 1896. 1543. *Mr. Anderson.*] If the inspectors had been thoroughly qualified men, with practical and scientific training, do you think there would have been too many of them;—do you think the department could have usefully employed them? No, I cannot say that, because I have a very high opinion of the value of a proper Department of Agriculture. But I remember thinking this, and I have never changed my opinion, that these inspectors came on with too much of a rush. If we had had them put on in the course of a year or eighteen months or two years, we could have utilised them to very much greater advantage. As to there being too many inspectors, I would not say that if they were the right sort.

Nathan Augustus Cobb recalled:—

- N. A. Cobb. 1544. *Chairman.*] Have you read the type-written copy of your evidence given before this Committee [produced]? Yes.
- 21 Oct., 1896. 1545. Do you confirm it? Yes, with a few verbal alterations.

1896.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

EVIDENCE BEFORE THE CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION
BY MR. H. C. L. ANDERSON.

(PETITION FROM THOMAS MICHAEL SLATTERY, OF SYDNEY, PRAYING TO BE REPRESENTED BY COUNSEL, OR ATTORNEY, OR IN PERSON, BEFORE SELECT COMMITTEE ON.)

Received by the Legislative Assembly, 25 August, 1896.

To the Honorable the Speaker and Members of the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in
Parliament assembled.

The Petition of Thomas Michael Slattery, of Sydney, in the Colony of New South Wales,—

HUMBLY SHOWETH:—

That, on the 28th day of July last past, your Honorable House appointed a Select Committee to inquire into and report upon the truth or otherwise of the evidence given on the 11th of March, 1895, before the Civil Service Commission, by Mr. H. C. L. Anderson, the Principal Librarian and Secretary of the Free Public Library.

2. That as the said evidence grossly reflects on your Petitioner's administration of the Department of Mines and Agriculture, your Petitioner humbly prays that he may be represented by counsel, or attorney, or in person, before the Select Committee appointed to inquire into and report upon the said matter, with the right to call witnesses and adduce evidence, and to examine and cross-examine such witnesses as may give evidence before the said Committee.

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

Sydney, 25th August, 1896.

T. M. SLATTERY.

1896.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

EVIDENCE BEFORE THE CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION
BY MR. H. C. L. ANDERSON.

(PETITION FROM HENRY CHARLES LENNOX ANDERSON, PRAYING TO BE REPRESENTED BY
COUNSEL, ATTORNEY, OR IN PERSON, BEFORE SELECT COMMITTEE ON.)

Received by the Legislative Assembly, 3 September, 1896.

To the Honorable the Speaker and Members of the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in
Parliament assembled.

The Petition of Henry Charles Lennox Anderson, of Sydney, in the Colony of New South Wales,—

HUMBLY SHOWETH :—

That on the 28th day of July last past your Honorable House appointed a Select Committee to inquire into and report upon the truth or otherwise of the evidence given on the 11th March, 1895, before the Civil Service Commission by Mr. H. C. L. Anderson, the Principal Librarian and Secretary of the Free Public Library.

2. That your Petitioner humbly prays that he may be represented by counsel or attorney, or in person, before the Select Committee appointed to inquire into and report upon the said matter, with the right to call witnesses and adduce evidence, and to examine and cross-examine such witnesses as may give evidence before the said Committee.

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

HENRY C. L. ANDERSON.

Sydney, 3 September, 1896.

1896.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

CASE OF THOMAS BUCKLEY, PUBLIC WORKS
DEPARTMENT.

(PETITION FROM THOMAS BUCKLEY, OF SYDNEY, PRAYING TO BE REPRESENTED BY COUNSEL, OR ATTORNEY, OR IN PERSON, BEFORE SELECT COMMITTEE ON.)

Received by the Legislative Assembly, 27 October, 1896.

To the Honorable the Speaker and Members of the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The Petition of Thomas Buckley, of Sydney, in the Colony of New South Wales,—

HUMBLY SHOWETH :—

1. That on the twentieth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six, your honorable House appointed a Select Committee to inquire into and report upon the dismissal of Thomas Buckley from the Public Works Department.

2. That your Petitioner humbly prays that he may be represented by counsel, or attorney, or in person, before the Select Committee appointed to inquire into and report upon the said matter, with the right to call witnesses and adduce evidence, and to examine and cross-examine such witnesses as may give evidence before the Select Committee.

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

THOMAS BUCKLEY.

1896.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

REGISTRAR-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

(RETURNS UNDER THE SEVERAL ACTS OF PARLIAMENT ADMINISTERED BY THE REGISTRAR-GENERAL FOR THE YEAR 1895.)

Printed under No. 1 Report from Printing Committee, 21 May, 1896.

I.—DEEDS BRANCH.

No. 1.—CONVEYANCES, Assignments, Leases and Miscellaneous Deeds; Registered under "Deeds Registration Act" (7 Vic. No. 16) during the year 1895.

Conveyances (absolute).		Assignment (absolute)—Leasehold Estates.		Lease—Period exceeding three years.		Miscellaneous Deeds.
Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Annual Rental.	Number.
5,314	£ s. d. 1,812,199 9 9	181	£ s. d. 139,459 7 5	241	£ s. d. 28,684 17 8	1,951

* Miscellaneous Deeds embrace all documents where valuable consideration is not stated, such as Deeds of Gift, Assignments for benefit of Creditors, Settlements, Powers of Attorney, Notifications of Resumptions, Conditional Purchases with nominal consideration, Writs of Execution, &c., &c.

No. 2.— MORTGAGES on Land Registered under "Deeds Registration Act" (7 Vic. No. 16).

Lent on Town Lands.		Lent on Suburban Lands.		Lent on Town and Country and Town and Suburban Lands.		Lent on Country Lands.		Total.	
No. of Mortgages.	Amount.	No. of Mortgages.	Amount.	No. of Mortgages.	Amount.	No. of Mortgages.	Amount.	No. of Mortgages.	Amount.
854	£ s. d. 887,928 14 9	807	£ s. d. 435,384 19 6	505	£ s. d. 485,640 8 8	6,301	£ s. d. 5,374,774 17 6	8,467	£ s. d. 7,183,729 0 5

NOTE.—In many instances the amounts lent upon mortgage by the Banks are not stated, but simply the words "valuable consideration" or "cash credit" inserted in the deed. As this occurs frequently when the properties mortgaged are evidently of great value, the absence of the amounts must materially affect the returns.

No. 3.—DISCHARGES, Conveyances under Mortgage, and Transfers of Mortgages on Land under "Deeds Registration Act" (7 Vic. No. 16).

Discharges of Mortgages on Land.		Conveyances under Mortgage.		Transfers of Mortgages on Land.	
Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.
3,769	£ s. d. 2,505,730 8 2	320	£ s. d. 159,608 5 6	600	£ s. d. 768,367 14 5

NOTE.—In many instances the amounts under the above headings are not stated, consequently the returns are, so far, necessarily incomplete.

DEEDS BRANCH—*continued.*

No. 4.— PREFERABLE Liens on Wool and Mortgages on Live Stock, registered under 11 Vic. No. 4.

Preferable Liens on Wool.			Mortgages on Live Stock.				
No. of Liens.	No. of Sheep.	Amount of Liens.	No. of Mortgages.	No. of Sheep.	No. of Horned Cattle.	No. of Horses.	Amount Lent.
2,509	14,689,647	£ 2,101,048 3 3 s. d.	1,901	4,983,071	148,629	18,292	£ 2,254,289 13 7 s. d.

In addition to above there were 47 discharges of wool liens registered, representing £20,320 8s. 10d.
 N.B.—When any sum has been secured, both by a lien on the wool and by a mortgage of the sheep, the amount is included under the head of mortgages only. Thus in 1895 the gross amount lent on liens was £2,247,377 4s. 3d.; but from this has to be deducted the sum of £146,329 1s., secured both by lien on the wool and mortgage on the sheep, and included in the figure in the last column, so that the net amount lent on lien was £2,101,048 3s. 3d.

No. 5.— DISCHARGES of Mortgages on Live Stock, registered under 11 Vic. No. 4.

Number.	Transfer of Mortgages.	Further Charges.	Further Assurances.	Amount of Discharges of Mortgage.
372	22	3	14	£ 1,053,863 2 5 s. d.

No. 6.— LIENS on Growing Crops, registered under 26 Vic. No. 10.

Number.	Amount Lent.
2,621	£ 219,392 7 0 s. d.

No. 7.— MISCELLANEOUS.

Searches.		Certified Copies issued.			Deposited Wills.
At 2s. 6d. Real Estate.	At 1s.—Live Stock, Wool, Crops, and Wills.	Grant Folios.	Deeds.	Extra Folios.	
6,216	10,246	966	281	5,217	35

NOTE.—Total fees received, Deeds, &c. (Returns 1 to 7) £11,122 11s.

No. 8.— REGISTRATIONS, &c., under Public Companies Act, 37 Vic. No. 19.

New Companies Registered.	Companies wound up.	Declarations, Statements, &c., that certain Companies have become defunct.	Summaries and Lists of Shareholders, Notices of Registered Office and other facts registered.	Searches.	Certified Copies issued.	Total Fees.
77	71	105	1,015	621	57	£ 1,083 15 0 s. d.

No. 9.— REGISTRATIONS, &c., under No Liability Mining Act, 44 Vic. No. 23.

New Companies registered.	Certified Copies.	New Certificates.	Fees.
37	1	4	£ 2 2 0 s. d.

No. 10.— REGISTRATIONS, &c., under Trade Marks Act, 28 Vic. No. 9.

Applications lodged.	Applications granted.	Applications refused.	Applications withdrawn.	Trade Marks transferred.	Searches.	Certified Copies issued.	Total Fees.
516	403	51	10	52	485	14	£ 1,449 18 6 s. d.

Grand Total Fees—Deeds Branch (Returns 1 to 10) £13,608 6s. 6d.

CHARLES PINHEY,
Registrar-General.

II.—

II.—LAND TITLES BRANCH.

No. 1.—RETURN of the Number of Applications, with amount of Fees, &c., under the Real Property Act, 26 Vic. No. 9, from 1st January to 31st December, 1895.

Months.	No. of Applications.	No. of Properties.	Area.			Value.	Fees.				
			Town and Suburban.	Country.	Total.		Assurance.	Com-missioners.	Advertising.	Certificates.	Total.
			a. r. p.	a. r. p.	a. r. p.	£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
January ...	13	14	10 0 27 $\frac{3}{4}$	160 0 0	170 0 27 $\frac{3}{4}$	36,040	75 1 9	25 0 0	18 0 0	12 0 0	130 1 9
February ...	39	55	63 1 20 $\frac{1}{2}$	2,021 0 26 $\frac{1}{2}$	2,084 2 6 $\frac{3}{4}$	184,218	383 15 11	77 0 0	57 0 0	37 0 0	554 15 11
March	18	33	19 2 35	490 2 28 $\frac{1}{2}$	510 1 23 $\frac{1}{2}$	24,475	50 19 10	30 10 0	25 10 0	18 0 0	124 19 10
April	21	22	17 0 30 $\frac{1}{2}$	99 1 33 $\frac{1}{2}$	116 2 24 $\frac{1}{2}$	60,900	126 17 7	34 0 0	30 0 0	23 0 0	213 17 7
May	26	31	38 2 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	7,131 3 35	7,170 2 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	60,527	126 2 1	47 0 0	37 10 0	25 0 0	235 12 1
June	26	27	10 0 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	853 0 34	863 0 39 $\frac{1}{2}$	49,815	103 15 8		37 10 0	28 0 0	169 5 8
July	23	25	25 0 35 $\frac{1}{2}$	3,543 1 22	3,568 2 17 $\frac{1}{2}$	31,557	65 14 11		34 10 0	25 0 0	125 4 11
August	27	36	51 3 33	941 1 39 $\frac{3}{4}$	993 1 32 $\frac{3}{4}$	56,537	117 15 5		40 10 0	31 0 0	189 5 5
September..	29	30	25 3 34 $\frac{3}{4}$	430 0 31 $\frac{1}{4}$	456 0 25 $\frac{3}{4}$	64,929	135 5 7		43 10 0	30 0 0	208 15 7
October	26	26	33 3 17 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,851 1 15	1,885 0 32 $\frac{3}{4}$	61,691	128 10 8		39 0 0	27 0 0	194 10 8
November..	29	29	46 1 33 $\frac{1}{2}$	378 0 3	424 1 36 $\frac{1}{2}$	23,281	48 10 2		42 0 0	30 0 0	120 10 2
December..	34	35	17 0 11 $\frac{1}{4}$	3,970 1 24 $\frac{1}{4}$	3,987 1 35 $\frac{1}{4}$	101,144	210 14 4		51 0 0	39 0 0	300 14 4
Totals...	311	363	359 2 15 $\frac{7}{10}$	21,871 1 13	22,230 3 28 $\frac{7}{10}$	755,114	1,573 3 11	213 10 0	456 0 0	325 0 0	2,567 13 11

The above Return is exclusive of one application which has been withdrawn.

No. 2.—RETURN of the Number of Crown Grants registered under the Real Property Act, 26 Vic. No. 9, from 1st January to 31st December, 1895.

Months.	No. of Grants.	Area.			Value.	Assurance.
		Town and Suburban.	Country.	Total.		
		a. r. p.	a. r. p.	a. r. p.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
January	440	285 3 35 $\frac{1}{2}$	40,142 1 23	40,428 1 18 $\frac{1}{2}$	32,412 11 2	65 12 10
February	155	146 0 26 $\frac{1}{2}$	3,667 3 15	3,814 0 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	7,180 5 7	15 0 8
March	270	236 3 26 $\frac{1}{2}$	18,334 3 20	18,571 3 6 $\frac{3}{4}$	16,044 7 6	33 18 1
April	247	244 1 14	24,157 2 25 $\frac{1}{2}$	24,401 3 39 $\frac{1}{2}$	29,967 14 9	64 14 0
May	259	359 0 31 $\frac{1}{2}$	36,366 2 29 $\frac{1}{2}$	36,725 3 21 $\frac{3}{4}$	29,042 3 0	63 16 1
June	434	554 0 39 $\frac{1}{2}$	38,343 1 25 $\frac{1}{2}$	38,897 2 25	52,386 7 1	108 18 1
July	143	66 3 23 $\frac{1}{2}$	14,399 1 9	14,466 0 32 $\frac{1}{2}$	18,616 17 6	41 7 2
August	185	100 2 3 $\frac{1}{4}$	26,457 0 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	26,557 2 10 $\frac{3}{4}$	18,168 10 7	37 17 3
September	238	211 3. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	37,189 0 24 $\frac{1}{2}$	37,400 3 30	21,269 1 9	44 7 8
October	115	48 2 28 $\frac{1}{2}$	7,789 1 17 $\frac{1}{2}$	7,838 0 6	10,551 6 1	22 0 2
November.....	161	157 2 36	17,343 2 24 $\frac{1}{2}$	17,501 1 20 $\frac{1}{2}$	16,704 17 9	34 17 3
December.....	114	152 2 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	22,400 2 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	22,553 0 10 $\frac{3}{4}$	8,917 11 6	18 2 6
Totals	2,761	2,565 0 0 $\frac{3}{8}$	286,591 3 23 $\frac{1}{4}$	289,156 3 23 $\frac{3}{8}$	261,261 14 3	550 11 9

No. 3.—RETURN showing the Total Area and Value of Land under the Real Property Act, 26 Vic. No. 9, on 31st December, 1895.

	Area.		Value at date of Grant or Application.
	a. r. p.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total on 31st December, 1894.....	17,804,113 0 8 $\frac{1}{15}$		37,972,890 10 0
Crown Grants registered during year 1895	289,156 3 23 $\frac{3}{8}$		261,261 14 3
Land comprised in applications received during the year 1895.....	22,230 3 28 $\frac{7}{10}$		755,114 0 0
Grand Total	18,115,500 3 19 $\frac{10}{15}$		38,989,266 4 3

LAND TITLES BRANCH—continued.

Date.	Transfers.	Consideration of Transfers.	Mortgages.	Consideration of Mortgages.	Discharges.	Consideration of Discharges.	Transfers of Mortgage	Foreclosures of Mortgage.	Encumbrances.	Transfers of encumbrances.	Registered Proprietor (Official Assignee).	Transmissions by Endorsement	Powers of Attorney.	Leases.	Transfers of Lease.	Surrenders of Lease	Re entry of Lease.	Caveats.	Withdrawal of Caveats.	Writs or Warrants.	Satisfaction of Writs or Warrants	Notices of Death.	Notices of Marriage.	Notices of Resumption.	Vesting Orders.	Miscellaneous Endorsements.	Total Memorials.	New Certificates.	Extra Endorsements (after the first).	Total Fees.	
1895.		£		£		£																									£ s. d.
January	568	110,647	300	363,509	200	216,513	24	4	1	8	33	1	23	5	4	2	52	26	26	2	3	24	...	2	1	2	1,295	388	1,195	1,201 15 8	
February	587	159,498	294	453,328	192	287,561	30	3	1	6	43	..	12	6	1	..	38	34	9	1	17	...	3	1	6	1,284	393	3,556	1,584 6 4		
March	620	177,404	330	409,429	203	255,097	30	1	..	6	45	...	9	5	5	..	55	22	8	1	16	2	2	3	6	1,371	419	1,702	1,473 17 4		
April	626	127,024	314	258,213	209	128,943	21	6	..	2	35	..	11	8	4	..	44	38	4	1	21	1	1	2	4	1,351	396	1,908	1,334 6 0		
May	708	120,919	360	325,478	235	137,982	30	1	3	8	53	..	13	5	6	2	59	41	8	1	14	1	2	..	4	1,554	422	1,154	1,491 10 10		
June	581	142,300	334	456,293	207	185,611	23	2	1	3	29	..	9	4	..	4	50	43	3	1	13	..	..	..	11	1,328	367	1,174	1,298 9 8
July	690	171,676	378	601,216	238	152,541	31	4	4	4	50	..	10	8	2	1	61	57	9	1	21	1	1	1	7	1,574	421	1,562	1,481 13 8		
August	635	164,853	323	286,225	224	279,861	22	1	..	6	35	1	16	3	..	1	39	32	8	2	23	2	..	..	16	1,388	423	1,676	1,472 6 8
September	664	254,352	365	588,244	215	513,993	27	3	2	6	53	..	15	1	2	..	64	37	5	..	21	4	4	..	6	1,490	376	1,726	1,378 12 0		
October	612	141,193	329	231,365	205	137,625	26	8	1	9	45	..	5	2	4	..	55	41	17	1	16	2	1	..	18	1,397	464	1,415	1,422 6 0		
November	522	146,319	266	451,960	183	201,567	22	5	1	5	28	1	20	9	2	..	54	37	11	1	14	4	1	..	10	1,196	367	1,246	1,225 9 4		
December	565	147,673	293	310,127	214	219,471	22	4	..	3	41	..	10	3	1	1	53	33	8	2	21	2	2	..	9	1,289	349	930	1,157 7 0		
Totals	7,388	1,862,638	3,866	4,741,577	2,525	2,715,443	308	42	10	66	500	3	153	59	26	11	624	441	92	15	221	17	18	3	99	16,507	4,785	18,544	16,612 0 6		

Note.—Searches: 668 General at 5s, and 4,042 Single at 2s. Certified Copies issued, 127; with 1,116 Ext. a F. J. Deposited Plans, 115.

Grand Total Fees, Land Titles Branch £24,198 13 10

CHARLES PINNEY,
 Registrar-General.

III.—BIRTHS, DEATHS, AND MARRIAGES BRANCH.

No. 1.—RETURN of Births, Deaths, and Marriages registered in the Colony of New South Wales during the four quarters of the year ended 31st December, 1895.

1895. Quarter ended	Births.			Deaths.			Marriages.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
31 March—							
City of Sydney	387	372	759	249	195	444	571
Suburbs	1,240	1,214	2,454	498	431	929	322
Country Districts	3,387	2,754	6,141	1,266	831	2,097	1,155
Total	5,014	4,340	9,354	2,013	1,457	3,470	2,048
30 June—							
City of Sydney	374	318	692	200	156	356	528
Suburbs	1,277	1,235	2,512	541	423	964	357
Country Districts	3,153	2,965	6,118	1,430	888	2,318	1,173
Total	4,804	4,518	9,322	2,171	1,467	3,638	2,058
30 September—							
City of Sydney	429	399	828	254	172	426	527
Suburbs	1,305	1,277	2,582	466	494	960	346
Country Districts	3,398	3,262	6,660	1,465	923	2,388	1,022
Total	5,132	4,938	10,070	2,185	1,589	3,774	1,895
31 December—							
City of Sydney	372	349	721	249	190	439	546
Suburbs	1,250	1,184	2,434	576	484	1,060	399
Country Districts	3,487	3,327	6,814	1,579	1,054	2,633	1,090
Total	5,109	4,860	9,969	2,404	1,728	4,132	2,035
Totals for Year—							
City of Sydney	1,562	1,438	3,000	952	713	1,665	2,172
Suburbs	5,072	4,910	9,982	2,081	1,832	3,913	1,424
Country Districts	13,425	12,308	25,733	5,740	3,696	9,436	4,440
Grand Totals	20,059	18,656	38,715	8,773	6,241	15,014	8,036

No. 2.—RETURN of Searches and Certified Copies issued, with Total Fees collected, in the Births, Deaths, and Marriages Registration Branch during the year 1895.

Act 7 Vic. No. 16 (Old Records).		Act 19 Vic. No. 34.		Marriages by the Registrar-General.	Total Fees.
Searches made.	Certified Copies issued.	Searches made.	Certified Copies issued.		
62	12	793	3,153	3	£ s. d. 520 5 0

CHARLES PINHEY,
Registrar-General.

IV.

STATEMENT, showing total Collections of Fees during the year 1895.

Act.	Revenue.	Sale of Forms.	Stamp-duty on Crown Grants.	Trust Funds.		Total.
				Assurance.	Advertising.	
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Deeds Branch	10,362 14 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,362 14 6
Crown Lands Agents Receipts Deeds Branch	3,245 12 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,245 12 0
Land Titles Branch	16,612 0 6	464 11 4	2,090 15 0	4,349 5 0	682 2 0	24,198 13 10
B. D. M. Branch	520 5 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	520 5 0
"O.H.M.S." Registrations	837 18 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	837 18 6
Totals	31,578 10 6	464 11 4	2,090 15 0	4,349 5 0	682 2 0	39,165 3 10

CHARLES PINHEY,
Registrar-General.

V.—SUMMARY.

I.—*Deeds Branch.*

THE returns of the Deeds Registration Office for the year 1895 present the following results:—There were registered a total of 20,843 Deeds affecting land, representing 5,314 Conveyances, with a value of £1,812,199; 181 Assignments of leases, of the value of £139,459; 241 Leases, of the value of £28,684; together with 8,232 Transfers of Conditional purchases; and 1,951 miscellaneous Deeds, where no consideration was stated. There were 8,467 Mortgages over town, suburban, and country lands, representing a value of £7,183,729, registered during 1895, whilst 3,769 Discharges of mortgages were registered releasing £2,505,730; 320 Conveyances under mortgage, representing £159,608, and 600 Transfers of mortgage in consideration of £768,367. There were 2,509 preferable Liens on wool registered over 14,689,647 sheep, in consideration of £2,101,048, in addition to 47 Discharges of Liens. Of Mortgages on Cattle registered there were 1,901 over 4,983,071 sheep, 148,629 cattle, 18,292 horses, representing £2,254,289; whilst there were 372 Discharges deposited, releasing £1,053,863, and 39 other dealings therewith. The Liens on growing crops lodged for registration numbered 2,621 for £219,392. Search fees paid numbered 6,216, at 2s. 6d. (Real Estate), 10, 246 at 1s. (live stock, crops, &c.) 1,246 certified copies of Deeds and grants were issued with 5,217 extra folios. Wills deposited numbered 35. Total fees, Deeds, &c., £11,122 11s.

Under the Limited Liability Companies Act 77 new companies were registered, and 1,015 returns, &c., were furnished during 1895 by those already in existence. The Limited Companies registered as having been wound up or declared to be defunct during the year numbered 176. The No-Liability Mining Act had 37 new companies added to the list of those already registered. Searches Public Companies numbered 621. Certified copies, 57. Total fees (Public Companies), £1,035 17s.

There were 516 Trade Marks applied for, 403 were registered, 51 refused, and 10 withdrawn; in addition to which there were 52 trade marks transferred. Searches, 485. Certified copies issued, 14. Total fees (Trade Marks), £1,449 18s. 6d.

In addition to the above, numerous miscellaneous documents were registered in connection with the Titles to Land Act of 1858, Bank Act, the Old Public Companies Act, and several other Acts of Parliament wholly or partially administered in this Office.

The fees of office received by the Registration of Deeds Branch in 1895 totalled £10,362 14s. 6d. in addition to the sum of £3,245 12s. credited by the Treasury to this office for the Registration of Conditional Purchases. Grand total of fees, Deeds Branch, £13,608 6s. 6d.

II.—*Land Titles Branch.*

The returns under the Real Property Act, 26 Vic. No. 9 (Torrens' Act), furnish the following information:—During the year 311 Applications to bring 363 properties under the Real Property Act were lodged. They represented 359 acres 2 roods 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ perches of town and suburban lands and 21,871 acres 1 rood 13 perches of country lands, of the total value of £755,114, the fees of office paid thereon amounting to £2,567 13s. 11d. There were 2,761 Grants recorded during 1895, comprising 2,565 acres 0 roods 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ perches town and suburban and 286,591 acres 3 roods 23 $\frac{1}{2}$ perches country lands, the purchase moneys totalling £261,261 14s. 3d. with payments on account of Assurance Fund, amounting to £550 11s. 9d. The aggregate area of land under these provisions of this Act on 31st December last was 18,115,500 acres 3 roods 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ perches of the total declared value (at the date of application and grant respectively) of £38,989,266 4s. 3d. Of the 16,507 Memorials registered there were 7,388 transfers for a total consideration of £1,862,638; 3,886 Mortgages securing the sum of £4,741,877; and 2,525 Discharges of mortgages releasing £2,715,443. There were in addition to these, 4,785 New Certificates issued and 18,544 extra endorsements (after the first) entered, whilst the total fees of office collected under this head (memorials, &c.) amounted to £16,612 0s. 6d.

4,705 Searches against titles were made by the public in this Branch during 1895, viz.:—4,042 single and 663 general searches.

There were also 127 certified copies issued, with 1,116 extra folios thereon. Deposited plans of sub-divisions numbered 115.

Grand total fees for Land Titles Branch, £24,198 13s. 10d.

III.—*Births, Deaths, and Marriages Branch.*

The registrations in this Branch during the year 1895 were:—Births, 38,715—20,059 males and 18,656 females; deaths, 15,014—8,773 males and 6,241 females; marriages, 8,036. These were distributed as to locality as follows:—Births—City of Sydney, 3,000; suburbs, 9,982; country districts, 25,733. Deaths—City of Sydney, 1,665; suburbs, 3,913; country districts, 9,436. Marriages—City of Sydney, 2,172; suburbs, 1,424; country districts, 4,440.

3,165 certified copies were issued and 855 searches made. Total fees for this Branch, £520 5s.

IV.—*Total Fees for the whole Department for 1895.*

	£	s.	d.
Deeds Branch	13,608	6	6
Land Titles Branch—Revenue	16,612	0	6
Do Trust Funds	5,031	7	0
Do Other collections	2,555	6	4
Births, Deaths, and Marriages Branch	520	5	0
"O.H.M.S." (Deeds and Land Titles)	837	18	6
Grand total	£39,165	3	10

CHARLES PINHEY,

Registrar-General.

Registrar-General's Office,
Sydney, 15 January, 1896.

1896.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

DREDGE SERVICE.

(RETURN RESPECTING MANAGEMENT OF).

*Printed under No. 15 Report from Printing Committee, 27 August, 1896.***Report by the Under Secretary for Public Works and Commissioner for Roads.**

It has been the custom, in accordance with the Dredge Regulations, for the crews of most of the tugs to be on duty more than forty-eight hours per week, and for the last eleven years no objection has been raised by them.

The crews of tugs working in Newcastle and on some rivers, owing to the short tow, have hitherto been more fortunate in respect to meal hours than those on the following vessels, where, as with private tugs, meals have been taken when towing.

Tugs whose crews have been on duty longer hours than dredge crews:—"Ajax," "Galatia," "Dawn," "Little Nell," "Achilles," "Rhea," "Cyclops," "Castor," "Ganymede," "Dayspring," "Scylla," "Mikado," "Octopus."

The general hours prior to 1st August, 1896, were as follows:—Monday to Friday, 6 a.m. to 4 p.m.; Saturdays, 6 a.m. to 12 noon.

The dredges working day shifts ceased work for eight hours per week while the crews had their meals, so that the men only worked forty-eight hours out of the fifty-six they were on board. Circumstances, however, often rendered it necessary for the tugs' crew to take meals while under weigh.

The hours recently introduced are:—Monday, 7 a.m. to 6 p.m.; Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, 6 a.m. to 6 p.m.; Friday, 6 a.m. to 5 p.m. Two hours per day are allowed for meals, during which time the dredges are kept at work by mechanics, &c., therefore no dredge hand works more than forty-eight per week.

The following is the usage in the principal privately owned tugs:—

P.J.S.S. Co.—Seven days work per week and about 17 hours each day; no overtime; no holidays; officers receive 1 per cent. on earnings.

J. & A. Brown, J. Dalton—Work all hours; no overtime.

In addition to the foregoing, which has been prepared by Mr. A. B. Portus, I might state that the pay of the firemen in the Newcastle privately-owned tugs is £9 per month, and in Sydney £9 to £10 per month, as compared with £132 per annum which is paid to those in the Dredge Service. Also that seamen engaged in a similar capacity in Sydney receive £7 per month, and in Newcastle £8 per month, as against £9 10s. per month paid to the seamen in the Dredge Service.

I would also point out that when the boats are towing there are two deck hands practically idle, and they are supposed to assist the firemen. The watchmen of the boats also get up steam for the firemen, so there is no occasion for them to be there before the other men.

ROBT. HICKSON,

Under Secretary for Public Works and Commissioner for Roads:

Report by the Superintending Engineer of Dredges.*Reorganisation of the Dredge Service.*

1st August, 1896.

HEREWITH is forwarded a list of the changes consequent on the reorganisation of the Dredge Service. The reduced rates are to take effect from to-day.

The cessation of extra shifts and laying up several dredges should take place at once, and the services of the men not required dispensed with, while those retained in the service will proceed to the places indicated on the list. All other hands will remain in their present places until relieved by their successors, or until further directed from head office.

Dredge masters will please keep me advised from day to day of the changes effected, so that inconvenience and confusion may be avoided. Men should be provided with passes and instructions to their new places, as attending the head office for this purpose may mean unnecessary detention in Sydney. A pass to Sydney may be allowed to retrenched men who so desire.

As

As soon as practicable the following hours are to be observed :—Monday, 7 a.m. to 6 p.m. ; Friday, 6 a.m. to 5 p.m. ; Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, 6 a.m. to 6 p.m.

Two hours a day will be allowed for meals. The dredge, however, is to work continuously, the mechanics, &c., taking the places of the working crew during meal hours. *Except as provided in the last clause of regulation 5, no man is expected to work more than 48 hours a week, but the meal hours are to be so arranged by the master to suit the convenience of the work.*

Until the mechanics are conversant with the duties of the engine-driver and mate, the master will have to so arrange his meal time that he may personally supervise the engine-driving and deck work.

Dredge masters are to observe the same hours as the crew.

Tugs should be in attendance the whole of the hours already mentioned. Any time occupied steaming to and from work must be done in the men's own time.

The deduction in case of absence from duty on Monday or Friday will be $1\frac{1}{2}$ day's pay, and on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, $1\frac{1}{3}$ day's pay.

A. B. PORTUS,
Superintending Engineer of Dredges.

* * * * *

Regulation 5.—From the 1st May to the 1st September the working hours shall be from 6:30 a.m. to 5:30 p.m., and during the remaining months of the year from 6 a.m. to 6 p.m. Three-quarters of an hour will be allowed for breakfast, and 1 hour for dinner. Owing to the shortened breakfast hour work will terminate on Saturdays at 1 p.m. When circumstances render it necessary for the tugs to work continuously from 6 to 6 the meal hours must be taken while the steamers are towing.*

* * * * *

* Since the original Regulations were passed *the summer working hours have, by direction of Mr. Secretary Lackey, been reduced from ten to nine hours per day ; and a temporary increase of 10 per cent. on wages, after having been on two occasions voted by Parliament, was submitted during the last Session and passed as a permanent rate. On 10th October, 1885, Mr. Secretary Wright directed that the working hours be forty-eight per week.*

1896.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.

(RETURN PREPARED BY THE AUDITOR-GENERAL SHOWING THE CASH SURPLUS ON THE FIRST YEAR OF THE NEW SYSTEM OF KEEPING THE.)

Printed under No. 15 Report from Printing Committee, 27 August, 1896.

Return prepared by the Auditor-General showing the Cash Surplus on the first year of the new system of keeping the Public Accounts.

Sir,

Department of Audit, Sydney, 19 August, 1896.

In compliance with the desire expressed in your minute of the 15th instant, I have now the honor to enclose the three returns specified therein. As I have not yet had your Annual Statement for 1895-6, it must be understood that the figures given for that year are to be taken as subject to complete and final audit.

I have little doubt, however, that, except in probable variations of details, there will be no substantial alteration in the totals.

I have, &c.,

E. A. RENNIE,

Auditor-General.

The Honorable the Colonial Treasurer and Premier, Sydney.

A RETURN for the First Year of keeping the Accounts on a Cash Basis, in respect to both the Revenue and Appropriations for the Year—namely, from 1st July, 1895, to 30th June, 1896.

	£	s.	d.
Total Revenue and Receipts credited to the Revenue Account from 1st July, 1895, to 30th June, 1896, as per statement in <i>Government Gazette</i> of 9th July, 1896	9,251,845	2	10
Accrued Interest on Loan raised in October, 1895	14,989	13	0
	9,266,834	15	10
Less Refunds (as described in No. 1)	178,313	18	3
(a) Total Receipts for the year	£9,088,520	17	7
Total Payments on account of the Appropriations for the year 1895-6	8,730,700	4	7
Payments from the Treasurer's Advance Account for Services 1895-6, as per Supplementary Estimates	26,457	18	11
(b) Total Expenditure on account of the Appropriations for the year	£8,757,158	3	6
(c) Total Surplus on the year	£331,362	14	1

The above figures are considered to be substantially correct. The final audit to the Treasurer's Annual Account cannot be made until it is furnished to me under the Audit Act for that purpose—and it is not yet due; but it will not probably result in any material alteration of the totals as given above.

E. A. RENNIE,
Auditor-General.

Department of Audit,
19th August, 1896.

1896.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.

(RETURN PREPARED BY THE AUDITOR-GENERAL SHOWING THE STATE OF THE, FOR THE SIX MONTHS ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1895.)

Printed under No. 15 Report from Printing Committee, 27 August, 1896.

RETURN prepared by the Auditor-General showing the state of the Public Accounts for the six months from 1st January to 30th June, 1895.

A RETURN showing the total amount of Revenue and Receipts for the six months ended 30th June, 1895, and the total amount the Auditor-General has allowed credit for for payments legally chargeable to the Votes and Statutory Appropriations for the same period up to the 12th instant, and showing the deficiency of the Receipts for the six months, after allowing credit for payments as above.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Total amount of revenue and receipts for the six months ended 30th June, 1895, as per Auditor-General's Report upon the Treasurer's accounts for that period	4,943,847	8	10	Total amounts allowed credit for by the Auditor-General for payments legally chargeable to the Votes and Statutory Appropriations paid within the half-year January and June, 1895..	3,979,779	10	4
Out of that amount there were refunded excesses of receipts under the heads stated at page 36 of that report, in reduction of amount available for expenditure under Statutes	79,755	12	2	Amounts paid out of same Votes and Statutory Appropriations from 1st July, 1895, to 30th June, 1896.....	658,068	12	10
	£ 4,864,091	16	8	Similar payments from 1st July to 12th August inclusive	554	6	2
This net total includes the following sums brought to account within the half-year January to June, 1895, which are of the nature of surcharges, and go to reduce the debit balance of the Revenue Account at 31st December, 1894, viz. :—				Amounts of payments from Treasurer's Advance Account in Supplementary Estimates	253	3	7
Accrued Interest, Premiums and Interest on deferred payments of instalments of Loans improperly credited to the General Loan Account.....	370,981	7	5				
Also, Repayments to credit of Votes for Railway Working Expenses, 1894.....	39,578	6	4				
And Recredits for other charges on account of 1894 and previous years	1,172	14	7				
	£ 411,732	8	4				
This Balance may be considered as actual Revenue proper collected for the half-year January to June, 1895	4,452,359	8	4				
Deficiency on Receipts for six months, January to June, 1895	*186,296	4	7				
	£ 4,638,655	12	11		£ 4,638,655	12	11

Department of Audit,
19th August, 1896.

E. A. RENNIE,
Auditor-General.

* The Treasury has savings to be written off from this total which will reduce the deficiency to about £150,000.—G.H.R., 20/8/96.

1896.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

THIRTEENTH REPORT

ON THE

CREATION, INSCRIPTION, AND ISSUE OF STOCK

UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE

“INSCRIBED STOCK ACT OF 1883”

(46 VIC. No. 12).

Printed under No. 20 Report from Printing Committee 1 October, 1896.

SYDNEY: CHARLES POTTER, GOVERNMENT PRINTER.

1896.

1896.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

THIRTEENTH 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 George Houstoun Reid, Esq., M.P., Colonial Treasurer,—

Sir,

The Treasury, New South Wales,
Sydney, 23rd September, 1896.

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

My last Report was dated 4th November, 1895. There has been no further issue of Stock in the interval.

A copy of the Prospectus, Deed-poll, and Declaration required by the Colonial Stock Act, and the Agent-General’s letter to the Bank of England, dated 25th October, 1895, in connection with the Redemption Loan of £4,000,000, referred to in my last Report, will be found in Appendix C.

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

I have, &c.,
F. KIRKPATRICK,
Under Secretary for Finance and Trade.

APPENDIX.

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	... ..	*£1,186,800.
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

* The balance of this Loan (£813,700) is outstanding in Debentures.

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.

TENTH INSCRIBED LOAN.

Created for the purpose of raising a Loan under the authority of the Acts 54 Vic. No. 33 and 55 Vic. No. 35 :—

Capital amount of such Stock	... ..	£2,500,000.
Rate of interest thereon	... ..	4 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly.
Currency	... ..	Thirty-nine years.
Condition of redemption	... ..	Payment on maturity, at par.

ELEVENTH INSCRIBED LOAN.

Created for the purpose of raising a Loan under the authority of the Act 57 Vic. No. 17 :—

Capital amount of such Stock	... ..	£832,000.
Rate of interest thereon	... ..	3½ per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly.
Currency	... ..	Twenty-four years.
Condition of redemption	... ..	Payment on maturity, at par.

TWELFTH INSCRIBED LOAN.

Created for the purpose of raising a Loan under the authority of the Acts 50 Vic. No. 28, 52 Vic. No. 17, 53 Vic. No. 23, 55 Vic. No. 7, and 59 Vic. No. 5.

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

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.

NEW SOUTH WALES GOVERNMENT £3 PER CENT. INSCRIBED STOCK.—1935.

First Issue, £4,000,000.

Repayable at par, 1st October, 1935.

The Loan is issued under Acts authorised by the Parliament of New South Wales, viz., 50 Vic. No. 28; 52 Vic. No. 17; 53 Vic. No. 23; and 59 Vic. No. 5; and under the authority of 55 Vic. No. 7. The proceeds will be applied in redemption of Debentures falling due in 1896, bearing 5 per cent. interest, and of Treasury Bills, also maturing in 1896; thus effecting a saving to the Government in the annual charge for interest.

First dividend, being six months' interest, payable 1st April, 1896. Minimum Price of issue, £94 per cent. THE Governor and Company of the Bank of England give notice that they are authorised to receive on Thursday, 10th October, 1895, tenders for £4,000,000 New South Wales £3 per cent. Inscribed Stock, repayable at par 1st October, 1935.

The first dividend on this issue will be due 1st April, 1896, and will be for six months' interest from 1st October, 1895, on the nominal amount of stock.

The books of the stock will be kept at the Bank of England, where all assignments and transfers will be made; and holders of the stock will be 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 will be free of stamp duty.

Dividend warrants will be transmitted by post if desired.

By

* 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

† NOTE.—14th November, 1894. This has since been sold.

By the Act 40 and 41 Vict., 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 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 the Chief Cashier's Office, Bank of England, before two o'clock on Thursday, 10th October, 1895. 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 £94 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 Thursday, the 17th October, 1895,	} 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 14th November, 1895, £25 per cent.;	
On Thursday, the 12th December, 1895, £25 per cent.;	
On Thursday, the 9th January, 1896, £25 per cent.	

The instalments may be paid in full on or after the 17th October, 1895, under discount at the rate of £1 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 9th January, 1896, 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. Mullens, Marshall, & Co., Stock Brokers, 4, Lombard-street, London, E.C.; and of the Agent-General for the Government of New South Wales, Westminster Chambers, 9, Victoria-street, S.W.

Bank of England, London, 5th October, 1895.

No.

NEW SOUTH WALES GOVERNMENT £3 PER CENT. INSCRIBED STOCK.—REPAYABLE 1ST OCTOBER, 1935.

Issue of £4,000,000 stock.—Minimum Price, £94 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 balance as it shall become due, on any allotment that may be made in respect of this tender, in accordance with the terms of the Prospectus dated 5th October, 1895.

Name in full.

Address.

Date.

NEW SOUTH WALES STOCK, £3 PER CENT.—1935.—Issue of £4,000,000.

DEED-POLL declaring the creation of £4,000,000 New South Wales Stock, £3 per cent., 1935, and the terms and conditions on which the same shall be issued and redeemed.

To all to whom these presents shall come:

The Honorable 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 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

* The deposit must accompany this application, but should not be enclosed therein. Cheques should be drawn in favour of "The Bank of England." Where several applications are made, one cheque only, for the total deposit, is necessary.

† Tenders, which should be sealed, must be for even hundreds of stock, and the prices must be multiples of sixpence. No tender will be received after two o'clock on Thursday, 10th October, 1895.

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 of 1886," 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 £3,115,393, as might be required for the purposes in the same Act mentioned.

And whereas by an Act of the said Legislature, entitled the "Public Works Loan 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 £3,641,305, 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 1889," 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 £5,089,896, as might be required for the purposes in the same Act mentioned.

And whereas by another Act of the said Legislature, entitled the "Treasury Bills Act of 1891," after reciting that for the purpose of carrying out certain public works it was expedient to authorise the raising of a sum not exceeding four millions sterling by the issue in the manner in the said Act mentioned of Treasury Bills, it was enacted amongst other things that the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, might cause Treasury Bills for any amounts of money, not exceeding in the whole the sum of four millions sterling, to be made out and issued by the Colonial Treasurer, in the manner and subject to the provisions of the said Act, and that all principal moneys for which any such Treasury Bills might be made out should be chargeable upon and paid out of the proceeds of any loan or loans raised or to be raised under any Act or Acts already passed, providing funds for the execution of public works.

And whereas by another Act of the said Legislature, entitled the "Repayment of Loans Act 1895," 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 £977,000, as might be required for the purpose of repaying debentures to the value of £977,000 as in the same Act mentioned.

And whereas the Governor, with such advice as aforesaid, being about to borrow and raise in Great Britain, under the authority of the said "Public Works Loan Act of 1886," "Public Works Loan Act of 1888," "Loan Act of 1889," and "Repayment of Loans Act 1895," a sum of money by the issue of £3 per centum inscribed stock, the said agents have determined to create and issue for that purpose an amount of not exceeding £4,000,000 sterling of "New South Wales Stock," "Three per Cent.," and have 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 intended that the moneys so to be borrowed and raised as aforesaid shall be applied, so far as may be necessary or possible, to the redemption of Treasury Bills to the value of £2,750,000, which were raised under the provisions of the "Treasury Bills Act of 1891," and the repayment of the debentures in the said "Repayment of Loans Act 1895" mentioned.

And

And whereas it is expedient that the determination and appointment of the said agents 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 £4,000,000 sterling of capital stock, to be called "New South Wales Stock," "Three per Cent.," and have determined that such capital 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 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 £4,000,000 sterling of stock so created by them as aforesaid, or any lesser amount which shall be issued, shall be at the rate of £3 per centum per annum, and that a half year's interest or dividend shall be payable on the 1st day of April, 1896, 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 October and the 1st day of April, in each year, until and including the 1st day of October, 1935. And further, that on the said 1st day of October, 1935, 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 10th day of October, 1895.

Signed, sealed, and delivered, by the above-named Sir Saul } (L.S.) SAUL SAMUEL.
Samuel and Nathaniel Cork, in the presence of,— } (L.S.) NATHANIEL CORK.
GEORGE M. LIGHT, Solicitor, 32, Victoria-street, Westminster.

NEW SOUTH WALES STOCK, £3 PER CENT.—1935.—Issue of £4,000,000.

Declaration for Inland Revenue Commissioners.

Dated 22nd October, 1895.

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 converted 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

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 it is hereby further declared that by another Act of the said Legislature, entitled the "Public Works Loan Act of 1886," 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 £3,115,393, 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 "Public Works Loan 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 £3,641,305, 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 1889," 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 £5,089,896, 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 "Treasury Bills Act of 1891," after reciting that for the purpose of carrying out certain Public Works it was expedient to authorise the raising of a sum not exceeding £4,000,000 sterling by the issue in the manner in the said Act mentioned of Treasury Bills, it was enacted amongst other things that the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, might cause Treasury Bills for any amounts of money, not exceeding in the whole the sum of £4,000,000 sterling, to be made out and issued by the Colonial Treasurer in the manner and subject to the provisions of the said Act, and that all principal moneys for which any such Treasury Bills might be made out should be chargeable upon and paid out of the proceeds of any loan or loans raised or to be raised under any Act or Acts already passed providing funds for the execution of Public Works.

And it is hereby further declared that by another Act of the said Legislature, entitled the "Repayment of Loans Act, 1895," 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 £977,000, as might be required for the purposes of repaying debentures to the value of £977,000 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 Saul Samuel and Nathaniel Cork, dated the 10th day of October, 1895, 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 "Public Works Loan Act of 1886," "Public Works Loan Act of 1888," "Loan Act of 1889," and "Repayment of Loans Act, 1895," a sum of money by the issue of £3 per centum inscribed stock, they had determined to create and issue stock to the amount and upon the terms therein mentioned, and after reciting that it was intended that the moneys so to be borrowed and raised as aforesaid should be applied, so far as might be necessary or possible, to the redemption of Treasury Bills to the value of £2,750,000, which were raised under the provisions of the said "Treasury Bills Act of 1891," and the repayment of the debentures in the said "Repayment of Loans Act, 1895," 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 £4,000,000 sterling of capital stock, to be called "New South Wales Stock," "Three 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 per centum per annum, and that a half-year's interest or dividend should be payable on the 1st day of April, 1896, 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 October and the 1st day of April in each year, until and including the 1st day of October, 1935, and further that on the said 1st day of October, 1935, 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 per Cent.," mentioned in the said 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 22nd day of October, 1895.

SAUL SAMUEL.

Witness—

GEORGE M. LIGHT, Solicitor, 32, Victoria-street, Westminster.

New South Wales Stock, £3 per Cent., 1935.—Issue of £4,000,000.

Gentlemen,

9, Victoria-street, Westminster, S.W., 25 October, 1895.

Referring to my previous communication with you and to my written instructions to you of the 2nd October last, to place upon the market a loan of £4,000,000, and referring to your letter of the 11th April, 1895, to the Agent-General of New South Wales, I have now formally to request that you will be good enough to undertake the inscription of the loan of £4,000,000 which has so been raised by the New South Wales Government through you. For this purpose, I and Mr. Nathaniel Cork, in exercise of the powers conferred upon us by certain Letters Patent, with which you are acquainted, have executed a deed-poll declaring the creation of a further amount of stock called "New South Wales Stock," bearing interest at £3 per cent., and have 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 deed-poll under date 10th October, 1895, 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 22nd October, 1895.

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 letter above referred to of the 11th April, 1895.

In accordance with the usual practice, you will please pay to the Commissioners for 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 issues 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 letter of the 11th April, 1895, 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 transmit 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.,
SAUL SAMUEL.

The Governor and Company of the Bank of England.

ESTIMATES
OF THE
EXPENDITURE
OF THE
GOVERNMENT
OF
NEW SOUTH WALES,
FOR THE YEAR
1896-7.

ORDERED BY THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY TO BE PRINTED,
15 JULY, 1896.



SYDNEY: CHARLES POTTER, GOVERNMENT PRINTER.

1896.

[48.]

Message No. 25.

HAMPDEN,

Governor.

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 accompanying Estimates of the Expenditure of the Government of New South Wales, for the year 1896-7.

Government House,

Sydney, 15th July, 1896.

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NEW SOUTH WALES.

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ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE

FOR THE YEAR ENDING

30TH JUNE, 1897.

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE.

ABSTRACT of the ESTIMATES of the EXPENDITURE of the GOVERNMENT of
NEW SOUTH WALES, for the Year ending 30th June, 1897.

Page.	GENERAL HEADS OF SERVICE.	Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1896.	Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1897.
		£ s d.	£ s d.
3	SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS	2,712,602 0 0	2,616,971 13 4
7	I.—SCHEDULES TO THE CONSTITUTION ACT	48,387 0 0	46,749 0 0
11	II.—EXECUTIVE AND LEGISLATIVE... ..	30,266 0 0	31,458 0 0
15	III.—CHIEF SECRETARY	967,385 0 0	935,495 0 0
61	IV.—TREASURER AND SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE—		
64	DEPARTMENTS GENERALLY	595,625 0 0	658,897 0 0
91	RAILWAYS	1,779,203 0 0	1,837,697 0 0
97	V.—ATTORNEY-GENERAL	38,360 0 0	41,525 0 0
101	VI.—SECRETARY FOR LANDS	320,138 0 0	304,764 0 0
115	VII.—SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS	785,683 0 0	797,898 0 0
127	VIII.—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE... ..	279,814 0 0	253,116 0 0
173	IX.—PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, LABOUR AND INDUSTRY	792,315 0 0	749,078 0 0
191	X.—SECRETARY FOR MINES AND AGRICULTURE ...	150,075 0 0	139,139 0 0
203	XI.—POSTMASTER-GENERAL	710,280 0 0	721,287 0 0
		9,210,133 0 0	9,134,074 13 4
	SECRETARY FOR LANDS—SPECIAL SERVICE ...	12,047 0 0	6,634 0 0
	SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS IN REDUCTION OF PUBLIC DEBT	9,222,180 0 0	9,140,708 13 4
	<i>Less</i> —Amount estimated to be saved by the work of reforming and reorganising the Public Service during the year ...	100,000 0 0	.....
	TOTAL CHARGEABLE TO THE CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND	£ 9,122,180 0 0	9,399,708 13 4
	LOAN SERVICES	119,500 0 0	220,800 0 0
	TOTAL	£ 9,241,680 0 0	9,620,508 13 4

*The Treasury, New South Wales.
Sydney, 15th July, 1896.*

G. H. REID,
Treasurer.

SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS.

SERVICE.	Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1896.			Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1897.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Interest on Debentures and Funded Stock	2,045,000	0	0	2,120,500	0	0
Towards the Payment of Interest and Extinction of the Railway Loan of 1867 (£1,000,000), 31 Vic. No. 11	15,000	0	0*		
Interest on Railway Loan of 1867 ... ..	.....			11,500	0	0
Interest on Treasury Bills (deficiency of 1886 and previous years)	28,236	0	0	51,972	0	0
Interest on Treasury Bills under Act 55 Vic. No. 7 ...	111,875	0	0	35,938	0	0
Drawbacks and Refund of Duties	54,000	0	0	40,000	0	0
Revenue and Receipts returned	120,000	0	0	120,000	0	0
Charges on Collections	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	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	1,500	0	0	1,500	0	0
Endowment of the Women's College, Sydney Univer- sity, Act 53 Vic. No. 10	500	0	0	500	0	0
Judges under the District Courts Act	10,500	0	0	10,500	0	0
Sydney Branch of the Royal Mint	15,000	0	0	15,000	0	0
Pensions under the District Court Judges Salaries and Pensions Act, 46 Vic. No. 16	2,250	0	0	2,250	0	0
Pensions under the Superannuation Act Repeal Act of 1873	3,040	0	0	2,877	0	0
Pension under the Railway Act, 51 Vic. No. 35 ...	938	0	0	938	0	0
Endowment under the Fire Brigades Act, 47 Vic. No. 3	7,000	0	0	8,000	0	0
Endowment under the Municipalities Act	40,000	0	0	35,000	0	0
Preliminary Expenses of Municipal Institutions ...	400	0	0	400	0	0
Commissioners of Customs, 42 Vic. No. 19	600	0	0	600	0	0
Expenses of Parliamentary Witnesses, 45 Vic. No. 5 ...	100	0	0	100	0	0
Expenses under the Civil Service Act, 48 Vic. No. 24	500	0	0	.....	
Carried forward	£ 2,464,939	0	0	2,466,075	0	0

* See Account with Ways and Means, separate charge.

SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS—*continued.*

SERVICE.	Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1896.			Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1897.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Brought forward	£ 2,464,939	0	0	2,466,075	0	0
Metropolitan Water and Sewerage Board, 43 Vic. No. 32 and 51 Vic. No. 28	100	0	0	100	0	0
Hunter District Water Supply and Sewerage Board, 55 Vic. No. 27	100	0	0	100	0	0
Railway Commissioners, 51 Vic. No. 35 and 52 Vic. No. 5... ..	7,000	0	0	6,000	0	0
Allowances to Parliamentary Representatives, 53 Vic. No. 12	34,500	0	0	34,500	0	0
Remuneration to Parliamentary Public Works Committee, 53 Vic. No. 11	6,000	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*		
Towards the reduction of the Public Debt for Railways, 53 Vic. No. 24	37,500	0	0*		
Proportion payable by Colony of New South Wales, in terms of "The Australasian Naval Force Act of 1887"	24,860	0	0	37,889	0	0
President and Members, Land Appeal Court, 55 Vic. No. 26	4,000	0	0	4,000	0	0
Interest at 3 per cent. on uninvested Funds at credit of Government Savings Bank in the Treasury, 34 Vic. No. 15	26,000	0	0	13,000	0	0
Towards the redemption of "New South Wales 1924 Stock," issued under Act 58 Victoria No. 14 ...	6,603	0	0	6,602	3	4
Parliamentary Electorates and Elections Act of 1893, 56 Vic. No. 38	26,000	0	0	.....	
Interest on Treasury Bills (deficiency debt to 30 June, 1895), Act 59 Vic. No. 22 ... ..	.....			32,297	0	0
Towards the redemption of "New South Wales 1925 Stock" issued under Act 59 Vic. No. 6 ... ..	.....			7,408	10	0
Public Service Board, 59 Vic. No. 25... ..	.....			3,000	0	0
TOTAL, SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS	£ 2,712,602	0	0	2,616,971	13	4

* See Account with Ways and Means—separate charge.

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:—				
8	Salaries, as per annexed Statement...	17,870 0 0	14,220 0 0	.....	32,090 0 0
	SCHEDULE B:—				
8	Pensions, as per annexed Statement...	5,450 0 0	770 0 0	.....	6,220 0 0
	SCHEDULE C:—				
9	Public Worship, as per annexed Statement	6,893 0 0	.....	.....	6,893 0 0
		30,213 0 0	14,990 0 0	.....	45,203 0 0
	Expenditure to be Authorized.				
	SUPPLEMENT TO SCHEDULE B:—				
9	Pensions, as per Statement attached	.....	.....	325 0 0	325 0 0
9	Military Pensions do.	.....	.....	1,221 0 0	1,221 0 0
	TOTAL	£ 30,213 0 0	14,990 0 0	1,546 0 0	46,749 0 0

The Treasury, New South Wales,
Sydney, 15th July, 1896.

G. H. REID,
Treasurer.

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1896-7.

No. I.—SCHEDULES.												
	PROVIDED IN SCHEDULE.			PROVIDED BY COLONIAL ACTS.			Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1897.					
							Schedule A.		Colonial Act.			
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
SCHEDULE A.												
His Excellency the Governor	7,000	0	0	.....			7,000	0	0	.....	
The Chief Justice	2,000	0	0	1,500	0	0	2,000	0	0	1,500	0	0
Six Puisne Judges, at £2,600	3,000	0	0	12,600	0	0	3,000	0	0	12,600	0	0
The Colonial Secretary	1,820	0	0	.....			1,820	0	0	.....	
The Colonial Treasurer	1,250	0	0	120	0	0	1,250	0	0	120	0	0
The Auditor-General	900	0	0	.....			900	0	0	.....	
The Attorney-General	1,500	0	0	.....			1,500	0	0	.....	
The Governor's Private Secretary	400	0	0	.....			400	0	0	.....	
TOTAL	£ 17,870	0	0	14,220	0	0	17,870	0	0	14,220	0	0
SCHEDULE B.												
Pensions.												
To JUDGES, who have retired from office:—												
W. J. Foster, late Puisne Judge	1,050	0	0	770	0	0	1,050	0	0	770	0	0
	1,050	0	0	770	0	0	1,050	0	0	770	0	0
To OFFICERS OF THE GOVERNMENT who, on political grounds, retired, or were released from office:—												
Francis Lewis Shaw Merewether, formerly Auditor-General	900	0	0	.....			900	0	0	.....	
	900	0	0	.....			900	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.:—												
Thomas Reilly, late Sergeant to Governor-General's Orderlies	32	13	4	.....			32	13	4	.....	
Hannah Pope, late Housekeeper in the Colonial Secretary's Office	22	17	6	.....			22	17	6	.....	
J. S. Adam, late Chief Draftsman, Surveyor-General's Department	228	11	5	.....			228	11	5	.....	
Hy. Broderick, late Engineer, &c., Marine Board	196	0	0	.....			196	0	0	.....	
James H. Palmer, late Shorthand-writer, Legislative Assembly	321	8	6	.....			321	8	6	.....	
John B. Martin, late Clerk of Petty Sessions, Camden	157	17	0	.....			157	17	0	.....	
Robert Dawson, late Police Magistrate, Cooma	262	10	0	.....			262	10	0	.....	
Robert Blake, late Inspector of Distilleries	263	12	4	.....			263	12	4	.....	
R. C. Walker, Principal Librarian and Secretary, Free Public Library	470	7	6	.....			470	7	6	.....	
James D. Cronin, late Paymaster, Treasury	407	8	1	.....			407	8	1	.....	
William Newcombe, late Receiver, Treasury	453	14	0	.....			453	14	0	.....	
William Brennan, late Chief Messenger, Chief Secretary's Office	128	11	0	.....			128	11	0	.....	
John James Lee, Clerk in Charge, Criminal Branch, Crown Solicitor's Office	277	1	0	.....			277	1	0	.....	
Balance to be appropriated	277	8	4	.....			277	8	4	.....	
	3,500	0	0	.....			3,500	0	0	.....	
TOTAL SCHEDULE B	£ 5,450	0	0	770	0	0	5,450	0	0	770	0	0

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1896-7.

9

No. I.—SCHEDULES.

	PROVIDED IN SCHEDULE.		PROVIDED BY COLONIAL ACTS.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1897.			
					Schedule C.		Colonial Act.	
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
SCHEDULE C.								
Public Worship—								
Church of England	3,641	0 0	.....		3,641	0 0	.....
Presbyterian Church	552	0 0	.....		552	0 0	.....
Wesleyan Methodist Church	750	0 0	.....		750	0 0	.....
Roman Catholic Church	1,950	0 0	.....		1,950	0 0	.....
TOTAL SCHEDULE C	£ 6,893	0 0	.....		6,893	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						
					325	0 0	325	0 0
Military Pensions.								
J. S. Richardson, late Major-General	96	0 0*						
R. A. Nathan, Captain Partially-paid Artillery	150	0 0						
Mrs. E. Hammond, Widow of Lieutenant T. Hammond	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						
Trustees of the Children of the late R. J. E. Bedford	120	0 0						
Colonel Warner Wright Spalding, C.M.G.	275	0 0						
Colonel George John Airey	250	0 0						
					1,221	0 0	1,221	0 0
TOTAL AMOUNT VOTED	£				1,546	0 0	1,546	0 0

* Amount due from 1st April to 9th June, 1896, unexpended on vote of previous year.

II.

Executive and Legislative.

SUMMARY.

Page.	HEAD OF SERVICE.	Amount appropriated for year ending 30 June, 1896.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1897.	
		Salaries.	Contingencies.	Salaries.	Contingencies.
		£	£	£	£
12	His Excellency the Governor	1,210	370	1,047	370
12	Executive Council	1,168	10	963	10
12	Legislative Council	5,657	175	5,657	175
13	Legislative Assembly	9,940	225	9,900	625
13	Legislative Council and Assembly	2,729	797	2,729	797
14	Parliamentary Library	1,253	760	1,253	760
14	Parliamentary Reporting Staff	5,567	405	5,567	405
14	Parliamentary Standing Committee on Public Works ... ..	.....	.....	700	500
	TOTAL	£ 27,524	2,742	27,816	3,642

No. of Persons.						SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.	
1895-6	1896-7			Division of Service.	GRADE: Higher grade, Series A. Lower grade, Series B.	Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1896.	Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1897.
						£	£
No. II.—EXECUTIVE AND LEGISLATIVE.							
His Excellency the Governor.							
PRIVATE SECRETARY.							
1	1	Private Secretary. (Provided in Schedule.)		Clerical ...	B1	375	275
1	1	Clerk to Private Secretary		General ...	...	220	160
1	1	Messenger and Hall Porter					
						595	435
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	274
						615	612
Contingencies.							
		Forage for four Horses for Orderlies ... ..		.....	..	120	120
		To meet cost of Railway Conveyance, Incidental, and Unforeseen Expenses ... ..		.....	..	250	250
						370	370
						1,210	1,047
7	7	TOTAL... ... .. £		.....	..	1,580	1,417
Executive Council.							
1	1	Clerk of the Executive Council		Clerical ...	A1	770	600
1	1	Clerk		"	B1	238	238
1	1	Messenger		General ...	...	160	125
						1,168	963
Contingencies.							
		Incidental Expenses ... ..		.....	..	10	10
						10	10
3	3	TOTAL... ... .. £		.....	..	1,178	973
Legislative Council.							
1	1	President ... ..		.....	..	1,100	1,100
1	1	Chairman of Committees ... ..		.....	..	470	470
1	1	Clerk of the Parliaments ... ..		.....	..	740	740
1	1	Clerk Assistant ... ..		.....	..	560	560
1	1	Usher of the Black Rod ... ..		.....	..	428	428*
1	1	First Clerk ... ..		.....	..	438	438
1	1	Second Clerk ... ..		.....	..	390	390
1	1	Third Clerk ... ..		.....	..	343	343
1	1	Fourth Clerk ... ..		.....	..	248	248
1	1	Principal Messenger ... ..		.....	..	200	200
1	1	Door-keeper... ..		.....	..	160	160
4	4	Assistant Messengers, at £145 ... ..		.....	..	580	580
						5,657	5,657
Contingencies.							
		Incidental Expenses ... ..		.....	..	75	75
		Expenses in connection with Select Committees .. ..		.....	..	100	100
						175	175
15	15	TOTAL... ... .. £		.....	..	5,832	5,832

* For allowances, see Schedule.

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1896-7.

13

No. II.—EXECUTIVE AND LEGISLATIVE.

No. of Persons.			SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1895-6	1896-7		Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1896.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1897.	
			£		£	
Legislative Assembly.						
1	1	Speaker	1,370		1,370	
1	1	Chairman of Committees... ..	740		740	
1	1	Clerk of Assembly	960		960	
1	1	Clerk Assistant	723		723	
1	1	Second Clerk Assistant	604		604	
1	1	Sergeant-at-Arms	533		533	
1	1	Clerk of Records	476		476	
1	1	Do Select Committees	428		428	
1	1	Do Printing Branch	381		381	
1	1	Clerk in charge of Printed Papers	333		333	
3	3	Clerks—1 at £333, 1 at £262, 1 at £200	795		795	
1	1	Clerk	125		125	
1	1	Principal Messenger	220		220	
1	1	Do Doorkeeper	190		190	
9	9	Messengers, 1 at £170, 7 at £160, and 1 at £140	1,430		1,430	
4	4	Do 3 at £140, and 1 at £112	532		532	
1	1	Lavatory Attendant	100		60	
				9,940		9,900
<i>Contingencies.</i>						
		Expenses of Witnesses summoned before Select Committees	75		75	
		Incidental Expenses	150		150	
		Erection and Maintenance of Telephones ... ..	.....		100	
		Gratuity equal to one month's salary for each year of service to Messenger upon retirement through ill health ... ..	.....		300	
				225		625
30	30	TOTAL... ..	£	10,165	.....	10,525
Legislative Council and Assembly.						
1	1	Steward and Housekeeper	319		319*	
1	1	Assistant Housekeeper	90		90*	
...	1	Steward's Assistant and Cellarman ... ..	.....		175	
1	1	Watchman... ..	160		160*	
1	1	House Servant	145		145*	
1	1	Stableman	145		145*	
1	1	Assistant Stableman and Assistant Night Watchman... ..	145		145	
1	1	Out-door Servant	145		145	
3	3	Female Servants, at £80	240		240*	
1	1	Cook	210		210	
3	2	Waiters, 1 at £175, and 1 at £160	510		335	
4	4	Do at £135	540		540	
1	1	Scullery-maid	80		80*	
				2,729		2,729
<i>Contingencies.</i>						
		For occasional assistance during the Session	460		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	62		62	
		Maintenance, &c., of Telephones	100		100	
				797		797
19	19	TOTAL... ..	£	3,526	.....	3,526

* For allowances see Schedule.

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1896-7.

No. II.—EXECUTIVE AND LEGISLATIVE.													
No. of Persons.										SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1895-6	1896-7									Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1896.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1897.	
										£		£	
Parliamentary Library.													
1	1	Librarian								476		476*	
1	1	First Assistant								367		367	
1	1	Second Do								295		295	
1	1	Messenger								115		115	
											1,253		1,253
<i>Contingencies.</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								60		60	
		Incidental Expenses								50		50	
											760		760
4	4	TOTAL... ..							£	.....	2,013		2,013
Parliamentary Reporting Staff.													
1	1	Principal Shorthand-writer								865		865	
1	1	Second Shorthand-writer... ..								675		675	
3	3	Shorthand-writers, 3 at £533								1,599		1,599	
1	1	Shorthand-writer								457		457	
1	1	Do								438		438	
3	3	Shorthand-writers, 1 at £457, 2 at £438								1,333		1,333	
1	1	Type-writer								200		200	
											5,567		5,567
<i>Contingencies.</i>													
		Sessional Shorthand-writing								400		400	
		Incidental expenses								5		5	
											405		405
11	11	TOTAL... ..							£	.....	5,972		5,972
Parliamentary Standing Committee on Public Works. †													
1	1	Secretary										400	
...	1	Clerk										200†	
1	1	Do										100	
													700
<i>Contingencies.</i>													
		Extra Clerical Assistance as required, including travelling allowance to shorthand-writers accompanying Sectional Committees										200	
		Incidental Expenses, including expenses of Witnesses										300	
													500
2	3	TOTAL... ..							£	.....			1,200

* For allowance see Schedule.

† Previously paid from Contingencies.

‡ Previously included under Secretary for Public Works.

III.

Chief Secretary.

SUMMARY.

Page.	HEAD OF SERVICE.	Amount appropriated for year ending 30 June, 1896.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1897.	
		Salaries.	Contingencies	Salaries.	Contingencies
		£	£	£	£
16	Chief Secretary	8,402	1,200	7,481	.....
17	Auditor-General	9,838	1,647	9,614	1,564
19	Registrar-General	17,716	8,875	16,143	6,255
19	Vice-President of the Executive Council and Representative of the Government in the Legislative Council ...	250	25	250	.....
20	Aborigines Protection Board	100	9,590	.....	9,400
20	Police	269,513	55,500	273,606	58,731
22-23	Lunacy	46,204	53,506	44,576	47,677
26	Master in Lunacy	2,605	250	2,525	250
27	Medical Board	170	15	120	15
27	The Medical Adviser to the Government	9,308	23,950	9,346	23,950
30	Government Statistician	3,724	2,870	4,246	955
30	Registrar of Friendly Societies and Trades Unions ...	.....	765	1,086	50
31	Agent-General for the Colony	3,889	1,775	3,889	1,775
32	Charitable Institutions	7,520	90,764	13,759	82,759
37	Fisheries Commission	2,338	820	1,776	850
37	Fire Brigades	882	321	800	156
30	Civil Service Board	786	350	.....	.....
38	Reorganization of the Public Service ... ..	.....	5,000	.....	5,000
38	Botanic Gardens	1,197	4,880	935	4,640
39	Nursery Garden, Campbelltown	225	660	225	780
39	Government Domains	295	2,433	295	2,400
40	Garden Palace Grounds	120	980	275	825
40	Centennial Park	220	4,110	175	4,105
40	Electoral Office ... ..	.....	.....	2,595	.....
41	Military Secretary	1,908	292	2,003	75
	Naval Forces—				
57	Naval Brigade	4,284	450	4,284	450
57	Volunteer Naval Artillery	2,186	200	2,186	280
57	Torpedo Defence	975	970	975	770
58	Charitable Allowances ... ..	.....	55,930	.....	55,345
59	Miscellaneous Services ... ..	.....	67,453	.....	62,140
		394,655	395,581	403,165	371,197
	Total, Salaries and Contingencies	£	790,236	.....	774,362
	Permanent and Volunteer Military Forces—				
41	Head-quarter Staff... ..	6,936		7,062	
42	Pay Branch... ..	1,224		1,383	
42	Ordnance Store Corps	14,777		14,685	
48	Mounted Brigade	13,302		.....
43	New South Wales Artillery	55,291		55,017	
46	Partially-paid Artillery	8,331		.....
46	Staff Office for Engineer Services	4,558		5,259	
46	Military and Defence Works	7,088		6,535	
46	Permanent Submarine Miners	3,772		3,828	
50	Partially-paid Engineers	1,649		.....
50	Do Submarine Miners... ..	1,210		.....
51	Do Electricians	1,293		.....
51	Infantry, 1st Regiment	8,225		.....
52	Do 2nd do	7,944		.....
52	Do 3rd do	8,615		.....
53	Do 4th do	8,408		.....
56	Do 5th do	800		.....
47	Permanent Medical Staff Corps	2,196		2,317	
54	Partially-paid Medical Staff Corps	1,376		.....
55	Army Service Corps	2,721		.....
55	Barrack Section	1,656		.....
47	Veterinary Department	289		289	
56	General Contingencies	15,488	177,149	.....
...	Partially-paid Forces ... ..	.....		84,758	
	Less Estimated Saving ... ..	.....	.....	181,133	
		.....	.....	20,000	161,133
	TOTAL... ..	£	967,385	.....	935,495

No. of Persons.		No. III.—CHIEF SECRETARY.				SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1895-6	1896-7	Division of Service.	GRADE: Higher grade, Series A. Lower grade, Series B.	Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1896.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1897.			
				£		£			
		Chief Secretary.							
1	...	Chief Secretary. (Provided in Schedule.)							
1	...	Principal Under Secretary	.....	...	1,010				
1	...	Assistant Under Secretary	.....	...	650				
1	...	Chief Clerk	.....	...	155				
1	...	Clerk of Records	.....	...	480				
1	...	Clerk in Charge of Miscellaneous Branch	.....	...	425				
1	...	Do of Correspondence Branch	.....	...	398				
1	...	Accountant	.....	...	362				
4	...	Clerks—1 at £308, 1 at £299, 2 at £290	.....	...	1,187				
2	...	Do 1 at £272, 1 at £268	.....	...	540				
4	...	Do 1 at £245, 1 at £200, 1 at £190, 1 at £180	.....	...	815				
4	...	Do 1 at £180, 1 at £120, 2 at £75	.....	...	450				
22						6,472			
7	...	Principal Messenger at £220, 1 Messenger at £190, 1 at £160, 1 at £140, 1 at £135, 1 at £90, 1 at £75	.....	...			1,010		
1	...	Housekeeper	.....	...			70		
		<i>Cleaners for Chief Secretary's and Public Works Offices.</i>							
1	...	Chief Cleaner	.....	...			130		
8	...	Cleaners—1 at £120, 2 at £110, 2 at £100, and 3 at £60	.....	...			720		
9							850		
							8,402		
		<i>As re-arranged by Public Service Board.</i>							
1	...	Chief Secretary. (Provided in Schedule.)							
1	...	Principal Under Secretary	Special	.....				1,010	
1	...	Chief Clerk	Clerical	A1	.....			600	
1	...	Senior Clerk—Correspondence Branch	"	A2	.....			400	
1	...	Examiner	"	A3	.....			350	
1	...	Clerk of Records	"	A3'	.....			300	
1	...	Senior Clerk—Miscellaneous Branch	"	A3	.....			300	
1	...	Clerk	"	B1	.....			275	
1	...	Clerk in Charge of Parliamentary and Printing Work	"	B1	.....			250	
2	...	Clerks at £250	"	B1	.....			500	
1	...	Clerk	"	B2	.....			225	
1	...	Shorthand and Type Writer	"	B2	.....			225	
2	...	Clerks, 1 at £200, 1 at £175	"	B2	.....			375	
4	...	Do 2 at £150, 2 at £120	"	B3	.....			540	
1	...	Clerk and Translator of Foreign Correspondence	"	B3	.....			150	
3	...	Clerks, at £75	"	B4	.....			225	
1	...	Messenger	General	.....				180	
2	...	Doorkeepers, at £125	"	.....				250	
6	...	Messengers, 3 at £125, 1 at £120, 1 at £90, 1 at £75	"	.....				660	
4	...	Corridor-cleaners, at £104	"	.....				416	
1	...	Office-keeper	"	.....				70	
3	...	Office-cleaners, at £60	"	.....				180	
		<i>Contingencies.</i>							
...	...	Clerical Assistance, &c.	.....	.....			1,200		
39	40	TOTAL	.....	.....			9,602		7,481

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1896-7.

17

No. of Persons.		No. III.—CHIEF SECRETARY.				SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.	
1895-6	1896-7	Division of Service.	GRADE: Higher grade, Series A. Lower grade, Series B.	Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1896.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1897.	
				£	£	£	£
		Auditor-General.					
1	1	Auditor-General. (Provided for in Schedule.)	.....	...	20	20	
1	1	Inspector of Accounts ... ..	.....	...	650	650	
1	1	Senior Assistant Inspector of Railway Accounts ... ..	.....	...	470	470	
3	3	Junior Assistant Inspectors of Railway Accounts, at £357 10s. ... ..	.....	...	1,073	1,073	
2	2	Senior Examiners, at £380 ... ..	.....	...	760	760	
3	3	Junior Examiners, at £357 10s. ... ..	.....	...	1,073	1,073	
1	1	Correspondence Clerk and Clerk of Records ... ..	.....	...	326	326	
3	3	Clerks, 1 at £290, 1 at £281, 1 at £272... ..	.....	...	843	843	
2	2	Do at £258 10s. ... ..	.....	...	517	517	
2	2	Do at £236 ... ..	.....	...	472	472	
2	2	Do at £222 10s. ... ..	.....	...	445	445	
3	3	Do at £200 ... ..	.....	...	600	600	
1	1	Clerk ... ..	.....	...	190	190	
2	2	Clerks, at £165 ... ..	.....	...	330	330	
4	4	Do at £150 ... ..	.....	...	600	600	
2	2	Do at £125 ... ..	.....	...	250	250	
3	3	Do at £100 ... ..	.....	...	300	300	
1	...	Clerk, at £303 10s. (for 3 months) ... ..	.....	...	76	.....
1	...	Do at £222 10s. do ... ..	.....	...	56	.....
1	...	Do at £200 do ... ..	.....	...	50	.....
1	...	Do at £165 do ... ..	.....	...	42	.....
					9,143	8,919	
		PROBATIONARY CLERKS.					
2	2	Clerks, at £100 ... ..	.....	...	200	200	
4	4	Do at £75 ... ..	.....	...	300	300	
					500	500	
1	1	Messenger ... ..	.....	...	120	120	
1	1	Housekeeper ... ..	.....	...	75	75*	
					195	195	
					9,838	9,614	
		<i>Contingencies.</i>					
		Rent of Offices ... ..	.....	...	917	834	
		Travelling Expenses, Railway Revenue Audit ... ..	.....	...	550	550	
		Incidental Expenses ... ..	.....	...	30	30	
		Extra Clerical Assistance ... ..	.....	...	150	150	
					1,647	1,564	
48	44	TOTAL... ... ..	£	.....	11,485	11,178	

* For allowances see Schedule.

No. III.—CHIEF SECRETARY.

No. of Persons.		Division of Service.	GRADE: Higher Grade, Series A. Lower Grade, Series B.	SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.	
1895-6	1896-7			Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1896.	Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1897.
				£	£
		Registrar-General.			
1	...	Registrar-General ... ..	...	740	
		LAND TITLES BRANCH.			
1	...	Senior Examiner of Titles ... ..	...	794	
1	...	Examiner of Titles ... ..	...	794	
1	...	Do ... ..	...	794	
1	...	Principal Draftsman ... ..	...	628	
1	...	Deputy Registrar-General... ..	...	560	
1	...	Do do ... ..	...	380	
		DEEDS REGISTRATION BRANCH.			
1	...	Deputy Registrar-General ... ..	...	470	3,950
1	...	Deputy-Registrar ... ..	...	371	
		BIRTHS, DEATHS, AND MARRIAGES BRANCH.			
1	...	Chief Clerk ... ..	...	380	841
		CORRESPONDENCE AND RECORDS BRANCH.			
1	...	Chief Clerk ... ..	...	358	
		ACCOUNT BRANCH.			
1	...	Accountant ... ..	...	326	
1	...	Cashier ... ..	...	272	
		DRAFTSMEN.			
1	...	Assistant Principal Draftsman ... ..	...	425	598
4	...	Draftsmen—1 at £335, 1 at £281, 2 at £263 ... ..	...	1,142	
6	...	Do 2 at £227, 4 at £218 ... ..	...	1,326	
4	...	Do 1 at £170, 1 at £150, 1 at £125, 1 at £75 ... ..	...	520	
		OFFICERS.			
3	...	1 at £398, 1 at £380, and 1 at £290 ... ..	...	1,068	3,413
1	...	1 at £272 ... ..	...	272	
5	...	1 at £267 10s., 1 at £245, 2 at £236, 1 at £231 10s. ... ..	...	1,216	
3	...	1 at £227, 1 at £218, 1 at £209 ... ..	...	654	
6	...	2 at £209, 4 at £175 ... ..	...	1,118	
6	...	1 at £160, 4 at £150, 1 at £135 ... ..	...	895	
3	...	1 at £120, 2 at £110 ... ..	...	340	
8	...	6 at £100, 1 at £80, 1 at £75 ... ..	...	755	
		MESSENGERS, &c.			
1	...	Printer and Caretaker ... ..	...	190	6,318
1	...	Storekeeper ... ..	...	150	
1	...	Record Attendant ... ..	...	150	
1	...	Assistant Record Attendant ... ..	...	130	
1	...	Stamper ... ..	...	140	
4	...	Junior Messengers, at £52 ... ..	...	208	
1	...	Officekeeper... ..	...	100	
1	...	Do Branch Office ... ..	...	50	
					1,118
		<i>As re-arranged by Public Service Board.</i>			
1	...	Registrar-General	Special.....		900
1	...	Deputy Registrar-General and Chief Clerk	Clerical ... A1		500
		LAND TITLES BRANCH.			
1	...	Examiner of Titles... ..	Professional A1		800
1	...	Do	" A1		800
1	...	Chief Draftsman	" A2		500
1	...	Deputy Registrar-General... ..	Clerical ... A2		400
1	...	Search Clerk	" A2		400
1	...	Assistant Search Clerk	" B1		272
		DEEDS REGISTRATION BRANCH.			
1	...	Deputy Registrar-General... ..	" A2		400
		ACCOUNT BRANCH.			
1	...	Accountant	" A3		326
74	10	Carried forward... ..	£	17,716	5,298

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1896-7.

19

No. III.—CHIEF SECRETARY.

No. of Persons.		Division of Service.	GRADE: Higher Grade, Series A. Lower Grade, Series B.	SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1895-6	1896-7			Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1896.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1897.	
				£	£		
74	10	Registrar-General—continued.					
		Brought forward... ..	£	.....	17,716	.....	5,298
		DRAFTSMEN.					
	1	Draftsman	Professional	A3	.....	335	
	5	Do 1 at £281, 2 at £263, 2 at £227	"	B1	.....	1,261	
	6	Do 4 at £218, 1 at £170, 1 at £150	"	B2	.....	1,192	
	2	Do 1 at £125, 1 at £75	"	B3	.....	200	2,988
		OFFICERS.					
	3	Clerks—at £300	Clerical	A3	.....	900	
	3	Do 2 at £275, 1 at £236	"	B1	.....	786	
	16	Do 1 at £231, 1 at £227, 1 at £225, 1 at £218, 2 at £209, 3 at £200, 7 at £175	"	B2	.....	3,144	
	10	Do 2 at £160, 1 at £156, 3 at £150, 2 at £130, 1 at £125, 1 at £120... ..	"	B3	.....	1,431	
	10	Do 1 at £110, 6 at £100, 3 at £75 ...	"	B4	.....	935	7,196
		MESSENGERS.					
	1	Printer and Caretaker	General	.....	.....	175	
	1	Stamper ... ..	"	.....	.....	140	
	2	Messengers—at £52 ... ..	"	.....	.....	104	
	2	Junior Messengers—1 at £52, 1 at £40 ...	"	.....	.....	92	
	1	Officekeeper... ..	"	.....	.....	100	
	1	Do Branch Office ... ..	"	.....	.....	50	
							661
		Contingencies.					
		Allowance to District Registrars, &c. ...	.....	.....	4,900	2,835	16,143
		Incidental expenses, Fees to Engrossers, &c.	.....	.....	900	900	
		Fees to Contract Draftsmen, duplication of Plans, &c. ... ..	.....	.....	735	380	
		Cost of Binding and Repairing Books ...	.....	.....	500	700	
		Preparation of General Indexes of Births, Marriages, and Deaths ... ..	.....	.....	400	400	
		Copying Index, Registration of Deeds ...	.....	.....	400	400	
		Inspecting and Checking Descriptions and Measurements of Land comprised in Subdivision Plans deposited under the Provisions of the Real Property Act... ..	.....	.....	90	90	
		Purchase of Law Books, &c. ... ..	.....	.....	50	50	
		Rent of additional Premises, at £500 per annum ... ..	.....	.....	500	500	
		Quinquennial Index, Land Titles Branch	.....	.....	400	.....
					8,875		6,255
74	74	TOTAL ... ..	£	.....	26,591	.....	22,398
		Vice-President of the Executive Council and Representative of the Government in the Legislative Council.					
	1	Secretary to the Representative of the Government in the Legislative Council	.....	.....	250	250	250
		Contingencies.					
		Incidental Expenses ... ..	.....	.....	25	25	
1	...	TOTAL... ..	£	.....	275	.....	250

No. III.—CHIEF SECRETARY.									
No. of Persons.		Division of Service.	GRADE: Higher grade, Series A. Lower grade, Series B.	SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.					
1895-6	1896-7			Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1896.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1897.			
Aborigines Protection Board.									
1	...	Secretary ... ..	.....	...	£ 100	100*		
<i>Contingencies.</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 ... ..	.....	...	6,000		6,000		
		Expenses of maintaining the Aboriginal Stations at Warangesda, Cumeroo-gunga, and Brewarrina ... ..	.....	...	2,500		2,750		
		Incidental Expenses ... ..	.....	...	190		.....	
		Medical attendance on Aborigines ... ..	.....	...	.....^a		.....^a		
		Expenses of maintaining the Home for Aborigines, Clarence River District ... ..	.....	...	900		650		
						9,590		9,400	
1	...	TOTAL... ..	.....	...	.....	9,690	.....	9,400	
Police.									
GENERAL ESTABLISHMENT.									
1	1	Inspector-General ... ..	.....	...	920		.....	920†	
1	...	Secretary ... ..	.....	...	605				
1	...	First Clerk ... ..	.....	...	313				
1	...	Clerk ... ..	.....	...	290				
1	...	Do ... ..	.....	...	281				
1	...	Do ... ..	.....	...	214				
1	...	Do ... ..	.....	...	214				
1	...	Office-keeper ... ..	.....	...	40				
						2,877			
<i>As re-arranged by Public Service Board.</i>									
	1	Secretary	Clerical	A1	.....		550		
	1	First Clerk	"	A3	.....		312		
	1	Clerk	"	B1	.....		290		
	1	Do	"	B1	.....		281		
	1	Do and Secretary, Aborigines Protec-tion Board	"	B1	.....		280		
	1	Do	"	B2	.....		213		
								1,926	
8	7	Carried forward... ..	.....	...	.....	2,877	.....	2,846	

* Provided for in vote for Police Department.

† For allowance see Schedule.

^a See Medical Vote

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1896-7.

21

No. of Persons.		No. III.—CHIEF SECRETARY.				SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1895-6	1896-7	Division of Service.	GRADE: Higher grade, Series A. Lower grade, Series B.	Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1896.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1897.			
				£		£			
8	7	Police—continued.							
		Brought forward... .. £			.....	2,877	.....	2,846
		CONSTABULARY.							
3	3	Superintendents, at £470			1,410		1,410*		
3	3	Do at £425			1,275		1,275*		
4	4	Do at £380			1,520		1,520*		
11	11	Inspectors, at £312 10s.			3,438		3,438*		
8	8	Sub-Inspectors, 1st Class, at £267 10s.			2,140		2,140*		
19	19	Do 2nd Class, at £245			4,655		4,655*		
1	1	Sub-Inspector and Police Storekeeper			245		245		
1	1	Do and Drill Instructor			245		245*		
60	62	Sergeants, 1st Class, at 10s. 6d. per diem							
115	115	Do 2nd Class, at 9s. 3d. do							
285	290	Senior-constables, at 8s. do							
530	535	Constables, 1st Class, at 7s. 6d. do			247,393		251,526		
680	690	Ordinary Constables, at 7s. do							
100	110	Probationary Constables, at 6s. do							
60	70	Trackers, 35 at 4s. and 35 at 3s. do							
1880	1922					262,321		266,454	
		DETECTIVES.							
1	1	Superintendent			380		380*		
1	1	Sub-Inspector			268		268*		
1	1	Do			245		245*		
4	4	Detectives, 1st Class, at 12s. per diem							
4	4	Do do at 11s. do							
5	5	Do 2nd Class, at 10s. do			3,422		3,413		
5	5	Do 3rd Class, at 9s. do							
						4,315		4,306	
...	...	Police Surgeon ... ..			.....^a		.....^a	
21	21	TOTAL, SALARIES... .. £			.....	269,513	.....	273,606
		Contingencies.							
		Allowance to Members of the Police Force when absent from their Quarters on duty			8,500		8,500		
		Provisions for Prisoners in Lock-ups			1,850		2,000		
		Fuel, Light, and Water, to Lock-ups and Police Stations			1,850		2,000		
		Rental of Premises for Police purposes			4,125		4,500		
		Forage			15,000		15,500		
		Remount Horses			1,850		2,000		
		Shoeing, Veterinary Attendance, and Medicine			1,850		2,000		
		Conveyance of Police and Prisoners			6,000		6,000		
		Fencing Paddocks			450		500		
		Incidental Expenses—Boats, Vehicles, Repairs to Saddlery and Carts, Repairs to Steam Launches, Destroying Dogs, and for Miscellaneous Items			3,275		3,275		
		Allowances to Members of the Force unprovided with Quarters, at 1s. per diem			10,300		10,300		
		Cleaning Cesspits			450		500		
		Maintenance, &c., of Telephones					600		
		Construction of new Telephone lines between Gaols and Police Buildings... ..					156		
		Revolvers for the Forces					900		
						55,500		58,731	
1909	1950	TOTAL... .. £			.....	325,013	.....	332,337

(a) See Medical Vote.

* All these officers receive allowance as per Schedule.

No. III.—CHIEF SECRETARY.									
No. of Persons.		Division of Service.	GRADE: Higher grade, Serie. A. Lower grade, Series B.	SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.					
1895-6	1896-7			Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1896.	Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1897.				
		Lunacy.							
		OFFICIAL VISITORS.							
		Allowances		600					
		Clerical Assistance		60					
				660					
		Institutions for the Insane generally.							
		(Inspector-General's Office.)							
1	...	Inspector-General		974					
1	...	Clerk and Accountant		389					
1	...	Clerk		150					
1	...	Messenger and Boatman		118					
				1,631					
4									
		Hospitals for Insane.							
		HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE, GLADESVILLE.							
1	...	Medical Superintendent		605					
1	...	Chaplain, Church of England		50					
1	...	Do Roman Catholic		50					
1	...	Senior Medical Officer		394					
1	...	Junior Medical Officer		290					
1	...	Assistant Superintendent		389					
1	...	Clerk		223					
1	...	Assistant Clerk		140					
1	...	Matron		160					
1	...	Chief Attendant		160					
1	...	Attendant-in-charge of Hill Branch		130					
4	...	Artisan Attendants		558					
1	...	Needlewoman		60					
47	...	Attendants		4,008					
29	...	Nurses		1,482					
20	...	Servants		1,468					
1	...	Engine-driver		164					
				10,331					
113									
		HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE, PARRAMATTA.							
1	...	Medical Superintendent		605					
1	...	Chaplain, Church of England		50					
1	...	Do Roman Catholic		50					
1	...	Senior Medical Officer		394					
1	...	Junior Medical Officer		290					
1	...	Assistant Superintendent		344					
1	...	Clerk		214					
1	...	Matron		160					
1	...	Chief Attendant		160					
1	...	Attendant in charge of Weatherboard Division		120					
2	...	Engine-drivers		330					
4	...	Artisan Attendants		557					
1	...	Needlewoman		60					
48	...	Attendants		4,350					
31	...	Nurses		1,652					
21	...	Servants		1,604					
				10,940					
117									
234	...	Carried forward... ..	£	23,562					

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1896-7.

23

No. of Persons.		No. III.—CHIEF SECRETARY.				SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.	
1895-6	1896-7	Division of Service.	Grade : Higher grade, Series A. Lower grade, Series B.	Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1896.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1897.	
				£			
		Lunacy—continued.					
234	...	Brought forward...	£	.....	23,562	
		HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE, CALLAN PARK.					
1	...	Medical Superintendent	...	.....	605	
1	...	Chaplain, Church of England	...	.....	50	
1	...	Do Roman Catholic	...	.....	50	
1	...	Senior Medical Officer	...	.....	394	
1	...	Junior do	...	.....	290	
1	...	Assistant Superintendent	...	.....	344	
1	...	Clerk	...	.....	214	
1	...	Matron	...	.....	160	
1	...	Chief Attendant	...	.....	160	
1	...	Dispenser	...	.....	170	
49	...	Attendants	...	.....	4,170	
36	...	Nurses	...	.....	1,812	
3	...	Artisan Attendants	...	.....	393	
19	...	Servants	...	.....	1,322	
2	...	Engine-drivers	...	.....	329	
1	...	Needlewoman	...	.....	60	
120					10,523		
		HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE, NEWCASTLE.					
1	...	Medical Superintendent	...	.....	322	
1	...	Chaplain, Church of England	...	.....	30	
1	...	Do Roman Catholic	...	.....	30	
1	...	Storekeeper and Chief Attendant	...	.....	160	
1	...	Matron	...	.....	100	
1	...	Clerk	...	.....	175	
8	...	Attendants	...	.....	744	
12	...	Nurses	...	.....	610	
2	...	Artisan Attendants	...	.....	265	
1	...	Needlewoman	...	.....	55	
7	...	Servants	...	.....	482	
36					2,973		
		HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE, RYDALMERE.					
1	...	Medical Superintendent	...	.....	560	
1	...	Chaplain, Church of England	...	.....	50	
1	...	Do Roman Catholic	...	.....	50	
1	...	Dispenser and Chief Attendant	...	.....	209	
1	...	Clerk and Storekeeper	...	.....	200	
1	...	Matron	...	.....	140	
25	...	Attendants	...	.....	1,960	
13	...	Nurses	...	.....	556	
14	...	Servants	...	.....	920	
2	...	Artisan Attendants	...	.....	260	
1	...	Needlewoman	...	.....	60	
1	...	Engine-driver	...	.....	146	
62					5,111		
452	...	Carried forward...	£	.....	42,169	

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1896-7.

No. of Persons.		No. III.—CHIEF SECRETARY.				SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1895-6	1896-7			Division of Service.	GRADE: Higher grade, Series A. Lower grade, Series B.	Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1896.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1897.	
						£		£	
452	...	Lunacy—continued.				.....	42,169		
		Brought forward... .. £		.....	...	.....
HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE, KENMORE, GOULBURN.									
1	...	Medical Superintendent ... ..		.....	...	650			
1	...	Clerk and Storekeeper ... ..		.....	...	250			
1	...	Dispenser and Chief Attendant ... ..		.....	...	200			
12	...	Attendants ... ..		.....	...	924			
11	...	Servants ... ..		.....	...	708			
2	...	Artisan Attendants ... ..		.....	...	240			
1	...	Needlewoman ... ..		.....	...	52			
							3,024		
29									
RECEPTION-HOUSE FOR THE INSANE, DARLINGHURST.									
1	...	Superintendent ... ..		.....	...	236			
1	...	Matron ... ..		.....	...	75			
...	...	Medical Visitor ... ..		.....	...	.....^a			
5	...	Attendants ... ..		.....	...	486			
4	...	Nurses ... ..		.....	...	214			
							1,011		
11									
<i>As re-arranged by Public Service Board.</i>									
1		Inspector-General of Insane		Special	...	.....			974*
1		Medical Superintendent, Callan Park		Professional	A1	.....			700*
1		Do do Gladesville		"	A1	.....			700*
1		Do do Parramatta		"	A1	.....			700*
1		Do do Kenmore		"	A1	.....			700*
1		Do do Rydalmere		"	A1	.....			660*
1		Do do Newcastle		"	A1	.....			384*
1		Senior Medical Officer, Gladesville		"	A1	.....			420*
1		Do do Callan Park		"	A1	.....			420*
1		Do do Parramatta		"	A1	.....			420*
1		Junior Medical Officer, Callan Park		"	B1	.....			240*
1		Do do Parramatta		"	B1	.....			240*
1		Do do Gladesville		"	B1	.....			240*
1		Dispenser, Callan Park		"	B2	.....			200*
1		Assistant Superintendent, Gladesville		Clerical	A2	.....			450*
1		Do do Callan Park		"	A2	.....			400*
1		Do do Parramatta		"	A3	.....			375*
1		Superintendent, Reception House		"	B1	.....			275*
1		Clerk and Accountant, Inspector General's Office		"	B1	.....			250*
1		Clerk and Storekeeper, Kenmore... ..		"	B1	.....			240*
1		Clerk, Parramatta		"	B1	.....			240*
1		Do Callan Park		"	B1	.....			240*
1		Clerk and Storekeeper, Rydalmere		"	B1	.....			240*
1		Clerk, Gladesville		"	B2	.....			232*
1		Do Newcastle		"	B2	.....			175*
1		Assistant Clerk, Gladesville		"	B4	.....			75
1		Dispenser and Chief Attendant, Rydalmere		General	...	.....			240*
1		Chief Attendant and Storekeeper, Newcastle ... ..		"	...	.....			200*
3		Chief Attendants, at £190, Gladesville, Parramatta, and Callan Park ... ..		"	...	.....			570*
2		Matrons, at £190, Gladesville and Callan Park ... ..		"	...	.....			380*
2		Matrons, at £160, Parramatta and Rydalmere ... ..		"	...	.....			320*
492	35	Carried forward... .. £		.....	...	.....	46,204	11,900	

(a) See Medical Vote. * For deductions see Schedule.

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1896-7.

No. III.—CHIEF SECRETARY.

No. of Persons.		Lunacy—continued.	Division of Service.	GRADE: Higher grade, Series A. Lower grade, Series B.	SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.		
1895-6	1896-7				Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1896.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1897.
					£		£
492	35	Brought forward... .. £	.....	.....	46,204	11,900	
	1	Matron, Newcastle	General	.....		140	
	1	Do Reception House... ..	"	.....		60	
	1	Messenger and Boatman, Inspector-General's Office .. . . .	"	.....		136	
	5	Official Visitors—1 at £200, 1 at £150, 2 at £100, 1 at £50	Unclassified	.....		600	
	1	Church of England Chaplain, Newcastle...	"	.....		30	
	1	Roman Catholic do do .. . . .	"	.....		30	
	1	Church of England do Gladesville .. . . .	"	.....		50	
	1	Roman Catholic do do .. . . .	"	.....		50	
	1	Church of England do Parramatta and Rydalmere .. . . .	"	.....		76	
	1	Roman Catholic Chaplain, Parramatta .. . . .	"	.....		50	
	1	Do do do Rydalmere .. . . .	"	.....		26	
194		Attendants	General	.....		20,679	
121		Nurses .. . . .	"	.....		8,240	
84		Servants .. . . .	"	.....		7,897	
14		Artisan Attendants .. . . .	"	.....		2,027	
6		Needlewomen .. . . .	"	.....		425	
6		Engineers and Engine Drivers .. . . .	"	.....		952	
1		Coxswain, Launch "Mabel" .. . . .	"	.....		124	
1		Engine-driver do .. . . .	"	.....		120	
9		Attendants .. . . .	"	.....		483	
15		Nurses .. . . .	"	.....		523	
9		Servants .. . . .	"	.....		377	
2		Artizan Attendants .. . . .	"	.....		120	
		For 6 months only, from 1st January to 30th June, 1897. {					
		Less amount charged for rations, &c.				55,115	
						10,539	44,576
		<i>Hospital for Insane, generally—Contingencies.</i>					
		Allowance in lieu of Provisions and Fuel to Senior Officers, at £45 per annum... ..	.....	.....	675	.....
		Allowance in lieu of Provisions and Fuel to Junior Officers, at £30 per annum.. ..	.....	.....	540	.....
		Allowance towards House rent to Married Attendants, at £12 per annum .. . . .	.....	.....	1,716	.....
		Provisions, Medical Comforts, Fuel, Light, Water, Forage, Medicines, and urgent minor repairs, &c. ....	.....	.....	42,000	40,000	
		Incidental Expenses, Burials, Timber, Paint, and Materials for employment of Patients and Artisan Attendants, Books, Periodicals, and to provide Amusement for Patients, &c. ....	.....	.....	4,500	4,000	
		Maintenance of Steam Launch "Mabel" .. . . .	.....	.....	500	250	
		<i>Inspector-General's Office.</i>					
		Travelling Expenses .. . . .	.....	.....	160	160	
		Incidental Expenses .. . . .	.....	.....	80	80	
					50,171		44,490
		<i>Contingencies (Reception House).</i>					
		Allowance towards House rent to married Attendants, £12 per annum... ..	.....	.....	48	.....
		Allowance to Gaol Dispenser, £25; and to Gaol Messenger, £12... ..	.....	.....	37	37	
		Provisions, Medical Comforts, Fuel, Light, urgent Minor Repairs, &c. ....	.....	.....	550	450	
		Incidental Expenses, Occasional Additional Attendants, transferring Patients to Asylums, Burials, &c.... ..	.....	.....	200	200	
					835		687
492	512	Carried forward ... .. £	.....	.....	97,210	.....	89,753

No. III.—CHIEF SECRETARY.											
No. of Persons.						Division of Service.	GRADE: Higher grade, Series A. Lower grade, Series B.	SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1895-6	1896-7							Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1896.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1897.	
Lunacy—continued.											
492	512	Brought forward...	...	£	.....	...	£	97,210	.....	89,753
LUNATIC PATIENTS.											
For Maintenance of Patients 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, for Maintenance of Patients in Public Hospitals and under the care of friends, under sections 48 and 89 of the Lunacy Act, and in other Colonies under agreements made with the Governments thereof...											
492	512	TOTAL...	...	£	.....	...	.....	2,500	.....	2,500
								99,710		92,253	
Master in Lunacy.											
1	1	Master in Lunacy	...	...	.....	...	.....	335	.....	335*
1	...	Chief Clerk	...	...	.....	...	515			
1	...	First Clerk and Accountant	...	...	.....	...	371			
1	...	Second Clerk	...	...	.....	...	281			
1	...	Third Clerk	...	...	.....	...	223			
1	...	Fourth Clerk	...	...	.....	...	190			
1	...	Fifth Clerk	...	...	.....	...	140			
1	...	Sixth Clerk	...	...	.....	...	120			
1	...	Seventh Clerk	...	...	.....	...	100			
1	...	Eighth Clerk	...	...	.....	...	75			
1	...	Probationer	...	...	.....	...	75			
1	...	Do	...	...	.....	...	75			
1	...	Messenger	...	...	.....	...	75			
1	...	Office-cleaner	...	...	.....	...	30			
								2,270			
								2,605			
<i>As re-arranged by Public Service Board.</i>											
	1	Chief Clerk	...	...	Clerical	A2	.....		450	
	1	Clerk	...	...	"	A3	.....		350	
	1	Do	...	...	"	B1	.....		275	
	3	Clerks—1 at £190, 2 at £175	...	...	"	B2	.....		540	
	2	Do 1 at £150, 1 at £125	...	...	"	B3	.....		275	
	3	Do 1 at £100, 2 at £75	...	...	"	B4	.....		250	
	1	Probationer	...	...	"	B5	.....		50	
										2,190	
<i>Contingencies.</i>											
		Contingencies	...	...	.....	...	.....	250	.....	250
14	13	TOTAL...	...	£	.....	...	.....	2,855	.....	2,775

* Also receives £990 per annum as Master in Equity.

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1896-7.

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No. III.—CHIEF SECRETARY.									
No. of Persons.			Division of Service.	GRADE: Higher grade, Series A. Lower grade, Series B.	SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.				
1895-6	1896-7				Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1896.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1897.		
					£		£		
Medical Board.									
1	...	Secretary ... ..	...	...	150				
1	...	Office-cleaner ... ..	...	...	20				
						170			
<i>As re-arranged by Public Service Board.</i>									
	1	Secretary	Unclassified	...	.....			100	
	1	Office-cleaner	General ... ..	...	.....			20	
									120
<i>Contingencies.</i>									
		Incidental Expenses ... ..	.....	...	.....	15		.....	15
2	2	TOTAL... ..	£	.....	.....	185		.....	135
The Medical Adviser to the Government.									
1	...	Medical Adviser ... ..	.....	...	.....†	
1	...	Government Medical Officer and Vaccinator for Sydney ... ..	.....	...	628‡				
1	...	Government Medical Officer and Vaccinator for the Parramatta District ... ..	.....	...	650‡				
1	...	Surgeon and Dispenser at Trial Bay Prison ... ..	.....	...	300‡				
1	...	Government Dispenser for the Parramatta District... ..	.....	...	190				
1	...	Dispenser, Sydney Gaol ... ..	.....	...	190‡				
1	...	Do, Biloela Gaol ... ..	.....	...	140‡				
1	...	Office-keeper of Hospital Admission Depot ... ..	.....	...	30				
						2,128			
VISITING OFFICERS.									
1	...	Pathologist ... ..	.....	...	375				
1	...	Ophthalmic Surgeon to Government Asylums ... ..	.....	...	200				
1	...	Surgeon, Sydney Gaol and Reception House ... ..	.....	...	380				
1	...	Do, Biloela Gaol and N.S.S. "Sobraon" ... ..	.....	...	290				
1	...	Do and Dispenser, Berrima Gaol ... ..	.....	...	200				
1	...	Do do Maitland Gaol ... ..	.....	...	200				
1	...	Do Goulburn Gaol ... ..	.....	...	120				
1	...	Do Bathurst Gaol ... ..	.....	...	120				
1	...	Do Magazine Establishments ... ..	.....	...	45				
1	...	Dispenser, Goulburn Gaol... ..	.....	...	100				
1	...	Do Bathurst Gaol ... ..	.....	...	100				
1	...	Surgeon and Dispenser, Mudgee Gaol ... ..	.....	...	50				
1	...	Do do Broken Hill Gaol ... ..	.....	...	50				
13	...	Surgeons and Dispensers to various Country Gaols, at £40 per annum ... ..	.....	...	520				
						2,750			
34	...	Carried forward ... ..	£	.....	.....	4,878			

† Provided for under Board of Health.

‡ For allowances see Schedule.

No. of Persons.		No. III.—CHIEF SECRETARY.				SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1895-6	1896-7	Division of Service.	GRADE: Higher grade, Series A. Lower grade, Series B.	Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1896.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1897.			
				£		£			
		The Medical Adviser to the Government— continued.							
34	...	Brought forward...	£	.....	...	4,878		
		<i>As re-arranged by Public Service Board.</i>							
1		Medical Adviser ... ..	.....	...	.....		*.....
1		Government Medical Officer and Vaccinator for Sydney	Professional	A1	.....		800†	
1		Pathologist, Assistant Government Medical Officer, and Vaccinator, Sydney ..	"	A1	.....		560†	
1		Government Medical Officer, Parramatta District	"	A1	.....		650	
1		Medical Officer, Public Institutions, Parramatta	"	A1	.....		550	
1		Surgeon and Dispenser, Trial Bay Prison...	"	A1	.....		400†	
1		Dispenser, Parramatta District	"	B2	.....		190	
1		Dispenser, Sydney Gaol	"	B1	.....		225†	
1		Do Biloela Gaol	"	B2	.....		160†	
1		Clerk to Medical Adviser to the Government	Clerical	B5	.....		50	
1		Surgeon, Biloela Gaol, N.S.S. "Sobraon," and Magazines	Professional	†	.....		335	
1		Surgeon and Dispenser, Berrima Gaol ...	.....	†	.....		200	
1		Do do Maitland Gaol ... ..	.....	†	.....		200	
1		Do Goulburn Gaol ... ..	.....	†	.....		120	
1		Do Bathurst Gaol ... ..	.....	†	.....		120	
1		Dispenser, Goulburn Gaol	Professional	B3	.....		100	
1		Do Bathurst Gaol	"	B3	.....		100	
1		Surgeon and Dispenser, Mudgee Gaol ...	.....	†	.....		50	
1		Do do Broken Hill Gaol ... ..	.....	†	.....		50	
13		Surgeons and Dispensers to various Country Gaols, at £40 per annum ... ..	.....	†	.....		520	
		Less amount charged for quarters, &c.	.....	...	.....		5,380	
							383		
								4,997	
		<i>Contingencies.</i>							
		To payment of fees for Medical Attendance upon Aboriginals ... ..	.....	...	460		460	
		For payment of fees for Medical Attendance in minor Country Gaols ... ..	.....	...	730		730	
		Fees to Medical Practitioners, Vaccination, Coroners' Inquests, Lunacy Cases and Medical Attendance, and Expenses contingent on Outbreak of Disease...	.....	...	5,610		5,610	
		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	
							7,300		
								7,300	
34	32	Carried forward	£	12,178	12,297	

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1896-7.

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No. of Persons.		No. III.—CHIEF SECRETARY.				SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1895-6 (1)		The Medical Adviser to the Government— continued.	Division of Service.	GRADE: Higher grade, Series A. Lower grade, Series B.	Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1896.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1897.		
					£		£		
34	32	Brought forward... ..	£	.....	.....	12,178	.....	12,297
COAST HOSPITAL.									
1	...	Medical Superintendent ... ..	.....	.....	.....	470	.....	.....
1	...	Clerk and Storekeeper ... ..	.....	.....	.....	175	.....	.....
1	...	Matron ... ..	.....	.....	.....	125	.....	.....
28	...	Nurses ... ..	.....	.....	.....	1,000	.....	.....
1	...	Needlewoman ... ..	.....	.....	.....	60	.....	.....
6	...	Wardsmen and Attendants ... ..	.....	.....	.....	450	.....	.....
5	...	Cooks and Kitchenman ... ..	.....	.....	.....	382	.....	.....
6	...	Laundresses and General Servants ... ..	.....	.....	.....	276	.....	.....
4	...	Ambulance Men ... ..	.....	.....	.....	300	.....	.....
3	...	Artisan Attendants ... ..	.....	.....	.....	282	.....	.....
1	...	Office Assistant ... ..	.....	.....	.....	50	.....	.....
						3,570			
57	<i>As re-arranged by Public Service Board.</i>								
1	...	Medical Superintendent	Professional	A1	.....	.....	550†	.....
2	...	House Surgeons and Dispensers, at £200..	"	B2	.....	.....	400†	.....
1	...	Clerk and Storekeeper	Clerical	B2	.....	.....	225†	.....
1	...	Matron	General	.....	.....	.....	225†	.....
30	...	Nurses ... ..	"	.....	.....	.....	2,475	.....
1	...	Needlewoman ... ..	"	.....	.....	.....	100	.....
6	...	Wardsmen and Attendants ... ..	"	.....	.....	.....	682	.....
6	...	Cooks and Kitchenman ... ..	"	.....	.....	.....	678	.....
7	...	Laundresses and General Servants ... ..	"	.....	.....	.....	655	.....
4	...	Ambulance Men ... ..	"	.....	.....	.....	458	.....
2	...	Artisan Attendants ... ..	"	.....	.....	.....	276	.....
1	...	Office Assistant	Clerical	B4	.....	.....	90	.....
1	...	Church of England Chaplain ... ..	.....	†	.....	.....	50	.....
						6,864			
63	Less amount charged for quarters, &c.		.....	.....	.....	.....	3,400	.....
								3,464	
<i>Contingencies.</i>									
Maintenance of Patients and Ambulance Services and other contingencies, including material for minor repairs ...					.....	5,500	.....	5,500
ANALYTICAL BRANCH.									
1	...	Government Analyst ... ..	.....	.....	.....	560	.....	.....
1	...	Assistant ... ..	.....	.....	.....	200	.....	.....
1	...	Messenger and Office-cleaner ... ..	.....	.....	.....	100	.....	.....
						860			
3	<i>As re-arranged by Public Service Board.</i>								
ANALYTICAL BRANCH.									
1	...	Government Analyst	Professional	A1	.....	.....	560	.....
1	...	Assistant	"	B2	.....	.....	200	.....
1	...	Clerk to Government Analyst	Clerical	B4	.....	.....	100	.....
1	...	Laboratory Boy	General	.....	.....	.....	25	.....
<i>Contingencies.</i>									
Allowance for Apparatus, Chemicals, and other materials, &c. ... ..					.....	150	.....	150
MAINTENANCE OF SICK PAUPERS.									
For support of Paupers in the Sydney, Prince Alfred, Carrington Centennial Convalescent, and other Hospitals, and contingent expenses connected therewith ... ..					.....	11,000	.....	11,000
94	99	TOTAL... ..	£	.....	.....	33,258	.....	33,296

† Services only partly at disposal of Department, therefore unclassified.

‡ For deductions, see Schedule.

No. III.—CHIEF SECRETARY.									
No. of Persons.		Division of Service.	GRADE Higher grade, Series A. Lower grade, Series B.	SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.					
1895-6	1896-7			Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1896.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1897.			
				£		£			
Government Statistician.									
1	...	Statistician ... ..	...	763					
1	...	Chief Compiler ... ..	...	425					
1	...	Chief Clerk ... ..	...	403					
1	...	Compiler ... ..	...	331					
1	...	Do ... ..	...	290					
1	...	Do ... ..	...	268					
1	...	Do ... ..	...	268					
1	...	Do ... ..	...	268					
1	...	Do ... ..	...	223					
1	...	Do ... ..	...	150					
1	...	Do ... ..	...	100					
1	...	Probationer ... ..	...	75					
1	...	Messenger ... ..	...	120					
1	...	Housekeeper ... ..	...	40					
					3,724				
<i>As re-arranged by Public Service Board.</i>									
1		Assistant Statistician	Clerical ... A1	.....			500		
1		Chief Compiler	" A2	.....			425		
1		Compiler	" A3	.....			300		
1		Assistant Compiler... ..	" B1	.....			275		
6		Assistant Compilers—3 at £200, 1 at £190, 2 at £180	" B2	.....			1,150		
4		Assistant Compilers—2 at £160, 1 at £150, 1 at £140	" B3	.....			610		
1		Assistant Compiler... ..	" B4	.....			100		
1		Clerk	" B3	.....			156		
1		Sub-Editor of Statistical Year Books ... ..	.....	.....			300		
1		Assistant Computer ... ..	.....	.....			240		
1		Messenger	General ... ..	.....			120		
1		Housekeeper ... ..	" ... ..	.....			70		4,246
<i>Contingencies.</i>									
		Incidental Expenses ... ..	.....	400			275		
		Extra clerical assistance, as required ... ..	.....	2,070			120		
		Compiling Stock and Crop Returns ... ..	.....	400			560		
					2,870				955
14	20	TOTAL... ..	£	.....		6,594	.....		5,201
Registrar of Friendly Societies and Trades Unions.									
1		Registrar of Friendly Societies and Trades Unions, and Actuary to Public Service Board	Professional A2	.....			500		
1		Clerk	Clerical ... B1	.....			250		
1		Do	" ... B2	.....			180		
1		Do	" ... B3	.....			153		1,086
<i>Contingencies.</i>									
		Compiling and Indexing Records of Friendly Societies and Trades Unions from 1874 onwards ... ..	.....	240			.....	
		Incidental expenses ... ..	.....	50			50		
		Actuarial Assistance ... ..	.....	125			.....	
		Valuation of Friendly Societies	350				
					765				50
4		TOTAL... ..	£		765		1,136

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1896-7.

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No. of Persons.				Division of Service.		GRADE:		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1895-6	1896-7					Higher grade, Series A. Lower grade, Series B.		Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1896.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1897.	
								£		£	
Agent-General for the Colony.											
1	1	Agent-General, to represent the Colony, resident in London ... ..		.....	.....	.....	.....	1,820		1,820	
1	1	Secretary ... ..		.....	.....	.....	.....	830		830	
1	1	Accountant and Chief Clerk ... ..		.....	.....	.....	.....	380		380	
1	1	Clerk in charge of Indents ... ..		.....	.....	.....	.....	223		223	
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	
								3,889		3,889	
<i>Contingencies.</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... ... ..		£	.....	.....	.....	5,664		5,664	
Charitable Institutions.											
GOVERNMENT ASYLUMS.											
1	...	Director of Government Asylums for the Infirm and Destitute, and Boarding-out Officer, under State Children's Relief Board ... ..		.....	.....	.....	.....	650			
1	...	Secretary and Assistant Boarding-out Officer under State Children's Relief Board ... ..		.....	.....	.....	.....	425			
								1,075			
<i>Office of Asylums for Infirm and Destitute.</i>											
1	...	Chief Clerk ... ..		.....	.....	.....	.....	268			
1	...	First Clerk ... ..		.....	.....	.....	.....	245			
1	...	Clerk ... ..		.....	.....	.....	.....	200			
1	...	Do ... ..		.....	.....	.....	.....	200			
1	...	Do ... ..		.....	.....	.....	.....	200			
1	...	Do ... ..		.....	.....	.....	.....	100			
1	...	Housekeeper ... ..		.....	.....	.....	.....	80			
								1,298			
7	...										
<i>Parramatta.</i>											
1	...	Medical Superintendent ... ..		.....	.....	.....	.....	470			
1	...	Chaplain, Church of England ... ..		.....	.....	.....	.....	50			
1	...	Do Roman Catholic ... ..		.....	.....	.....	.....	50			
								570			
3	...										
12	...	Carried forward ... ..		£	.....	.....	.....	2,938			

No. of Persons.						SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.	
1895-6	1896-7			Division of Service.	GRADE: Higher grade, Series A. Lower grade, Series B.	Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1896.	Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1897.
No. III.—CHIEF SECRETARY.							
Charitable Institutions—continued.							
12	...	Brought forward...	...	£	.....	2,938	
GOVERNMENT ASYLUMS—continued.							
<i>George-street, Parramatta.</i>							
1	...	Assistant Superintendent	...	.....	...	236	
1	...	Sub-Matron ..	...	.....	...	100	
2						336	
<i>Contingencies.</i>							
		Rations, Medical Comforts, and other contingencies	...	.....	...	13,100	13,436
<i>Macquarie-street, Parramatta.</i>							
1	...	Matron-Superintendent	...	.....	...	190	
1	...	Sub-Matron...	...	.....	...	60	
2						250	
<i>Contingencies.</i>							
		Rations, Medical Comforts, and other contingencies	...	.....	...	4,450	4,700
<i>Newington.</i>							
1	...	Nurse-Superintendent	...	.....	...	200	
1	...	Sub-Matron...	...	.....	...	85	
1	...	Chaplain, Church of England	...	.....	...	50	
1	...	Do Roman Catholic...	...	.....	...	50	
4						385	
<i>Contingencies.</i>							
		Medical attendance	...	.....	...	264	
		Rations, Medical Comforts, and other contingencies, for 670 inmates, at 5s. per week	...	.....	...	8,000	8,649
<i>Cottage Homes for Old Couples, Parramatta.</i>							
1	...	Matron	...	.....	...	150	
1							
<i>Contingencies.</i>							
		Rations, Medical Comforts, and other Contingencies	800	950
21	...	Carried forward	...	£	30,673	

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1896-7.

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No. III.—CHIEF SECRETARY.

No. of Persons.		Division of Service.	GRADE : Higher grade, Series A. Lower grade, Series B.	SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.		
1895-6	1896-7			Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1896.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1897.
				£		£
		Charitable Institutions—continued.				
21	...	Brought forward...	£	.....	30,673
		GOVERNMENT ASYLUMS—continued.				
		<i>Liverpool.</i>				
1	...	Surgeon-Superintendent	...	515		
1	...	Matron	...	236		
1	...	Sub-Matron	...	95		
1	...	Assistant Sub-Matron	...	60		
1	...	Chaplain, Church of England	...	50		
1	...	Do Roman Catholic	...	50		
6				1,006		
		<i>Contingencies.</i>				
		Rations, Medical Comforts, and other Contingencies—965 inmates, at 5s. per week		11,500	12,506	
		<i>Rookwood.</i>				
1	...	Matron	...	190		
1	...	Chaplain, Church of England	...	50		
1	...	Do Roman Catholic	...	50		
3				290		
		<i>Contingencies.</i>				
		Rations, Medical Comforts, and other Contingencies—550 inmates, at 5s. per week		6,650	6,940	
		SHAFTESBURY REFORMATORY AND RECEIVING HOUSE.				
1	...	Matron Superintendent	...	150		
1	...	Nurse	...	62		
1	...	Teacher	...	60		
1	...	Gardener and Attendant	...	90		
1	...	Additional Attendant	...	50		
...	...	Visiting Surgeon	...	.....a	
1	...	Chaplain, Church of England	...	25		
1	...	Do Roman Catholic	...	25		
7				462		
		<i>Contingencies.</i>				
		Clothing, Rations, Medical Comforts, Fuel, Light, and Incidental Expenses		800	1,262	
		<i>General Contingencies.</i>				
		Additions and Repairs to Buildings		900		
		Allowance to Cooks, Warders, Nurses, and other Servants		1,000		
		Maintenance, rent, &c., Boys' Home, Dundas		1,150		
		Rent, Maintenance, &c., of 100 inmates on Glenfield Farm		1,300		
		Medical Attendance, Glenfield Farm		100		
		Maintenance, Rent, &c., Carpenterian Reformatory		1,500		
					5,950	
37	...	Carried forward...	£	.....	57,331

(a) See Medical Vote.

No. of Persons.		No. III.—CHIEF SECRETARY.				SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1895-6	1896-7			Division of Service.	GRADE : Higher grade, Series A. Lower grade, Series B.	Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1896.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1897.	
						£		£	
Charitable Institutions—continued.									
37	...	Brought forward...	...	£	.....	.....	57,331		
STATE CHILDREN'S RELIEF BOARD.									
1	...	Senior Inspector	...	...	.....	335			
2	...	Inspectors at £267 10s.	...	...	.....	535			
1	...	Chief Clerk and Inspector...	...	...	.....	223			
1	...	Clerk	...	...	.....	200			
1	...	Do	...	...	.....	125			
1	...	Do	...	...	.....	75			
1	...	Matron	...	...	.....	110			
1	...	Sub-Matron...	...	...	.....	100			
							1,703		
9		<i>Contingencies.</i>							
		Maintenance, Additional Inspection, &c.	...	...	.....	32,000			
		Outfits	...	...	.....	1,500			
		Conveyance of Children	...	...	.....	350			
		Medical Attendance	...	...	.....	400			
		Travelling Expenses	...	...	.....	750			
		Extra Clerical Assistance	...	...	.....	150			
		Maintenance of 150 ophthalmic, delicate, and crippled children, removed from Metropolitan and other Hospitals and Public Asylums to 9 Cottage Homes at Parramatta and Mittagong	...	...	.....	3,200			
		Expenses in connection with the administration of the Children's Protection Act	...	...	.....	900			
							39,250		
<i>As re-arranged by Public Service Board.</i>									
1		Director of Government Asylums and Boarding-out Officer, Chief Officer under Children's Protection Act	...	...	Special.....	.....		750	
1		Chief Superintendent of Asylums	...	...	Clerical ... A1	.....		600	
1		Surgeon Superintendent, at Liverpool Asylum	...	...	Professional A1	.....		600	
1		Chief Clerk, Head Office	...	...	Clerical ... A3	.....		325	
1		Senior Inspector, Head Office	...	...	" ... A3	.....		300	
1		Assistant Superintendent at George-street Asylum	...	...	General ...	.....		260	
1		Accountant, Head Office	...	...	Clerical ... B1	.....		250	
1		Clerk, Head Office	...	...	" ... B1	.....		240	
1		Matron Superintendent, at Liverpool Asylum	...	...	General ...	.....		220	
1		Matron Superintendent, at Rockwood Asylum	...	...	" ...	.....		220	
1		Superintendent, Carpenterian Reformatory	...	...	" ...	.....		210	
1		Inspector, Head Office	...	...	Clerical ... B2	.....		208	
1		Inspector and Clerk to Board, Head Office	...	...	" ... B2	.....		200	
1		Clerk, Head Office	...	...	" ... B2	.....		200	
1		Matron Superintendent, Macquarie-street	...	...	General ...	.....		200	
1		Matron, Ormond House	"		180	
46	16	Carried forward...	...	£	98,284	4,963	

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1896-7.

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No. III.—CHIEF SECRETARY.

No. of Persons.		Division of Service.	GRADE: Higher grade, Series A. Lower grade, Series E.	SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1895-6	1896-7			Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1896.	Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1897.		
						£	
		Charitable Institutions—continued.					
46	16	Brought forward...	£	.....	.....	98,284	4,963
	1	Inspector, Head Office	Clerical	B2	.....		175
	1	Officer, C.P. Act, Head Office	General	...	.....		175
	1	Clerk, Liverpool Asylum	Clerical	B3	.....		162
	1	Do Head Office	"	B3	.....		160
	1	Dispenser, Parramatta Asylum	Professional	B2	.....		160
	1	Sub-matron, Liverpool Asylum	General	...	.....		160
	1	Do George-street Asylum ... ..	"	...	.....		160
	2	Clerks, Head Office, at £156	Clerical	B3	.....		312
	1	Clerk, George-street Asylum	"	B3	.....		156
	1	Clerk and Foreman, Newington Asylum...	"	B3	.....		156
	1	Officer, Children's Protection Act, Head Office	General	...	.....		155
	2	Clerks at Head Office, at £150	Clerical	B3	.....		300
	1	Clerk, Rookwood Asylum	"	B3	.....		150
	1	Baker, Macquarie-street	General	...	.....		145
	1	Clerk and Storekeeper, Newington Asylum	Clerical	B3	.....		144
	1	Gardener and Attendant, Ormond House	General	...	.....		140
	1	Clerk, Head Office	Clerical	B3	.....		140
	1	Matron and Dispenser at Newington	General	...	.....		135
	2	Inspectors, Children's Protection Act, Head Office, at £132 ... ..	"	...	.....		264
	1	Dispenser, Liverpool Asylum	Professional	B3	.....		130
	1	Baker, Liverpool Asylum	General	...	.....		130
	1	Builder, Newington ... ..	"	...	.....		132
	1	Matron, Boy's Home ... ..	"	...	.....		125
	1	Attendant, Rookwood ... ..	"	...	.....		125
	1	Matron, Cottage Homes for Aged Couples	"	...	.....		125
	1	Driver, Ormond House ... ..	"	...	.....		120
	1	Attendant, Macquarie-street, Asylum ... ..	"	...	.....		120
	1	Housekeeper, Newington Asylum ... ..	"	...	.....		120
	1	Hospital Attendant, Liverpool Asylum ... ..	"	...	.....		120
	1	Carpenter, Rookwood Asylum ... ..	"	...	.....		120
	2	Gardeners, at £120, Rookwood Asylum ... ..	"	...	.....		240
	1	Carpenter, George-street Asylum... ..	"	...	.....		113
	1	Clerk and Storekeeper, Carpenterian Reformatory	Clerical	B4	.....		110
	1	Chief Attendant, George-street Asylum	General	...	.....		108
	1	Yard Attendant, Liverpool Asylum ... ..	"	...	.....		108
	1	Senior Attendant, George-st. Asylum ... ..	"	...	.....		105
	1	Farm Attendant, do ... ..	"	...	.....		105
	1	Orchardist, Carpenterian Reformatory ... ..	"	...	.....		104
	1	Baker (Assistant), Macquarie-st. Asylum	"	...	.....		104
	2	Clerks, at £100, Head Office	Clerical	B4	.....		200
	1	Matron, Carpenterian Reformatory	General	...	.....		100
	1	Teacher, Ormond House ... ..	"	...	.....		100
	2	Attendants, at £100, George-st. Asylum...	"	...	.....		200
	3	Do at £100, Macquarie-st. Asylum	"	...	.....		300
	1	Night Attendant, Liverpool ... ..	"	...	.....		100
	2	Attendants, at £100, Carpenterian Reformatory ... ..	"	...	.....		200
	1	Farm Overseer, Carpenterian Reformatory	"	...	.....		100
	1	Attendant, Rookwood Asylum ... ..	"	...	.....		97
	1	Nurse, Ormond House ... ..	"	...	.....		97
	1	Dispenser, Rookwood Asylum	Professional	B3	.....		90
	8	Attendants, at £90, George-street Asylum	General	...	.....		720
	8	Nurses, at £90, Newington Asylum ... ..	"	...	.....		720
	1	Attendant, Macquarie-street ... ..	"	...	.....		90
	2	Attendants, at £90, Liverpool Asylum ... ..	"	...	.....		180
46	94	Carried forward...	£	.....	.....	98,284	14,070

No. of Persons.		No. III.—CHIEF SECRETARY.				SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.	
1895-6	1896-7	Division of Service.	GRADE Higher grade, Series A. Lower grade, Series B.	Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1896.	Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1897.		
		Charitable Institutions—continued.					
46	94	Brought forward... ..	£	98,284	14,070		
	4	Nurses, at £90, Rookwood Asylum ...	General		360		
	1	Night Watchman, Rookwood Asylum ...	"		90		
	1	Attendant, Ormond House ...	"		85		
	1	Laundress, Ormond House ...	"		79		
	1	Driver, Ormond House ...	"		78		
	1	Head Wardswoman, Newington ...	"		77		
	9	Mothers, at £77 each, of Cottage Homes, Parramatta and Mittagong ...	"		693		
	1	Clerk, Ormond House ...	Clerical	B4	75		
	1	Attendant, Boys' Home ...	General		75		
	1	Housekeeper, Richmond Terrace ...	"		72		
	1	Baker (improver), Macquarie-street ...	"		65		
	1	Attendant, Ormond House ...	"		59		
	1	Do No. 5 Cottage Home, Mittagong	"		57		
	1	Relieving Mother, Cottage Homes, Mittagong ...	"		57		
	2	Clerks, Head Office, at £52 ...	Clerical	B5	104		
	2	Do do £40 ...	"	B5	80		
	1	Chaplain, Church of England, Parramatta Asylum ...	Unclassified		50		
	1	Chaplain, Roman Catholic, Parramatta Asylum ...	"		50		
	1	Chaplain, Church of England, Newington Asylum ...	"		50		
	1	Chaplain, Roman Catholic, Newington Asylum ...	"		50		
	1	Chaplain, Church of England, Liverpool Asylum ...	"		50		
	1	Chaplain, Roman Catholic, Liverpool Asylum ...	"		50		
	1	Chaplain, Church of England, Rookwood Asylum ...	"		50		
	1	Chaplain, Roman Catholic, Rookwood Asylum ...	"		50		
		Less amounts chargeable for fuel, light, rations, &c. ...			16,576		
					2,817*		13,759
		GENERAL CONTINGENCIES.					
		<i>Government Asylums and State Children.</i>					
		Rations, Medical Comforts, minor repairs, and other contingencies at George-street, Macquarie-street, Liverpool, Newington, and Rookwood Asylums, Cottage Homes for Aged Couples, Carpenterian Reformatory, and Boys' Home ...			42,050		
		Maintenance of State Children ...			34,000		
		Outfits ...			1,250		
		Conveyance ...			350		
		Medical Attendance ...			400		
		Travelling ...			600		
		Maintenance of 150 Ophthalmic, Delicate, and Crippled Children, removed from Metropolitan and other Hospitals and Public Asylums to 9 Cottage Homes at Parramatta and Mittagong ...			3,200		
		Expenses in connection with the Administration of the Children's Protection Act ...			150		
		Maintenance and Clothing of Children at Ormond House ...			500		
		Medical Attendance, Glenfield Farm, 1892-3-4 ...			259		
							82,759
46	131	TOTAL... ..	£	98,284	96,518		

* For deduction see Schedule

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1896-7.

No. III.—CHIEF SECRETARY.

No. of Persons.			Division of Service.	GRADE: Higher grade, Series A. Lower grade, Series B.	SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1895-6	1896-7				Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1896.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1897.	
					£		£	
		Fisheries Commission.						
1	...	Chief Inspector and Secretary	...	...	470		
1	...	Travelling Inspector	...	...	220		
1	...	First Clerk	...	...	200		
1	...	Clerk	...	...	180		
7	...	Assistant Inspectors, 4 at £140, 3 at £130	...	...	950		
2	...	Assistant Inspectors at £50	...	...	100		
1	...	Do do	...	...	108		
1	...	Messenger	...	...	110		
						2,338		
		<i>As re-arranged by Public Service Board.</i>						
1		Chief Inspector and Secretary	Clerical	A3	.....		300
1		Clerk and Draftsman	"	B2	.....		200
7		Assistant Inspectors—4 at £140, 3 at £130	General	...	.....		950
2		Do at £108	"	...	.....		216
1		Messenger	"	...	.....		110
							1,776	
		<i>Contingencies.</i>						
		Travelling Expenses	.....	...	400		400
		Incidental Expenses	.....	...	80		100
		Reward for destruction of Sharks	.....	...	60		50
		Purchase of Trout Ova and distribution of Fry	.....	...	.....		200
		Expenses in connection with the recovery of arrears of rent, oyster leases, &c....	.....	...	30		.....
		Allowance to Travelling Inspector while acting as Secretary during absence of Mr. Thompson on business of Royal Commission on Fishes	.....	...	50		.....
		Erection of Trout Hatchery and Ponds at Prospect	.....	...	200		100
						820	850	
15	12	TOTAL...	£	.....	.....	3,158	2,626
		Fire Brigades.						
1	...	Superintendent and Inspector of Kerosene	.....	...	628		
		FIRE BRIGADES BOARD.						
1	...	Chairman	.....	...	254		
						882		
		<i>As re-arranged by Public Service Board.</i>						
1		Chairman	Clerical	*...	.....		200
1		Superintendent	Professional	A1	.....		600
							800	
		<i>Contingencies.</i>						
		Uniform Allowance to Superintendent	.....	...	30		30
		Incidental Expenses	.....	...	126		126
1	...	Fireman for Public Buildings	.....	...	165		.....
						321	156	
3	2	TOTAL...	£	.....	.....	1,203	956

* Unclassified services only partly at disposal of Chief Secretary.

No. of Persons.						Division of Service.		GRADE Higher grade, Series A. Lower grade, Serie B.	SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1895-6	1896-7								Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1896.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1897.	
Civil Service Board.*												
1	...	Secretary	...	(for 6 months)	...	...	...	£		£
1	...	Accountant	...	do	...	...	...	280			
1	...	Clerk	...	do	...	...	...	213			
1	...	Do	...	do	...	...	...	123			
1	...	Probationer	...	do	...	...	...	60			
1	...	Messenger	...	do	...	...	...	25			
1	...	Office-cleaner	...	do	...	...	...	70			
1	...	Office-cleaner	...	do	...	...	...	15			
									786			
<i>Contingencies.</i>												
...	...	Fees to Actuary and Incidental Expenses..	...	...	...	...	...	100			
...	...	Clerical Assistance in connection with preparation of Blue Book	...	...	...	...	...	250			
									350			
7	...	TOTAL...	...	...	...	...	...	1,136			
Reorganization of the Public Service...												
Botanic Gardens.												
1	...	Director	...	...	...	...	...	515			
1	...	Secretary and Accountant...	...	...	...	...	...	317			
1	...	Superintendent	...	...	...	...	...	245			
1	...	Bailiff	...	...	...	...	...	120			
									1,197			
<i>As re-arranged by Public Service Board.</i>												
1	...	Director	...	...	...	Special	...	...		620†	
1	...	Secretary and Accountant...	...	...	...	Clerical	B1	...		235†	
1	...	Superintendent	...	...	...	General	...	...		295†	
Less amounts chargeable for house-rent, &c.											1,150	
											215	
<i>Contingencies.</i>											935	
Wages to Gardeners and Labourers									3,025		3,025	
Travelling and other Expenses of Collecting									80		80	
Forage for Horses									45		45	
Cases for Plants, and Expenses of Transmission									45		20	
Towards the Formation of a Public Botanical Library									30		30	
Coals and Manure									80		80	
Cost of Aviary									200		100	
Painting and additional Seats									70		70	
Labelling and Lettering the names of the Plants and Shrubs									80		40	
Pots for Plants									70		70	
Timber for Repairs									60		60	
Expenses in connection with the Grounds of Hill View (the Governor's Residence)									260		305	
Expenses in connection with the Grounds of Wotonga (the Admiral's Residence)...									250		250	
Distribution of plants for public places within the Colony									160		50	
Incidental Expenses									130		130	
Towards renewing Boundary Fence between Botanic Gardens and Domains									30		...	
Gravel for Walks and Asphalting									100		80	
Watching									150		150	
New spring cart									15		...	
New fence									...		25	
									4,800		4,640	
4	3	TOTAL...	...	...	...	...	...	6,377			5,575

* Dissolved by section 4 of the Public Service Act, 1895.

† For deductions see Schedule.

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1896-7.

39

No. of Persons.		No. III.—CHIEF SECRETARY.						SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1895-6	1896-7					Division of Service.	GRADE: Higher grade, Series A. Lower grade, Series B.	Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1896.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1897.	
								£	£		
		Nursery Garden, Campbelltown.									
1	...	Superintendent	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	225		
		<i>As re-arranged by Public Service Board.</i>									
	1	Superintendent	...	...	...	General	...	.....			275
		Less allowances	...	...	...	.....	...	.....			50
											225
		Wages to Workmen and Incidental Expenses	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	660	660	
		Laying Water-pipes inside the Nursery	...	...	...	.....	...	.....		120	
											780
1	1	TOTAL...	...	...	£	.....	...	.....	885	...	1,005
		Government Domains.									
1	..	Overseer	...	...	...	.....	...	175			
1	...	Bailiff	...	...	...	.....	...	120			
									295		
		<i>As re-arranged by Public Service Board.</i>									
	1	Overseer	...	...	...	General	...	.....			225*
	1	Bailiff	...	...	...	"	...	.....			160*
		Less allowances	...	...	...	.....	...	.....			385
											90
											295
		<i>Contingencies.</i>									
		Wages to Labourers and Attendants	...	...	...	.....	...	1,263		1,560	
		Forage for one Horse	...	...	...	.....	...	30		30	
		Material to keep in repair Roads and Paths	...	...	...	.....	...	250		350	
		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			
		Asphalting Paths	...	...	...	.....	...	100			
		Painting Gates and Fences	...	...	...	.....	...	25		25	
		Incidental Expenses	...	...	...	.....	...	50		50	
		Towards renewing Boundary Fence between Domains and Botanic Gardens	...	...	...	.....	...	30			
		Expenses in connection with the Eradication of Buffalo Grass in the Inner Domain	...	...	...	.....	...	200			
		Erection of Refreshment Room, Outer Domain	...	...	...	.....	...	260		260	
		Fencing new Plantations	...	...	...	.....	...			50	
									2,433		2,400
2	2	TOTAL...	...	...	£	.....	...	.....	2,728	.....	2,695

* For allowances see Schedule.

No. III.—CHIEF SECRETARY.									
No. of Persons.		Division of Service.	GRADE: Higher grade, Series A. Lower grade, Series B.	SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.					
1895-6	1896-7			Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1896.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1897.			
Garden Palace Grounds.									
1	...	Bailiff ... ..	.....	£ 120	120	£			
<i>As re-arranged by Public Service Board.</i>									
	1	Overseer	General ...	.....			155		
	1	Bailiff ... ..	" ...	.....			120		275
<i>Contingencies.</i>									
7	6	Wages to Gardeners and Labourers ...	.....	850			640		
		Asphalting Paths ... ..	.....	50			50		
		Forage for one Horse ... ..	.....	30			30		
		Incidental Expenses ... ..	.....	50			50		
		Additional Water-pipes ... ..	.....	.....			10		
		Watching ... ..	.....	.....			45		
							980		825
8	8	TOTAL... ..	£	.....	1,100	.....	1,100		
Centennial Park.									
1	...	Secretary and Accountant... ..	.....	45					
1	...	Overseer ... ..	.....	175			220		
<i>As re-arranged by Public Service Board.</i>									
	1	Overseer	General ...	.....					225*
		Less allowance ... ..	.....	.....					50
<i>Contingencies.</i>									
23	23	Wages to Gardeners and Labourers ...	.....	2,716			2,716		
5	5	Wages to Special Constables ... ..	.....	552			579		
		Forage for two Horses ... ..	.....	60			60		
		Material to keep in repair Roads and Paths	.....	250			250		
		Soil and Manure ... ..	.....	100			100		
		Incidental Expenses ... ..	.....	100			100		
		Repairs to Ride by Turfing ... ..	.....	250			250		
		Drainage works from Overseer's House ...	.....	82			.....	
		New Mowing Machine ... ..	.....	.....			50		
							4,110		4,105
30	29	TOTAL... ..	£	.....	4,330	.....	4,280		
Electoral Office.									
	1	Chief Electoral Officer	Clerical ...	A2	.....		400		
	1	Draftsman	Professional	B1	.....		250		
	1	Clerk	Clerical ...	B2	.....		200		
	7	Clerks, at £150	" ...	B3	.....		1,050		
	1	Record Clerk	" ...	B3	.....		150		
	1	Clerk	" ...	B3	.....		130		
	1	Shorthand and Type-writer	" ...	B3	.....		125		
	1	Clerk	" ...	B4	.....		90		
	1	Registrar of City Electorates	" ...	B2	.....		200		
									2,595
	15	TOTAL... ..	£	.....	.....	.....	.....		2,595

* For allowances see Schedule.

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1896-7.

No. III.—CHIEF SECRETARY.

No. of Persons.		Division of Service.	GRADE: Higher grade, Series A. Lower grade, Series B.	SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1895-6	1896-7			Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1896.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1897.	
				£		£	
Military Secretary.							
1	...	Military Secretary ... ..	...	720			
1	...	Chief Clerk ... ..	...	380			
1	...	Examiner of Accounts ... ..	...	290			
1	...	Record Clerk ... ..	...	218			
1	...	Correspondence Clerk ... ..	...	200			
1	...	Messenger ... ..	...	100			
<i>As re-arranged by Public Service Board.</i>					1,908		
...	1	Military Secretary	Special ... ..	.....		800	
...	1	Chief Clerk	Clerical	A3		300	
...	1	Examiner of Accounts	"	B1		290	
...	1	Record Clerk	"	B2		218	
...	1	Correspondence Clerk	"	B2		200	
...	1	Clerk	"	B4		75	
...	1	Messenger	General ... ..	...		120	
<i>Contingencies.</i>							
Incidental Expenses and Extra Clerical Assistance				265			2,003
Office Cleaner				27			75
					292		
6	7	TOTAL... ..	£	.....	2,200	.....	2,078
Permanent and Volunteer Military Forces.							
HEAD-QUARTER'S STAFF.							
1	1	General Officer Commanding Forces ... ..	...	.....	1,250	.....	1,250*
<i>Assistant Adjutant-General's Department.</i>							
1	1	Assistant Adjutant-General ... ..	...	458		457*	
1	1	Chief Clerk ... ..	...	280		280	
1	1	Clerk ... ..	...	150		150	
1	1	Superintending and Record Clerk ... ..	...	200		200	
1	1	Clerk, Short-hand and Type-writer ... ..	...	200		200	
1	1	Clerk ... ..	...	92		110	
1	1	Do ... ..	...	50		75	
<i>Assistant Quartermaster-General's Department.</i>					1,430		1,472
1	1	Assistant Quartermaster-General ... ..	...	458		457*	
1	1	Superintending Clerk ... ..	...	250		250	
2	2	Clerks, at £180 per annum ... ..	...	360		360	
<i>Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General's Department.</i>					1,068		1,067
1	1	Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General and Inspector of Musketry ... ..	...	385		384*	
...	1	Superintending Clerk ... ..	...	.....		235	
1	1	Musketry Clerk ... ..	...	180		180	
1	1	Superintendent, Randwick Rifle Range ... ..	...	195		195	
1	1	Sergeant-Major, Assistant Superintendent, Randwick Rifle Range ... ..	...	153		153*	
1	1	Sergeant, Rifle Range, at 7s. 4d. per diem ... ..	...	135		135*	
3	3	Markers, Rifle Range, at 6s. 10d. per diem ... ..	...	378		375*	
<i>Contingencies.</i>							
Allowance in lieu of quarters				447		250	1,657
Forage Allowance				102		102	
Stable do				43		28	
Rations				146		165	
Fuel and Light				92		110	
Uniform Allowance				46		35	
Remounts for Permanent Artillery ... ..				.....		150	
Do Army Service Corps ... ..				.....		50	
20	21	School of Field Cookery ... ..	...	.....		100	
WARRANT AND NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.					876		990
1	1	Garrison Sergeant-Major, at 9s. 9d. per diem ... ..	...	179		178*	
1	...	Warrant Officer, Instructor of Musketry, at 9s. 3d. per diem ... ..	...	170		.....
1	1	Warrant Officer, Provost Sergeant, at 9s. 9d. per diem ... ..	...	144		178*	
1	...	Quartermaster-Sergeant, Scottish Rifles, at 8s. 4d. per diem ... ..	...	153		.....
1	1	Staff Messenger ... ..	...	120		130	
1	1	Messenger, Volunteer and Pay Offices ... ..	...	120		140	
					886		626
26	25	TOTAL... ..	£	.....	6,936	.....
Carried forward... ..				£	.....	.....	7,062

* For allowances see Schedule.

No. of Persons.		No. III.—CHIEF SECRETARY.								SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1895-6	1896-7	Permanent and Volunteer Military Forces—continued.								Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1896.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1897.	
										£		£	
		Brought forward... ..								£	£	7,062
		PAY BRANCH.											
1	1	Staff Paymaster ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	458		457*	..
1	1	Superintending Clerk ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	250		250	..
1	1	Assistant Clerk ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	210		210	..
1	1	Do ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	190		190	..
...	1	Do ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....		160	..
											1,108		1,267
		Contingencies.											
		Allowance in lieu of Quarters ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	83		83	..
		Rations ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	19		19	..
		Fuel and Light ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	14		14	..
4	5	TOTAL... ..								£	£	1,224
		ORDNANCE BRANCH.											
		Staff Office, &c.											
1	1	Assistant Commissary-General of Ordnance ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	366		438*	..
1	...	Deputy Assistant Commissary-General of Ordnance ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	193		.....	..
1	1	Receiver and Issuer of Stores ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	250		250	..
3	3	Clerks—1 at £223, 1 at £150, and 1 at £125 ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	498		498	..
...	1	Clerk ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....		104	..
											1,307		1,290
		Armoury.											
1	1	Warrant Officer (Superintending Clerk) ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	245		270	..
1	1	Chief Armourer (Sergeant) ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	230		230	..
1	1	Armoury Sergeant ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	225		225	..
1	1	Assistant Armoury Sergeant ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	145		145	..
3	3	3 Labourers, at £135 ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	405		405	..
											1,250		1,275
		Ordnance Stores.											
1	1	Saddler ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	155		155	..
4	4	4 Labourers, at £135 ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	540		540	..
											695		695
		Magazine, Goat Island.											
1	1	Laboratory Overseer ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	175		175	..
1	1	1 Labourer ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	155		155	..
1	1	Watchman ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	155		155	..
											485		485
		Magazine, Middle Harbour.											
1	1	Labourer ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	155		155	..
1	1	Watchman ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	146		146	..
											301		301
		Contingencies.											
		Extra Labour and Incidental Expenses... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	100		100	..
		Rations ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	37		19	..
		Fuel and Light ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	28		14	..
		Charge Pay ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	37		37	..
		Lodging Allowance ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	165		129	..
		Forage do ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	34		.....	..
		Stable do ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	14		.....	..
		Uniform Allowance ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	224		40	..
											639		339
		General Stores, including Warlike Stores and Ammunition for Field Battery Guns								9,800		10,000	..
		Proportion of Salary and Allowances for Inspector of Warlike Stores in England								300		300	..
											10,100		10,300
23	23	TOTAL... ..								£	£	14,777
		Carried forward... ..								£	£	23,130

* For allowances, see Schedule.

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1896-7.

43

No. III.—CHIEF SECRETARY.

No. of Persons.			SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1895-6	1896-7		Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1896.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1897.	
		Permanent and Volunteer Military Forces—continued.				
		Brought forward... .. £	.....	£	.....	23,130
		NEW SOUTH WALES ARTILLERY.				
		<i>Artillery Staff.</i>				
1	1	Officer Commanding Artillery Forces	750		730*	
1	1	Brigade Major	385		384*	
1	1	Firemaster and Chief Instructor School of Gunnery	385		384*	
1	1	Inspector of Ordnance Machinery	380		380	
...	1	Warrant Officer Sergeant-Major Artificer, at 9s. 9d. per diem. ....	.....		178	
1	1	Do Armament Clerk, at 9s. 9d. per diem... ..	179		178	
1	1	Do Assistant Firemaster, at 9s. 9d. per diem	179		178	
1	1	Do Do Instructor, at 9s. 9d. per diem	179		178	
...	1	Do Master Gunner, 2nd Class, at 7s. 10d. per diem. ....	.....		143	
1	1	Do Superintending Clerk, at 7s. 10d. per diem	144		143	
1	1	Sergeant Instructor in Gunnery, at 5s. per diem	92		92	
1	1	Record Clerk, at 4s. 2d. per diem	77		77	
				2,750		3,045
10	12	BRIGADE DIVISION FIELD ARTILLERY.				
		<i>Brigade Division Staff.</i>				
1	1	Lieutenant-Colonel Commanding	476		420*	
1	1	Captain and Adjutant	322		321*	
				798		741
		<i>A. Battery, N.S. Wales Artillery.</i>				
2	2	Lieutenant, at 11s. 10d. per diem.	434		216*	
...	1	Do at 9s. 10d. do ... ..	.....		180*	
1	1	Sergeant-Major, at 6s. 4d. per diem	116		116	
1	1	Quartermaster-Sergeant, at 6s. 4d. per diem	116		116	
1	1	Farrier Sergeant, at 5s. per diem	92		92	
1	1	Wheeler Sergeant, at 5s. do	92		92	
1	1	Collar-maker Sergeant, at 5s. do	92		92	
2	2	Sergeants, at 4s. do	147		146	
1	1	Riding Instructor, at 3s. 6d. do	65		64	
2	2	Corporals, at 3s. 4d. do	122		122	
4	4	Bombardiers, at 3s. 2d. do	232		232	
2	2	Acting Bombardiers, at 2s. 11d. do	107		107	
2	2	Trumpeters, at 2s. 3d. do	83		83	
1	1	Collar-maker, at 3s. 3d. do	60		60	
1	1	Shoing-smith, at 3s. 3d. do	60		60	
1	1	Wheeler, at 3s. 3d. do	60		60	
48	48	Drivers and Gunners, at 2s. 3d. do	1,977		1,977	
71	71			3,855		3,815
		<i>1st Garrison Division—Regimental Staff.</i>				
1	...	Lieutenant-Colonel	522		.....
1	1	Captain and Adjutant	322		321*	
1	...	Warrant Officer Master Gunner, 1st class, at 9s. 9d. per diem..	179		.....
1	1	Orderly-room Sergeant, at 5s. per diem	92		92	
1	1	Warrant Officer Regimental Sergeant-Major, at 9s. 9d. per diem	179		178	
1	1	Warrant Officer Bandmaster, at 8s. 4d. per diem	153		153	
1	1	Band Sergeant, at 4s. 4d. per diem	80		80	
1	1	Corporal Trumpeter, at 3s. 4d. per diem	61		61	
1	...	Warrant Officer Sergeant-Major Artificer, at 9s. 9d. per diem	179		.....
				1,767		885
		<i>Garrison Companies' Officers.</i>				
2	2	Majors, at 19s. 6d. per diem.	714		712*	
3	3	Captains, at 17s. 7d. do	966		963*	
7	5	Lieutenants, at 11s. 10d. do	1,516		1,080*	
...	2	Do at 9s. 10d. do ... ..	.....		360*	
12	12			3,196		3,115
104	103	Carried forward... .. £	.....	12,365	.....	34,731

* For allowances, see Schedule.

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1896-7.

No. of Persons.		No. III.—CHIEF SECRETARY.				
1895-6	1896-7	SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.				
		Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1896.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1897.		
		£		£		
		Permanent and Volunteer Military Forces—continued.				
		N.S.W. ARTILLERY—continued.				
104	103	Brought forward... .. £	.....	12,366	.....	34,731
		WARRANT AND NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS, TRUMPETERS, AND GUNNERS.				
2	3	Master Gunners, 2nd Class, at 7s. 10d. per diem	287		429	
3	2	Do 3rd Class, at 6s. 10d. per diem	376		250	
3	3	Company Sergeants-Major, at 5s. 5d. per diem	298		297	
3	3	Do Quartermaster-Sergeants, at 5s. 5d. per diem	298		297	
14	14	Sergeants, at 4s. per diem	1,025		1,022	
14	14	Corporals, at 3s. 4d. per diem	854		854	
11	11	Bombardiers, at 3s. 2d. per diem	638		636	
8	8	Acting Bombardiers, at 2s. 11d. per diem	427		427	
11	11	Bandsmen, at 3s. 3d. per diem	655		653	
11	11	Do at 2s. 3d. per diem	453		452	
1	2	Supernumerary Bandsman, at 1s. 6d. per diem... ..	28		55	
12	8	Sergeant Artificers, at 6s. 10d. per diem	1,260		1,000	
7	7	Artificers, at 5s. per diem	641		640	
9	9	Trumpeters, at 2s. 3d. per diem	371		370	
224	224	Gunners, at 2s. 3d. per diem	9,224		9,220	
				16,835		16,602
333	330					
		ADDITIONAL SERVICE PAY, AS PER ROYAL WARRANT.				
		<i>Good Conduct Pay.</i>				
		Non-commissioned Officers, Trumpeters, Gunners, and Drivers—Good Conduct Pay, at 3d. per badge				
			1,600		1,500	
		<i>Re-engaging Pay.</i>				
		Increase Pay on re-engagement to Trumpeters, Gunners, and Drivers, at 3d. per diem				
			1,000		1,000	
		<i>Extra Duty Pay.</i>				
		Command Pay—5 Officers Commanding				
			138		200	
		Allowance to 2 Adjutants				
			129		110	
		5 Orderly Room Clerks				
			47		55	
		28 Assistant District Gunners, at 1s. per diem				
			513		513	
		Telephone Operator, at 1s. per diem				
			19		19	
		2 Storemen, at 1s. per diem				
			37		37	
		Pioneer, Dawes' Battery, at 1s. per diem				
			.....		19	
		<i>Printing Office.</i>				
		1 Printer, at 1s. 9d. per diem				
			32		32	
		1 Assistant Printer, at 9d. per diem				
			10		14	
		<i>Fire Service.</i>				
		1 Non-commissioned Officer as Fireman, at 6d. per diem				
			10		10	
				3,535		3,509
437	433	Carried forward... .. £	.....	32,736	.....	54,842

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1896-7.

45

No. of Persons.		No. III.—CHIEF SECRETARY.			
1895-6	1896-7	SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
		Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1896.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1897.	
		Permanent and Volunteer Military Forces—continued.			
		NEW SOUTH WALES ARTILLERY—continued.			
437	433	Brought forward...	£	..... 32,736	..... 54,842
		CONTINGENCIES.			
		Forage allowance—8 Officers' Horses, at £34	...	340	272
		Forage allowance—54 Field Battery Horses, at £30	...	1,560	1,620
		Allowed for Officer temporarily mounted	...	34	.....
		Uniforms, as per Clothing Regulations	...	2,633	3,500
		486 free Rations of bread, meat, groceries, and vegetables, at 11½d. per ration per diem	...	8,400	8,400
		Fuel and Light under Allowance Regulations	...	850	850
		Incidental Expenses	...	1,500	1,500
		Band Allowance	...	100	100
		Mess Allowance	...	100	100
		Artillery Association	...	100	100
		Steamer Hire—Troops to Batteries	...	200	200
		Free kits for 30 Recruits	...	300	300
		Free kits for 50 men re-engaged at £2 each	...	80	100
		Travelling Expenses for Officers, Non-commissioned Officers, and men on duty	...	600	600
		Books for Garrison Library	...	50	50
		Guard Boat Service	...	920	920
		Removing and Mounting, Examination and Cleaning, &c., of Ordnance and Munitions of War	...	1,500	1,500
		Allowance in lieu of Quarters	...	2,338	2,338
		Remounts for Field Artillery	...	150	.....
		Towards maintaining Apparatus in Gymnasium	...	50	50
		Purchase of Tools, &c., Artillery Workshops	...	100	100
		Helmets and Great Coats	...	200	200
		Medical Attendance at Out Stations	...	100	125
		Stipend Allowance to Ministers of various Denominations	...	200	180
		Uniform Allowance—Officers on 1st appointment	...	150	200
				22,555	23,305
437	433	TOTAL...	£	..... 55,291	..... 78,147
		Carried forward...	£	.....	.....

No. of Persons.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.	
1895-6	1896-7	Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1896.	Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1897.
No. III.—CHIEF SECRETARY.			
Permanent and Volunteer Military Forces—continued.			
ENGINEERS.			
Brought forward... ..		£	£
		.....	..... 78,147
STAFF OFFICE FOR ENGINEER SERVICES.			
1	1	Staff Officer	496
1	1	Chief Surveyor	285
...	1	Surveyor	292
2	2	Division Officers, at £285 (North and South)	570
...	1	Chief Draftsman	238
1	1	Warrant Officer, Submarine Miners, Storekeeper	184
1	1	Do Staff Instructor to Field Companies	184
1	1	Do do Electricians	184
...	1	Sergeant-Artificer, Electricians	143*
3	3	Clerks of Works, at £228	684
1	1	Superintending Clerk	200
2	2	Division Clerks, at £190	380
1	1	Orderly Room Clerk	160
1	1	Messenger	104
...	2	Coxswains for Submarine Mining Steamers, at 8d. per diem	25
...	2	Engine-drivers Submarine Mining Steamers, at 1s. per diem... ..	37
<i>Contingencies.</i>			
		3,493	4,262
		Stores for instructional purposes for Nos. 1 and 2 Field Companies... ..	100
		Stores for instructional purposes for No. 3 Submarine Mining Company	200
		Stores for instructional purposes for No. 4 Electric Company... ..	150
		Stores and Incidental Expenses for Submarine Mining Steamers and Boats	400
		Uniforms for Non-commissioned Officers	100
		Rations for 3 Warrant Officers and 1 Non-commissioned Officer	85
		Fuel and Light	30
		1,065	997
15	22	TOTAL... ..	£ 4,558
MILITARY AND DEFENCE WORKS.			
		Fortifications, Survey Expenses, Military Roads, Lands, Buildings, Randwick Rifle Range, Repairs, Painting, Alterations, and Incidental Expenses connected with	7,088
ENGINEER, No. 3, COMPANY, SUBMARINE MINERS, PERMANENT.			
1	1	Officer Commanding	385
1	1	Company Sergeant-Major, at 8s. 4d. per diem	153
1	1	Quartermaster-Sergeant and Pay Sergeant, at 7s. 4d. per diem	135
1	2	Sergeant, at 7s. 4d. per diem	135
2	2	1st Corporals, at 6s. 4d. per diem	232
2	2	2nd Corporals, at 5s. per diem	183
1	1	Bugler, at 2s. 3d. per diem	42
17	17	Sappers, at 4s. per diem	1,245
<i>Additional Service Pay, as per Royal Warrant.</i>			
		2,510	2,641
		Good Conduct Pay	60
		Re-engagement Pay to Sappers and Bugler	55
<i>Extra Duty Pay.</i>			
		Orderly Room Clerk, at 1s. per diem	19
		Pay Corporal, at 1s. per diem	19
<i>Contingencies.</i>			
		153	163
		Allowance for Uniform, &c.	350
		Free rations, fuel, and light	675
		Forage allowance, 1 officer commanding	34
		Incidental expenses	50
		1,109	1,024
26	27	TOTAL... ..	£ 3,772
Carried forward... ..		£	93,769

* For allowances, see Schedule.

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1896-7.

47

No. III.—CHIEF SECRETARY.

No. of Persons.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1895-6	1896-7	Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1896.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1897.	
		£		£	
Permanent and Volunteer Military Forces—continued.					
					93,769
Brought forward... .. £					
PERMANENT MEDICAL STAFF CORPS.					
1	1	Surgeon-Colonel and Principal Medical Officer	513	609*	
1	1	Warrant Officer, Garrison Compounder, in charge of Hospital, at 9s. 9d. per diem	179	178	
1	1	Sergeant, Assistant Ward-master, Compounder, and Store-keeper, at 6s. 4d. per diem	116	116	
1	1	Corporal, at 5s. 5d. per diem	100	99	
1	2	2nd Corporal, at 4s. 6d. per diem	83	166	
6	5	Privates, at 3s. per diem	330	274	
			1,321		1,442
<i>Additional Service Pay, as per Royal Warrant.</i>					
		Pay Sergeant, at 6d. per diem	10	10	
		Re-engaging Pay	40	40	
		Good Conduct Pay at 3d. per Badge	55	55	
		Orderly Room Clerk, at 6d. per diem	10	10	
		Storeman, at 1s. per diem	19	19	
		Cook, at 6d. per diem	10	10	
			144		144
<i>Contingencies.</i>					
		Incidental expenses	50	50	
		Allowance in lieu of Quarters	208	208	
		Forage Allowance	34	34	
		Stable do	14	14	
		Maintenance and Renewal of Ambulance Equipment... ..	25	50	
		Uniform for the Corps and Kits... ..	100	100	
		Rations, Fuel, and Light	300	275	
			731		731
11	11	TOTAL... ..	£	2,196	2,317
VETERINARY DEPARTMENT.					
1	1	Captain and Principal Veterinary Surgeon ... ..	.....	150	.....
		.....			200*
<i>Contingencies.</i>					
		Forage for 1 Captain	34	34	
		Uniform Allowance—1 Captain... ..	25	.....
		Uniform Allowance for Honorary Veterinary Lieutenants (serving without pay)	50	25	
		Drugs for Horses	30	30	
			139		89
1	1	TOTAL... ..	£	289	289
		Carried forward... ..	£		96,375

* For allowances, see Schedule.

No. of Persons.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1895-6	1896-7	Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1896.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1897.	
		£		£	
No. III.—CHIEF SECRETARY.					
Permanent and Volunteer Military Forces—continued.					
		Brought forward...	£	.....	96,375
PARTIALLY-PAID FORCES.					
MOUNTED BRIGADE.					
1	i	Colonel Commandant, at 11s. 4d. per diem	206		207
1	1	Lieutenant-Colonel, at £56 per annum	38		38
2	2	Majors, at £40	54		54
16	16	Captains, at £32	320		320
16	16	1st Lieutenants, at £24	240		240
16	16	2nd do at £20	200		200
2	2	Quartermasters, at £24	30		30
8	8	Squadron or Company Sergeant-Majors, at £13 12s.	68		68
8	8	Do do Quartermaster-Sergeants, at £13 12s.	68		68
32	32	Sergeants, at £12	240		240
16	16	Farrier Sergeants, at £12	120		120
64	64	Corporals, at £11 4s.	448		448
16	16	Trumpeters, at £8	87		87
16	16	Shoeing Smiths, at £9 12s.	96		96
8	8	Saddlers, at £9 12s.	48		48
536	536	Troopers and Privates, at £9 12s.	3,216		3,216
1	1	Band Sergeant, at £12	8		8
1	1	Band Corporal, £11 4s.	7		7
15	15	Bandsmen, at £9 12s.	90		90
		(Calculated less Camp.)			
775	775		5,584		5,585
				5,584	
<i>Permanent Staff.</i>					
1	1	Imperial Officer, 2nd in Command	700		700
2	2	Adjutants and Paymasters, at 18s. per diem	659		658*
2	2	Regimental Sergeants-Major, at 8s. 9d. per diem	322		320*
2	2	Quartermaster-Sergeants, at 8s. 9d. per diem	304		320*
2	2	Orderly-room Clerk, at 7s. 10d. per diem	278		286*
3	3	Sergeant Instructors, at 7s. 10d. per diem	429		429*
6	7	Do do at 7s. 4d. per diem	802		938*
1	...	Do do at 6s. 10d. per diem	125		.....
				3,619	3,651
<i>Contingencies.</i>					
		Forage allowance, 1 Officer Commanding and 2 Majors, 2 Staff Officers (2 horses each) and 16 Non-commissioned Officers, at £34... ..	782		782
		Stable allowance, 1 Officer Commanding and 2 Majors, 2 Staff Officers (2 horses each)	320		320
		Allowance in lieu of quarters, 2 Staff Officers and 16 N.C. Officers	651		651
		Rations	92		110
		Fuel and light	35		35
		Capitation allowance for Uniform, &c.	1,820		1,820
		Band allowance	50		50
		Allowance towards keep of Regimental Band Horses... ..	119		119
		Head-quarters allowance—2 Warrant Officers, at 2s. 6d. per diem; 6 Non-commissioned Officers, at 1s. 3d. per diem... ..	230		229
				4,099	4,116
794	794	TOTAL... ..	£	13,302	
		Carried forward... ..	£	.....	109,727

* For Allowances, see Schedule.

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1896-7.

49

No. III.—CHIEF SECRETARY.

No. of Persons.		Permanent and Volunteer Military Forces—continued.	SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1895-6	1896-7		Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1896.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1897.	
			£		£	
	794	Brought forward... ..	£	.....	.....	109,727
		PARTIALLY-PAID ARTILLERY.				
		<i>Field Artillery Brigade.</i>				
2	2	Majors, at £40		50		50
2	2	Captains, at £32		40		40
2	2	1st Lieutenants, at £24		30		30
5	5	2nd do at £20		63		63
2	2	Battery Sergeant-Majors, at £13 12s.		17		17
2	2	Do Quartermaster-Sergeants, at £12 16s... ..		16		16
...	2	Farrier Sergeants, at £12 ... ..		.....		15
10	8	Sergeants, at £12		75		60
10	10	Corporals, at £11 4s.		70		70
10	10	Bombardiers, at £10 8s.		65		65
4	4	Trumpeters, at £8... ..		20		20
111	149	Gunners and Drivers, at £9 12s.		666		894
...	2	Shoeing-smiths, at £9 12s. ... ..		.....		12
...	1	Surgeon-Lieutenant, (attached)... ..		.....		24
		(Calculated less Camp Pay.)			1,112	1,376
160	201	2ND GARRISON DIVISION.				
4	4	Majors Commanding Companies, at £40		100		100
4	4	Captains, at £32		80		80
8	8	1st Lieutenants, at £24		120		120
14	14	2nd do at £20		175		175
1	1	Quartermaster		13		13
1	1	Trumpet-Major, at £13 12s.		9		9
4	4	Company Sergeant-Majors, at £13 12s... ..		34		34
4	4	Do Quartermaster-Sergeants, £12 16s.		32		32
21	21	Sergeants, at £12... ..		158		158
28	28	Corporals, at £11 4s.		196		196
28	28	Bombardiers, at £10 8s.		182		182
14	14	Trumpeters, at £8... ..		70		70
338	338	Gunners, at £9 12s.		2,028		2,028
1	1	Band Sergeant, at £12		8		8
1	1	Band Corporal, at £11 4s.		7		7
23	23	Bandsmen, at £9 12s.		138		138
1	1	Surgeon-Captain (attached)		32		32
		(Calculated less Camp Pay.)			3,382	3,382
495	495	<i>Permanent Staff.</i>				
1	1	Adjutant and Paymaster, at 17s. 6d. per diem		321		320*
1	1	Regimental Sergeant-major, at 9s. 9d. per diem.		179		178*
1	1	Do Quartermaster, at 9s. 9d. per diem.		179		178*
1	1	Orderly Room Clerk, at 7s. 4d. per diem		126		134*
1	1	Labourer, at 6s. 10d. per diem		125		125*
5	5	<i>Contingencies.</i>				
		Allowance in lieu of quarters—1 Adjutant and 4 N.C. Officers		199	930	203
		Rations		70		103
		Fuel and light		20		28
		Capitation allowance for Uniform, &c.		1,500		1,500
		Band allowance		50		50
		Hire of Horses for Field Guns		250		250
		Artillery Association		150		150
		Hire of Steamers for conveyance to and from the Heads		150		150
		Forage allowance—1 Adjutant		34		34
		Stable do do		14		14
		Horse allowance, 10 Field Battery Officers, at £25 each		250		250
		Extra Duty Pay to Artillery Instructors		200		200
		Horse allowance—1 Surgeon-Captain		20		20
		Do 1 Surgeon-Lieutenant ... ..		.....		20
					2,907	2,972
		TOTAL... ..	£	.....	8,331	.....
660	1495	Carried forward... ..	£	.....	.....	118,392

* For allowances, see Schedule.

No. of Persons.		No. III.—CHIEF SECRETARY.				SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.				
1895-6	1896-7					Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1896.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1897.		
						£		£		
Permanent and Volunteer Military Forces—continued.										
PARTIALLY-PAID FORCES—continued.										
...	1495	Brought forward...				£	.....	.....	.....	118,392
CORPS OF ENGINEERS.										
<i>Regimental Staff.</i>										
...	1	Officer Commanding ... ..				.....		120		
...	1	Director of Military Telegraphs... ..				.....		90		210
<i>Contingencies.</i>										
		Forage Allowance... ..				.....		68		
		Stable do ... ..				.....		28		96
...	2									
PARTIALLY-PAID ENGINEERS—Nos. 1 AND 2 FIELD COMPANIES.										
1	...	Officer Commanding Corps of Engineers, at £90 per annum...				90		.....	
1	1	Major Commanding				32		32		
1	1	Captain, at £40				27		27		
2	2	First Lieutenants, at £28				37		37		
2	2	Second Lieutenants, at £24				32		32		
2	2	Company Sergeants-Major, at £16				21		21		
2	2	Quartermaster-Sergeants, at £16				21		21		
4	4	Sergeants, at £13 12s.				36		36		
4	4	First Corporals, at £12				31		31		
4	4	Second Corporals, at £11 4s.				30		30		
4	4	Buglers, at £9 12s.				26		26		
91	91	Sappers, at £10 8s.				619		619		
2	2	Storemen, at 6s. 10d. per diem				251		250		
		Command Pay				60		30		
		(Calculated less Camp Pay.)								
<i>Contingencies.</i>										
		Forage Allowance... ..				68		34		
		Stable do				28		14		
		Capitation Allowance for Uniform, &c.				240		240		
								336		288
120	119	TOTAL... ..				£	.....	1,649		
PARTIALLY-PAID SUBMARINE MINERS—No. 3 COMPANY.										
1	1	Captain (Brevet Major)				42		42		
1	1	1st Lieutenant				31		31		
2	2	2nd do				42		42		
1	1	Company Sergeant-Major				19		19		
1	1	Quartermaster-Sergeant				17		17		
2	2	Sergeants				30		30		
2	2	1st Corporals				25		25		
1	1	2nd do				10		10		
1	1	Bugler				8		8		
67	67	Sappers				563		563		
		Command Pay ... ..				.....		15		
		Allowance for Extra Proficiency as Submarine Miners				263		263		
								1,050		1,065
<i>Contingencies.</i>										
		Capitation Allowance for Uniform, &c. ... ..				.....		160		160
79	79	TOTAL... ..				£	.....	1,210		
...	1695	Carried forward... ..				£	.....	.....	.....	121,403

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1896-7.

No. of Persons.		No. III.—CHIEF SECRETARY.			
		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
		Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1896.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1897.	
		£		£	
1895-6 1896-7		Permanent and Volunteer Military Forces—continued.			
1695		PARTIALLY-PAID FORCES—continued.			
		Brought forward... .. £			
		PARTIALLY-PAID ENGINEERS—No. 4 COMPANY ELECTRICIANS.			
1	...	Officer Commanding, at £80	36	.....	121,403
1	1	Captain, at £40	30	.....
1	1	1st Lieutenant, at £28	21	30	
2	2	2nd do at £24	35	21	
1	1	Company Sergeant-Major, at £16	12	35	
1	1	Quartermaster-Sergeant, at £16	12	12	
2	2	Sergeants, at £13 12s.	20	12	
2	2	1st Corporals, at £12	18	20	
2	2	2nd do at £11 4s.	17	18	
2	2	2 Buglers, at £9 12s.	14	17	
62	62	Sappers, at £10 8s.	471	14	
2	2	Storemen, at 6s. 10d. per diem	251	471	
		Command Pay	30	250	
		Extra Proficiency	120	15	
		(Calculated less Camp Pay.)		120	
		<i>Contingencies.</i>		1,087	1,035
		Capitation Allowance for Uniform, &c....	158	158	
		Forage allowance, 1 officer commanding	34	.....
		Stable do do	14	.....
				206	158
79	78	TOTAL... .. £	.....	1,293	
		INFANTRY.			
		1ST REGIMENT.			
1	1	Officer Commanding, at £56 per annum	38	38	
2	2	Majors, at £40	54	54	
10	10	Captains, at £32	200	200	
10	10	1st Lieutenants, at £24	150	150	
10	10	2nd Lieutenants, at £20	125	125	
1	1	Quartermaster, at £20	13	13	
1	1	Bugle-major, at £13 12s....	10	10	
10	10	Colour-Sergeants, at £13 12s.	85	85	
30	30	Sergeants, at £12	225	225	
40	40	Corporals, at £11 4s.	280	280	
20	20	Buglers, at £8	109	109	
470	470	Privates, at £9 12s.	2,820	2,820	
1	1	Band Sergeant, at £12	8	8	
1	1	Band Corporal, at £11 4s.	7	7	
23	23	Bandsmen, at £9 12s.	138	138	
		Command Pay	30	30	
1	1	Surgeon-Captain (attached)	32	32	
		(Calculated less Camp Pay.)		4,324	4,324
1	1	<i>Permanent Staff.</i>			
1	1	Adjutant and Paymaster	383	370*	
1	1	Regimental Sergeant-Major	161	160*	
1	1	Quartermaster-Sergeant, at 8s. 9d. per diem	161	160*	
1	1	Orderly Room Clerk, at 7s. 10d. per diem	144	143*	
3	4	Sergeants, at 7s. 10d. per diem	429	572*	
4	3	Do at 7s. 4d. per diem	533	402*	
		<i>Contingencies.</i>		1,811	1,807
		Forage Allowance, 1 Officer Commanding, and 2 Majors and 1 Adjutant	136	136	
		Stable Allowance, 1 Officer Commanding, and 2 Majors and 1 Adjutant	57	56	
		Allowance in lieu of Quarters, 1 Adjutant, and 10 Non-commissioned Officers	418	417	
		Rations	70	60	
		Fuel and light	27	27	
		Capitation Allowance for Uniform, &c....	1,312	1,312	
		Band Allowance	50	50	
		Horse Allowance, 1 Surgeon-Captain	20	20	
				2,090	2,078
642	642	TOTAL... .. £	.....	8,225	
	2415	Carried forward... .. £	.....	.....	130,805

* For allowances, see Schedule.

No. III.—CHIEF SECRETARY.

No. of Persons.		Permanent and Volunteer Military Forces—continued. PARTIALLY-PAID FORCES—continued.	SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1895-6	1896-7		Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1896.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1897.	
			£		£	
	2415	Brought forward... ..	£	.....	.....	130,805
		2ND REGIMENT.				
		Officer Commanding, at £56 per annum		38		38
1	1	Majors, at £40		54		54
2	2	Captains, at £32		200		200
10	10	1st Lieutenants, at £24		150		150
10	10	2nd Lieutenants, at £20		125		125
10	10	Quartermaster, at £24		15		15
1	1	Bugle-Major, at £13 12s.		10		10
1	1	Colour-Sergeants, at £13 12s.		85		85
10	10	Sergeants, at £12		225		225
30	30	Corporals, at £11 4s.		280		280
40	40	Buglers, at £8		109		109
20	20	Privates, at £9 12s.		2,820		2,820
470	470	Band Sergeant, at £12		8		8
1	1	Band Corporal, at £11 4s.		7		7
1	1	Bandsmen, at £9 12s.		138		138
23	23	Command Pay		30		30
1	1	Surgeon-Captain (attached), at £32 (Calculated less Camp Pay).		32		32
					4,326	4,326
		<i>Permanent Staff.</i>				
1	1	Adjutant and Paymaster, at 18s. 3d. per diem		337		334*
1	1	Regimental Sergeant-Major, at 8s. 9d. per diem		161		160*
1	1	Quartermaster-Sergeant, at 7s. 10d. per diem		149		143*
1	1	Orderly Room Clerk, at 7s. 10d. per diem		144		143*
3	5	Sergeant Instructors, at 7s. 10d. per diem		430		715*
3	2	Do at 7s. 4d. per diem		403		268*
					1,624	1,763
		<i>Contingencies.</i>				
		Forage Allowance—1 Officer Commanding and 2 Majors, and 1 Adjutant		136		136
		Stable Allowance—1 Officer Commanding and 2 Majors, and 1 Adjutant		57		56
		Allowance in lieu of Quarters—1 Adjutant and 10 Non-commissioned Officers		356		390
		Rations		47		46
		Fuel and Light		20		20
		Capitation Allowance for Uniform, &c.		1,308		1,312
		Band Allowance		50		50
		Horse Allowance—1 Surgeon-Captain		20		20
					1,994	2,030
641	642	TOTAL... ..	£	.....	7,944	
		3RD REGIMENT.				
		Officer commanding, at £56		38		38
1	1	Majors, at £40		54		54
2	2	Captains, at £32		200		200
10	10	1st Lieutenants, at £24		150		150
10	10	2nd Lieutenants, at £20		125		125
10	10	Quartermaster, at £20		13		13
1	1	Bugle-Major, at £13 12s.		10		10
1	1	Colour-Sergeants, at £13 12s.		85		85
10	10	Sergeants, at £12		225		225
30	30	Corporals, at £11 4s.		280		280
40	40	Buglers, at £8		109		109
20	20	Privates, at £9 12s.		2,820		2,820
470	470	Band-Sergeant, at £12		8		8
1	1	Band Corporal, at £11 4s.		7		7
1	1	Bandsmen, at £9 12s.		138		138
23	23	Command Pay		30		30
1	1	Surgeon-Captain (attached), at £32 (Calculated less Camp Pay.)		32		32
					4,324	4,324
631	631	Carried forward... ..	£	4,324	143,248
	3688					

* For allowances, see Schedule.

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1896-7.

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No. III.—CHIEF SECRETARY.

No. of Persons.		Permanent and Volunteer Military Forces—continued.	SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.					
1895-6	1896-7		Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1896.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1897.			
			£		£			
		PARTIALLY-PAID FORCES—continued.						
		3RD REGIMENT—continued.						
631	3688	Brought forward... ..	£	.....	4,324	£	.....	143,248
		<i>Permanent Staff.</i>						
1	1	Adjutant and Paymaster, at 20s. 3d. per diem		383			370*	
1	1	Regimental Sergeant-Major, at 8s. 9d. per diem		161			160*	
1	1	Quartermaster-Sergeant, at 8s. 9d. per diem		161			160*	
1	1	Orderly Room Clerk, at 7s. 10d. per diem		144			143*	
5	3	Sergeant Instructors, at 7s. 10d. per diem		715			429*	
2	4	Do at 7s. 4d. per diem		270			536*	
2	1	Do at 6s. 10d. per diem		252			125*	
		<i>Contingencies.</i>						
		Forage Allowance, 1 Officer Commanding and 2 Majors and 1 Adjutant		136	2,086		136	1,923
		Stable Allowance, 1 Officer Commanding, 2 Majors and 1 Adjutant		57			56	
		Allowance in lieu of Quarters, 1 Adjutant and 11 Non-commissioned Officers		483			417	
		Rations		48			48	
		Fuel and Light		27			27	
		Capitation Allowance for Uniform, &c....		1,322			1,317	
		Band Allowance		50			50	
		Rent Regimental Stores		62			62	
		Horse Allowance, 1 Surgeon-Captain		20			20	
					2,205			2,133
13	12	TOTAL... ..	£	.....	8,615			
		4TH REGIMENT.						
1	1	Officer Commanding, at £56 per annum		38			38	
2	2	Majors, at £40		54			54	
10	10	Captains, at £32		200			200	
10	10	1st Lieutenants, at £24		150			150	
10	10	2nd Lieutenants, at £20		125			125	
1	1	Quartermaster, at £20		13			13	
1	1	Bugle-major, at £13 12s.		10			10	
10	10	Colour-Sergeants, at £13 12s.		85			85	
30	30	Sergeants, at £12		225			225	
40	40	Corporals, at £11 4s.		280			280	
20	20	Buglers, at £8		109			109	
470	470	Privates, at £9 12s		2,820			2,820	
1	1	Band-Sergeant, at £12		8			8	
1	1	Band Corporal, at £11 4s.		7			7	
23	23	Bandsmen, at £9 12s.		138			138	
		Command Pay		30			30	
1	1	Surgeon-Captain (attached), at £32		32			32	
		(Calculated less Camp pay).						
		<i>Permanent Staff.</i>						
1	1	Adjutant and Paymaster, at 18s. 3d. per diem		337			334*	
1	1	Regimental Sergeant-Major, at 8s. 9d. per diem		161			160*	
1	1	Quartermaster-Sergeant, at 8s. 4d. per diem		153			153*	
1	1	Orderly Room Clerk, at 7s. 10d. per diem		144			143*	
4	3	Sergeant Instructors, at 7s. 10d. per diem		573			429*	
3	4	Do at 7s. 4d. per diem		404			536*	
1	1	Do at 6s. 10d. per diem		125			125*	
		<i>Contingencies.</i>						
		Forage Allowance, 1 Officer Commanding, 2 Majors and 1 Adjutant		136	1,897		136	1,880
		Stable Allowance, 1 Officer Commanding, 2 Majors and 1 Adjutant		57			56	
		Allowance in lieu of quarters, 1 Adjutant and 11 Non-commissioned Officers		422			422	
		Rations		50			46	
		Fuel and light		20			20	
		Capitation Allowance for Uniform, &c....		1,318			1,317	
		Band Allowance		50			50	
		Rent, &c., Regimental Stores and Offices		114			114	
		Horse Allowance, 1 Surgeon-Captain		20			20	
					2,187			2,181
643	643	TOTAL... ..	£	.....	8,408			
...	4343	Carried forward... ..	£	.....	.....			155,689

* For allowances, see Schedule.

No. of Persons.		No. III.—CHIEF SECRETARY.				SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1895-6	1896-7	Permanent and Volunteer Military Forces—continued.				Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1896.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1897.	
						£		£	
...	4343	PARTIALLY-PAID FORCES—continued.							
		Brought forward... ..				£	£	155,689
		PARTIALLY-PAID MEDICAL STAFF CORPS.							
1	1	Surgeon-Major Commanding, at £48			48		48		
2	2	Surgeon-Captains, at £32			64		64		
2	2	Sergeant-Majors, at £13 12s.			17		17		
1	1	Sergeant, as Compounder, at £13 12s.			8		9		
1	1	Quartermaster-Sergeant, £13 12s.			8		9		
4	4	Sergeants, at £12... ..			30		30		
8	8	Corporals, at £11 4s.			56		56		
2	2	Buglers, at £8			10		10		
84	94	Privates, at £9 12s.			504		564		
		Command Pay			10		10		
		(Calculated less Camp Pay.)					755		817
		<i>Permanent Staff.</i>							
1	1	Warrant Officer and Staff Instructor, at 9s. 9d. per diem ... ..			.....	153	.....	178*
		<i>Contingencies.</i>							
		Horse allowance—1 Surgeon-Major and 2 Surgeon-Captains, at £20			60		60		
		Allowance in lieu of Quarters			42		42		
		Capitation Allowance for Uniforms, &c.			216		235		
		Medical Examination of Recruits in Country Districts by local Practitioners			100		100		
		Rations, Fuel, and Light			50		50		
						468		487	
106	116	TOTAL... ..				£	1,376	
		ARMY SERVICE CORPS.							
					£				
1		Major, at £40			25				
1		Captain, at £32			20				
1		Company Sergeant-Major, at £13 12s.			9				
1		Do Quartermaster-Sergeant, at £13 12s.			9				
1		Bugler, at £8			5				
		Command Pay			5				
		(Calculated less Camp Pay.)					73		
		<i>Transport Branch.</i>							
1		1st Lieutenant, at £24			15				
1		Warrant Officer, at £13 12s.			9				
4		Sergeants, at £12... ..			30				
4		Corporals, at £11 4s.			28				
27		Privates and Drivers, at £9 12s.... ..			162				
		(Calculated less Camp Pay.)					244		
		<i>Supply Branch.</i>							
1		2nd Lieutenant, at £20			13				
8		Staff Sergeants, at £12			60				
2		Corporals, at £11 4s.			14				
8		Privates, at £9 12s.			48				
		(Calculated less Camp Pay.)					135		
61	4459	Carried forward... ..				£	452	157,171

* For allowances, see Schedule.

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1896-7.

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No. of Persons.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.	
1895-6	1896-7	Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1896.	Amount estimated to be expended during year ended 30 June, 1897.
No. III.—CHIEF SECRETARY.			
Permanent and Volunteer Military Forces—continued.			
PARTIALLY-PAID FORCES— <i>continued.</i>			
61	4459	Brought forward... .. £	452
ARMY SERVICE CORPS.			
(<i>As re-arranged.</i>)			
1		Major, at £40	25
1		Captain, at £32	20
1		1st Lieutenant, at £24	15
1		2nd Do. at £20	13
1		Warrant Officer, at £13 12s.	9
1		Company Sergeant-Major, at £13 12s.	9
1		Company Quartermaster Sergeant at £13 12s.	9
12		Sergeants, at £12... ..	90
4		Corporals, at £11 4s.	28
1		Bugler, at £8	5
37		Privates and Drivers, at £9 12s... ..	222
		Command Pay	5
		(Calculated less Camp Pay.)	
			450
<i>Permanent Staff.</i>			
1	1	Adjutant and Quartermaster, at 9s. 10d. per diem	180
1	1	Warrant Officer Sergeant-Major, at 8s. 9d. per diem	161
1	1	Supply Clerk	190
1	1	Labourer, at 6s. 10d. per diem	125
1	2	Carters, at 7s. 10d. do	144
2	2	Do at 6s. 10d. do	251
1	...	Do at 5s. 10d. do	107
			1,158
<i>Contingencies.</i>			
		Allowance in lieu of Quarters	248
		Rations	40
		Fuel and Light	16
		Capitation Allowance for Uniforms	157
		Forage Allowance—1 Officer Commanding, 1 Captain, and 1 Adjutant	102
		Stable Allowance—1 Officer Commanding, 1 Captain, and 1 Adjutant	48
		Forage for Garrison Horses, 5 at £30	150
		Remounts for Garrison Transport	50
		Horse Allowance, 2 Officers, at £25	50
		Hire of Horses for Instructional purposes	100
		Repairs to Harness and Vehicles and Renewals	100
		Uniform Allowance for 1 Officer on appointment	50
			1,111
			1,191
69	69	TOTAL... .. £	2,721
BARRACK SECTION.			
1	1	Warrant Officer Barrack Sergeant-Major, at 8s. 9d. per diem	161
1	1	Barrack Labourer, at 6s. 10d. per diem... ..	126
			287
<i>Contingencies.</i>			
		Allowance in lieu of Uniform	6
		Rations	18
		Fuel and Light	6
		Bed-making by Contract	40
		Lamp-lighter	19
		Sanitation, Water Supply, Sewerage, and Sweeping Chimneys	1,000
		Washing Barrack and Hospital Bedding and Clothing... ..	150
		Working Pay, Airing, Shaking, and Repairing Blankets	50
1	1	Office-cleaner, H.Q.S. Offices	40
1	1	Do Regimental Office, Volunteer Force, and Pay Office	40
			1,369
			1,382
4	4	TOTAL... .. £	1,656
	4532	Carried forward... .. £	161,518

* For allowances, see Schedule.

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1896-7.

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No. of Persons.		No. III.—CHIEF SECRETARY.				SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1895-6	1896-7					Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1896.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1897.	
		Naval Forces.				£		£	
		NAVAL BRIGADE.							
1	1	Captain Commanding Naval Forces, at 5s. per diem ...	...	...	78		78		
1	1	Paymaster, at 3s. 6d. ...	...	...	54		54		
7	7	Commanders and Lieutenants, at 4s. per diem...	...	...	428		428		
5	5	Sub-Lieutenants, at 2s. per diem ...	...	...	154		154		
7	7	Midshipmen, at 1s. per diem ...	...	...	108		108		
1	1	Bugler and Bandmaster, at £75 per annum ...	...	...	64		64		
10	10	Warrant Officers, at £18 per annum ...	...	...	150		150		
10	10	Petty Officers, at £15 per annum ...	...	...	126		126		
230	230	A.B's., at £12 per annum ...	...	...	2,300		2,300		
53	53	Newcastle Company ...	...	...	622		622		
		(Calculated less Camp Pay.)					4,084		4,084
		PERMANENT STAFF.							
1	1	Gunnery Instructor, Sydney ...	...	...	200		200		
		Contingencies.					200		200
		Uniforms for Warrant Officers, Petty Officers, and A.B's. ...				300		300	
		Incidental Expenses ...				150		150	
							450		450
326	326	TOTAL...				£	4,734		4,734
		VOLUNTEER NAVAL ARTILLERY.							
1	1	Commander, at £100 per annum ...	...	...	72		72		
1	1	Senior Lieutenant, at £50 per annum ...	...	...	38		38		
1	1	Surgeon, at £30 per annum ...	...	...	24		24		
1	1	Secretary, at £25 per annum ...	...	...	20		20		
4	4	Lieutenants, at £40 per annum ...	...	...	120		120		
8	8	Sub-Lieutenants, 4 at £30 and 4 at £25 per annum ...	...	...	166		166		
7	7	Chief Petty Officers, at £16 per annum ...	...	...	84		84		
8	8	First Class Petty Officers, at £14 per annum ...	...	...	84		84		
8	8	Second Class Petty Officers, at £11 per annum ...	...	...	66		66		
1	1	Bugler and Signalmán, at £12 per annum ...	...	...	10		10		
1	1	Bugler, at £6 per annum ...	...	...	6		6		
16	16	Leading Seamen, at £9 per annum ...	...	...	108		108		
164	164	A.B's., at £8 per annum ...	...	...	984		984		
1	1	Bandmaster, at £18 per annum ...	...	...	14		14		
1	1	Band Sergeant, at £13 per annum ...	...	...	10		10		
18	18	Bandsmen, at £11 per annum ...	...	...	150		150		
		(Calculated less Camp Pay.)					1,956		1,956
		PERMANENT STAFF.							
1	1	Instructor ...	...	...	.....	230	.....	230	
		Contingencies.							
		Expenses of Instruction and Clothing ...				150		230	
		Incidental Expenses ...				50		50	
							200		280
242	242	TOTAL ...				£	2,386		2,466
		TORPEDO DEFENCE.							
1	1	Officer-in-Charge of Torpedoes and Plant ...	...	...	280		280*		
1	1	Engineer for Torpedoes ...	...	...	223		223*		
1	1	Artificer ...	...	...	208		208		
2	2	Stokers, at £132 per annum ...	...	...	264		264		
5	5						975		975
		Contingencies.							
		Incidental Expenses and maintenance of Boats ...				150		150	
		Rent of Torpedo Boat-shed ...				100		100	
		Quarters allowance—2 Officers ...				240		240	
		Rations, Fuel, and Light—2 Officers ...				80		80	
		General repairs to Torpedo Boat ...				400		200	
							970		770
573	573	TOTAL...				£	1,945		1,745

* For allowance, see Schedule.

No. III.—CHIEF SECRETARY.

	Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1896.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1897.	
	£		£	
Charitable Allowances.				
Charitable Institutions—aid, 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	28,000		28,000	
Country and Suburban Hospitals, Building Fund—aid, on condition of an equal amount being raised by private subscriptions	800		800	
Sydney Hospital—aid, on the usual conditions	3,000		3,500	
Sydney Hospital—Grant in aid of the annual cost of the Regent-street Dispensary	700		700	
Prince Alfred Hospital—aid, on the usual conditions	3,000		3,500	
Hospital for Sick Children, Sydney—aid, on the usual conditions	1,200		1,200	
Infants' Home, Ashfield—aid, on the usual conditions	300		500	
Carrington Centennial Hospital—aid, on the usual conditions	1,000		1,000	
Benevolent Society of New South Wales, Sydney—aid, on condition of an equal amount being raised by private contributions	1,200		2,000	
Deaf and Dumb and Blind Institution—aid, on condition of an equal amount being raised by private contributions	450		450	
Home for Industrial Blind Women, Strathfield—aid, on condition of an equal amount being raised by private contributions	500		500	
Sydney Rescue Work Society—aid, on condition of an equal amount being raised by private contributions	1,000		1,000	
Benevolent Asylum, Sydney, and other kindred Institutions—for support of Women and Children	3,500		4,000	
Benevolent Society of New South Wales, Sydney—Special grant towards Outdoor Relief Department	2,000		2,000	
Newcastle Benevolent Society—Special grant towards outdoor relief	1,000		1,500	
Balmain Benevolent Society—Special grant in aid of			50	
Bega District Hospital—Special grant for additions, &c.			75	
Braidwood Hospital—Special grant for purchase of surgical instruments			20	
Brewarrina Hospital—Special grant in aid of			100	
Collarendabri Hospital—Special grant in aid of			100	
Forbes District Hospital—Special grant in aid of			50	
Gooodoga Hospital—Special grant in aid of			50	
Goulburn Hospital—Special grant in aid of			100	
Grafton Benevolent Asylum—Special grant in aid of			100	
Grafton Benevolent Asylum—Special grant for furnishing			50	
Hillgrove Cottage Hospital—Special grant in aid of			100	
Maitland Hospital—Special grant in aid of			150	
Maitland Benevolent Society—Special grant			250	
Manly Cottage Hospital—Special grant in aid of			250	
Manning River District Hospital—Special grant for erection of fever ward			500	
Milton Benevolent Society—Special grant in aid of			100	
Mossgiel Cottage Hospital—Special grant for building purposes			250	
Nepean Cottage Hospital—Special grant in aid of			100	
Newcastle Hospital—Special grant in aid of			500	
Newcastle Relief Society—Special grant in aid of			100	
Parkes Hospital do do			150	
Parramatta Benevolent Society do do			50	
Walcha Ladies' Relief Society do do			100	
Walgett Hospital do do			100	
Wallsend Mining District Hospital—Special grant in aid of			300	
Warialda Hospital—Special grant for furnishing			300	
Wyalong and District Hospital—Special grant in aid of			350	
Cooma Hospital—Special grant			200	
Wallsend Mining District—Special grant for erection of contagious diseases ward			150	
Other votes, 1895-6	8,280			
		55,930		55,345
TOTAL... ..	£	55,930		55,345

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1896-7.

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No. III.—CHIEF SECRETARY.

Miscellaneous Services.	Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1896.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1897.	
	£		£	
Expenses in connection with Electoral System	8,000		2,000	
Newspapers, Almanacs, Books, &c.	700		700	
Burial of destitute persons, in cases where inquests are not held ...	650		650	
Maintenance of deserted children, paupers taken charge of for protection, expenses of transmission, charitable, relief, &c.	7,500		7,500	
Rewards for apprehension of Offenders	225		225	
Royal Naval House, Special grant in aid of	200		200	
Animals Protection Society, aid on condition of an equal amount being raised by private contributions... ..	250		250	
New South Wales Zoological Society, aid on condition of an equal amount being raised by private subscriptions... ..	200		200	
Lord Howe Island—Expenses in connection with	500		300	
To pay Municipal Rates on Government Buildings	12,000		12,000	
Protectorate of New Guinea—Proportion of the Colony's share of expense of—as agreed at the Convention	2,500		7,500	
General improvements, National Park	4,000		4,000	
Wages for Gardener, and Tools and Incidental Expenses, for East Maitland Gaol Reserve	188		188	
Expenses in connection with the Exhibit of this Colony at the Imperial Institute, London	700		700	
Hospital for Sick Children—Rent of Premises	250		250	
To complete contracts and outstanding liabilities in connection with Immigration	650		600	
Preparation of Statistics containing information respecting the resources and industrial capabilities of the Colony, for publication in the United Kingdom... ..	250		400	
Freight, Insurance, carriage of goods, incidental, unforeseen, and petty expenses, &c., of Department	550		500	
Proportion payable by this Colony to the Government of Western Australia for expenditure incurred in connection with the maintenance of the Garrison at Albany	1,100		1,100	
Proportion payable by this Colony to the Government of Queensland for expenditure incurred in connection with the maintenance of the Garrison at Thursday Island	2,625		2,625	
National Shipwreck Relief Society of N.S.W.—Special grant in aid of... ..	250		250	
Rent of Moorcliff and Victoria Lodge, Miller's Point, in connection with Sydney Hospital... ..	350		350	
To meet rent of Government premises occupied by various sub-departments	1,365		2,000	
Maintenance, &c., of Telephones	300		250	
New South Wales Zoological Society—Special grant in aid of	1,000		1,000	
Special grants in aid of Suburban and Country Fire Brigades	2,500		3,500	
Expenses in connection with revising list of Australian Fishes	200		100	
National Rifle Association of N.S.W.—Grant in aid of	1,000		1,000	
Northern Rifle Association—Grant in aid of	250		250	
Southern Rifle Association—Grant in aid of	250		250	
Western Rifle Association—Grant in aid of	250		250	
Wollongong Sand-drift Trust—Special grant for improvements... ..	100		100	
Lady Robinson's Beach Sand-drift Trust—Special grant for improvements	100		100	
Pension to Constable J. F. Alford, in addition to the Pension payable to him from the "Police Superannuation Fund," upon his retirement, through being injured in the execution of his duty	87		46	
Expenses in connection with and relief to Sufferers by Floods	364		300	
Disbursements in London in connection with the "Costa Rica Packet" case	250		350	
Lismore Water Brigade—Special grant in aid of ... ..	.....		25	
West Maitland Water Brigade—Special grant in aid of ... ..	.....		200	
St Leonards Civilian Rifle Club—Special grant in aid of ... ..	.....		25	
Bingara Civilian Rifle Club—Special grant in aid of ... ..	.....		20	
Hillgrove Civilian Rifle Club—Special grant in aid of ... ..	.....		20	
To meet outstanding Railway claims for transmission of Paupers, &c. ... ..	.....		2,250	
Expenses Royal Commission, Works Department... ..	.....		1,000	
Erection of Statue, Governor Phillip ... ..	.....		5,885	
To meet Abatement—W. Byrnes, late Clerk Government House, retired	.....		181	
Hawkesbury Agricultural Association in respect of Pavilion Exhibits—Special grant in aid of ... ..	.....		300	
Contribution in aid of Alterations in Operating-room, &c., Prince Alfred Hospital ... ..	.....		300	
Other Votes, 1895-6	15,849		.....
		67,453		62,140
TOTAL... ..	£	67,453	62,140	

IV.

Treasurer and Secretary for Finance and Trade.

SUMMARY.

Page.	HEAD OF SERVICE.	Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1896.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1897.	
		Salaries.	Contingencies	Salaries.	Contingencies
62	Treasury	£ 23,621	£ 2,300	£ 21,456	£ 1,450
64	Stamp Duties	4,241	70	4,371	100
64	Land and Income Tax ... ..	.....	20,000*	800	45,000
65	Customs	49,284	23,000	44,785	10,124
72	Gold Receivers	80	.....	80	.....
72	Gold and Escort ... ..	.....	600	.....	600
73	Government Printer's Department	79,590	1,956	75,418	3,238
74	Stores and Stationery	6,020	114,500	5,153	89,500
75	Mercantile Explosives Department	6,319	3,118	5,874	3,018
77	Board of Health	7,784	16,500	14,040	10,876
79	Board of Pharmacy	120	20	140	20
79-80	Shipping Masters	2,565	30	2,172	30
80	Marine Board of New South Wales	40,244	{ 1,400† 14,843‡ }	38,555	{ 800† 21,175‡ }
85	Life-boats ... ..	.....	1,200	.....	1,625
87	Public Wharfs	3,962	1,435	3,371	1,395
87	Board of Exports	162	5,000	250	5,000
88	Miscellaneous Services ... ..	.....	165,661	.....	250,434
89	Advance to Treasurer ... ..	.....	100,000	.....	100,000
		223,992	471,633	216,465	544,385
	Deduct Advances to the Treasurer which do not form permanent charges ... ..	.....	100,000	.....	100,000
	Less Amount chargeable to Officers on account of quarters ... ..	.....	.....	1,953	.....
	TOTAL... ..	£ 223,992	371,633	214,512	444,385

* To meet expenses in connection with the introduction of the Land and Income Tax Assessment, &c. † Australian Coast Light-houses. ‡ Miscellaneous services.

*The Treasury, New South Wales,
Sydney, 15th July, 1896.*

G. H. REID,
Treasurer.

No. IV.—TREASURER AND SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE.									
No. of Persons.		Division of Service.	GRADE: Higher grade, Series A. Lower grade, Series B.	SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.					
1895-6	1896-7			Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1896.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1897.			
Treasury.									
1	...	Secretary for Finance and Trade. (Provided in Schedule.)		£		£			
1	...	Under Secretary ... ..	.....	.....	920				
1	...	Chief Inspector and Accountant ... ..	.....	740					
1	...	Senior Inspector ... ..	.....	560					
5	...	Inspectors—1 at £550, 1 at £515, 1 at £470, 1 at £425, 1 at £380 ... ..	.....	2,340					
1	...	Sub-Accountant ... ..	.....	450					
2	...	Principal Book-keepers—1 at £412, 1 at £350 ... ..	.....	762					
					4,852				
1	...	Receiver ... ..	.....	700					
1	...	Registrar of Leases ... ..	.....	450					
1	...	Registrar of Conditional Purchases ... ..	.....	380					
1	...	Chief Clerk ... ..	.....	335					
					1,865				
1	...	Paymaster ... ..	.....	700					
1	...	Assistant Paymaster ... ..	.....	412					
1	...	Chief Clerk ... ..	.....	400					
					1,512				
1	...	Examiner ... ..	.....	500					
1	...	Assistant Examiner ... ..	.....	345					
					845				
1	...	Registrar of Funded Stock, Clerk of Correspondence, and Secretary to Tender Board ... ..	.....	620					
1	...	Deputy Registrar of Funded Stock ... ..	.....	340					
					960				
1	...	Registrar of Records ... ..	.....	.....	525				
51	...	Clerks—1 at £358, 1 at £341, 1 at £323, 3 at £313, 2 at £300, 2 at £291, 1 at £278, 1 at £273, 1 at £264, 2 at £255, 1 at £254, 2 at £245, 2 at £236, 1 at £228, 1 at £225, 1 at £223, 1 at £219, 1 at £210, 1 at £209, 2 at £200, 2 at £185, 1 at £180, 1 at £170, 1 at £150, 2 at £120, 4 at £110, 12 at £100 ... ..	.....	.....	10,148				
3	...	Probationers—1 at £75, 2 at £50 ... ..	.....	175					
1	...	Emergency Clerk ... ..	.....	335					
1	...	Clerk for Collection and Deposit of Public Moneys ... ..	.....	275					
1	...	Contract Clerk ... ..	.....	245					
					1,030				
1	...	Chief Messenger ... ..	.....	227					
4	...	Messengers—1 at £140, 1 at £125, 1 at £100, 1 at £40 ... ..	.....	405					
2	...	Housekeepers, 1 at £95, and 1 at £25 ... ..	.....	120					
					752				
3	...	Constables, as Day and Night Watchmen, at 7s. 6d. per diem each ... ..	.....	.....	412				
		Extra Clerical Assistance ... ..	.....	.....	.....	
<i>As re-arranged by Public Service Board.</i>									
1	...	Under Secretary	Special.....	.....	.....	.....	920		
INSPECTORIAL BRANCH.									
1	...	Chief Inspector of Public Accounts	Clerical ...	A1	.....	650			
1	...	Inspector of Public Accounts	" ...	A1	.....	525			
3	...	Inspectors of Public Accounts—1 at £470, 1 at £450, and 1 at £400	" ...	A2	.....	1,320			
1	...	Inspector of Public Accounts	" ...	A3	.....	350			
							2,845		
91	7	Carried forward ... ..	£	.....	23,621	.....	3,765		

No. of Persons.		No. IV.—TREASURER AND SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE.				SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1895-6	1896-7			Division of Service.	GRADE: Higher grade, Series A. Lower grade, Series B.	Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1896.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1897.	
						£		£	
Stamp Duties.									
1	...	Commissioner	...	...	...	605			
1	...	Deputy Commissioner	...	...	...	380			
1	...	Accountant	...	...	...	335			
1	...	Clerk in charge of Stampers	...	...	...	290			
1	...	Cashier	...	...	...	268			
1	...	Entry and Issue Clerk	...	...	...	223			
1	...	Sales Clerk	...	...	...	175			
5	...	Clerks—1 at £135, 1 at £125, 2 at £100, 1 at £75	...	...	...	535			
1	...	Foreman of Stampers	...	...	...	190			
7	...	Stampers—1 at £175, 6 at £150	...	...	...	1,075			
1	...	Messenger	...	...	...	120			
1	...	Office-keeper	...	...	...	45			
							4,241		
<i>As re-arranged by Public Service Board.</i>									
1		Commissioner of Taxation and Stamp Duties	...	...	Special	...		800	
1		Deputy Commissioner of Stamp Duties	...	...	Clerical	A2	450		
1		Accountant	...	...	"	A3	300		
1		Clerk in charge of Stampers	...	...	"	B1	290		
1		Entry and Issue Clerk	...	...	"	B1	240		
1		Clerk	...	...	"	B2	175		
4		Clerks—1 at £156, 1 at £150, 1 at £140, 1 at £120	...	...	"	B3	566		
1		Clerk	...	...	"	B4	75		2,096
1		Foreman of Stampers	...	...	General	...	190		
7		Stampers—1 at £175, 6 at £150	...	...	"	...	1,075		
1		Messenger	...	...	"	...	120		
1		Housekeeper	...	...	"	...	90*		1,475
<i>Contingencies.</i>									
		Assistance in cleaning offices	...	...	...	50		50	
		Incidental Expenses	...	...	...	20		50	
							70		100
22	21	TOTAL...	...	£	...	...	4,311	...	4,471
Land and Income Tax.									
		To meet expenses in connection with the introduction of the Land and Income Tax, Assessment, &c.	...	...	...	20,000		25,000	
1		Commissioner of Taxation	...	...	...			800	
		Assessment of Land Values throughout the Colony	...	...	...			20,000	
1		TOTAL...	...	£	...	20,000		45,800	

* Also allowed Quarters.

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1896-7.

65

No. of Persons.		Division of Service.	GRADE Higher grade, Series A. Lower grade, Series B.	SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.	
1895-6	1896-7			Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1896.	Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1897.
		* Customs.			
		<i>Sydney.</i>			
1	...	Collector, Registrar of Shipping, and Chief Inspector of Distilleries...	.....	£	920
		INDOOR BRANCH.			
1	...	Inspector	.....	560	
1	...	Chief Clerk	.....	560	
1	...	Cashier	.....	515	
1	...	Second Clerk	.....	400	
1	...	Third do	.....	350	
1	...	Fourth do	.....	325	
1	...	Fifth do	.....	310	
3	...	Clerks, at £281	.....	843	
1	...	Clerk, at £258 10s.	.....	259	
2	...	Clerks, at £250	.....	500	
2	...	Do 1 at £225, 1 at £200	.....	425	
4	...	Do 2 at £175, 1 at £150, 1 at £130...	.....	630	
2	...	Do 1 at £130, 1 at £120	.....	250	
8	...	Do 1 at £110, 5 at £90, 2 at £75	.....	710	
		6,637			
		LANDING BRANCH.			
1	...	Inspector	.....	560	
10	...	Gaugers, Examining Officers, and Timber Measurers—4 at £371, 2 at £335, 2 at £223, 2 at £200	.....	3,000	
1	...	Landing Waiter	.....	385	
1	...	Do at £335 to 31st August...	.....	56	
8	...	Landing Waiters, at £335	.....	2,680	
2	...	Do at £312 10s.	.....	625	
5	...	Do at £281	.....	1,405	
2	...	Do at £263	.....	526	
2	...	Do at £240 10s.	.....	481	
2	...	Do at £222 10s.	.....	445	
5	...	Do 2 at £200, 3 at £180	.....	940	
		11,103			
		TIDE BRANCH.			
1	...	First Tide Surveyor	.....	394	
1	...	Second Tide Surveyor	.....	358	
		752			
		WAREHOUSE BRANCH.			
1	...	Warehouse Keeper and Inspector of Warehouses	.....	470	
1	...	Inspecting Locker	.....	313	
1	...	Locker	.....	281	
2	...	Lockers, at £267 10s.	.....	535	
9	...	Do at £236	.....	2,124	
1	...	Locker, at £225 from 1st August, 1895	.....	207	
...	...	Do	.....	.....
3	...	Lockers, at £218	.....	654	
3	...	Do at £200	.....	600	
1	...	Junior Locker	.....	200	
2	...	Do Lockers, at £185	.....	370	
11	...	Do do at £180	.....	1,980	
		7,734			
		EXCISE—DISTILLERIES, REFINERIES, TOBACCO FACTORIES, AND BREWERIES.			
1	...	Senior Inspector	.....	515	
2	...	Inspectors, Harwood Island—1 at £425 (to 31st July), and 1 at £335	.....	371	
...	...	Inspector	.....	.....
1	...	Book-keeper in charge of Beer Stamps	.....	371	
1	...	Inspector of Tobacco Factories	.....	371	
1	...	Inspector of Refineries	.....	326	
1	...	Acting Inspector of Distilleries (to 31st July)	.....	19	
3	...	Sub-Inspectors of Breweries, at £245	.....	735	
		Carried forward	£	2,708	
116	...	Carried forward	£	27,146	

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1896-7.

No. of Persons.		Division of Service.	GRADE: Higher grade, Series A. Lower grade, Series B.	SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.	
1895-6	1896-7			Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1896.	Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1897.
		Customs—continued.			
116	...	Brought forward... .. £	.....	27,146	
		EXCISE—DISTILLERIES, REFINERIES, TOBACCO FACTORIES, AND BREWERIES—continued.			
2	...	Brought forward... .. £	2,708		
	...	Sub-Inspectors of Breweries and Acting Inspectors of Distilleries, at £245 ...	490		
1	...	Acting Locker at Tobacco Factory ...	200		
1	...	Gate-keeper... ..	120		
1	...	Night Watchman	108		
		MISCELLANEOUS.			
1	...	Type-writer	100	3,626	
1	...	Messenger	150		
1	...	Warrant Messenger	170		
1	...	Porter, Queen's Warehouse	135		
21	...	Boy Messengers 5 at £50, 8 at £40, 8 at £26	778		
2	...	Watchmen, at £120	240		
1	...	Housekeeper	90		
2	...	Coxswains, at £145	290		
6	...	Boatmen, at £133	798		
1	...	Engine-driver, Steam Launch	150		
		OUTPORT BRANCH.			
		<i>Botany Bay.</i>			
1	...	Preventive Officer	160		
		<i>Broken Bay.</i>			
1	...	Acting Temporary Coast Waiter	200		
2	...	Boatmen, at £118	236		
		<i>Newcastle.</i>			
1	...	Sub-Collector	650		
1	...	Tide Surveyor	394		
1	...	Landing Waiter	281		
1	...	Locker	281		
2	...	Lockers, at £180	360		
1	...	Senior Clerk	281		
1	...	Clerk	236		
1	...	Do	150		
1	...	Junior Clerk	100		
1	...	Acting Wharfinger, Stockton	165		
1	...	Messenger	108		
1	...	Housekeeper	26		
1	...	Engine-driver, Steam Launch	150		
1	...	Coxswain	145		
3	...	Boatmen, at £133	399		
		<i>Morpeth.</i>			
1	...	Sub-Collector	313		
1	...	Assistant Officer	200		
		<i>Grafton.</i>			
1	...	Sub-Collector	290		
1	...	Acting Customs Officer (Yamba)	52		
		<i>Tweed River.</i>			
1	...	Sub-Collector	313		
1	...	Boatman	118		
		<i>Port Stephens.</i>			
1	...	Preventive Officer	186		
		<i>Wollongong.</i>			
1	...	Acting Preventive Officer	186		
		<i>Eden.</i>			
1	...	Sub-Collector	313		
		<i>Richmond River.</i>			
1	...	Acting Customs Officer	52		
		<i>Kiama.</i>			
1	...	Acting Customs Officer	52		
		Carried forward £			
191	...	Carried forward £	6,397	33,673	

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1896-7.

67

No. of Persons.		Division of Service.	GRADE: Higher grade, Series A. Lower grade, Series B.	SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.		
1895-6	1896-7			Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1896.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1897.
				£		
		Customs—continued.				
191		Brought forward...	£	.....	33,673
		OUTPORT BRANCH— <i>continued.</i>				
		Brought forward...	£	6,397		
		<i>Shoalhaven.</i>				
1	...	Acting Customs Officer ...	...	52	
		<i>Bateman's Bay.</i>				
1	...	Acting Customs Officer ...	...	52	
		<i>M'Leay River.</i>				
1	...	Acting Customs Officer ...	...	25	
		<i>Tathra.</i>				
1	...	Acting Customs Officer ...	...	25	
		<i>Port Macquarie.</i>				
1	...	Acting Customs Officer ...	...	25	
		<i>Nambucca River.</i>				
1	...	Acting Customs Officer ...	...	25	
		<i>Bellinger River.</i>				
1	...	Acting Customs Officer ...	...	25	
		<i>Port Kembla.</i>				
1	...	Acting Customs Officer ...	...	20	
		<i>Byron Bay.</i>				
1	...	Acting Customs Officer ...	...	26	
		<i>Bermagui.</i>				
1	...	Acting Customs Officer ...	...	26	
		<i>Bellambi.</i>				
1	...	Acting Customs Officer ...	...	20	
		<i>Manning River.</i>				
1	...	Acting Customs Officer ...	...	25	
		<i>Woolgoolga.</i>				
1	...	Acting Customs Officer ...	...	20	
		BORDER BRANCH.				
		<i>Delegate.</i>				
1	...	Acting Customs Officer ...	...	20	6,763
		<i>Moama.</i>				
1	...	Sub-Collector ...	...	371	
2	...	Assistant Officers of Customs, 1 at £225, 1 at £200 ...	...	425	
1	...	Temporary Assistant Officer at Barham Crossing ...	...	200	
1	...	Bridge Watchman ...	...	120	
1	...	Night Watchman ...	...	108	
		<i>Albury.</i>				
1	...	Sub-Collector ...	...	371	
1	...	Assistant Clerk ...	...	150	
1	...	Assistant Locker ...	...	180	
1	...	Night Watchman ...	...	120	
		<i>Wentworth.</i>				
1	...	Sub-Collector ...	...	371	
1	...	Assistant Clerk ...	...	200	
1	...	Messenger ...	...	52	
1	...	Acting Customs Officer at Murthoo, South Australia ...	...	25	
1	...	Acting Customs Officer at Tareena ...	...	15	
		<i>Swan Hill.</i>				
1	...	Sub-Collector ...	...	313	
		<i>Euston.</i>				
1	...	Sub-Collector ...	...	245	
		<i>Howlong.</i>				
1	...	Sub-Collector ...	...	313	
1	...	Watchman ...	...	120	
		<i>Corowa.</i>				
1	...	Sub-Collector ...	...	371	
1	...	Bridge Watchman ...	...	120	
		Carried forward...	£	4,210		
226		Carried forward ...	£	.....	40,436

No. of Persons.		No. IV.—TREASURER AND SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE.				SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1895-6	1896-7		Division of Service.	GRADE: Higher grade, Series A. Lower grade, Series B.	Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1896.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1897.		
					£		£		
		Customs—continued.							
226		Brought forward...	£	.....	.....	40,436		
		BORDER BRANCH—continued.							
		Brought forward	£	.....	.....	4,210		
		<i>Tocumwal.</i>							
1		Sub-Collector	£	.....	.....	245		
		<i>Cobram.</i>							
1		Acting Sub-Collector	£	.....	.....	175		
		<i>Mulwala.</i>							
1		Sub-Collector	£	.....	.....	313		
1		Bridge Watchman	£	.....	.....	120		
		<i>Silverton.</i>							
1		Acting Customs Officer	£	.....	.....	25		
		<i>Milparinka.</i>							
1		Acting Customs Officer	£	.....	.....	25		
		<i>Cockburn.</i>							
1		Acting Customs Officer	£	.....	.....	150		
		<i>Willyama.</i>							
1		Sub-Collector	£	.....	.....	371		
2		Assistant Officers, at £190	£	.....	.....	380		
1		Assistant Officer	£	.....	.....	231		
1		Temporary Assistant Officer	£	.....	.....	220		
1		Messenger	£	.....	.....	50		
		<i>Queensland Border.</i>							
1		Acting Sub-Collector (<i>Boggabilla</i>)	£	.....	.....	200		
		<i>Wallangarra.</i>							
1		Sub-Collector	£	.....	.....	313		
1		Assistant Officer	£	.....	.....	190		
		<i>Barringun.</i>							
1		Acting Customs Officer	£	.....	.....	30		
						7,248			
		INLAND BONDED WAREHOUSES.							
		<i>Bourke.</i>							
1		Sub-Collector	£	.....	.....	371		
1		Assistant Officer	£	.....	.....	100		
1		Temporary Assistant Officer	£	.....	.....	200		
		<i>Deniliquin.</i>							
1		Sub-Collector	£	.....	.....	313		
		<i>Wilcannia.</i>							
1		Sub-Collector	£	.....	.....	371		
		<i>Brewarrina.</i>							
1		Sub-Collector	£	.....	.....	245		
						1,600			
						49,284			
		<i>As re-arranged by Public Service Board.</i>							
		<i>Sydney.</i>							
1		Collector of Customs, Registrar of Shipping, Chief Inspector of Distilleries, and Chief Commissioner of Taxation	£	Special	.....	.....		920
		<i>Indoor Branch.</i>							
1		Cashier	£	Clerical	A2	.....		500
1		Chief Clerk	£	"	A2	.....		450
1		Clerk	£	"	B1	.....		275
1		Do	£	"	B2	.....		175
1		Do	£	"	B3	.....		160
4		Clerks—1 at £90, 3 at £75	£	"	B4	.....		315
2		Do 2 at £50	£	"	B5	.....		100
1		Typewriter	£	"	B4	.....		100
								2,075	
249	13	Brought forward...	£	.....	.....	49,284		2,995

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1896-7.

69

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

No. of Persons.		Division of Service.	GRADE: Higher grade, Series A. Lower grade, Series B.	SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1895-6	1896-7			Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1896.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1897.	
						£	
		Customs—continued.					
249	13	Brought forward... ..	£	.....	49,284	.....	2,995
		<i>Statistical Branch.</i>					
	1	First Clerk		Clerical ... A3	.....	325	
	1	Clerk-in-Charge, Import Statistics		" ... A3	.....	325	
	5	Clerks—2 at £160, 1 at £140, 1 at £130, 1 at £120		" ... B3	.....	710	
	1	Clerk		" ... B4	.....	90	
	1	Shipping Clerk		" ... A3	.....	300	1,450
	1	Do		" ... B1	.....	275	
		<i>Jerquer's Room.</i>					
	1	Jerquer		" ... B1	.....	250	
	1	Clerk		" ... B3	.....	160	
	1	Do		" ... B4	.....	90	
		<i>Laboratory.</i>					
	1	Examining Officer		" ... B2	.....	225	
	1	Clerk		" ... B3	.....	160	
		<i>Drawback Room.</i>					
	1	Clerk		" ... B3	.....	160	
	1	Do		" ... B4	.....	75	
		<i>Registry of Shipping.</i>					
	1	Registrar of Shipping		" ... B2	.....	200	
	1	Clerk		" ... B4	.....	90	
		<i>Landing Branch.</i>					
	1	Inspector		" ... A1	.....	550	
	1	Assistant Inspector		" ... A3	.....	350	
	3	Examining Officers—2 at £350, 1 at £300		" ... A3	.....	1,000	
	1	Do		" ... B2	.....	200	
	1	Do		" ... B3	.....	160	
	1	Gauger		" ... A3	.....	350	
	1	Do		" ... B2	.....	200	
	6	First-class Landing Waiters—1 at £350, 5 at £325		" ... A3	.....	1,975	
	2	Second-class Landing Waiters—1 at £300, 1 at £275		" ... A3	.....	575	
	4	Second-class Landing Waiters—4 at £275		" ... B1	.....	1,100	
	3	Third-class Landing Waiters—3 at £250... ..		" ... B1	.....	750	
	4	Do do 4 at £225... ..		" ... B2	.....	900	
	7	Fourth-class Landing Waiters—7 at £175		" ... B2	.....	1,225	
		<i>Warehouse Branch.</i>					
	1	Inspector and Warehouse Keeper		" ... A2	.....	475	
	1	Clerk		" ... B1	.....	275	
	2	Clerks—1 at £225, 1 at £175		" ... B2	.....	400	
	1	Clerk		" ... B3	.....	130	
	1	Do		" ... B4	.....	100	
	1	Inspecting Locker		" ... B1	.....	250	
	3	First-class Lockers—3 at £250		" ... B1	.....	750	
	6	Do 6 at £225		" ... B2	.....	1,350	
	9	Second-class Lockers—9 at £200... ..		" ... B2	.....	1,800	
	6	Third-class Lockers—6 at £175		" ... B2	.....	1,050	
	7	Fourth-class Lockers—7 at £150... ..		" ... B3	.....	1,050	
		<i>Darling Harbour Branch.</i>					
	1	Third-class Locker		" ... B2	.....	175	
249	106	Carried forward ... ..	£	.....	49,284	.....	23,570

No. VI.—TREASURER AND SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE.									
No. of Persons.		Division of Service.	GRADE: Higher grade, Series A. Lower grade, Series B.	SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.					
1895-6	1896-7			Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1896.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1897.			
				£		£			
Customs—continued.									
249	106	Brought forward...	£	.....	.....	49,284	.....	23,570	
<i>Tide Surveyor's Branch.</i>									
	1	Tide Surveyor		Clerical ... A3	.....		350		
	1	Clerk		" ... B3	.....		160		
	1	Chinese Inspector and Assistant Health Officer		" ... B2	.....		200		
	1	Baggage Inspector		" ... B3	.....		160		
	2	Tide Surveyors Assistants, at £160		" ... B3	.....		320		1,190
<i>Excise Branch.</i>									
	1	Senior Inspector		" ... A1	.....		500		
	1	Clerk		" ... A3	.....		325		
	1	Inspector of Tobacco Factories		" ... A3	.....		325		
	1	Inspector of Distilleries		" ... A3	.....		325		
	5	Inspectors of Distilleries, at £240		" ... B1	.....		1,200		
	3	Second-class Lockers, at £200		" ... B2	.....		600		
	1	Third-class Locker		" ... B2	.....		175		
	6	Fourth-class Lockers, at £160		" ... B3	.....		960		4,410
<i>Miscellaneous.</i>									
	1	House Messenger		General ... ..	.....		150		
	5	Junior Messengers—1st grade, at £50 each ... ..		" ... ..	.....		250		
	8	Do 2nd do at £40 do ... ..		" ... ..	.....		320		
	8	Do 3rd do at £26 do ... ..		" ... ..	.....		208		
	2	Watchmen, at £120 ... ..		" ... ..	.....		240		
	2	Porters, 1 at £120, and 1 at £84 ... ..		" ... ..	.....		204		
	1	Housekeeper ... ..		" ... ..	.....		60		
	2	Office-cleaners, at £60 ... ..		" ... ..	.....		120		1,552
<i>Steam-launch and Boatmen.</i>									
	1	Engine-driver ... ..		" ... ..	.....		150		
	6	Boatmen, at £133 ... ..		" ... ..	.....		798		948
<i>Outport Branch.</i>									
<i>Newcastle.</i>									
	1	Sub-collector		Clerical ... A1	.....		500		
	1	Tide Surveyor		" ... A3	.....		350		
	2	Clerks—1 at £275, 1 at £240		" ... B1	.....		515		
	1	Clerk		" ... B4	.....		100		
	2	Third-class Lockers, at £175		" ... B2	.....		350		
	2	Assistant Landing Waiters, at £160		" ... B3	.....		320		
	1	Engine-driver, Steam-launch		General ... ..	.....		150		
	3	Boatmen, at £133 ... ..		" ... ..	.....		399		
	1	Messenger ... ..		" ... ..	.....		120*		
	1	Housekeeper ... ..		" ... ..	.....		30		
<i>Morpeth and Maitland.</i>									
	1	Sub-collector		Clerical ... A3	.....		300		
<i>Grafton.</i>									
	1	Sub-collector		" ... B1	.....		275*		
<i>Broken Bay.</i>									
	1	Coast Waiter		" ... B2	.....		215*		
	2	Boatmen, at £120		General ... ..	.....		240*		
<i>Eden.</i>									
	1	Sub-collector		Clerical ... B1	.....		250*		
<i>Tweed River.</i>									
	1	Sub-collector		" ... B1	.....		250*		
	1	Boatman		General ... ..	.....		120*		
<i>Botany.</i>									
	1	Preventive Officer ... ..		" ... ..	.....		166*		
<i>Bateman's Bay.</i>									
	1	Preventive Officer ... ..		" ... ..	.....		20		
249	192	Carried forward	£	49,284	4,670	31,670	

* For deductions see Schedule.

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1896-7.

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

No. of Persons.		Division of Service.	GRADE: Higher grade, Series A. Lower grade, Series B.	SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.				
1895-6	1866-7			Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1896.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1897.		
				£		£		
		Customs—continued.						
249	192	Brought forward...	£	.....	.....	49,284	£ 4,670	31,670
		<i>Outport Branch—continued.</i>						
	1	Byron Bay. Preventive Officer	General	.....	.....		20	
	1	Bellambi. Preventive Officer ... ..	"	.....	.....		20	
	1	Port Kembla. Preventive Officer ... ..	"	.....	.....		20	
	1	Wollongong. Preventive Officer ... ..	"	.....	.....		175*	
	1	Port Stephens. Preventive Officer ... ..	"	.....	.....		150*	
								5,055
		<i>Border Branch.</i>						
	1	Delegate. Preventive Officer ... ..	"	.....	.....		20	
	1	Albury. Sub-Collector	Clerical	A3	.....		350	
	1	Clerk	"	B3	.....		150	
	1	Do	"	B4	.....		75	
	1	Bridge Watchman	General	.....	.....		120	
	2	Preventive Officers, Upper Murray, at £10	"	.....	.....		20	
		<i>Moama.</i>						
	1	Sub-Collector	Clerical	A3	.....		325	
	1	Clerk	"	B2	.....		200	
	1	Second-class Locker	"	B2	.....		200	
	1	Clerk	"	B4	.....		75	
	2	Bridge Watchmen—1 at £120, 1 at £108	General	.....	.....		228	
		<i>Wentworth.</i>						
	1	Sub-Collector	Clerical	A3	.....		350	
	1	Assistant Collector	"	B2	.....		200	
	1	Acting Officer (Murthoo)	"	B5	.....		25	
	1	Messenger	General	.....	.....		52	
		<i>Swan Hill.</i>						
	1	Sub-Collector	Clerical	A3	.....		300	
		<i>Euston.</i>						
	1	Sub-Collector	"	B1	.....		250	
		<i>Howlong.</i>						
	1	Sub-Collector	"	A3	.....		300	
	1	Bridge Watchman	General	.....	.....		120	
		<i>Corowa.</i>						
	1	Sub-Collector	Clerical	A3	.....		350	
	1	Bridge Watchman	General	.....	.....		120	
		<i>Tocumwal.</i>						
	1	Sub-Collector	Clerical	B1	.....		250*	
	1	Bridge Watchman	General	.....	.....		75	
		<i>Cobram.</i>						
	1	Sub-Collector	Clerical	B2	.....		200	
		<i>Mulwala.</i>						
	1	Sub-Collector	"	A3	.....		300	
	1	Bridge Watchman	General	.....	.....		120	
		<i>Tooleybuc.</i>						
	1	Preventive Officer ... ..	"	.....	.....		25	
		<i>Willyama, Broken Hill.</i>						
	1	Sub-Collector	Clerical	A3	.....		350	
	2	Clerks at £240	"	B1†	.....		480	
	1	Clerk	"	B2	.....		225	
	1	Acting Officer (Silverton)	"	B5	.....		25	
	1	Clerk (Burn's)	"	B3	.....		125	
								6,005
249	232	Carried forward ... ..	£	.....	.....	49,284	.....	42,730

* For deductions see Schedule. † No allowances.

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1896-7.

No. VI.—TREASURER AND SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE.									
No. of Persons.			Division of Service.	GRADE : Higher grade, Series A. Lower grade, Series B.	SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.				
1895-6	1896-7				Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1896.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1897.		
		Customs—continued.							
249	232	Brought forward... ..	£	.....	.....	49,284	.....	42,730	
		<i>Queensland Border.</i>							
	1	Boggabilla. Sub-collector		Clerical ... B2	.....		200		
	1	Wallangarra. Sub-collector		" ... B1	.....		240		
	1	Barringun. Preventive Officer		General ...	.....		30		
	1	Mungindi. Preventive Officer ... ..		" ...	.....		10		480
		<i>Inland Bonded Warehouses.</i>							
	1	Bourke. Sub-collector		Clerical ... A3	.....		350		
	1	Assistant Sub-collector		" ... B3	.....		125		
	1	Deniliquin. Sub-collector		" ... A3	.....		300		
	1	Wilcannia. Sub-collector		" ... A3	.....		325		
	1	Clerk		" ... B3	.....		150		
	1	Brewarrina. Sub-collector		" .. B1	.....		250		
	1	Hawk's View Bridge. Preventive Officer		General ...	.....		75		1,500
									75
		<i>Less—Amount chargeable on account of quarters</i>							44,785
									333
		TOTAL... ..	£	.....	.....				44,452
		CONTINGENCIES.							
		Allowances to extra Tide Waiters, &c.				17,500	5,000		
		Contingent and Incidental Expenses				5,500	5,000		
		Contribution towards "Publications des Tarifs Douaniers"					124		
							23,000		10,124
249	243	TOTAL... ..	£	.....	.....		72,284		54,576
		Gold Receivers.							
		Receivers at Gundagai, Adelong, Sofala, Braidwood, and Bathurst, at £10 each, and to meet new appointments as required, £30					80		80
		Gold and Escort.							
		Freight and Conveyance of Gold and Escorts... ..					600\$		600\$

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1896-7.

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No. of Persons.		Division of Service.	GRADE: Higher grade, Series A. Lower grade, Series B.	SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1895-6	1896-7			Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1896.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1897.	
				£		£	
Government Printer's Department.							
1	1	Government Printer and Inspector of Stamps ... ..	...	800		800	
1	1	Superintendent ... ..	...	515		515	
					1,315		1,315
CLERICAL AND ACCOUNT BRANCH.							
1	1	Chief Clerk and Cashier ... ..	...	425		425	
1	1	Accountant ... ..	...	380		380	
1	1	Clerk of Records ... ..	...	290		290	
1	1	Receiving and Sales Clerk... ..	...	290		290	
8	8	Clerks—1 at £263,* 1 at £220, 1 at £209, 1 at £206, 2 at £200, 1 at £180, 1 at £175 ... ..	...	1,653		1,653	
					3,038		3,038
ADVERTISING BRANCH.							
1	1	Clerk in charge ... ..	...	.....	250	.....	250
PRINTING, BOOKBINDING, AND PUBLISHING.							
1	1	Overseer ... ..	...	380		380	
1	1	Foreman of Bookbinding Branch... ..	...	358		358	
1	1	Foreman of Machine Branch ... ..	...	313		313	
1	1	Warehouseman ... ..	...	290		290	
1	1	Clerk in charge of Publishing Branch ... ..	...	290		290	
349	350	Sub-Overseers, Readers, Compositors, Machinists, Pressmen, Bookbinders, Assistants, and others ... ..	...	31,517		31,553	
180	187	Extra Hands and Overtime ... ..	...	10,000		10,700	
		Improvers, Apprentices, Folders and Sewers, and others ... ..	...	14,257		14,653	
					57,405		58,537
POSTAGE STAMPS AND TRAMWAY TICKETS.							
1	1	Foreman ... ..	...	335		335	
12	12	Sub-Overseer, Printers, and Assistants ... ..	...	1,723		1,779	
					2,058		2,114
RAILWAY TICKETS.							
1	1	Foreman ... ..	...	310		310	
5	5	Ticket Printer and Assistants ... ..	...	840		768	
					1,150		1,078
PHOTO-LITHOGRAPHY, PHOTOGRAPHY, AND PHOTO-TYPE PRINTING.							
1	1	Manager of the Branch ... ..	...	380		380	
1	1	Sub-Overseer ... ..	...	290		290	
1	1	First Photographic Operator ... ..	...	281		281	
3	3	Photo-mechanical and Photographic Operators and Printers ... ..	...	570		570	
14	14	Assistants and Apprentices ... ..	...	1,869		1,863	
					3,390		3,384
1	1	Chief Lithographic Draftsman ... ..	...	304		304	
1	1	First do ... ..	...	263		263	
					567		567
LITHOGRAPHING Drawings connected with Patents							
		Do Plans and Illustrations connected with Parliamentary and other printed Public Documents ... ..	...	150		.....
					350		350
					500		350
ENGRAVING, ELECTRO', STEREO', TYPE-FOUNDING, AND MECHANICAL BRANCH.							
1	1	Foreman ... ..	...	308		308	
16	15	Assistants ... ..	...	2,609		2,477	
					2,917		2,785
607	614	Carried forward... ..	£	.....	72,590		73,418

* See Schedule.

No. IV.—TREASURER AND SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE.							
No. of Persons.		Division of Service.	GRADE Higher grade, Series A. Lower grade, Series B.	SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1895-6	1896-7			Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1896.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1897.	
		Government Printer's Department.— continued.					
607	614	Brought forward...	£	.....	.....	72,590	73,418
		PARLIAMENTARY REPORTS.					
		Printing Weekly Reports of Debates of Parliament ... ..	.....	.....	.....	7,000	7,000
		Less estimated savings to be effected by the Public Service Board ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	80,418 5,000
						79,590	75,418
		MISCELLANEOUS.					
		Repairs to Machinery and Incidental Expenses ... ..	.....	.....	.....	350	350
		Water Supply ... ..	.....	.....	.....	190	190
		Binding for Free Public Library ... ..	.....	.....	.....	200	.....
		Rent of Store for Printed Public Documents, &c. ... ..	.....	.....	.....	963	889
		Telephone maintenance ... ..	.....	.....	.....	28	25
		Cartage (Dray Hire) ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	50
		Casting Rollers ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	300
		Forage ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	34
		Maintenance of Electric Light ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	400
		Preparation of the Historical Records of New South Wales ... ..	.....	.....	.....	225	225
		Temporary compositors—Services 1895-6 ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	825
						1,956	3,238
607	614	TOTAL... ... ..	£	.....	.....	81,546	78,656
		Stores and Stationery.					
1	...	Controller-General of Stores ... ..	.....	.....	.....	515	
1	...	Inspector ... ..	.....	.....	.....	380	
		<i>Clerical Branch.</i>					895
1	...	Accountant ... ..	.....	.....	.....	371	
9	...	Clerks, at £236 ... ..	.....	.....	.....	2,124	
1	...	Clerk... ..	.....	.....	.....	200	
		<i>Store Branch.</i>					2,695
1	...	Stockkeeper... ..	.....	.....	.....	236	
1	...	Stationer ... ..	.....	.....	.....	245	
1	...	Assistant Stationer... ..	.....	.....	.....	200	
1	...	Supervisor of Fuel and Light ... ..	.....	.....	.....	200	
1	...	Packer ... ..	.....	.....	.....	200	
1	...	Assistant Stockkeeper ... ..	.....	.....	.....	200	
1	...	Messenger ... ..	.....	.....	.....	120	
1	...	Carter ... ..	.....	.....	.....	140	
7	...	Labourers, at £127... ..	.....	.....	.....	889	
						2,430	
28		Carried forward ... ..	£	.....	.....	6,020	

* Also allowed quarters valued at £50 per annum.

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1896-7.

No. IV.—TREASURER AND SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE.									
No. of Persons.		Division of Service.	GRADE: Higher grade, Series A. Lower grade, Series B.	SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.					
1895-6	1896-7			Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1896.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1897.			
				£		£			
Stores and Stationery—continued.									
28	...	Brought forward...	£	.....	6,020	.....		
<i>As re-arranged by Public Service Board.</i>									
1		Controller-General of Stores	Clerical	A1	.....	600			
1		Inspector	"	A3	.....	300			
1		Accountant	"	A3	.....	350			
1		Clerk	"	B1	.....	250			
6		Clerks—1 at £225, 4 at £200, 1 at £175...	"	B2	.....	1,200			
3		Do 1 at £95, 2 at £75	"	B4	.....	245			
2		Do 1 at £60, 1 at £40	"	B5	.....	100			
							3,045		
STORE BRANCH.									
1		Stationer	General		.....	245			
1		Stock-keeper	"		.....	200			
1		Assistant Stock-keeper	"		.....	150			
1		Supervisor of Fuel and Light	"		.....	200			
1		Messenger and Labourer	"		.....	120			
1		Carter	"		.....	127			
1		Watchman	"		.....	127			
1		Junior Messenger	"		.....	50			
7		Labourers	.....		.....	889			
							2,108		
<i>Contingencies.</i>									
Stores and Stationery for the Public Service generally				.....	100,000	75,000			
Fuel and Light for Departments within the District of Sydney				.....	10,000	10,000			
Conveyance of Stores				.....	4,000	4,000			
Packing and other Expenses				.....	500	500			
					114,500	89,500			
28	30	TOTAL...	£	.....	120,520	.....	94,658		
Mercantile Explosives Department.									
1	...	Superintendent	.....		380				
OFFICE STAFF, &C., SYDNEY.									
1	...	Inspector of Magazines	.....		290				
1	...	Analyst	.....		200				
1	...	1st Clerk	.....		225				
1	...	2nd Clerk	.....		150				
1	...	3rd Clerk	.....		100				
1	...	Messenger	.....		100				
2	...	Carters, at 7s. per diem	.....		257				
MAGAZINES, GOAT ISLAND.									
1	...	Officer in charge	.....		268				
1	...	Cooper, at 8s. per diem	.....		147				
9	...	Warders and Magazine Assistants, at 7s. per diem	.....		1,153				
TRANSPORT SERVICE, SYDNEY.									
1	...	Master, steam vessel, "Kate"	.....		160				
1	...	Engine-driver, do	.....		160				
1	...	Boatman and Deck-hand, at 8s. per diem	.....		147				
2	...	Boatmen, at 8s. per diem	.....		293				
25		Carried forward	£	.....	4,030	.....		

No. IV.—TREASURER AND SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE.							
No. of Persons.			Division of Service.	GRADE: Higher grade, Series A. Lower grade, Series B.	SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.		
1895-6	1896-7				Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1896.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1897.
					£		£
Mercantile Explosives Department— continued.							
25	...	Brought forward...	£	.....	4,030		.....
MAGAZINE, MIDDLE HARBOUR.							
1	...	Officer-in-charge	.....	.....	245		
5	...	Warders and Magazine Assistants, at 7s. per diem	.....	.....	641		
MAGAZINE, NEWCASTLE.							
1	...	Overseer and Clerk	.....	.....	200		
4	...	Warders and Magazine Assistants, at 7s. per diem	.....	.....	513		
1	...	Coxswain, steam-launch "Pearl," at 7s. per diem	.....	.....	129		
1	...	Engine-driver, steam-launch, "Pearl"	.....	.....	129		
MAGAZINE, BROKEN BAY.							
1	...	Working Overseer	.....	.....	175		
2	...	Warders and Magazine Assistants, at 7s. per diem	.....	.....	257		
OFFICE STAFF, &C., SYDNEY.							
		1st Clerk (Arrears from 1st August, 1895, to 30th June, 1896)	.....	.....	.....
		2nd Clerk (Arrears from 1st August, 1895, to 30th June, 1896)	.....	.....	.....
						6,319	
<i>As rearranged by Public Service Board.</i>							
1		Superintendent	Clerical	A2	.....		400
OFFICES STAFF, SYDNEY.							
1		Inspector of Explosives	"	B1	.....		250
1		Clerk	"	B2	.....		225
1		Clerk	"	B4	.....		100
1		Clerk	"	B5	.....		50
1		Messenger	General	.....	.....		100
2		Carters, at £125	"	.....	.....		250
MAGAZINE, GOAT ISLAND.							
1		Officer-in-charge	Clerical	B1	.....		250*
1		Magazine Cooper	General	.....	.....		150*
9		Warders—2 at £140, 7 at £130	"	.....	.....		1,190
MAGAZINE, MIDDLE HARBOUR.							
1		Officer-in-charge	Clerical	B1	.....		275*
1		Senior Warder and Carpenter	General	.....	.....		140*
2		Warders—1 at £140, 1 at £130	"	.....	.....		270*
1		Warder and Carpenter	"	.....	.....		130*
1		Warder and Cook	"	.....	.....		130*
MAGAZINE, NEWCASTLE.							
1		Overseer and Clerk	Clerical	B2	.....		200
4		Warders—1 at £140, 3 at £130	General	.....	.....		530
1		Coxswain, steam launch "Pearl"	"	.....	.....		130
1		Engineer do do	"	.....	.....		140
MAGAZINE, BROKEN BAY.							
2		Warders, at £130	"	.....	.....		260*
41	34	Carried forward	£	.....	.....	6,319	5,170

* For deductions for value of quarters, &c., see Schedule.

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1896-7.

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No. IV.—TREASURER AND SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE.									
No. of Persons.		Division of Service.	GRADE: Higher grade, Series A. Lower grade, Series B.	SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.					
1895-6	1896-7			Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1896.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1897.			
Mercantile Explosives Department—continued.									
41	34	Brought forward... .. £	.....	...	£	6,319	£	5,170	
LIGHTERAGE AND STEAM SERVICE.									
	1	Master, steam-launch "Kate"	General ...	...	.....			160	
	1	Engineer, steam-launch "Kate" ... ..	" ...	...	.....			140	
	1	Stoker and Deckhand, steam-launch "Kate" ... ..	" ...	...	.....			108	
	1	Boatman, at £125 ... ..	" ...	...	.....			125*	
	1	Do at £125 ... ..	" ...	...	.....			125	
OFFICE STAFF, &c., SYDNEY.									
		First Clerk (Arrears from 1st August, 1895, to 30th June, 1896, at £25 per annum) ... ..	.....	...	.....			23	
		Second Clerk (Arrears from 1st August, 1895, to 30th June, 1896, at £25 per annum) ... ..	.....	...	.....			23	
		Less amount chargeable for quarters ... ..	.....	...	.....				5,874
									275
									5,599
Contingencies.									
		Rations, Fuel, Light, Medicines for Island Residents, &c. ... ..	.....	...	578			578	
		Allowances in lieu of Quarters to Officers and Warders ... ..	.....	...	550			550	
		Fees for Supervision of Magazine, Newcastle	.....	...	50			.....
		Travelling Expenses, Inspector of Magazines ... ..	.....	...	100			100	
		Fees for Shipwright-Surveyor ... ..	.....	...	50			.....
		Fuel, Oil, Repairs, &c., two Steamers ... ..	.....	...	350			350	
		Rent of Offices ... ..	.....	...	100			100	
		General Incidental Expenses attending Maintenance of Public Magazines, and the analysis, safe custody, and transport of Explosives ... ..	.....	...	1,340			1,340	
								3,118	3,018
41	39	TOTAL... .. £	.....	...	.....			9,437	8,617
Board of Health.									
ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF (a).									
1	...	President ... ..	.....	...	489				
1	...	Secretary ... ..	.....	...	475				
1	...	Chief Clerk ... ..	.....	...	275				
3	...	Clerks, 1 at £223, 1 at £200, 1 at £100 ... ..	.....	...	523				
1	...	Clerk at £100 per annum from 15th August	.....	...	97				
1	...	Housekeeper ... ..	.....	...	60				
								1,919	
INSPECTORIAL STAFF.									
1	...	Chief Medical Inspector ... ..	.....	...	785				
1	...	Assistant Health Officer, Watson's Bay ... ..	.....	...	515				
1	...	Health Officer, Newcastle ... ..	.....	...	226				
1	...	Chief Veterinary Inspector ... ..	.....	...	565				
2	...	Veterinary Inspectors, 1 at £325, 1 at £300 ... ..	.....	...	625				
1	...	Veterinary Inspector, at £300, from 1st October, 1895 ... ..	.....	...	225				
								2,941	
15		Carried forward ... .. £	.....	...	.....			4,860	

* See Schedule. † See Schedule, Lunacy. (a) The Medical Department is administered by the Board of Health, the President holding the position of Medical Adviser to the Government, without emolument.

No. of Persons.		No. IV.—TREASURER AND SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE.				SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1895-6	1896-7		Division of Service.	GRADE: Higher grade, Series A. Lower grade, Series B.	Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1896.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1897.		
					£	£		£	
		Board of Health—continued.							
15	...	Brought forward...	£	.....	.....	4,860		
		QUARANTINE STAFF.							
1	...	Superintendent and Overseer of Stores ...	.....	...	290			
1	...	Assistant Storekeeper ...	.....	...	150			
12	...	Quarantine Officers and Boatmen stationed at Sydney, Watson's Bay, North Head, and Newcastle...	.....	...	1,368			
						1,808			
		LEPER LAZARETS.							
8	...	Salaries of Attendants and Nurses ...	.....	...	.....	600		
		GLEBE ISLAND ABATTOIR.							
1	...	Superintendent (to 31st August, 1895) ...	.....	...	56			
1	...	Inspector ...	.....	...	290			
1	...	Assistant Inspector ...	.....	...	170			
						516			
		<i>As re-arranged by Public Service Board.</i>							
1		President of Board of Health and Chief Medical Officer ...	Special	.....	.....			920
		INSPECTORIAL STAFF.							
1		Assistant Health Officer ...	Professional	A1	.....			575*
1		Chief Veterinary Inspector ...	"	A1	.....			635*
2		Veterinary Inspectors—1 at £325; 1 at £300 ...	"	A3	.....			625
1		Veterinary Inspector ...	"	A3	.....			300
1		Medical Inspector ...	"	A3	.....			350
		Members of Board of Health—5 at £100...	.....	...	.....			500
								2,985	
		ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF.							
1		Secretary ...	Clerical	A3	.....			350
2		Clerks—1 at £223, 1 at £200 ...	"	B2	.....			423
2		Clerks, at £100 ...	"	B4	.....			200
1		Sanitary Inspector ...	"	B1	.....			240
		GLEBE ISLAND ABATTOIR.							
1		Clerk ...	"	B5	.....			52†
								1,265	
1		Housekeeper ...	General	.....	.....			100*
1		Junior Messenger ...	"	.....	.....			39
								139	
		LEPER LAZARETTE.							
1		Senior Attendant (Males) ...	"	.....	.....			180*
1		Attendant (Males) ...	"	.....	.....			144*
1		Nurse (Females) ...	"	.....	.....			135*
1		Attendant (Females) ...	"	.....	.....			105*
								564	
		QUARANTINE STAFF.							
1		Superintendent ...	"	.....	.....			365*
1		Assistant Storekeeper ...	"	.....	.....			190*
11		Quarantine Officers and Boatmen, 5 at £160, 6 at £148 ...	"	.....	.....			1,688*
1		Forewoman ...	"	.....	.....			100*
1		Health Officer's Messenger ...	"	.....	.....			160*
								2,503	
40	35	Carried forward ...	£	.....	.....	7,784		8,376

* For deductions see Schedule

† Previously paid from Contingencies.

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1896-7.

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

No. of Persons.		Division of Service.	GRADE: Higher grade, Series A. Lower grade, Series B.	SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1895-6	1896-7			Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1896.	Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1897.		
		Board of Health—continued.					
40	35	Brought forward... .. £	.....	.....	7,784	£	8,376
		GLEBE ISLAND ABATTOIRS.					
	1	Inspector	General	.....	.....	*340	
	1	Assistant Inspector ... ..	"	.....	.....	*200	
	1	Sub-Inspector ... ..	"	.....	.....	*+186	
	3	Sub-Inspectors, at £156 ... ..	"	.....	.....	+468	
	1	Stock and Gate-keeper ... ..	"	.....	.....	*+118	
	1	Carpenter ... ..	"	.....	.....	+108	
	1	Night Watchman ... ..	"	.....	.....	+117	
	8	Foremen, Stokers, &c.—1 at £171, 1 at £156, 1 at £140, 5 at £124 ... ..	"	.....	.....	+1,087	
	24	Labourers—1 at 45s. per week, 1 at 20s. per week, 3 at 8s. per diem, 19 at 7s. per diem ... ..	.....	.....	.....	+3,040	
							5,664
		Less amounts chargeable for value of quarters ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	14,040 1,170
		CONTINGENCIES.					12,870
		<i>Lazaret.</i>					
		Expenses in connection with the administration of the Quarantine Act, Infectious Diseases Supervision Act, Diseased Animals and Meat Act, Dairies Supervision Act, Noxious Trades and Cattle Slaughtering Act, the maintenance of persons suffering from Leprosy, and other Contingencies ... ..	.....	.....	5,500	5,000	
		<i>Abattoir.</i>					
		Expenses of Management and Maintenance of the Abattoir, including improvements, pending re-arrangement by Board of Health ... ..	.....	.....	11,000	5,876	10,876
						16,500	
40	76	TOTAL... .. £	.....	.....	.....	24,284	23,746
		Board of Pharmacy.					
	1	Secretary ... ..	.....	.....	120	120	
	1	Housekeeper ... ..	.....	.....	.....	20†	
	1	Incidental Expenses ... ..	.....	.....	20	20	
						140	160
		Shipping Masters.					
		<i>Sydney.</i>					
	1	Shipping Master ... ..	.....	.....	470		
	1	Deputy Shipping Master ... ..	.....	.....	358		
	1	First Clerk and Accountant ... ..	.....	.....	290		
	1	Cashier ... ..	.....	.....	200		
	2	Clerks—1 at £200, and 1 at £100 ... ..	.....	.....	300		
	1	Probationer ... ..	.....	.....	50		
	1	Director of Seamen... ..	.....	.....	180		
	1	Office-keeper ... ..	.....	.....	60		
	9	Carried forward ... .. £	.....	.....	.....	1,908	.....

No. IV.—TREASURER AND SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE.										
No. of Persons.		Division of Service.	GRADE: Higher grade, Series A. Lower grade, Series B.	SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.						
1895-6	1896-7			Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1896.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1897.				
				£		£				
Shipping Master—continued.										
9	...	Brought forward... ..	£	.....	.....	1,908	.....	.....	.....
<i>Newcastle.</i>										
1	...	Shipping Master ... ..	.....	.....	.....	425	.....	.....	.....
1	...	Clerk and Accountant ... ..	.....	.....	.....	140	.....	.....	.....
1	...	Probationer ... ..	.....	.....	.....	40	.....	.....	.....
1	...	Messenger ... ..	.....	.....	.....	52	.....	.....	.....
						657				
						2,565				
<i>As re-arranged by Public Service Board.</i>										
<i>Sydney.</i>										
1	...	Shipping Master	Clerical	A2	.....	.....	.....	470	.....
1	...	Deputy Shipping Master and Accountant	"	A3	.....	.....	.....	300	.....
1	...	Cashier	"	B1	.....	.....	.....	250	.....
1	...	Clerk	"	B2	.....	.....	.....	175	.....
1	...	Do	"	B4	.....	.....	.....	100	.....
1	...	Do	"	B5	.....	.....	.....	50	.....
							1,345			
<i>Newcastle.</i>										
1	...	Shipping Master	"	A3	.....	.....	.....	375	.....
1	...	Clerk	"	B3	.....	.....	.....	150	.....
1	...	Do	"	B5	.....	.....	.....	40	.....
							565			
<i>Sydney.</i>										
1	...	Messenger	General	.....	.....	.....	.....	150	.....
1	...	Office-keeper ... ..	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	60	.....
<i>Newcastle.</i>										
1	...	Messenger and Office-keeper ... ..	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	52	.....
							262			
							2,172			
TOTAL... ..										
CONTINGENCIES.										
							30		30	
13	12	TOTAL... ..	£	.....	.....	2,595	.....	2,202	.....
Marine Board of New South Wales.										
MARINE BOARD, SYDNEY.										
1	1	President ... ..	.....	.....	.....	740	.....	740*	.....
8	8	Fees to the Wardens ... ..	.....	.....	.....	874	.....	874	.....
1	1	Secretary ... ..	.....	.....	.....	470	.....	470*	.....
1	1	Accountant ... ..	.....	.....	.....	236	.....	236*	.....
1	1	Engineer Surveyor, Inspector, and Examiner ... ..	.....	.....	.....	560	.....	560	.....
1	1	Assistant Engineer Surveyor ... ..	.....	.....	.....	371	.....	371	.....
1	1	Do do ... ..	.....	.....	.....	308	.....	308	.....
1	1	Shipwright Surveyor and Inspector ... ..	.....	.....	.....	326	.....	326	.....
1	1	Examiner in Navigation, Pilotage, and Seamanship ... ..	.....	.....	.....	380	.....	380	.....
1	1	Inspector and Surveyor ... ..	.....	.....	.....	299	.....	299	.....
1	{	Inspector ... ..	.....	.....	.....	45	.....	.....	.....
1	{	Water Bailiff ... ..	.....	.....	.....	218	.....	.....	.....
1	1	Water Bailiff and Inspector ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	263	.....
1	1	Clerk ... ..	.....	.....	.....	150	.....	150	.....
1	1	Messenger ... ..	.....	.....	.....	150	.....	150	.....
...	...	Surveyors at the Out Ports ... ..	.....	.....	.....	450	.....	450	.....
						5,577	5,577			
20	20	Carried forward ... ..	£	.....	.....	5,577	.....	5,577	.....

* See Schedule. † Previously paid from Medical Board Vote.

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1896-7.

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No. of Persons.		No. IV.—TREASURER AND SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE.				SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1895-6	1896-7			Division of Service.	GRADE: Higher grade, Series A. Lower grade, Series B.	Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1896.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1897.	
						£		£	
20	20	Brought forward... ..		£	.....	.....	5,577	.....	5,577
MARINE BOARD OF NEW SOUTH WALES—continued.									
LOCAL MARINE BOARD, NEWCASTLE.									
1	1	Harbour Master ... ..		.....	.....	416		416*	
1	1	Fees to Chairman ... ..		.....	.....	110		110	
4	4	Fees to Members ... ..		.....	.....	219		219	
1	1	Secretary and Inspector ... ..		.....	.....	326		326*	
1	1	Inspector ... ..		.....	.....	50		50	
1	1	Inspector and Surveyor ... ..		.....	.....	308		308	
1	1	Boatman ... ..		.....	.....	144		144	
1	1	Messenger and Office-keeper ... ..		.....	.....	130		130	
11	11						1,703		1,703
HARBOUR MASTERS.									
1	1	Harbour Master, Sydney ... ..		.....	.....	371		371	
1	1	Assistant Harbour Master, Newcastle ... ..		.....	.....	326		326*	
1	1	Clerk, Sydney ... ..		.....	.....	236		236*	
3	3						933		933
COLONIAL LIGHT-HOUSES.									
<i>Principal Light-keepers.</i>									
1	1	Port Jackson—Macquarie Light ... ..		.....	.....	177		177	
1	1	Engineer—Electric Light ... ..		.....	.....	263		263	
1	1	Assistant Engineer—Electric Light ... ..		.....	.....	150		150	
1	1	Port Jackson—Hornby Light ... ..		.....	.....	245		245	
1	1	Newcastle (acting also as Signal Master)... ..		.....	.....	236		236	
1	1	Cape St. George ... ..		.....	.....	197		197	
1	1	Port Stephens ... ..		.....	.....	177		177	
1	1	Seal Rock Point ... ..		.....	.....	245		245	
1	1	Solitary Islands ... ..		.....	.....	157		157	
1	1	Montague Island ... ..		.....	.....	245		245	
1	1	Green Cape ... ..		.....	.....	245		245	
1	1	Broken Bay—Stewart's Light ... ..		.....	.....	177		177	
1	1	Light-ship "Bramble," Sydney Harbour... ..		.....	.....	245		245	
1	1	Light-ship, "Newcastle" ... ..		.....	.....	157		127	
1	1	Fort Demison Light ... ..		.....	.....	157		140	
1	1	Ulladulla ... ..		.....	.....	158		158	
1	1	Nelson's Bay, Port Stephens ... ..		.....	.....	134		134	
1	1	Smoky Cape ... ..		.....	.....	187		187	
18	18						3,552		3,505
<i>First Assistant Light-keepers.</i>									
1	1	Port Jackson—Macquarie Light ... ..		.....	.....	157		157	
1	1	Do Hornby Light ... ..		.....	.....	148		148	
1	1	Newcastle ... ..		.....	.....	157		157	
1	1	Cape St. George ... ..		.....	.....	148		127	
1	1	Port Stephens ... ..		.....	.....	127		127	
1	1	Seal Rock Point ... ..		.....	.....	157		157	
1	1	Solitary Islands ... ..		.....	.....	120		120	
1	1	Montague Island ... ..		.....	.....	120		120	
1	1	Green Cape... ..		.....	.....	157		157	
1	1	Light-ship "Bramble,"—Mate ... ..		.....	.....	127		127	
1	1	Broken Bay—Stewart's Light ... ..		.....	.....	134		134	
1	1	Smoky Cape ... ..		.....	.....	134		134	
12	12						1,686		1,665
64	64	Carried forward... ..		£	.....	.....	13,451	.....	13,383

* NOTE.—For allowances see Schedule.

No. IV.—TREASURER AND SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE.									
No. of Persons.		Division of Service.	GRADE: Higher Grade, Series A. Lower Grade, Series B.	SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.					
1895-6	1896-7			Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1896.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1897.			
Marine Board of New South Wales—continued.									
64	64	Brought forward... .. £	.....	.....	13,451	.....	13,383		
COLONIAL LIGHT-HOUSES—continued.									
<i>Second Assistant Light-keepers.</i>									
1	1	Port Jackson—Macquarie Light ... ..	.....	.....	120	120	120		
1	1	Do Hornby Light ... ..	.....	.....	120	120	120		
1	1	Newcastle ... ..	.....	.....	120	120	120		
1	1	Cape St. George ... ..	.....	.....	120	96	96		
1	1	Port Stephens ... ..	.....	.....	106	106	106		
1	1	Seal Rock Point ... ..	.....	.....	120	120	120		
1	1	Solitary Islands ... ..	.....	.....	96	96	96		
1	1	Montague Island ... ..	.....	.....	118	118	118		
1	1	Green Cape... ..	.....	.....	106	101	101		
1	1	Broken Bay... ..	.....	.....	120	120	120		
1	1	Smoky Cape... ..	.....	.....	106	106	106		
3	3	Light-ship "Bramble,"—Crew, 1 at £120, 1 at £118, 1 at £96 ... ..	.....	.....	334	334	334		
1	1	Pile Light, Newcastle ... ..	.....	.....	120	125	125		
					1,706	1,682			
15	15	SEA AND RIVER PILOTS.							
<i>Port Jackson.</i>									
2	2	Assistant Harbour Masters—1 at £326, 1 at £281 ... ..	.....	.....	607	607	607		
4	...	Crew for do., at £143 ... ..	.....	.....	572	572	572		
<i>Pilot Service of Port Jackson.</i>									
<i>Pilot Steamer "Captain Cook"—</i>									
1	1	Master ... ..	.....	.....	416	416	416		
1	1	Mate ... ..	.....	.....	214	185	185		
1	1	2nd Mate... ..	.....	.....	170	150	150		
1	1	1st Engineer ... ..	.....	.....	272	272	272		
1	1	2nd Engineer ... ..	.....	.....	200	200	200		
4	4	Firemen, 1 at £143, 1 at £125, 1 at £123, 1 at £120 ... ..	.....	.....	511	511	511		
6	6	A.B. Seamen, 1 at £123, 1 at £101, 4 at £96 ... ..	.....	.....	608	608	608		
4	4	Boatmen, 3 at £143, 1 at £121 ... ..	.....	.....	550	550	550		
2	2	Lookout-men, at £143 ... ..	.....	.....	286	286	286		
1	1	Cook and Provodore ... ..	.....	.....	143	143	143		
5	...	Sea Pilots, at £398 ... ..	.....	.....	1,990	.....	.....
...	5	Sea Pilots—4 at £408, 1 at £260 ... ..	.....	.....	.....	1,892	1,892		
<i>Newcastle.</i>									
7	...	Pilots—5 at £353, 1 at £218, 1 at £209... ..	.....	.....	2,192	.....	.....
...	7	Pilots—3 at £363, 1 at £228, 1 at £219, 2 at £210 ... ..	.....	.....	.....	1,956	1,956		
<i>Pilot Steamer "Ajax"—</i>									
...	1	Master ... ..	.....	.....	.....	250	250		
...	1	Mate ... ..	.....	.....	.....	175	175		
...	1	2nd Mate... ..	.....	.....	.....	150	150		
...	1	1st Engineer ... ..	.....	.....	.....	200	200		
...	1	2nd Engineer ... ..	.....	.....	.....	150	150		
...	3	Firemen, at £120 ... ..	.....	.....	.....	360	360		
...	2	A.B. Seamen, at £96 ... ..	.....	.....	.....	192	192		
...	1	Cook and Provodore ... ..	.....	.....	.....	96	96		
40	47	Carried forward... .. £	.....	.....	8,731	9,921	9,921		
79	79	Carried forward... .. £	15,157	15,065	

* NOTE.—For allowances see Schedule.

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1896-7.

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

No. of Persons.		Division of Service.	GRADE: Higher grade, Series A. Lower grade, Series B.	SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1895-6	1896-7			Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1896.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1897.	
				£		£	
		Marine Board of New South Wales— continued.					
79	79	Brought forward... ..	£	.....	15,157	£	15,065
		SEA AND RIVER PILOTS—continued.					
40	47	Brought forward... ..	£	.....	8,731		9,921
		<i>Manning River.</i>					
1	1	Pilot... ..		.....	160		160
		<i>Macleay River.</i>					
1	1	Pilot... ..		.....	241		241
		<i>Clarence River.</i>					
1	1	Pilot... ..		.....	241		241
		<i>Richmond River.</i>					
1	1	Pilot... ..		.....	180		180
		<i>Port Macquarie.</i>					
1	1	Pilot... ..		.....	241		150
		<i>Moruya.</i>					
1	1	Pilot... ..		.....	241		241
		<i>Bellinger River.</i>					
1	1	Pilot... ..		.....	160		160
		<i>Tweed River.</i>					
1	1	Pilot... ..		.....	241		241
		<i>Shoalhaven.</i>					
1	1	Pilot... ..		.....	241		241
		<i>Nambuccra.</i>					
1	1	Pilot... ..		.....	241		241
		<i>Camden Haven.</i>					
1	1	Pilot... ..		.....	241		241
		<i>Lake Macquarie.</i>					
1	1	Pilot... ..		.....	241		241
		<i>Cape Hawke.</i>					
1	1	Pilot... ..		.....	241		241
		<i>Wollongong.</i>					
...	1	Pilot... ..		.....	.....		215
		<i>Kiama.</i>					
1	1	Pilot in charge of the Light, Port, and Moorings ... ..		.....	236		236
		<i>Twofold Bay.</i>					
1	1	Pilot in charge of the Light, Port, and Moorings ... ..		.....	160		160
		<i>Gerrington.</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
57	65				12,112		13,426
		BOATMEN.					
		<i>Port Jackson. (Boatswain's Yard.)</i>					
1	1	Boatswain in charge ... ..		.....	199		199
1	1	Coxswain ... ..		.....	144		144
13	...	Boatmen, 1 at £144, 8 at £143, 1 at £138, 3 at £133 ... ..		.....	1,825		.....
...	13	Boatmen, 8 at £144, 1 at £143, 2 at £138, 1 at £106, 1 at £101 ... ..		.....	.....		1,778
		<i>Newcastle.</i>					
24	24	Boatmen, 13 at £126, 2 at £154, 5 at £126, 1 at £121, 2 at £116, 1 at £106 ... ..		.....	3,035		3,035
1	1	Carpenter ... ..		.....	172		167
40	40	Carried forward... ..	£	.....	5,375		5,323
136	144	Carried forward... ..	£	.....	.....		28,491

NOTE — For Allowances see Schedule.

No. IV.—TREASURER AND SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE.									
No. of Persons.		Division of Service.	GRADE: Higher grade, Series A. Lower grade, Series B.	SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.					
1895-6	1896-7			Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1896.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1897.			
Marine Board of New South Wales—continued.									
136	144	Brought forward... ..	£	.....	£	27,269	.....	£	28,491
BOATMEN—continued.									
40	40	Brought forward... ..	£	.....	£	5,375	.....	£	5,323
5	5	<i>Manning River.</i> Boatmen, 3 at £126, 2 at £116 ... ..	.....	.....	£	610	.....	£	610
4	4	<i>Macleay River.</i> Boatmen, 2 at £126, 1 at £106, 1 at £96	.....	.....	£	454	.....	£	454
5	5	<i>Clarence River.</i> Boatmen, 3 at £126, 1 at £106, 1 at £96	.....	.....	£	580	.....	£	580
6	6	<i>Richmond River.</i> Boatmen, 3 at £126, 1 at £116, 2 at £106	.....	.....	£	706	.....	£	706
5	5	<i>Port Macquarie.</i> Boatmen, at £126 ... ..	.....	.....	£	630	.....	£	630
2	2	<i>Moruya.</i> Boatmen, at £126 ... ..	.....	.....	£	252	.....	£	252
4	4	<i>Bellingher River.</i> Boatmen, 1 at £126, 1 at £101, 2 at £96	.....	.....	£	419	.....	£	419
5	5	<i>Tweed River.</i> Boatmen, 4 at £126, 1 at £106 ... ..	.....	.....	£	610	.....	£	610
4	4	<i>Shoalhaven.</i> Boatmen, at £126 ... ..	.....	.....	£	504	.....	£	504
4	4	<i>Twofold Bay.</i> Boatmen, 3 at £126, 1 at £116 ... ..	.....	.....	£	494	.....	£	494
2	2	<i>Nambucca River.</i> Boatmen, at £126 ... ..	.....	.....	£	252	.....	£	252
2	2	<i>Camden Haven.</i> Boatmen, at £126 ... ..	.....	.....	£	252	.....	£	252
2	2	<i>Lake Macquarie.</i> Boatmen, at £126 ... ..	.....	.....	£	252	.....	£	252
2	2	<i>Cape Hawke.</i> Boatmen, 1 at £126, 1 at £116 ... ..	.....	.....	£	242	.....	£	242
...	2	<i>Wollongong.</i> Boatmen, 2 at £144 ... ..	.....	.....	£	.....	.....	£	288
92	94						11,632		11,868
TELEGRAPH STATIONS.									
1	1	Signal Master, Fort Philip ... ..	.....	.....	£	245	.....	£	245
1	1	Signal Master's Assistant ... ..	.....	.....	£	120	.....	£	120
1	1	Signal Master, South Head ... ..	.....	.....	£	232	.....	£	182
1	1	Night Look-out-man, Signal Hill, Newcastle ... ..	.....	.....	£	144	.....	£	144
1	1	2nd Night Look-out-man, Newcastle ... ..	.....	.....	£	133	.....	£	133
1	1	Signal Master, Newcastle ... ..	.....	.....	£	189	.....	£	189
1	...	Signal Man, Brunswick River ... ..	.....	.....	£	52	.....	£	.....
1	1	Junior Operator and Clerk, South Head...	.....	.....	£	150	.....	£	105
1	1	Operator, Port Stephens ... ..	.....	.....	£	26	.....	£	26
1	1	Do Port Office, Sydney ... ..	.....	.....	£	52	.....	£	52
							1,343		1,196
10	9						40,244		41,555
		Less amount estimated to be saved ...	.....	.....	£	.....	.....	£	3,000
									38,555
AUSTRALIAN COAST LIGHT-HOUSES.									
		Contribution towards the maintenance of Lights on King's Island, Kent's Group, and other places in Bass Straits ...	.....	.....	£	.....	1,400	.....	800
238	247	Carried forward... ..	£	.....	£	41,644	.....	£	39,355

NOTE.—For allowances see Schedule.

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1896-7.

85

No. of Persons.		No. IV.—TREASURER AND SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE.							
1895-6	1896-7	Division of Service.	GRADE: Higher grade, Series A. Lower grade, Series B.	SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.					
				Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1896.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1897.			
238	247			£		£			
		Marine Board of New South Wales—							
		continued.							
		Brought forward...	£	.....	41,644	.....	39,355
		MISCELLANEOUS.							
		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	£	.....	1,800	.....	1,800
		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	£	.....	311	.....	311
		Engineer and other Expenses in connection with the Electric Light, South Head, Port Jackson	£	.....	500	.....	500
		Additional Moorings for the Harbour of Newcastle	£	.....	300	.....	300
		Incidental Expenses	£	.....	1,500	.....	1,500
		Building Hurricane Deck and otherwise fitting steamer "Ajax" for Pilot Service, Newcastle	£	.....	.....	.....	4,000
		Coal and other Contingent Expenses connected with the Steam Pilot Service, Newcastle	£	.....	.....	.....	1,200
		For contributions towards cost of Repairs to Light-houses at Kent's Group in the years 1892 and 1893	£	.....	.....	.....	632
		To subsidise Tug-boats for Northern Rivers and Harbours	£	.....	6,400	.....	6,400*
		To subsidise Tug-boat for Clarence River	£	.....	900	.....	900*
		To subsidise Tug-boat for Wollongong	£	.....	.....	.....	500*
			£	.....	14,843	.....	21,175
238	247	TOTAL...	£	.....	56,487	.....	60,530
		Life-boats.							
		Gratuities to Coxswains and Crews of Life-boats, and Life-saving Apparatus and other Expenses in connection therewith	£	.....	700	.....	600
		Subsidy for Steamer in connection with Life-boat Service, Newcastle	£	.....	500	.....	400
		For the purchase of one First-class Life-boat (Forrest's)	£	.....	.....	.....	625
			£	.....	1,200	.....	1,625
		TOTAL...	£	.....	1,200	.....	1,625

* Previously included in Treasury Miscellaneous.

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

No. of Persons.		Division of Service.	GRADE: Higher grade, Series A. Lower grade, Series E.	SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.	
1895-6	1896-7			Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1896.	Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1897.
Public Wharfs.					
				£	£
1	...	<i>Circular Quay—</i>			
		Manager and Collector ..	.....	439	
1	...	Assistant Manager ...	.....	281	
1	...	Bookkeeper ...	.....	245	
1	...	Clerk ...	.....	104	
1	...	Assistant Clerk ...	.....	52	
1	...	Out-door Officer ...	.....	170	
2	...	Day Watchmen, at £130 each ...	.....	260	
1	...	Night Watchman ...	.....	114	
1	...	Do ...	.....	104	
...	...	Collector ...	.....	.....
		<i>Cowper Wharf, Woolloomooloo—</i>			1,769
1	...	Wharfinger ...	.....	236	
1	...	Clerk ...	.....	198	
1	...	Night Watchman ...	.....	104	
1	...	Day Watchman ...	.....	104	
		<i>Darling Harbour Wharf—</i>			642
1	...	Wharfinger ...	.....	.....	289
		<i>Pymont Wharf—</i>			
1	...	Wharfinger ...	.....	200	
1	...	Clerk ...	.....	150	
1	...	Night Watchman ...	.....	104	
1	...	Day Watchman ...	.....	104	
		<i>Blackwattle Bay Wharf—</i>			558
1	...	Wharfinger ...	.....	75	
1	...	Clerk ...	.....	150	
1	...	Watchman ...	.....	104	
		<i>Byron Bay Wharf—</i>			329
1	...	Wharfinger ...	.....	.....	125
		<i>Woolgoolga Wharf—</i>			
1	...	Caretaker ...	.....	.....	125
		<i>Coff's Harbour Jetty—</i>			
1	...	Caretaker ..	.....	.....	125
					3,962
<i>As re-arranged by Public Service Board.</i>					
1	...	Manager and Collector ...	Clerical ... A1	.....	500*
1	...	Assistant Manager... ..	" ... A3	.....	325†
1	...	Bookkeeper	" ... B2	.....	200
1	...	Clerk	" ... B4	.....	104
1	...	Outdoor Officer	General ... ..	.....	170
1	...	Night Watchman ... ..	" ... ..	.....	104
2	...	Day Watchmen, 1 at £130, 1 at £104 ...	" ... ..	.....	234
1	...	Collector ... ..	" ... ..	.....	123
		<i>Cowper Wharf.</i>			
1	...	Clerk and Wharfinger	Clerical ... B1	.....	275
1	...	Night Watchman	General ... ..	.....	104
		<i>Pymont Wharf.</i>			379
1	...	Wharfinger	Clerical ... B2	.....	225
1	...	Clerk	" ... B4	.....	104
2	...	Night Watchmen, at £104	General ... ..	.....	208
					537
25	15	Carried forward ... ..	£ .....	.....	3,962
					2,676

* No allowances. † Less £75, value of quarters.

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1896-7.

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

No. of Persons.			Division of Service.	GRADE: Higher grade, Series A. Lower grade, Series B.	SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1895-6	1896-7				Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1896.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1897.	
					£		£	
		Public Wharfs—continued.						
25	15	Brought forward...	£	.....	.....	3,962	.....	2,676
		<i>Blackwattle Bay Wharf.</i>						
	1	Clerk		Clerical ... B3	.....			150
	1	Day Watchman		General ... ..	.....			125
		<i>Woolgoolga Wharf.</i>						
	1	Caretaker ... ..		" ... ..	.....			145*
		<i>Coff's Harbour Jetty.</i>						
	1	Caretaker ... ..		" ... ..	.....			145*
		<i>White Bay Wharf.</i>						
	1	Wharfinger		Clerical ... B3	.....			130
								130
		<i>Less—</i>						
		Amount chargeable for value of Quarters		.....	.....			3,371
								115
		TOTAL ... ..	£	.....	.....			3,256
		CONTINGENCIES.						
		Commissions and Rebates ... ..		.....	.....	250		250
		Incidental Expenses, including Water Supply and Coal for Northern Wharfs, &c. ....		.....	.....	360		360
		Cleansing Public Wharfs ... ..		.....	.....	600		500
		Manager of Public Wharfs—Allowance for house-rent ... ..		.....	.....	100		.....
		Lighting and Maintenance of Lights on Wharfs, Stockton, Wollongong, and Kiama ... ..		.....	.....	25		85
		Rent of Punt for use at Jetty at Meat Markets, Darling Harbour ... ..		.....	.....	50		50
		Repairs and Painting Princes Stairs, Circular Quay ... ..		.....	.....	50		.....
		For construction of Wharf on the Eastern side of Fort Macquarie ... ..		.....	.....	.....		150
						1,435		1,395
25	20	TOTAL ... ..	£	.....	.....	5,397	.....	4,651
		Board of Exports.						
		<i>Salaries—</i>						
1	1	Acting Secretary from 8th November, at the rate of £250 per annum ... ..		.....	.....	162		250
		<i>Contingencies—</i>						
		To encourage our export trade in products of the Colony and their sale in other markets... ..		.....	.....	5,000		5,000
						5,162		5,250
1	1	TOTAL ... ..	£	.....	.....	5,162	.....	5,250

* This salary is subject to deduction for value of quarters.

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

	Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1896.	Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1897.
	£	£
Miscellaneous Services.		
Postage of Public Departments	31,000	31,000
Advertising for the Public Service	7,000	7,000
For the transmission of Telegraphic Messages	20,000	20,000
Commission on Payments in England, by the Government Financial Agents	1,350	2,000
Insurance, &c., on English Shipments	200	50
Management of, and expenses in connection with payment of half-yearly dividends on Inscribed Stock by the Bank of England	8,428	17,000
Exchange on Remittances within and beyond the Colony	16,000	20,000
Commission on payment of Debentures and Interest on Debentures in Sydney	225	500
For the relief and conveyance of distressed Seamen belonging to the Colony from Foreign Ports, or from Wrecked Vessels, &c....	200	200
In aid of the Sailors' Home, Newcastle	350	350
In aid of the Sailors' Home, Sydney	350	350
For Interest on Funds in the temporary possession of the Government belonging to Suitors in Equity and Lunacy Patients	1,500	1,850
Amount payable to Railway Department for conveyance, without charge, of Members of Parliament, Distinguished Visitors, School Children, and others	15,000	20,000
To pay interest on the uninvested Funds at the credit of the Civil Service Superannuation Account	4,000	7,350
To pay interest on the balance uninvested at the credit of the Municipal Council of Sydney—Sinking Fund Account	620	700
To pay interest on balance at the credit of the Bankruptcy Unclaimed Dividend Fund	90	100
To pay interest on the uninvested balance at credit of the Bankruptcy Estates Account... ..	300	240
Sewerage Rates, Public Buildings, &c.	4,000	4,000
Water Rates, &c., various Public Buildings, &c., Sydney and Country Towns	5,000	5,000
To pay interest on special deposits by the Savings Bank of New South Wales	36,562	51,717
To meet Legal Expenses, Treasury Department	300	300
To pay interest on daily credit balance of the Colonial Treasurer's Curator of Intestate Estates Account	3,400	3,100
To pay interest on daily credit balance of the Colonial Treasurer's Registrar in Bankruptcy Account	60	60
To pay interest on daily credit balance of the Colonial Treasurer's Registrar of Probates Account	60	170
To meet Unforeseen Expenses, to be hereafter accounted for	2,000	3,000
Discount on Bills of Exchange remitted to London, and Interest on Advances by Banks	1,000	1,000
Premium on Debentures purchased on account of Extinction of Railway Million Loan, Act 31 Vic. No. 11, and Expenses in connection with Annual Drawing of Debentures issued under Act 31 Vic. No. 11 ...	1,000	600
To meet claims for the refund of Pilotage and Harbour and Light Rates in certain cases	500	500
Insurance on properties resumed by the Government, occupied by tenants; on Cargo Sheds, Public Wharfs; and on Goods in Government Stores ... ..	.....	300
Refund of Duty levied on Salt imported for chlorination purposes within the Colony	1,000	.....
To meet the cost of Private Letter-boxes for Public Departments ...	450	450
Expenses in connection with the compilation of the Historical Records of New South Wales	800	500
To meet outstanding Claims against late Wollongong Harbour Trust...	.....	664
Carried forward... ..	£ 162,745	200,051

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1896-7.

89

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

	Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1896.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1897.	
	£		£	
Miscellaneous Services—continued.				
Brought forward... ..	£ 162,745		200,051	
To meet the abatements which should, in terms of the Civil Service Act, be deducted from the pensions payable to officers who have retired...	313		.....
Expenses of new System of Local Government:—				
Contribution towards expense of enumerating all land owners and ascertaining the unimproved value of their holdings ... ..	.....		10,000	
To meet Gratuities to officers upon retirement through abolition of office	.....		30,000	
To meet adjustments of salaries on revision by Public Service Board ...	.....		10,000	
Other Votes	2,190		.....
		165,248		250,051
To meet the following expenses connected with payment of Imperial Military and Naval Pensioners in the Colony:—				
Clerk-in-charge	380		350	
Incidental Expenses	33		33	
		413		383*
TOTAL... ..	£	165,661	.....	250,434
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 30th June, 1898 ... ..	.....	100,000	.....	100,000

* 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 appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1896.	Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1897.
	Railways and Tramways:—	£	£
94	Existing Lines—Working Expenses	1,760,703	1,827,197
95	Miscellaneous Services	18,500	10,500
	TOTAL	£ 1,779,203	1,837,697

*The Treasury, New South Wales,
Sydney, 15th July, 1896.*

G. H. BEID,
Treasurer.

No. of Persons.				SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.	
1895-6	1896-7			Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1896.	Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1897.
No. IV.—RAILWAYS.					
Railways.					
WORKING EXPENSES.					
Schedule showing the distribution of expenditure on the Vote for the year ending 30th June, 1896, and the amount estimated to be expended during the year ending the 30th of June, 1897, but subject to any alterations which the exigencies of the Service may from time to time demand.					
GENERAL ESTABLISHMENT.					
1	1	Secretary	800	800	
3	3	Clerks	965	965	
12	12	Clerks, and wages of Messengers	2,518	2,426	
				4,283	4,191
<i>Account Branch.</i>					
1	1	Chief Accountant	1,000	1,000	
1	1	Paymaster	600	600	
1	1	Cashier	500	500	
2	2	Bookkeepers	850	850	
4	4	Clerks	1,015	1,015	
30	29	Clerks, and wages of Messenger... ..	6,235	6,200	
				10,200	10,165
<i>Existing Lines and Maintenance Branch.</i>					
1	1	Engineer for Existing Lines	1,060	1,060	
1	1	Chief Clerk	470	470	
11	11	Engineers and Surveyors	5,315	5,315	
11	11	Draftsmen and Cadets	2,460	2,460	
46	45	Inspectors and Clerical Staff	6,835	6,765	
6	6	Permanent-way Accountant and Staff	1,090	1,090	
				17,230	17,160
Salaries and Wages of Employés generally, Renewals, and Maintenance of Way and Works (including Materials)...			390,200	373,610	
				407,430	390,770
<i>Signal and Interlocking Branch.</i>					
1	1	Interlocking Engineer	550	600	
3	3	Draftsmen and Cadet	420	420	
10	10	Inspecting and Clerical Staff	1,700	1,700	
Wages and Salaries of Employés, Maintenance, and Repairs of Signals and Interlocking (Materials included)			6,700	6,700	
				9,370	9,420
<i>Locomotive Branch.</i>					
1	1	Locomotive Engineer	1,200	1,200	
8	8	Draftsmen	2,080	2,170	
1	1	Chief Clerk	500	500	
17	17	Inspecting and Clerical Staff and Office Expenses	5,895	5,760	
22	22	Locomotive Accountant and Staff	3,455	3,600	
				13,130	13,230
Salaries of General Staff, Wages of Employés generally, Running Expenses and Repairs of Locomotives, Carriages, and Wagons (Materials included)			629,000	645,000	
				642,130	653,230
194	192	Carried forward... ..	£	1,073,413	1,072,776

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1896-7.

No. of Persons.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.	
1895-6	1896-7	Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1896.	Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1897.
No. IV.—RAILWAYS.			
Railways—continued.			
194	192	£	£
	
		1,073,413	1,072,776
EXISTING LINES.			
<i>Traffic Branch.</i>			
1	1	Chief Traffic Manager	1,100
11	11	Out-door Superintendents, Goods Superintendent, District Superintendents, and Coal Overseer	6,150
1	1	Clerk	450
1	1	Berthing Master	300
152	157	Station-masters	31,900
		Allowances for House-rent	2,000
		Salaries and Wages of General Staff, Officers-in-Charge, Night Officers, Goods and Station Clerks, Guards, Signalmen, Shunters, Porters, &c., with all Stores and Materials required for Working Traffic and Compensation	421,071
			462,971
			416,150
			457,650
<i>General Charges.</i>			
1	1	Traffic Auditor	600
5	4	Audit Inspectors	1,625
55	49	Clerical Staff—Messengers, &c.	7,173
			9,398
1	1	Comptroller of Stores	800
25	23	Clerical Staff—Stores Branch	3,405
		Wages, &c., Store Labourers and Sheet Repairers	3,863
			8,068
		Electrical Engineer	800
		Telegraphic and Electrical Staff	14,316
			15,116
1	1	Property and Estate Agent, also Advertising Agent	650
		Do do Branch charges (including Advertising)	1,646
			2,296
		Solicitor and Staff	1,588
1	1	Medical Officer	900
		Contingencies	1,750
		Stationery, Printing, Rent, Postage, Telegrams, Advertising, &c.	14,000
			18,238
			18,226
449	443	TOTAL, GENERAL	53,116
		
449	443	TOTAL, RAILWAYS... ..	1,589,500
		
		Carried forward... ..	1,589,500
		
			1,582,416

Particulars.	Estimated Expenditure from 1st July, 1895, to 30th June, 1896.	Percentage to estimated Revenue, from 1st July, 1895, to 30th June, 1896.	Estimated Expenditure from 1st July, 1896, to 30th June, 1897.	Percentage to estimated Revenue, from 1st July, 1896, to 30th June, 1897.
Locomotive Branch	£ 642,130	22·22	£ 658,230	22·69
Maintenance do	416,800	14·42	400,190	13·80
Traffic do	462,971	16·02	457,650	15·78
General Charges, &c.	67,599	2·34	66,346	2·29
	1,589,500	55·00	1,582,416	54·56

Estimated Revenue for the year ending 30th June, 1897 £2,900,000
 Revenue, as estimated, for the year ending 30th June, 1896 2,890,000
 Estimated Increase £10,000

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1896-7.

No. of Persons.		No. IV.—RAILWAYS.				SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.				
1895-6	1896-7					Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1896.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1897.		
						£		£		
		Railways—continued.								
449	443	Brought forward				£	1,589,500	1,582,416
		GOVERNMENT TRAMWAYS.								
		<i>Locomotive Branch.</i>								
1	1	Superintendent (Locomotive)					700		700	
13	13	Clerical Staff					2,200		2,265	
		Wages and Salaries of Employés, Running Expenses, and Repairs to Motors and Rolling Stock (including Materials)				146,140		140,336		
							149,040		143,301	
		<i>Maintenance Branch.</i>								
1	1	Engineer					500		550	
2	2	Inspectors					450		450	
3	3	Clerks and Cadet					425		440	
		Wages and Salaries of Employés, Maintenance and Renewals of Way and Works, &c. (including Materials)				37,809		41,958		
							39,184		43,398	
		<i>Traffic Branch.</i>								
1	1	Tramway Manager					700		700	
1	1	Traffic Superintendent					450		450	
5	5	Auditor, Inspecting and Clerical Staff					900		900	
		Stationery and Printing, Rent, &c.					1,600		1,600	
		Wages and Salaries of Employés, Conductors, Shunters, Flagmen, &c., &c., including Stores for working the Traffic				54,329		54,432		
							57,979		58,082	
27	27	TOTAL, TRAMWAYS				£	246,203	244,781
								1,835,703		
		<i>Less—Amount estimated as not likely to be paid during the year...</i>					75,000		
476	470	GRAND TOTAL, RAILWAYS AND TRAMWAYS				£	1,760,703	1,827,197

Particulars.	Estimated Expenditure from 1st July, 1895, to 30th June, 1896.	Percentage to estimated Revenue from 1st July, 1895, to 30th June, 1896.	Estimated Expenditure from 1st July, 1896, to 30th June, 1897.	Percentage to estimated Revenue from 1st July, 1896, to 30th June, 1897.
	£		£	
Locomotive Branch	149,040	48.55	143,301	46.98
Maintenance do	39,184	12.76	43,398	14.23
Traffic do	57,979	18.88	58,082	19.04
	246,203	80.19	244,781	80.25

Estimated Revenue for the year ending 30th June, 1897	... ..	£305,000
Revenue, as estimated, for the year ending 30th June, 1896	... ..	307,000
Estimated Decrease	... ..	£2,000

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1896-7.

95

No. IV.—RAILWAYS.

	Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1896.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ended 30 June, 1897.	
	£		£	
Miscellaneous Services.				
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		1,000	
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		2,500	
To provide for Gratuities which may become payable to relatives of Employés fatally injured while in execution of their duty	4,000		4,000	
		18,500		10,500

V.

The Attorney-General.

SUMMARY.

Page.	HEAD OF SERVICE.	Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1896.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1897.	
		Salaries.	Contingencies	Salaries.	Contingencies
		£	£	£	£
98	The Attorney-General	2,245	3,000	7,810	3,500
98	Parliamentary Draftsmen	1,175	927	.....	.....
99-100	Crown Solicitor	6,782	975	9,110*	21,705†
100	Quarter Sessions	6,156	17,100	.....	.....
		16,358	22,002	16,920	25,205
	*Less amount payable from Loan Votes (Railway Construction) ... ..	.....	.....	600	.....
	TOTAL... .. £	16,358	22,002	16,320	25,205

† £4,800, previously paid from Contingencies, Prothonotary, Administration of Justice.

The Treasury, New South Wales,
Sydney, 15th July, 1896.

G. H. REID,
Treasurer.

No. of Persons.						SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.	
1895-6	1896-7			Division of Service.	GRADE : Higher grade, Series A. Lower grade, Series B.	Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1896.	Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1897.
No. V.—ATTORNEY-GENERAL.							
The Attorney-General.							
1	...	Attorney-General	...	...	...	£	£
		Less—Provided for in Schedule	1,500				
				.....	...	320	..... 320
1	...	Under Secretary, Attorney-General's Department	...	.....	...	650	.....
1	...	Clerk	...	.....	...	325	.....
1	...	Messenger	...	.....	...	150	.....
<i>Central Criminal Court.</i>							
1	1	Crown Prosecutor	...	.....	...	800	800
<i>Sydney Quarter Sessions.</i>							
...	1	Crown Prosecutor	...	.....	...	.....	740*
<i>Suburban and Country Quarter Sessions.</i>							
...	6	Crown Prosecutors, at £515	...	.....	...	.....	3,090*
						2,245	4,630
5	8	<i>As re-arranged by Public Service Board.</i>					
1		Secretary to the Attorney-General	...	Special	...	.....	650
1		Clerk	...	Clerical	A3	.....	350
1		Accountant	...	do	A3	.....	320†
1		Clerk	...	do	B2	.....	200
1		Do	...	do	B5	.....	50
							1,570
1		Parliamentary Draftsman	...	Special	...	.....	750
1		Professional Assistant	...	Professional	B1	.....	290
							1,040
1		Chief Messenger	...	General	...	.....	150
1		Assistant do	...	do	...	.....	100
							250
							7,810
<i>Contingencies.</i>							
		Fees for Prosecutions and Defences, Legal and Clerical Assistance, Purchase of Books and Law Reports, and Incidental and Unforeseen Expenses generally	...	.....	...	3,000	
		Legal expenses of Prosecutions, &c., Purchase of Books and Law Reports, and Incidental and Unforeseen Expenses generally	...	.....	...	.....	3,000
		Defences of Impecunious Prisoners on Capital Charges	...	.....	...	.....	500
							3,500
	9	TOTAL...	...	.....	...	5,245	11,310 ^a
Parliamentary Draftsmen.							
2	...	Parliamentary Draftsmen, 1 at £830, 1 at £650	...	.....	...	740§	
1	...	Assistant to Parliamentary Draftsmen	...	.....	...	290	
1	...	Messenger	...	.....	...	100	
1	...	Office-cleaner	...	.....	...	30	
1	...	Caretaker	...	.....	...	15	
						1,175	
<i>Contingencies.</i>							
		Rent of Offices	...	.....	...	125	
		Drafting Parliamentary Bills and By-law Revision	...	.....	...	740	
		Incidental Expenses, Law Books, &c.	...	.....	...	62	
						927	
6	...	TOTAL...	...	.....	...	2,102†	

* Transferred from Quarter Sessions. † Transferred from Crown Solicitor's Department. ‡ As re-arranged under Attorney-General a. £5,565 of this amount previously paid from other Votes § To 31st December, 1895.

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1896-7.

No. V.—ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

No. of Persons.		Division of Service.	GRADE: Higher grade, Series A. Lower grade, Series B.	SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.		
1895-6	1896-7			Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1896.	Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1897.	
		Crown Solicitor.				
1	...	Crown Solicitor ... ..	.....	£	£
1	...	Chief Clerk ... ..	.....	1,640	
1	...	Chief Clerk in Criminal Law and Prosecuting Officer ... ..	.....	560	
1	...	Managing Common Law Clerk ... ..	.....	496	
1	...	Managing Clerk in Equity, Land Court Cases, &c. ... ..	.....	496	
1	...	Accountant and Record Clerk ... ..	.....	350	
1	...	Assistant Clerk in Criminal Law and General Clerk ... ..	.....	313	
1	...	Clerk in charge of Bonds and Contracts, Special Purchasé, &c.... ..	.....	340	
1	...	Common Law Clerk ... ..	.....	254	
1	...	Assistant Conveyancing Clerk ... ..	.....	250	
1	...	Certificate Clerk, Special Leases, &c. ... ..	.....	250	
1	...	Assistant Conveyancing Clerk ... ..	.....	245	
1	...	Shorthand-writer and Type-writer ... ..	.....	233	
1	...	General Clerk ... ..	.....	200	
1	...	Engrossing Clerk ... ..	.....	208	
1	...	Record and General Clerk ... ..	.....	180	
1	...	Junior Clerk ... ..	.....	180	
1	...	Do ... ..	.....	100	
1	...	Do ... ..	.....	100	
1	...	Probationer... ..	.....	52	
1	...	Probationer... ..	.....	75	
2	...	Messengers, at £160 and £100 ... ..	.....	260	
				6,782		
<i>As re-arranged by Public Service Board.</i>						
1	...	Crown Solicitor	Special.....	.....	1,640
CIVIL BRANCH.						
1	...	Chief Clerk	Clerical ...	A1	650	
1	...	Clerk	"	A1	525	
1	...	Do	"	A3	375	
1	...	Do	"	A3	300	
1	...	Do	"	B1	254	
1	...	Do	"	B1	250	
1	...	Do	"	B1	250	
1	...	Do	"	B2	208	
1	...	Do	"	B2	180	
1	...	Do	"	B2	180	
1	...	Do	"	B2	175	
1	...	Do	"	B4	100	
1	...	Do	"	B4	100	
1	...	Do	"	B4	75	
RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION (LOAN VOTES).						
1	...	Clerk	"	A2	* a ... 425	
1	...	Do	"	B2	* a ... 175	
MESSENGERS.						
1	...	Messenger	General ...	.....	125
1	...	Assistant Messenger ... ..	"	.....	100
				6,087		
22	19	Carried forward ... ..	£	.....	6,087
				6,782	6,087	

* Transferred from Secretary for Public Works, Railway Construction Branch. a Deduct amount to be paid from Loan Votes for Railway Construction.

No. of Persons.						SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.		
1895-6	1896-7		Division of Service.	GRADE: Higher grade, Series A. Lower grade, Series B.	Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1896.	Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1897.		
					£	£		
No. V.—ATTORNEY-GENERAL.								
Crown Solicitor—continued.								
22	19	Brought forward... ..	£	.....	.....	6,782	.....	6,087
<i>Contingencies.</i>								
		Purchase of Law Books, Engrossing, Searches, &c., Travelling and Incidental Expenses ... ..	.....	.....	800			
		Rent of two rooms in St. James' Chambers	.....	.....	100			
		Extra Clerical Assistance ... ..	.....	.....	75			
						975		
22	19	TOTAL... ..	£	.....	.....	7,757		
Quarter Sessions.								
1	...	Clerk of the Peace for the Colony ... ..	.....	.....	695			
1	...	Chief Clerk... ..	.....	.....	425			
1	...	Clerk ... ..	.....	.....	290			
1	...	Do ... ..	.....	.....	263			
1	...	Do ... ..	.....	.....	218			
2	...	Clerks, at £175 and £130 ... ..	.....	.....	305			
1	...	Messenger ... ..	.....	.....	130			
						2,326		
1	...	Crown Prosecutor for Sydney ... ..	.....	.....	740			
6	...	Crown Prosecutors, at £515 ... ..	.....	.....	3,090			
						3,830		
		<i>As re-arranged by Public Service Board.</i>				6,156		
<i>CRIMINAL LAW BRANCH.</i>								
1	...	Clerk of the Peace	Special.....	..	.....		750	
1	...	Prosecuting Officer... ..	Professional	A1	.....		600	
1	...	Clerk	Clerical	A3	.....		340	
1	...	Do	"	B1	.....		290	
1	...	Accountant	"	B1	.....		263	
1	...	Clerk	"	B1	.....		240	
1	...	Do	"	B2	.....		175	
1	...	Do	"	B3	.....		140	
1	...	Do	"	B4	.....		100	
1	...	Messenger	General	...	.....		125	
								3,023
<i>Deduct amount to be paid from Loan Votes—Railway Construction</i>								
			.....	.....	.....		.....	9,110
								600
								8,510
<i>Contingencies.</i>								
		Extra Clerical Assistance ... ..	.....	.....	100		.....
		Travelling expenses ... ..	.....	.....	1,000		1,250	
		Allowances to Witnesses and Jurors at Quarter Sessions ... ..	.....	.....	15,500		14,500	
		Allowances to Witnesses at Central Criminal Courts and Circuit Courts ... ..	.....	.....	.....		4,800*	
		Engrossing, Searches, Purchase of Law Books, and Incidental Expenses ... ..	.....	.....	.....		550	
		Rent of two rooms, St. James Chambers... ..	.....	.....	.....		100	
		To meet the abatement which should, in terms of the Civil Service Act, be deducted from that portion of Mr. J. J. Lee's pension payable from Superannuation Fund ... ..	.....	.....	.....		5	
		Incidental and Unforeseen Expenses ... ..	.....	.....	500		500	
						17,100		21,705
15	10	TOTAL... ..	£	.....	.....	23,256	.....	30,215

* Previously paid from Contingencies, Prothonotary, Administration of Justice.

VI.

Secretary for Lands.

SUMMARY.

Page.	HEAD OF SERVICE.	Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1896.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1897.	
		Salaries.	Contingencies	Salaries.	Contingencies
		£	£	£	£
	DEPARTMENT OF LANDS.				
102-3 109	Department of Lands	64,126	8,100	.....	6,900
103	Minor Roads ... ..	.....	4,550	.....	3,300
103-4	Land Agents, Appraisers, and others	15,972	36,000	.....	36,000
104	Land Appeal Court	1,019	2,100	.....	1,900
105	Miscellaneous Services ... ..	.....	19,738	.....	26,998
	TOTAL DEPARTMENT	£ 81,117	70,488	149,386	75,098
	SURVEY OF LANDS.				
106-7 109-13	Survey of Lands	82,623	81,650	.....	77,850
107-8	Trigonometrical Survey of the Colony	1,880	2,380	.....	2,430
	TOTAL SURVEY	£ 84,503	84,030	.....	80,280
	TOTAL	£ 165,620	154,518	149,386	155,378
	Special Services—				
108	Detail Surveys of Cities, Towns, and Suburbs	£ 4,943	4,104	.....	3,634
108	Labour Settlements ... ..	.....	3,000	.....	3,000
	TOTAL	£ 4,943	7,104	.....	6,634

No. of Persons.		Division of Service.	GRADE: Higher grade, Series A. Lower grade, Series B.	SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.	
1895-6	1896-7			Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1896.	Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1897.
Department of Lands.					
				£	
1	...	Secretary for Lands	...	1,370	
1	...	Under Secretary	...	920	
					2,290
1	...	Chief Clerk	...	605	
1	...	Accountant	...	515	
2	...	Clerks in charge of Divisions, at £470 each	...	940	
1	...	Assistant Accountant	...	380	
10	...	Clerks-in-charge of Branches—1 at £416, 2 at £380, 3 at £335, 3 at £326, 1 at £290	...	3,449	
71	...	Clerks—1 at £358, 1 at £335, 2 at £290, 3 at £281, 4 at £268, 3 at £254, 18 at £245, 1 at £241 per annum to 1 January, and £245 to 30 June, 1 at £241, 7 at £236, 1 at £225, 5 at £223, 3 at £218, 3 at £208, 8 at £200, 1 at £190, 1 at £175, 2 at £168, 2 at £150, 1 at £130, 1 at £125, 2 at £100	...	16,171	
32	...	Clerks—1 at £236, 1 at £223, 1 at £218, 8 at £200, 1 at £190, 1 at £188, 1 at £180, 5 at £175, 1 at £168, 3 at £157, 6 at £150, 1 at £135, 2 at £130	...	5,644	
10	...	Probationers—5 at £100, 2 at £75, 3 at £50	...	800	
2	...	Clerks, at £245 per annum to 1 January and £254 to 30 June	...	499	
					29,003
1	...	Cumberland Ranger	...	218	
1	...	Ranger of Commons	...	150	
MESSENGERS, &c.					
1	...	Principal Messenger	...	175	
10	...	Messengers—1 at £160, 1 at £150, 1 at £140, 1 at £135, 1 at £130, 1 at £120, 1 at £106, 1 at £75, 2 at £73	...	1,162	
12	...	Messengers—1 at £128, 3 at £120, 1 at £114, 1 at £110, 1 at £95, 1 at £91, 1 at £65, 1 at £52, 1 at £36, 1 at £26	...	1,077	
3	...	Corridor-cleaners, at £100	...	300	
1	...	Office-keeper	...	75	
8	...	Office-cleaners	...	538	
3	...	Constables, at 7s. 6d. per diem	...	412	
					3,739
INFORMATION BUREAU.					
1	...	Draftsman-in-Charge	...	403	
1	...	Draftsman	...	268	
1	...	Clerk	...	100	
					771
LOCAL LAND BOARD OFFICES.					
14	...	Chairmen—1 at £740, 13 at £650	...	9,190	
13	...	Clerks in charge of Local Land Board Offices—6 at £380, 3 at £335, 4 at £290	...	4,445	
22	...	Clerks—10 at £245, 1 at £236, 2 at £223, 4 at £200, 1 at £175, 1 at £190, 1 at £158, 1 at £150, 1 at £125	...	4,730	
18	...	Clerks—1 at £223, 5 at £200, 1 at £157, 8 at £150, 2 at £130, 1 at £100	...	2,940	
9	...	Probationers—8 at £100, 1 at £50	...	850	
20	...	Inspectors of Conditional Purchases, at £290	...	5,800	
					27,955
271	...	Carried forward	£		64,126

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1896-7.

103

No. VI.—SECRETARY FOR LANDS.

No. of Persons.		Division of Service.	GRADE: Higher grade, Series A. Lower grade, Series B.	SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1895-6	1896-7			Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1896.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1897.	
				£		£	
		Department of Lands—continued.					
271		Brought forward... .. £	.....	...	64,126	.....
		<i>Contingencies.</i>					
		Preparation of Deeds ... ..	.....	...	600	400	
		Extra clerical assistance when necessary, and to provide salaries and wages of emergency staff; hitherto paid from Votes for temporary officers employed at daily rates ... ..	.....	...	6,500	.....
		Towards erection and maintenance of rabbit-proof fences, and destruction of rabbits on public lands, salaries, wages, and other contingencies in connection with the administration of the Rabbit Act of 1890 ... ..	.....	...	500	6,500	
		Expenses in connection with the Information Bureau ... ..	.....	...	500	.....
					8,100		6,900
271		TOTAL... .. £	.....	...	72,226	.....	6,900
		Minor Roads.					
		To meet expenses of fencing public roads when proclaimed through enclosed land	.....	...	2,000	1,250	
		Alignment-posts for towns ... ..	.....	...	50	50	
		To meet claims for compensation for land taken for proclaimed roads and extension of streets ... ..	.....	...	2,500	2,000	
					4,550		3,300
		Land Agents, Appraisers, and others.					
1	...	Chief Inspector ... ..	.....	...	605		
1	...	Inspector of Local Land Board and District Survey Offices ... ..	.....	...	470		
1	...	Inspector of Land Offices ... ..	.....	...	358		
3	...	Relieving Officers—1 at £326, 1 at £290, 1 at £245 ... ..	.....	...	861		
74	...	Land Agents—1 at £380, 1 at £371, 2 at £335, 4 at £326, 2 at £308, 12 at £290, 3 at £281, 8 at £245, 2 at £200, 1 at £190, 1 at £170, 1 at £125, 16 at £100, 1 at £75, 13 at £50, 1 at £45, 1 at £26, 4 at £25 ... ..	.....	...	13,005		
1	...	Draftsman and Land Agent ... ..	.....	...	223		
2	...	Assistant Land Agents—1 at £100, 1 at £50 ... ..	.....	...	150		
1	...	Assistant Land Agent (Emergency Staff) ... ..	.....	...	100		
2	...	Probationers—at £100 ... ..	.....	...	200		
					15,972		
86	...	Carried forward... .. £	.....	...	15,972		

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1896-7.

No. VI.—SECRETARY FOR LANDS.									
No. of Persons.		Division of Service.	GRADE: Higher grade, Series A. Lower grade, Series B.	SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.					
1895-6	1896-7			Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1896.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1897.			
					£	£			
		Land Agents, Appraisers, and others— continued.							
86	...	Brought forward...	...	£	.....	15,972*			
		<i>Contingencies.</i>							
		Travelling Expenses to Chairmen of Local Land Boards, Inspectors, Land Agents, Witnesses, and others	...	.....	...	19,000		19,000	
		Contingencies and other expenses in connection with the Administration of the Land Laws, including appraisal fees and reports of valuations of Pastoral and other Leases...	...	.....	...	4,500		4,500	
		Rent and Incidental Expenses of Local Land Board and Land Offices	...	.....	...	7,500		7,500	
		Fees to Members of Local Land Boards	...	.....	...	5,000		5,000	
							36,000		36,000
86	...	TOTAL...	...	£	.....	51,972		36,000	
		* See Note at foot.							
		Land Appeal Court.							
...	...	President	...	.....	...	.....†
...	...	Members	...	.....	...	.....†
1	...	Registrar	...	.....	...	470			
1	...	1st Clerk	...	.....	...	254			
1	...	2nd Clerk	...	.....	...	175			
1	...	Messenger	...	.....	...	120			
							1,019		
		<i>Contingencies.</i>							
		Travelling Witnesses' and Legal Expenses	...	.....	...	1,400		1,400	
		Incidental Expenses	...	.....	...	700		500	
							2,100		1,900
4	...	TOTAL...	...	£	.....	3,119		1,900	

* The Estimates for year ended 30 June, 1896, included 43 Land Agents, who have now been provided for in the Estimates of 1897 under Department of Justice, in accordance with the grading and classification of that Department by the Public Service Board,

† Provided for by Act 55 Victoria No. 26, under Special Appropriations.

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1896-7.

105

No. VI.—SECRETARY FOR LANDS.

	Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1896.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1897.	
	£		£	
Miscellaneous Services.				
Public Cemeteries—Purchase and resumption of sites, fencing, clearing, building, &c.	2,250		3,000	
For the purchase and resumptions of sites for, and Improvement and General Maintenance of Public Parks, Recreation Grounds, and Bathing-places	12,000		14,250*	
For Improvement and Maintenance of the following Parks and Recreation Grounds:—				
Wentworth Park	250		250	
Victoria Park	250		250	
Parks, North Sydney	250		250	
Hyde, Cook, and Phillip Parks	1,000		1,000	
Rushcutter Bay Park	250		250	
Islands in Port Jackson	250		250	
Rodd Island	100		.....
For the Improvement and Maintenance of the Recreation Reserves between Glenbrook and Mount Victoria	500		500	
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..	50		50	
Legal Expenses	1,500		6,500	
Gratuity to Mr. T. M. Stephen, late Temporary Salaried Surveyor, upon the abolition of his office ... ..	.....		121	
Commercial Bank of Australia (Limited).—Compensation for deficient area (17a. 1r. 22p.) of B. Davis' grant, portion 126, parish of Kincumber, county of Northumberland ... ..	.....		18	
Abbott, W. H.—Compensation for land taken for a road through sections 19, 21, and 22, Town of Dungog, in lieu of portions of Mary-street, Dungog, purchased by him from the Crown for an equivalent sum... ..	.....		125	
Hunter, John, and Party—To provide for resumption of a 4-acre sluicing claim, at Soldier's Gully, Town of Young ... ..	.....		100	
McColl, D.—Compensation for improvements effected by him on the area excised by amended survey from his C.P. 85-3, Lithgow ... ..	.....		14	
Cooper, R. C.—Compensation for surrender of 40 acres, being portion No. 17, Parish of Werriwa, County of Murray, the land having previously been alienated ... ..	.....		70	
Other Votes	1,038		.....
		19,738		26,998

* NOTE.—£2,000 of this amount is part of a re-vote of 1895-6

No. of Persons.		Division of Service.	GRADE: Higher grade, Series A. Lower grade, Series B.	SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.	
1895-6	1896-7			Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1896.	Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1897.
No. VI.—SECRETARY FOR LANDS.					
Survey of Lands.					
SURVEY STAFF.					
				£	
1	...	Chief Surveyor and Director of Trigonometrical Survey	.....	740	
13	...	District Surveyors, at £583 each	.....	7,579	
32	...	Surveyors—10 at £380, 3 at £358, 14 at £335, 5 at £313	.....	11,129	
8	...	Field Assistants, at 6s. each per diem	.....	879	
4	...	Surveyors, at £290 each	.....	1,160	
8	...	Assistant Surveyors, at £183	.....	1,464	
66	...				22,951
ENGAGED AT HEAD OFFICE.					
1	...	Chief Draftsman	.....	515	
6	...	Draftsmen in charge of Branches—1 at £461, 1 at £425, 1 at £371, 3 at £358	.....	2,331	
63	...	Draftsmen—3 at £335, 1 at £313, 1 at £308, 2 at £304, 3 at £290, 5 at £277, 3 at £268, 3 at £263, 6 at £259, 21 at £245, 6 at £223, 2 at £218, 4 at £200, 3 at £175	.....	15,880	
5	...	Probationers—2 at £100, 3 at £50	.....	350	
29	...	Draftsmen—9 at £245, 7 at £232, 1 at £223, 5 at £218, 2 at £200, 4 at £175, 1 at £150	.....	6,392	
9	...	Clerks—1 at £268, 1 at £245, 1 at £208, 2 at £200, 1 at £190, 1 at £180, 2 at £175	.....	1,841	
7	...	Clerks—1 at £232, 1 at £208, 1 at £188, 2 at £157, 1 at £150, 1 at £140	.....	1,232	
1	...	Probationer, at £100	.....	100	
3	...	Printers—1 at £245, 1 at £218, 1 at £177	.....	640	
4	...	Printers—1 at £200, 2 at £162 10s, 1 at £130	.....	655	
2	...	Assistant Printers—1 at £150, 1 at £141	.....	291	
2	...	Stone Polishers—1 at £126, 1 at £110	.....	236	
3	...	Do 1 at £80, 1 at £75, 1 at £50	.....	205	
1	...	Plan Mounter	.....	180	
1	...	Assistant Plan Mounter	.....	75	
					30,923
MESSENGERS, &c.					
7	...	Office-cleaners	.....	412	
1	...	Corridor-cleaner	.....	120	
					532
ENGAGED AT LOCAL OFFICES.					
13	...	Draftsmen in charge—1 at £425, 5 at £403, 3 at £380, 1 at £358, and 3 at £335	.....	4,943	
43	...	Draftsmen—1 at £335, 9 at £308, 1 at £290, 14 at £268, 1 at £259, 16 at £245, 1 at £150	.....	11,478	
40	...	Draftsmen—4 at £245, 2 at £232, 10 at £223, 2 at £218, 10 at £200, 3 at £175, 9 at £150	.....	7,985	
11	...	Probationers—10 at £100, 1 at £50	.....	1,050	
9	...	Clerks—7 at £223 and 2 at £200	.....	1,961	
4	...	Do at £200 each	.....	800	
					28,217
331	...	Carried forward	£		82,623

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1896-7.

107

No. of Persons.		Division of Service.	GRADE: Higher grade, Series A. Lower grade, Series B.	SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1895-6	1896-7			Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1896.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1897.	
				£		£	
No. VI.—SECRETARY FOR LANDS.							
Survey of Lands—continued.							
331	...	Brought forward...	£	.....	82,623	.....
<i>Contingencies.</i>							
		Fees to Licensed Surveyors	.....	.....	48,000	.....	48,000
		To provide salaries and wages of Emergency Staff, hitherto paid from Votes for Temporary Officers of the Field and Office Staffs employed at daily rates	.....	.....	3,700	.....
		Travelling Expenses at authorised rates for District Surveyors, and one man each when required	.....	.....	800	.....	800
		Wages and provisions for Surveyors' Labourers at current rates	.....	.....	12,000	.....	12,000
		Equipment Allowance (as per foot-note) to Surveyors (a)	.....	.....	7,450	.....	6,750
		Passage and Freight	.....	.....	1,200	.....	1,000
		Forage for Surveyors' horses	.....	.....	2,000	.....	2,500
		Surveying and Drawing Instruments, Materials, and Books	.....	.....	200	.....	500
		Lithographic Drawing, Printing by Contract, and Contingencies	.....	.....	800	.....	800
		Miscellaneous Drawings, &c., under Contract	.....	.....	3,000	.....	3,000
		Photo-lithography performed at the Government Printing Office	.....	.....	1,000	.....	1,000
		Fees to Draftsmen for drawing diagrams on deeds	.....	.....	500	.....	500
		Rent of Branch Survey Offices	.....	.....	100	.....	100
		Incidental and unforeseen Expenses	.....	.....	900	.....	900
					81,650		77,850
331	...	TOTAL...	£	.....	164,273	.....	77,850
Trigonometrical Survey of the Colony.							
FIELD STAFF.							
1	...	Surveyor in charge of field operations	.....	.....	470		
1	...	Field Assistant and Telegraph Operator	.....	.....	150		
1	...	Piling Overseer at £200 (transferred from Temporary to Permanent Staff)	.....	.....	200		
1	...	Do (Emergency Staff), at £200	.....	.....	200		
					1,020		
4							
OFFICE STAFF.							
1	...	Chief Computer	.....	.....	425		
1	...	Assistant Computer	.....	.....	335		
1	...	Probationer	.....	.....	100		
					860		
3							
7	...	Carried forward...	£	.....	1,880		

(a) The equipment is the private property of the Surveyor, and the allowance is to cover interest on the purchase and renewal of, and to maintain the instruments, harness, vehicles, tents, and camp gear in an efficient state. The amounts are as follows, viz. :—

	£
District Surveyors, when travelling with equipment on active field duties, are allowed at the rate of £2 2s. per diem, to cover all cost; the total allowance not to exceed £150 per annum	100
Surveyor in charge of Detail Survey	150
Salaried Surveyors, excluding forage, including travelling allowance	150
Trigonometrical Surveyors, excluding forage, including travelling allowance	150
Piling Overseers, excluding forage, including travelling allowance	90
Detail Surveyors, including office accommodation, fares, incidental expenses, &c.	72

No. of Persons.						SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.	
1895-6	1896-7			Division of Service.	GRADE Higher grade Series A. Lower grade Series B.	Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1896.	Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1897.
		No. VI.—SECRETARY FOR LANDS.					
		Trigonometrical Survey of the Colony—continued.					
7	...	Brought forward...	£	.....	...	£ 1,880	£
		<i>Contingencies.</i>					
		Equipment Allowance (as per foot-note) for 1 Surveyor and 2 Piling Overseers (a) ...	£	.....	...	330	330
		Forage for horses for 3 parties ...	£	.....	...	300	350
		Wages for do ...	£	.....	...	1,500	1,500
		Miscellaneous Contingencies ...	£	.....	...	250	250
						2,380	2,430
7	...	TOTAL...	£	.....	...	4,260	4,430
		Special Services.					
		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	...	Surveyor in charge...	£	.....	...	470	
4	...	Surveyors, 1 at £335, and 3 at £313 ...	£	.....	...	1,274	
3	...	Do at £290 (transferred from Temporary to Permanent Staff) ...	£	.....	...	870	
8						2,614	
		OFFICE STAFF.					
1	...	Draftsman in charge ...	£	.....	...	380	
1	...	First Draftsman ...	£	.....	...	290	
2	...	Draftsmen—1 at £268, and 1 at £245 ...	£	.....	...	513	
4	...	Do 1 at £223, 1 at £200, 2 at £150 (transferred from Temporary to Permanent Staff) ...	£	.....	...	723	
1	...	Computer and Custodian of Field Books..	£	.....	...	223	
1	...	Clerk (transferred from Temporary to Permanent Staff) ...	£	.....	...	200	
10						2,329	
		<i>Contingencies.</i>					
		Equipment Allowance (see foot-note) for 8 Surveyors (a) ...	£	.....	...	604	604
		Wages for 8 parties ...	£	.....	...	2,000	2,000
		Miscellaneous Contingencies ...	£	.....	...	1,500	1,030
						4,104	3,634
18	...	TOTAL...	£	.....	...	9,047	3,634
		LABOUR SETTLEMENTS.					
		Contributions to Boards of Labour Settlements, in terms of the "Labour Settlements Act," 56 Victoria No. 34, and "Amendment Act," 57 Victoria No. 26, and to provide for the maintenance and actual necessities of life for the members of Labour Settlements, and other expenses in connection with such Settlements in some cases beyond the terms of the above Acts ...					
						3,000	3,000

(a) The equipment is the private property of the Surveyor, and the allowance is to cover interest on the purchase and renewal of, and to maintain the necessary surveying instruments, and includes provision for office and stable. See previous page for equipment allowance for Surveyor-in-Charge.

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1896-7.

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No. VI.—SECRETARY FOR LANDS.

No. of Persons.		Division of Service.	GRADE: Higher grade, Series A. Lower grade, Series B.	SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1895-6	1896-7			Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1896.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1897.	
				£		£	
Department of Lands.							
1		Secretary for Lands ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,370
<i>As re-arranged by Public Service Board.</i>							
1		Under Secretary	Special ... ..	.....	.....	.....	920
1		Chief Surveyor and Director of Trigonometrical Surveys ... ..	" ... ..	.....	.....	.....	800*
Survey of Lands.							
TRIGONOMETRICAL BRANCH.							
1		Surveyor-in-Charge Field Operations ...	Professional	A2	.....	475	
1		Observing Surveyor	"	A3	.....	325	
1		Field Assistant	"	B2	.....	150	
1		Chief Computer	"	A2	.....	475	
1		Computer	"	A3	.....	350	
1		Assistant Computer	"	B3	.....	100	
1		Chief Draftsman	"	A2	.....	475	
							2,350
OCCUPATION DRAFTING BRANCH.							
1		Draftsman-in-Charge	"	A3	.....	350	
4		Draftsmen—2 at £260, 2 at £240 ...	"	B1	.....	1,000	
3		Do 2 at £200	"	B2	.....	600	
1		Draftsman	"	B3	.....	100	
							2,050
MISCELLANEOUS CONTRACT BRANCH.							
1		Draftsman-in-Charge	"	B1	.....	275	
1		Draftsman	"	B1	.....	240	
4		Draftsmen—3 at £200, 1 at £150 ...	"	B2	.....	750	
							1,265
CHARTING BRANCH.							
1		Draftsman-in-Charge	"	A3	.....	375	
1		Draftsman	"	A3	.....	300	
10		Draftsmen—2 at £275, 3 at £260, 4 at £240, and 1 at £225	"	B1	.....	2,515	
8		Draftsmen—4 at £220, 1 at £200, 2 at £175, and 1 at £150	"	B2	.....	1,580	
							4,770
ROADS BRANCH.							
1		Chief Draftsman	"	A2	.....	450	
2		Draftsmen—1 at £325, and 1 at £300 ...	"	A3	.....	625	
4		Do 2 at £260, and 2 at £240	"	B1	.....	1,000	
4		Do 4 at £220	"	B2	.....	880	
							2,955
LITHOGRAPHIC BRANCH.							
1		Draftsman-in-Charge	"	A2	.....	400	
2		Draftsmen at £325... ..	"	A3	.....	650	
1		Draftsman	"	B1	.....	260	
							1,310
PARISH MAP COMPILING BRANCH.							
1		Draftsman-in-Charge	"	A3	.....	375	
10		Draftsmen—1 at £290, 1 at £275, 8 at £240	"	B1	.....	2,485	
17		Draftsmen—8 at £220, 7 at £200, and 2 at £175... ..	"	B2	.....	3,510	
							6,370
88		Carried forward... ..	£	.....	.....	.....	24,160

No allowances.

No. of Persons.				Division of Service.		GRADE: Higher grade, Series A. Lower grade, Series B.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.	
1895-6	1896-7					Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1896.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1897.	
						£		£	
No. VI.—SECRETARY FOR LANDS.									
Survey of Lands—continued.									
	88	Brought forward...	£	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24,160
MISCELLANEOUS COMPILING BRANCH.									
	1	Draftsman-in-Charge	.....	Professional	A3	.....	.....	375	
	1	Draftsman	.....	"	A3	.....	.....	300	
	14	Draftsmen—3 at £290, 4 at £275, 4 at £240, 3 at £260	.....	"	B1	.....	.....	3,710	
	1	Draftsman	.....	"	B2	.....	.....	220	
	1	Do	.....	"	B2	.....	.....	200	
	2	Draftsmen, at £175	.....	"	B2	.....	.....	350	
									5,155
DEEDS BRANCH.									
	1	Noting Draftsman	.....	"	B1	.....	.....	250	
	1	Do do	.....	"	B2	.....	.....	200	
	1	Do do	.....	"	B3	.....	.....	150	
									600
DISTRICT OFFICERS.									
	12	District Surveyors—2 at £500, 2 at £550, 8 at £600	.....	"	A1	.....	.....	6,900	
	32	Surveyors—10 at £300, 11 at £325, 6 at £350, 5 at £375	.....	"	A3	.....	.....	10,550	
	2	Draftsmen-in-Charge, at £400	.....	"	A2	.....	.....	800	
	1	Draftsman-in-Charge	.....	"	A2	.....	.....	375	
	10	Draftsmen-in-Charge—1 at £325, 1 at £335, 5 at £350, 3 at £375	.....	"	A3	.....	.....	3,535	
	5	Draftsmen, at £300	.....	"	A3	.....	.....	1,500	
	32	Draftsmen—13 at £240, 12 at £260, 7 at £275	.....	"	B1	.....	.....	8,165	
	1	Draftsman	.....	"	B2	.....	.....	220*	
	45	Draftsmen—10 at £150, 10 at £200, 7 at £175, 18 at £220	.....	"	B2	.....	.....	8,685	
	9	Assistant Surveyors, at £175	.....	"	B2	.....	.....	1,575	
	1	Surveyor	.....	"	B1	.....	.....	250	
	4	Field Assistants, at £100	.....	"	B3	.....	.....	400	
	6	Draftsmen, at £100	.....	"	B3	.....	.....	600	
	1	Draftsman	.....	"	B3	.....	.....	75	
	1	Do	.....	"	B4	.....	.....	50	
									48,680
CLERICAL DIVISION.									
	1	Chief Clerk	.....	Clerical	A1	.....	.....	550	
	1	Chief Inspector	.....	"	A1	.....	.....	605	
	1	Inspector, Land Board and District Survey Offices	.....	"	A1	.....	.....	550	
	1	Inspector, Land Board and District Survey Offices	.....	"	A2	.....	.....	400	
	1	Inspector Crown Lands Agents' Offices	.....	"	A3	.....	.....	350	
									2,455
ACCOUNT BRANCH.									
	1	Accountant	.....	"	A1	.....	.....	500	
	1	Sub-Accountant	.....	"	A3	.....	.....	325	
	1	Clerk	.....	"	A3	.....	.....	300	
	5	Clerks—2 at £275, 2 at £250, 1 at £240	.....	"	B1	.....	.....	1,290	
	6	Do 3 at £225, 2 at £200, 1 at £175	.....	"	B2	.....	.....	1,250	
									3,665
STORES—SUB-BRANCH.									
	1	Clerk	.....	"	B1	.....	.....	240	
	1	Do	.....	"	B5	.....	.....	50	
									290
SALES DIVISION.									
	1	Clerk-in-Charge	.....	"	A2	.....	.....	475	
									475
	295	Carried forward...	£	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	80,480

* Also Warden's Clerk, Broken Hill.

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1896-7.

111

No. of Persons.		No. VI.—SECRETARY FOR LANDS.				SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.	
1895-6	1896-7	Division of Service.	GRADE: Higher grade, Series A. Lower grade, Series B.	Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1896.	Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1897.		
		Survey of Lands—continued.					
295		Brought forward... ..	£ .....	.....		£ .....	80,480
		CONDITIONAL PURCHASE BRANCH.					
1		Clerk-in-Charge	Clerical ...	A2	.....	425	
1		Clerk	" ...	A3	.....	350	
2		Clerks, at £250	" ...	B1	.....	500	
11		Do 8 at £225, 3 at £200	" ...	B2	.....	2,400	
1		Clerk	" ...	B3	.....	150	
1		Do	" ...	B4	.....	100	
		3,925					
		CONDITIONAL PURCHASE RECORD BRANCH.					
1		Clerk	" ...	A3	.....	300	
4		Clerks, at £200	" ...	B2	.....	800	
3		Do at £150	" ...	B3	.....	450	
1		Clerk	" ...	B4	.....	100	
		1,650					
		CONDITIONAL LEASE BRANCH.					
1		Clerk-in-Charge	" ...	A3	.....	335	
1		Clerk	" ...	B1	.....	250	
4		Clerks—3 at £200, 1 at £225	" ...	B2	.....	825	
1		Clerk	" ...	B4	.....	100	
		1,510					
		ALIENATION BRANCH.					
1		Clerk-in-Charge	" ...	A3	.....	350	
1		Clerk	" ...	B1	.....	275	
5		Clerks—1 at £225, 2 at £200, 2 at £175... ..	" ...	B2	.....	975	
2		Clerks, at £100	" ...	B4	.....	200	
1		Clerk	" ...	B5	.....	50	
		1,850					
		DEEDS BRANCH.					
1		Clerk-in-Charge	" ...	A3	.....	375	
2		Clerks, at £250	" ...	B1	.....	500	
1		Clerk	" ...	B2	.....	200	
1		Do	" ...	B3	.....	150	
1		Do	" ...	B5	.....	50	
		1,275					
		LEASE DIVISION.					
1		Clerk-in-Charge	" ...	A2	.....	475	
		475					
		MISCELLANEOUS BRANCH.					
1		Clerk-in-Charge	" ...	A3	.....	350	
1		Clerk... ..	" ...	B1	.....	250	
1		Clerk and Shorthand Writer	" ...	B1	.....	275	
5		Clerks—1 at £225, 3 at £200, 1 at £175	" ...	B2	.....	1,000	
5		Clerks—1 at £168, 3 at £150, 1 at £125	" ...	B3	.....	743	
2		Do at £100	" ...	B4	.....	200	
1		Clerk	" ...	B5	.....	50	
1		Do	" ...	B1	.....	250	
		3,118					
		MISCELLANEOUS LEASE BRANCH.					
1		Clerk-in-Charge	" ...	A3	.....	325	
2		Clerks, at £250	" ...	B1	.....	500	
2		Do 1 at £225, 1 at £200	" ...	B2	.....	425	
2		Do at £150	" ...	B3	.....	300	
1		Clerk	" ...	B4	.....	100	
1		Do	" ...	B5	.....	50	
		1,700					
		OCCUPATION BRANCH.					
1		Clerk-in-Charge	" ...	A3	.....	350	
2		Clerks at £250	" ...	B1	.....	500	
7		Clerks—1 at £225, 3 at £200, 3 at £175... ..	.....	B2	.....	1,350	
		2,200					
381		Carried forward ... ..	£ .....	.....		.....	98,183

No. of Persons.		No. VI.—SECRETARY FOR LANDS.					SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.	
1895-6	1896-7	Survey of Lands—continued.	Division of Service.	GRADE: Higher grade, Series A. Lower grade, Series B.	Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1896.	Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1897.		
						£		
381		Brought forward... ..	.....	...	.....	.....	98,183
		MINISTERIAL BRANCH.						
1		Clerk-in-Charge	Clerical ...	A3	.....	300	
6		Clerks—1 at £235, 2 at £225, 1 at £200, 2 at £175	"	B2	.....	1,235	
1		Clerk... ..	"	B3	.....	150	
3		Clerks—2 at £100, 1 at £75	"	B4	.....	275	1,960
		INFORMATION BUREAU AND MAP SALES BRANCH.						
1		Clerk-in-Charge	"	A2	.....	350	
1		Clerk	"	B1	.....	268	
1		Do	"	B1	.....	250	
3		Clerks, at £175	"	B2	.....	525	
1		Clerk... ..	"	B3	.....	150	
2		Clerks—1 at £100, 1 at £75	"	B4	.....	175	1,718
		RELIEVING OFFICERS.						
1		Relieving Officer	"	A3	.....	325	
2		Relieving Officers—1 at £290, 1 at £250... ..	"	B1	.....	540	865
		RANGERS.						
3		Rangers—1 at £200, 2 at £150	"	B2 B3	.....	500	500
		RABBIT BRANCH.						
1		Clerk-in-Charge	"	A3	.....	325	
1		Clerk	"	B2	.....	225	550
		PLAN AND RECORD BRANCH.						
1		Custodian of Plans	"	A1	.....	250	
1		Clerk	"	B2	.....	200	
1		Do	"	B3	.....	160	
2		Do 1 at £100, 1 at £75	"	B4	.....	175	785
		SURVEY CORRESPONDENCE BRANCH.						
1		Clerk-in-Charge	"	B1	.....	275	
2		Clerks at £200	"	B2	.....	400	
1		Clerk	"	B3	.....	150	
2		Clerks at £100	"	B4	.....	200	
19		Do 3 at £175, 3 at £220, 13 at £200... ..	"	B2	.....	3,785	4,810
		LAND BOARD OFFICERS.						
12		Chairmen at £650	"	A1	.....	7,800	
1		Relieving Chairman	"	A1	.....	650	
12		Clerks-in-Charge—6 at £350, 2 at £300, 3 at £325, 1 at £335... ..	"	A3	.....	4,010	
2		Clerks at £300	"	A3	.....	600	
3		Do at £250	"	B1	.....	750	
4		Do at £200	"	B2	.....	800	
17		Do 3 at £175, 2 at £190, 9 at £200, 3 at £225	"	B2	.....	3,380	
14		Clerks—9 at £150, 5 at £125	"	B3	.....	1,975	
11		Do —10 at £100, 1 at £75	"	B4	.....	1,075	
1		Clerk	"	B5	.....	50	21,090
		CONDITIONAL PURCHASE INSPECTORS AND FORESTERS.						
23		Conditional Purchase Inspectors and Foresters—8 at £275, 15 at £250	"	B1	.....	5,950	
17		Conditional Purchase Inspectors and Foresters at £225	"	B2	3,825	9,775	
556		Carried forward	140,236	

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1896-7.

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No. of Persons.		No. VI.—SECRETARY FOR LANDS.					SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.	
1895-6	1896-7	Survey of Lands—continued.	Division of Service.	GRADE: Higher grade, Series A. Lower grade, Series B.	Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1896.	Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1897.		
						£		
	556	Brought forward... ..	£	.....	.....	.....	140,236
		LAND APPEAL COURT.						
	1	Registrar		Clerical ...	A2	470		
	2	Clerks—1 at £254, 1 at £175		"	B2	429	899	
		CROWN LANDS AGENTS.						
	4	Crown Lands Agents—3 at £325, 1 at £300		"	A3	1,250		
	1	Crown Lands Agent		"	B1	290	1,565	
		LITHOGRAPHIC BRANCH.						
	1	Printer		General ...		250		
	2	Printers at £200		"		400		
	1	Printer		"		175		
	2	Printers at £160		"		320		
	2	Do £150		"		300		
	1	General Assistant and Engineer		"		125		
	4	Stone Polishers—1 at £125, 1 at £110, 1 at £80, 1 at £75		"		390	1,960	
		TRIGONOMETRICAL BRANCH.						
	2	Piling Overseers at £200		"		400	400	
		PLAN MOUNTING BRANCH.						
	1	Plan Mounter		"		175		
	1	Assistant Plan Mounter		"		75	250	
		MESSENGERS.						
	1	Chief Messenger and Caretaker		"		180 ^b		
	16	Messengers—7 at £125, 1 at £140, 2 at £100, 1 at £75, 2 at £52, 1 at £50, 1 at £36, 1 at £32		"		1,512		
	1	Messenger		"		75 ^a		
	1	Cleaner		"		50 ^a		
	6	Messengers—1 at £75, 2 at £26, 1 at £52, 1 at £65, 1 at £30		"		274		
	1	Messenger and Office-cleaner		"		160*		
	1	Do do		"		136*		
	1	Cleaner		"		52		
	1	Messenger and Office-cleaner		"		113*		
	1	Do do		"		98*		
	1	Do do		"		120		
	5	Corridor-cleaners—1 at £144, 3 at £100, 1 at £120		"		564		
	1	Housekeeper		"		100		
	14	Office-cleaners, 14 at £52		"		728		
						4,162		
		Less Value of Quarters		"		86	4,076	
	632						149,386	

* This salary is subject to a deduction for value of quarters.

^a Also allowed quarters.^b No allowances.

VII.

Secretary for Public Works.

SUMMARY.

Page.	HEAD OF SERVICE.	Amount appropriated for year ending 30 June, 1896.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1897.	
		Salaries.	Contingencies	Salaries.	Contingencies
116-124	ESTABLISHMENT	£ 51,430	£ 5,490	£ 132,239	£ 29,925*
125	MISCELLANEOUS ... ..	.....	.....	.....	584
	PUBLIC WORKS AND SERVICES :—				
125	Roads and Bridges, as per Schedule A ... ..	.....	450,000	.....	500,000
125	Harbours and Rivers Navigation ... ..	.....	36,800	}	45,000
125	Country Towns Water Supply and Sewerage } As per Schedule B	.....	3,000		
125	Dock	800	4,138		
125	Dredge Service, as per Schedule C	5,927	91,073	.....	75,000
125	Architect, as per Schedule D ... ..	.....	56,228	.....	50,000
	Metropolitan Sewerage Construction, as per Schedule E	.....	1,000	.....	.....
		£ 58,157	647,729	132,239	700,509
	Less Amount of Salaries chargeable to Loan and other Votes ... ..	.....	.....	91,276	23,775*
				40,963	676,734
	Less Amount chargeable to Officers for value of quarters	.....	.....	325	
				40,638	
	Parliamentary Standing Committee on Public Works	795	700	.....	.....
126	Metropolitan Board of Water Supply and Sewerage...	10,825	58,107	10,400	59,650
126	Hunter District Water Supply and Sewerage Board...	2,000	7,370	2,200	8,276
	TOTALS... ..	£ 71,777	713,906	53,238	744,660

No. of Persons.		No. VII.—SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS.				SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.	
1896-7	1895-6			Division of Service.	GRADE: Higher grade, Series A. Lower grade, Series B.	Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1896.	Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1897.
ESTABLISHMENT.							
GENERAL DIVISION.							
						£	
1	...	Secretary for Public Works	...	.....	...	1,370	
1	...	Under Secretary	...	.....	...	920	
2							2,290
PROFESSIONAL DIVISION.							
HARBOURS AND RIVERS, ROADS AND BRIDGES, AND COUNTRY SEWERAGE AND WATER SUPPLIES.							
1	...	Engineer-in-Chief	...	.....	...	1,100	
3	...	Principal Assistant Engineers—3 at £700	...	.....	...	2,100	
3	...	Assistant Engineers—2 at £550, 1 at £425	...	.....	...	1,525	
8	...	District Engineers—2 at £600, 4 at £550, 1 at £500, 1 at £400	...	.....	...	4,300	
20	...	Resident Engineers, 1st Class—4 at £425	...	.....	...	1,700	
		Do 2nd Class—2 at £400	...	.....	...	800	
		Do 3rd Class—1 at £350	...	.....	...	350	
		Do 4th Class—7 at £300	...	.....	...	2,100	
		Do 5th Class—5 at £275	...	.....	...	1,375	
		Do 6th Class—1 at £250	...	.....	...	250	
4	...	Surveyors—1 at £550, 1 at £380, 1 at £325, 1 at £150	...	.....	...	1,405	
4	...	Draftsmen—1 at £470, 1 at £400, 1 at £380, 1 at £250	...	.....	...	1,500	
1	...	Cement Tester	...	.....	...	300	
2	...	Clerks to Resident Engineers—2 at £100	...	.....	...	200	
46							19,005
<i>Contingencies.</i>							
		Travelling Expenses, Instruments, Books, and Incidental Expenses	...	.....	...	.....	1,000
RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION.							
1	...	Engineer-in-Chief	...	.....	...	1,100	
1	...	Chief Assistant and Inspecting Engineer	...	.....	...	740	
1	...	Assistant Engineer for Trial Surveys	...	.....	...	650	
1	...	Supervising Engineer, 1st Class	...	.....	...	560	
1	...	Assistant Engineer for Tramways	...	.....	...	470	
2	...	Chief Draftsmen—1 at £470, 1 at £425	...	.....	...	895	
8	...	Draftsmen—3 at £335, 2 at £313, 2 at £290, 1 at £245	...	.....	...	2,456	
1	...	Custodian of Plans	...	.....	...	165	
16							7,036
<i>Contingencies.</i>							
		Drawing-paper and Stores for Drafting Offices and Incidental Expenses	400
64	...	Carried forward	...	£	29,731

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1896-7.

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No. VII.—SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS.

No. of Persons.			Division of Service.	GRADE: Higher grade, Series A. Lower grade, Series B.	SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.	
1895-6	1896-7				Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1896.	Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1897.
		PROFESSIONAL DIVISION— <i>continued.</i>			£	
64	...	Brought forward... .. £	.....	...	.....	29,731
		ARCHITECT.				
1	...	Government Architect ... ..	.....	...	1,064	
1	...	Principal Assistant Architect ... ..	.....	...	470	
6	...	Assistant Architects—1 at £425, 3 at £400, 2 at £350 ... ..	.....	...	2,325	
5	...	District Inspectors—1 at £394, 2 at £335, 1 at £290, 1 at £200 ... ..	.....	...	1,554	
4	...	Clerks of Works—1 at £335, 1 at £290, 1 at £281, 1 at £268 ... ..	.....	...	1,174	
1	...	Annual Contract Clerk ... ..	.....	...	223	
18						6,810
		<i>Contingencies.</i>				
		Travelling Expenses ... ..	.....	...	1,000	
		Salaries of Temporary Officers ... ..	.....	...	2,250	
		Incidental Expenses ... ..	.....	...	540	
						3,790
		VALUATION OF LAND.				
1	...	Land Valuer ... ..	.....	...	740	
2	...	Draftsmen—1 at £380, 1 at £290 ... ..	.....	...	670	
3						1,410
		ACCOUNTS AND CLERICAL DIVISION.				
		UPPER DIVISION.				
1	...	Accountant ... ..	.....	...	700	
1	...	Chief Clerk and Secretary to Tender Board	.....	...	550	
18	...	Clerks—1 at £560, 3 at £500, 1 at £400, 2 at £380, 1 at £375, 1 at £371, 1 at £358, 3 at £350, 1 at £325, 1 at £320, 1 at £313, 2 at £300 ... ..	.....	...	6,932	
		LOWER DIVISION.				
24	...	Clerks—2 at £250, 2 at £245, 3 at £225, 4 at £220, 6 at £200, 4 at £175, 1 at £170, 2 at £150 ... ..	.....	...	4,915	
44						13,097
		MESSENGERS AND CLEANERS.				
1	...	Principal Messenger ... ..	.....	...	250	
7	...	Messengers—1 at £160, 2 at £130, 1 at £120, 1 at £110, 1 at £95, 1 at £75... ..	.....	...	820	
8		Housekeepers, Cleaners, &c. ... ..	.....	...	712	
						1,782
		<i>Contingencies.</i>				
		Travelling and Incidental Expenses ... ..	.....	...	300	
						300
137	...	TOTAL, ESTABLISHMENT... .. £	.....	...	.....	56,920

No. VII.—SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS.									
No. of Persons.		Division of Service.	GRADE: Higher grade, Series A. Lower grade, Series B.	SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.					
1895-6	1896-7			Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1896.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1897.			
				£		£			
Parliamentary Standing Committee on Public Works. ^a									
1	...	Secretary	...	...	...	695		£	
1	...	Clerk	...	...	...	100	795		
<i>Contingencies.</i>									
Extra Clerical assistance as required, including travelling allowance to Short-hand-writers accompanying Sectional Committees									
			400			
Contingent expenses, including expenses of Witnesses, &c.									
			300	700		
2	...	TOTAL...	...	...	£	.....	1,495		
Establishment.									
1	...	Secretary for Public Works	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,370
<i>As rearranged by Public Service Board.</i>									
1	...	Under Secretary for Public Works and Commissioner for Roads	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,100
ROADS.									
1	...	Principal Assistant Engineer	Professional	A1	.....	.....	.....	700	
4	...	District Engineers—							
		3 at £550	"	A1	.....	.....	.....	1,650	
		1 at £500	"	A2	.....	.....	.....	500	
2	...	Assistant Engineers at £500	"	A1	.....	.....	.....	1,000	
59	...	Road Superintendents—							
		3 at £425	"	A2	.....	.....	.....	1,275	
		4 at £375, 5 at £350, 10 at £300	"	A3	.....	.....	.....	6,250	
		7 at £275, 28 at £250	"	B1	.....	.....	.....	8,925	
		2 at £200	"	B2	.....	.....	.....	400	
21	...	Field Assistants—							
		2 at £200, 7 at £150	"	B2	.....	.....	.....	1,450	
		4 at £125, 8 at £100	"	B3	.....	.....	.....	1,300	
16	...	Clerks—Roads Staff—14 at £100, 2 at £75	Clerical	B4	.....	.....	.....	1,550	
1	...	Office Boy	"	B5	.....	.....	.....	52	
1	...	Junior Clerk	"	B5	.....	.....	.....	26	
1	...	Inspector	Professional	B1	.....	.....	.....	225	
6	...	Foremen—4 at £194, 2 at £156	General	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,088	
112	...	Less—Charged to Roads and Bridges, Schedule A	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26,391	
			16,016	10,375
1	...	Engineer-in-Chief for Public Works	Special	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,100	
1	...	Assistant Engineer...	Professional	A1	.....	.....	.....	550	
2	...	Less—Charged to Harbours and Rivers, Schedule B	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,650	
			550	1,100
116	...	Carried forward	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13,945

^a Transferred to Executive and Legislative.

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1896-7.

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No. of Persons.		No. VII.—SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS.				SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.	
1895-6	1896-7	Division of Service.	GRADE: Higher grade, Series A. Lower grade, Series B.	Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1896.	Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1897.		
					£		
Establishment—continued.							
116		Brought forward...	£	.....	.....	13,945
HARBOURS AND RIVERS.							
1		Principal Assistant Engineer	Professional	A1	700		
4		District Engineers—					
		1 at £625...	"	A1	625*		
		1 at £550, 1 at £350	"	A1	900		
		1 at £475...	"	A2	475		
1		Assistant Engineer...	"	A3	300		
1		Architect	"	A2	425		
1		Naval Architect	"	A3	300		
1		Marine Surveyor	"	A3	380		
1		Surveyor	"	B1	225		
1		Resident Engineer	"	A2	450†		
1		Draftsman-in-Charge	"	A2	425		
8		Draftsmen—					
		1 at £300...	"	A3	300		
		1 at £250, 1 at £245, 3 at £225	"	B1	1,170		
		1 at £200, 1 at £150	"	B2	350		
1		Cadet	"	B4	50		
4		Clerks—					
		1 at £250...	Clerical	B1	250		
		2 at £200, 1 at £175	"	B2	575		
1		Machinist	General	...	202		
26							
		Less—Charged to Harbours and Rivers, Schedule B			8,102		
					6,122	1,980	
COUNTRY TOWNS WATER SUPPLY AND SEWERAGE.							
1		Assistant Engineer...	Professional	A2	425		
1		District Engineer	"	A2	425		
4		Draftsmen—2 at £250, 2 at £225	"	B1	950		
2		Junior Draftsmen—					
		1 at £78	"	B3	78		
		1 at £50	"	B4	50		
8							
		Less—Charged to Harbours and Rivers, Schedule B			1,928		
					1,503	425	
BRIDGES.							
1		Assistant Engineer...	Professional	A1	550		
1		Draftsman-in-Charge	"	A1	500		
14		Draftsmen—					
		1 at £300...	"	A3	300		
		1 at £250, 3 at £245	"	B1	985		
		1 at £223, 5 at £200, 2 at £175, 1 at £150	"	B2	1,723		
1		Bridge Superintendent	"	A3	335		
1		Inspector of Ironwork	"	A3	300		
1		do Timber	"	A3	300		
1		Resident Engineer	"	B1	290		
4		Clerks—					
		1, Bridges Staff, at £100	Clerical	B4	100		
		2, Drawing Office, at £75	"	B4	150		
		1, do do £50	"	B5	50		
1		Bridge Overseer	General	...	156		
5		Do Caretakers—1 at £195, 1 at £156,					
		1 at £130, 2 at £109	"	...	699		
2		Assistant Bridge Caretakers—1 at £164,					
		1 at £136	"	...	300		
		Less—Charged to Roads and Bridges, Schedule A			6,738		
32					5,458	1,280	
182		Carried forward...	£	.....	.....	17,630

* Includes quarters, valued at £75 per annum.

† Includes quarters valued at £50 per annum.

No. of Persons.		No. VII.—SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS.					SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.	
1895-6	1896-7	Division of Service.	GRADE Higher grade, Series A. Lower grade, Series B.	Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1896.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1897.		
						£		
Establishment—continued.								
182		Brought forward... ..	£	.....	.....	.....	17,630
CEMENT TESTING.								
1		Officer-in-charge of Cement Room ...	General ...	.....	.....	300	
1		Cement Tester ... ..	" ...	.....	.....	156	
						456		
		<i>Less</i> —Charged to Harbours and Rivers, Schedule B ... ..	.....	.....	.....	156	
2							300	
DOCK ESTABLISHMENT								
1		General Superintendent, Fitzroy Dock ...	Professional	A2	.....	450	
2		Clerks—1 at £272, 1 at £175	Clerical ...	B2	.....	447*	
1		Dock Superintendent	General ...	.....	.....	340*	
1		Foreman Fitter ... ..	" ...	.....	.....	300	
1		Do Boilermaker ... ..	" ...	.....	.....	300	
						1,837		
		Charged to Harbours and Rivers, Schedule B	.....	.....	.....	1,837	
6							
DREDGE SERVICE.								
1		Superintendent Engineer	Professional	A1	.....	560	
2		Clerks—						
		1 at £245... ..	Clerical ...	B1	.....	245	
		1 at £125... ..	" ...	B3	.....	125	
						930		
		Charged to Dredge Service, Schedule A ...	.....	.....	.....	930	
3							
SURVEYS.								
1		Chief Surveyor	Professional	A2	.....	500	
3		Surveyors—						
		1 at £325... ..	" ...	A3	.....	325	
		2 at £250... ..	" ...	B1	.....	500	
8		Draftsmen—						
		1 at £300... ..	" ...	A3	.....	300	
		1 at £200, 2 at £175, 4 at £150	" ...	B2	.....	1,150	
1		Curator of Planroom	Clerical ...	B3	.....	150	
1		Clerk	" ...	B5	.....	50	
						2,975		
		<i>Less</i> —Charged to Roads and Bridges, Schedule A ... ..	.....	.....	.....	2,150	
14							825	
RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION.								
1		Engineer-in-Chief	Special ...	.....	.....	1,100	
							1,100	
208		Carried forward... ..	£	.....	.....	.....	19,855

* Includes quarters valued at £50 per annum.

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1896-7.

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No. of Persons.		No. VII.—SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS.				SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.	
1895-6	1896-7	Division of Service.	GRADE: Higher grade, Series A. Lower grade, Series B.	Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1896.	Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1897.	£	
Establishment—continued.							
208		Brought forward...	£ .....	.....	.....	.....	19,855
		GOVERNMENT ARCHITECT.					
1		Government Architect	Special ... ..	.....	.....	1,064	
1		Principal Assistant Architect	Professional A2	.....	.....	470	
5		Assistant Architects—					
		1 at £425, 3 at £400	" ... A2	.....	.....	1,625	
		1 at £350... ..	" ... A3	.....	.....	350	
7		District Inspectors—					
		1 at £393, 2 at £335	" ... A3	.....	.....	1,063	
		2 at £290, 1 at £245	" ... B1	.....	.....	825	
		1 at £200... ..	" ... B2	.....	.....	200	
6		Clerks of Works—					
		1 at £335, 2 at £300	" ... A3	.....	.....	935	
		1 at £290, 1 at £281	" ... B1	.....	.....	571	
		1 at £222... ..	" ... B2	.....	.....	222	
4		Draftsmen—					
		1 at £290... ..	" ... B1	.....	.....	290	
		1 at £207, 2 at £200	" ... B2	.....	.....	607	
1		Draftsman	" ... B2	.....	.....	175	
1		Photo-Printer	General ... ..	.....	.....	200	
1		Heliographer and Plan Moulder	Professional B2	.....	.....	156	
1		Assistant to Heliographer... ..	" ... B4	.....	.....	26	
1		Assistant to Principal Assistant Architect	Clerical ... B1	.....	.....	267	
1		Annual Contract Clerk	" ... B2	.....	.....	222	
1		Inspector of Buildings	General ... ..	.....	.....	194	
1		Engine-driver (Lands) ... ..	" ... ..	.....	.....	156	
2		Lift Attendants (Works), at £104 ... ..	" ... ..	.....	.....	208	
2		" (Lands), at £104 ... ..	" ... ..	.....	.....	208	
36		<i>Less charged to Architect, Schedule D</i>	.....	.....	.....	10,034	
						3,544	6,490
		LAND VALUER.					
1		Land Valuer	Special ... ..	.....	.....	740	
2		Draftsmen—					
		1 at £380	Professional A3	.....	.....	380	
		1 at £250... ..	" ... B1	.....	.....	250	
3							1,370
		CLERICAL.					
1		Chief Clerk	Clerical ... A1	.....	.....	550	
1		Clerk-in-Charge Bonds and Contracts	" ... A1	.....	.....	500	
40		Clerks—					
		1 at £425... ..	" ... A2	.....	.....	425	
		1 at £360, 2 at £350, 3 at £300	" ... A3	.....	.....	1,960	
		4 at £275, 3 at £250	" ... B1	.....	.....	1,850	
		1 at £225, 5 at £200, 1 at £175	" ... B2	.....	.....	1,400	
		13 at £150, 1 at £140, 1 at £125	" ... B3	.....	.....	2,215	
		3 at £90	" ... B4	.....	.....	270	
		1 at £30	" ... B5	.....	.....	30	
1		Typewriter	" ... B3	.....	.....	125	
1		Office Boy	" ... B5	.....	.....	39	
44		<i>Less charged to Roads and Bridges, Schedule A</i>	.....	.....	.....	9,364	
						3,139	6,225
291		Carried forward... ..	£ .....	.....	.....	.....	33,940

No. of Persons.		No. VII.—SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS.				SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1895-6	1896-7	Establishment—continued.	Division of Service.	GRADE: Higher grade, Series A. Lower grade, Series B.	Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1896.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1897.		
					£		£		
	291	Brought forward...	£	.....	.....	.....	.....	33,940
		ACCOUNTS.							
	1	Accountant		Clerical ... A1	.....	.....	550	
	1	Paymaster		" ... A1	.....	.....	500	
	1	Assistant Accountant		" ... A2	.....	.....	400	
	1	Examiner		" ... A2	.....	.....	400	
	1	Clerk, Statistical		" ... A3	.....	.....	360	
	37	Clerks—							
		1 at £350, 1 at £300		" ... A3	.....	.....	650	
		5 at £250		" ... B1	.....	.....	1,250	
		7 at £225, 6 at £200, 6 at £175		" ... B2	.....	.....	3,825	
		1 at £156, 3 at £150		" ... B3	.....	.....	606	
		1 at £115, 4 at £85		" ... B4	.....	.....	455	
		2 at £10		" ... B5	.....	.....	80	
	42	Less charged to Roads and Bridges, Schedule A ... ..		.....	.....	.....	9,076	
							3,741	5,335	
		MESSENGERS, CLEANERS, &C.							
	1	Principal Messenger		General ... ..	.....	.....	210*	
	1	Watchman ... ..		" ... ..	.....	.....	143	
	12	Messengers—2 at £110, 1 at £100, 1 at £95, 6 at £75, 1 at £30, 1 at £26 ... ..		" ... ..	.....	.....	921	
	1	Hall Porter ... ..		" ... ..	.....	.....	75	
	7	Cleaners—2 at £98, 3 at £72, 1 at £65, 1 at £26 ... ..		" ... ..	.....	.....	503	
	5	Housekeepers—1 at £122, 4 at £72 ... ..		.....	.....	.....	410*	
	27	Less charged to Roads and Bridges, Schedule A ... ..		.....	.....	.....	2,262	
							574	1,688	
		Payable from Loans Votes.							
		HARBOURS AND RIVERS.							
	6	Resident Engineers—3 at £300		Professional A2	.....	.....	900	
		Do 3 at £250		" ... B1	.....	.....	750	
	6	Inspectors—5 at £234, 1 at £194		General ... ..	.....	.....	1,364	3,014
	12	COUNTRY TOWNS WATER SUPPLY AND SEWERAGE.							
	1	Resident Engineer		Professional B4	.....	.....	400	
	2	Resident Engineers—1 at £350, 1 at £300		" ... A3	.....	.....	650	
	4	Inspectors—2 at £234, 1 at £196, 1 at £194		General ... ..	.....	.....	858	1,908
	7	BRIDGES.							
	2	Resident Engineers—1 at £300		Professional A3	.....	.....	300	
		Do 1 at £290		" ... B1	.....	.....	290	
	4	Bridge Inspectors—1 at £235, 1 at £231, 2 at £230		General ... ..	.....	.....	926	
	1	Bridge Overseer ... ..		" ... ..	.....	.....	231	1,747
	7	RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION.							
	1	Principal Assistant Engineer		Professional A1	.....	.....	700	
	1	Assistant Engineer for Tramways		" ... A1	.....	.....	550	
	4	Supervising Engineers—							
		3 at £560		" ... A1	.....	.....	1,680	
		2 at £470		" ... A2	.....	.....	940	
	5	Resident Engineers—							
		1 at £335, 3 at £300		" ... A3	.....	.....	1,235	
		1 at £290		" ... B1	.....	.....	290	
	11	Carried forward...	£	.....	.....	.....	5,395	
	386	Carried forward...	£	.....	.....	.....	.....	47,632

* Includes quarters valued at £50 per annum.

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1896-7.

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No. VII.—SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS.

No. of Persons.		Division of Service.	GRADE: Higher grade, Series A. Lower grade, Series B.	SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.		
1895-6	1896-7			Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1896.	Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1897.	
Establishment—continued.						
386		Brought forward...	£	.....	.....	£ 47,632
RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION—continued.						
11		Brought forward ...	£	.....	.....	5,395
7		Surveyors—				
		1 at £380, 1 at £340, 3 at £335	Professional	A3	.....	1,725
		1 at £290...	"	B1	.....	290
		1 at £200...	"	B2	.....	200
3		Engineering Assistants—				
		2 at £240...	"	B1	.....	480
		1 at £200...	"	B2	.....	200
1		Chief Draftsman	"	A3	.....	470
1		Do	"	A3	.....	350
12		Draftsmen—				
		1 at £350, 2 at £335, 1 at 312 ...	"	A3	.....	1,332
		3 at £290, 1 at £258, 3 at £245	"	B1	.....	1,863
		1 at £210, 2 at £200, 2 at £175, 1 at £156, 1 at £150 ...	"	B2	.....	1,266
2		Cadets—				
		1 at £100 ...	"	B3	.....	100
		1 at £50 ...	"	B4	.....	50
1		Resident Engineer (Tramways)	"	A3	.....	335
1		Engineering Assistant	"	B1	.....	225
1		Draftsman	"	B2	.....	150
1		Inspector	General	...	.....	250
1		Custodian of Plans	Clerical	B3	.....	150
42						14,831
METROPOLITAN SEWERAGE CONSTRUCTION.						
<i>(Payable from Loan Votes.)</i>						
1		Engineer for Sewerage Construction	Professional	A1	.....	700
1		Assistant Engineer...	"	A2	.....	450
4		Resident Engineers—				
		2 at £350...	"	A3	.....	700
		1 at £300...	"	A3	.....	300
		1 at £250...	"	B1	.....	250
1		Engineer in charge of Surveys	"	A2	.....	400
1		Chief Draftsman	"	A2	.....	400
1		Draftsman in charge	"	A3	.....	350
19		Draftsmen—				
		1 at £400...	"	A2	.....	400
		1 at £250...	"	B1	.....	250
		1 at £235...	"	B1	.....	235
		5 at £234...	"	B1	.....	1,170
		1 at £225...	"	B1	.....	225
		1 at £200...	"	B2	.....	200
		2 at £160...	"	B2	.....	320
		6 at £150...	"	B2	.....	900
		1 at £125...	"	...	.....	125
9		Surveyors—				
		2 at £312...	"	A3	.....	624
		2 at £290...	"	B1	.....	580
		1 at £250...	"	B1	.....	250
		1 at £235...	"	B1	.....	235
		3 at £234...	"	B1	.....	702
2		Engineering Assistants—				
		1 at £156...	"	B2	.....	156
		1 at £100...	"	B3	.....	100
2		Clerks—				
		1 at £175	Clerical	B2	.....	175
		1 at £100...	"	B4	.....	100
1		Custodian of Plans	General	...	.....	125
1		Messenger	"	...	.....	100
43						10,522
471		Carried forward...	£	.....	.....	72,985

No. of Persons.		No. VII.—SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS.				SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1895-6	1896-7	Division of Service.	GRADE: Higher grade, Series A. Lower grade, Series B.	Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1896.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1897.			
				£		£			
471		Brought forward...	£	.....	.....	.....	72,985
		Water Conservation Branch.							
1		Principal Assistant Engineer ...	Professional	A1	.....	.....	700
2		Resident Engineers—							
		1 at £400...	"	A2	.....	.....	400
		1 at £260...	"	B1	.....	.....	260
2		Surveyors at £225 ...	"	B1	.....	.....	450
1		Chief Draftsman ...	"	A3	.....	.....	350
8		Draftsmen—							
		1 at £250...	"	B1	.....	.....	250
		1 at £245...	"	B1	.....	.....	245
		1 at £235...	"	B1	.....	.....	235
		1 at £230...	"	B1	.....	.....	230
		1 at £225...	"	B1	.....	.....	225
		1 at £210...	"	B2	.....	.....	210
		2 at £200...	"	B2	.....	.....	400
2		Inspectors—							
		1 at £235...	General	...	.....	.....	235
		1 at £195...	"	...	.....	.....	195
2		Clerks—							
		1 at £235...	Clerical	B1	.....	.....	235
		1 at £156...	"	B3	.....	.....	156
3		Caretakers—							
		2 at £70 ...	General	...	.....	.....	140
		1 at £18 ...	"	...	.....	.....	18
21		Additional Clerical and Professional Assistance.							
		REVENUE.							
		Harbours and Rivers, Country Towns Water Supply, and Bridges (Provided for on Schedule A) ...			.....	.....	4,000
		Government Architect (Provided for on Schedule B) ...			.....	.....	3,600
		Other Branches (Provided for on Schedule A) ...			.....	.....	1,000
							8,600		
		Less Schedules A and B, as above ...			.....	.....	8,600
								
		Less amount of Salaries chargeable to Loan Votes ...			.....	.....	77,919
							36,956		
							40,963		
		Less value of quarters occupied by certain Officers ...			.....	.....	325
		Contingencies (Instruments, Books, Stores, Stationery, Rents, Cleaning, Caretaking, Lighting, Equipment, Travelling and Incidental Expenses).			.....	.....	40,638
		Ministerial ...			.....	.....	1,000
		Roads and Bridges ...			.....	.....	10,500
		Harbours and Rivers, and Country Towns Water Supply and Sewerage ...			.....	.....	4,250
		Railway Construction ...			.....	.....	400
		Government Architect ...			.....	.....	2,500
		Metropolitan Sewerage Construction—Surveys and Contingencies ...			.....	.....	1,500
		Equipment Allowances as per Public Service Board's Grading ...			.....	.....	9,775
		Less charged to Roads and Bridges, Schedule A ...			19,775	.....	29,925	
		Less charged to Harbours and Rivers, Schedule B ...			3,000	.....	.....
		Less charged to Architect, Schedule C ...			1,000	.....	.....
							23,775		
							6,150		
492		TOTAL...	£	.....	.....	.....	46,788

No. VII.—SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS.

	Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1896.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1897.	
	£		£	
Miscellaneous.				
R. R. P. HICKSON.				
Difference between Salary as Under Secretary for Public Works and Commissioner for Roads (at £1,100) and that of Under Secretary for Public Works (at £920) to 30th June, 1896			58	58
GRATUITIES.				
To Denis Hall, roads maintenance man, two weeks pay for each year of service			126	
Further Compensation to A. J. C. Single, late Road Superintendent, Cowra, on his retirement through loss of sight whilst in the execu- tion of his duties			400	526
				584
Public Works and Services.				
<i>(Approximate appropriation only, but subject to such alterations within the limit of the total Vote as the exigencies of the Service may from time to time demand.)</i>				
Roads and Bridges, as per Schedule A	450,000		500,000	
Harbours and Rivers Navigation	36,800	} as per Schedule B.	45,000	
Country Towns Water Supply and Sewerage	3,000			
Dock	4,938			
Dredge Service, as per Schedule C	97,000		75,000	
Architect, as per Schedule D	56,228		50,000	
Metropolitan Sewerage Construction, as per Schedule E	1,000		.....
			648,966	670,000
TOTAL...	£	648,966	.....	670,000

No. of Persons.		1895-6		1896-7		Division of Service.	GRADE: Higher grade, Series A. Lower grade, Series B.	SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
								Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1896.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1897.	
						£		£			
Metropolitan Board of Water Supply and Sewerage.											
<i>(Under the management of the Metropolitan Board of Water Supply and Sewerage, the revenue being paid direct to the Treasury.)</i>											
1	...					President and Engineer-in-Chief, Metropolitan Sewerage Construction	1,100	.....	600	
...	1					President	.....	600		
6	6					Members of Board—Fees	1,500	1,500			
1	1					Secretary and Chief Clerk	450	450			
1	1					Solicitor	400	400			
1	1					Auditor and Examiner of Accounts	300	350			
1	1					Accountant	500	500			
1	1					Assessor	300	400			
15	...					Clerks—1 at £300, 1 at £275, 1 at £250, 2 at £225, 10 at £200	3,275	.....		
...	15					Clerks—1 at £275, 1 at £250, 3 at £225, 10 at £200	.....	3,200		
1	1					Chief Engineer	1,000	1,000			
2	2					Assistant Engineers, at £500	1,000	1,000			
1	1					Superintendent of Works	400	400			
1	1					Draftsman	300	300			
1	1					Comptroller of Stores and Paymaster	300	300			
<i>Contingencies.</i>								10,825		10,400	
Wages of Junior Clerks and Draftsmen, 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							55,531	58,150			
Maintenance of Stormwater Drains							1,875	.....		
<i>Gordon Water Supply.</i>											
Wages, Coal, Oil, and Contingencies							.....	1,000		
<i>Richmond Water Supply.</i>											
Wages, Coal, Oil, and Contingencies							701	500			
								58,107		59,650	
33	33				£	TOTAL...	68,932	.....	70,050	
Hunter District Water Supply and Sewerage Board.											
<i>SALARIES.</i>											
1	1					President	100	300			
6	6					Members	600	600			
1	1					Secretary and Accountant	350	350			
1	1					Engineer	400	400			
1	1					Chief Clerk	300	300			
1	1					Assessor	250	250			
<i>Contingencies.</i>								2,000		2,200	
Salaries of Clerical Staff, Wages of Mechanical Staff, Coals, Stores, and other Materials							6,010	5,896			
Incidental and Travelling Expenses							600	600			
Rent							400	400			
Forage allowance							30	30			
Renewals, Repairs, and Contingencies							230	250			
Legal Expenses							100	100			
								7,370		7,276	
To provide for Legal Expenses in connection with the Board's actions against the Collieries (Supreme Court and Council Appeals)—Counsel's Fees, London and Sydney, Plaintiff's Costs, and Costs payable to Board's Solicitors								9,370		9,476	
								.....		1,000
11	11				£	TOTAL...	9,370	.....	10,476	

VIII.

Administration of Justice.

SUMMARY.

Page.	HEAD OF SERVICE.	Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1896.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1897.	
		Salaries.	Contingencies	Salaries.	Contingencies
		£	£	£	£
128	Department of Justice	9,527	865	7,600	400
129	Master-in-Equity	3,241	150	3,148	150
130	Prothonotary	5,431	7,880	6,215	1,770
131	Divorce Court	216	.....	
131	Sheriff	12,015	9,900	13,660	9,280
132	Bankruptcy Court	2,730	50	2,315	100
133	Probate and Intestate Estates Office	3,016	425	2,295	361
134	District Courts	4,477	4,325	4,352	3,030
137	Coroners	1,473	5,050	1,608	6,000
138	Petty Sessions	64,855	18,135	72,542*	13,050
160	Prisons... ..	82,232	35,475	78,203	29,875
171	Patents and Copyright	2,101	600	1,387	200
172	Miscellaneous Services ... ..	.....	5,645	.....	3,514
		191,314	88,500	193,325	67,730
	Less amount chargeable to Officers on account of quarters, &c. £5,462				
	Less estimated saving 2,477			7,939	.....
	TOTAL £	191,314	88,500	185,386	67,730

* £1,750, Allowances to Police acting as Clerks of Petty Sessions, previously paid from Contingencies.

The Treasury, New South Wales,
Sydney, 15th July, 1896.

G. H. REID,
Treasurer.

No. of Persons.		Division of Service.	GRADE: Higher grade, Series A. Lower grade, Series B.	SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1895-6	1896-7			Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1896.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1897.	
				£		£	
Department of Justice.							
1	1	Minister of Justice ... ..	.....	1,370	.....	.....	1,370
1	...	Under Secretary ... ..	.....	920	.....	.....
1	...	Chief Clerk ... ..	.....	605	.....	.....
1	...	Accountant ... ..	.....	470	.....	.....
1	...	Clerk in charge of Correspondence ... ..	.....	380	.....	.....
1	...	Clerk in charge of Records ... ..	.....	380	.....	.....
1	...	Clerk ... ..	.....	335	.....	.....
3	...	Clerks, at £312 10s. ... ..	.....	938	.....	.....
1	...	Clerk, at £250 ... ..	.....	250	.....	.....
1	...	Do ... ..	.....	245	.....	.....
3	...	Clerks, at £222 10s. ... ..	.....	668	.....	.....
3	...	Do at £200 ... ..	.....	600	.....	.....
1	...	Clerk, at £176 ... ..	.....	175	.....	.....
1	...	Do at £140 ... ..	.....	140	.....	.....
3	...	Clerks, at £100 ... ..	.....	300	.....	.....
1	...	Probationer ... ..	.....	75	.....	.....
1	...	Clerk and Shorthand-writer ... ..	.....	223	.....	.....
EMERGENCY OFFICERS.							
1	...	Chief Emergency Officer and Inspector of Petty Sessions Offices... ..	.....	425	.....	.....
2	...	Emergency Officers—1 at £308, 1 at £245 ... ..	.....	553	.....	.....
MESSENGERS, &c.							
4	...	Messengers—1 at £130, 2 at £95, 1 at £80 ... ..	.....	400	.....	.....
1	...	Housekeeper ... ..	.....	75	.....	.....
				9,527			
<i>As re-arranged by the Public Service Board.</i>							
1		Under Secretary	Special.....	.....	.....	920	
1		Chief Clerk	Clerical ... A1	.....	.....	550	
CORRESPONDENCE AND RECORD BRANCH.							
1		Clerk in Charge	" ... A3	.....	.....	400	
1		Do	" ... A3	.....	.....	300	
1		Do	" ... B1	.....	.....	245	
1		Do	" ... B2	.....	.....	225	
1		Do	" ... B2	.....	.....	200	
1		Do	" ... B2	.....	.....	175	
1		Do	" ... B3	.....	.....	150	
1		Do	" ... B3	.....	.....	120	
1		Junior Clerk	" ... B4	.....	.....	75	
1		Do	" ... B5	.....	.....	50	
ACCOUNT BRANCH.							
1		Accountant	" ... A2	.....	.....	400	
1		Clerk	" ... B1	.....	.....	250	
1		Do	" ... B3	.....	.....	150	
1		Do	" ... B3	.....	.....	120	
1		Do	" ... B4	.....	.....	100	
EMERGENCY BRANCH.							
1		Chief Emergency Officer and Police Magistrate	" ... A2	.....	.....	450	
1		Relieving Clerk of Petty Sessions... ..	" ... B1	.....	.....	275	
1		Do do	" ... B2	.....	.....	200	
1		Do do	" ... B2	.....	.....	200	
33	22	Carried forward ... ..	£	.....	9,527	5,555	1,370

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1896-7.

129

No. VIII.—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

No. of Persons.		Division of Service.	GRADE: Higher grade, Series A. Lower grade, Series B.	SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1895-6	1896-7			Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1896.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1897.	
Department of Justice—continued.							
33	22	Brought forward... .. £	.....	.....	9,527	£ 5,555	1,370
	4	MESSENGERS, &C. Messengers—1 at £180, 1 at £110, 1 at £75, 1 at £50	General ...	.....	.....	415	
	1	Caretaker ... ..	.....	.....	.....	140	
	2	Cleaners, at £60 ... ..	.....	.....	.....	120	
		<i>Less Value of Quarters</i> ... ..	.....	.....	.....	6,230	
						40	6,190
		<i>Contingencies.</i>					
		Incidental Expenses ... ..	.....	.....	335		7,560
		Extra Clerical Assistance ... ..	.....	.....	530		400
						865	
33	29	TOTAL... .. £	.....	.....	10,392	.....	7,960
The Judges.							
1	...	The Chief Justice	(Provided for in Schedule A, and by Colonial Acts, ante (page 8).)				
6	...	The Puisne Judges					
7							
Master in Equity.							
1	1	Master in Equity ... ..	.....	.....	1,010	.....	1,010
1	...	Deputy Registrar and Assistant Taxing Officer ... ..	.....	.....	560	1,010	
1	...	Chief Clerk in Equity ... ..	.....	.....	380		
1	...	Accountant ... ..	.....	.....	326		
1	...	Second Clerk and Assistant Accountant ... ..	.....	.....	227		
1	...	Third Clerk ... ..	.....	.....	218		
1	...	Fourth Clerk ... ..	.....	.....	150		
1	...	Fifth Clerk ... ..	.....	.....	120		
1	...	Junior Clerk ... ..	.....	.....	100		
1	...	Probationer ... ..	.....	.....	50		
1	...	Messenger ... ..	.....	.....	100		
						2,231	
		<i>As rearranged by the Public Service Board.</i>					
						3,241	
1	1	Deputy Registrar and Assistant Taxing Officer	Clerical ...	A1	.....	600	
1	1	Chief Clerk	"	A3	.....	380	
1	1	Accountant and Second Clerk	"	B1	.....	275	
1	1	Clerk	"	B2	.....	218	
1	1	do	"	B2	.....	175	
1	1	do	"	B3	.....	150	
1	1	do	"	B3	.....	140	
1	1	do	"	B5	.....	50	
1	1	Messenger	General ...	.....	.....	100	
		Extra Clerical Assistance for Shorthand and Typewriting ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,088
							50
		<i>Contingencies.</i>					
		Incidental Expenses ... ..	.....	.....	50	50	3,148
		Towards formation of Library .. ..	.....	.....	100	100	
						150	150
11	10	TOTAL... .. £	.....	.....	3,331	.....	3,298

a Includes Quarters, &c.

No. of Persons.				Division of Service.		GRADE: Higher grade, Series A. Lower grade, Series B.	SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.	
1895-6	1 96-7						Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1896.	Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1897.
Prothonotary.								
1	...	Prothonotary	...	...	...	£		£
1	...	Chief Clerk	...	...	...	785		
1	...	Second Clerk	...	...	...	470		
1	...	Third Clerk	...	...	...	290		
1	...	Fourth Clerk	...	...	...	245		
1	...	Fifth Clerk	...	...	...	218		
1	...	Sixth Clerk	...	...	...	175		
1	...	Seventh Clerk	...	...	...	150		
1	...	Eighth Clerk	...	...	...	140		
1	...	Cashier and Accountant	...	...	...	120		
						326		
JUDGES' ASSOCIATES.								
7	...	Clerks Associate to the Judges—1 at £290, 6 at £254	...	...	...		2,919	
								1,814
INTERPRETERS.								
1	...	French, German, and Italian Interpreter (including Minor Courts)	...	...	...	326		
1	...	Oriental Interpreter (including Minor Courts)	...	...	...	190		
								516
1	...	Messenger	...	...	...	120		
1	...	Office-cleaner	...	...	...	62		
								182
								5,431
<i>As rearranged by the Public Service Board.</i>								
1	...	Prothonotary and Registrar in Divorce	...	...	Special	...		700
1	...	Chief Clerk and Deputy Registrar in Divorce	...	...	Clerical	A2		400
1	...	Chief Clerk in Divorce	...	...	"	A3		350
1	...	Clerk	...	...	"	B1		250
1	...	Do	...	...	"	B2		200
1	...	Do	...	...	"	B2		180
1	...	Do	...	...	"	B3		150
1	...	Do	...	...	"	B3		140
1	...	Associate to Chief Justice	...	...	...	...		290
1	...	Do to Judge in Divorce	...	...	...	...		290
5	...	Associates, at £254	...	...	...	...		1,270
1	...	Interpreter	...	...	...	...		200
1	...	Oriental Interpreter	...	...	...	...		175
1	...	Messenger	...	...	General	...		120
								4,715
								1,500
	18							6,215
Contingencies.								
		Travelling Expenses of the Judges	...	...	...	1,330		1,330
		Allowances to Witnesses attending the Criminal Courts, Sydney, and Circuit Courts	...	...	...	4,800		
		Incidental Expenses	...	...	...	150		150
		Towards formation of Library	...	...	...	100		150
		Acting Judge of Supreme Court at £2,600 per annum, from July, 1895, to January, 1896	...	...	...	1,300		
		Special fee to Acting Supreme Court Judge, from 30th September to 28th October	...	...	...	200		
		Purchase of Supreme Court Law Reports of United States	...	...	...			140
							7,880	1,770
21	18	TOTAL	...	...	...	...	13,311	7,985

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1896-7.

No. VIII.—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

No. of Persons.		Division of Service.	GRADE: Higher grade, Series A. Lower grade, Series B.	SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.	
1895-6	1896-7			Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1896.	Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1897.
		Divorce Court.			
1	...	Judge (Provided for by the Matrimonial Causes Act).		£	£
1	...	Registrar		135	
1	...	Clerk		45	
1	...	Associate		36	
		<i>As rearranged by the Public Service Board, see Prothonotary.</i>			216
4		TOTAL... ..	£	.....	216
		Sheriff.			
1	..	Sheriff		785	
1	...	Under Sheriff		515	
1	...	Chief Clerk		358	
1	...	Second Clerk		290	
1	...	Third Clerk		245	
1	...	Fourth Clerk		200	
1	...	Fifth Clerk		170	
1	...	Sixth Clerk		120	
1	...	Chief Sheriff's Officer		254	
2	...	Sheriff's Officers, at £209		418	
1	...	Sheriff's Officer		200	
1	...	Do		180	
30	...	Sheriff's Officers, at £160		4,800	
1	...	Messenger		100	
1	...	Office-cleaner, King-street... ..		52	
1	...	Crier and Tipstaff		162	
1	...	Tipstaff		175	
5	...	Tipstaves to Supreme Court Judges, at £150		750	
1	...	Court-keeper, King-street		125	
3	...	Court-cleaners, King-street, 2 at £52 1 at £26		130	
1	...	Court-cleaner, Darlinghurst		52	
1	...	Court-keeper, do		132	
21	...	Court-keepers		1,750	
1	...	Caretaker, Darlinghurst		52	
		<i>As rearranged by the Public Service Board.</i>			12,015
1		Sheriff	Special		750
1		Under Sheriff and Chief Clerk	Clerical	A2	450
1		Clerk	"	B1	275
1		Accountant	"	B1	260
1		Clerk	"	B1	250
2		Clerks, 1 at £170, 1 at £120	"	B3	290
2		Do 1 at £100, 1 at £75	"	B4	175
1		Chief Sheriff's Officer	General		200
1		Sheriff's Officer	"		a190
3		Do Officers, at £186... ..	"		a558
1		Do Officer	"		6180
25		Do Officers, at £160... ..	"		4,000
2		Do do at £100... ..	"		200
29		Do do 2nd class	"		1,277
1		Tipstaff to Chief Justice	"		175
6		Tipstaves, at £150	"		900
1		Messenger	General		100
33		Court Keepers and Cleaners	"		a2,940
27		Do and Office Cleaners	"		490
		<i>Less Value of Quarters</i>			13,660
		<i>Contingencies.</i>			469
		Jurors Fees... ..		5,800	5,800
		Expenses of Jurors other than Fees		1,000	1,000
		Incidental Expenses		3,100	2,480
				9,900	9,280
80	139	TOTAL... ..	£	.....	21,915
				
					22,471

a and b—See Schedule

No. VIII.—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.									
No. of Persons.		Division of Service.	GRADE: Higher grade, Series A. Lower grade, Series B.	SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.					
1895-6	1896-7			Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1896.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1897.			
Bankruptcy Court.									
Judge in Bankruptcy (provided for by "Bankruptcy Act, 1888").									
1	...	Registrar	...	...	...	...	740		
1	...	Accountant and Cashier	...	...	...	...	400		
1	...	Chief Clerk	...	...	...	...	400		
1	...	Second Clerk	...	...	...	...	280		
1	...	Third Clerk	...	...	...	...	200		
1	...	Fourth Clerk	...	...	...	...	170		
1	...	Fifth Clerk	...	...	...	...	140		
1	...	Sixth Clerk	...	...	...	...	140		
1	...	Seventh Clerk	...	...	...	...	100		
1	...	Probationer	...	...	...	...	50		
1	...	Messenger	...	...	...	...	110		
							2,730		
<i>As re-arranged by Public Service Board.</i>									
1		Registrar in Bankruptcy	...	...	Special	...	...		800
1		Chief Clerk	...	...	Clerical	A2	...		400
1		Clerk	...	...	do	B1	...		250
1		Do	...	...	do	B2	...		180
1		Do	...	...	do	B3	...		160
1		Do	...	...	do	B3	...		150
1		Do	...	...	do	B3	...		140
1		Do	...	...	do	B3	...		125
1		Messenger	...	...	General	...	...		110
									2,315
<i>Contingencies.</i>									
		Incidental Expenses	50	100	100
11	9	TOTAL...	£	...	2,780	2,415

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1896-7.

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No. of Persons.		No. VIII.—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.						SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1895-6	1896-7					Division of Service.	GRADE : Higher grade, Series A. Lower grade, Series B.	Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1896.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1897.	
								£		£	
Probate and Intestate Estates Office.											
1	...	Registrar of Probates	...	...	...	...	...	560			
1	...	Deputy Registrar of Probates	...	...	...	...	...	335			
1	...	Second Clerk	...	...	...	...	...	245			
1	...	Third Clerk	...	...	...	...	...	150			
1	...	Messenger and Sealer	...	...	...	...	...	120			
1	...	Office-cleaner	...	...	...	...	...	40			
									1,450		
<i>Contingencies.</i>											
		Incidental Expenses	...	...	...	...	...	30			
		Allowance for Copying Clerks	...	...	...	...	...	370			
									400		
Curator.											
1	...	Curator of Intestate Estates	...	...	...	...	...	560			
1	...	First Clerk	...	...	...	...	...	270			
1	...	Second Clerk and Accountant	...	...	...	...	...	225			
1	...	Third Clerk	...	...	...	...	...	236			
1	...	Fourth Clerk	...	...	...	...	...	125			
1	...	Junior Clerk	...	...	...	...	...	100			
1	...	Messenger	...	...	...	...	...	50			
									1,566		
<i>As re-arranged by Public Service Board.</i>											
1		Registrar of Probates and Curator of Intestate Estates	...	...	...	Clerical	A1	.....			625
1		Deputy Registrar of Probates and Curator of Intestate Estates	...	...	...	do	A3	.....			350
1		Clerk and Accountant	...	...	...	do	B1	.....			250
1		Clerk	...	...	...	do	B2	.....			225
1		Do	...	...	...	do	B2	.....			225
1		Do	...	...	...	do	B2	.....			175
1		Do	...	...	...	do	B3	.....			125
1		Do	...	...	...	do	B4	.....			100
1		Do	...	...	...	do	B4	.....			100
1		Messenger	...	...	...	General	...	.....			120
											2,295
<i>Contingencies.</i>											
		Incidental Expenses	...	...	...	.....	...	25			50
		Allowance for Copying Clerks	...	...	...	.....	...	.....			311
									25		361
13	10	TOTAL...	...	...	£	.....	...	.....	3,441	.....	2,656

No. VIII.—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.									
No. of Persons.		Division of Service.	GRADE: Higher grade, Series A. Lower grade, Series B.	SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.					
1895-6	1896-7			Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1896.	Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1897.				
District Courts.									
METROPOLITAN, SUBURBAN, AND HUNTER DISTRICTS.									
Judges (provided for by Act 46 Vic. No. 16).				£	£				
1	...	Registrar, Sydney ... ..	...	500				
1	...	1st Clerk and Registrar, Sydney ... ..	...	375				
1	...	2nd Clerk ... ..	...	340				
1	...	3rd Clerk ... ..	...	250				
1	...	4th Clerk ... ..	...	200				
1	...	Head Bailiff and Crier, Sydney ... ..	...	209				
1	...	Tipstaff and Crier ... ..	...	150				
3	...	Assistant Bailiffs, Sydney, at £104 ... ..	...	312				
1	...	Messenger, do ... ..	...	120				
1	...	Office-keeper and cleaner, Sydney ... ..	...	52				
1	...	Bailiff, Parramatta ... ..	...	80				
1	...	Do Windsor ... ..	...	50				
1	...	Do Penrith ... ..	...	50				
1	...	Do Campbelltown ... ..	...	5				
1	...	Do Newcastle ... ..	...	60				
1	...	Do Maitland ... ..	...	5				
1	...	Do Singleton ... ..	...	25				
1	...	Do Muswellbrook ... ..	...	5				
20				2,788					
SOUTHERN DISTRICT.									
Judge (provided for by Act 46 Vic. No. 16)									
1	...	Bailiff, Kiama ... ..	...	40				
1	...	Do Nowra ... ..	...	40				
1	...	Do Milton ... ..	...	30				
1	...	Do Bombala ... ..	...	45				
1	...	Do Moss Vale ... ..	...	40				
1	...	Do Goulburn ... ..	...	5				
1	...	Do Queanbeyan ... ..	...	25				
1	...	Do Cooma ... ..	...	5				
1	...	Do Braidwood ... ..	...	40				
1	...	Do Moruya ... ..	...	25				
1	...	Do Wollongong ... ..	...	5				
1	...	Do Eden ... ..	...	20				
1	...	Do Yass ... ..	...	5				
1	...	Do Bega ... ..	...	5				
14				330					
34	...	Carried forward	£	3,118					

No. VIII.—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

No. of Persons.		Division of Service.	GRADE: Higher grade, Series A. Lower grade, Series B.	SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.	
1895-6	1896-7			Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1896.	Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1897.
				£	£
District Courts—continued.					
34		Brought forward... .. £	.....	3,118	
SOUTH-WESTERN DISTRICT.					
Judge (provided for by Act 46 Vic. No. 16).					
1	...	Bailiff, Burrowa ... ..	...	25	
1	...	Do Gundagai ... ..	...	35	
1	...	Do Tumut ... ..	...	25	
1	...	Do Corowa ... ..	...	25	
1	...	Do Grenfell ... ..	...	25	
1	...	Do Hay ... ..	...	5	
1	...	Do Cootamundra ... ..	...	25	
1	...	Do Narrandera ... ..	...	25	
1	...	Do Temora ... ..	...	25	
1	...	Do Young ... ..	...	5	
1	...	Do Wagga ... ..	...	5	
1	...	Do Albury ... ..	...	5	
1	...	Do Deniliquin... ..	...	5	
1	...	Do Balranald ... ..	...	40	
1	...	Do Hillston ... ..	...	40	
1	...	Do Junee ... ..	...	25	
1	...	Do Murrumburrah ... ..	...	25	
1	...	Do Wyalong ... ..	...	25	
18				390	
WESTERN DISTRICT.					
Judge (provided for by Act 46 Vic. No. 16).					
1	...	Bailiff, Lithgow ... ..	...	30	
1	...	Do Bathurst ... ..	...	5	
1	...	Do Carcoar ... ..	...	25	
1	...	Do Cowra ... ..	...	30	
1	...	Do Orange ... ..	...	45	
1	...	Do Forbes ... ..	...	5	
1	...	Do Molong ... ..	...	40	
1	...	Do Wellington... ..	...	40	
1	...	Do Warren ... ..	...	40	
1	...	Do Dubbo ... ..	...	5	
1	...	Do Mudgee ... ..	...	5	
1	...	Do Coonabarabran ... ..	...	40	
1	...	Do Coonamble... ..	...	25	
1	...	Do Walgett ... ..	...	25	
14				360	
NORTH-WESTERN DISTRICT.					
Judge (provided for by Act 46 Vic. No. 16).					
1	...	Bailiff, Murrurundi ... ..	...	40	
1	...	Do Gunnedah ... ..	...	40	
1	...	Do Narrabri ... ..	...	5	
1	...	Do Cobar ... ..	...	40	
1	...	Do Wentworth ... ..	...	25	
1	...	Do Bourke ... ..	...	5	
1	...	Do Wilcannia ... ..	...	25	
1	...	Do Broken Hill ... ..	...	5	
1	...	Do Moree ... ..	...	40	
1	...	Do Bingara ... ..	...	40	
1	...	Do Nyngan ... ..	...	25	
11				290	
77	...	Carried forward ... .. £	.....	4,158	

No. of Persons.		1895-6		1896-7		Division of Service.	GRADE : Higher grade, Series A. Lower grade, Series B.	SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
								Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1896.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1897.	
77		District Courts—continued.						£		£	
		Brought forward... ..				£		.....	4,158		
		NORTHERN DISTRICT.									
		Judge (provided for by Act 46 Vic. No. 16).									
1	...	Bailiff, Inverell ... ..				.....	...	40			
1	...	Do Tenterfield ... ..				.....	...	5			
1	...	Do Casino ... ..				.....	...	40			
1	...	Do Taree ... ..				.....	...	40			
J	...	Do Murwillumbah ... ..				.....	...	40			
1	...	Do Kempsey ... ..				.....	...	40			
1	...	Do Maclean ... ..				.....	...	40			
1	...	Do Tamworth ... ..				.....	...	5			
1	...	Do Armidale ... ..				.....	...	5			
1	...	Do Glen Innes ... ..				.....	...	5			
1	...	Do Port Macquarie ... ..				.....	...	5			
1	...	Do Grafton ... ..				.....	...	5			
1	...	Do Lismore ... ..				.....	...	5			
1	...	Do Bellingen ... ..				.....	...	20			
1	...	Do Ballina, at £20 per annum, from 1st July to 30th September, and £25 from 1st October to 30th June, 1896 ... ..				.....	...	24			
15									319		
		<i>As re-arranged by Public Service Board.</i>							4,477		
1	...	Registrar				Clerical ...	A2	.....		500	
1	...	Clerk and 2nd Registrar				"	A3	.....		300	
1	...	Clerk				"	B1	.....		250	
1	...	Do				"	B2	.....		200	
1	...	Do				"	B2	.....		175	
1	...	Do				"	B3	.....		150	
1	...	Do				"	B5	.....		50	
1	...	Tipstaff and Crier ... ..				.....		.....		130	
1	...	Bailiff ... ..				.....		.....		200	
3	...	Bailiffs at £130 ... ..				.....		.....		390	
2	...	Do 1 at £55, 1 at £50 ... ..				.....		.....		105	
9	...	Do at £40 ... ..				.....		.....		360	
5	...	Do at £35 ... ..				.....		.....		175	
7	...	Do at £25 ... ..				.....		.....		175	
1	...	Messenger				General ...		.....		120	
1	...	Court-keeper and Cleaner... ..				.....		.....		a72	
		Acting District Court Judges ... ..				.....		.....		.....	3,852
37		<i>Less Value of Quarters</i> ... ..				.....		.....		.....	1,000
											4,852
		<i>Contingencies.</i>									*26
		Travelling Expenses of Judges ... ..				.....		2,400		2,400	
		Allowances to Jurors ... ..				.....		380		380	
		Incidental and Unforeseen Expenses ... ..				.....		430		200	
		Towards formation of Library ... ..				.....		50		50	
		Acting District Court Judge, Western District, at £1,500 per annum, from 1st to 16th July ... ..				.....		65		.....
		Special Fees to District Court Judges and Chairmen of Quarter Sessions for additional duties as such, and Fees to temporarily Acting District Court Judges and Chairmen of Quarter Sessions, as required ... ..				.....		1,000		.....
									4,325		3,030
92		TOTAL... ... ..				£		.....	8,802	.....	7,356

a Includes quarters. * Less value of quarters.

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1896-7.

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No. VIII.—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

No. of Persons.		Division of Service.	GRADE: Higher grade, Series A. Lower grade, Series B.	SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.		
1895-6	1896-7			Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1896.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1897.
				£		£
Coroners.						
1	...	Coroner for Metropolitan District	...	605		
1	...	Deputy Coroner do do	...	245		
1	...	Clerk do do	...	268		
1	...	Clerk ... ..	...	120	
1	...	Office-cleaner ... ..	...	35	
1	...	Coroner, Newcastle	...	200		
					1,473	
<i>As re-arranged by Public Service Board.</i>						
CORONERS.						
1		City Coroner	Clerical ... A1	.....	605
1		Deputy do	" ... B1	.....	250
1		Clerk	" ... B2	.....	225
1		do	" ... B3	.....	130
1		Coroner, Newcastle	.....	.....	200
1		Caretaker of Morgue	General ...	.....	120
1		Do do	" ...	.....	78
	7				1,608	
<i>Contingencies.</i>						
		Fees and Travelling Expenses of Coroners and Magistrates for Inquests and Inquiries	.....	1,700	2,200
		Burials and incidental expenses	.....	950	1,100
		Jurors' Fees	.....	2,200	2,700
		Allowances to Keepers of Morgues at South Sydney and North Sydney	.....	200	
				5,050	6,000	
6	7	TOTAL...	.....	6,523	7,608

No. of Persons.		Division of Service.	GRADE: Higher grade, Series A. Lower grade, Series B.	SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.		
1895-6	1896-7			Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1896.	Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1897.	
		Petty Sessions.				
		POLICE MAGISTRATES, CLERKS OF PETTY SESSIONS, &C.				
		<i>Sydney.</i>				
6	...	Stipendiary Magistrates—4 at £794, 2 at £740	4,656	5,056
		Deputy Stipendiary Magistrates, as required	.....	.....	400
		<i>Central Police Office.</i>				
1	...	Clerk of Petty Sessions and Chamber Magistrate	650	3,268
1	...	Chief Clerk and Accountant	.....	.....	380
1	...	Clerk	.....	.....	290
1	...	Do	.....	.....	268
2	...	Clerks, at £245	.....	.....	490
1	...	Clerk	.....	.....	217
1	...	Do, at £145 per annum, from 1st July to 30th September, and £150 per annum, from 1st October, 1895, to 30th June, 1896	.....	.....	149
1	...	Clerk	.....	.....	144
2	...	Clerks, at £140	.....	.....	280
1	...	Clerk	.....	.....	100
1	...	Junior Clerk	.....	.....	100
1	...	Messenger	.....	.....	125
1	...	Court and Office-keeper	.....	.....	75
15		<i>Water Police Office.</i>				
1	...	Clerk of Petty Sessions and Chamber Magistrate	560		2,944
1	...	Chief Clerk and Accountant	.....	.....	380
1	...	Clerk	.....	.....	290
1	...	Do	.....	.....	268
1	...	Do	.....	.....	245
1	...	Do	.....	.....	236
1	...	Do	.....	.....	165
1	...	Do	.....	.....	150
1	...	Do	.....	.....	150
1	...	Do	.....	.....	140
1	...	Do	.....	.....	100
1	...	Probationer	.....	.....	75
1	...	Messenger	.....	.....	125
1	...	Court and Office-keeper	.....	.....	60
14		<i>Adelong.</i>				
		(See Gundagai.)		*	1,001
		Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions	.....	.....	.....*
1	...	<i>Albury.</i>				
1	...	Police Magistrate (visiting Howlong, Germanton, Corowa, Mulwala and Walbundrie)	.....	.....	470
1	...	Acting Police Magistrate, at £470 per annum, from 1st July to 30th November	.....	.....	196
1	...	Clerk of Petty Sessions	.....	.....	335
		<i>Albion Park.</i>				
		(See Wollongong.)		*	828
		Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions	.....	.....	.....*
		<i>Angledool.</i>				
		(See Walgett.)		*	
		Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions	.....	.....	.....*
		<i>Armidale.</i>				
1	...	Police Magistrate (visiting Bendemeer, Uralla, Walcha, Hillgrove, and Guyra)	.....	.....	515
1	...	Clerk of Petty Sessions	.....	.....	313
		<i>Araluen.</i>				
		(See Braidwood.)		*	
		Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions	.....	.....	.....*
40	...	Carried forward...	£	13,097

* Allowance of £10; see Contingencies

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1896-7.

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No. VIII.—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

No. of Persons.		Division of Service.	GRADE: Higher grade, Series A. Lower grade, Series B.	SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.	
1895-6	1896-7			Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1896.	Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1897.
Petty Sessions—continued.					
40	...	Brought forward... .. £	.....	13,097	
1	...	<i>Balranald.</i> Police Magistrate (visiting Euston, Moulamein, Clare, and Oxley) ... ..	.....	416	
1	...	Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	.....	50	466
1	...	<i>Ballina.</i> (See Lismore.) Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	.....	150	150
1	...	<i>Balmain.</i> (Visited by Stipendiary Magistrates.) Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	.....	380	380
1	...	<i>Barraba.</i> (See Bingara.) Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	.....	.....*
1	...	<i>Barmedman.</i> (See Wyalong.) Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	.....	25	25
1	...	<i>Barrington.</i> (See Bourke.) Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	.....	.....†
1	...	<i>Bathurst.</i> Police Magistrate (visiting Sunny Corner, and Sofala) ... ..	.....	515	
1	...	Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	.....	335	
1	...	Junior Clerk ... ..	.....	100	950
1	...	<i>Bega.</i> Police Magistrate (visiting Bombala, Candelo, Cobargo, Panbula, Eden, Colombo, Wolumla, Delegate, and Wyndham) ... ..	.....	416	
1	...	Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	.....	68	484
1	...	<i>Bendemeer.</i> (See Armidale.) Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	.....	.....*
1	...	<i>Berrima.</i> Police Magistrate and Clerk of Petty Sessions (visiting Moss Vale, Mittagong, Robertson, and Bowral) ... ..	.....	515	515
1	...	<i>Berrigan.</i> (See Deniliquin.) Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	.....	.....*
1	...	<i>Binalong.</i> (See Burrowa.) Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	.....	.....*
1	...	<i>Bingara.</i> Police Magistrate (visiting Barraba, Warialda, Boggabilla, and Yetman)... ..	.....	461	
1	...	Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	.....	200	661
1	...	<i>Blackville.</i> (See Gunnedah.) Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	.....	.....*
1	...	<i>Blayney.</i> (See Orange.) Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	.....	.....†
1	...	<i>Bellingen.</i> (See Kempsey West). Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	.....	290	290
1	...	<i>Boggabri.</i> (See Gunnedah.) Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	.....	.....*
54	...	Carried forward ... .. £	.....	17,018	

* Allowance of £10; see Contingencies.

† Allowance of £15; see Contingencies.

‡ Allowance of £20; see Contingencies.

No. VIII.—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

No. of Persons.		Division of Service.	GRADE: Higher grade, Series A. Lower grade, Series B.	SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.	
1895-6	1896-7			Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1896.	Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1897.
		Petty Sessions—continued.			
54	...	Brought forward... .. £	.....	17,018	
		<i>Bombala.</i>			
		(See Bega) ... ..	.....	
1	...	Police Magistrate at £380 per annum, from 1st to 31st July ... ..	.....	32	
1	...	Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	.....	68	
		<i>Boggabilla.</i>			
		(See Bingara.)			
		Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	.....*		100
		<i>Booligal.</i>			
		(See Hay.)			
		Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions*		
		<i>Bourke.</i>			
1	...	Police Magistrate (visiting Byrock, Barrington, Yantabulla, and Wanaaring) ... ..	.....	515	
1	...	Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	.....	335	
		<i>Bowral.</i>			
		(See Berrima.)			
		Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	.....*		850
		<i>Bowraville.</i>			
		(See Kempsey.)			
		Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions*		
		<i>Braidwood.</i>			
1	...	Police Magistrate (visiting Araluen, Queanbeyan, Bungendore, and Captain's Flat)†		
1	...	Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	.....	371	
		<i>Branxton.</i>			
		(See Maitland.)			
		Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	.....*		371
		<i>Brewarrina.</i>			
1	...	Police Magistrate and Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	.....	326	
		<i>Broken Hill.</i>			
1	...	Police Magistrate (visiting Silverton, Tarrawingee, and Thackaringa) ... ..	.....†		326
1	...	Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	.....	313	
1	...	Assistant Clerk of Petty Sessions... ..	.....	200	
		<i>Berry.</i>			
		(See Nowra.)			
		Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	.....*		513
		<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.)			
1	...	Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	.....	32†	
		<i>Bundarra.</i>			
		(See Inverell.)			
		Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	.....*		32
		<i>Bungendore.</i>			
		(See Braidwood.)			
		Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions*		
		<i>Bungwall.</i>			
		(See Dungog.)			
		Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions*		
		<i>Burruga.</i>			
		(See Trunkey.)			
		Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions*		
65	...	Carried forward ... .. £	.....	19,210	

* Allowance of £10; see Contingencies.

† Salary paid as Mining Warden.

‡ Salary provided for C.P.S. to 31 August, 1895.

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1896-7.

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No. of Persons.		Division of Service.	GRADE : Higher grade, Series A. Lower grade, Series B.	SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.	
1895-6	1896-7			Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1896.	Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1897.
Petty Sessions—continued.					
65	...	Brought forward... .. £	.....	19,210	
		<i>Burrowa.</i>			
1	...	Police Magistrate and Clerk of Petty Sessions (visiting Binalong and Frogmore)	.....	425	425
		<i>Byerock.</i>			
		(See Bourke.)			
		Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions ...	.....	*
		<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 ...	.....	*
		<i>Campbelltown.</i>			
		(See Parramatta.)			
1	...	Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	.....	175	175
		<i>Camden.</i>			
		(See Parramatta.)			
1	...	Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	.....	200	200
		<i>Candelo.</i>			
		(See Bega.)			
		Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions ...	.....	*
		<i>Canowindra.</i>			
		(See Cowra.)			
		Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions ...	.....	*
		<i>Captain's Flat.</i>			
		(See Braidwood.)			
		Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions ...	.....	*
		<i>Carcoar.</i>			
		(See Cowra.)			
		Police Magistrate (visiting Blayney, Canowindra, Cowra, and Mount M'Donald)	.....	†
1	...	Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	.....	90	90
		<i>Carathool.</i>			
		(See Hay.)			
		Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions ...	.....	*
		<i>Casino.</i>			
		(See Lismore.)			
1	...	Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	.....	268	268
		<i>Cassilis.</i>			
		(See Scone.)			
1	...	Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	.....	90	90
		<i>Cessnock.</i>			
		(See Wollombi.)			
		Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions ...	.....	*
		<i>Clare.</i>			
		(See Balranald.)			
		Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions ...	.....	*
		<i>Clarence Town.</i>			
		(See Dungog.)			
1	...	Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	.....	236	236
		<i>Clifton.</i>			
		(See Wollongong.)			
		Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions ...	.....	*
		<i>Cobar.</i>			
1	...	Police Magistrate (visiting Nymagee and Louth) ... ..	.....	425	
1	...	Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	.....	175	600
		<i>Cobargo.</i>			
		(See Bega.)			
		Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions ...	.....	*
		<i>Cobborah.</i>			
		(See Mudgee.)			
		Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions ...	.....	*
74	...	Carried forward ... .. £	.....	21,294	

* Allowance of £10; see Contingencies.

† Headquarters transferred to Cowra.

No. VIII.—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.									
No. of Persons.		Division of Service.	GRADE: Higher Grade, Series A. Lower Grade, Series B.	SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.					
1895-6	1896-7			Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1896.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1897.			
Petty Sessions—continued.									
74	...	Brought forward... .. £	.....	.....	£	21,294			
		<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.) Clerk of Petty Sessions	...	.....	236	236			
1	...	<i>Cootamundra.</i> (See Wagga.) Clerk of Petty Sessions	...	.....	268	268			
		<i>Coolah.</i> (See Mudgee.) Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions	...	.....	.....*	
		<i>Coolamon.</i> (See Wagga Wagga.) Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions	...	.....	.....*	
		<i>Coonamble.</i> Police Magistrate (visiting Gilgandra, Quambone, and Coonabarabran)	...	.....	425				
1	...	Clerk of Petty Sessions	...	.....	90				
1	...	Junior Clerk	...	.....	100	615			
		<i>Coonabarabran.</i> (See Coonamble.) Clerk of Petty Sessions	...	.....	81	81			
1	...	<i>Cooranbong.</i> (See Gosford.) Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions	...	.....	.....*	
		<i>Cooma.</i> Police Magistrate (visiting Seymour, Buck- ley's Crossing, Michelago, Nimity- belle, and Jindabyne)...	...	.....	.....†	
1	...	Clerk of Petty Sessions	...	.....	200	200			
		<i>Copeland (Barrington River).</i> (See Dungog.) Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions	...	.....	.....*	
		<i>Coraki.</i> (See Lismore.) Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions	...	.....	.....*	
		<i>Corowa.</i> (See Albury.) Clerk of Petty Sessions	...	.....	45	45			
1	...	<i>Cowra.</i> Police Magistrate (visiting Canowindra, Carcoar, and Mount M'Donald)	...	.....	470				
1	...	Clerk of Petty Sessions	...	.....	308				
1	...	Assistant Clerk of Petty Sessions...	...	.....	100	878			
		<i>Crookwell.</i> (See Goulburn.) Clerk of Petty Sessions	...	.....	281	281			
		<i>Cudgellico.</i> (See Hillston.) Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions	...	.....	.....*	
		<i>Cudal.</i> (See Orange.) Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions	...	.....	.....*	
		<i>Cudgen.</i> (See Murwillumbah.) Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions	...	.....	.....*	
87	...	Carried forward ... .. £	.....	.....	.....	23,898			

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

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1896-7.

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No. VIII.—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

No. of Persons.		Division of Service.	GRADE: Higher grade, Series A. Lower grade, Series B.	SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.	
1895-6	1896-7			Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1896.	Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1897.
		Petty Sessions—continued.			
87	...	Brought forward... .. £	.....	23,898	
		<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>Deepwater.</i> (See Glen Innes.) Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	.....	.....*
		<i>Delegate.</i> (See Bombala.) Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	.....	.....*
1	...	<i>Deniliquin.</i> Police Magistrate (visiting Moama, Mathoura, Tocumwal, and Berrigan) ... ..	.....	470	
1	...	Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	.....	313	
		<i>Denman.</i> (See Scone.) Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	.....	.....*	783
		<i>Drake.</i> (See Tenterfield.) Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	.....	.....*
1	...	<i>Dungog.</i> Police Magistrate (visiting Bulladelah, Bungwall, Copeland, Clarence Town, Stroud, and Tea Gardens) ... ..	.....	380	
1	...	Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	.....	223	
		<i>Dubbo.</i> Police Magistrate (visiting Warren, Nyngan, Dandaloo, Trangie, Nevertire, and Narromine) ... ..	.....	515	603
1	...	Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	.....	335	
1	...	Junior Clerk ... ..	.....	100	
		<i>Eden.</i> (See Bega.) Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	.....	100	950
		<i>Emmaville.</i> (See Glen Innes.) Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	.....	.....*	100
		<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 ... ..	.....	.....*
1	...	<i>Forbes.</i> Police Magistrate (visiting Parkes, Condo- bolin, and Peak Hill) ... ..	.....	.....†
1	...	Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	.....	326	
		<i>Forster.</i> (See Taree.) Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	.....	.....*	326
		<i>Frogmore.</i> (See Burrowa.) Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	.....	.....*
97	...	Carried forward... .. £	.....	26,660	

* Allowance of £10; see Contingencies.

† Paid as Mining Warden.

No. of Persns.		Division of Service.	GRADE: Higher grade, Series A. Lower grade, Series B.	SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.		
1895-6	1896-7			Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1896.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1897.
				£		
		Petty Sessions—continued.				
97	...	Brought forward... .. £	.....	26,660	
		<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	...	<i>Glebe.</i> (Visited by Stipendiary Magistrates.) Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	.....	200	
1	...	<i>Glen Innes.</i> Police Magistrate (visiting Deepwater, Em- maville, Kookabookra, and Dalmorton) ... ..	.....	.....†	200
1	...	Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	.....	90	
1	...	Assistant Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	.....	150	
		<i>Goodooga.</i> (See Walgett.) Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	.....	.....*	240
1	...	<i>Gosford.</i> Police Magistrate (visiting Cooranbong and Swansea) ... ..	.....	425	
1	...	Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	.....	150	
1	...	<i>Goulburn.</i> Police Magistrate (visiting Collector, Crookwell, Marulan, and Taralga) ... ..	.....	515	575
1	...	Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	.....	380	
1	...	Junior Clerk ... ..	.....	100	
		<i>Grafton.</i> Police Magistrate (visiting Lawrence, Maclean, and Ulmarra) ... ..	.....	515	995
1	...	Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	.....	350	
		<i>Grenfell.</i> (See Young.) Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	.....	380	865
		<i>Gresford.</i> (See Maitland.) Clerk of Petty Sessions from Paterson attends ... ..	.....	.....	380
		<i>Greta.</i> (See Maitland.) Police Acting Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	.....	.....*
		<i>Gulgong.</i> (See Mudgee.) Police Acting Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	.....	.....§
1	...	<i>Gundagai.</i> Police Magistrate (visiting Tumut and Adelong) ... ..	.....	416	
1	...	Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	.....	200	616
1	...	<i>Gunnedah.</i> Police Magistrate (visiting Boggabri, Blackville, and Quirindi) ... ..	.....	416	
1	...	Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	.....	200	616
		<i>Gunning.</i> (See Yass.) Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	.....	150	150
		<i>Gundaroo.</i> (See Yass.) Police Acting Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	.....	.....*
		<i>Guyra.</i> (See Armidale.) Police Acting Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	.....	.....*
114	...	Carried forward... .. £	.....	31,297	

* Allowance of £10; see Contingencies.

† Paid as Mining Warden.

‡ Allowance of £20; see Contingencies.

§ Allowance of £15; see Contingencies.

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1896-7.

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No. VIII.—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

No. of Persons.		Division of Service.	GRADE. Higher grade, Series A. Lower grade, Series B.	SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.	
1895-6	1896-7			Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1896.	Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1897.
		Petty Sessions—continued.			
114	...	Brought forward... .. £	.....	£	31,297
		<i>Hargraves.</i> (See Mudgee.) Police Acting Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	.....	.....*
1	...	<i>Hay.</i> Police Magistrate (visiting Booligal, Carrathool, and Whitton) ... ..	.....	515	
1	...	Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	.....	340	
		<i>Helensburg.</i> (See Wollongong.) Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	.....	.....*	855
		<i>Hill End.</i> (See Mudgee.) Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	.....	.....†
1	...	<i>Hillgrove.</i> (See Armidale.) Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	.....	200	
1	...	<i>Hillston.</i> Police Magistrate (visiting Ivanhoe, Mount Hope, Cudgellico, and Mossiel) ... ..	.....	461	
		Acting Police Magistrate at £461 per annum (less £326 for Brewarrina) from 1st July to 19th August ... ..	.....	19	
1	...	Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	.....	223	
		<i>Howlong.</i> (See Albury.) Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	.....	.....*	703
1	...	<i>Inverell.</i> Police Magistrate (visiting Tingha and Bundarra) ... ..	.....	(a)	
1	...	Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	.....	268	
		<i>Ivanhoe.</i> (See Hillston.) Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	.....	.....*	268
		<i>Jerilderie.</i> (See Narrandera.) 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	...	<i>Junee.</i> (See Wagga Wagga.) Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	.....	250	
		<i>Kangaroo Valley.</i> (See Nowra.) Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	.....	.....*	250
		<i>Katoomba.</i> (See Penrith.) Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	.....	.....*
1	...	<i>Kempsey (West.)</i> Police Magistrate (visiting Gladstone, Bellingen, Nambuccera, and Bowraville)... ..	.....	461	
1	...	Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	.....	180	
1	...	Probationer ... ..	.....	75	
		<i>Kiama.</i> (See Wollongong.) Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	.....	245	716
		<i>Kookabookra.</i> (See Glen Innes.) Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	.....	.....*	245
126	..	Carried forward... .. £	.....	.....	34,534

(a) Paid as Mining Warden.

* Allowance of £10 see Contingencies.

† Allowance of £15; see Contingencies.

‡ Allowance of £20; see Contingencies.

No. VIII.—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

No. of Persons.		Division of Service.	GRADE: Higher grade, Series A. Lower grade, Series B.	SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.	
1895-6	1896-7			Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1896.	Amount estimated to be expended during year ended 30 June, 1897.
Petty Sessions—continued.					
126	...	Brought forward... .. £	.....	34,534	
		<i>Lambton.</i> (See Wallsend and Plattsburg.) Clerk of Petty Sessions from Wallsend attends... ..	.....	.....*
		<i>Lawrence.</i> (See Grafton.) Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions ..	.....	.....†
		<i>Leadville.</i> (See Mudgee.) Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions ..	.....	.....*
1	...	<i>Lismore.</i> Police Magistrate (visiting Casino, Ballina, Woodburn, Wardell, Coraki, and Byron Bay) ... ..	.....	416	
1	...	Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	.....	335	
1	...	Junior Clerk ... ..	.....	100	
		<i>Lithgow.</i> Police Magistrate (visiting Wallerawang) Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	.....	416 180	851
		<i>Liverpool.</i> (See Parramatta.) Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	.....	200	596
		<i>Louth.</i> (See Cobar.) Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	.....	.....*	200
		<i>Maclean.</i> (See Grafton.) Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	.....	200	
1	...	<i>Maitland.</i> Police Magistrate (visiting Singleton, Morpeth, Paterson, Branxton, Greta, Jerry's Plains, and Gresford) ... ..	.....	560	200
1	...	Clerk of Petty Sessions (acts also at Morpeth) ... ..	.....	461	
1	...	Clerk ... ..	.....	100	
1	...	Junior Clerk ... ..	.....	100	
		<i>Manilla.</i> (See Tamworth.) Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	.....	.....*	1,221
		<i>Marengo.</i> (See Young.) Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	.....	.....*
		<i>Marsden's.</i> (See Wyalong.) 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>Merriva.</i> (See Scone.) Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	.....	.....*
		<i>Micalago.</i> (See Cooma.) Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	.....	.....*
		<i>Millie.</i> (See Narrabri.) Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	.....	.....*
137	...	Carried forward... .. £	.....	37,602	

* Allowance of £10; see Contingencies.

† Allowance of £15; see Contingencies.

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1896-7.

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No. VIII.—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

No. of Persons.		Division of Service.	GRADE. Higher grade, Series A. Lower grade, Series B.	SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.	
1895-6	18 6-7			Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1896.	Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1897.
		Petty Sessions—continued.			
137	...	Brought forward... .. £	.....	£	37,602
1	...	<i>Milparinka.</i> Police Magistrate and Clerk of Petty Sessions (visiting Tibooburra) ... ..	.....	..... †
1	...	<i>Milton.</i> Police Magistrate (visiting Eurobodalla, Moruya, and Nelligen) ... ..	.....	..... †
1	...	Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	.....	240	240
		<i>Minmi.</i> (See Wallsend and Plattsburg.) Clerk of Petty Sessions, Wallsend, attends	.....	.....
		<i>Mittagong.</i> (See Berrima.) Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	.....	..... *
		<i>Moama.</i> (See Deniliquin.) Clerk of Petty Sessions (acting) ... ..	.....	.....
		<i>Mogil Mogil.</i> (See Walgett.) Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	.....	..... *
		<i>Molong.</i> (See Orange.) Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	.....	290	290
1	...	<i>Moree.</i> Police Magistrate and Clerk of Petty Sessions (visiting Mungindi) ... ..	.....	380	380
		<i>Morpeth.</i> (See Maitland.) (Clerk of Petty Sessions, Maitland, attends)	.....	.....
1	...	<i>Moruya.</i> (See Milton.) Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	.....	308	308
		<i>Mossgiel.</i> (See Hillston.) Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	.....	..... *
1	...	<i>Moss Vale.</i> (See Berrima.) Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	.....	236	236
		<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 Cowra.) Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	.....	..... *
1	...	<i>Mudgee.</i> Police Magistrate (visiting Wollar, Gulgong, Cobborah, Coolah, Hargraves, Hill End, Windeyer, and Leadville) ... ..	.....	515	
1	...	Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	.....	268	783
		<i>Mulwala.</i> (See Albury.) Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	.....	..... *
		<i>Mungindi.</i> (See Moree.) Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions .. ..	.....	..... *
1	...	<i>Murrurundi.</i> (See Scone.) Police Magistrate, at £416 per annum, from 1st to 31st July... ..	.....	35	
1	...	Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	.....	200	
1	...	Assistant Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	.....	100	
				335	
149	...	Carried forward... .. £	.....		40,174

* Allowance of £10; see Contingencies,

† Paid as Mining Warden,

No. of Persons.		No. VIII.—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.					SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.	
1895-6	1896-7	Petty Sessions—continued.	Division of Service.	GRADE: Higher grade, Series A. Lower grade, Series B.	Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1896.	Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1897.		
							£	
149	...	Brought forward... .. £	.....	...	.....	40,174		
		<i>Murrumburrah.</i> (See Young.)						
1	...	Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	.....	...	281	281		
		<i>Murwillumbah.</i>						
1	...	Police Magistrate (visiting Cudgen and Brunswick) ... ..	.....	...	380			
1	...	Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	.....	...	125	505		
		<i>Muswellbrook.</i> (See Scone.)						
1	...	Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	.....	...	200	200		
		<i>Nambucca.</i> (See Kempsey West.)						
		Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	.....	...	.....*
		<i>Narrandera.</i>						
1	...	Police Magistrate (visiting Jerilderie and Urana) ... ..	.....	...	461			
1	...	Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	.....	...	245	706		
		<i>Narrabri.</i>						
1	...	Police Magistrate (visiting Millie, Wee Waa, and Pilliga) ... ..	.....	...	425			
1	...	Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	.....	...	90	515		
		<i>Narromine.</i> (See Dubbo.)						
		Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	.....	...	.....*
		<i>Nelligen.</i> (See Milton.)						
		Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	.....	...	.....*
		<i>Nevertire.</i> (See Dubbo.)						
		Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	.....	...	.....*
		<i>Newcastle.</i>						
1	...	Police Magistrate ... ..	.....	...	605			
1	...	Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	.....	...	367			
1	...	Assistant Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	.....	...	225			
1	...	Clerk ... ..	.....	...	125			
1	...	Junior Clerk, at £100, from 1st November ... ..	.....	...	67	1,389		
		<i>Newtown</i> (visited by Stipendiary Magistrates.)						
1	...	Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	.....	...	425			
1	...	Assistant Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	.....	...	200			
1	...	Deposition Clerk ... ..	.....	...	200			
1	...	Clerk ... ..	.....	...	150			
1	...	Junior Clerk ... ..	.....	...	110			
1	...	Do ... ..	.....	...	104			
1	...	Do ... ..	.....	...	100	1,289		
		<i>Nimitybelle.</i> (See Cooma.)						
		Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	.....	...	.....*
		<i>Nowra.</i>						
1	...	Police Magistrate (visiting Kangaroo Valley and Berry) ... ..	.....	...	380			
1	...	Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	.....	...	182	562		
		<i>Nundle.</i> (See Tamworth.)						
1	...	Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	.....	...	126	126		
		<i>Nymagee.</i> (See Cobar.)						
1	...	Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	.....	...	218	218		
		<i>Nyngan.</i> (See Dubbo.)						
1	...	Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	.....	...	150	150		
		<i>Oberon.</i> (See Trunkey.)						
		Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	.....	...	.....*
174	...	Carried forward... .. £	46,115		

* Allowance of £10; see Contingencies.

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1896-7.

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No. VIII.—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

No. of Persons.		Division of Service.	GRADE : Higher grade, Series A. Lower grade, Series B.	SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.	
1896-6	1896-7			Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1896.	Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1897.
Petty Sessions—continued.					
174	...	Brought forward... .. £	.....	46,115	
		<i>Obley.</i> (See Wellington.) Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions*		
1	...	<i>Orange.</i> Police Magistrate (visiting Cudal, Molong, Cumnock, and Blayney) ... ..	.....	461	
1	...	Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	.....	353	
1	...	Junior Clerk ... ..	.....	100	
		<i>Oxley.</i> (See Balranald.) Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	.....*		914
		<i>Paddington.</i> (Visited by Stipendiary Magistrates.) Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	.....	200	
1	...	Junior Clerk ... ..	.....	100	
		<i>Panbula.</i> (See Bega.) Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	.....*		300
		<i>Parkes.</i> (See Forbes.) Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	.....	335	
1	...	<i>Parramatta.</i> Police Magistrate (visiting Ryde, Liver- pool, Campbelltown, and Camden) ... ..	.....	470	
1	...	Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	.....	448	
1	...	Junior Clerk ... ..	.....	100	
		<i>Paterson.</i> (See Maitland.) Clerk of Petty Sessions (visiting Gresford) ... ..	.....	177	1,018
		<i>Peak Hill.</i> (See Forbes.) Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	.....*		177
1	...	<i>Penrith.</i> Police Magistrate (visiting Katoomba) ... ..	.....	425	
1	...	Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	.....	125	
		<i>Picton.</i> Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	.....	148	550
		<i>Pilliga.</i> (See Narrabri.) Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	.....*		148
		<i>Pooncarie.</i> (See Wentworth.) Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions*		
1	...	<i>Port Macquarie.</i> Police Magistrate and Clerk of Petty Sessions (visiting Camden Haven) ... ..	.....	371	
		<i>Quambone.</i> (See Coonamble.) Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	.....*		371
1	...	<i>Queanbeyan.</i> (See Braidwood.) Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	.....	90	
		<i>Quirindi.</i> (See Gunnedah.) Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	.....	218	90
1	...	<i>Raymond Terrace.</i> Police Magistrate and Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	.....	326	218
		<i>Redfern.</i> (Visited by Stipendiary Magistrates.) Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	.....	425	326
1	...	Junior Clerk ... ..	.....	100	
193	...	Carried forward... .. £	.....	51,087	

* Allowance of £10; see Contingencies.

No. VIII.—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.							
No. of Persons.		Division of Service.	GRADE: Higher grade, Series A. Lower grade, Series B.	SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1895-6	1896-7			Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1896.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1897.	
Petty Sessions—continued.							
193	...	Brought forward... .. £	.....	£	51,087		
		<i>Richmond.</i> (See Windsor.)					
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 ... ..	.....	.....†	
1	...	<i>Rylstone.</i> Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	.....	326	326		
		<i>Ryde.</i> (See Parramatta.)					
1	...	Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	.....	245	245		
		<i>Scone.</i>					
1	...	Police Magistrate (visiting Murrurundi, Muswellbrook, Denman, Cassilis, and Merriwa) ... ..	.....	425			
1	...	Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	.....	236	661		
		<i>Seymour.</i> (See Cooma.)					
		Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	.....	.....*	
		<i>Shellharbour.</i> See (Wollongong.)					
		Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	.....	.....*	
		<i>Silverton.</i> (See Broken Hill.)					
		Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	.....	.....*	
		<i>Singleton.</i> (See Maitland)					
1	...	Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	.....	290	290		
		<i>Sofula.</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>Sydney, North.</i> (Visited by Stipendiary Magistrates.)					
1	...	Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	.....	250			
1	...	Junior Clerk ... ..	.....	100	350		
		<i>Stuart Town.</i> (See Wellington.)					
		Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions .. ..	.....	.....*	
		<i>Stroud.</i> (See Dungog.)					
1	...	Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	.....	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)			
		<i>Tamworth.</i>					
1	...	Police Magistrate (visiting Nundle, Manilla, and Swamp Oak) ... ..	.....	515			
1	...	Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	.....	335	850		
204	...	Carried forward... .. £	.....	.....	54,074		

* Allowance of £10; see Contingencies. † Allowance of £20; see Contingencies. ‡ Allowance of £15; see Contingencies.
(a) Paid at rate of £10 per annum from Contingencies.

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1896-7.

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No. VIII.—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

No. of Persons.		Division of Service.	GRADE: Higher grade, Series A. Lower grade, Series B.	SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.	
1895-6	1896-7			Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1896.	Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1897.
		Petty Sessions—continued.			
204	...	Brought forward... .. £	.....	.....	54,074
		<i>Taralga.</i> (See Goulburn.) Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	.....	.....*
1	...	<i>Taree.</i> Police Magistrate and Clerk of Petty Sessions (visiting Forster, Wingham, and Cundletown) ... ..	.....	416	416
		<i>Tarrawingee.</i> (See Broken Hill.) Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	.....	.....*
		<i>Tea Gardens.</i> (See Dungog.) Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	.....	.....*
1	...	<i>Temora.</i> (See Wyalong.) Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	.....	268	268
		<i>Tenterfield.</i> Police Magistrate (visiting Wilson's Downfall and Drake) ... ..	.....	.....†
1	...	Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	.....	380	380
		<i>Thackaringa.</i> (See Broken Hill.) Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions .. ..	.....	.....*
		<i>Tibooburra.</i> (See Milparinka.) Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions .. ..	.....	.....*
1	...	<i>Tingha.</i> (See Inverell.) Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	.....	.....*
		<i>Tocumwal.</i> (See Deniliquin.) Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions .. ..	.....	.....*
		<i>Trangie.</i> (See Dubbo.) Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	.....	.....*
1	...	<i>Trunkey.</i> Police Magistrate (visiting Tuena, Burruga, Oberon, and Rockley) ... ..	.....	.....†
1	...	Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	.....	... (b)	
		<i>Tuena.</i> (See Trunkey.) Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	.....	.....*
1	...	<i>Tumut.</i> (See Gundagai.) Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	.....	156	156
1	...	<i>Tumberumba.</i> Police Magistrate and Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	.....	443	443
		<i>Umarra.</i> (See Grafton.) Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	.....	.....*
		<i>Uralla.</i> (See Armidale.) Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	.....	236	236
1	...	<i>Urana.</i> (See Narrandera.) Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	.....	371	371
1	...	<i>Wagga Wagga.</i> Police Magistrate (visiting Cootamundra, Junee, and Coolamon) ... ..	.....	515	
1	...	Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	.....	313	828
215	...	Carried forward... .. £	.....	.....	57,172

* Allowance of £10; see Contingencies. † Paid as Mining Warden. (b) Paid at rate of £50 per annum from Contingencies.

No. of Persons.		Division of Service.	GRADE: Higher grade, Series A. Lower grade, Series B.	SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.	
1895-6	1896-7			Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1896.	Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1897.
No. VIII.—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.					
Petty Sessions—continued.					
215		Brought forward ... .. £	.....	£	57,172
1	...	<i>Walbundrie.</i> (See Albury.) Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	.....	.....*
1	...	<i>Warialda.</i> (See Bingara.) Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	.....	175	175
1	...	<i>Walgett.</i> Police Magistrate (visiting Mogil Mogil, Angledool, Collarendabri, and Goodooga) ... ..	.....	425	
1	...	Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	.....	245	670
1	...	<i>Walcha.</i> (See Armidale.) Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	.....	335	335
		<i>Wallerawang.</i> (See Lithgow.) Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions ..	.....	.....*
		<i>Waratah.</i> (See Wallsend and Plattsburg.) Clerk of Petty Sessions, Wallsend, attends	.....	.....
		<i>Wanaaring (Paroo River).</i> (See Bourke.) Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions ..	.....	.....†
1	...	<i>Wallsend and Plattsburg.</i> Police Magistrate (visiting Lambton, Waratah, and Minmi) ... ..	.....	461	
1	...	Clerk of Petty Sessions (acts also at Lambton, Waratah, and Minmi) ... ..	.....	236	697
		<i>Wardell (Richmond River).</i> (See Lismore.) Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	.....	.....*
1	...	<i>Warren.</i> (See Dubbo.) Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	.....	200	200
		<i>Wee Waa.</i> (See Narrabri.) Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	.....	.....*
1	...	<i>Wellington.</i> Police Magistrate (visiting Obley and Stuart Town) ... ..	.....	461	
1	...	Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	.....	200	661
1	...	<i>Wentworth.</i> Police Magistrate and Clerk of Petty Sessions (visiting Pooncarie) ... ..	.....	430	430
		<i>Whitton.</i> (See Hay.) Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	.....	.....*
		<i>Wilson's Downfall.</i> (See Tenterfield.) Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions ..	.....	.....*
1	...	<i>Wilcannia.</i> Police Magistrate (visiting Menindie) ... ..	.....	400	
1	...	Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	.....	236	636
228	...	Carried forward ... .. £	.....	.....	60,976

* Allowance of £20 see Contingencies.

† Allowance of £15; see Contingencies.

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1896-7.

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No. of Persons.		Division of Service.	GRADE: Higher grade, Series A. Lower grade, Series B.	SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1895-6	1896-7			Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1896.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1897.	
				£		£	
		Petty Sessions—continued.					
228		Brought forward... .. £	.....	.....	60,976	£	
		<i>Wingham.</i> (See Taree.) Clerk of Petty Sessions from Taree attends	.....	.....	
		<i>Windsor.</i> Police Magistrate (visiting Richmond) ...	.....	416			
1	...	Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	.....	150	566		
		<i>Windeyer.</i> (See Mudjee.) Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions ...	.....	.....*	
		<i>Wollar.</i> (See Mudjee.) Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions ...	.....	.....*	
1	...	<i>Wollombi.</i> Police Magistrate and Clerk of Petty Sessions (visiting Cessnock and St. Albans) ... ..	.....	335	335		
1	...	<i>Wollongong.</i> Police Magistrate (visiting Albion Park, Bulli, Clifton, Kiama, Shellharbour, and Helensburg) ... ..	.....	500			
1	...	Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	.....	200	700		
		<i>Wolumla.</i> (See Bega.) Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions ...	.....	.....*	
		<i>Woodburn.</i> (See Lismore.) Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions ...	.....	.....*	
		<i>Wyalong.</i> Police Magistrate (visiting Barmedman, Marsden's, and Temora) ... ..	.....	.....†	
1	...	Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	.....	245	245		
		<i>Wyndham.</i> (See Bombala.) Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions ...	.....	.....*	
		<i>Yantabulla.</i> (See Bourke.) Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions ...	.....	.....*	
1	...	<i>Yass.</i> Police Magistrate (visiting Gunning, Gundaroo, and Jugiong) ... ..	.....	515			
1	...	Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	.....	263	778		
		<i>Yetman.</i> (See Bingara.) Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions ...	.....	.....*	
1	...	<i>Young.</i> Police Magistrate (visiting Grenfell, Murrumburrah, and Marengo) ... ..	.....	515			
1	...	Clerk of Petty Sessions .. ..	.....	350	865		
1	...	Inspector of Weights and Measures, Central Police Office ... ..	.....	290			
		To provide for Statutory increases to Probationers ... ..	.....		290		
				100		
239	...	Carried forward ... .. £	.....	.....	64,855		

* Allowance of £10; see Contingencies.

† Paid as Mining Warden.

No. VIII.—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

No. of Persons.		Division of Service.	GRADE: Higher grade, Series A. Lower grade, Series B.	SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1895-6	1896-7			Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1896.	Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1897.		
						£	
Petty Sessions—continued.							
239		Brought forward... ..	£	.....	64,855		
		<i>As rearranged by Public Service Board. Sydney.</i>					
6		Stipendiary Magistrates, at £750... ..	Clerical ...	A1	.....	4,500	
1		Deputy Stipendiary Magistrate	" ...	A1	.....	400	4,900
7		<i>Central Police Office.</i>					
1		Clerk of Petty Sessions and Chamber Magistrates	Clerical ...	A1	.....	600	
1		Chief Clerk and Accountant	" ...	A2	.....	400	
3		Clerks—1 at £290, 1 at £267, 1 at £245	" ...	B1	.....	802	
3		Do 1 at £225, 1 at £200, 1 at £175	" ...	B2	.....	600	
3		Do 1 at £160, 1 at £150, 1 at £120	" ...	B3	.....	430	
1		Clerk	" ...	B4	.....	75	
1		Messenger	General ..	...	.....	120	
1		Court-keeper ... ..	.....	...	.....	72	
2		Court-cleaners, at £52 ... ..	.....	...	.....	104	3,203
16		<i>Water Police Office.</i>					
1		Clerk of Petty Sessions and Chamber Magistrate	Clerical ...	A1	.....	550	
1		Chief Clerk and Accountant	" ...	A2	.....	400	
2		Clerks—1 at £245, 1 at £240	" ...	B1	.....	485	
2		Do 1 at £225, 1 at £200	" ...	B2	.....	425	
2		Do 1 at £160, 1 at £150	" ...	B3	.....	310	
2		Do 1 at £140, 1 at £125	" ...	B3	.....	265	
1		Clerk	" ...	B4	.....	90	
1		Messenger	General ...	...	.....	a120	
1		Court-keeper ... ..	.....	...	.....	52	
1		Court-cleaner ... ..	.....	...	.....	52	2,749
14		<i>Albury.</i>					
1		Police Magistrate	Clerical ...	A1	.....	475	
1		Clerk of Petty Sessions	" ...	A3	.....	300	775
		<i>Armidale.</i>					
1		Police Magistrate	" ...	A1	.....	475	
1		Clerk of Petty Sessions	" ...	A3	.....	300	775
		<i>Ballina.</i>					
1		Clerk of Petty Sessions	" ...	B2	.....	175	175
		<i>Balmain.</i>					
1		Clerk of Petty Sessions	" ...	B1	.....	260	
1		Do	" ...	B3	.....	125	385
		<i>Balranald.</i>					
1		Police Magistrate	" ...	A1	.....	375	
1		Clerk of Petty Sessions	" ...	B2	.....	175	550
		<i>Barmedman.</i>					
1		Clerk of Petty Sessions	" ...	B1	.....	275	275
		<i>Bathurst.</i>					
1		Police Magistrate	" ...	A1	.....	500	
1		Clerk of Petty Sessions	" ...	A2	.....	400	
1		Do	" ...	B4	.....	100	1,000
		<i>Bega.</i>					
1		Police Magistrate	" ...	A1	.....	425	
1		Clerk of Petty Sessions	" ...	B1	.....	275	700
		<i>Bellingen.</i>					
1		Clerk of Petty Sessions	" ...	B1	.....	275	275
		<i>Bingara.</i>					
1		Police Magistrate	" ...	A1	.....	400	
1		Clerk of Petty Sessions	" ...	B1	.....	275	675
239	55	Carried forward	£	64,855	16,437

a Includes quarters.

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1896-7.

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NO. VIII.—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

No. of Persons.		Division of Service.	GRADE: Higher grade, Series A. Lower grade, Series B.	SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.				
1895-6	1896-7			Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1896.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1897.		
				£		£		
		Petty Sessions—continued.						
239	55	Brought forward...	£	.....	.....	64,855	.....	16,437
	1	<i>Bombala.</i> Clerk of Petty Sessions		Clerical ...	A3	.....	350	350
	1	<i>Bourke.</i> Police Magistrate		"	A1	.....	450	
	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions		"	A3	.....	300	
	1	<i>Braidwood.</i> Police Magistrate		"	A1	.....	400	750
	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions		"	A3	.....	300	
	1	<i>Broken Hill.</i> Police Magistrate		"	A1	.....	500	700
	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions		"	A2	.....	400	
	1	Assistant Clerk of Petty Sessions...		"	B2	.....	200	
	1	<i>Brewarrina.</i> Clerk of Petty Sessions		"	B2	.....	200	1,100
	1	<i>Burrowa.</i> Clerk of Petty Sessions		"	A3	.....	300	200
	1	<i>Campbelltown.</i> Clerk of Petty Sessions		"	B2	.....	175	300
	1	<i>Carcoar.</i> Clerk of Petty Sessions		"	A3	.....	300	175
	1	<i>Casino.</i> Clerk of Petty Sessions		"	A3	.....	300	300
	1	<i>Cassilis.</i> Clerk of Petty Sessions		"	B1	.....	275	300
	1	<i>Cobar.</i> Police Magistrate and Clerk of Petty Sessions		"	A1	.....	425	275
	1	Assistant Clerk of Petty Sessions ..		"	B2	.....	175	
	1	<i>Condobolin.</i> Clerk of Petty Sessions		"	A3	.....	300	600
	1	<i>Cooma.</i> Police Magistrate		"	A1	.....	400	300
	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions		"	A3	.....	350	
	1	Assistant Clerk of Petty Sessions ...		"	B3	.....	150	
	1	<i>Coonabarabran.</i> Clerk of Petty Sessions		"	A3	.....	300	900
	1	<i>Coonamble.</i> Police Magistrate		"	A1	.....	400	300
	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions		"	A3	.....	350	
	1	Assistant Clerk of Petty Sessions ..		"	B4	.....	100	
	1	<i>Cootamundra.</i> Clerk of Petty Sessions		"	A3	.....	350	850
	1	Assistant Clerk of Petty Sessions ...		"	B4	.....	100	
	1	<i>Corowa.</i> Clerk of Petty Sessions		"	A3	.....	350	450
	1	<i>Cowra.</i> Clerk of Petty Sessions		"	A3	.....	350	350
	1	<i>Deniliquin.</i> Police Magistrate		"	A1	.....	450	350
	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions		"	A3	.....	350	
	1	Assistant Clerk of Petty Sessions ...		"	B3	.....	150	
	1	<i>Dubbo.</i> Police Magistrate		"	A1	.....	500	950
	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions		"	A3	.....	300	
	1	<i>Dungog.</i> Police Magistrate		"	A1	.....	400	800
	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions		"	B2	.....	200	
	1	<i>Eden.</i> Clerk of Petty Sessions		"	B2	.....	175	600
	1	<i>Forbes.</i> Police Magistrate		"	A1	.....	475	175
	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions		"	B1	.....	250	
239	93	Carried forward ... ..	£	.....	.....	64,855	.....	28,237

No. of Persons.		No. VIII.—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.					SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1895-6	1896-7	Petty Sessions—continued.			Division of Service.	GRADE: Higher grade, Series A. Lower grade, Series B.	Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1896.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1897.	
				£				£		
239	93	Brought forward...			£	64,855	28,237
		<i>Glebe.</i>								
	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions	...	...	Clerical	B1	.....	260	
	1	Do	...	...	"	B3	.....	125	
		<i>Glen Innes.</i>							385	
	1	Police Magistrate	...	...	"	A1	.....	425	
	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions	...	...	"	A3	.....	350	
	1	Assistant Clerk of Petty Sessions...	...	...	"	B3	.....	150	
		<i>Gosford.</i>							925	
	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions	...	...	"	B2	.....	175	
		<i>Goulburn.</i>							175	
	1	Police Magistrate	...	...	"	A1	.....	475	
	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions	...	...	"	A2	.....	400	
	1	Assistant Clerk of Petty Sessions...	...	...	"	B3	.....	150	
	1	Clerk	...	...	"	B4	.....	100	
		<i>Grafton.</i>							1,125	
	1	Police Magistrate	...	...	"	A1	.....	425	
	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions	...	...	"	B1	.....	250	
		<i>Grenfell.</i>							675	
	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions	...	...	"	A3	.....	350	
		<i>Gundagai.</i>							350	
	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions	...	...	"	A3	.....	350	
		<i>Gunnedah.</i>							350	
	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions	...	...	"	A3	.....	350	
		<i>Gunning.</i>							350	
	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions	...	...	"	B1	.....	275	
		<i>Hay.</i>							275	
	1	Police Magistrate	...	...	"	A1	.....	400	
	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions	...	...	"	A3	.....	350	
	1	Assistant Clerk of Petty Sessions...	...	...	"	B3	.....	150	
		<i>Hillgrove.</i>							900	
	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions	...	...	"	B1	.....	250	
		<i>Hillston.</i>							250	
	1	Police Magistrate	...	...	"	A1	.....	450	
	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions	...	...	"	B1	.....	275	
		<i>Inverell.</i>							725	
	1	Police Magistrate	...	...	"	A1	.....	425	
	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions	...	...	"	A3	.....	350	
	1	Assistant Clerk of Petty Sessions...	...	...	"	B4	.....	100	
		<i>Junee.</i>							875	
	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions	...	...	"	B1	.....	250	
		<i>Kempsey.</i>							250	
	1	Police Magistrate	...	...	"	A1	.....	425	
	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions	...	...	"	A3	.....	350	
		<i>Kiama.</i>							775	
	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions	...	...	"	B1	.....	275	
		<i>Lismore.</i>							275	
	1	Police Magistrate	...	...	"	A1	.....	475	
	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions	...	...	"	A3	.....	350	
	1	Assistant Clerk of Petty Sessions...	...	...	"	B3	.....	150	
		<i>Lithgow.</i>							975	
	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions	...	...	"	B1	.....	275	
		<i>Liverpool.</i>							275	
	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions	...	...	"	B2	.....	200	
		<i>Maclean.</i>							200	
	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions	...	...	"	B3	.....	150	
		<i>Maitland.</i>							150	
	1	Police Magistrate	...	...	"	A1	.....	475	
	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions	...	...	"	A2	.....	400	
	1	Assistant Clerk of Petty Sessions	...	...	"	B3	.....	150	
	1	Clerk	...	...	"	B4	.....	100	
									1,125	
239	132	Carried forward ...			£	64,855	39,622

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1896-7.

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* No. of Persons.		No. VIII.—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.					SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1895-6	1896-7		Division of Service.	GRADE: Higher grade, Series A. Lower grade, Series B.		Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1896.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1897.		
		Petty Sessions—continued.								
239	132	Brought forward...	£	.....	...	.....	64,855	£	39,622
	1	<i>Milparinka.</i> Police Magistrate and Clerk of Petty Sessions		Clerical	A1	.....		350	350
	1	<i>Milton.</i> Police Magistrate		"	A1	.....		350	
	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions		"	B1	.....		275	625
	1	<i>Molong.</i> Clerk of Petty Sessions		"	A3	.....		350	350
	1	<i>Moree.</i> Police Magistrate and Clerk of Petty Sessions		"	A1	.....		400	
	1	Clerk		"	B4	.....		75	475
	1	<i>Moruya.</i> Clerk of Petty Sessions		"	A3	.....		300	300
	1	<i>Moss Vale.</i> Clerk of Petty Sessions		"	B1	.....		275	275
	1	<i>Mudgee.</i> Police Magistrate		"	A1	.....		400	
	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions		"	A3	.....		350	850
	1	Assistant Clerk of Petty Sessions		"	B4	.....		100	
	1	<i>Murrurundi.</i> Clerk of Petty Sessions		"	B1	.....		275	275
	1	<i>Murwillumbah.</i> Police Magistrate		"	A1	.....		350	
	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions		"	B1	.....		275	625
	1	<i>Muswellbrook.</i> Clerk of Petty Sessions		"	B1	.....		275	275
	1	<i>Narrabri.</i> Police Magistrate		"	A1	.....		425	
	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions		"	A3	.....		350	775
	1	<i>Narrandera.</i> Clerk of Petty Sessions		"	A3	.....		350	350
	1	<i>Newcastle.</i> Police Magistrate		"	A1	.....		600	
	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions		"	A2	.....		425	1,330
	1	Assistant Clerk of Petty Sessions		"	B2	.....		180	
	1	Clerk		"	B3	.....		125	
	1	<i>Newtown.</i> Clerk of Petty Sessions		"	A2	.....		425	
	1	Assistant Clerk of Petty Sessions		"	B1	.....		250	
	1	Deposition Clerk		"	B2	.....		200	
	1	Clerk		"	B3	.....		150	
	1	Do		"	B4	.....		110	
	1	Do		"	B4	.....		104	
	1	Do		"	B4	.....		100	1,339
	1	<i>North Sydney.</i> Clerk of Petty Sessions		"	B1	.....		260	
	1	Clerk		"	B3	.....		125	385
	1	<i>Nowra.</i> Police Magistrate		"	A1	.....		400	
	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions		"	B1	.....		275	675
	1	<i>Nyngan.</i> Clerk of Petty Sessions		"	B1	.....		275	275
	1	<i>Orange.</i> Police Magistrate		"	A1	.....		475	
	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions		"	A3	.....		300	775
	1	<i>Paddington.</i> Clerk of Petty Sessions		"	B1	.....		260	
	1	Do		"	B3	.....		125	385
	1	<i>Parkes.</i> Clerk of Petty Sessions		"	A3	.....		350	350
239	171	Carried forward ...	£	.....	...	.....	64,855	.....	50,661

No. VIII.—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.										
No. of Persons.		Division of Service.	GRADE: Higher grade, Series A. Lower grade, Series B.	SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.						
1895-6	1896-7			Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1896.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1897.				
				£		£				
		Petty Sessions—continued.								
239	171	Brought forward... ..	£	.....	...	.....	64,855	£	.....	50,661
		<i>Parramatta.</i>								
	1	Police Magistrate		Clerical	A1	.....		500		
	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions		"	A2	.....		400		
	1	Do		"	B4	.....		100		
		<i>Paterson.</i>								
	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions		"	B2	.....		200		1,000
		<i>Penrith.</i>								
	1	Police Magistrate		"	A1	.....		425		
	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions		"	B2	.....		175		
		<i>Picton.</i>								
	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions		"	B2	.....		200		600
		<i>Port Macquarie.</i>								
	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions		"	B2	.....		175		200
		<i>Queanbeyan.</i>								
	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions		"	A3	.....		350		175
		<i>Quirindi.</i>								
	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions		"	B1	.....		250		350
		<i>Raymond Terrace.</i>								
	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions		"	B2	.....		200		250
		<i>Redfern.</i>								
	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions		"	A2	.....		425		
	1	Do		"	B3	.....		125		
	1	Do		"	B5	.....		75		
		<i>Ryde.</i>								
	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions		"	B1	.....		250		625
		<i>Rylstone.</i>								
	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions		"	B1	.....		275		250
		<i>Scone.</i>								
	1	Police Magistrate		"	A1	.....		400		
	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions		"	B1	.....		275		
		<i>Singleton.</i>								
	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions		"	A3	.....		350		
	1	Assistant Clerk of Petty Sessions... ..		"	B4	.....		100		
		<i>Stroud.</i>								
	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions		"	B2	.....		200		450
		<i>Tamworth.</i>								
	1	Police Magistrate		"	A1	.....		400		
	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions		"	A3	.....		300		
		<i>Taree.</i>								
	1	Police Magistrate and Clerk of Petty Sessions		"	A1	.....		350		
	1	Assistant Clerk of Petty Sessions		"	B4	.....		75		
		<i>Temora.</i>								
	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions		"	B1	.....		250		425
		<i>Tenterfield.</i>								
	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions		"	A3	.....		350		250
		<i>Trunkey.</i>								
	1	Police Magistrate		"	A1	.....		425		350
		<i>Tumut.</i>								
	1	Police Magistrate		"	A1	.....		425		425
	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions		"	A3	.....		350		
		<i>Tumbarumba.</i>								
	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions		"	B1	.....		275		775
		<i>Uralla.</i>								
	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions		"	B3	.....		150		275
		<i>Urana.</i>								
	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions		"	A3	.....		300		150
		<i>Wagga Wagga.</i>								
	1	Police Magistrate		"	A1	.....		500		300
	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions		"	A3	.....		300		
		800								
239	206	Carried forward ... ..	£	.....	...	.....	64,855	£	.....	60,561

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1896-7.

No. VIII.—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

No. of Persons.		Division of Service.	GRADE: Higher grade, Series A. Lower grade, Series B.	SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1895-6	1896-7			Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1897.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1897.	
				£			
239 206		Brought forward...	£	.....	64,855	.....	60,561
		<i>Walcha.</i>					
1		Clerk of Petty Sessions	Clerical	A3	.....	300	300
		<i>Walgett.</i>					
1		Police Magistrate	"	A1	.....	350	
1		Clerk of Petty Sessions	"	A3	.....	300	
		<i>Wallsend and Plattsburg.</i>					
1		Police Magistrate	"	A1	.....	500	650
1		Clerk of Petty Sessions	"	B1	.....	250	
		<i>Warialda.</i>					
1		Clerk of Petty Sessions	"	B1	.....	275	750
		<i>Warren.</i>					
1		Clerk of Petty Sessions	"	B1	.....	275	275
		<i>Wellington.</i>					
1		Clerk of Petty Sessions	"	B1	.....	275	275
		<i>Wentworth.</i>					
1		Police Magistrate and Clerk of Petty Sessions	"	A1	.....	400	
1		Assistant Clerk of Petty Sessions	"	B4	.....	100	
		<i>Wilcannia.</i>					
1		Police Magistrate and Clerk of Petty Sessions	"	A1	.....	375	500
1		Assistant Clerk of Petty Sessions	"	B4	.....	75	
		<i>Windsor.</i>					
1		Clerk of Petty Sessions	"	B2	.....	175	450
		<i>Wollombi.</i>					
1		Police Magistrate and Clerk of Petty Sessions	"	A1	.....	350	175
		<i>Wollongong.</i>					
1		Police Magistrate	"	A1	.....	475	350
1		Clerk of Petty Sessions	"	B1	.....	275	
		<i>Wyalong.</i>					
1		Police Magistrate	"	A1	.....	475	750
1		Clerk of Petty Sessions	"	B1	.....	250	
		<i>Yass.</i>					
1		Police Magistrate	"	A1	.....	400	725
1		Clerk of Petty Sessions	"	A3	.....	300	
		<i>Young.</i>					
1		Police Magistrate	"	A1	.....	475	700
1		Clerk of Petty Sessions	"	A3	.....	350	
1		Assistant Clerk of Petty Sessions	"	B3	.....	150	
							975
1		Inspector of Weights and Measures—Central Police Office	"	A2	.....	400	
1		Assistant to Inspector	"	B4	.....	104	
1		Clerk... ..	"	B5	.....	52	
							556
		Allowances to Court and Office Cleaners	.....		.....	.....	2,050
		Allowances to Police acting as Clerks of Petty Sessions...	.....		.....	.....	1,750
							72,067
		Less value of quarters ... ..	.....		.....	.....	25
							72,042
		Salaries payable to Officers retiring, 15th July ... ..	.....		.....	.....	475
239	232	Carried forward ... ..	£	.....	64,855	.....	72,517

No. VIII.—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.										
No. of Persons.		Petty Sessions—continued.	Division of Service.	GRADE: Higher grade, Series A. Lower grade, Series B.	SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.					
1895-6	1896-7				Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1896.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1897.			
					£		£			
239	232	Brought forward... ..	£	.....	64,855	.....	72,517			
		<i>Contingencies.</i>								
		Travelling Expenses			7,250		7,250			
		Allowances to Court-house Keepers			2,100		.....		
		Fees to Interpreters			60		100			
		Rent of Court-houses			1,275		1,300			
		Fuel, Light, Water, and Removal of Night-soil			600		600			
		Allowances to Police acting as Clerks of Petty Sessions... ..			1,150		.....		
		Incidental Expenses			5,500		3,500			
		Allowances to Witnesses attending Courts of Petty Sessions			200		.....		
		Allowances to Witness attending Police Courts ... ..			.....		300			
						18,135				13,050
239	232	TOTAL ... ..	£	.....	82,990	.....	85,567			
		Prisons.								
1	...	Comptroller-General			794					
1	...	Deputy Comptroller and Chief Clerk ..			470					
1	...	Accountant and Examiner of Gaol Offices			380					
1	...	Clerk			245					
1	...	Do			200					
1	...	Do			175					
1	...	Do			120					
1	...	Do			100					
1	...	Junior Clerk			100					
1	...	Messenger			120					
						2,704				
10		SYDNEY GAOL.								
1	...	Governor			425					
1	...	Deputy Governor			245					
1	...	Visiting Justice			200					
1	...	Visiting Surgeon ... ..			.....^a					
1	...	Dispenser			190					
1	...	Chief Clerk... ..			290					
1	...	Clerk			198					
1	...	Do			100					
1	...	Junior Clerk			100					
1	...	Probationer			75					
1	...	Schoolmaster			236					
...	...	Chief Warder*					
...	...	Senior Warder*					
...	...	Warders in charge*					
...	...	Warders*					
...	...	Do*					
...	...	Overseer*					
...	...	Do*					
...	...	Messenger*					
1	...	Superintendent of Female Division			180					
1	...	Chaplain, Church of England			120					
1	...	Do Roman Catholic			120					
1	...	Do Presbyterian			50					
1	...	Do Wesleyan			50					
1	...	Do Jewish			25					
						2,604				
16										
26	...	Carried forward	£	5,308					

* See Gaols generally.

(a) See Medical Vote.

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1896-7.

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No. VIII.—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

No. of Persons.		Prisons—continued.	Division of Service.	GRADE: Higher grade, Series A. Lower grade, Series E.	SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.	
1895-6	1896-7				Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1896.	Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1897.
					£	
26	...	Brought forward...	£	.....	5,308	
PARRAMATTA GAOL.						
1	...	Governor ... ..	.....	.....	380	
1	...	Deputy Governor ... ..	.....	.....	209	
1	...	Visiting Justice ... ..	.....	.....	100	
...	...	Visiting Surgeon ... ..	.....	.....	.....^a	
1	...	Schoolmaster and Storekeeper	.....	.....	259	
1	...	Clerk ... ..	.....	.....	218	
1	...	Junior Clerk ... ..	.....	.....	75	
1	...	Dispenser ... ..	.....	.....	140	
...	...	Chief Warder ... ..	.....	.....	.....*
...	...	Senior Warder ... ..	.....	.....	.....*
...	...	Warders ... ..	.....	.....	.....*
...	...	Trade Overseers ... ..	.....	.....	.....*
1	...	Chaplain, Church of England	.....	.....	60	
1	...	Do Presbyterian ... ..	.....	.....	40	
1	...	Do Roman Catholic... ..	.....	.....	60	
1	...	Do Wesleyan ... ..	.....	.....	40	
...	...	Messenger ... ..	.....	.....	.....*
11					1,581	
BATHURST GAOL.						
1	...	Governor ... ..	.....	.....	370	
1	...	Deputy Governor ... ..	.....	.....	209	
...	...	Visiting Surgeon ... ..	.....	.....	.....^a	
1	...	Dispenser ... ..	.....	.....	100	
1	...	Storekeeper and Schoolmaster	.....	.....	198	
1	...	Clerk ... ..	.....	.....	198	
1	...	Junior Clerk ... ..	.....	.....	75	
...	...	Chief Warder ... ..	.....	.....	.....*
...	...	Warders ... ..	.....	.....	.....*
...	...	Female Warder ... ..	.....	.....	.....*
1	...	Chaplain, Church of England	.....	.....	60	
1	...	Do Roman Catholic... ..	.....	.....	60	
1	...	Do Presbyterian ... ..	.....	.....	40	
9					1,310	
MAITLAND GAOL.						
1	...	Governor ... ..	.....	.....	326	
1	...	Deputy Governor ... ..	.....	.....	200	
...	...	Visiting Surgeon ... ..	.....	.....	.....^a	
1	...	Clerk and Schoolmaster ... ..	.....	.....	200	
...	...	Chief Warder ... ..	.....	.....	.....*
...	...	Senior Warder ... ..	.....	.....	.....*
...	...	Warders ... ..	.....	.....	.....*
...	...	Female Warders ... ..	.....	.....	.....*
1	...	Chaplain, Church of England	.....	.....	30	
1	...	Do Roman Catholic... ..	.....	.....	30	
5					786	
51	...	Carried forward ... ..	£	.....	8,985	

* See Gaols generally.

(a) See Medical Vote.

No. VIII.—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.									
No. of Persons.		1895-6	1896-7		Division of Service.	GRADE: Higher grade, Series A. Lower grade, Series B.	SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.		
							Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1896.	Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1897.	
Prisons—continued.									
51	...			Brought forward...	£	.....	8,985		
GOULBURN GAOL.									
1	...			Governor ... ..	.....	370			
1	...			Deputy Governor ... ..	.....	209			
...	...			Visiting Surgeon ... ..	.....	.....^a			
1	...			Dispenser ... ..	.....	100			
1	...			Clerk ... ..	.....	198			
1	...			Storekeeper and Schoolmaster ... ..	.....	198			
1	...			Junior Clerk ... ..	.....	100			
...	...			Chief Warder ... ..	.....	*		
...	...			Senior Warder ... ..	.....	*		
...	...			Warders ... ..	.....	*		
...	...			Overseers ... ..	.....	*		
...	...			Female Warders ... ..	.....	*		
1	...			Chaplain, Church of England ... ..	.....	60			
1	...			Do Roman Catholic... ..	.....	60			
1	...			Do Presbyterian ... ..	.....	40			
9							1,335		
BERRIMA GAOL.									
1	...			Governor ... ..	.....	326			
1	...			Deputy Governor ... ..	.....	200			
...	...			Visiting Surgeon and Dispenser ... ..	.....	.....^a			
1	...			Clerk and Schoolmaster ... ..	.....	198			
...	...			Chief Warder ... ..	.....	*		
...	...			Senior Warder ... ..	.....	*		
...	...			Warders ... ..	.....	*		
...	...			Overseer ... ..	.....	*		
1	...			Chaplain, Church of England ... ..	.....	100			
1	...			Do Roman Catholic... ..	.....	100			
5							924		
ALBURY GAOL.									
1	...			Gaoler ... ..	.....	236			
1	...			Matron ... ..	.....	48			
...	...			Warders ... ..	.....	*		
...	...			Visiting Surgeon ... ..	.....	.....^a			
1	...			Chaplain, Church of England ... ..	.....	20			
1	...			Do Roman Catholic... ..	.....	20			
4							324		
ARMIDALE GAOL.									
1	...			Gaoler ... ..	.....	236			
1	...			Matron ... ..	.....	48			
...	...			Visiting Surgeon ... ..	.....	.....^a			
...	...			Warders ... ..	.....	*		
1	...			Chaplain, Church of England ... ..	.....	20			
1	...			Do Roman Catholic... ..	.....	20			
4							324		
73	...			Carried forward	£	11,892		

* See Gaols generally.

(a) See Medical Vote.

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1896-7.

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No. VIII.—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

No. of Persons.		Prisons—continued.	Division of Service.	GRADE: Higher grade, Series A. Lower grade, Series B.	SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.		
1895-6	1896-7				Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1896.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1897.
					£		
73	...	Brought forward...	£	.....	11,892	
1	...	BILOELA GAOL.					
1	...	Governor		308			
1	...	Deputy Governor		200			
1	...	Matron		100			
1	...	Clerk		198			
1	...	Visiting Justice		45			
1	...	Chaplain, Church of England		40			
1	...	Do Roman Catholic... ..		40			
...	...	Visiting Surgeon ... ..		...a		
1	...	Dispenser		140			
8					1,071		
1	...	DENILQUIN GAOL.					
1	...	Gaoler		200			
1	...	Matron		48			
...	...	Visiting Surgeon ... ..		...a		
...	...	Warders*			
1	...	Chaplain, Church of England		20			
1	...	Do Roman Catholic... ..		20			
4					288		
1	...	DUBBO GAOL.					
1	...	Gaoler		236			
1	...	Matron		48			
1	...	Chaplain, Church of England		20			
1	...	Do Roman Catholic... ..		20			
...	...	Visiting Surgeon ... ..		...a		
...	...	Warders*			
4					324		
1	...	FORBES GAOL.					
1	...	Gaoler		200			
1	...	Matron		48			
1	...	Chaplain, Church of England		20			
1	...	Do Roman Catholic... ..		20			
...	...	Visiting Surgeon ... ..		...a		
...	...	Warders*			
4					288		
1	...	GRAFTON GAOL.					
1	...	Gaoler		236			
1	...	Matron		48			
...	...	Visiting Surgeon ... ..		...a		
1	...	Chaplain, Church of England		30			
1	...	Do Roman Catholic... ..		30			
...	...	Warders*			
4					314		
1	...	HAY GAOL.					
1	...	Gaoler		236			
1	...	Matron		48			
...	...	Visiting Surgeon ... ..		...a		
1	...	Chaplain, Church of England		20			
1	...	Do Roman Catholic... ..		20			
...	...	Warders*			
4					324		
101	...	Carried forward ... ..	£	.....	14,531	

* See Gaols generally,

(a) See Medical Vote,

No. of Persons.		Division of Service.	GRADE: Higher grade, Series A. Lower grade, Series B.	SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.	
1895-6	1896-7			Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1896.	Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1897.
No. VIII.—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.					
Prisons—continued.					
101		Brought forward...	£	.....	14,531
MUDGEES GAOL.					
1	...	Gaoler ... ..	.....	236	
1	...	Matron ... ..	.....	48	
...	...	Visiting Surgeon ... ..	.....	...^a	
...	...	Warders ... ..	.....	...*
1	...	Chaplain, Church of England ... ..	.....	20	
1	...	Do Roman Catholic ... ..	.....	20	
4					324
TAMWORTH GAOL.					
1	...	Gaoler ... ..	.....	236	
1	...	Matron ... ..	.....	48	
...	...	Visiting Surgeon ... ..	.....	...^a	
1	...	Chaplain, Church of England ... ..	.....	20	
1	...	Do Roman Catholic... ..	.....	20	
...	...	Warders ... ..	.....	...*
4					324
TRIAL BAY PRISON.					
1	...	Superintendent ... ..	.....	425	
1	...	Deputy Superintendent ... ..	.....	209	
1	...	Clerk and Schoolmaster ... ..	.....	198	
...	...	Visiting Surgeon ... ..	.....	...^a	
1	...	Chaplain, Church of England ... ..	.....	80	
1	...	Do Roman Catholic ... ..	.....	80	
...	...	Warders ... ..	.....	...*
5					992
WILCANNIA GAOL.					
1	...	Gaoler ... ..	.....	218	
1	...	Matron ... ..	.....	48	
1	...	Chaplain, Church of England ... ..	.....	20	
1	...	Do Roman Catholic ... ..	.....	20	
...	...	Visiting Surgeon ... ..	.....	...^a	
...	...	Warders ... ..	.....	...*
4					306
WOLLONGONG GAOL.					
1	...	Gaoler ... ..	.....	236	
1	...	Matron ... ..	.....	48	
...	...	Warders ... ..	.....	...*
...	...	Visiting Surgeon ... ..	.....	...^a	
1	...	Chaplain, Church of England ... ..	.....	20	
1	...	Do Roman Catholic... ..	.....	20	
4					324
WAGGA WAGGA GAOL.					
1	...	Gaoler ... ..	.....	218	
1	...	Acting Gaoler, £218 per annum from 1 September to 30 November ... ..	.....	55	
1	...	Matron ... ..	.....	48	
1	...	Acting Matron, £48 per annum from 1 September to 30 November ... ..	.....	12	
...	...	Visiting Surgeon ... ..	.....	...^a	
...	...	Warders ... ..	.....	...*
1	...	Chaplain, Church of England ... ..	.....	20	
1	...	Do Roman Catholic... ..	.....	20	
6					373
128	...	Carried forward...	£	.....	17,174

(a) See Medical Vote.

* See Gaols generally.

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1896-7.

No. VIII.—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

No. of Persons.		Division of Service.	GRADES: Higher grade, Series A. Lower grade, Series B.	SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.	
1895-6	1896-7			Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1896.	Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1897.
128		Prisons—continued.			
		Brought forward...	£	17,174	
		YASS GAOL.			
1	...	Gaoler	218		
1	...	Matron	48		
...	...	Visiting Surgeon .....	.....^a		
...	...	Warders*		
1	...	Chaplain, Church of England	20		
1	...	Do Roman Catholic... ..	20		
4				306	
		YOUNG GAOL.			
1	...	Gaoler	236		
...	...	Visiting Surgeon .....	.....^a		
1	...	Chaplain, Church of England	20		
1	...	Do Roman Catholic... ..	20		
...	...	Warders*		
3				276	
		BROKEN HILL GAOL.			
1	...	Gaoler	236		
1	...	Matron	48		
...	...	Visiting Surgeon .....	.....^a		
...	...	Warders*		
1	...	Chaplain, Church of England	20		
1	...	Do Roman Catholic... ..	20		
4				324	
		POLICE GAOLS, COUNTRY DISTRICTS.			
37	...	Acting Gaolers, 9 at £20, 28 at £15	600		
37	...	Acting Matrons, 24 at £10, 13 at £5	305		
10	...	Chaplains, at £10	100		
84				1,005	
		GAOLS GENERALLY.			
4	...	Chief Warders, at 10s. per diem	732		
4	...	Senior Warders, 1st Class, 2 at 9s. 9d., and 2 at 9s. 6d. per diem each	705		
19	...	Senior Warders, 2nd Class, at 9s. 3d. per diem each	3,216		
46	...	Warders, 1st Class, at 9s. per diem each	7,577		
26	...	Do 2nd Class, at 8s. 3d. do	3,926		
261	...	Do 5rd Class, at 8s. and lower rates	39,089		
5	...	Principal Female Warders, at £105	525		
23	...	Female Warders—1 at £72, and 22 at lower rates	1,436		
1	...	Superintendent of Prison Industries	344		
1	...	Principal Storekeeper	290		
15	...	Overseers—1 at £245, 3 at £226, 8 at £209, and 3 at £179 per annum	3,132		
9	...	Foremen, 1 at 10s., 8 at 9s. per diem each	1,501		
1	...	Messenger	161		
1	...	do	128		
3	...	Carters, at 7s. per diem each	385		
419				63,147	
642	...	Carried forward...	£	82,232	

* See Gaols generally. (a) See Medical Vote.

No. VIII.—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

No. of Persons.		Division of Service.	GRADE: Higher grade, Series A. Lower grade, Series B.	SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1895-6	1896-7			Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1896.	Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1897.		
		Prisons—continued.					
		<i>As re-arranged by Public Service Board.</i>					
642		Brought forward...	£	.....	82,232		
1		Comptroller-General	...	Special	.....	794	
1		Deputy Comptroller	...	Clerical	A2	450	
1		Inspector of Prisons	...	"	A2	450	
1		Clerk	...	"	B2	225	
1		Do	...	"	B2	220	
1		Do	...	"	B2	175	
3		Clerks—1 at £150, 1 at £132, 1 at £125...	...	"	B3	407	
1		Clerk	...	"	B4	100	
1		Messenger	...	General	.....	a 125	
1		Housekeeper	...	.....	.....	30	
12							2,976
		SYDNEY GAOL.					
1		Governor	...	Clerical	A1	a 525	
1		Deputy Governor	...	"	A3	a 300	
1		Clerk	...	"	B1	290	
1		Do	...	"	B3	170	
2		Clerks, at £100	...	"	B4	200	
1		Librarian and Schoolmaster	...	"	B3	150	
1		Superintendent, Female Division	...	General	.....	a 250	
1		Principal Storekeeper	...	"	.....	200	
1		Messenger	...	"	.....	125	
1		Carter	...	"	.....	110	
1		Chaplain, Church of England	...	.....	.....	120	
1		Do Roman Catholic	...	.....	.....	120	
1		Do Presbyterian	...	.....	.....	50	
1		Do Wesleyan	...	.....	.....	50	
1		Do Jewish	...	.....	.....	25	
16							2,685
		ALBURY GAOL.					
1		Gaoler	...	General	.....	a 300	
1		Matron	...	"	.....	48	
2							348
		ARMIDALE GAOL.					
1		Gaoler	...	General	.....	a 300	
1		Matron	...	"	.....	48	
2							348
		BATHURST GAOL.					
1		Governor	...	Clerical	A2	a 480	
1		Deputy-Governor	...	"	B1	a 275	
1		Clerk	...	"	B3	170	
1		Do	...	"	B4	75	
1		Schoolmaster and Storekeeper	...	General	.....	170	
1		Carter	...	"	.....	120	
1		Fireman	...	"	.....	146	
1		Chaplain, Church of England	...	.....	.....	60	
1		Do Roman Catholic	...	.....	.....	60	
1		Do Presbyterian	...	.....	.....	40	
10							1,596
642	42	Carried forward	£	.....	.....	82,232	7,953

a Quarter included.

No. VIII.—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

No. of Persons.		Division of Service.	GRADE: Higher grade, Series A. Lower grade, Series B.	SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1895-6	1896-7			Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1896.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1897.	
						£	
		Prisons—continued.					
642	42	Brought forward...	£ .....	.....	82,232	.....	7,953
		BERRIMA GAOL.					
1		Governor	Clerical ...	A2	.....	a400	
1		Deputy-Governor	" ..	B1	.....	a250	
1		Clerk and Schoolmaster	" ..	B3	.....	170	
1		Chaplain, Church of England ... ..	.....	.....	.....	100	
1		Do Roman Catholic ... ..	.....	.....	.....	100	
	5						1,020
		BILOELA GAOL.					
1		Governor	Clerical ...	A2	.....	a400	
1		Deputy Governor	" ..	B1	.....	a250	
1		Clerk	" ..	B3	.....	170	
1		Superintendent, Female Division... ..	General ...	.....	.....	a200	
1		Chaplain, Church of England ... ..	.....	.....	.....	40	
1		Do Roman Catholic... ..	.....	.....	.....	40	
	6						1,100
		BROKEN HILL.					
1		Gaoler	General ...	.....	.....	a300	
1		Matron ... ..	" ..	.....	.....	48	
1		Chaplain, Church of England ... ..	.....	.....	.....	20	
1		Do Roman Catholic... ..	.....	.....	.....	20	
	4						388
		DENILQUIN.					
1		Gaoler	General ...	.....	.....	a275	
1		Matron ... ..	" ..	.....	.....	48	
	2						323
		DUBBO.					
1		Gaoler	General ...	.....	.....	a300	
1		Matron ... ..	" ..	.....	.....	48	
1		Chaplain, Church of England ... ..	.....	.....	.....	20	
1		Do Roman Catholic... ..	.....	.....	.....	20	
	4						388
		FORBES.*					
1		Gaoler, at £200 per annum	General ...	.....	.....	100	
1		Matron, at £48 do ... ..	" ..	.....	.....	24	
	2						124
		GOULBURN GAOL.					
1		Governor	Clerical ...	A2	.....	a 480	
1		Deputy Governor	" ..	B1	.....	a 275	
1		Clerk	" ..	B3	.....	170	
1		Do	" ..	B4	.....	75	
1		Schoolmaster and Storekeeper	" ..	B3	.....	170	
1		Chaplain, Church of England ... ..	.....	.....	.....	60	
1		Do Roman Catholic... ..	.....	.....	.....	60	
1		Do Presbyterian ... ..	.....	.....	.....	40	
	8						1,330
642	73	Carried forward ... ..	£ .....	.....	82,232	.....	12,626

* To be reduced to a Police Gaol, from 1st January, 1897. (a) Quarters included.

No. VIII.—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.									
No. of Persons.		Division of Service.	GRADE : Higher grade, Series A. Lower grade, Series, A.	SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.					
1895-6	1896-7			Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1896.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1897.			
Prisons—continued.									
642	78	Brought forward...	£	.....	.....	82,232	£	.....	12,626
GRAFTON GAOL.									
	1	Gaoler	General	.....	.....		a	300	
	1	Matron ... ..	"	.....	.....			48	
	1	Chaplain, Church of England	.....	.....	.....			30	
	1	Do Roman Catholic...	.....	.....	.....			30	
	4								408
HAY GAOL.									
	1	Gaoler	General	.....	.....		a	300	
	1	Matron ... ..	"	.....	.....			48	
	2								348
MITTLAND GAOL.									
	1	Governor	Clerical	A2	.....		a	400	
	1	Deputy Governor	"	B1	.....		a	250	
	1	Clerk and Schoolmaster	"	B3	.....			170	
	1	Chaplain, Church of England	.....	.....	.....			30	
	1	Do Roman Catholic...	.....	.....	.....			30	
	5								880
MUDGEES GAOL.									
	1	Gaoler	General	.....	.....		a	300	
	1	Matron ... ..	"	.....	.....			48	
	2								348
PARRAMATTA GAOL.									
	1	Governor	Clerical	A1	.....		a	500	
	1	Deputy-Governor	"	B1	.....		a	275	
	1	Clerk	"	B2	.....			218	
	1	Do	"	B4	.....			75	
	1	Schoolmaster and Storekeeper	General	.....	.....			225	
	1	Messenger ... ..	"	.....	.....			120	
	1	Carter ... ..	"	.....	.....			120	
	1	Chaplain, Church of England	.....	.....	.....			60	
	1	Do Roman Catholic	.....	.....	.....			60	
	1	Do Presbyterian ... ..	.....	.....	.....			40	
	1	Do Wesleyan ... ..	.....	.....	.....			40	
	11								1,738
TAMWORTH GAOL.									
	1	Gaoler	General	.....	.....		a	300	
	1	Matron ... ..	"	.....	.....			48	
	2								348
642	99	Carried forward ...	£	.....	.....	82,232	.....		16,691

(a) Includes quarters.

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1896-7.

169

No. of Persons.		Division of Service.	GRADE : Higher grade, Series A. Lower grade, Series B.	SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1895-6	1896-7			Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1896.	Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1897.		
						£	
		Prisons—continued.					
642	99	Brought forward...	£ .....	.....	82,232	.....	16,691
		TRIAL BAY PRISON.					
1		Superintendent	Clerical ...	A2	.....	a480	
1		Deputy-Superintendent	" ...	B1	.....	a275	
1		Clerk	" ...	B1	.....	250	
1		Chaplain, Church of England ... ..	.....	.....	.....	80	
1		Do Roman Catholic ... ..	.....	.....	.....	80	
	5						1,165
		WILCANNIA GAOL.					
1		Gaoler	General ...	.....	.....	a295	
1		Matron ... ..	" ...	.....	.....	48	
1		Chaplain, Church of England ... ..	.....	.....	.....	20	
1		Do Roman Catholic ... ..	.....	.....	.....	20	
	4						383
		WAGGA GAOL.*					
1		Gaoler	General ...	.....	.....	109	
1		Matron ... ..	" ...	.....	.....	24	
	2						133
		WOLLONGONG GAOL.*					
1		Gaoler	General ...	.....	.....	118	
1		Matron ... ..	" ...	.....	.....	24	
	2						142
		YASS GAOL.*					
1		Gaoler ... ..	.....	.....	.....	109	
1		Matron ... ..	.....	.....	.....	24	
	2						133
		YOUNG GAOL.					
1		Gaoler	General ...	.....	.....	a300	
	1						300
		POLICE GAOLS—COUNTRY DISTRICTS.					
13		Acting Gaolers, at £20 ... ..	.....	.....	.....	260	
27		Do do at £15 ... ..	.....	.....	.....	405	
28		Do Matrons, at £10 ... ..	.....	.....	.....	280	
12		Do do at £5 ... ..	.....	.....	.....	60	
	80						1,005
642	195	Carried forward ... ..	£ .....	.....	82,232	.....	19,952

* To be reduced to a Police Gaol, from 1st January, 1897.

(a) Includes quarters.

No. VIII.—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.									
No. of Persons.		Prisons—continued.	Division of Service.	GRADE: Higher grade, Series A. Lower grade, Series B.	SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.				
1895-6	1896-7				Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1893.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1897.		
					£		£		
642	195	Brought forward... ..	£	.....	.....	82,232	.....	19,952	
PRISON SERVICE GENERALLY.									
4		Chief Warders, at £192	General	.....	.....		a 768		
2		Senior Warders, 1 at £194, 1 at £184 ... ..	"	.....	.....		a 378		
21		Do do at £174 ... ..	"	.....	.....		a 3,654		
2		1st Class do at £176 ... ..	"	.....	.....		a 352		
44		Do do at £156 ... ..	"	.....	.....		a 6,864		
3		2nd Class do at £158 ... ..	"	.....	.....		a 474		
23		Do do at £138 ... ..	"	.....	.....		a 3,174		
18		3rd Class do at £149 ... ..	"	.....	.....		a 2,682		
5		Do do at £139 ... ..	"	.....	.....		a 695		
244		Do do at £129 ... ..	"	.....	.....		a 31,476		
4		Principal Female Warders, at £150 ... ..	.....	.....	.....		a 600		
1		Female Warder (Chief) ... ..	.....	.....	.....		a 110		
21		Do do at £104 ... ..	.....	.....	.....		a 2,184		
1		Overseer (Chief) ... ..	.....	.....	.....		a 200		
4		Overseers, at £180 (Chief) ... ..	.....	.....	.....		a 720		
3		Foremen, at £170 ... ..	.....	.....	.....		510		
11		Overseers, at £160 ... ..	.....	.....	.....		1,760		
9		Foremen, at £150 ... ..	.....	.....	.....		1,350		
		Extra Warders in Special Emergency Cases	.....	.....	.....		300		
								58,251	
								78,203	
								4,902	
								78,301	
								2,477	
								70,824	
Contingencies.									
		For Gratuities to Prisoners on their discharge from Gaols ... ..	.....	.....	.....	2,000		2,000	
		Books for Library ... ..	.....	.....	.....	100		100	
		Rent of Office ... ..	.....	.....	.....	350		250	
		Photography in Gaols ... ..	.....	.....	.....	25		25	
		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 ... ..	.....	.....	.....	33,000		.....
		Provisions, Travelling Expenses, Fuel, Light, Water, and Incidental Expenses	.....	.....	.....			27,500	
						35,475		29,875	
642	615	TOTAL... ..	£	.....	.....	117,707		100,699	

(a) Includes quarters.

No. VIII.—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.									
No. of Persons.		Division of Service.	GRADE: Higher grade, Series A. Lower grade, Series B.	SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.					
1895-	1896-7			Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1896.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1897.			
				£		£			
Patents and Copyright.									
1	...	Examiner of Patents	...	470					
1	...	Chief Clerk	...	290					
1	...	Clerk	...	268					
1	...	Do	...	200					
1	...	Do	...	180					
1	...	Junior Clerk	...	100					
1	...	Messenger	...	50					
						1,558			
1	...	Registrar of Copyright	...	308					
1	...	Clerk	...	100					
1	...	Messenger and Office-cleaner	...	135					
						543			
						2,101			
<i>Contingencies.</i>									
		Incidental Expenses	...	250					
		Special Experts' Fees, Reporting on Applications for Letters Patent	...	350					
						600			
<i>As re-arranged by Public Service Board.</i>									
1		Clerk	...					300	
1		Do	...					267	
1		Do	...					200	
1		Do	...					180	
1		Do	...					50	
1		Registrar of Copyright	...					300	
1		Messenger	...					50	
								1,347	
		Salary payable to Examiner, to 31st July	.....					40	
								1,387	
<i>Contingencies—</i>									
		Incidental Expenses	...					200	
								200	
10	7	TOTAL...	£			2,701		1,587	

No. VIII.—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

	Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1896.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1897.	
	£		£	
Miscellaneous Services.				
Allowances to Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors, under Licensing Act, 45 Vic. No. 14	430		600	
Almanacs for Country Benches of Magistrates, Newspapers, Law Books, &c.	100		120	
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 ...	150		150	
For Services of a Law Reporter for Bankruptcy and Probate Courts ...	150		150	
Necropolis—for improving, draining, trenching, planting, and other con- tingencies, at the Cemetery	500		500	
Long Bay Cemetery—General Improvements	50		50	
To meet the abatement which should, in terms of the Civil Service Act, be deducted from the pensions of officers whose services have been dispensed with	860		.....
For printing of work, Supreme Court Cases, 1824 to 1862	700		700	
Expenses in connection with an appeal to the Privy Council in the case Stuart v. Gould	239		57	
South Head General Cemetery—Towards Improvements ... ..	.....		100	
Costs of Appeal in Case, Smith v. Giles, Prohibition ... ..	.....		28	
For purchase of Law Books, Equity Court Library—Special Vote ...	.....		137	
For salary of late D. C. Bailiff, Moama, 1880 ... ..	.....		3	
Necropolis—For laying on Water to the Mortuary Station ... ..	.....		244	
Expenses of compilation of Supreme Court Law Reports, 1824 to 1862...	.....		150	
Other Votes, 1895-6	1,941		.....
		5,645		3,514
TOTAL	£	5,645	.....	3,514

IX.

Public Instruction, Labour, and Industry.

SUMMARY.

Page.	HEAD OF SERVICE.	Amount appropriated for year ending 30 June, 1896.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1897.	
		Salaries.	Contingencies	Salaries.	Contingencies
		Estimate for 1896-7.			
		Salaries.	Contingencies.	£	£
174	Public Instruction	£ 592,130	£ 84,570	565,123	124,295
	Technical Education Branch	15,309	5,050		
	Cadet Branch	1,120	1,770		
		£ 608,559	£ 91,390		
181	Industrial Schools	£ 3,989	£ 6,420	3,903	7,950
	N.S.S. "Sobraon"				
	Industrial School for Girls, Parramatta	1,257	2,230		
		£ 5,246	£ 8,650		
183	Observatory			3,448	640
184	Museum			2,523	2,586
184	Public Library of New South Wales			4,492	3,148
186	National Art Gallery... ..				
186	Church and School Lands			1,376	650
186	Labour and Industry Branch				26,900
187	Centennial Park (Suspense Account)				25,000
187	Grants in aid of Public Institutions				21,550
187	Miscellaneous Services				757
				580,865	213,476
	<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			1,376	650
				579,489	212,826
	<i>Less</i> amount chargeable to Officers on account of quarters, fuel, light, rations, &c.				36,120||
	TOTAL	£		579,489	212,826
					f 591,854
					157,224

* Less value of quarters, &c., £34,503

† do 1,347

‡ do 126

§ do 144

£36,120 ||

a £9,850 previously paid from Contingencies.

b 150 do do

c 320 do do

d 769 do from Grants in aid of Public Institutions

e 2,450 do from Contingencies.

£13,539 f

No. of Persons.		No. IX.—PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, LABOUR, AND INDUSTRY.				SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.		
1895-6	1896-7	Division of Service.	GRADE : Higher grade, Series A. Lower grade, Series B.	Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1896.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1897.		
				£				
		Public Instruction, under the Act 43 Vic. No. 23.						
1	1	Minister of Public Instruction ... ..	.....	...	1,370		.....	1,370
1	...	Under Secretary ... ..	.....	...	920	2,290		
1	...	Chief Clerk ... ..	.....	...	605			
1	...	First Clerk ... ..	.....	...	470			
1	...	Cashier ... ..	.....	...	515			
1	...	Assistant Cashier ... ..	.....	...	290			
1	...	Accountant ... ..	.....	...	450			
1	...	Assistant Accountant ... ..	.....	...	313			
43	...	Clerks—1 at £403, 2 at £380, 3 at £335, 2 at £313, 2 at £290, 1 each at £281, £272, £259, £254, £250, £245, £218, £209, 2 at £200, 2 at £190, 1 at £185, 6 at £175, 7 at £150, 6 at £125, and 1 at £110 ... ..	.....	...	9,287			
8	...	Junior Clerks—1 at £95, 3 at £90, 4 at £75 ... ..	.....	...	665			
5	...	Messengers, at £175, £150, £80, £60, and £50 ... ..	.....	...	515			
		Wages for Male and Female Servants employed to clean Offices of Department ... ..	.....	...	300	13,410		
1	...	Chief Inspector of Schools ... ..	.....	...	695			
1	...	Deputy do ... ..	.....	...	605			
9	...	District Inspectors, at £560 ... ..	.....	...	5,040			
25	...	Inspectors—4 at £515, 9 at £470, 6 at £403, and 6 at £380 ... ..	.....	...	10,988			
1	...	School Attendance and Payments Officer ... ..	.....	...	218	17,546		
1	...	Examiner ... ..	.....	...	.....	605		
		FORT-STREET TRAINING SCHOOL.						
1	...	Lecturer ... ..	.....	...	190			
1	...	Messenger and Caretaker ... ..	.....	...	140	330		
		HURLSTONE TRAINING SCHOOL.						
1	...	Lady Principal ... ..	.....	...	290			
1	...	Assistant ... ..	.....	...	200			
1	...	Lecturer ... ..	.....	...	190			
1	...	Matron ... ..	.....	...	125			
...	...	Visiting Teachers ... ..	.....	...	150			
...	...	Servants' Wages ... ..	.....	...	250			
1	...	Gardener and Caretaker ... ..	.....	...	100	1,305		
		ARCHITECT'S BRANCH.						
1	...	Architect for Public Schools ... ..	.....	...	650			
1	...	Principal Draftsman ... ..	.....	...	371			
3	...	Draftsmen—1 at £290, 1 at £259, and 1 at £200 ... ..	.....	...	749			
3	...	Clerks—1 at £227, 1 at £209, and 1 at £100 ... ..	.....	...	536			
3	...	Junior Draftsmen—1 at £120, 1 at £110, and 1 at £75 ... ..	.....	...	305			
2	...	Clerks of Work, at £371 ... ..	.....	...	742			
1	...	Do £290 ... ..	.....	...	290			
3	...	Do 2 at £254, and 1 at £236	744	4,387		
126	1	Carried forward	£	39,873	1,370

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1896-7.

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No. IX.—PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, LABOUR, AND INDUSTRY.

No. of Persons.		Division of Service.	GRADE: Higher grade, Series A. Lower grade, Series B.	SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1895-6	1896-7			Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1896.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1897.	
				£		£	
		Public Instruction, under the Act 43 Vic. No. 23—continued.					
126	1	Brought forward... ..	£	.....	39,873	.....	1,370
		TEACHERS' SALARIES. <i>(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 .. .. .	£	.....	508,000	.....
		<i>Needlework Instruction.</i>					
1	...	Directress of Needlework .. .. .	£	.....	245	.....
		Teachers .. .. .	£	.....	6,800	.....
					7,045		
		<i>Cookery Instruction.</i>					
1	...	Directress of Cookery .. .. .	£	.....	290	.....
		Teachers .. .. .	£	.....	800	.....
					1,090		
1	...	Superintendent of Music .. .. .	£	.....	425	.....
1	...	Do Drawing .. .. .	£	.....	470	.....
					895		
		SALARIES .. .. .	£	.....	556,903	.....
		<i>As re-arranged by Public Service Board.</i>					
1		Under Secretary	£	Special	.....	.....	920
		MINISTERIAL OFFICE.					
1		Chief Clerk	£	Clerical	A 1	.....	550
1		Accountant	£	"	A 1	.....	500
1		Cashier	£	"	A 2	.....	400
1		Clerk	£	"	A 2	.....	400
1		Clerk in Charge of Records	£	"	A 3	.....	300
4		Clerks—1 at £360, 2 at £350, and 1 at £300	£	"	A 3	.....	1,360
8		Clerks—1 at £290, 4 at £275, and 3 at £250	£	"	B 1	.....	2,140
14		Clerks—2 at £225, 4 at £200, 1 at £190, 1 at £185, and 6 at £175	£	"	B 2	.....	2,675
14		Clerks—7 at £150, 2 at £140, 4 at £125, and 1 at £120	£	"	B 3	.....	1,950
8		Clerks—1 at £100, 1 at £95, 3 at £90, and 3 at £75	£	"	B 4	.....	690
1		Chief Clerk of Works	£	Professional	A 3	.....	375
2		Clerks of Works, at £300	£	"	A 3	.....	600
4		Do at £250	£	"	B 1	.....	1,000
1		School Attendance and Payments Officer	£	General	.....	.....	200
4		Messengers—1 at £160 (a), 1 at £125, 1 at £90, and 1 at £60 .. .. .	£	"	.....	.....	435
4		Office-keepers and Cleaners—1 at £100 (a) and 3 at £72 (b) .. .. .	£	"	.....	.....	316
1		Storeman and Packer (c) .. .. .	£	"	.....	.....	108
3		Cleaners (c)—1 (with horse and cart) at £182, 1 at £132, and 1 at £60 .. .. .	£	"	.....	.....	374
							14,373
130	75	Carried forward... ..	£	.....	556,903	.....	16,663

(a) With quarters provided. (b) One with quarters provided. (c) Hitherto paid from Contingencies

No. of Persons.		Division of Service.	GRADE: Higher grade, Series A. Lower grade, Series B.	SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1895-6	1896-7			Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1896.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1897.	
				£		£	
No. IX.—PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, LABOUR, AND INDUSTRY.							
Public Instruction, under the Act 43 Vic. No. 23—continued.							
180	75	Brought forward... ..	£	.....	556,903	.....	16,663
CHIEF INSPECTOR'S BRANCH.							
1		Chief Inspector of Schools	Educational	.....	.....	700	
1		Deputy Chief Inspector of Schools and Assistant Examiner (a) ... ..	"	.....	.....	650	
9		District Inspectors of Schools, at £560 ... ..	"	.....	.....	5,040	
3		Inspectors of Schools and Assistant Examiners, at £560 (a) ... ..	"	.....	.....	1,680	
21		Inspectors of Schools—9 at £470, 6 at £400, and 6 at £380 ... ..	"	.....	.....	8,910	
1		Acting Inspector ... ..	.....	.....	.....	470	
							17,450
TRAINING SCHOOLS.							
1		Lecturer on Elementary Anatomy, Physiology and Hygiene, Fort-street and Hurlstone (b)	Unclassified	.....	.....	200	
1		Lecturer, Fort-street and Hurlstone, and Assistant Examiner (c)	Educational	.....	.....	443	
1		*Messenger, Caretaker, and Cleaner, Fort-street Training School and Public School (d)	General	.....	.....	193	
							836
HURLSTONE TRAINING SCHOOL.							
1		*Principal	Educational	.....	.....	300	
1		*Assistant ... ..	"	.....	.....	170	
1		Teacher of Drawing ... ..	"	.....	.....	100	
1		Teacher of Physics and Chemistry (e)	General	.....	.....	25	
1		*Matron ... ..	.....	.....	.....	175	
1		*Cook ... ..	"	.....	.....	78	
2		*Housemaids at £56 ... ..	"	.....	.....	112	
1		*General Servant ... ..	"	.....	.....	46	
1		*Kitchen Maid ... ..	"	.....	.....	52	
1		*Caretaker and Gardener ... ..	"	.....	.....	113	
							1,171
TEACHERS' SALARIES.							
<i>(In accordance with the grading of the Public Service Board, and with the regulations providing for the payment of Teachers under the Rules and Regulations of the Public Instruction Act of 1880.)</i>							
		†Teachers (see Schedule at end of Estimates as to numbers in the Service on 11th June, 1896)	Educational.	.....	.....	.....	549,000
1		Superintendent of Music	Educational	.....	.....	400	
1		Do of Drawing ... ..	"	.....	.....	450	
1		Directress of Needlework ... ..	"	.....	.....	220	
							1,070
180	128	Carried forward... ..	£	.....	556,903	.....	586,190

* This salary is subject to deduction for quarters, &c. † This vote (of £549,000) is subject to a deduction of £34,000 for value of quarters.
(a) Hitherto paid as Assistant Examiners fees, £63 per annum, from Contingencies. (b) Was paid in part from vote for teachers' salaries. (c) Hitherto paid as assistant examiner £63 per annum from Contingencies. (d) Previously paid as cleaner £58 per annum from Contingencies. (e) Also head master Pyrmont Public School.

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1896-7.

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No. IX.—PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, LABOUR, AND INDUSTRY.									
No. of Persons.			Division of Service.	GRADE Higher grade, Series A. Lower grade, Series B.	SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.				
1895-6	1896-7				Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1896.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1897.		
					£		£		
Public Instruction, under the Act 43 Vic. No. 23—continued.									
130	128	Brought forward... .. £	.....	...	.....	556,903	.....	586,190	
	8	COOKERY INSTRUCTION.							
		Teachers of Cookery—2 at £142, 4 at £114, and 2 at £100	Educational	...	.....		940	940	
		HIGH SCHOOLS ... ..	.....	.....	.....	8,500	.....	.....
		*Salaries of Teachers	Educational	...	.....		.....	5,000	
		TOTAL SALARIES ... .. £	.....	...	.....		.....	592,130	
		Less amounts chargeable to officers for value of quarters, &c. ... ..	.....	...	.....		.....	34,463	
								557,667	
		Contingencies.							
		High Schools—maintenance of Examiner's Branch—	.....	...	.....			1,000	
		Rent ... ..	.....	...	100		.....	.....
		Examination Fees ... ..	.....	...	450		.....	.....
		Chief Inspector's Branch—							
		Inspectors' Travelling Expenses ... ..	.....	...	5,040			5,000	
		Rent of District Offices ... ..	.....	...	350		.....	.....
		Allowances to Students in Training, Fort-street ... ..	.....	...	1,500			1,500	
		Maintenance of Hurlstone Training College ... ..	.....	...	1,200			1,100	
		Examination Fees ... ..	.....	...	.....			200	
		Architect's Branch—							
		Architect's and Clerks of Works' Travelling Expenses... ..	.....	...	1,200		.....	.....
		Clerks of Works' Travelling Expenses ..	.....	...	.....			1,200	
		School Books, Printing, Stationery, &c. ...	.....	...	9,600			9,600	
		School Buildings, Sites, Additions, and Repairs to Schools and Teachers' Residences, Furniture for Schools, and Weathersheds ... ..	.....	...	50,000			35,000	
		Rent of Premises for Schools and Teachers' Residences ... ..	.....	...	7,400		.....	.....
		Rent of Schools ... ..	.....	...	.....			1,300	
		Rent of Offices ... ..	.....	...	.....			520	
		Water and Sewerage Rates for Schools and Teachers' Residences ... ..	.....	...	1,500		.....	.....
		Water and Sewerage Rates and Cleaning Closets ... ..	.....	...	.....			6,000	
		Teachers' Forage Allowance ... ..	.....	...	2,500			3,000	
		Teachers' Travelling Expenses ... ..	.....	...	2,000			3,000	
		Contingencies ... ..	.....	...	800			500	
		Cookery Instruction—Miscellaneous (a)... ..	.....	...	1,000			1,000	
		Cleaning allowance to Teachers ... ..	.....	...	10,000			10,000	
		Fuel Allowance ... ..	.....	...	1,500			1,500	
		State Scholarships and Bursaries ... ..	.....	...	2,500			3,000	
		Expenses in connection with conveyancing and other legal matters ... ..	.....	...	150			150	
						98,790		84,570	
130	136	TOTAL, PUBLIC INSTRUCTION UNDER THE ACT 43 VIC. NO. 23 Carried forward, £	.....	...	.....	664,193	.....	642,237	

* This Vote is subject to a deduction of £157 for value of quarters.

(a) Fees received in connection with this expenditure are paid to Revenue.

No. IX.—PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, LABOUR, AND INDUSTRY.									
No. of Persons.			Division of Service.	GRADE : Higher grade, Series A. Lower grade, Series B.	SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.				
1895-6	1896-7				Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1896.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1897.		
					£		£		
130	136	Brought forward...	£	.....	.....	664,193	.....	£	642,237
Technical Education Branch.									
1	...	Superintendent, at £550	.....	.....	.....	550	.....	.....	.....
8	...	Clerks—1 at £268, 1 at £225, 2 at £130, 1 at £120, 2 at £90, and 1 at £75	.....	.....	.....	1,128	.....	.....	.....
4	...	Assistants in Museum—1 at £315, 1 at £227, 1 at £200, and 1 at £150	.....	.....	.....	892	.....	.....	.....
1	...	Engineer, at £208	.....	.....	.....	208	.....	.....	.....
2	...	Assistant Engineers and Labourers, at £138 each	.....	.....	.....	276	.....	.....	.....
2	...	Boys (Engineers)	.....	.....	.....	64	.....	.....	.....
1	...	Operator, at £245	.....	.....	.....	245	.....	.....	.....
2	...	Assistant Operators, at £108 each	.....	.....	.....	216	.....	.....	.....
2	...	Casters and Modellers, at £172 each	.....	.....	.....	344	.....	.....	.....
3	...	Carpenters, at £156 each	.....	.....	.....	468	.....	.....	.....
1	...	Assistant Carpenter	.....	.....	.....	52	.....	.....	.....
1	...	Printer, at £120	.....	.....	.....	120	.....	.....	.....
5	...	Attendants in Museum—1 each at £168, £120, £110, £65, and £40	.....	.....	.....	503	.....	.....	.....
7	...	Caretakers and Cleaners—1 each at £156, £144, £132, 2 at £120, and 2 at £50	.....	.....	.....	772	.....	.....	.....
2	...	Messengers—1 each at £50 and £26	.....	.....	.....	76	.....	.....	.....
2	...	Watchmen (Museum), at £120	.....	.....	.....	240	.....	.....	.....
44							6,154		
<i>As re-arranged by Public Service Board.</i>									
TECHNICAL EDUCATION BRANCH.									
1		Superintendent of Technical Education and Examiner	Educational	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	625
1		Registrar	Clerical	B 1	.....	.....	.....	.....	250
2		Clerks—1 each at £130 and £120	"	B 3	.....	.....	.....	.....	250
2		Do 1 each at £100 and £75	"	B 4	.....	.....	.....	.....	175
1		Operator	General	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	240
2		Assistant Operators, at £120	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	240
1		Modeller	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	156
1		Assistant Teacher in Modelling	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	156
1		Assistant Mechanical Engineer	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	132
1		Junior do do	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40
1		Mechanical Assistant	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	132
1		Cadet Mechanical Engineer	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40
1		Carpenter	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	144
1		Assistant Carpenter	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	60
1		*Caretaker and Cleaner	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	130
3		Cleaners—1 each at £120, £108, and £72	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	300
1		Watchman	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	132
1		Charwoman	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	52
1		Night-watchman, Newcastle Technical College...	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	104
...		Lecturers, Teachers, and Assistants (a)	Educational	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,000
44	24	Carried forward...	£	.....	.....	.....	6,154	.....	12,358
130	136	Carried forward...	£	.....	.....	.....	664,193	.....	12,358
									642,237

* Less deduction for quarters &c. (a) Amount was included among Contingencies last year.

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1896-7.

No. IX.—PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, LABOUR, AND INDUSTRY.

No. of Persons.			Division of Service.	GRADE: Higher grade, Series A. Lower grade, Series B.	SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1895-6	1896-7				Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1896.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1897.	
					£		£	
130	136	Brought forward...	£	.....	664,193	.....	642,237
Technical Education Branch—continued.								
44	24	Brought forward...	£	.....	6,154	12,358	
TECHNOLOGICAL MUSEUM.								
...		Curator (a) ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1		Assistant Curator	Professional	A 3	.....	315	
1		Mineralogist	"	B 1	.....	227	
1		Entomologist and Assistant	"	B 2	.....	200	
1		Assistant to Entomologist...	"	B 3	.....	125	
1		Botanical Collector...	"	B 2	.....	150	
1		Clerk	Clerical	B 3	.....	150	
1		Do	"	B 4	.....	100	
3		Attendants—1 at £144, 1 at £120, and 1 at £108	General	.....	.....	372	
2		Junior Attendants—1 at £72 and 1 at £50	"	.....	.....	122	
2		Carpenters, at £144	"	.....	.....	288	
2		Night-watchmen, at £104	"	.....	.....	208	
1		Printer ... ..	"	.....	.....	120	
1		Messenger ... ..	"	.....	.....	26	
1		Caretaker ... ..	"	.....	.....	52	
1		Attendant, Goulburn	"	.....	.....	116	
1		Do Bathurst	"	.....	.....	100	
1		Do West Maitland	"	.....	.....	72	
1		Do Newcastle	"	.....	.....	104	
1		Cleaner, Maitland	"	.....	.....	65	
1		Charwoman, Newcastle	"	.....	.....	39	
	25					2,951		
TOTAL SALARIES TECHNICAL EDUCATION BRANCH								
			£	.....	.....	15,309	
		Less amount chargeable on account of quarters	.....	.....	.....	40	15,269
Contingencies.								
		Lecturers, Teachers, and Assistants	.....	.....	9,000	.....	
		Manual Training in Public Schools	.....	.....	700	.....	
		Apparatus, Fittings, and Materials	.....	.....	800	1,000	
		Lighting, &c.	.....	.....	800	800	
		Examination Fees	.....	.....	300	300	
		Prizes, &c.	.....	.....	200	200	
		Library	.....	.....	150	100	
		Rent, Repairs, Freight, Cartage, Travelling Expenses, &c.	.....	.....	1,200	1,200	
		Special Vote for Fittings, Furniture, &c., for Newcastle Technical School	.....	.....	500	.....	
		Special Vote for Fittings, Furniture, &c., for Bathurst Technical School	.....	.....	.....	250	
		For purchase of Specimens and Materials for Museums, Contingent Expenses, and maintenance of Branch Museums	.....	.....	1,200	1,200	
					14,850		5,050	
44	49	TOTAL, TECHNICAL EDUCATION BRANCH	.....	.....	21,004	.....	20,319
174	185	Carried forward...	£	.....	685,197	.....	662,556

(a) Office held in conjunction with Directorship of Botanical Gardens. See Colonial Secretary's Estimates.

No. IX.—PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, LABOUR, AND INDUSTRY.									
No. of Persons.			Division of Service.	GRADE: Higher grade, Series A. Lower grade, Series B.	SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.				
1895-6	1896-7				Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1896.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1897.		
174	185				£		£		
		Brought forward... ..	£	.....	.....	685,197	.....	662,556	
Cadet Branch.									
1	...	Officer Commanding Cadet Corps, and Superintendent of School Drill, including allowances, but excluding travelling expenses ... ..	.....	.....	.....	515			
1	...	Staff Officer, including allowances, but excluding travelling expenses ... ..	.....	.....	.....	350			
1	...	Staff Officer, including allowances, but excluding travelling expenses ... ..	.....	.....	.....	335			
1	...	Principal Medical Officer ... ..	.....	.....	.....	60			
1	...	Brigade Sergeant-Major ... ..	.....	.....	.....	268			
1	...	Quartermaster-Sergeant ... ..	.....	.....	.....	218			
1	...	Clerk ... ..	.....	.....	.....	200			
1	...	Assistant in Armoury ... ..	.....	.....	.....	120			
8						2,066	2,066		
<i>As re-arranged by Public Service Board.</i>									
1		Staff Officer and Cadet Instructor ...	General	.....	.....			300	
1		Do do ...	"	.....	.....			275	
1		Brigade Sergeant-Major and Drill Instructor ... ..	"	.....	.....			225	
1		Quartermaster-Sergeant and Drill Instructor ... ..	"	.....	.....			200	
1		Assistant in Armoury ... ..	"	.....	.....			120	
5									1,120
<i>Contingencies.</i>									
		For purchase of arms ... ..	.....	.....	.....	300		300	
		For purchase of ammunition ... ..	.....	.....	.....	250		250	
		Travelling expenses of Officers, Instructors, and Cadets, carriage of arms and ammunition, and incidental expenses ... ..	.....	.....	.....	300		300	
		Erection of Armouries and Arm-racks ... ..	.....	.....	.....	25	.....	
		Grant for Annual Prize Meeting ... ..	.....	.....	.....	50		50	
		To pay Military Instructors attending Country Schools, at per drill ... ..	.....	.....	.....	300		250	
		To complete the equipment of School Cadets ... ..	.....	.....	.....	300		100	
		Allowance to Battalion Commanders, Captains, and Subalterns, in accordance with Regulations 35 and 66 ... ..	.....	.....	.....	500		400	
		Rifle Practice, Musketry Instruction, Musketry Badges, &c. ... ..	.....	.....	.....	80		80	
		School Drum and Fife Bands ... ..	.....	.....	.....	50		40	
						2,155			1,770
							2,155		
		TOTAL, CADET BRANCH ... ..	£	.....	.....	.....	4,221	.....	2,890
182	190	TOTAL, PUBLIC INSTRUCTION	£	689,418	665,446

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1896-7.

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No. IX.—PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, LABOUR, AND INDUSTRY.

No. of Persons.		Division of Service.	GRADE : Higher grade, Series A. Lower grade, Series B.	SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1895-6	1896-7			Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1896.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1897.	
				£		£	
Industrial Schools.							
NAUTICAL SCHOOL SHIP "SOBRAON."							
1		Commander and Superintendent		425			
...		Visiting Surgeon ... ..		.....^a			
1		Lieutenant... ..		259			
1		Second Officer		180			
1		Chief Schoolmaster		190			
1		Clerk and Emergency Officer		112			
1		Second Schoolmaster		120			
1		Third Schoolmaster		80			
1		Carpenter and Emergency Officer		162			
1		Boatswain and Drill Master		126			
1		First Assistant Boatswain and Gymnastic Instructor		108			
1		Second do do		100			
1		Chief Seaman Instructor		96			
6		Seamen, 1 at £96, 5 at £84		516			
1		Bandmaster and Emergency Officer		120			
1		Laundryman and Stoker		120			
1		Cook and Steward		108			
2		Assistant Stewards... ..		168			
23				2,990			
<i>As re-arranged by Public Service Board.</i>							
1		*Commander and Superintendent	Professional	A 1		575	
...		Visiting Surgeon ... ..	"			.....^a	
1		*Lieutenant... ..	"	A 3		300	
1		*Clerk and Emergency Officer	Clerical	B 3		152	
1		*Chief Schoolmaster	Educational			240	
1		*Second do	"			160	
1		*Third do	"			120	
1		*Second Officer	General			220	
1		*Carpenter and Emergency Officer	"			200	
1		*Boatswain and Drill Master	"			172	
1		*Bandmaster and Emergency Officer	"			160	
1		*First Assistant Boatswain and Drill Master	"			144	
1		*Second Assistant Boatswain and Drill Master	"			135	
1		*Chief Seaman Instructor... ..	"			131	
1		*Laundryman and Stoker	"			155	
1		*Seaman	"			137	
1		*Do	"			131	
4		*Do, at £119	"			476	
1		*Cook and Steward... ..	"			143	
1		*Assistant Cook and Steward	"			119	
1		*Second Assistant Cook	"			119	
		<i>Less amount chargeable on account of quarters, rations, &c.</i>				3,989	985
23	23	Carried forward... ..	£		2,990		3,004

(a) Sec Medical Vote. * The salary shown is subject to deduction for value of quarters, &c.

No. IX.—PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, LABOUR, AND INDUSTRY.									
No. of Persons.		Division of Service.	GRADE Higher grade, Series A. Lower grade, Series B.	SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.					
1895-6	1896-7			Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1896.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1897.			
23	23			£		£			
Industrial Schools—continued.									
		Brought forward...	£	.....	...	2,990		£	3,004
<i>Contingencies.</i>									
		Rations for 400 Boys, at 8d. each per diem	.....	.....	...	4,880		.....	.....
		Rations for Ship's Company	.....	.....	...	200		.....	.....
		Rations for 420 Boys, at 8d. each per diem, and rations for Ship's Company	.....	.....	...	.....		5,530	
		School Books	.....	.....	...	30		30	
		Stationery, including General Stores	.....	.....	...	100		100	
		Gratuities to Good-conduct Boys, and for recreative purposes	.....	.....	...	100		100	
		Incidental Expenses and Contingencies generally	.....	.....	...	50		50	
		Water Rate	.....	.....	...	150		150	
		Travelling Expenses for Inspection of Apprentices	.....	.....	...	100		100	
		Hospital and Nursing Expenditure	.....	.....	...	60		60	
		For maintaining the Ship in good repair...	.....	.....	...	400		300	
						6,070		6,420	
		INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, PARRAMATTA.					9,060		9,424
1	...	Superintendent	.....	.....	...	223			
...	...	Visiting Surgeon	.....	.....	...	.....^a			
1	...	Teacher	.....	.....	...	150			
1	...	Matron	.....	.....	...	115			
1	...	Teacher of Sewing	.....	.....	...	70			
1	...	Assistant Teacher	.....	.....	...	100			
1	...	Laundress	.....	.....	...	60			
1	...	Cook and Assistant Matron	.....	.....	...	50			
1	...	Gardener and Gatekeeper, &c.	.....	.....	...	75			
1	...	Assistant Gardener	.....	.....	...	70			
9						913			
<i>As re-arranged by Public Service Board.</i>									
1		*Superintendent	.....	Clerical	A 3	.....		310	
...		Visiting Surgeon	.....	Professional	.....	.....		...^a	
1		*Teacher	.....	Educational	.....	.....		...162	
1		*Assistant Teacher	.....	"	.....	.....		150	
1		*Matron	.....	General	.....	.....		112	
1		*Assistant Matron	.....	"	.....	.....		117	
1		*Laundress	.....	"	.....	.....		112	
1		*Cook and general servant (b)	.....	"	.....	.....		60	
1		*Gardener, &c.	.....	"	.....	.....		130	
1		*Carter, &c.	.....	"	.....	.....		104	
		Less amount chargeable on account of quarters, rations, &c.	.....	.....	.....	.....		1,257	
								362	
	9							895	
<i>Contingencies.</i>									
		Rations	.....	.....	...	1,550		1,550	
		School Books, Stationery, &c.	.....	.....	...	20		20	
		Incidental Expenses	.....	.....	...	250		250	
		Good conduct Gratuities	.....	.....	...	60		60	
		Furniture	.....	.....	...	.....		100	
		Repairs	.....	.....	...	.....		250	
						1,880		2,230	
							2,793		3,125
32	32	TOTAL	£	.....	.....	.....	11,853	.....	12,549

* The salary shown is subject to deduction for value of quarters, &c. ^a See Medical Vote.
(b) Subject to grading by the Public Service Board.

No. IX.—PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, LABOUR, AND INDUSTRY.

No. of Persons.			Division of Service.	GRADE: Higher grade, Series A. Lower grade, Series B.	SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1895-6	1896-7				Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1896.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1897.	
					£		£	
		Observatory.						
1	...	Government Astronomer ... ..	.....	...	704			
1	...	Assistant Astronomer ... ..	.....	...	443			
1	...	Astronomical Observer ... ..	.....	...	263			
1	...	Meteorological Assistant ... ..	.....	...	254			
1	...	Second Meteorological Assistant ... ..	.....	...	236			
1	...	Third Meteorological Assistant ... ..	.....	...	165			
2	...	Computers—1 at £140, and 1 at £70 ... ..	.....	...	210			
2	...	Junior Clerks, at £70 ... ..	.....	...	140			
1	...	Instrument-maker ... ..	.....	...	218			
36	...	Meteorological Observers—1 at £50, and 35 at £12 ... ..	.....	...	470			
1	...	Messenger and Carpenter ... ..	.....	...	120			
1	...	Person in charge of Newcastle Time-ball	.....	...	75.			
1	...	Attendant, Photographic Telescope ... ..	.....	...	150			
						3,448		
		<i>As re-arranged by Public Service Board.</i>						
1	...	*Government Astronomer	Special	...	.....		800	
1	...	Astronomical Assistant (a)	Professional	A 2	.....		490	
1	...	Do Observer (a)	"	A 3	.....		310	
1	...	First Meteorological Assistant	"	B 1	.....		275	
1	...	Second do do	"	B 2	.....		190	
1	...	Third do do	"	B 2	.....		160	
1	...	Computer	"	B 2	.....		110	
2	...	Clerks at £100	Clerical	B 4	.....		200	
1	...	Instrument-maker	General	...	.....		218	
1	...	*Messenger, cleaner, and carpenter ... ..	"	...	.....		146	
1	...	Attendant on Photo. Telescope ... ..	"	...	.....		150	
1	...	Boy, assisting Instrument-maker ... ..	"	...	.....		36	
36	...	Meteorological Observers—1 at £50, and 35 at £12 (b) ... ..	.....	...	.....		470	
...	...	Extra Clerical Assistance as required (c) ... ..	.....	...	.....		50	
							3,605	
		Less Rent chargeable on account of houses occupied by officers ... ..	.....	...	.....		126	
								3,479
		<i>Contingencies.</i>						
		Purchase of Books ... ..	.....	...	40		40	
		Purchase and Maintenance of Instruments	.....	...	300		360	
		Incidental Expenses ... ..	.....	...	200		100	
		Extra Clerical Assistance as required ... ..	.....	...	50		.....
		Photographic Apparatus, Star-mapping Telescope ... ..	.....	...	50		50	
						640		550
50	49	TOTAL .. ..	£	.....	.....	4,088	.....	4,029

* The salary shown is subject to deduction for value of quarters. (a) An allowance of £50 per annum for quarters was previously paid from Contingencies. The salary now proposed is without any allowance. (b) Subject to grading by the Public Service Board. (c) Previously paid from Contingencies.

No. IX.—PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, LABOUR, AND INDUSTRY.

No. of Persons.		Division of Service.	GRADE: Higher grade, Series A. Lower grade, Series B.	SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1895-6	1896-7			Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1896.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1897.	
				£		£	
		Museum (a).					
1	1	Curator ... ..	.....	548		650 ^b	
6	...	Scientific Assistants, 3 at £245, 2 at £200, and 1 at £190 ... ..	.....	1,325		.....
...	6	Scientific Assistants, 4 at £245, 1 at £200, 1 at £190 ... ..	.....	.....		1,370	
6	6	Attendants ... ..	.....	500		500	
2	2	Night Watchmen ... ..	.....	150		150	
					2,523		2,670
		<i>Contingencies.</i>					
		To meet the Expenses of the Museum on Sundays ... ..	.....	150		150	
		Collecting and purchasing Specimens and for purchase of Books ... ..	.....	200		200	
		Scientific Catalogues, Museum Records, Printing, and Binding (c) ... ..	.....	300		400	
		Additional Endowment for General Purposes ... ..	.....	876		876	
		Travelling Expenses ... ..	.....	60		60	
		Temporary Quarters for Curator, during alterations ... ..	.....	200		.....
		Show Cases, including Repairs ... ..	.....	800		800	
					2,586		2,486
15	15	TOTAL... ..	£	.....	5,109	.....	5,156
		Public Library of New South Wales.					
		REFERENCE LIBRARY.					
1	...	Principal Librarian and Secretary ... ..	.....	500			
1	...	First Assistant Librarian and Cataloguer ... ..	.....	256			
1	...	Second Assistant Librarian and Cataloguer ... ..	.....	220			
1	...	Accountant and Entry Clerk ... ..	.....	180			
1	...	Compositor and Attendant... ..	.....	200			
1	...	Record Clerk and Assistant ... ..	.....	120			
1	...	Assistant Cataloguer ... ..	.....	85			
1	...	Cleaner and Messenger ... ..	.....	160			
		<i>Day Staff.</i>					
1	...	First Attendant ... ..	.....	170			
1	...	Second Attendant and Assistant Compositor ... ..	.....	158			
1	...	Third Attendant ... ..	.....	120			
1	...	Fourth Attendant ... ..	.....	100			
1	...	Book Repairer and Attendant ... ..	.....	114			
1	...	Newspaper Room Attendant ... ..	.....	80			
1	...	Junior Attendant ... ..	.....	75			
		<i>Night Staff.</i>					
1	...	Overseer ... ..	.....	200			
1	...	Attendant ... ..	.....	135			
1	...	Attendant ... ..	.....	65			
1	...	Junior Attendant ... ..	.....	65			
1	...	Newspaper Room Attendant ... ..	.....	60			
1	...	Junior Attendant ... ..	.....	50			
					3,113		
21	...	Carried forward... ..	£	.....	3,113		

(a) The Museum does not come under the provisions of the Public Service Act of 1895. (b) Formerly paid £548, and £200 for quarters; salary proposed, £650 without allowances. (c) £200 was provided last year for Binding on Treasury Estimates.

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1896-7.

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No. IX.—PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, LABOUR, AND INDUSTRY.

No. of Persons.		Division of Service.	GRADE : Higher grade, Series A. Lower grade, Series B.	SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1895-6	1896-7			Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1896.	Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1897.		
		Public Library of New South Wales— continued.					
21	...	Brought forward... .. £	.....	£	3,113	£	
		LENDING BRANCH.					
		<i>Day Staff.</i>					
1	...	Librarian ... ..	.....	.....	371		
1	...	Cataloguer ... ..	.....	.....	180		
1	...	Attendant ... ..	.....	.....	110		
1	...	Attendant ... ..	.....	.....	80		
1	...	Junior Attendant ... ..	.....	.....	75		
		<i>Night Staff.</i>					
1	...	Entry Clerk... ..	.....	.....	251		
1	...	Attendant ... ..	.....	.....	150		
1	...	Do ... ..	.....	.....	110		
1	...	Do and Messenger... ..	.....	.....	52		
					1,379		
9					4,492		
		<i>As re-arranged by Public Service Board.</i>					
1	...	*Principal Librarian and Secretary	Clerical ...	A 1	.....		600
1	...	Librarian, Lending Branch	"	A 3	.....		350
1	...	First Assistant Librarian	"	B 1	.....		256
1	...	Entry Clerk, Lending Branch... ..	"	B 2	.....		200
1	...	Second Assistant Librarian, and Clerk to Board of International Exchanges	"	B 1	.....		250
1	...	Clerk	"	B 2	.....		180
1	...	Cataloguer, Lending Branch	"	B 2	.....		180
1	...	Record Clerk and Assistant	"	B 3	.....		120
1	...	Overseer	General		.....		200
1	...	Compositor and Attendant ... ..	"		.....		180
1	...	Attendant and Assistant Compositor... ..	"		.....		158
1	...	Book Repairer and Attendant ... ..	"		.....		120
11	...	Attendants, 1 each at £150, £135, and £120, 2 at £110, 1 at £100, 2 at £80, and 1 each at £75, £65, and £60 ... ..	"		.....		1,085
1	...	Attendant and Messenger ... ..	"		.....		52
1	...	*Cleaner and Messenger ... ..	"		.....		144
1	...	Cataloguer ... ..	"		.....		150
1	...	Attendant ... ..	"		.....		50
1	...	Cleaner and Labourer (a) ... ..	"		.....		104
1	...	Cleaner and Labourer (a) ... ..	"		.....		108
1	...	Carpenter and Special Constable (a)... ..	"		.....		108
2	...	Junior Attendants at £40 ... ..	"		.....		80
		<i>Less amount chargeable on account of quarters, &c. ... ..</i>	.....		.....		4,675 144
							4,531
		<i>Contingencies.</i>					
		Books, Periodicals, &c., for Reference Library; Books, &c., for Lending Branch; and Books for Country Libraries ... ..	.....		2,000		2,000
		Conveyance of Books to Country Libraries ... ..	.....		100		100
		Fire Insurance ... ..	.....		70		70
		Incidental Expenses, including Occasional Assistance, Furniture, Freight, Ma- rine Insurance, and Shipping Charges ... ..	.....		600		150
		For completing the Catalogues ... ..	.....		100		.....
		To meet the Expenses of Urgent Repairs, Accidents, &c... ..	.....		50		50
		Special Constable and Caretaker ... ..	.....		78		.....
		Additional Temporary Assistance in con- nection with the Indexing of the Library... ..	.....		150		.....
					3,148		2,370
30	32	TOTAL... .. £	.....		.....		6,901

*The salary is subject to a deduction for value of quarters, &c.

(a) Paid last year from Contingencies.

No. of Persons.						SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.	
1895-6	1896-7			Division of Service.	GRADE: Higher grade, Series A. Lower grade, Series B.	Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1896.	Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1897.
						£	£
National Art Gallery. (a)							
	1	Secretary to Trustees	Clerical ...	B 2	.....	200	
	1	Custodian	General ...	.....	.....	208	
	1	Attendant ... ..	" ...	.....	.....	156	
	1	Do ... ..	" ...	.....	.....	130	
	1	Caretaker (b) ... ..	" ...	.....	.....	75	
							769
		For Purchase of Works of Art for the National Art Gallery ... ..	.....	.....	.....	2,000	
		Towards the Maintenance of the National Art Gallery ... ..	.....	.....	.....	1,200	
							3,200
	5	TOTAL... ..	£	.....	.....	.....	3,969
Church and School Lands. (c)							
1	...	Officer-in-charge ... ..	.....	.....	515		
1	...	Inspector and Surveyor ... ..	.....	.....	353		
1	...	First-class Draftsman ... ..	.....	.....	290		
1	...	Second-class Draftsman ... ..	.....	.....	218		
						1,376	
<i>As re-arranged by Public Service Board, see Department of Lands.</i>							
<i>Contingencies.</i>							
		Rent ... ..	.....	.....	300		
		Survey Fees ... ..	.....	.....	150		
		Travelling Expenses ... ..	.....	.....	150		
		Incidental Expenses ... ..	.....	.....	50		
						650	
4	...	TOTAL... ..	£	.....	.....	2,026	
Labour and Industry Branch.							
	1	Clerk-in-charge (d)	Clerical ...	A 2	.....	400	
	1	Superintendent (d)	" ...	A 2	.....	400	
	1	Secretary (d)	" ...	A 3	.....	300	
		Salaries, Government Labour Bureau and Country Branches (d) ... ..	.....	.....	.....	850	
		Salaries, Expenses in Sheltering Unemployed (d) ... ..	.....	.....	.....	500	
							2,450
<i>Contingencies.</i>							
		Government Labour Bureau and Country Branches ... ..	.....	.....	2,100	150	
		Expenses in connection with Relief and Sheltering of Unemployed ... ..	.....	.....	5,000	8,000	
		Cost of Conveyance by Rail, &c., of Unemployed from Government Labour Bureau... ..	.....	.....	18,000	18,000	
		Incidental expenses in connection with the establishment of Labour Industrial Agencies and Contingencies ... ..	.....	.....	1,800	1,000	
							27,150
	3	TOTAL... ..	£	.....	.....	26,900	29,600

(a) The votes for the National Art Gallery for the year 1895-6 were included under the sub-head "Grants in aid of Public Institutions," and the salaries as now shown separately were paid therefrom. (b) With quarters provided, (c) Church and School Lands Branch transferred to the Lands Department, (d) Paid last year from Contingencies.

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1896-7.

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No. IX.—PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, LABOUR, AND INDUSTRY.

	Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1896.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1897.	
	£		£	
Centennial Park (Suspense Account).				
Clearing, Levelling, and other Improvements, Centennial Park ... ..	.....	25,000	.....	5,000
Grants in aid of Public Institutions.				
Sydney University—				
For Additions, Repairs, and Furniture	1,000		1,000	
For Additional Endowment	4,000		4,000	
To provide for the establishment of Evening Lectures (including University Extension Lectures and Lectures in Law)	2,000		2,000	
Matriculation and other Fees for Students of the Training Schools under the Department, who are attending University Lectures	800		400	
For purchase of Works of Art for the National Art Gallery	3,000		.....^a	
Towards the maintenance of the National Art Gallery	2,000		.....^a	
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	
The Royal Geographical Society of Australasia—Amount in proportion of £1 to every £1 raised by private contributions	100		100	
Instruction to the Blind—Amount in proportion of £2 to every £1 raised by private contributions... ..	500		500	
In aid of Educational Institutions, in the proportion of £1 to every £2 raised by private contributions... ..	5,000		4,000	
In aid of Buildings (Educational Institutions), in the proportion of £1 to every £1 raised and expended on new and additional buildings	2,000		2,000	
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	
		21,550		15,150
TOTAL... ..	£	21,550	.....	15,150
Miscellaneous Services.				
To meet the abatement which should, in terms of the Civil Service Act of 1884, be deducted from the Pension payable to Mr. Doctor Richard Hawley, Assistant Librarian and Compiler, Free Public Library	157			
To meet the abatement which should, in terms of the Civil Service Act, be deducted from the Pension payable to Mr. J. W. Allpass, Inspector of Schools	600			
To gratuity to Mrs. L. J. Larcombe, widow of the late Edwin Larcombe, teacher, Public School, Jasper's Brush, who died from injuries received in protecting the School property ... ..	.....		100	
To amount due to Commissioner for Stamps on account of impressed stamps ... ..	.....		528	
To amount due to Department of Lands for survey of School sites ...	.....		650	
		757		1,278
TOTAL... ..	£	757	.....	1,278

(a) See under sub-head "National Art Gallery," on page 144.

NO. IX.—PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, LABOUR, AND INDUSTRY.

SCHEDULE (referred to on page 134) showing Number of Teachers in each Grade (Educational Division) on 11th June, 1896, with Salaries as re-arranged by the Public Service Board.

Number of Teachers.	Classification of Work.	Class of School.	Salary.	Total of Salaries in each Class.
	TEACHERS.		£	£
1	Training-master and Master Fort-street School .....	.....	532	532
14	Principal Male Teachers, married, with vested residence	1	no allowances. 422	5,908
20	Do do married, without vested residence	1	less £72 for quarters. 422	8,440
...	Do do unmarried	1	no allowances. 350	.....
29	Do do married, with vested residence	2	360	10,440
9	Do do married, without vested residence	2	less £60 for quarters. 360	3,240
1	Do do unmarried	2	no allowances. 300	300
1	Master in charge of Practising School, Fort-street .....	.....	338	338
19	Principal Male Teachers, married, with vested residence	3	no allowances. 284	5,396
7	Do do married, without vested residence	3	less £60 for quarters. 284	1,988
...	Do do unmarried	3	no allowances. 224	.....
50	Do do married, with vested residence	4	276	13,800
10	Do do married, without vested residence	4	less £60 for quarters. 276	2,760
...	Do do unmarried	4	no allowances. 216	.....
105	Do do married, with vested residence, assisted in sewing	5	254	26,670
13	Do do married, without vested residence, assisted in sewing	5	less £50 for quarters. 254	3,302
2	Do do unmarried	5	no allowances. 204	408
148	Do do married, with vested residence, assisted in sewing	6	235	34,780
20	Do do married, without vested residence, assisted in sewing	6	less £40 for quarters. 235	4,700
7	Do do unmarried	6	no allowances. 195	1,365
152	Do do married, with vested residence, assisted in sewing	7	206	31,312
18	Do do married, without vested residence, assisted in sewing	7	less £35 for quarters. 206	3,708
8	Do do unmarried, assisted in sewing	7	no allowances. 171	1,368
9	Principal Female Teachers	7	159	1,431
169	Principal Male Teachers, married, with vested residence, assisted in sewing	8	no allowances. 178	30,082
31	Do do married, without vested residence, assisted in sewing	8	less £30 for quarters. 178	5,518
11	Do do unmarried, assisted in sewing	8	no allowances. 148	1,628
58	Principal Female Teachers	8	136	7,888
182	Principal Male Teachers, married, with vested residence, assisted in sewing	9	no allowances. 150	27,300
71	Do do married, without vested residence, assisted in sewing	9	less £25 for quarters. 150	10,650
189	Do do unmarried	9	no allowances. 113	21,357
128	Principal Female Teachers	9	113	14,464
39	Principal Male Teachers, married, with vested residence, assisted in sewing	10	no allowances. 123	4,797
15	Do do married, without vested residence, assisted in sewing	10	less £20 for quarters. 123	1,845
125	Do do unmarried	10	no allowances. 91	11,375
82	Principal Female Teachers	10	91	7,462
21	First Assistant Teachers, Male, with First-class Certificate	1	no allowances. 225	4,725
1,764	Carried forward	£	£ 311,277

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1896-7.

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No. IX.—PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, LABOUR, AND INDUSTRY.

Number of Teachers.	Classification of Work.	Class of School.	Salary.	Total of Salaries in each Class.
			£	£
1,764	TEACHERS— <i>continued.</i> Brought forward.....£			311,277
17	Second Assistant Teachers, Male, with Second-class Certificate	1	136 no allowances.	2,312
...	Third Assistant Teachers, Male	1	103 no allowances.	.....
57	First Assistant Teachers, Male, with Second-class Certificate	2	171 no allowances.	9,747
41	Assistant Teachers, Male, holding Second-class Certificate	3, 4, 5	136 no allowances.	5,576
54	Assistant Teachers, Male, holding Third-class Certificate .....	.....	113 no allowances.	6,102
25	Assistants, ex-Students of Training School, Male, 1st Year .....	.....	100 (a) no allowances.	2,500
49	Do do do do 2nd Year .....	.....	104 no allowances.	5,096
26	Do do do do 3rd and later Years .....	.....	113 no allowances.	2,938
14	Do Unclassified ex-Pupil Teachers who have passed final examination, Male .....	.....	90 no allowances.	1,260
1	Assistant, Unclassified ex-Pupil Teacher who has failed to pass final examination, Male. ....	.....	72 no allowances.	72
24	Mistresses in charge of Girls' Departments	1	250 no allowances.	6,000
31	Do do	2	220 no allowances.	6,820
35	Do do	3	180 no allowances.	6,300
10	Do do	4	170 no allowances.	1,700
34	Mistresses in charge of Infants' Departments	1	180 no allowances.	6,120
40	Do do	2	170 no allowances.	6,800
22	Do do	3	160 no allowances.	3,520
25	Do do	4	150 no allowances.	3,750
1	First Assistant Teacher, Female, with First-class Certificate	1	150 no allowances.	150
11	Second Assistant Teachers, Female, with Second-class Certificate	1	103 no allowances.	1,188
7	Third Assistant Teachers, Female	1	95 no allowances.	665
114	First Assistant Teachers, Female, with Second-class Certificate	2	130 no allowances.	14,820
288	Assistant Teachers, Female	3, 4, 5	104 no allowances.	29,952
25	Assistants, ex-Students of Training School, Female, 1st Year .....	.....	84 no allowances.	2,100
50	Do do do do 2nd Year .....	.....	90 no allowances.	4,500
34	Do do do do 3rd and later Years .....	.....	96 no allowances.	3,264
50	Do unclassified ex-Pupil Teachers who have passed final examination, Female. ....	.....	90 no allowances.	4,500
17	Assistants, unclassified ex-Pupil Teachers who have failed to pass final examination, Female. ....	.....	72 no allowances.	1,224
1	Work Mistress, Fort-street Public School (b) .....	.....	160 no allowances.	160
19	Work Mistresses	1	114 no allowances.	2,166
16	Do	1	95 no allowances.	1,520
28	Do	2	86 no allowances.	2,408
65	Pupil Teachers, Male, 1st Class .....	.....	68 no allowances.	4,420
41	Do do 2nd Class .....	.....	57 no allowances.	2,337
61	Do do 3rd Class .....	.....	46 no allowances.	2,806
125	Do do 4th Class .....	.....	40 no allowances.	5,000
3,222	Carried forward.....£			£ 471,070

NOTE.—In Schools ranking below the Fourth Class, the salaries of male teachers who should be, but are not, assisted in sewing will be £12 per annum less than the foregoing rates.

(a) After this year male ex-students of the Training School will receive £96 only in their first year.

(b) Also Work-mistress at Sydney High School, for which service £34 is included in vote for High School salaries.

No. IX.—PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, LABOUR, AND INDUSTRY.				
Number of Teachers.	Classification of Work.	Average Attendance.	Salary.	Total of Salaries in each Class.
	<i>TEACHERS—continued.</i>		£	£
3,222	Brought forward.....£			471,070
436	Pupil Teachers, Female, 1st Class		46 no allowances.	20,056
77	Do do 2nd Class		34 no allowances.	2,618
34	Do do 3rd Class		30 no allowances.	1,020
151	Do do 4th Class		24 no allowances.	3,624
244	Teachers, Provisional Schools	16 and over	88 no allowances.	21,472
178	Do do	Between 12 and 16.	72 no allowances.	12,816
(a)	Teachers, Half-time Schools	To be paid the same rate of salary as a teacher of a Public School of corresponding classification.		.....
53	Teachers, House-to-house Schools	To be paid £4 10s. per head of average attendance up to a maximum of £90 per annum.		4,258
...	Special allowances to teachers stationed in remote localities, on account of high cost of living			1,346
...	To provide for evening schools' salaries; to meet increases of salary consequent on promotion of teachers by examination and of schools by attendance; to provide for salaries of teachers appointed to new schools; to pay special allowance on account of high cost of living, as occasion may arise; to provide for special salaries when granted in terms of the Public Service Act; and generally to meet any increase or alteration in the above Schedule of Salaries, in every case subject to the provisions of the Public Instruction and Public Service Acts and the Rules and Regulations thereunder			10,720
4,395	TOTAL.....£			549,000

(a) Included amongst Public Schools of corresponding classification.

X.

Secretary for Mines and Agriculture.

SUMMARY.

Page.	HEAD OF SERVICE.	Amount appropriated for year ending 30 June, 1896.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1897.	
		Salaries.	Contingencies	Salaries.	Contingencies
		£	£	£	£
192-6	Department of Mines	31,077	38,950	29,743	38,150
196-7	Prevention of Scab in Sheep... ..	16,722	4,833	16,526	5,175
197	Imported Stock	584	2,000	728	2,000
198	Registration of Brands	1,721	150	645	150
198	Management of Pounds and Commons ... ..	.....	130	.....	150
198	Public Watering Places and Artesian Boring	3,613	9,050	2,995	8,050
199-201	Agriculture and Forestry	13,821	23,505	9,378	14,174
201	School of Mines and Assay Works ... ..	.....	2,500	.....	1,819
201	Water Conservation and Irrigation... ..	2,640	.....	.....	.....
202	Miscellaneous Services ... ..	.....	20,334	.....	31,689
		70,178	101,452	60,015	101,357
	<i>Less</i> Amount chargeable on account of quarters ... ..	.....	.....	532	
				59,483	
	<i>Deduct</i> Expenditure chargeable to the Prevention of Scab in Sheep—Special Account	16,722	4,833	16,526	5,175
	TOTALS	53,456	96,619	42,957	96,182

The Treasury, New South Wales,
Sydney, 15th July, 1896.

G. H. REID,
Treasurer.

No. of Persons.				Division of Service.		GRADE:		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.	
1895-6	1896-7					Higher grade, Series A.	Lower grade, Series B.	Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1896.	Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1897.
Department of Mines.									
1	...	Secretary for Mines and Agriculture	...	.....	.....	...	...	1,370	
1	...	Under Secretary	...	.....	.....	...	...	920	2,290
CLERICAL STAFF.									
1	...	Chief Clerk	...	.....	.....	...	...	500	
1	...	Registrar	...	.....	.....	...	...	416	
1	...	Accountant	...	.....	.....	...	...	394	
1	...	Clerk in charge, Records and Stores	...	.....	.....	...	...	326	
1	...	Do, at £303 10s.	...	.....	.....	...	...	304	
1	...	Do	...	.....	.....	...	...	295	
1	...	Do	...	.....	.....	...	...	281	
1	...	Do	...	.....	.....	...	...	275	
1	...	Do	...	.....	.....	...	...	255	
1	...	Do	...	.....	.....	...	...	240	
1	...	Do	...	.....	.....	...	...	230	
1	...	Do	...	.....	.....	...	...	218	
1	...	Do	...	.....	.....	...	...	200	
1	...	Do	...	.....	.....	...	...	185	
1	...	Do	...	.....	.....	...	...	170	
1	...	Do	...	.....	.....	...	...	160	
1	...	Do	...	.....	.....	...	...	155	
1	...	Do	...	.....	.....	...	...	150	
1	...	Do	...	.....	.....	...	...	150	
1	...	Do	...	.....	.....	...	...	145	
1	...	Do	...	.....	.....	...	...	145	
1	...	Do	...	.....	.....	...	...	125	
1	...	Do	...	.....	.....	...	...	110	
4	...	Do, at £100	...	.....	.....	...	...	400	
1	...	Messenger	...	.....	.....	...	...	150	
3	...	Messengers, 1 at £120, and 2 at £110	...	.....	.....	...	...	340	
1	...	Housekeeper	...	.....	.....	...	...	150	6,469
SURVEY STAFF.									
1	...	Chief Mining Surveyor	...	.....	.....	...	...	605	
1	...	Draftsman	...	.....	.....	...	...	394	
1	...	Do	...	.....	.....	...	...	335	
4	...	Draftsmen, 2 at £303 10s. and 2 at £281	...	.....	.....	...	...	1,169	
8	...	Do 3 at £258 10s. and 5 at £236	...	.....	.....	...	...	1,956	
2	...	Do 2 at £200	...	.....	.....	...	...	400	
1	...	Assistant Draftsman	...	.....	.....	...	...	100	
1	...	Plan-mounter	...	.....	.....	...	...	223	
1	...	Messenger	...	.....	.....	...	...	130	5,312
54	...								
1	...	Chief Inspector of Mines and Superintendent of Drills	...	.....	.....	...	...	560	
2	...	Inspectors, at £245	...	.....	.....	...	...	490	
1	...	Clerk and Clerk to Prospecting Board	245	1,295
4	...								
58	...	Carried forward...	...	£	15,366	

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1896-7.

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No. X.—SECRETARY FOR MINES AND AGRICULTURE.

No. of Persons.		Division of Service.	GRADE: Higher grade, Series A. Lower grade, Series B.	SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.	
1895-6	1896-7			Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1896.	Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1897.
		Department of Mines—continued.			
58	...	Brought forward ...	£	15,366	£
		GEOLOGICAL STAFF.			
1	...	Government Geologist ...	...	785	
1	...	Geological Surveyor ...	...	380	
1	...	Do do ...	...	335	
1	...	Do do ...	...	290	
1	...	Curator and Mineralogist ...	...	335	
1	...	Assayer and Analyst ...	...	335	
1	...	Clerk and Draftsman ...	...	259	
1	...	Superintendent of Caves ...	...	245	
1	...	Assayer ...	...	245	
1	...	Field Assistant ...	...	200	
1	...	Assistant Palæontologist ...	...	150	
1	...	Field Assistant ...	...	125	
4	...	Assistants, at £100 each ...	...	400	
1	...	Probationer ...	...	75	
1	...	Messenger ...	...	110	
18	...			4,269	
		COAL-FIELDS.			
1	...	Examiner of Coal-fields ...	...	605	
4	...	Inspectors—1 at £326, 1 at £308, and 2 at £245 ...	...	1,124	
1	...	Clerk and Office-keeper ...	...	200	
6	...			1,929	
		DIAMOND DRILL BRANCH.			
1	...	Clerk ...	...	268	
1	...	Do ...	...	245	
2	...			513	
		GOLD-FIELDS.			
...	...	Salaries of Wardens ...	...	5,800	
101	...	Warden's Clerks and Mining Registrars...	...	2,100	
86	...	Bailiffs ...	...	1,100	
187	...			9,000	
1	...	Secretary for Mines and Agriculture ...	...		1,370
		<i>As re-arranged by Public Service Board.</i>			
1	...	Under Secretary ...	Special ...		920
		INSPECTORIAL BRANCH.			
1	...	Chief Inspector of Mines ...	Professional A1		560
4	...	Inspectors of Mines, at £245 ...	" B1		980
1	...	Clerk ...	Clerical B1		250
1	...	Storekeeper and Assistant Engineer ...	General ...		245
1	...	Assistant Engineer and Blacksmith ...	" ...		124
					2,159
271	10	Carried forward ...	£	31,077	4,449

No. of Persons.		No. X.—SECRETARY FOR MINES AND AGRICULTURE.				SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1895-6	1896-7		Division of Service.	GRADE: Higher grade, Series A. Lower grade, Series B.	Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1896.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1897.		
					£		£		
		Department of Mines—continued.							
271	10	Brought forward...	£	.....	.....	31,077	.....	4,449
		GEOLOGICAL STAFF.							
1		Government Geologist and Chief Mining Surveyor		Professional A1	.....		800	
1		Geological Surveyor		" A2	.....		450	
1		Do do		" A3	.....		350	
1		Curator and Mineralogist		" A3	.....		350	
1		Analyst and Assayer		" A3	.....		350	
1		Assistant Assayer		" B1	.....		245	
1		Assistant Palæontologist and Librarian		" B1	.....		250	
1		Field Assistant		" B2	.....		175	
1		Do do		" B3	.....		125	
1		Fossil and Mineral Collector		" B3	.....		140	
1		Assistant Assayer		" B2	.....		180	
								3,415	
		EXAMINER OF COAL-FIELDS BRANCH.							
1		Examiner of Coal-fields		" A1	.....		600	
1		Inspector of Collieries		" A2	.....		400	
1		Do do		" A3	.....		325	
2		Do do at £275		" B1	.....		550	
1		Clerk (Newcastle)		Clerical B2	.....		200	
								2,075	
		CHARTING BRANCH.							
1		Chief Draftsman		Professional A2	.....		400	
1		Draftsman		" B1	.....		260	
10		Draftsmen—4 at £275, 5 at £240, 1 at £220		" B1	.....		2,320	
6		Draftsmen—3 at £220, 2 at £200, and 1 at £150		" B2	.....		1,210	
1		Clerk		Clerical B3	.....		150	
1		Custodian of Plans		" B3	.....		130	
1		Plan Mounter		General	.....		160	
								4,830	
		ASSAY BRANCH.							
1		Government Metallurgist		Professional A1	.....		1,050	
1		Lapidary		General	.....		125	
1		Curator's Assistant		"	.....		125	
1		Lapidist and Polisher		"	.....		186	
1		Laboratory Assistant		"	.....		104	
1		Assistant, Curator's room		"	.....		100	
1		Assistant, Museum		"	.....		75	
1		Carpenter		"	.....		156	
								1,921	
		CLERICAL STAFF.							
1		Chief Clerk		Clerical A1	.....		550	
1		Clerk		" A3	.....		300	
1		Registrar		" A2	.....		450	
1		Clerk		" B1	.....		240	
3		Clerks—1 at £156, 1 at £125, and 1 at £120		" B3	.....		401	
1		Clerk		" B5	.....		50	
								1,991	
		ACCOUNT BRANCH.							
1		Accountant		" A2	.....		400	
1		Examiner		" B1	.....		375	
5		Clerks—1 at £170, 1 at £160, 1 at £155, and 2 at £150		" B3	.....		785	
1		Clerk		" B4	.....		100	
								1,660	
271	72	Carried forward	£	31,077		20,341	

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1896-7.

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No. X.—SECRETARY FOR MINES AND AGRICULTURE.

No. of Persons.		Division of Service.	GRADE: Higher grade, Series A. Lower grade, Series E.	SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1895-6	1896-7			Amount appropriated for year end'd 30 June, 1896.	Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1897.		
		Department of Mines—continued.					
271	72	Brought forward .. .. .	£	.....	31,077	£	20,341
		RECORD AND STORES BRANCH.					
	1	Clerk-in-Charge, Records and Stores	Clerical ..	A3 .....	.....	300	
	2	Clerks at £200	" ..	B2 .....	.....	400	
	4	Clerks—1 at £150, 1 at £145, 1 at £125, and 1 at £120... .. .	" ..	B3 .....	.....	540	
	3	Clerks—1 at £110, and 2 at £100	" ..	B4 .....	.....	310	1,550
		LEASE BRANCH.					
	1	Clerk-in-Charge	" ..	A3 .....	.....	350	
	1	Clerk... .. .	" ..	B1 .....	.....	280	
	3	Clerks—2 at £200, 1 at £175	" ..	B2 .....	.....	575	1,205
	1	Clerk	" ..	A3 .....	.....	300	
	1	Do	" ..	B3 .....	.....	125	
	2	Clerks at £175	" ..	B2 .....	.....	350	775
		CORRESPONDENCE BRANCH.					
	1	Clerk-in-Charge	" ..	A3 .....	.....	350	
	2	Clerks—1 at £275, 1 at £250	" ..	B1 .....	.....	525	
	1	Clerk... .. .	" ..	B2 .....	.....	200	
	6	Clerks—3 at £150, 1 at £145, and 2 at £120	" ..	B3 .....	.....	835	1,910
	1	Relieving Officer and Mining Warden	" ..	B1 .....	.....	245	245
		GOLD-FIELDS.					
72	20	Warden's Clerks and Mining Registrars... .. .	Unclassified ..	.....	.....	1,311 ^a	
		Bailiffs .. .. .	" ..	.....	.....	241	1,552
		CARETAKERS, &C., OF CAVES.					
	1	Caretaker, Jenolan Caves	General ..	.....	.....	100	
	2	Guides, 1 at £75, 1 at £50 .. .. .	" ..	.....	.....	125	
	1	Engine-driver .. .. .	" ..	.....	.....	130*	
	1	Caretaker, Wombeyan Caves .. .. .	" ..	.....	.....	90*	
	1	Do Wellington do .. .. .	" ..	.....	.....	85*	
	1	Do Yarrangobilly Caves .. .. .	" ..	.....	.....	100*	
	1	Do Abercrombies do .. .. .	" ..	.....	.....	60	
	1	Do Mungonia do .. .. .	" ..	.....	.....	50	
	1	Do Bendithera do .. .. .	" ..	.....	.....	50	790
		MESSENGERS, &C.					
	1	Chief Messenger .. .. .	" ..	.....	.....	180	
	1	Messenger and Caretaker .. .. .	" ..	.....	.....	125	
	6	Messengers—2 at £100, 1 at £125, 2 at £110, and 1 at £40 .. .. .	" ..	.....	.....	585	
	1	Night Watchman .. .. .	" ..	.....	.....	78	
	1	Day do .. .. .	" ..	.....	.....	78	1,046
		OFFICE CLEANERS, &C.					
	1	Housekeeper and cleaner .. .. .	" ..	.....	.....	72	
	5	Office Cleaners—1 at £72, 1 at £65, 2 at £50, and 1 at £20 .. .. .	" ..	.....	.....	257	329
		Less—Amount chargeable on account of quarters					
						.....	29,743
							50
271	220	Carried forward .. .. .	£	.....	31,077	.....	29,693

^a Mining Registrars are to be allowed fees and officers to issue Miners Rights 5 per cent. commission on the sales of Miners' Rights.
* This salary is subject to reduction for value of quarters.

No. of Persons.						SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.	
1895-6	1896-7		Division of Service.	GRADE: Higher grade, Series A. Lower grade, Series B.	Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1896.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1897.
					£		£
No. X.—SECRETARY FOR MINES AND AGRICULTURE.							
Department of Mines—continued.							
271	220						
		Brought forward...	£	.....		31,077	29,693
CONTINGENCIES.							
Subject to such alterations within the limits of the total vote as the exigencies of the Service may from time to time demand.							
		Preparation of Leases ... ..		.....	200		
		Preparation of Diagrams ... ..		.....	200		
		Allowance to Mining Surveyors to supplement applicants' fees ... ..		.....	3,400		3,400
		Allowance for Surveys, Reports, Locality Maps, &c. ... ..		.....	1,500		1,750
		Rent of Offices ... ..		.....	1,600		1,450
		Travelling Expenses of Officers when specially sanctioned ... ..		.....	4,500		4,500
		Men's Wages, Provisions, &c. ... ..		.....	1,000		1,000
		Commission on Sale of Miners' Rights, and Deposits of Rent ... ..		.....	250		250
		Incidental Expenses ... ..		.....	2,800		2,800
		Preservation of Caves ... ..		.....	1,500		1,000
		Expenses of working and repair of Diamond and other Drills for the purpose of developing the mineral and other resources of the Colony ... ..		.....	2,000		2,000
		To promote Prospecting for Gold and other Minerals, and encouraging the opening of new fields... ..		.....	20,000		20,000
						38,950	38,150
271	220	TOTAL ... ..	£	.....		70,027	67,843
Prevention of Scab in Sheep.							
1	...	Chief Inspector ... ..		.....	605		
1	...	Clerk ... ..		.....	281		
1	...	Do ... ..		.....	259		
1	...	Do ... ..		.....	200		
3	...	Clerks—1 at £160, 2 at £150 ... ..		.....	460		
1	...	Draftsman ... ..		.....	236		
10	...	Inspectors, at £344 ... ..		.....	3,440		
6	...	Do at £299 ... ..		.....	1,794		
4	...	Do at £263, 3 at £260 ... ..		.....	1,043		
26	...	Do at £254 ... ..		.....	6,604		
7	...	Do 5 at £245, and 2 at £160 ... ..		.....	1,545		
1	...	Inspector ... ..		.....	25		
1	...	Quarantine-keeper, Randwick ... ..		.....	110		
1	...	Messenger ... ..		.....	120		
						16,722	
<i>As rearranged by Public Service Board.</i>							
STOCK BRANCH.							
1	...	Chief Inspector of Stock	Clerical	A1	.....		605
1	...	Metropolitan Inspector of Stock	"	A2	.....		440
1	...	Clerk	"	B1	.....		260
1	...	Clerk	"	B2	.....		200
1	...	Clerk	"	B3	.....		160
2	...	Clerks, at £150	"	B3	.....		300
1	...	Clerk	"	B1	.....		236
18	...	Inspectors of Stock—6 at £325, and 12 at £300	"	A3	.....		5,550
32	...	Inspectors of Stock—14 at £275, and 18 at £250	"	B1	.....		8,350
2	...	Inspectors of Stock—1 at £200, and 1 at £225	"	B2	.....		425
							16,526
64	60	Carried forward ... ..	£	.....		16,722	16,526

No. X.—SECRETARY FOR MINES AND AGRICULTURE.

No. of Persons.		Division of Service.	GRADE: Higher grade, Series A. Lower grade, Series B.	SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1895-6	1896-7			Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1896.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1897.	
				£		£	
		Prevention of Scab in Sheep—continued.					
64	60	Brought forward ...	£		16,722	£	16,526
		CONTINGENCIES.					
		Subject to such alterations within the limits of the total vote as the exigencies of the Service may from time to time demand.					
		Travelling Expenses of Inspectors ...		2,500		2,640	
		Travelling Expenses of Sheep Directors ...		300		500	
		Allowance to Inspectors for Stationery ...		225		225	
		Medicaments for dressing Sheep ...		10		10	
		Rent of Offices ...		675		800	
		Incidental Expenses, including Clerical Assistance, Law Costs, and Charges...		1,000		1,000	
		Gratuity to E. A. Bailey, late clerk, whose services have been dispensed with, equal to one month's pay for each year's service ...		123			
					4,833		5,175
64	60	TOTAL...	£		21,555		21,701
		Imported Stock.					
1	...	Inspector of Stock ...		100			
2	...	Quarantine-keepers, at £110 ...		220			
1	...	Steam Launch Master ...		132			
1	...	Engineer ...		132			
					584		
		<i>As rearranged by Public Service Board.</i>					
3	...	Quarantine-keepers, at £130 ...	General			390*	
1	...	Quarantine-keeper ...	"			50	
1	...	Master Steam Launch ...	"			120	
1	...	Engineer do ...	"			120	
1	...	Stoker do ...	"			48	
							728
		Less amount chargeable for value of quarters ...					75
7							653
		CONTINGENCIES.					
		Subject to such alterations within the limits of the total vote as the exigencies of the Service may from time to time demand.					
		Transport of Stock and Forage ...					
		Incidental Expenses ...					
		For expenses connected with investigations of outbreaks and prevention of Diseases amongst Live Stock, including expenses of Temporary Stock Institute			2,000		2,000
		Expenses in connection with the keeping and quarantining of Imported Stock...					
5	7	TOTAL...	£		2,584		2,653

* This salary is subject to reduction for value of quarters

No. X.—SECRETARY FOR MINES AND AGRICULTURE.

No. of Persons.			Division of Service.	GRADE: Higher grade, Series A. Lower grade, Series B.	SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1895-6	1896-7				Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1896.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1897.	
					£		£	
		Registration of Brands.						
1	...	Deputy Registrar and Clerk in Charge ...	.....	...	358			
1	...	Clerk ... ..	.....	...	259			
49	...	Deputy Registrars in Country Towns, at £22 10s. each ... ..	.....	...	1,104	1,721		
		<i>As re-arranged by Public Service Board.</i>						
1	...	Deputy Registrar of Brands and Clerk-in-charge	Clerical ...	A3	.....		360	
1	...	Clerk	"	B1	.....		260	
1	...	Inspector of Cattle for Export	Unclassified	...	.....		25*	
								645
		CONTINGENCIES.						
		Subject to such alterations within the limits of the total vote as the exigencies of the service may from time to time demand.						
		Clerical Assistance and Incidental Expenses	.....	...	.....	150		150
51	3	TOTAL... ..	£	.....	.....	1,871	.....	795
		Management of Pounds and Commons.						
		CONTINGENCIES.						
		For the erection of Public Pounds • } Incidental Expenses ... .. }			.....	.....	130	150
		TOTAL... ..	£	.....	.....	130	.....	150
		Public Watering Places and Artesian Boring.						
1	...	Superintendent of Public Watering Places	.....	...	515			
1	...	Chief Inspector ... ..	.....	...	335			
6	...	Inspectors, at £245 ... ..	.....	...	1,348†			
1	...	Chief Clerk ... ..	.....	...	245			
1	...	First Clerk ... ..	.....	...	200			
1	...	Second Clerk ... ..	.....	...	150			
1	...	Third Clerk ... ..	.....	...	100			
4	...	Probationers, 3 at £100, 1 at £75 ... ..	.....	...	375			
1	...	Draftsman ... ..	.....	...	245			
1	...	Messenger ... ..	.....	...	100			
						3,613		
		<i>As re-arranged by Public Service Board.</i>						
1	...	Superintendent	Clerical ...	A1	.....		500	
1	...	Chief Inspector	"	A3	.....		300	
5	...	Inspectors at £245... ..	"	B1	.....		1,225	
1	...	Engineering Draughtsman... ..	Professional	B1	.....		245	
2	...	Clerks—1 at £225, 1 at £200	Clerical ...	B2	.....		425	
1	...	Clerk	"	B3	.....		125	
2	...	Clerks—1 at £100, 1 at £75	"	B4	.....		175	
								2,995
		CONTINGENCIES.						
		Subject to such alterations within the limits of the total vote as the exigencies of the service may from time to time demand.						
		Incidentals, Clerical and Field Assistance	.....	...	500		500	
		Travelling Expenses of Officers and Inspection ... ..	.....	...	1,750		1,750	
		Repairs to Public Watering Places ... ..	.....	...	800		800	
		Caretakers—Cost of Supervision ... ..	.....	...	6,000		5,000	
						9,050		8,050
18	13	TOTAL... ..	£	.....	.....	12,663	.....	11,045

* Services only partly at disposal of Department of Mines and Agriculture.
† One Inspector's salary for six months ending 30th June, 1896, paid from Treasurer's Advance Account, 1895-6

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1896-7.

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No. X.—SECRETARY FOR MINES AND AGRICULTURE.

No. of Persons.		Division of Service.	GRADE : Higher grade, Series A. Lower grade, Series B.	SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.	
1895-6	1896-7			Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1896.	Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1897.
		Agriculture and Forestry.		£	
1	...	Chief Clerk ... ..	...	600	
		ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF.			
1	...	Clerk ... ..	...	335	
1	...	Clerk ... ..	...	254	
1	...	Clerk... ..	...	245	
2	...	Clerks, at £200 ... ..	...	400	
2	...	Do at £175 ... ..	...	350	
3	...	Do at £150 ... ..	...	450	
7	...	Do at £100 ... ..	...	700	
1	...	Probationer... ..	...	75	
1	...	Messenger ... ..	...	104	
1	...	Overseer, State Nursery ... ..	...	245	
3	...	Cadets, do at £100 ... ..	...	300	
1	...	Office-cleaner ... ..	...	50	
24	...			3,508	
		SCIENTIFIC STAFF.			
1	...	Pathologist ... ..	...	730	
1	...	Chemist ... ..	...	400	
1	...	Artist ... ..	...	208	
1	...	Entomologist ... ..	...	300	
1	...	Viticulture Expert ... ..	...	300	
1	...	Fruit Expert ... ..	...	290	
1	...	Sub-Editor, <i>Agricultural Gazette</i>... ..	...	268	
1	...	Science Master, Agricultural College ... ..	...	245	
1	...	Manager, Murrumbidgee Experimental Farm ... ..	...	204	
1	...	Botanical and English Master, Agricultural College... ..	...	200	
1	...	Experimentalist ... ..	...	175	
1	...	Consulting Botanist ... ..	...	100	
1	...	Assistant ... ..	...	100	
1	...	Probationer ... ..	...	100	
14	...			3,620	
		FORESTERS.			
1	...	Inspecting Forester ... ..	...	335	
1	...	Do ... ..	...	254	
1	...	Forester ... ..	...	259	
6	...	Foresters, at £213 10s. ... ..	...	1,281	
10	...	Do at £209 ... ..	...	2,090	
2	...	Do at £204 10s. ... ..	...	409	
5	...	Do at £200 ... ..	...	1,000	
1	...	Forester ... ..	...	160	
2	...	Do 1 at £155, 1 at £150 ... ..	...	305	
29	...			6,093	
68	...	Carried forward	£	13,821	

No. of Persons.						SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.	
1895-6	1896-7			Division of Service.	GRADE Higher grade, Series A. Lower grade, Series B.	Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1896.	Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1897.
No. X.—SECRETARY FOR MINES AND AGRICULTURE.							
Agriculture and Forestry—continued.							
68	...	Brought forward...	£	.....	...	13,821	.....
<i>As re-arranged by Public Service Board.</i>							
1		Pathologist		Professional	A1	.....	730
1		Chemist		"	A2	.....	500
1		Artist		"	A2	.....	400
1		Artist		"	B1	.....	250
1		Artist		"	B2	.....	208
1		Draftsman		"	B1	.....	225
1		Assistant Artist		"	B3	.....	125
1		Chief Clerk		Clerical	A2	.....	400
1		Clerk		"	A3	.....	350
1		Clerk		"	B1	.....	275
1		Clerk		"	B1	.....	250
3		Clerks—1 at £200, 2 at £175		"	B2	.....	550
2		Inspectors of Vines, at £156		"	B3	.....	312
1		Inspecting Forester		"	A3	.....	250
2		Clerks, at £110		"	B4	.....	220
1		Timber Inspector		General	...	.....	125
1		Fruit Expert ... ..		"	...	.....	290
1		Carpenter ... ..		"	...	.....	140
2		Assistants to Chemist—1 at £125, 1 at £75		"	...	.....	200
1		Sericultural Expert		"	...	.....	100
1		Cadet ... ..		"	...	.....	100
							6,000
HAWKESBURY COLLEGE.							
1		Principal		Professional	A1	.....	675*
1		Science Master		"	B1	.....	285*
1		English Master		"	B1	.....	240*
1		Registrar		Clerical	B3	.....	150
1		Housekeeper		General	...	.....	132*
1		Manager, Murrumbidgee Experimental Farm ... ..		"	...	.....	250
1		Foreman, Bathurst Experimental Farm ... ..		"	...	.....	125
1		Manager, Wellington Experimental Farm ... ..		"	...	.....	150
1		Assistant ... ..		"	...	.....	48
1		Experimentalist ... ..		"	...	.....	250*
1		Farm Foreman ... ..		"	...	.....	146*
1		Dairy Instructor ... ..		"	...	.....	156*
1		Agriculturist and Poultry Expert... ..		"	...	.....	112*
1		Foreman Carpenter ... ..		"	...	.....	156*
1		Engineer ... ..		"	...	.....	104
1		Caretaker and Assistant, Booral ... ..		"	...	.....	96
4		Labourers—3 at £75, 1 at 78		"	...	.....	303
							3,378
							9,378
Less amount chargeable on account of quarters							407
46		Carried forward ... ..	£	.....	...	13,821	.....
							8,971

* This salary is subject to reduction for value of quarters

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1896-7.

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No. X.—SECRETARY FOR MINES AND AGRICULTURE.

No. of Persons.		Division of Service.	GRADE: Higher grade, Series A. Lower grade, Series B.	SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.				
1895-6	1896-7			Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1896.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1897.		
		Agriculture and Forestry—continued.						
68	46	Brought forward... .. £	.....	...	£	13,821	£	8,971
		CONTINGENCIES.						
		Subject to such alterations within the limits of the total Vote as the exigencies of the Service may from time to time demand.						
		Incidental expenses in connection with Agriculture and Forestry, including wages, travelling expenses, Chief Inspecting Foresters and Fruit Expert, &c., reporting on ringbarking, conservancy of forests, replanting and formation of plantations, sericulture, &c.						
			.....	...	8,000		4,437	
		Hawkesbury Agricultural College, including salaries, wages, rent, maintenance, educational, live stock, and teaching apparatus, and incidental expenses						
			.....	...	6,000		4,437	
		To meet expenses in connection with the working of Experimental Farms in the country						
			.....	...	5,000		5,000	
		To meet expenses in connection with the eradication of Phylloxera and administration of the Vine Diseases Act						
			.....	...	1,000*		.....
		Towards the expenses of holding Conferences, and for other purposes						
			.....	...	300		300	
		Other Votes of 1895-6						
			.....	...	3,205		.....
						23,505		14,174
68	46	TOTAL... .. £	.....	...	.....	37,326	.....	23,145
		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, &c.						
			.....	...	.....	2,500	.....	1,819
		†Water Conservation and Irrigation.						
		£						
1	...	Commissioner for the Murray River and Chief Engineer for Water Conservation	.....	...	740			
1	...	Engineer ... ..	.....	...	650			
1	...	Assistant Engineer... ..	.....	...	380			
1	...	Do ... ..	.....	...	245			
2	...	Engineering Draftsmen, 1 at £380, 1 at £245 ... ..	.....	...	625			
						2,640		
6	...	TOTAL... .. £	.....	...	.....	2,640		

* See Mines Miscellaneous, 1896-7.

† Transferred to Works Department.

No. X.—SECRETARY FOR MINES AND AGRICULTURE.

	Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1896.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1897.	
	£		£	
Miscellaneous Services.				
For the purposes of Pastures and Stock Protection Act	2,000		2,000	
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	1,000		.....
Control, marking, fencing, and improving Travelling Stock and Camping Reserves, removal of obstructions and suppression of trespass, and to meet expenses in connection with the acquiring of land for the benefit of travelling stock ... ..	.....		1,000	
To meet the expenses of subsidising the Agricultural Societies of the Colony, which receive during the year annual subscriptions of members amounting to not less than £100, in proportion of 10s. for every £1 raised by private contributions	10,000		.....
To meet expenses of subsidising Agricultural Societies having an annual paid-up membership from 100 members of not less than £50, in the proportion of 10s. for every £1 raised by subscription or private contribution ... ..	.....		11,000	
Distribution of Seed to distressed farmers, to be repaid by the farmers...	5,000		12,736	
Special grant to encourage Dairying Industry ... ..	.....		350	
Compensation to New Zealand Loan and Mercantile Agency Co. (Ltd.) for water used for mining purposes at Gilgunnia ... ..	.....		200	
Special Grant—Tenterfield Intercolonial Pastoral, Agricultural, and Horticultural Society... ..	.....		500	
Do Berrima District Agricultural Society ... ..	.....		100	
Do Bombala Agricultural Society ... ..	.....		53	
Do Southern New England Society, Uralla ... ..	.....		200	
Do Central Australian Agricultural Association, Bourke ... ..	.....		500	
Do Upper Manning Agricultural and Horticultural Society ... ..	.....		50	
Do Rylstone Horticultural Society ... ..	.....		50	
Do Nyngan and District Pastoral and Agricultural Associa- tion ... ..	.....		200	
Do Armidale and New England Pastoral, Agricultural, and Horticultural Association ... ..	.....		300	
Do Lismore Agricultural and Pastoral Association... ..	.....		300	
Do Alstonville Agricultural and Horticultural Society ... ..	.....		100	
Do Gosford Agricultural Society ... ..	.....		50	
Other Votes of 1895-6	834		.....
VINE DISEASES ACT.				
To meet expenses in connection with the eradication of Phylloxera and administration of the Vine Diseases Act	1,500		2,000*	
		20,334		31,689
TOTAL... ..	£	.....	.....	31,689

*£1,000 previously included in Contingencies, Agriculture and Forestry.

XI.

The Postmaster-General.

SUMMARY.

Page.	HEAD OF SERVICE.	Amount appropriated for year ending 30 June, 1896.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1897.	
		Salaries.	Contingencies	Salaries.	Contingencies
		£	£	£	£
204-215	Postal and Electric Telegraph Department... ..	430,690	279,590	393,283	328,004

*The Treasury, New South Wales,
Sydney, 15th July, 1896.*

G. H. REID,
Treasurer.

No. of Persons.				Division of Service.	GRADE: Higher grade, Series A. Lower grade, Series B.	SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.	
1895-6	1896-7					Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1896.	Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1897.
		Postal and Electric Telegraph Department.				£	
1	...	Postmaster-General	...	.....	...	1,370	
1	...	Deputy Postmaster-General	...	.....	...	920	
2	...						2,290
		MINISTERIAL DIVISION.					
1	...	Secretary of Postal Service	...	.....	...	740	
1	...	Chief Inspector	...	.....	...	560	
8	...	Inspectors—2 at £470, 1 at £461, 1 at £425, 1 at £371, 3 at £326	...	.....	...	3,175	
1	...	Inspector of Irregularity and Missing and Dead Letter Branch	...	.....	...	371	
3	...	Senior Clerks—1 at £425, 1 at £398, 1 at £371	...	.....	...	1,194	
45	...	Clerks—1 at £326, 1 at £313, 3 at £308, 1 at £299, 2 at £290, 1 at £281, 1 at £277, 2 at £268, 1 at £263, 1 at £254, 3 at £245, 1 at £232, 3 at £227, 1 at 209, 6 at £200, 1 at £190, 2 at £180, 2 at £160, 3 at £150, 2 at £140, 3 at £120, 1 at £110, 3 at £100	...	.....	...	9,480	
1	...	Clerk in charge of Stores	...	.....	...	326	
1	...	Extra Clerk	...	.....	...	188	
7	...	Temporary Clerks	...	.....	...	1,052	
68	...						17,086
		FINANCIAL DIVISION.					
		MONEY ORDER OFFICE AND GOVERNMENT SAVINGS BANK.					
1	...	Chief Accountant and Controller	...	.....	...	740	
1	...	Chief Clerk	...	.....	...	560	
1	...	Examiner	...	.....	...	380	
1	...	Teller	...	.....	...	371	
56	...	Clerks—2 at £335, 1 at £304, 1 at £277, 1 at £268, 1 at £263, 1 at £259, 1 at £245, 2 at £236, 6 at £232, 3 at £200, 2 at £190, 7 at £185, 2 at £180, 5 at £170, 1 at £160, 4 at £150, 4 at £140, 2 at £120, 1 at £110, 9 at £100	...	.....	...	10,205	
23	...	Temporary Clerks	...	.....	...	2,125	
83	...						14,381
		ACCOUNT AND CASH BRANCH.					
1	...	Accountant	...	.....	...	560	
1	...	Distributor of Stamps	...	.....	...	470	
1	...	Cashier	...	.....	...	425	
1	...	Senior Clerk	...	.....	...	371	
21	...	Clerks—1 at £326, 1 at £313, 1 at £299, 1 at £290, 1 at £281, 1 at £277, 1 at £263, 1 at £245, 2 at £227, 1 at £218, 5 at £200, 2 at £190, 1 at £150, 1 at £140, 1 at £110	...	.....	...	4,746	
1	...	Temporary Clerk	84	
26	...						6,656
179	...	Carried forward	...	£	40,413

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1896-7.

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No. of Persons.		Division of Service.	GRADE: Higher grade, Series A. Lower grade, Series B.	SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.		
1895-6	1896-7			Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1896.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1897.
				£		
No. XI.—THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL.						
Postal and Electric Telegraph Department—continued.						
179	...	Brought forward... .. £	.....	40,413	
MAIL DIVISION.						
1	...	Superintendent ... ..	.....	560	
1	...	Assistant Superintendent ... ..	.....	515	
4	...	Senior Clerks—1 at £398, and 3 at £371	.....	1,511	
41	...	Clerks—2 at £326, 1 at £299, 2 at £290, 2 at £263, 1 at £254, 1 at £236, 1 at £232, 1 at £227, 1 at £218, 4 at £209, 5 at £200, 5 at £190, 2 at £180, 1 at £170, 5 at £160, 4 at £130, 1 at £120, 2 at £100 ... ..	.....	8,180	
1	...	Shipping Clerk ... ..	.....	263	
1	...	Shipping Clerk's Assistant ... ..	.....	200	
8	...	Temporary Clerks ... ..	.....	926	
				12,155		
PARCEL POST BRANCH.						
1	...	Manager ... ..	.....	326	
4	...	Clerks—1 at £268, 1 at £263, 1 at £245, and 1 at £190 ... ..	.....	966	
17	...	Assistants—1 at £140, 5 at £130, 1 at £120, 2 at £115, 1 at £94, 2 at £91, 2 at £78, 1 at £70, 1 at £65, and 1 at £52 ... ..	.....	1,759	
79	...			3,051		
ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH DIVISION.						
1	...	Secretary of Telegraph Service ... ..	.....	740	
1	...	Station Manager ... ..	.....	560	
3	...	Assistant Station Managers—1 at £448, 2 at £326 ... ..	.....	1,100	
1	...	Clerk-in-charge of Check Branch... ..	.....	403	
1	...	Senior Clerk ... ..	.....	371	
41	...	Clerks—2 at £290, 2 at £281, 1 at £245, 1 at £227, 3 at £218, 1 at £209, 4 at £200, 9 at £190, 1 at £180, 3 at £170, 2 at £160, 1 at £150, 4 at £140, 4 at £130, and 3 at £120 ... ..	.....	7,587	
1	...	Typewriter ... ..	.....	125	
1	...	Mechanician ... ..	.....	300	
1	...	Electrician ... ..	.....	403	
1	...	Assistant Electrician ... ..	.....	308	
1	...	Inspector of Lines, City and Suburbs ... ..	.....	350	
4	...	Messengers' Overseers—1 at £236, and 3 at 8s. per diem (Sundays excepted) ... ..	.....	612	
22	...	Temporary Clerks ... ..	.....	2,358	
11	...	Monitors—2 at £120, 1 at £110, and 8 at £65 ... ..	.....	870	
90	...			16,087		
348	...	Carried forward ... .. £	.....	71,706	

No. of Persons.				Division of Service.		GRADE: Higher grade, Series A. Lower grade, Series B.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.	
1895-6	1896-7							Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1896.	Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1897.
No. XI.—THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL.									
Postal and Electric Telegraph Department—continued.									
£									
348	...	Brought forward...	...	£	.....	...	.....	71,706	
TELEPHONE BRANCH.									
1	...	Manager	...	...	.....	...	450		
1	...	Mechanician	...	...	.....	...	300		
1	...	Exchange Foreman...	...	...	.....	...	200		
1	...	Foreman of Lines	...	...	.....	...	200		
22	...	Fitters—1 at £223, 2 at £200, 3 at £175, 3 at £135, 4 at £125, and 9 at £100	...	...	.....	...	2,953		
6	...	Monitors—2 at £135, 1 at £110, and 3 at £100	...	...	.....	...	680		
102	...	Switchboard Attendants	...	...	.....	...	5,456		
...	...	Do do &c., as required...	...	...	.....	...	500		
134	...							10,739	
ELECTRIC LIGHT BRANCH.									
1	...	Chief Engineer	...	...	.....	...	290		
16	...	Engineers and Assistants—2 at £212, 2 at £175, 2 at £161, 5 at £156, 2 at £140, 1 at £95, 1 at £85, and 1 at £70	...	...	.....	...	2,406		
17	...							2,696	
1	...	Medical Officer	...	...	.....	...	120		
1	...	Relieving Officer	...	...	.....	...	236		
61	...	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 5 at £100	...	...	.....	...	8,620		
35	...	Mail Guards—6 at £200, 9 at £190, 4 at £180, 5 at £170, 6 at £160, 3 at £150, and 2 at £140	...	...	.....	...	6,170		
2	...	Overseers—1 of Sorters (£218), 1 of Letter-carriers (£190)	...	...	.....	...	408		
63	...	Stampers and Sorters—5 at £200, 2 at £190, 5 at £180, 8 at £170, 7 at £160, 6 at £150, 7 at £140, 6 at £130, 5 at £120, 3 at £110, and 9 at £100	...	...	.....	...	9,250		
5	...	Sorters—1 at £156, 3 at £150, and 1 at £130	...	...	.....	...	736		
261	...	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, 23 at £100...	...	...	.....	...	32,770		
429	...	Carried forward	...	£	58,310		
499	...	Carried forward	...	£	85,141		

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1896-7.

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No. of Persons.		Division of Service.	GRADE: Higher grade, Series A. Lower grade, Series B.	SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.	
1895-6	1896-7			Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1896.	Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1897.
		Postal and Electric Telegraph Department—continued.		£	
499	...	Brought forward... .. £	.....	85,141	
429	...	Brought forward... .. £	.....	58,310	
25	...	1 Mechanic, £160; 1 Carpenter, at 10s. per diem (Sundays excepted), £157; 8 Storekeepers' Assistants—1 at £180, 1 at £150, 1 at £104, 1 at £70, 1 at 10s. per diem, 1 at 8s. per diem, and 2 at 7s. 6d. per diem (Sundays excepted), £1,021; 1 Caretaker, £150; 1 Assistant Caretaker, £115; 1 Office-keeper, £100; 1 Storeman, £130; 1 Tower Attendant, £78; 2 Custodians of Mails, at £100 each; 1 Custodian of Mail-bags, £100; 1 Mail-bag Repairer, at 9s. per diem (Sundays excepted), £141; 2 Mail-bag Turners, £169; 1 Assistant in Bag-room, £78; 1 Letter-Carriers' Timekeeper, £120; 2 Lift Attendants, £143	.....	2,862	
12	...	1 Stable Manager £255 1 Farrier, at £2 15s. per week ... £144 1 Striker, at £1 15s. per week ... £91 9 Grooms—1 at £140, 1 at £125, 6 at £2 per week, and 1 at £1 15s. per week £982	.....	1,472	
6	...	Mail-cart Drivers—1 foreman at £150, 1 at £130, and 4 at £120	.....	760	
7	...	Indoor Messengers—1 at £175, 2 at £160, 2 at £130, 1 at £120, and 1 at £110	.....	985	
10	...	Junior Indoor Messengers	.....	618	
5	...	1 3rd-class Detective, at 9s. per diem (£165); 4 constables—1 at 8s. per diem, 3 at 7s. 6d. per diem (£557)	.....	722	
63	...	4 Instrument Fitters—2 at £236, 1 at £150, and 1 at £100 (£722); 11 Battery-men—1 at £223, 1 at £175, 1 at £150, 2 at £100, 2 at £85, 3 at £75, 1 at £52 (£1,195); 48 Line Repairers—1 at £241, 1 at £175, and 46 at £150 (£7,316)	.....	9,233	
2900	...	Salaries—Postmasters, Telegraph Station-masters, Assistants, Operators, and Receiving-office Keepers	.....	216,000	
995	...	Salaries of Junior Letter-carriers, Mail-boys, Telegraph Messengers, Temporary Sorters, &c.	.....	53,075	
		To provide for increases to Junior Officials receiving salaries under £100 per annum	.....	1,512	
4452	...			345,549	
4951	...	Carried forward... .. £	.....	430,690	

No. of Persons.		No. XI.—THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL.				SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.	
1895-6	1896-7	Division of Service.	GRADE: Higher grade, Series A. Lower grade, Series B.	Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1896.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1897.	
		Postal and Electric Telegraph Department—continued.				£	
4951		Brought forward... ..			430,690		
<i>As rearranged by Public Service Board.</i>							
	1	Postmaster General				1,370	
	1	Deputy Postmaster General				920	2,290
	2						
	1	Chief Clerk	Clerical ...	A1		600	600
APPOINTMENT BRANCH.							
	1	Appointment Clerk	"	A2		400	
	1	Clerk	"	A3		300	
	1	Do	"	B1		250	
	5	Clerks—2 at £225, 1 at £208, and 2 at £200	"	B2		1,058	
	1	Clerk	"	B3		120	
	1	Do	"	B4		84	
	1	Do	"	B5		26	2,238
	11						
INLAND MAIL BRANCH.							
	1	Inland Mail Clerk	"	A2		400	
	1	Clerk	"	B1		250	
	2	Do at £200	"	B2		400	
	1	Do	"	B5		26	1,076
	5						
IRREGULARITY AND MISSING LETTER BRANCH.							
	1	Inspector for Irregularity, Missing and Dead Letter Branch	"	A3		380	
	1	Clerk	"	A3		300	
	1	Do	"	B1		275	
	1	Do	"	B1		245	
	3	Clerks—2 at £225 and 1 at £200... ..	"	B2		650	
	6	Do 2 at £150, 4 at £125	"	B3		800	
	2	Do 1 at £100, and 1 at £84	"	B4		184	
	1	Clerk	"	B5		40	2,874
	16						
DEAD LETTER BRANCH.							
	1	Dead Letter Clerk	"	B1		250	
	1	Clerk	"	B2		200	
	1	Do	"	B3		150	600
	3						
CORRESPONDENCE BRANCH.							
	1	Correspondence Clerk	"	A3		325	
	1	Clerk	"	B2		200	
	1	Do	"	B3		150	675
	3						
4951	41	Carried forward... ..			430,690		10,353

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1896-7.

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No. XI.—THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL.

No. of Persons.		Division of Service.	GRADE: Higher grade, Series A. Lower grade, Series B.	SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.	
1895-6	1896-7			Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1896.	Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1897.
Postal and Electric Telegraph Department—continued.					
4951	41	Brought forward...	£	430,690	£ 10,353
RECORD BRANCH.					
	1	Record Clerk	Clerical ...	A3	300
	1	Clerk	" ...	B1	250
	3	Clerks—2 at £170, and 1 at £160	" ...	B3	500
	1	Clerk	" ...	B4	90
	6				1,140
STORE BRANCH.					
	1	Clerk in charge of Stores	" ...	A3	300
	1	Clerk	" ...	B1	250
	1	Do	" ...	B2	180
	3	Clerks—1 at £117, 1 at £90, and 1 at £78	" ...	B4	285
	1	Clerk	" ...	B5	65
	1	Storeman—Foreman	General ...		150
	3	Storemen, at £120	" ...		360
	11				1,590
ACCOUNT BRANCH.					
	1	Accountant	Clerical ...	A1	550
	1	Clerk	" ...	A3	320
	3	Clerks, at £250	" ...	B1	750
	6	Do 2 at £220, 1 at £200, 1 at £190, and 2 at £175	" ...	B2	1,180
	11				2,800
CASH BRANCH.					
	1	Cashier	" ...	A2	450
	1	Clerk	" ...	A3	350
	2	Clerks—1 at £225, and 1 at £200	" ...	B2	425
	2	Do at £150	" ...	B3	300
	6				1,525
SAVINGS BANK AND MONEY ORDER DIVISION.					
	1	Controller	" ...	A1	800
	1	Accountant	" ...	A1	500
	1	Examiner	" ...	A3	380
	3	Clerks—2 at £335 and 1 at £300	" ...	A3	970
	1	Teller	" ...	A3	300
	8	Clerks—1 at £277, 1 at £268, 1 at £263, 3 at £250, and 2 at £236	" ...	B1	2,030
	20	Clerks—4 at £232, 1 at £230, 5 at £200, 1 at £190, 6 at £185, 1 at £180, and 2 at £175	" ...	B2	3,988
	20	Clerks—4 at £170, 2 at £160, 3 at £150, 4 at £140, 5 at £135, and 2 at £120	" ...	B3	2,925
	13	Clerks—4 at £112, 1 at £110, 5 at £100, 1 at £80, 1 at £78, and 1 at £75	" ...	B4	1,291
	10	Clerks—7 at £70, 2 at £52, and 1 at £50	" ...	B5	644
	78				13,828
DISTRIBUTERS BRANCH.					
	1	Distributor of Stamps	" ...	A2	425
	2	Clerks—1 at £275 and 1 at £250	" ...	B1	525
	1	Clerk	" ...	B2	200
	1	Do	" ...	B3	120
	5				1,270
4951	158	Carried forward...	£	430,690	£ 32,506

No. XI.—THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL.

No. of Persons.		Division of Service.	GRADE: Higher grade, Series A. Lower grade, Series B.	SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.	
1895-6	1896-7			Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1896.	Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1897.
4951 158		Postal and Electric Telegraph Department—continued.		430,690	£ 32,506
		MAIL DIVISION.			
		Brought forward... .. £			
1	1	Chief Inspector and Superintendent ...	Clerical ... A1	700	
1	1	Assistant Superintendent	" ... A1	550	
1	1	Senior Inspector	" ... A1	500	
4	4	Inspectors—1 at £170, 2 at £461, and 1 at £400	" ... A2	1,792	
3	3	Inspectors at £375... ..	" ... A3	1,125	
5	5	Clerks—1 at £350, 2 at £325, 2 at £300... ..	" ... A3	1,600	
1	1	Clerk—Shipping	" ... B1	275	
1	1	Clerk and Translator	" ... B1	250	
5	5	Clerks—2 at £275, 1 at £260, 2 at £250	" ... B1	1,310	
1	1	Relieving Officer	" ... B1	236	
1	1	Assistant Shipping Clerk	" ... B2	225	
19	19	Clerks—5 at £225, 5 at £200, 9 at £175	" ... B2	3,700	
8	8	Do 1 at £160, 3 at £150, 1 at £130, 2 at £125, and 1 at £120	" ... B3	1,110	
1	1	Relieving Officer	" ... B3	130	
8	8	Clerks—6 at £100 and 2 at £84	" ... B4	768	
60					14,271
		ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH DIVISION.			
1	1	Chief Electrician and Engineer-in-Chief of Telegraphs	Professional A1	800	
		ELECTRICIAN'S BRANCH.			
1	1	Electrician	" ... A2	450	
1	1	Assistant Electrician	" ... A3	308	
1	1	Testing Officer	" ... B1	240	
1	1	Do	" ... B2	200	
1	1	Cadet	" ... B3	100	
1	1	Do	" ... B4	70	
1	1	Clerk	Clerical ... B4	100	
1	1	Mechanician	General	300	
5	5	Fitters—2 at £236, 1 at £150, 1 at £100, and 1 at £65	"	787	
11	11	Batterymen—1 at £223, 2 at £150, 2 at £100, 3 at £90, 2 at £75, and 1 at £65	"	1,208	
1	1	Probationer	"	26	
26					4,589
		OPERATING BRANCH.			
1	1	Station Manager	Clerical ... A1	560	
2	2	Assistant Managers, at £326	" ... A3	652	
		BOOKING CLERKS—OPERATING ROOM.			
2	2	Clerks at £200	" ... B2	400	
16	16	Do 8 at £150, 3 at £130, 1 at £125, and 4 at £120	" ... B3	2,195	
8	8	Do at £110	" ... B4	880	
1	1	Clerk	" ... B5	65	
30					3,540
		RECEIVING BRANCH.			
1	1	Receiving Clerk	" ... A3	375	
1	1	Clerk	" ... B1	250	
2	2	Clerks at £200	" ... B2	400	
5	5	Do 4 at £160 and 1 at £150	" ... B3	790	
2	2	Do at £110	" ... B4	220	
11					2,035
4951	285	Carried forward... .. £		430,690	58,153

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1896-7.

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No. XI.—THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL.

No. of Persons.			Division of Service.	GRADE: Higher grade, Series A. Lower grade, Series B.	SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1895-6	1896-7				Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1896.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1897.	
							£	
		Postal and Electric Telegraph Department—continued.						
4951	285	Brought forward... ..	£	.....	.....	430,690	£	58,153
		CHECK BRANCH.						
	1	Check Clerk	Clerical	A2	.....	.....	403	
	1	Clerk	"	B1	.....	.....	290	
	6	Clerks—1 at £227, 1 at £218, 1 at £209, and 3 at £190	"	B2	.....	.....	1,224	
	8	Clerks—1 at £170, 1 at £160, 1 at £150, 3 at £140, 1 at £130, and 1 at £120	"	B3	.....	.....	1,150	
	5	Clerks—1 at £114, 4 at £110	"	B4	.....	.....	554	
	1	Clerk	"	B5	.....	.....	39	
	22							3,660
		DESPATCH BRANCH.						
	1	Messengers' Overseer	"	B1	.....	.....	236	
	2	Clerks—1 at £190 and 1 at £180	"	B2	.....	.....	370	
	3	Overseers at £125	General	.....	.....	.....	375	
	11	Monitors—2 at £120, 1 at £110, and 8 at £65 ... ..	"	.....	.....	.....	870	
	17							1,851
		TELEPHONE BRANCH.						
	1	Manager	Clerical	A2	.....	.....	450	
	1	Mechanician	General	.....	.....	.....	300	
	1	Exchange Foreman ... ..	"	.....	.....	.....	200	
	1	Line Foreman ... ..	"	.....	.....	.....	200	
	22	Fitters—1 at £223, 2 at £200, 3 at £175, 3 at £135, 4 at £125, and 9 at £100	"	.....	.....	.....	2,953	
	6	Monitors—2 at £135, 1 at £110, and 3 at £100 ... ..	"	.....	.....	.....	680	
	1	Junior Assistant ... ..	"	.....	.....	.....	52	
	1	Cleaner and Messenger ... ..	"	.....	.....	.....	52	
	105	Switchboard Attendants ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,733	
	...	do do as required ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,500	
	139							12,120
		ELECTRIC LIGHT BRANCH.						
	1	Chief Engineer	General	.....	.....	.....	325	
	4	Engineers—2 at £212 and 2 at £175 ... ..	"	.....	.....	.....	774	
	12	Assistant Engineers—1 at £175, 1 at £161, 4 at £156, 2 at £140, 1 at £120, and 3 at £100 ... ..	"	.....	.....	.....	1,660	
	17							2,759
		CONSTRUCTION BRANCH.						
	1	Inspector of Lines ... ..	"	.....	.....	.....	350	
	1	Assistant Line Repairer ... ..	"	.....	.....	.....	241	
	4	Overseers at £250 ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,000	
	6							1,591
4951	486	Carried forward... ..	£	.....	.....	430,690		80,134

No. of Persons.		Postal and Electric Telegraph Department—continued.	Division of Service.	GRADE: Higher grade, Series A. Lower grade, Series B.	SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1895-6	1896-7				Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1896.	Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1897.		
						£		
4951	486	Brought forward... .. £	.....	...	.....	430,690		80,134
	1	Manager of Stables... ..	General	...	.....		254	
	2	1 Farrier, at £144; 1 Striker, at £91 ...	"	...	.....		235	
	8	Grooms—1 at £140, 1 at £125, and 6 at £104 ... ..	"	...	.....		889	
	1	Foreman of Mail Cart Drivers ... ..	"	...	.....		150	
	12	Mail Cart Drivers—1 at £130, 4 at £120, 1 at £104, and 6 at £91 ... ..	"	...	.....		1,260	
	14	1 Mechanic, £160; 1 Carpenter, at £156; 1 Caretaker, £150; 1 Assistant Caretaker, £115; 1 Tower Attendant, £78; 1 Office-keeper, £100; 2 Cleaners, at £104 each; 3 Cleaners, at £91 each; 2 Lift Attendants, at £91 each; 1 Lift Attendant, at £52 ... ..	"	...	.....		1,474	
	2	Detectives—1 at £164 and 1 at £146 ... ..	.....	...	.....		310	
	3	Constables, at 7s. 6d. per diem each ... ..	.....	...	.....		411	
	1	Medical Officer ... ..	.....	...	.....		120	
	1	Chinese Interpreter ... ..	.....	...	.....		10	
	9	1 Overseer of Letter Carriers, at £170; 2 Custodians of Mails—1 at £100 and 1 at £91; 1 Custodian of Mail Bags, at £100; 1 Bag Maker, at £150; 1 Assistant in Bag Room, £84; 2 Bag Turners—1 at £91 and 1 at £78 each; and 1 Timekeeper, at £100	General	...	.....		964	6,077
	54	Indoor Messengers... ..	.....	...	.....		.....
	1	Chief Messenger	General	...	.....		180	
	13	Messengers—1 at £140, 3 at £125, 2 at £120, 2 at £90, 1 at £78, 1 at £75, 1 at £65, 1 at £60, 1 at £39... ..	"	...	.....		1,252	1,432
	14	Parcels Assistants—1 at £140, 4 at £130 each, 1 at £120, 2 at £115 each, 1 at £94, 1 at £91, 3 at £78 each, 1 at £70, 1 at £65, and 2 at £52 each ... ..	"	...	.....		1,668	
	17	Line Repairers, at £140 each ... ..	"	...	.....		.....	1,668
	6	Telegraph Cadets, at £26 ... ..	"	...	.....		.....	6,300
	7	Post and Telegraph Officers, at £400 each	Clerical	A2	.....		2,800	156
	28	Post and Telegraph Officers—2 at £370 each, 7 at £350 each, 12 at £330 each, 3 at £320 each, and 4 at £300	"	A3	.....		9,310	
	75	Post and Telegraph Officers—9 at £290 each, 7 at £280, 1 at £270, 11 at £260 each, 3 at £250, and 44 at £240 each	"	B1	.....		19,010	
	97	Post and Telegraph Officers—27 at £220 each, 18 at £210 each, 1 at £200, 27 at £190 each, and 24 at £180 each	"	B2	.....		19,370	
	196	Post and Telegraph Officers—4 at £170 each, 29 at £160 each, 31 at £150 each, 33 at £140 each, 22 at £130 each, and 77 at £120 each	"	B3	.....		26,690	
	39	Post and Telegraph Officers—6 at £110 each, and 33 at £100 each	"	B4	.....		3,960	
	14	Post and Telegraph Officers—5 at £91 each, 1 at £85, 6 at £78 each, and 2 at £65 each	Unclassified	...	.....		1,138	
		Less value of Quarters ... ..	.....	...	.....		82,278	
	507						10,530	71,748
4951	1078	Carried forward... .. £	430,690		167,515

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1896-7.

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No. XI.—THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL.

No. of Persons.		Postal and Electric Telegraph Department—continued.	Division of Service.	GRADE: Highest grade, Series A. Lower grade, Series B.	SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.		
1895-6	1896-7				Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1896.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1897.
						£	
4951	1078	Brought forward... ..	.....	...	430,690	167,515
	8	Telegraph Operators—2 at £280 each, and 6 at £250 each	Clerical ...	B1	.....	2,060
	94	Telegraph Operators—1 at £230, 17 at £225 each, 21 at £200 each, 10 at £190 each, 41 at £180 each, and 4 at £175 each	"	B2	.....	18,235
	219	Telegraph Operators—2 at £170 each, 17 at £160 each, 72 at £150 each, 27 at £140 each, 63 at £130 each, and 38 at £120 each	"	B3	.....	30,390
	178	Telegraph Operators—14 at £110 each, 106 at £100 each, 19 at £91 each, and 39 at £78 each	"	B4	.....	16,911
	2	Telegraph Operators—1 at £39, and 1 at £26	"	B5	.....	65
	501					67,661	
	22	Postal Assistants—7 at £200 each, 5 at £190 each, and 10 at £180 each	"	B2	.....	4,150
	52	Postal Assistants—8 at £160 each, 18 at £150 each, 11 at £140, 11 at £130, and 4 at £120 each	"	B3	.....	7,430
	102	Postal Assistants—9 at £110, 25 at £100 each, 30 at £91 each, and 38 at £78 each	"	B4	.....	9,184
	25	Postal Assistants—11 at £65 each, 12 at £52 each, and 2 at £26 each... ..	"	B5	.....	1,391
	201					22,155	
	125	Sorters—41 at £160 each, 17 at £150 each, 12 at £140 each, 16 at £130 each, 12 at £120 each, 10 at £110 each, and 17 at £100 each	General ...	...	.....	17,110
	17	Stampers—6 at £91 each, 1 at £84, 6 at £78 each, 3 at £65 each, and 1 at £52 ... ..	"	...	.....	1,345
	33	Mail Guards—22 at £170 each, 6 at £160 each, 3 at £150 each, and 2 at £140 each ... ..	"	...	.....	5,430
	456	Letter Carriers—55 at £144 each, 19 at £135 each, 19 at £130 each, 25 at £125 each, 26 at £120 each, 35 at £115 each, 21 at £110 each, 27 at £105 each, 26 at £100 each, 58 at £91 each, 102 at £78 each, 22 at £65 each, 13 at £52 each, 4 at £39 each, and 4 at £26 each ... ..	"	...	.....	46,570
	107	Mail Boys—67 at £78 each, 26 at £65 each, 10 at £52 each, 2 at £39 each, and 2 at £26 each ... ..	"	...	.....	7,566
	566	Telegraph Messengers—396 at £52 each, 60 at £39 each, and 110 at £26 each ... ..	"	...	.....	25,792
	1625	Non-official Postmasters, Receiving Office-keepers, Telephone Operators, Assistants, &c. ... ..	"	...	.....	28,539
		To provide for new offices, &c. ... ..	.....	...	.....	1,500
		Salaries of retired officers for July, 1896... ..	.....	...	.....	2,100
	2787						
4951	4709	Carried forward... ..	.....	...	430,690	393,283

No. XI.—THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL.									
No. of Persons.		Division of Service.	GRADE: Higher grade, Series A. Lower grade, Series B.	SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.					
1895-6	1896-7			Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1896.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1897.			
				£		£			
Postal and Electric Telegraph Department—continued.									
4951	4709	Brought forward... ..	£	.....	430,690	.....	393,283		
<i>Contingencies.</i>									
		Fuel and Light for Country Offices ... ..	.....	...	1,500		1,700		
		Rent of Country and Branch Offices ... ..	.....	...	10,000		12,000		
		Furniture, Fittings, &c., City, Suburban, and Country Offices ... ..	.....	...	1,600		1,600		
		Forage allowances to Letter-carriers, Line Repairers, Messengers, &c., and Horse Equipment ... ..	.....	...	14,000		14,000		
		Forage (Departmental Horses, Sydney) ... ..	.....	...	1,200		1,600		
		Additional Horses ... ..	.....	...	200		200		
		Overtime, to expedite the sorting and delivery of British and Foreign Mails, and of Newspapers, and Officials working on Sundays, &c. ... ..	.....	...	3,200		3,200		
		Uniforms for Letter-carriers, Mail-guards, Messengers, &c. ... ..	.....	...	4,500		4,500		
		Travelling expenses—Inspectors, Relieving Officers, &c. ... ..	.....	...	5,500		7,000		
		New Stamps and Seals ... ..	.....	...	350		350		
		Iron Letter and Newspaper Receivers ... ..	.....	...	150		150		
		Working Expenses (Electric Telegraph) ... ..	.....	...	9,500		11,000		
		Repairs to Telegraph Lines ... ..	.....	...	12,000		16,000		
		Incidental and unforeseen expenses ... ..	.....	...	3,000		2,650		
		Allowances to Official Postmasters in lieu of private bag fees ... ..	.....	...	1,500		350		
		Fuel, Gas, Water, Carbons, and Globes (Electric Light) ... ..	.....	...	500		600		
		Remuneration to Railway Department for performing Postal and Public Telegraph business ... ..	.....	...	5,300		6,000		
		Purchase of Plant, Renewals, Oils, &c., and to replace Lamps (Electric Light) ... ..	.....	...	800		1,600		
		Cleaning General Post Office and Country Post Offices; allowances to Official Postmasters and Telegraph Masters for keeping their offices clean; to provide light for office purposes; for portage of mails; and for attending to and winding turret clocks ... ..	.....	...	6,800		4,800		
		To pay balance of commission due on British and Foreign Money Order Accounts ... ..	.....	...	750		250		
		Canvas and other material for mail-bags and cost of making ... ..	.....	...	1,800		1,800		
		Exchange on Remittances beyond the Colony ... ..	.....	...	300		300		
		To supply Telegraph Instruments ... ..	.....	...	.....		750		
		Compensation to Postal Pillar Company for Cancellation of Contract ... ..	.....	...	.....		1,000		
						84,450		93,400	
4951	4709	Carried forward... ..	£	515,140	486,683		

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1896-7.

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No. of Persons.		No. XI.—THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL.						
1895-6	1896-7	Division of Service.	GRADE: Higher grade, Series A. Lower grade, Series B.	SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.				
				Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1896.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1897.		
		Postal and Electric Telegraph Department—continued.						
4951	4709	Brought forward... .. £	.....	...	£	515,140	£	486,683
		CONVEYANCE OF MAILS.						
		Inland, including Portage ... ..	.....	...	66,500		93,000	
		Amount to be transferred to Railway Department for the conveyance of mails .....	.....	...	65,000		70,000	
		Gratuities to Ships' Mails, Foreign and Coastwise ... ..	.....	...	4,600		7,000	
		Postal communication, <i>via</i> San Francisco... ..	.....	...	3,050		4,050	
		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... ..	.....	...	31,000		31,000	
		Postal communication, <i>via</i> Vancouver ... ..	.....	...	8,400		10,000	
						178,550		215,050
		CABLE SUBSIDIES AND GUARANTEES.						
		<i>British and Australian Cable Subsidy.</i>						
		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 ... ..	.....	...	10,000		13,151	
		<i>Tasmanian Cable Subsidy.</i>						
		Proportion payable by New South Wales... ..	.....	...	1,705		1,705	
		<i>New Zealand Cable, Reduced Rates.</i>						
		Proportion of Guarantee payable by New South Wales ... ..	.....	...	2,000		2,000	
		<i>New Caledonia Cable Guarantee.</i>						
		Proportion payable by New South Wales... ..	.....	...	2,000		2,000	
		<i>Tasmanian Cable, Reduced Rates.</i>						
		Proportion of Guarantee payable by New South Wales ... ..	.....	...	300		270	
						16,005		19,126
		MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES.						
		To meet the abatement which should in terms of the Civil Service Act be deducted from the pension of John Kirwan, late post and telegraph master at Cooma, whose services have been dispensed with ... ..	.....	...	256		.....
		To meet the abatement which should, in terms of the Civil Service Act, be deducted from the Pension of R. H. Hipsley, late Assistant Manager, Postal and Electric Telegraph Department, whose office has been abolished .....	.....	...	329		.....
		Gratuity to Widow of J. M'Farlane, Line Repairer, who died from injuries received whilst in the performance of his duties ... ..	.....	...	.....		128	
		For erection of Telephone Office, Broken Hill ... ..	.....	...	.....		300	
						585		428
4951	4709	TOTAL ... .. £	.....	...	.....	710,280	.....	721,287

	Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1896.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1897.	
	£		£	
In Anticipation of and Chargeable to Loan Votes.				
No. IV.—TREASURER AND SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE.				
RAILWAYS AND OTHER PURPOSES.				
Towards Improvements in Grades and Curves—further sum	50,000	100,000	165,800
To meet 5 per cent. Debentures falling due in 1897 (30 Vic. No. 23)		65,800	
No. VII.—SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS.				
PUBLIC WORKS AND SERVICES.				
<i>Harbours and Rivers Navigation and Water Supply.</i>				
Improvement of the Navigation of the Macleay River	10,000		
<i>Architect.</i>				
To complete Additions to Colonial Secretary and Public Works' Buildings	1,500		
METROPOLITAN WATER SUPPLY AND SEWERAGE.				
For further Reticulation and Improvements in connection with the Sydney Water Supply	48,000	.....	15,000
No. XI.—THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL.				
MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES.				
Construction and Extension of Telegraph and Telephone Lines generally—further sum	10,000	.....	40,000
TOTAL, IN ANTICIPATION OF AND CHARGEABLE TO LOAN VOTES	119,500	.....	220,800

*The Treasury, New South Wales,
Sydney, 15th July, 1896.*

G. H. REID,
Treasurer.

SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES

OF THE

EXPENDITURE

OF THE

GOVERNMENT OF NEW SOUTH WALES,

FOR

1895-6

AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

ORDERED BY THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY TO BE PRINTED,
8TH JULY, 1896.



SYDNEY: CHARLES POTTER, GOVERNMENT PRINTER.

1896.

[6d.]

By deputation from His Excellency.

FREDK. M. DARLEY,
Lieutenant-Governor.

Message No. 23.

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 accompanying Supplementary Estimates of Expenditure for the year 1895-6, and for previous years.

Government House,
Sydney, 7th July, 1896.

SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES FOR THE SERVICE OF THE YEAR 1895-6,
AND FOR PREVIOUS YEARS.

HEAD OF SERVICE.	TO BE VOTED.		PAID TO 30TH JUNE, 1896.
	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.	
Services of 1895 and Previous Years.			
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
No. IV.—TREASURER AND SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE.			
MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES.			
Extra Gratuity to A. G. Kenway, late Superintendent, Glebe Island Abattoirs, being a fortnight's pay for each year's temporary service, calculated on the average salary, from 1st August, 1876, to 30th June, 1889	153 3 7	153 3 7
TOTAL, TREASURER AND SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE..£	153 3 7	153 3 7
No. VII.—SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS.			
ROADS AND BRIDGES.			
Further Compensation to A. J. C. Single, late Road Super- intendent, Cowra, on his retirement through loss of sight whilst in the execution of his duties	100 0 0	100 0 0
TOTAL, SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS ... £	100 0 0	100 0 0
TOTAL, SERVICES OF 1895 AND PREVIOUS YEARS..£	253 3 7	253 3 7
Services of 1895-6.			
No. II.—EXECUTIVE AND LEGISLATIVE.			
LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL AND ASSEMBLY.			
<i>Contingencies.</i>			
Electric Light, &c.	139 0 7	139 0 7
TOTAL, EXECUTIVE AND LEGISLATIVE	139 0 7	139 0 7
No. III.—CHIEF SECRETARY.			
COAST HOSPITAL.			
<i>Salaries.</i>			
Chaplain, Church of England, at £50 per annum, from 1st February to 31st May	16 13 4	16 13 4
CITY OF SYDNEY IMPROVEMENT BOARD.			
<i>Salaries.</i>			
Secretary, at £250 per annum, from 1st July to 30th September, 1895	62 10 0	62 10 0
MEDICAL ADVISER TO THE GOVERNMENT.			
Maintenance of Sick Paupers.—For support of Paupers in the Sydney, Prince Alfred, Carrington, Centennial Conva- lescent, and other Hospitals, and contingent expenses con- nected therewith	1,229 14 6	1,229 14 6
Carried forward £	1,308 17 10	1,308 17 10
Carried forward £	139 0 7	139 0 7

SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES.

HEAD OF SERVICE.	VOTED.		PAID TO 30TH JUNE, 1896.
	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.	
Services of 1895-6—continued.	£	s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward			139 0 7
No. III.—CHIEF SECRETARY—continued.			
Brought forward £			1,308 17 10
OFFICE FOR ASYLUMS FOR INFIRM AND DESTITUTE.			
<i>Contingencies.</i>			
Gratuity to G. H. Childers, Temporary Clerk, on his retirement through abolition of office	66	13 4	66 13 4
Rations, Medical Comforts, Medicines, and other Contingencies	526	2 0	526 2 0
			592 15 4
CIVIL SERVICE BOARD.			
<i>Salaries.</i>			
Secretary, at £560 per annum, from 1st January to 31st March	140	0 0	140 0 0
Accountant, at £425 do do do	106	5 0	106 5 0
Clerk, at £245 per annum, from 1st to 31st January	20	8 4	20 8 4
Clerk, at £120 do do do	10	0 0	10 0 0
Messenger, at £140 do do do	11	13 4	11 13 4
Office-cleaner, at £30 per annum from 1st to 31st January ...	2	10 0	2 10 0
			290 16 8
PERMANENT AND VOLUNTEER MILITARY FORCES.			
<i>Head Quarters Staff.</i>			
General Officer Commanding Forces at £1,250 per annum from 25th March to 20th April			92 19 4
<i>General Contingencies.</i>			
Cost of printing Manual Drill for Mounted Troops of Australia	100	5 0	100 5 0
Expenses incurred by Major-General French in taking up the command of the Military Forces of the Colony	161	12 0	161 12 0
			261 17 0
CHARITABLE ALLOWANCES.			
Benevolent Asylum, Sydney, and other kindred institutions—			
For support of Women and Children	466	0 3	466 0 3
Sydney Hospital—Aid, on the usual conditions	3,000	0 0	3,000 0 0
Benevolent Society of New South Wales, Sydney—Special grant towards Outdoor Relief Department	2,000	0 0	2,000 0 0
West Maitland Hospital—Further grant in connection with outbreak of typhoid fever	150	0 0	150 0 0
Wyalong District Hospital—Special grant	100	0 0	100 0 0
Tumut Ladies Benevolent Society—Special grant	100	0 0	100 0 0
Parkes Hospital—Special grant	100	0 0	100 0 0
			5,916 0 3
MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES.			
Paddington Volunteer Fire Brigade—Special grant	30	0 0	30 0 0
Granville Volunteer Fire Brigade—Special grant	50	0 0	50 0 0
Expenses incurred in connection with the "Costa Rica Packet" Case	325	0 0	325 0 0
Expenses of the Royal Commission Coal Mining Regulation Bill	813	10 6	813 10 6
Relief to Distressed Persons in Sydney and Suburbs	23	7 0	23 7 0
Gratuities to Officers who have been retired under the provisions of the Public Service Act of 1895	78	19 8	78 19 8
			1,320 17 2
TOTAL, CHIEF SECRETARY £			9,784 3 7
Carried forward £			9,923 4 2

SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES.

5

HEAD OF SERVICE.	VOTED.		PAID TO 30TH JUNE, 1896.
	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.	
Services of 1895-6—continued.	£	s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward ... ..	£	.....	9,923 4 2
No. IV.—TREASURER AND SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE.			
GOVERNMENT PRINTER'S DEPARTMENT.			
<i>Contingencies.</i>			
To meet charges of an exceptional nature arising from the increase in the demands of the office through work for Parliamentary Debates, Land Acts, and other special matters			6,157 6 2
MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES.			
Advertising for the Public Service	227	14 9	227 14 9
Commission on payment of Debentures and Interest on Debentures in Sydney	58	15 4	58 15 4
Management of and expenses in connection with payment of half-yearly dividends in Inscribed Stock by the Bank of England	68	2 1	68 2 1
Interest on Special Deposits by the Savings Bank of New South Wales	25	15 7	25 15 7
Insurance on English shipments... ..	176	12 5	176 12 5
To subsidise Tug-boats for Wollongong	125	0 0	125 0 0
To meet claims against the late Wollongong Harbour Trust	141	4 6	141 4 6
Compensation and taxed costs in the claim of John Varney v. Hon. G. H. Reid, for injuries received through negligence in the construction of a gate at the Glebe Island Abattoirs	52	4 4	52 4 4
To meet Legal Expenses, Treasury Department	195	9 0	195 9 0
Allowance to Lady Parkes and the children of the late Sir Henry Parkes	41	13 4	41 13 4
TOTAL, TREASURER AND SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE			7,269 17 6
No. V.—ATTORNEY-GENERAL.			
<i>Contingencies.</i>			
Fees for Prosecutions and Defences, legal and clerical assistance, &c.			1,161 18 10
TOTAL, ATTORNEY-GENERAL			1,161 18 10
No. VII.—SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS.			
HARBOURS AND RIVERS NAVIGATION AND WATER SUPPLY.			
Clearing out Wallis Creek, West Maitland			113 19 1
ARCHITECT.			
Furniture and Fittings, Public Offices generally	175	12 11	175 12 11
Additions, &c., Custom House, Sydney... ..	748	16 0	748 16 0
Governor Phillip's Statue, Garden Palace Grounds, Foundations, &c.	527	6 3	527 6 3
Furniture for new rooms at Parliament House for Hansard and newspaper staffs	56	19 6	56 19 6
Furniture, Crown Law Offices	56	18 6	56 18 6
			1,565 13 2
Carried forward			1,679 12 3
Carried forward			18,355 0 6

HEAD OF SERVICE.	VOTED.		PAID TO 30TH JUNE, 1896.
	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.	
Services of 1895-6—continued.	£	s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward ... ..	£	.....	18,355 0 6
No. VII.—SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS—continued.			
Brought forward ... ..	£	.....	1,679 12 3
HUNTER DISTRICT WATER SUPPLY AND SEWERAGE BOARD.			
To carry out a system of works under Deferred Payments, in terms of 5th Section Country Towns and Hunter District Water Supply and Sewerage Acts Amendment Act of 1894 ... ..	.....		500 0 0
MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES.			
Further sum as compensation to Alice Elizabeth Telfer, the widow of Archibald Upton Telfer, who was killed through a fall from the roof of the Public Works Department, on the 27th November, 1895	50 0 0		50 0 0
Expenses of Public Works Inquiry Commission	100 0 0		100 0 0
			150 0 0
TOTAL, SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS... ..	£	.....	2,329 12 3
No. VIII.—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.			
PROTHONOTARY.			
<i>Contingencies.</i>			
Acting Judge of Supreme Court, at £2,600 per annum, from 19th January to 30th June	1,174 3 10		1,174 3 10
Acting Judge of Supreme Court, at £2,600 per annum, from 31st March to 5th May	265 11 10		265 11 10
			1,439 15 8
PETTY SESSIONS.			
<i>Narrandera.</i>			
Acting Police Magistrate—difference between £461 voted and £515, from 1st March to 30th June	18 0 0		18 0 0
<i>Newtown.</i>			
Acting Clerk of Petty Sessions—difference between £200 voted and £250, from 1st December, 1895, to 30th June	29 3 4		29 3 4
			47 3 4
PRISONS.			
<i>Biloela Gaol.</i>			
Superintendent Female Prison—difference between £100 voted and £130, from 1st March to 30th June; ... ..	.....		10 0 0
MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES.			
Cost of prohibition in the case of Alex. Cumming v. E. Jones and R. Page, J's.P., and Senior-constable Draper, of Casino, for application to restrain them from further proceedings on a charge of fraudulently branding cattle... ..	.....		25 1 8
TOTAL, ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE ... ..	£	.....	1,522 0 8
No. IX.—PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, LABOUR, AND INDUSTRY.			
CENTENNIAL PARK SUSPENSE ACCOUNT.			
Clearing, levelling, and other improvements, Centennial Park .....	.....		847 4 4
TOTAL, PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, LABOUR, AND INDUSTRY £	.....		847 4 4
Carried forward ... ..	£	.....	23,053 17 9

SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES.

7

HEAD OF SERVICE.	VOTED.		PAID TO 30TH JUNE, 1896.
	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.	
Services of 1895-6—continued.			
Brought forward ... .. £	.....	23,053 17 9	23,053 17 9
No. X.—SECRETARY FOR MINES AND AGRICULTURE.			
DEPARTMENT OF MINES.			
<i>Contingencies.</i>			
Gratuity to the late Under Secretary, Mr. Harrie Wood, at the rate of £920 per annum, in lieu of leave of absence granted by the Executive Council in 1895, but not taken as his services were required ... ..	.....	383 6 8	383 6 8
PUBLIC WATERING PLACES AND ARTESIAN BORINGS.			
<i>Salaries.</i>			
Inspector at £245 per annum, from 1st January to 30th June .....	.....	122 10 0	122 10 0
MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES.			
Distribution of seed to distressed farmers, to be repaid by the farmers	2,263 10 4		2,263 10 4
Royal Agricultural Society of New South Wales—Special grant for Special Prizes	250 0 0		250 0 0
Law Costs against Mr. Warden Maunsell, <i>in re</i> Homeward Bound Gold-mining Co., Yalwal—Macpherson and others <i>v.</i> Maunsell	226 1 1		226 1 1
Gratuities to the widows of miners who were killed by an explosion at the Helensburgh Colliery	31 10 0		31 10 0
		2,771 1 5	
TOTAL, SECRETARY FOR MINES AND AGRICULTURE £	.....	3,276 18 1	3,276 18 1
No. XI.—POSTMASTER-GENERAL.			
MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES.			
Gratuity to the Widow of the late James McFarlane, line repairer, at the rate of one month's pay for each year of service ... ..	.....	127 3 1	127 3 1
TOTAL, POSTMASTER-GENERAL ... .. £	.....	127 3 1	127 3 1
TOTAL SERVICES FOR 1895-6 ... .. £	.....	26,457 18 11	26,457 18 11
<i>Add Services of 1895 and previous years from page 3</i> ... ..	.....	253 3 7	253 3 7
GRAND TOTAL ... ..	.....	26,711 2 6	26,711 2 6

Account Branch,
The Treasury, 8th July, 1896.

C. G. L. BOYCE,
Acting Accountant.

ADDITIONAL ESTIMATES

OF THE

EXPENDITURE OF THE GOVERNMENT

OF

NEW SOUTH WALES,

FOR THE YEAR

1896-7.

ORDERED BY THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY TO BE PRINTED,
29th October, 1896.



SYDNEY: CHARLES POTTER, GOVERNMENT PRINTER.

1896.

HAMPDEN,
Governor.

Message No. 76.

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 Estimates of the Expenditure of the Government of New South Wales for the year 1896-7.

Government House,
Sydney, 28th October, 1896.

ADDITIONAL ESTIMATES 1896-7.

HEAD OF SERVICE.	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.
No. II.—EXECUTIVE AND LEGISLATIVE.		
PARLIAMENTARY REPORTING STAFF.		
<i>Contingencies.</i>		
Sessional Shorthand-writing—further sum ... ..	.....	200 0 0
TOTAL EXECUTIVE AND LEGISLATIVE	£	200 0 0
No. III.—CHIEF SECRETARY.		
POLICE.		
<i>General Establishment.</i>		
1 Office-keeper	40 0 0	
<i>Contingencies.</i>		
Erection of Lethal Chambers, Belmore Barracks	60 0 0	100 0 0
LUNACY.		
1 Junior Medical Officer, Gladesville (less £240 voted Estimates-in-Chief) ...	60 0 0	
1 Chaplain, Church of England, Callan Park	50 0 0	
1 Chaplain, Roman Catholic do	50 0 0	
1 Attendant, Probationer do	86 0 0	
1 Nurse, Probationer do	53 0 0	
1 Matron, Kenmore, at £160 per annum, for six months	80 0 0	
1 Chief Attendant, at £160 per annum, for six months... ..	80 0 0	
1 Engineer, at £150 per annum, for six months	75 0 0	
1 Clerk, Inspector-General's Office	150 0 0	
To meet adjustment of Salaries in the Lunacy Department on revision by the Public Service Board	2,050 0 0	2,734 0 0
MASTER IN LUNACY.		
1 Messenger ... ..	.....	75 0 0
GOVERNMENT STATISTICIAN.		
<i>Contingencies.</i>		
For cost of one Hollerith Census Enumerator ... ..	.....	200 0 0
REGISTRAR OF FRIENDLY SOCIETIES AND TRADES UNIONS.		
1 Office-cleaner ... ..	.....	26 0 0
MILITARY SECRETARY.		
1 Messenger and Cleaner at £130 (less £120 voted on Estimates-in-Chief) ...	.....	16 0 0
PERMANENT AND VOLUNTEER MILITARY FORCES.		
<i>Permanent Staff, 5th (Union) Regiment.</i>		
1 Adjutant and Quartermaster—salary and allowances from 14th May to 30th June, 1896	54 0 0	
<i>General Contingencies.</i>		
Defence Guards—Cost of Instruction, &c.	1,500 0 0	
Australian Rifles—Cost of Instruction, &c.	2,200 0 0	3,754 0 0
FISHERIES COMMISSION.		
<i>Contingencies.</i>		
Allowance to Travelling Inspector whilst acting as Secretary	50 0 0	
Towards cost of resuming land at Tuggerah for Inspector's residence	40 0 0	90 0 0
BOTANIC GARDENS.		
<i>Contingencies.</i>		
Wages to Gardeners and Labourers—further sum ... ..	.....	465 0 0
Removal of silt from watercourse and clearing ornamental ponds ... ..	.....	100 0 0
Carried forward	£	7,554 0 0
Carried forward	£	200 0 0

HEAD OF SERVICE.	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward ... ..	.....	200 0 0
No. III.—CHIEF SECRETARY— <i>continued.</i>		
Brought forward ... .. £	.....	7,554 0 0
CHARITABLE ALLOWANCES.		
Mossgiel Cottage Hospital—special grant in aid of—further sum	100 0 0	
Sydney Hospital—aid on the usual conditions—further sum	500 0 0	
Glen Innes Hospital—special grant for purchase of surgical instruments	20 0 0	
Albert Memorial Hospital, Wollongong—special grant for purchase of surgical instruments	50 0 0	
Prince Alfred Hospital—aid on usual conditions—further sum	500 0 0	
Benevolent Asylum, Sydney, and other kindred institutions for support of Women and Children—further sum	1,500 0 0	
Bathurst Poor Relief Society—special grant towards establishing a Benevolent Asylum (re-vote)	200 0 0	
Bombala Benevolent Society—special grant in aid of	30 0 0	
Broken Hill and District Hospital—special grant in aid of	500 0 0	
Lithgow Hospital—special grant in aid of	150 0 0	
Lismore Hospital—special grant in aid of... ..	100 0 0	
Macleay District Hospital—special grant in aid of	75 0 0	
Molong Hospital—special grant for erection of Fever Wards	100 0 0	
Narrabri Ladies' Benevolent Society—special grant in aid of	50 0 0	
Newcastle Mutual Help Society—special grant in aid of	100 0 0	
Sofala Hospital—special grant in aid of	50 0 0	
Burrangong District Hospital—special grant for building purposes	350 0 0	
Bombala Hospital—special grant in aid of	75 0 0	
Central Mission Children's Home—special grant in aid of	100 0 0	
Benevolent Society of New South Wales—special grant for out-door relief	2,250 0 0	
Inverell Hospital—special grant in aid of	100 0 0	
Ballina District Hospital—special grant in aid of	80 0 0	
Junee Cottage Hospital—special grant in aid of... ..	75 0 0	
Narrandera Hospital—special grant in aid of	75 0 0	
Newcastle Benevolent Society—special grant for building purposes	2,000 0 0	
Dungog Cottage Hospital—special grant towards completion of Fever Ward... ..	75 0 0	
Leichhardt Ladies' Benevolent Society—special grant in aid of	75 0 0	
Balmain Cottage Hospital—special grant in aid of	100 0 0	
Bulli Cottage Hospital—special grant in aid of	50 0 0	
Berrima District Cottage Hospital—special grant in aid of	100 0 0	
Temora Hospital—special grant for purchase of surgical instruments and outfits	100 0 0	
Angledool Hospital—special grant towards building	250 0 0	
Tibooburra Hospital—special grant in aid of	250 0 0	
Nyngan Hospital—special grant towards furnishing	200 0 0	
Wilcannia Hospital—special grant in aid of	100 0 0	
MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES.		
Women's Co-operative Silk Growing and Industrial Association of New South Wales—special grant in aid of	200 0 0	
Boundary Road, Centennial Park—cost of construction (re-vote)	1,200 0 0	
Intercolonial Band Contest—special grant in aid of	250 0 0	
Special grants in aid of Country and Suburban Fire Brigades—further sum	500 0 0	
Expenses of conveying Chinese Lepers to China	2,157 0 0	
Royal Commission of Inquiry into the dangers to which Ships carrying Coal Cargoes are liable	500 0 0	
Cost on Privy Council Appeal, Attorney-General and Rennie (Auditor-General) <i>in re</i> Payment of Members	244 0 0	
Grafton Water Brigade—special grant in aid of	50 0 0	
South Grafton Water Brigade—special grant in aid of	50 0 0	
Board of International Exchanges—expenses in connection therewith	100 0 0	
Expenses, Royal Commission, Works Department—further sum	500 0 0	
CIVIL SERVICE BOARD.		
Secretary, at £560 per annum from 1st April to 30th June, 1896	140 0 0	
Accountant, at £425 per annum from 1st April to 30th June, 1896	107 0 0	
MEDICAL ADVISER TO THE GOVERNMENT.		
1 Surgeon and Dispenser, Trial Bay Prison (excess amount deducted for value of quarters, Estimates-in-Chief)	25 0 0	
1 Dispenser, Sydney Gaol (amount deducted for value of quarters, Estimates-in-Chief, restored to salary)	75 0 0	
1 Pathologist Assistant, Government Medical Officer and Vaccinator, Sydney (amount deducted for value of quarters, Estimates-in-Chief, restored to salary)	60 0 0	
		160 0 0
TOTAL, CHIEF SECRETARY ... .. £	.....	24,142 0 0
Carried forward ... .. £	.....	24,342 0 0

ADDITIONAL ESTIMATES, 1896-7.

5

HEAD OF SERVICE.	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.
Brought forward	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	.....	24,342 0 0
No. IV.—TREASURER AND SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE.		
TREASURY.		
<i>Salaries.</i>		
For Payment of Salaries of retrenched Officers for the month of July, 1896	145 0 0	
1 Housekeeper, at £45 per annum (less £25 voted Estimates-in-Chief) ...	20 0 0	
<i>Miscellaneous Services.</i>		
Management of, and expenses in connection with, payment of half-yearly dividends on Inscribed Stock by the Bank of England	1,600 0 0	
		1,765 0 0
CUSTOMS.		
<i>Salaries.</i>		
For Payment of Salaries of retrenched and transferred Officers for the month of July, 1896	665 0 0	
2 Cleaners, at £50	100 0 0	
1 Acting Officer of Customs, at Parcels Office, General Post Office	25 0 0	
1 Attendant at lift	104 0 0	
		894 0 0
STORES AND STATIONERY.		
For Payment of Salaries of retrenched Officers for the month of July, 1896	.....	110 0 0
MERCANTILE EXPLOSIVES DEPARTMENT.		
For payment of Salaries and Allowances of retrenched Officers for the period from 1st to 31st July, 1896 ... ..	.....	49 0 0
BOARD OF HEALTH.		
Inspectorial Staff—1 Health Officer, Newcastle	226 0 0	
Leper Lazarets—		
2 Attendants, at £132 per annum each	264 0 0*	
1 Cook	144 0 0*	
	634 0 0	
Less value of Quarters	180 0 0	
		454 0 0
MARINE BOARD OF NEW SOUTH WALES.		
<i>Miscellaneous.</i>		
Gratuity to Widow of Charles Townsend, late First Assistant Light-keeper, Montague Island, who was accidentally killed whilst on duty—further sum	.....	100 0 0
PUBLIC WHARFS—		
Cowper Wharf—		
1 Night Watchman, at £104 per annum	104 0 0	
Stockton Wharf—		
1 Wharfinger, at £145 per annum	145 0 0	
Pymont Wharf—		
1 Clerk, at £150 per annum (less £104 voted Estimates-in-Chief) ...	46 0 0	
		295 0 0
MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES.		
To meet Gratuities to Officers upon retirement through abolition of office—further sum ... ..	.....	20,000 0 0
		23,667 0 0
No. V.—ATTORNEY-GENERAL.		
CONTINGENCIES.		
For Law Revision and Consolidation of Statutes... ..	.....	1,000 0 0
CROWN SOLICITOR.		
1 Managing Clerk	400 0 0	
1 Clerk (Railway Construction)	425 0 0†	
		825 0 0
TOTAL, ATTORNEY-GENERAL	£	1,825 0 0
Carried forward	£	49,834 0 0

* For deductions, see Schedule to Estimates-in-Chief.

† This amount will be part recouped from Loan Votes.

HEAD OF SERVICE.	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward ... ..	.....	49,834 0 0
No. VI.—SECRETARY FOR LANDS.		
DEPARTMENT OF LANDS.		
For payment of Salaries of retrenched and transferred Officers for the month of July, 1896	1,277 0 0	
DETAILED SURVEY.		
1 Draftsman (difference between £150 and £156 10s. per annum, from 1st November, 1895, to 30th June, 1896)	5 0 0	
LAND BOARD OFFICERS.		
2 Clerks, at £200 per annum each (less £190 per annum each voted Estimates-in-Chief)	20 0 0	
DISTRICT OFFICERS.		
1 Draftsman, at £100 per annum (less £75 per annum voted Estimates-in-Chief)	25 0 0	
SALES DIVISION.		
1 Clerk, at £254 per annum	254 0 0	
DEEDS BRANCH.		
1 Clerk, at £75 per annum (less £50 voted Estimates-in-Chief)	25 0 0	
CONDITIONAL PURCHASES INSPECTORS AND FORESTERS.		
1 Inspector of Conditional Purchases at £290 per annum, from 1st to 23rd December, 1895	18 0 0	
CHURCH AND SCHOOL LANDS.*		
1 Senior Clerk	300 0 0	1,624 0 0
2 Clerks—1 at £250, 1 at £200	450 0 0†	
CONTINGENCIES.		
Survey Fees	150 0 0	750 0 0
Travelling Expenses	150 0 0	
Incidental Expenses	500 0 0	
MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES.		
For Improvements and Maintenance of Redd Island	100 0 0	800 0 0
Compensation to E. W. C. and G. F. Giles for erroneous survey of C.P. 65-1,988, Orange	69 0 0	
Compensation for value of improvements effected on C.P. 72-7,195, Albury, granted to Francis Breast	45 0 0	
Gratuity to the Widow of the late G. C. Thompson, Chairman of the Local Land Board, Bourke	500 0 0	
		714 0 0
TOTAL, SECRETARY FOR LANDS... .. £	.....	3,888 0 0
No. VII.—SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS.		
ROADS.		
1 Road Superintendent, at £200 per annum (less £100 voted Estimates-in-Chief, as Field Assistant)	100 0 0	
1 Field Assistant	100 0 0	
1 Clerk, Road Staff, at £100 per annum (less £75 voted Estimates-in-Chief) ...	25 0 0	225 0 0
HARBOURS AND RIVERS.		
1 Draftsman	157 0 0	
1 Clerk	52 0 0	
1 District Engineer, at £500 per annum (less £475 voted Estimates-in-Chief)	25 0 0‡	
	234 0 0	
Less House Allowance... ..	25 0 0	209 0 0
METROPOLITAN SEWERAGE CONSTRUCTION.		
Engineer for Sewerage Construction (difference between salary at £600 per annum and £700 per annum, from 13th April to 30th June, 1896) ... ..	.....	21 0 0
GOVERNMENT ARCHITECT.		
3 Draftsmen—1 at £290, 1 at £200, and 1 at £140 ... ..	.....	630 0 0
Carried forward ... .. £	.....	1,085 0 0
Carried forward ... .. £	.....	53,722 0 0

* Transferred from Department of Public Instruction.

† In lieu of amounts provided in Estimates-in-Chief for 1896-7 under Lease Division.

‡ Deduction for house allowance.

ADDITIONAL ESTIMATES, 1896-7.

7

HEAD OF SERVICE.	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward ... ..	.....	53,722 0 0
No. VII.—SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS— <i>continued.</i>		
Brought forward	£	1,085 0 0
ESTABLISHMENT.		
<i>Accounts.</i>		
1 Clerk, at £560 per annum, from 10th to 30th June, 1896	32 0 0	
<i>Messengers, Cleaners, &c.</i>		
1 Messenger	26 0 0	58 0 0
MISCELLANEOUS.		
Compensation to Mrs. Jeanie A. Gordon, widow of the late John Gordon, Resident Engineer for Roads at Cootamundra	500 0 0	
Compensation to the widow of the late Captain Alexander, of the Dredge "Jupiter"	100 0 0	
Compensation to the widow of the late Martin Gunner, Fireman, Dredge "Fitzroy"	50 0 0	
Compensation to Mrs. Annie Thain, widow of the late James Thain, Master of the Tug "Orestes"	117 0 0	
Compensation to the widow of the late G. Thorpe, Watchman, Dredge "Gosper"	100 0 0	
PUBLIC WORKS AND SERVICES.		
Harbours and Rivers—Erection of covering over Pontoon, wharf, Erskine-street Roads and Bridges, as per Schedule A	150 0 0 50,000 0 0	867 0 0 50,150 0 0
TOTAL, SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS	£	52,160 0 0
No. VIII.—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.		
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.		
Extra Clerical assistance	275 0 0	
1 Messenger, from 1st to 7th April, 1896, at £75 per annum	2 0 0	277 0 0
MASTER IN EQUITY.		
<i>Contingencies.</i>		
Incidental expenses—further sum ... ..	.....	50 0 0
SHERIFF.		
5 Court and Office Cleaners, at £39 per annum (less £26 per annum voted Estimates-in-Chief)	65 0 0	
<i>Contingencies.</i>		
Rent Allowance in lieu of quarters to Court-keeper at Hay	26 0 0	91 0 0
DISTRICT COURTS.		
Acting District Court Judges—further sum	500 0 0	
Metropolitan, Suburban, and Hunter District—		
1 Bailiff, Campbelltown, from 1st July to 31st December, 1895, at £5 per annum	3 0 0	
Northern District—		
1 Bailiff, Bellingen, from 27th May to 30th June, 1896, at £25 per annum (less £20 voted on Estimates-in-Chief)	1 0 0	
<i>Contingencies.</i>		
Extra Clerical assistance	20 0 0	524 0 0
PETTY SESSIONS.		
Broken Hill—		
1 Clerk Assistant	104 0 0	
Narrabri—		
1 Clerk Assistant, from 1st October, 1896, to 30th June, 1897, at £68 per annum	51 0 0	
<i>Contingencies—</i>		
Allowance to Clerk Assistant, Narrabri, from 1st October, 1896, to 30th June, 1897, at £32 per annum	24 0 0	
<i>Miscellaneous Services.</i>		
Gratuity to Widow of late Police Magistrate, Bega	250 0 0	
Do do do Hay	258 0 0	687 0 0
MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES.		
To meet Legal Expenses, Justice Department	150 0 0	
To meet expenses in connection with case <i>Stuart v. Gould</i>	244 0 0	394 0 0
TOTAL, ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE	£	2,023 0 0
Carried forward	£	107,905 0 0

HEAD OF SERVICE.	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward	£	107,905 0 0
No. IX.—PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, LABOUR, AND INDUSTRY.		
TECHNICAL EDUCATION BRANCH.		
<i>Contingencies.</i>		
For the Extension of Technical Education ... ..	.....	1,000 0 0
PUBLIC LIBRARY OF NEW SOUTH WALES.		
1 Junior Attendant ... ..	.....	75 0 0
<i>Contingencies.</i>		
Conveyance of books to Country Libraries ... ..	.....	200 0 0
TOTAL, PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, LABOUR, AND INDUSTRY ...	£	1,275 0 0
No. X.—SECRETARY FOR MINES AND AGRICULTURE.		
MINES AND AGRICULTURE.		
<i>Salaries.</i>		
For payment of Salaries of retrenched and transferred Officers for the month of July, 1896	920 0 0	
CHARTING BRANCH.		
1 Draftsman, at £200	200 0 0	
METALLURGICAL WORKS.		
1 Chemist	245 0 0	
1 Assayer	200 0 0	
		1,565 0 0
PUBLIC WATERING PLACES AND ARTESIAN BORING.		
1 Field Assistant ... ..	.....	110 0 0
IMPORTED STOCK.		
1 Quarantine Keeper, Newcastle, at £100 per annum (less £50 per annum voted Estimates-in-Chief)	50 0 0	
For prevention of spread of Tick in Cattle	1,000 0 0	
		1,050 0 0
MINES.		
Prospecting—To promote prospecting for gold—further sum	5,000 0 0	
To meet expenses in connection with the working of Experimental Farms in the country—further sum	2,500 0 0	
		7,500 0 0
MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES.		
Special grant—Castle Hill Agricultural Association	200 0 0	
Do Wollongong Agricultural Association	100 0 0	
Do Hunter River Agricultural Association	500 0 0	
Do Glen Innes Pastoral, Agricultural, and Mining Association	200 0 0	
Do Williams River Agricultural Association	200 0 0	
Do Adamstown Agricultural and Horticultural Society	25 0 0	
Do Northern Agricultural Association	500 0 0	
Do Brewarrina Agricultural Society	150 0 0	
Do Walgett Agricultural Society	150 0 0	
Do Wilcannia Agricultural Society	150 0 0	
Cost of administering the Act for the regulation of Coal Mines and Collieries...	500 0 0	
		2,675 0 0
TOTAL, SECRETARY FOR MINES AND AGRICULTURE ...	£	12,900 0 0
No. XI.—POSTMASTER-GENERAL.		
IRREGULARITY AND MISSING LETTER BRANCH.		
1 Clerk, at £200 per annum, for ten months	167 0 0	
STORE BRANCH.		
1 Clerk, at £245 per annum, for two months	41 0 0	
TELEPHONE BRANCH.		
1 Matron, at £130 per annum, from 17th August, 1896, to 30th June, 1897...	114 0 0	
GENERAL DIVISION.		
1 Cleaner, at £104 per annum, for eleven months	96 0 0	
CONTINGENCIES.		
For removal and replacement of the Postal Pillars erected by the Postal Pillar Company throughout the city... ..	200 0 0	618 0 0
TOTAL, POSTMASTER-GENERAL ...	£	618 0 0
TOTAL CHARGEABLE UPON THE CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND	£	122,698 0 0

The Treasury, New South Wales,
28th October, 1896.

G. H. REID,
Treasurer.

ESTIMATE
OF THE
EXPENDITURE OF THE GOVERNMENT
OF
NEW SOUTH WALES,
ON ACCOUNT OF
PUBLIC WORKS AND OTHER SERVICES,
FOR THE YEAR 1896-7,
PROPOSED TO BE
PROVIDED FOR BY LOAN.

ORDERED BY THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY TO BE PRINTED,
29th October, 1896.



SYDNEY : CHARLES POTTER, GOVERNMENT PRINTER.
1896.

HAMPDEN,
Governor.

Message No. 77.

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 accompanying Estimates of the Expenditure of the Government of New South Wales, on account of Public Works and other Services, for the year 1896-7, proposed to be provided for by Loan.

Government House,
Sydney, 28th October, 1896.

ESTIMATE of EXPENDITURE on account of Public Works and other services,
proposed to be provided for by Loan.

Particulars.	Amount.	Total.
Permanent and Reproductive Works.		
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
No. III.—CHIEF SECRETARY.		
MILITARY.		
For Defence Purposes generally, including Electric and Search Lights and Sub-marine Mines	12,000 0 0	
For Purchase of 1,000 Magazine Rifles and Equipment ...	14,000 0 0	
		26,000 0 0
No. IV.—TREASURER AND SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE.		
RAILWAYS.		
Towards Improvements in Grades and Curves—further sum...	150,000 0 0	
Additions to Rolling Stock	100,000 0 0	
Additions to Railway Lines, Stations, and Buildings, and other purposes, including Safety Appliances	50,000 0 0	
For Purchase of Rosehill Railway and Extension, and Investi- gating Title	25,100 0 0	
		325,100 0 0
No. VI.—SECRETARY FOR LANDS.		
For Hay Irrigation Works	10,000 0 0	
Towards Clearing or otherwise Improving Crown Lands ...	25,000 0 0	
		35,000 0 0
No. VII.—SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS.		
ROADS.		
Road from Albion Park, <i>via</i> Macquarie Pass, to Robertson ...	.....	3,690 0 0
BRIDGES.		
Stonequarry Creek, in Picton	3,500 0 0	
Dunmore, Paterson River	12,900 0 0	
Kempsey, Macleay River	18,600 0 0	
Tweed River, at Murwillumbah... ..	16,000 0 0	
		51,000 0 0
HARBOURS AND RIVERS.		
Tweed River Improvements	6,000 0 0	
Clarence River—Removal of Reefs, Maclean—further sum ...	1,000 0 0	
Hastings River Improvements	11,000 0 0	
Towards North Harbour Reclamation, Newcastle	18,000 0 0	
Improvement of the Navigation of Macleay River	15,000 0 0	
Landing Silt from Sand Pumps and other Dredges, and forming Ground	10,000 0 0	
Bellinger River Improvements—further sum	10,000 0 0	
Manning River Entrance Improvements—further sum ...	10,000 0 0	
Moruya River Improvements	3,000 0 0	
Darling Harbour Wharf—Extension of Railway to Port Jackson—Purchase of Land	104,000 0 0	
Duplicate Main from Prospect to Potts' Hill (in conjunction with present Canal and Pipe-line, including Land Compensation)	100,000 0 0	
Wollongong Harbour Trust—Cost of Works taken over by the Government	8,000 0 0	
Fascine Bank round East Kempsey—Flood Protection ...	14,000 0 0	
Long Cove Reclamation and Wharfage	5,000 0 0	
Dredge Dock, Clarence River	4,000 0 0	
Extension and Reconstruction of Queen's Wharf, Newcastle	4,700 0 0	
Boiler-shop, Store, Tools, &c., Fitzroy Dock	2,000 0 0	
		325,700 0 0
Carried forward	£	766,490 0 0

Particulars.	Amount.		Total.	
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
Permanent and Reproductive Works—continued.				
Brought forward ... ..	£	.....	766,490	0 0
No. VII.—SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS—continued.				
GOVERNMENT ARCHITECT.				
To complete the Sydney Hospital—further sum	3,000	0 0		
Court-houses—Erections, Additions, &c.—Wyndham and Bourke (further sums), Parkes, West Maitland, Redfern and White Cliffs	19,750	0 0		
Colonial Secretary's and Public Works Building—To complete Additions	1,500	0 0		
Government Printing Office—Electric Light Plant, Additional Accommodation, and Appliances	10,600	0 0		
Berrima Gaol—Erection of Governor's Quarters, &c.	1,200	0 0		
Kenmore Hospital for Insane—Additional Buildings	30,000	0 0		
Hospitals—Additions, &c.—Parramatta, Newcastle, and Rydalmere	7,200	0 0		
Lock-ups—Erection, &c.—Wentworth, Hill End, Tinonee, Forbes, and Quirindi	7,900	0 0		
Health Board Offices—further sum	1,700	0 0		
Royal Mint—Alterations and Repairs to Buildings, &c., Renewal of Machinery—further sum	3,500	0 0		
Local Land Board and Survey Offices, East Maitland, Dubbo, and Hay—Completion—further sum	2,200	0 0		
Land Board and Survey Office, Bourke—Erection	3,200	0 0		
For erection of Buildings at Forbes to be used as a Local Land Board and District Survey Office	2,500	0 0		
Law Offices, Chancery Square—Additional Accommodation	1,400	0 0		
Australian Museum, New Roof	1,600	0 0		
Governor Phillip's Statue, Foundations, &c.	1,000	0 0		
Newcastle Boatmen's Quarters	5,000	0 0		
Custom House—Alterations	2,500	0 0		
Public Works and Colonial Secretary's Buildings, Leading-in Lines, &c., Electric-lighting Plant, and Steam or Hot-water Plant	3,700	0 0		
Botanical Gardens—Drainage of Buildings	800	0 0		
Justice Department—Additions... ..	350	0 0		
Newcastle Old Court-house—Converting into Post and Telegraph Office'	1,500	0 0		
Governor's Country Residence, Hill View	800	0 0		
Police Stations and Quarters, Erection, &c.—Eden, Albury, Lismore, and Gladstone	5,200	0 0		
Post Offices, Erections, Additions, &c.— £ s. d.				
Lismore, Alexandria, Peak Hill, Summer Hill, Murwillumbah, Carrington, Randwick, and Arncliffe	13,350	0 0		
General Post Office—Additions	16,000	0 0		
	29,350	0 0	147,450	0 0
SEWERAGE CONSTRUCTION.				
Double Bay Storm-water Channel Extension	3,500	0 0		
South Willoughby and Outfall Works, and Land Resumption	15,000	0 0		
Mossman's and Outfall Works	19,000	0 0		
Double Bay Low Level	3,500	0 0		
Storm-water Sewer, Newcastle District, Pasturage Reserve Drainage Extension... ..	3,500	0 0		
Branch Drains—New Lambton, Lambton, Adamstown, and Hamilton	14,700	0 0		
Carried forward	£	59,200 0 0		
Carried forward... ..	£	.....	913,940	0 0

Particulars.	Amount.	Total.
Permanent and Reproductive Works—continued.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward	£	913,940 0 0
No. VII.—SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS—continued.		
SEWERAGE CONSTRUCTION—continued.		
Brought forward	£ 59,200 0 0	
Drainage of Sea Slopes, Bondi and Waverley Extension ...	6,000 0 0	
Storm-water Channel through Callan Park Reclamation ...	700 0 0	
Country Towns Sewerage—		
Parramatta Sewerage, Orange Stormwater Drainage, Liverpool Stormwater Drainage, Picton Stormwater Drainage, Narrandera Stormwater Drainage, and Country Towns Sewerage generally	6,620 0 0	
Northern Slopes, North Sydney	5,000 0 0	
Providing new Sewers, and for elevating Sewage into Main Bondi Outfall Sewer, at Woolloomooloo ...	9,000 0 0	
Branch Sewer, draining parts of Randwick and Waverley Sewerage in Low Level Zone at Rushcutter's Bay ...	33,000 0 0	
Necropolis—Drainage	9,000 0 0	
	2,500 0 0	
TRAMWAYS CONSTRUCTION.		131,020 0 0
Electric Tramway from Circular Quay to Redfern Railway Station, and also along Harris-street to the intersection of John-street ... ..	.....	130,500 0 0
RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION.		
Nevertire to Warren Railway	32,730 0 0	
Tamworth to Manilla Railway	73,170 0 0	
Jerilderie to Berrigan Railway	4,300 0 0	
Berrigan to Finlay Railway	27,250 0 0	
Railway Trial Surveys	7,000 0 0	
WATER CONSERVATION AND IRRIGATION.		144,450 0 0
For Works in connection with Water Conservation and Irrigation Drainage, and Land Resumptions under the Water Rights Act ... ..	.....	100,000 0 0
METROPOLITAN BOARD OF WATER SUPPLY AND SEWERAGE.		
<i>Water.</i>		
General Reticulation and other works in connection with Water Supply within the County of Cumberland ...	69,500 0 0	
Improvement to Water Supply of Boroughs of Leichhardt and Balmain	14,500 0 0	
Manufacture and erection of Steel Storage Tanks at Wah- roonga, Pymble, and Hornsby, for Districts along Milson's Point to Hornsby Railway Line and Duplicate Engine at Chatswood	12,000 0 0	
Erection of Buildings for caretakers, &c., of Depôts and Water Stations, Additions to Engine-house, Crown-street ...	6,000 0 0	
Improvements, &c., to Supply Canal above Prospect Reservoir	9,000 0 0	
Duplicate Engines and Boiler—Centennial Park Reservoir ...	20,500 0 0	
Duplicate Trunk Main, Chatswood to North Sydney (to recoup advance from Revenue)	12,000 0 0	
<i>Sewerage.</i>		
Extension of Reticulation in the City	5,000 0 0	
Reticulation in Waverley, Paddington, Randwick, Waterloo, and North Sydney	66,000 0 0	
Darling Harbour low-level works	10,000 0 0	
Circular Quay low-level works	9,000 0 0	
		233,500 0 0
HUNTER DISTRICT WATER SUPPLY AND SEWERAGE BOARD.		
Reticulation and other works	5,000 0 0	
Extension of Water Mains and Constructing a Reservoir to supply the Sulphide Corporation, Cockle Creek	10,000 0 0	
		15,000 0 0
No. IX.—PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, LABOUR, AND INDUSTRY.		
For Erection of Country Technical Colleges and Technological Museums	7,000 0 0	
For Additions to Technical College, Sydney	1,000 0 0	
For Erection of new School Buildings of a permanent character	40,000 0 0	
Additions to Art Gallery	6,000 0 0	
		54,000 0 0
... Carried forward	£	1,722,410 0 0

Particulars.	Amount.	Total.
Permanent and Reproductive Works—continued.		
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward ... .. £	.....	1,722,410 0 0
No. X.—SECRETARY FOR MINES AND AGRICULTURE.		
MINES.		
Resumption of Accommodation House, &c., at Jenolan Caves, and to provide improved buildings	6,000 0 0	
To provide Water Supplies for Mining Townships, &c.—further sum	15,000 0 0	
For Metallurgical and Assay Works, School of Mines, and to promote the development of the Mining Industry ...	20,000 0 0	
Agricultural Colleges and Experimental Farms—further sum..	10,000 0 0	
PUBLIC WATERING PLACES AND ARTESIAN BORING.		
Construction of Works in connection with Artesian Boring and Water Supplies on Stock Routes and Crown Lands; for the construction of Public Watering Places and appliances and expenditure incidental thereto	26,000 0 0	
		77,000 0 0
No. XI.—POSTMASTER-GENERAL.		
MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES.		
Construction and Extension of Telegraph and Telephone Lines generally—further sum .. .. .	.....	50,000 0 0
TOTAL, PERMANENT AND REPRODUCTIVE WORKS... £	.....	1,849,410 0 0
II.—Other Works.		
<i>To be paid out of the Consolidated Revenue in thirty years, by means of an Annual Sinking Fund.</i>		
No. VII.—SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS.		
ROADS.		
Relaying Wood Blocks in King-street, Newtown, from Bligh-street to the Railway Bridge	6,135 0 0	
		6,135 0 0
BRIDGES.		
For erection of Bridges at the undermentioned sites—Wollondilly River, at Rossi's Crossing; Wollomombi River, Armidale to Kempsey; Byron Creek, Road Possum Shoot to Brooklet; Deep Creek, Moonee to Congarini; Bargo River, Main South Road; Biree River, Molten Plains to Brewarrina; Culgoa River, at Weilmoringle; Deep Creek, Bega to Nimitybelle; Wilson's Creek, Lyttleton to Bembooka; Bega River, at Bega, Main South Coast Road; Duck Creek, at Canonbar, Canonbar to Pine Ridge; Narromine; Broadwater Creek, Broadwater Creek to Lawrence; Westbrook Bridge, Camden to Oaks; Cowal, at Trangie; Coalbaggie Creek, Dubbo, Coonamble to Collie; Warren Creek, Coonamble to Tunderbrine Creek; Hunter River, at Morpeth; Rocky Creek, Grebert's to Solferino; Fortis Creek, Grebert's to Solferino; Carrigatel Creek, Forbes to Marsden and Wyalong, including land compensation; Lagoon Creek, Kempsey to foot of Jeogla Mountain; Lower Creek, Armidale, near 59 Mile; Wheeny Creek, at Blaxland's Ridge; Cox's River, at Junction Main West Road; Bow Bridge, Main South Coast Road; Weean Creek, Inverell to Strathbogie; Gil Gil Creek, at Wilboa; Billabong, at Cape Billabong Creek to Urana; Camden Haven, at Kendall; Tuross Estuary, Trunkatabella Bridge, Main South Coast Road; Twelve-Mile Creek, Pilliga to Walgett; Burren Creek, Walgett, <i>via</i> Burren, to Narrabri; Nepean River, at Harvey's Crossing—(further sum); Molonglo River, at Burbong, Goulburn to Cooma; Queanbeyan River, at Queanbeyan; Seven Hills, No. 1 near Station; Seven Hills, No. 2 near Station; Swamp, Blacktown Road, Blacktown to Windsor Road; Bluff River, Glen Innes to Tenterfield; Sandy Creek, Tenterfield to Ballina... ..	56,500 0 0	
		56,500 0 0
Carried forward ... .. £	.....	62,635 0 0

Particulars.	Amount.	Total.
II.—Other Works—continued.		
Brought forward ... .. £	.....	62,635 0 0
No. VII.—SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS— <i>continued.</i>		
Brought forward ... .. £	.....
HARBOURS AND RIVERS.		
Byron Bay Jetty	4,000 0 0	
New Wharf, Circular Quay (late A.S.N. Co.'s Wharf) ...	12,000 0 0	
Conversion of Grab Dredges to Sand-pump Dredges... ..	15,000 0 0	
Dredge Dock, Richmond River—further sum... ..	1,500 0 0	
Towards fitting Steam Steering Gear on Tugs, and Electric Light on Dredges and "Thetis"	1,800 0 0	
Wharf and Crane at Bourke	4,500 0 0	
New Ballast Jetties at Stockton	2,000 0 0	
Self-propelled Steam Sand-pump Dredge for deepening Shal- low Bars	15,000 0 0	
		55,800 0 0
GOVERNMENT ARCHITECT.		
Court-houses—Erection, Additions, &c.:—Cudal, Pambula, Glen Innes, Delegate Court and Watch House, Lismore, Tibbooburra—Purchase of Building—Gilgandra Court- room and Offices, Hillston, Peak Hill Court and Watch House—Additional sum—West Kempsey—further sum— Albury, Darlinghurst, Water Police Court, Buckley's Crossing Court and Watch House, Armidale, Court- houses generally	13,530 0 0	
Purchase of site for Court House and Lockup at Burwood ..	623 0 0	
Government Printing Office—Installation of a System of Fire Extinction	2,000 0 0	
Gaols, Additions, &c.—Maitland—Quarters in connection with New Wing for Females; Gaols—Additions, Repairs, &c.; and Cobar Lock-up, Gaol	4,120 0 0	
Parramatta Hospital—Additions, Medical Superintendent's Quarters	750 0 0	
Lock-ups—Erection, Additions, &c.—Cobar, Coolah, Gunne- dah, and Rockley	1,825 0 0	
Police Stations and Quarters—Additions, &c.—Enngonia, Tam- worth, Broken Hill, Taree, Forbes, Jindera, Nowendoc, Ungaree, Gloucester, Mungindi, Narrabri, Coolah, Police Buildings, generally, and Lock-ups	14,225 0 0	
Post and Telegraph Offices—Erection, Additions, &c.—Camden, Warren, Howlong, Bega, Cooma, Boggabri, Moree, and Minor Towns	12,040 0 0	
		49,113 0 0
METROPOLITAN BOARD OF WATER SUPPLY AND SEWERAGE.		
<i>Severage.</i>		
Improvement for better disposal of Sludge at Cook's River, Botany ... ..	.....	3,000 0 0
TOTAL, OTHER WORKS ... .. £	.....	170,548 0 0
III.—Repayment of Loans.		
TO MEET 5 PER CENT. DEBENTURES FALLING DUE IN 1897:—		
In January—		
Railways and Public Works—30 Vic. No. 23 ... ..	.....	65,800 0 0
TOTAL, REPAYMENT OF LOANS ... .. £	.....	65,800 0 0
TOTAL, PERMANENT AND REPRODUCTIVE WORKS ... .. £	.....	1,849,410 0 0
TOTAL, OTHER WORKS ... .. £	.....	170,548 0 0
GRAND TOTAL ... .. £	.....	2,085,758 0 0

The Treasury, New South Wales,
Sydney, 28th October, 1896.

G. H. REID,
Treasurer.

ADDITIONAL ESTIMATE
OF THE
EXPENDITURE OF THE GOVERNMENT
OF
NEW SOUTH WALES,
ON ACCOUNT OF
PUBLIC WORKS,
FOR THE YEAR 1896-7,
PROPOSED TO BE
PROVIDED FOR BY LOAN.

ORDERED BY THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY TO BE PRINTED,
3rd November, 1896.



SYDNEY: CHARLES POTTER, GOVERNMENT PRINTER.

1896.

HAMPDEN,
Governor.

Message No. 79.

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 accompanying Additional Estimates of the Expenditure of the Government of New South Wales, on account of Public Works, for the year 1896-7, proposed to be provided for by Loan.

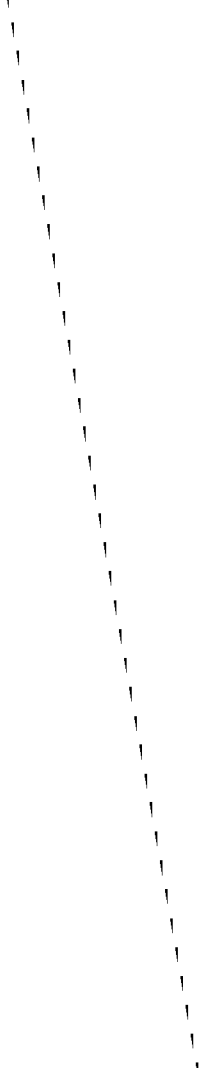
Government House,
Sydney, 3rd November, 1896.

ADDITIONAL ESTIMATE of EXPENDITURE on account of Public Works,
proposed to be provided for by Loan.

Particulars.	Amount.	Total.
Permanent and Reproductive Works.		
No. IV.—TREASURER AND SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE.		
		£ s. d.
GOVERNMENT TRAMWAYS.		
For conversion of the existing Tram Lines to an Electric System, and to provide additional Rolling Stock in connection therewith ... ..	.....	150,000 0 0
No. VII.—SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS.		
HARBOURS AND RIVERS.		
Completion of Sea Wall, Rushcutters' Bay, east side... ..	2,500 0 0	
Improvements to Cook's River at Botany, providing for discharge of Flood Waters	15,000 0 0	
		17,500 0 0
GOVERNMENT ARCHITECT.		
Offices for Inspector-General of Police and Comptroller-General of Prisons	14,000 0 0	
Police Stations—Erections—Tibooburra, Currabubula, and Milparinka	1,653 0 0	
Post Offices—Erections, Additions, &c.—South Broken Hill .	1,000 0 0	
Court-houses—Erections, Additions, &c.—Taree and Hillston	1,200 0 0	
Government House, Sydney—External rebuilding	1,000 0 0	
Additional Accommodation, Law Courts, Chancery Square ...	500 0 0	
		19,353 0 0
SEWERAGE CONSTRUCTION.		
Construction of Drain across Reclamation to connect Main Drain, Long Cove ... ..	.....	1,590 0 0
No. XI.—POSTMASTER-GENERAL.		
MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES.		
Construction and Extension of Telegraph and Telephone Lines generally—further sum ... ..	.....	20,000 0 0
TOTAL, PERMANENT AND REPRODUCTIVE WORKS £	.....	208,443 0 0
II.—Other Works.		
<i>(To be paid out of the Consolidated Revenue in 30 years by means of an Annual Sinking Fund.)</i>		
No. VII.—SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS.		
BRIDGES.		
For erection of Bridges at the undermentioned sites—Bokhara Road, Walgett to Brenda; Whitton, over Lagoon ... ..	.....	1,775 0 0
SEWERAGE CONSTRUCTION.		
Construction of Drain between Court House Hill and Belongil Creek, Byron Bay ... ..	.....	500 0 0
TOTAL, OTHER WORKS ... .. £	.....	2,275 0 0
TOTAL, PERMANENT AND REPRODUCTIVE WORKS £	.....	208,443 0 0
GRAND TOTAL ... .. £	.....	210,718 0 0

The Treasury, New South Wales,
3rd November, 1896.

G. H. REID,
Treasurer.



NEW SOUTH WALES.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

SESSION 1896.

EXPLANATORY ABSTRACTS

(Nos. I, II, AND III)

OF THE

AMOUNTS RESPECTIVELY ESTIMATED, VOTED,

AND EMBODIED IN

THE APPROPRIATION ACT (60° VICTORIÆ, No. XXXIII), AND THE LOAN
ACT (60° VICTORIÆ, No. XXXII),

FOR THE SERVICES OF THE YEAR 1896-7, AND FOR THE
SUPPLEMENTARY SERVICES OF THE YEAR FROM THE
1ST JULY, 1895, TO THE 30TH JUNE, 1896,
AND PREVIOUS YEARS;

WITH

NOTES EXPLANATORY.

SYDNEY: WILLIAM APPLGATE GULLICK, GOVERNMENT PRINTER.

1896.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

No. I.

(SERVICES OF 1896-7.)

EXPLANATORY ABSTRACT of the Expenditure of the Government, for the undermentioned Services, for the year 1896-7, as respectively Estimated, Voted, and Embodied in the Appropriation Act, 60 Victoria No. XXXIII.

Page	Estimates for 1896-7	Additional Estimates	Amounts Estimated.			Amounts Voted and Embodied in the 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									
9			I. Supplement to Schedule B.																	
						1,546	0	0	1,546	0	0									
			II. Executive and Legislative.—																	
12			His Excellency the Governor			1,047	0	0	1,047	0	0	370	0	0	1,417	0	0			
12			Executive Council			963	0	0	963	0	0	10	0	0	973	0	0			
12			Legislative Council			5,657	0	0	5,832	0	0	175	0	0	5,832	0	0			
13			Legislative Assembly			9,900	0	0	10,525	0	0	625	0	0	10,525	0	0			
13			Legislative Council and Assembly			2,729	0	0	3,526	0	0	797	0	0	3,526	0	0			
14			Parliamentary Library			1,253	0	0	2,013	0	0	760	0	0	2,013	0	0			
14			Parliamentary Reporting Staff			5,567	0	0	6,172	0	0	605	0	0	6,172	0	0			
14	3		Parliamentary Standing Committee on Public Works			700	0	0	1,200	0	0	700	0	0	1,200	0	0			
			Totals			27,816	0	0	31,658	0	0	27,816	0	0	31,658	0	0			
			III. Chief Secretary —																	
16			Chief Secretary			7,481	0	0	7,481	0	0	7,481	0	0	7,481	0	0			
17			Auditor General			9,614	0	0	11,178	0	0	1,564	0	0	11,178	0	0			
18-19			Registrar General			16,143	0	0	22,595	0	0	6,255	0	0	22,595	0	0			
19			Vice President of the Executive Council and Representative of the Government in the Legislative Council			250	0	0	250	0	0	250	0	0	250	0	0			
20			Aborigines Protection Board				9,400	0	9,400	0	0	9,400	0	0	9,400	0	0			
20-21	3		Police			273,646	0	0	58,791	0	0	332,437	0	0	332,437	0	0			
22-26	3		Lunacy			47,310	0	0	47,677	0	0	47,310	0	0	94,987	0	0			
26	3		Master in Lunacy			2,600	0	0	2,850	0	0	2,600	0	0	2,850	0	0			
27	4		The Medical Board			120	0	0	183	0	0	120	0	0	135	0	0			
27-29	3		Medical Adviser to the Government			9,506	0	0	23,950	0	0	9,506	0	0	33,456	0	0			
30	3		Government Statistician			4,246	0	0	5,491	0	0	4,246	0	0	5,491	0	0			
30	3		Registrar of Friendly Societies and Trades Unions			1,112	0	0	1,162	0	0	1,112	0	0	1,162	0	0			
31			Agent General for the Colony			3,889	0	0	5,664	0	0	3,889	0	0	5,664	0	0			
31-36			Charitable Institutions			13,759	0	0	96,518	0	0	13,759	0	0	96,518	0	0			
37	3		Fisheries Commission			1,776	0	0	2,716	0	0	1,776	0	0	2,716	0	0			
37			Fire Brigades			800	0	0	96	0	0	800	0	0	956	0	0			
37	4		Civil Service Board			247	0	0	247	0	0	247	0	0	247	0	0			
38			Reorganisation of the Public Service				5,000	0	5,000	0	0		5,000	0	5,000	0	0			
38	3		Botanic Gardens			935	0	0	6,140	0	0	935	0	0	6,140	0	0			
39			Nursery Garden, Campbelltown			225	0	0	1,005	0	0	225	0	0	1,005	0	0			
39			Government Domains			295	0	0	2,695	0	0	295	0	0	2,695	0	0			
40			Garden Palace Grounds			275	0	0	1,100	0	0	275	0	0	1,100	0	0			
40			Centennial Park			175	0	0	4,280	0	0	175	0	0	4,280	0	0			
40			Electoral Office			2,595	0	0	2,595	0	0	2,595	0	0	2,595	0	0			
41	3		Military Secretary			2,013	0	0	2,088	0	0	2,013	0	0	2,088	0	0			
41-56	3		Permanent and Volunteer Military Forces			96,908	0	0	184,887	0	0	96,908	0	0	164,887	0	0			
57			Naval Forces			7,445	0	0	8,945	0	0	7,445	0	0	8,945	0	0			
58	4		Charitable Allowances				63,775	0	63,775	0	0		63,775	0	63,775	0	0			
59	4		Miscellaneous Services				67,891	0	67,891	0	0		67,891	0	67,891	0	0			
			Totals			503,365	0	0	476,272	0	0	503,365	0	0	476,272	0	0	959,637	0	0
			IV. Treasurer and Secretary for Finance and Trade.—																	
62-63	5		Treasury			21,561	0	0	23,011	0	0	21,561	0	0	23,011	0	0			
64			Stamp Duties			4,371	0	0	4,471	0	0	4,371	0	0	4,471	0	0			
64			Land and Income Tax			800	0	0	49,800	0	0	800	0	0	45,800	0	0			
65-72	5		Customs			45,346	0	0	58,470	0	0	45,346	0	0	55,470	0	0			
72			Gold Receivers			80	0	0	80	0	0	80	0	0	80	0	0			
72			Gold and Escort				600	0	600	0	0		600	0	600	0	0			
73-74			Government Printer's Department			73,068	0	0	133,656	0	0	73,068	0	0	78,656	0	0			
74-75	5		Stores and Stationery			5,263	0	0	94,763	0	0	5,263	0	0	94,763	0	0			
75-77	5		Mercantile Explosives Department			5,648	0	0	8,666	0	0	5,648	0	0	8,666	0	0			
77-79	5		Board of Health			13,324	0	0	24,200	0	0	13,324	0	0	24,200	0	0			
79			Board of Pharmacy			140	0	0	160	0	0	140	0	0	160	0	0			
79-80			Shipping Masters			2,172	0	0	2,202	0	0	2,172	0	0	2,202	0	0			
80-85	5		Marine Board of New South Wales			38,555	0	0	60,630	0	0	38,555	0	0	60,630	0	0			
85			Lifeboats				1,625	0	1,625	0	0		1,625	0	1,625	0	0			
86-87	5		Public Wharves			3,551	0	0	4,946	0	0	3,551	0	0	4,946	0	0			
87			Board of Exports			250	0	0	5,250	0	0	250	0	0	5,250	0	0			
88-89	5		Miscellaneous Services				271,651	0	271,651	0	0		265,651	0	265,651	0	0			
89			Imperial Pensions Office			350	0	0	33	0	0	350	0	0	33	0	0			
89			Advance to Treasurer				100,000	0	100,000	0	0		100,000	0	100,000	0	0			
			Totals			214,479	0	0	573,085	0	0	214,129	0	0	567,085	0	0	776,214	0	0
			IV. Railways and Tramways —																	
92-94			Existing Lines—Working Expenses			124,662	0	0	1,702,535	0	0	124,662	0	0	1,702,535	0	0	1,827,197	0	0
95			Miscellaneous Services				10,500	0	10,500	0	0		10,500	0	10,500	0	0			
			Totals			124,662	0	0	1,713,035	0	0	124,662	0	0	1,713,035	0	0	1,837,697	0	0

* Less amount of £20,000 shown on Estimates, as "estimated savings," making a total of £164,887 † Less amount of £5,000 shown on Estimates, as "estimated savings to be effected by the Public Service Board," making a total of £78,656

EXPLANATORY ABSTRACT—continued.

Page.		Amounts Estimated.			Amounts Voted and embodied in the Appropriation Act			Notes Explanatory of Alterations.	Page	
Estimates for 1896-7.	Additional Estimates.	Head of Service.	Establishments.			Establishments.				
			Salaries.	Contingencies and Other Services.	Total.	Salaries.	Contingencies and Other Services.			Total.
V.										
The Attorney General:—										
98	5	The Attorney-General	7,810 0 0	4,500 0 0	12,310 0 0	7,810 0 0	4,500 0 0	12,310 0 0		
99-100	5	Crown Solicitor—Quarter Sessions	9,335 0 0	21,705 0 0	31,040 0 0	9,335 0 0	21,705 0 0	31,040 0 0		
		Totals	17,145 0 0	26,205 0 0	43,350 0 0	17,145 0 0	26,205 0 0	43,350 0 0		
VI.										
Secretary for Lands:—										
102-103		Department of Lands	6,900 0 0	6,900 0 0	6,900 0 0	6,900 0 0	6,900 0 0	6,900 0 0		
103		Minor Roads	3,300 0 0	3,300 0 0	3,300 0 0	3,300 0 0	3,300 0 0	3,300 0 0		
103-104		Land Agents, Appraisers, & others	36,000 0 0	36,000 0 0	36,000 0 0	36,000 0 0	36,000 0 0	36,000 0 0		
104		Land Appeal Court	1,900 0 0	1,900 0 0	1,900 0 0	1,900 0 0	1,900 0 0	1,900 0 0		
105	6	Miscellaneous Services	27,712 0 0	27,712 0 0	27,712 0 0	27,712 0 0	27,712 0 0	27,712 0 0		
106-107		Survey of Lands	77,850 0 0	77,850 0 0	77,850 0 0	77,850 0 0	77,850 0 0	77,850 0 0		
107-108		Trigonometrical Survey of the Colony	2,430 0 0	2,430 0 0	2,430 0 0	2,430 0 0	2,430 0 0	2,430 0 0		
108		Special Services—								
		Detail Surveys of Cities, Towns, and Suburbs	3,634 0 0	3,634 0 0	3,634 0 0	3,634 0 0	3,634 0 0	3,634 0 0		
108		Labour Settlements	3,000 0 0	3,000 0 0	3,000 0 0	3,000 0 0	3,000 0 0	3,000 0 0		
109-113	6	Department of Lands—Survey of Lands	151,010 0 0	151,010 0 0	151,010 0 0	151,010 0 0	151,010 0 0	151,010 0 0		
	6	Church and School Lands	750 0 0	800 0 0	1,550 0 0	750 0 0	800 0 0	1,550 0 0		
		Totals	151,760 0 0	163,526 0 0	315,286 0 0	151,760 0 0	163,526 0 0	315,286 0 0		
VII.										
Secretary for Public Works:—										
116-124	6-7	Establishment	41,781 0 0	6,150 0 0	47,931 0 0	41,781 0 0	6,150 0 0	47,931 0 0		
125	7	Miscellaneous		1,451 0 0	1,451 0 0		1,451 0 0	1,451 0 0		
125	7	Public Works and Services—								
		Roads and Bridges		550,000 0 0	550,000 0 0		550,000 0 0	550,000 0 0		
125	7	Harbours and Rivers Navigation								
125	7	County Towns Water Supply and Sewerage		45,150 0 0	45,150 0 0		45,150 0 0	45,150 0 0		
125		Dock								
125		Dredge Service		75,000 0 0	75,000 0 0		75,000 0 0	75,000 0 0		
125		Architect		50,000 0 0	50,000 0 0		50,000 0 0	50,000 0 0		
126		Metropolitan Board of Water Supply and Sewerage	10,400 0 0	59,650 0 0	70,050 0 0	10,400 0 0	59,650 0 0	70,050 0 0		
126		Hunter District Water Supply and Sewerage Board	2,200 0 0	8,276 0 0	10,476 0 0	2,000 0 0	8,276 0 0	10,276 0 0		
		Totals	54,381 0 0	795,677 0 0	850,058 0 0	54,181 0 0	795,677 0 0	849,858 0 0		
VIII.										
Administration of Justice:—										
128-129	7	Department of Justice	7,837 0 0	400 0 0	8,237 0 0	7,837 0 0	400 0 0	8,237 0 0		
129	7	Master in Equity	3,148 0 0	200 0 0	3,348 0 0	3,148 0 0	200 0 0	3,348 0 0		
130		Prothonotary	6,215 0 0	1,770 0 0	7,985 0 0	6,215 0 0	1,770 0 0	7,985 0 0		
131	7	Sheriff	13,256 0 0	9,306 0 0	22,562 0 0	13,256 0 0	9,306 0 0	22,562 0 0		
132		Bankruptcy Court	2,315 0 0	100 0 0	2,415 0 0	2,315 0 0	100 0 0	2,415 0 0		
133		Probate and Intestate Estates Office.—Curator	2,295 0 0	361 0 0	2,656 0 0	2,295 0 0	361 0 0	2,656 0 0		
134-136	7	District Courts	4,830 0 0	3,050 0 0	7,880 0 0	4,830 0 0	3,050 0 0	7,880 0 0		
137		Cononers	1,608 0 0	6,000 0 0	7,608 0 0	1,608 0 0	6,000 0 0	7,608 0 0		
138-160	7	Petty Sessions	72,672 0 0	13,074 0 0	85,746 0 0	72,672 0 0	13,074 0 0	85,746 0 0		
160-170		Prisons	70,824 0 0	29,875 0 0	100,699 0 0	70,824 0 0	29,875 0 0	100,699 0 0		
171		Patents and Copyright	1,387 0 0	200 0 0	1,587 0 0	1,387 0 0	200 0 0	1,587 0 0		
172	7	Miscellaneous Services		4,416 0 0	4,416 0 0		4,416 0 0	4,416 0 0		
		Totals	186,387 0 0	68,752 0 0	255,139 0 0	186,387 0 0	68,752 0 0	255,139 0 0		
IX.										
Public Instruction, Labour and Industry—										
174-180	8	Public Instruction, under the Act 43 Vic. No. 23	574,056 0 0	92,390 0 0	666,446 0 0	574,056 0 0	92,390 0 0	666,446 0 0		
181-182		Industrial Schools	3,899 0 0	8,650 0 0	12,549 0 0	3,899 0 0	8,650 0 0	12,549 0 0		
183		Observatory	3,479 0 0	550 0 0	4,029 0 0	3,479 0 0	550 0 0	4,029 0 0		
184		Museum	2,670 0 0	2,456 0 0	5,126 0 0	2,670 0 0	2,456 0 0	5,126 0 0		
184-185	8	Public Library of New South Wales	4,606 0 0	2,570 0 0	7,176 0 0	4,606 0 0	2,570 0 0	7,176 0 0		
186		National Art Gallery	769 0 0	3,200 0 0	3,969 0 0	769 0 0	3,200 0 0	3,969 0 0		
186		Labour and Industry Branch	2,450 0 0	27,150 0 0	29,600 0 0	2,450 0 0	27,150 0 0	29,600 0 0		
187		Centennial Park (Suspense Account)		5,000 0 0	5,000 0 0		5,000 0 0	5,000 0 0		
187		Grants in Aid of Public Institutions		15,150 0 0	15,150 0 0		15,150 0 0	15,150 0 0		
187		Miscellaneous Services		1,278 0 0	1,278 0 0		1,278 0 0	1,278 0 0		
		Totals	591,929 0 0	158,424 0 0	750,353 0 0	591,929 0 0	158,424 0 0	750,353 0 0		
X.										
Secretary for Mines and Agriculture:—										
192-196	8	Department of Mines	31,258 0 0	43,150 0 0	74,408 0 0	31,258 0 0	43,150 0 0	74,408 0 0		
196-197		Prevention of Scab in Sheep	16,526 0 0	5,175 0 0	21,701 0 0	16,526 0 0	5,175 0 0	21,701 0 0		
197	8	Imported Stock	703 0 0	3,000 0 0	3,703 0 0	703 0 0	3,000 0 0	3,703 0 0		
198		Registration of Brands	645 0 0	150 0 0	795 0 0	645 0 0	150 0 0	795 0 0		
198		Management of Pounds and Commons		150 0 0	150 0 0		150 0 0	150 0 0		
198	8	Public Watering Places and Artesian Boring	3,105 0 0	8,050 0 0	11,155 0 0	3,105 0 0	8,050 0 0	11,155 0 0		
199-201	8	Agriculture and Forestry	8,971 0 0	16,674 0 0	25,645 0 0	8,971 0 0	16,674 0 0	25,645 0 0		
201		School of Mines and Assay Works		1,819 0 0	1,819 0 0		1,819 0 0	1,819 0 0		
202	8	Miscellaneous Services		34,364 0 0	34,364 0 0		34,364 0 0	34,364 0 0		
		Totals	61,208 0 0	112,532 0 0	173,760 0 0	61,208 0 0	112,532 0 0	173,760 0 0		
XI.										
The Postmaster General:—										
20-215	8	Postal and Electric Telegraph Department	393,701 0 0	328,504 0 0	721,905 0 0	393,701 0 0	328,504 0 0	721,905 0 0		

EXPLANATORY ABSTRACT—continued.

Page.		Amounts Estimated.			Amounts Voted and Embodied in the Appropriation Act			Notes Explanatory of Alterations.	
Estimates for 1896-7.	Additional Estimates	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.	Page.
In anticipation of and chargeable to Loan Votes.									
216		IV.—TREASURER AND SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE.		165,800 0 0	165,800 0 0	.. . .	165,800 0 0	165,800 0 0	
216		VII.—SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS		15,000 0 0	15,000 0 0	.. . .	15,000 0 0	15,000 0 0	
216		XI.—THE POSTMASTER GENERAL		40,000 0 0	40,000 0 0	.. . .	40,000 0 0	40,000 0 0	
				220,800 0 0	220,800 0 0		220,800 0 0	220,800 0 0	
		Total Estimated	2,326,833 0 0	4,641,900 0 0	6,968,733 0 0	.. . .	.. . .	.. . .
		Total voted and embodied in the Appropriation Act of 1896-7				2,326,283 0 0	4,635,900 0 0	6,937,183 0 0	
		Excess of estimated over authorised expenditure —							
		As shown by the <i>Notes Explanatory</i> hereto appended				550 0 0	6,000 0 0	6,550 0 0	
		As shown on Estimates as estimated savings to be effected under "Permanent and Volunteer Military Forces," £20,000, and under "Government Printer's Department," £3,000						25,000 0 0	
		GROSS TOTALS	£ 2,326,833 0 0	4,641,900 0 0	6,968,733 0 0	2,326,833 0 0	4,641,900 0 0	6,968,733 0 0	

Legislative Assembly Offices,
Sydney, 16th November, 1896.

RICHD. A. ARNOLD,
Clerk Assistant.

NOTES EXPLANATORY of the Alterations made in the Estimates for 1896-7, and the Additional Estimates in their progress through Committee of Supply.

	ESTABLISHMENT.		
	Salaries.	Contingencies and other Services.	Total.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
IV.—Treasurer and Secretary for Finance and Trade.			
MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES.			
		Amount of Estimate	271,651 0 0
REDUCED.		By <i>Negative</i> .—(Estimates-in-Chief) from item £20,000, amount payable to Railway Department for conveyance without charge of Members of Parliament, Distinguished Visitors, School Children, and others—£5,000; from item £3,000, to meet Unforeseen Expenses, to be hereafter accounted for—£1,000	6,000 0 0
		Amount voted.....	265,651 0 0
IMPERIAL PENSIONS OFFICE.			
		Amount of Estimate.....	350 0 0
REDUCED.		By <i>Negative</i> .—Item £350, Clerk-in-charge.....	350 0 0
		Amount voted.....	33 0 0
VII.—Secretary for Public Works.			
HUNTER DISTRICT WATER SUPPLY AND SEWERAGE BOARD.			
		Amount of Estimate.....	2,200 0 0
REDUCED.		By <i>Negative</i> .—From item, £300, President—£200	200 0 0
		Amount voted	2,000 0 0

*"Amount of Estimate" and "Amount Voted" include amounts brought down on the Additional Estimates.

Legislative Assembly Offices,
Sydney, 16th November, 1896.

RICHD. A. ARNOLD,
Clerk Assistant.

No. II.

SERVICES OF PERIOD FROM 1ST JULY, 1895, TO 30TH JUNE, 1896, AND FOR PREVIOUS YEARS.

EXPLANATORY ABSTRACT of Amounts respectively Estimated, Voted, and Embodied in the Appropriation Act, 60° Victoria No. XXXIII, for the Supplementary Service of the year from 1st July, 1895, to 30th June, 1896, and previous Years.

Amount of Estimates covered by <i>Message</i> from His Excellency the Governor, No. 23	£ s. d.
Total voted and embodied in the Appropriation Act of 1896-7.....	26,711 2 6
	26,583 19 5
Excess of Estimated over authorised Expenditure	£127 3 1
<i>NOTE EXPLANATORY of alteration made in the Supplementary Estimates in their progress through Committee of Supply.</i>	
Gross amount of Supplementary Estimates for 1895-6, and previous years	£ s. d.
	26,711 2 6
REDUCED. SERVICES OF 1895-6.	
By <i>Negative</i> .	
POSTMASTER GENERAL (MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES)—Item, Gratuity to the widow of the late James M'Farlane, line repairer, at the rate of one month's pay for each year of service	127 3 1
Total amount voted and embodied in the Appropriation Act	£26,583 19 5

Legislative Assembly Offices,
Sydney, 16th November, 1896.

RICHD. A. ARNOLD,
Clerk Assistant.

No. III.

(BY LOAN—1896.)

EXPLANATORY ABSTRACT of the Amounts respectively Estimated, Voted, and Embodied in the Loan Act, 60° Victoria No. XXXII.

Amount of Loan Estimates covered by <i>Message</i> from His Excellency the Governor, No. 77	£ s. d.
Amount of Additional Loan Estimates covered by <i>Message</i> from His Excellency the Governor, No. 79	2,085,758 0 0
	210,718 0 0
Total Estimated Expenditure to be provided for by Loan	2,296,476 0 0
Total voted and embodied in the Loan Act of 1896.....	2,271,376 0 0
Excess of Estimated over authorised Expenditure	£25,100 0 0
<i>NOTE EXPLANATORY of alteration made in the Loan Estimates in their progress through Committee of Supply.</i>	
Gross amount of Loan Estimates for the year 1896, submitted with <i>Messages</i> No. 77 and 79.....	2,296,476 0 0
REDUCED.	
By <i>Negative</i> .	
TREASURER AND SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE—RAILWAYS—Item "For purchase of Rosehill Railway and Extension and Investigating Title".....	25,100 0 0
Total amount voted and embodied in the Loan Act.....	£2,271,376 0 0

Legislative Assembly Offices,
Sydney, 16th November, 1896.

RICHD. A. ARNOLD,
Clerk Assistant.

AMENDED ESTIMATES
OF THE
WAYS AND MEANS
OF THE
GOVERNMENT
OF
NEW SOUTH WALES
FOR THE YEAR
1896-7.

*Printed under No. 10 Report from Printing Committee,
23 July, 1896.*



SYDNEY: CHARLES POTTER, GOVERNMENT PRINTER.

1896.

[2s. 9d.]

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No. 1.

ACCOUNT

OF

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE

FOR THE YEAR

1895-1896.

Consolidated

ACCOUNT OF REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE

Dr.

(EXCLUSIVE OF SUSPENSE ACCOUNTS)

No.	PARTICULARS.	AMOUNT.			TOTAL.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1	To AUTHORIZED CHARGES ON THE CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND for the year 1895-1896, as shown in the Summary of the Estimates-in-Chief for 1896, page 3, viz. :—						
	Special Appropriations	2,712,602	0	0			
	Schedules to the Constitution Act... ..	48,387	0	0			
	Executive and Legislative	30,266	0	0			
	The Chief Secretary... ..	967,385	0	0			
	The Treasurer and Secretary for Finance and Trade—						
	Departments generally... ..	£595,625					
	Railways	1,779,203					
		2,374,828	0	0			
	The Attorney-General	38,360	0	0			
	The Secretary for Lands	320,138	0	0			
	The Secretary for Public Works	785,683	0	0			
	Minister of Justice	279,814	0	0			
	Minister of Public Instruction, Labour and Industry	792,315	0	0			
	The Secretary for Mines and Agriculture... ..	150,075	0	0			
	The Postmaster-General	710,280	0	0			
		9,210,133	0	0			
	The Secretary for Lands—Special Services	12,047	0	0			
		9,222,180	0	0			
	Less—Appropriation for Centennial Park, transferred to Suspense Account	25,000	0	0			
		9,197,180	0	0			
	Amount of Votes and Balances of Votes unexpended on 30th June, 1896	353,767	14	9			
					8,843,412	5	3
2	To FURTHER SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS :—						
	Schedules to the Constitution Act... ..	119	12	7			
	Drawbacks and Refund of Duties	14,690	9	7			
	Interest on uninvested funds at the credit of the Government Savings' Bank Account	15,384	17	9			
	Public Service Board	1,365	11	10			
	Interest on Loan, 31 Victoria No. 11	670	0	0			
	Interest on Inscribed Stock	37,953	6	10			
	Parliamentary Electorates and Elections Act	2,636	12	9			
	Endowment Fire Brigades Act	184	6	8			
	Towards redemption of Loan, 59 Victoria No. 6... ..	7,408	10	0			
	Interest on Treasury Bills	224	0	0			
					80,637	8	0
3	To Amount appropriated for Loan Services	119,500	0	0			
	Amount of Votes and Balances of Votes unexpended on 30th June, 1896	109,074	15	7			
					10,425	4	5
4	To AMOUNT OF SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES for Services of the year 1895-1896, as per page 7 of the Supplementary Estimates now before the Legislative Assembly				26,457	18	11
5	To Balance carried forward to the Account for 1896-7				8,960,932	16	7
					333,296	1	2
	TOTAL	£			9,294,228	17	9

The Treasury, New South Wales,
Sydney, 16th July, 1896.

C. G. L. BOYCE,
Acting Accountant.

1.

Revenue Fund.

FOR THE YEAR 1895-1896.
AND ADVANCES TO LOANS.)

Cr.

No.	PARTICULARS.	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1	By AMOUNT of REVENUE and RECEIPTS for the period from 1st July, 1895, to 30th June, 1896 :—		
	Taxation	2,566,112 18 1	
	Land Revenue—		
	Sales £1,054,178 13 10		
	Annual Revenue 964,017 8 2		
		2,018,196 2 0	
	Receipts for Services rendered	4,354,821 7 7	
	General Miscellaneous Receipts	312,714 15 2	
			9,251,845 2 10
2	By AMOUNT of ADVANCES repaid :—		
	Advances to Contractors... .. .	3,102 15 11	
	Balances of Advances to Public Officers	10,439 16 11	
	Balances of Advances transferred from Trust Accounts	1,912 9 3	
	Stamp Exchange Account	1,513 15 5	
			16,968 17 6
3	By AMOUNT of ACCRUED INTEREST on LOANS issued under the Acts 50 Victoria No. 28, 52 Victoria No. 17, 53 Victoria No. 23, and 59 Victoria No. 5, repaid ... .. .	.....	14,989 13 0
4	By ADVANCES to be repaid :—		
	Loan Services ... .. .	.....	10,425 4 5
	TOTAL	£	9,294,228 17 9

G. H. REID,
Treasurer.

No. 1.

ACCOUNT

OF

RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS

FOR THE YEAR

1895-1896.

CASH ACCOUNT.

The Treasurer in Account with

ACCOUNT OF RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS (EXCLUSIVE OF SUSPENSE ACCOUNTS)

Dr.

No.	PARTICULARS.	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1	To AMOUNT of REVENUE and RECEIPTS for the period from 1st July, 1895, to 30th June, 1896 ... ..	.....	9,251,845 2 10
2	To AMOUNT of ADVANCES repaid:—		
	Advances to Contractors... ..	3,102 15 11	
	Balances of Advances to Public Officers	10,439 16 11	
	Balances of Advances transferred from Trust Account	1,912 9 3	
	Stamp Exchange Account	1,513 15 5	
			16,968 17 6
3	To AMOUNT of ACCRUED INTEREST on LOANS issued under the Acts 50 Victoria, No. 28, 52 Victoria, No. 17, 53 Victoria, No. 23, and 59 Victoria, No. 5, repaid ... ..	.....	14,989 13 0
			£ 9,283,803 13 4

The Treasury, New South Wales,
Sydney, 16th July, 1896.

C. G. L. BOYCE,
Acting Accountant.

1.

the Consolidated Revenue Fund.

FOR THE YEAR 1895-1896.
AND ADVANCES TO LOANS.)

Cr.

No.	PARTICULARS.	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1	BY AMOUNT OF PAYMENTS from 1st July, 1895, to 30th June, 1896, for Services of the year 1895-6 ... ..	.....	8,924,049 13 3
2	BY AMOUNT OF PAYMENTS on account of Loan Services...	.....	10,425 4 5
3	BY AMOUNT OF PAYMENTS for Prevention of Scab in Sheep	12,868 9 4	
	Less—Amount repaid	11,403 2 6	
			1,465 6 10
4	BY AMOUNT OF PAYMENTS from Treasurer's Advance Vote	45,707 13 7	
	Less—Amount of Advances repaid	17,004 16 2	
			*28,702 17 5
	TOTAL PAYMENTS	£	8,964,643 1 11
	BY CASH BALANCE, 30th June, 1896 ... ..	.....	† 319,160 11 5
			£ 9,283,803 13 4

* Amount of Supplementary Estimates £26,457 18 11
Advances to other Governments, &c., to be repaid 2,244 18 6
£28,702 17 5

† This balance will be increased by advances to be repaid to the extent of £14,135 9s. 9d.

G. H. REID,
Treasurer.

No. 2.

ACCOUNT

OF

ESTIMATED REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE

FOR THE YEAR ENDING

30TH JUNE, 1897.

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, during the year ending 30th June, 1897, as shown in the Summary of the Estimates-in-Chief for 1896-7, page 3				9,140,708	13	4
2	To AMOUNT OF PAYMENTS to be made under special Acts in reduction of the Public Debt—						
	31 Victoria, No. 11	34,000	0	0			
	53 Victoria, No. 9	150,000	0	0			
	53 Victoria, No. 24	75,000	0	0			
					259,000	0	0
					9,399,708	13	4
3	To BALANCE—being Estimated Surplus				208,095	7	10
	TOTAL	£			9,607,804	1	2

The Treasury, New South Wales,
Sydney, 16th July, 1896.

C. G. L. BOYCE,
Acting Accountant.

A.

CONSOLIDATED REVENUE.

ABSTRACT STATEMENT showing the ACTUAL REVENUE of the Half-year ended 30th June, 1895, the ACTUAL REVENUE of the Year ended 30th June, 1896, and the ESTIMATED REVENUE of the Year ending 30th June, 1897.

Head of Receipt.	Revenue of the Half-year ended 30th June, 1895.	Actual Revenue of the Year ended 30th June, 1896.	Estimated Revenue of the Year ending 30th June, 1897.
Taxation.			
	£	£	£
Customs	963,189	1,825,240	1,293,700
Excise	129,153	271,805	276,400
Stamps.. .. .	147,581	318,301	310,000
Land Tax .. .. .	.....	.....	522,000
Income Tax .. .. .	.....	27,659	223,000
Licenses	82,362	123,108	124,290
Total, Taxation	1,322,285	2,566,113	2,749,390
Land Revenue.			
SALES	806,095	1,054,179	964,900
ANNUAL LAND REVENUE—			
Interest on Land conditionally purchased	71,989	80,755	75,000
Pastoral Occupation	123,281	760,489	686,655
Mining Occupation	21,502	49,151	45,500
Miscellaneous Land Receipts	30,485	73,622	52,357
	247,257	964,017	859,512
Total, Land Revenue	1,053,352	2,018,196	1,824,412
Receipts for Services rendered.			
Railway Receipts	1,454,973	3,156,553	3,205,000
Post Office	316,888	676,668	697,000
Mint Receipts.. .. .	6,855	14,333	14,000
Fees for Escort and Conveyance of Gold	177	326	300
Pilotage, Harbour, and Light Rates and Fees	25,710	66,259	59,500
Registration of Brands	520	830	825
Public School Fees	35,189	73,519	73,000
Metropolitan Water Rates	81,215	166,077	163,000
Metropolitan Sewerage Rates	43,432	84,454	85,000
Hunter District Water Rates	11,342	19,845	20,325
Agricultural College	670	1,816	4,867
Fees of Office	39,838	94,141	94,873
Total, Receipts for Services rendered	2,016,809	4,354,821	4,417,690
General Miscellaneous Receipts.			
Rents, exclusive of Land	33,006	70,245	68,550
Fines and Forfeitures	6,431	13,083	11,700
Country Towns Water Supply and Sewerage Works—Repayments .. .. .	.....	1,058	.....
Country Towns Water Supply Works—Interest.. .. .	5,036	13,974	12,304
Unclassified Receipts	127,862	214,355	190,462
Total, General Miscellaneous Receipts	172,335	312,715	283,016
Grand Totals	£ 4,564,781	9,251,845	9,274,508

The Treasury, New South Wales,
Sydney, 16th July, 1896.

G. H. REID,
Treasurer.

REVENUE DETAILED.

Head of Receipt.	Revenue of the Half-year ended 30th June, 1895.	Revenue of the year ended 30th June, 1896.	Estimated Revenue of the year ending 30th June, 1897.
Taxation.	£	£	£
CUSTOMS—			
Spirits	310,942	651,409	670,000
Wine... ..	11,318	24,061	25,000
Ale, Beer, and Porter	25,110	53,528	56,000
Tobacco and Cigars	121,670	247,019	255,000
Coffee and Chicory	164	302	.....
Sugar and Molasses... ..	67,662	174,707	145,000
Opium	8,420	15,835	17,000
Rice	8,571	13,699	.....
Dried Fruits... ..	18,285	62,937	60,000
Specific Duties	193,621	358,705	56,650
Ad valorem Duties	192,350	212,221	.....
Bonded Warehouses	5,046	10,771	9,000
Rent of Goods in Queen's Warehouses, &c.	30	46	50
	963,189	1,825,240	1,293,700
EXCISE—			
Ale, Beer, and Porter	60,414	125,475	130,000
Duty on Spirits distilled in the Colony	4,565	6,910	5,000
Duty on Tobacco, Cigars, and Cigarettes... ..	63,372	138,079	140,000
Tobacco Factory License Fees	802	1,341	1,400
	129,153	271,805	276,400
STAMP DUTIES	147,581	318,301	310,000
LAND TAX ... ..	.....	.....	522,000
INCOME TAX ... ..	.....	27,659	223,000
LICENSES—			
Wholesale Spirit-dealers and Brewers	4,738	6,665	6,800
Auctioneers	1,892	4,067	4,500
Retail Fermented and Spirituous Liquors	67,693	96,157	96,000
Billiard and Bagatelle Licenses	2,480	6,900	7,400
Distillers and Rectifiers	59	104	110
Hawkers and Pedlars	2,202	2,592	2,600
Pawnbrokers... ..	300	690	650
Colonial Wine, Cider, and Perry Licenses	796	1,678	1,800
Licenses under the Gunpowder Act of 1876	90	791	830
Licenses to sell Tobacco, Cigars, and Cigarettes... ..	1,440	2,585	2,700
All other Licenses	672	879	900
	82,362	123,108	124,290
TOTAL, TAXATION	£ 1,322,285	2,566,113	2,749,390

REVENUE DETAILED—*continued.*

Head of Receipt.	Revenue of the Half-year ended 30th June, 1895.	Revenue of the Year ended 30th June, 1896.	Estimated Revenue of the Year ending 30th June, 1897.
Land Revenue.			
SALES—	£	£	£
Auction Sales	32,242	61,047	60,000
Newcastle Pasturage Reserve Special Sales	910	1,675	1,200
Improved Purchases	786	1,511	1,200
Deposits, &c., on Conditional Purchases	23,717	27,992	20,000
Instalments (including Interest) on Conditional Purchases	682,747	894,063	813,000
Balances on Conditional Purchases	63,253	63,302	65,000
Miscellaneous Purchases	2,440	4,589	4,500
TOTAL REVENUE FROM LAND SALES	£ 806,095	1,054,179	964,900
Annual Land Revenue.			
INTEREST ON LAND CONDITIONALLY PURCHASED	71,989	80,755	75,000
PASTORAL OCCUPATION—			
Pastoral Leases (Runs)	2,744	346,387	307,000
Conditional Leases	64,544	153,828	152,000
Annual Leases	6,493	43,433	41,000
Occupation Licenses	9,923	126,216	100,000
Homestead Leases	38,491	76,879	56,000
Snow Leases	334	593	530
Inferior Leases	161	204	200
Scrub Leases	263	430	325
Homestead Selections (Improvements) .. .. .	.....	51	100
Do (Rent) .. .. .	.....	3,348	8,700
Settlement Leases .. .. .	.....	7,184	18,000
Improvement Leases (Rent) .. .. .	.....	1,326	2,300
Quit Rents	323	610	500
TOTAL, PASTORAL OCCUPATION	£ 123,281	760,489	686,655
MINING OCCUPATION—			
Mineral Leases	2,785	11,091	14,000
Mineral Licenses	442	1,099	1,000
Leases of Auriferous Lands	4,115	14,947	11,000
Miners' Rights	9,964	10,857	5,000
Business Licenses	890	1,486	2,000
Royalty on Minerals	3,153	9,346	12,000
Residential Leases	153	325	500
TOTAL, MINING OCCUPATION	£ 21,502	49,151	45,500
MISCELLANEOUS LAND RECEIPTS—			
Timber Licenses, Royalty, &c.	3,430	6,499	11,107
Fees on Transfer of Runs and Leases	507	985	500
Fees on Preparation and Enrolment of Title-deeds	1,268	2,049	2,000
Survey Fees	11,117	23,301	15,500
Special Leases	6,595	16,787	17,250
All other Receipts	7,568	24,001	6,000
TOTAL, MISCELLANEOUS LAND RECEIPTS	£ 30,485	73,622	52,357
TOTAL, ANNUAL LAND REVENUE	£ 247,257	964,017	859,512
TOTAL, LAND REVENUE	£ 1,053,352	2,018,196	1,824,412

REVENUE DETAILED—*continued.*

Head of Receipt.	Revenue of the Half-year ended 30th June, 1895.	Revenue of the Year ended 30th June, 1896.	Estimated Revenue of the Year ending 30th June, 1897.
Receipts for Services rendered.	£	£	£
RAILWAYS—			
Railways proper	1,310,793	2,866,038	2,900,000
Tramways	144,180	290,515	305,000
	1,454,973	3,156,553	3,205,000
POST OFFICE—			
Postage	289,783	476,399	490,000
Telegraph Receipts	16,926	178,503	185,000
Commission on Money Orders	7,416	14,733	15,000
Postal Notes Poundage	2,763	7,033	7,000
	316,888	676,668	697,000
MINT RECEIPTS...	6,855	14,333	14,000
FEES FOR ESCORT AND CONVEYANCE OF GOLD	177	326	300
PILOTAGE, HARBOUR, AND LIGHT RATES AND FEES	25,710	66,259	59,500
REGISTRATION OF BRANDS	520	830	825
PUBLIC SCHOOL FEES	35,189	73,519	73,000
METROPOLITAN WATER RATES	81,215	166,077	163,000
METROPOLITAN SEWERAGE RATES	43,432	84,454	85,000
HUNTER DISTRICT WATER RATES	11,342	19,845	20,325
AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE	670	1,816	4,867
FEES OF OFFICE—			
Certificates of Naturalization	84	151	150
Registrar-General	16,452	31,572	29,000
Prothonotary of Supreme Court	3,093	5,947	6,650
Registrar of Probates	845	1,912	1,950
Master in Equity	1,619	3,655	3,800
Curator of Intestate Estates	581	2,488	1,600
Bankruptcy Court	2,685	5,151	4,900
Sheriff	549	1,315	1,698
District Courts	2,941	5,527	5,400
Courts of Petty Sessions	5,012	9,793	9,500
Shipping Masters	1,157	2,671	2,825
Mining Department	321	1,349	2,000
Other Fees	4,499	22,610	25,400
	39,838	94,141	94,873
TOTAL, RECEIPTS FOR SERVICES RENDERED	£ 2,016,809	4,354,821	4,417,690

REVENUE DETAILED—*continued.*

Head of Receipt.	Revenue of the Half-year ended 30th June, 1895.	Revenue of the Year ended 30th June, 1896.	Estimated Revenue for the Year ending 30th June, 1897.
General Miscellaneous Receipts.			
RENTS, EXCLUSIVE OF LAND—			
	£	£	£
Tolls and Ferries	2,497	5,091	6,200
Wharfs, including Wharfage and Tonnage	26,723	55,628	55,100
Government Buildings and Premises	3,786	9,526	7,250
	33,006	70,245	68,550
FINES AND FORFEITURES—			
Sheriff	147	522	400
Courts of Petty Sessions	6,125	12,240	11,000
Crown's Share of Seizures	102	287	250
Confiscated and Unclaimed Property	33	19	30
Other Fines	24	15	20
	6,431	13,083	11,700
COUNTRY TOWNS WATER SUPPLY AND SEWERAGE WORKS REPAYMENTS .. ..	.....	1,058	.....
COUNTRY TOWNS WATER SUPPLY WORKS INTEREST ...	5,036	13,974	12,304
UNCLASSIFIED RECEIPTS—			
Transfer from Public Instruction Endowment Account... ..	.....	4,600	10,000
Sale of Government Property	3,121	7,649	8,000
Support of Patients in Lunatic Asylums	7,020	13,142	14,000
Collections by Government Printer	3,077	7,284	6,800
Store Rent of Gunpowder, &c.	2,901	5,475	5,970
Value of Articles manufactured by Prisoners in Gaol, &c.	9,338	7,055	2,176
Fees on presenting Private Bills to Parliament	100	378	300
Fees under the Patents Law Amendment Act (51 Vic. No. 7)	1,463	3,435	3,500
Interest on Bank Deposits	16,357	32,294	15,000
Glebe Island Abattoir Receipts	4,992	10,060	10,181
Dock Receipts	2,028	4,739	4,000
Assessment on Sugar Refinery	750	1,500	1,500
Fisheries Commission	1,829	2,748	3,035
Other Receipts	74,886	113,996	106,000
	127,862	214,355	190,462
* TOTAL, GENERAL MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS ...	£ 172,335	312,715	283,016
Grand Totals	£ 4,564,781	9,251,845	9,274,508

The Treasury, New South Wales,
Sydney, 16th July, 1896.G. H. REID,
Treasurer.

No. 3.

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 June, 1896, in connection with resumptions Post Office Street	604,812	4	5
	TOTAL	£ 604,812	4	5

The Treasury, New South Wales,
Sydney, 16th July, 1896.

C. G. L. BOYCE,
Acting Accountant.

3.

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	135,574	6	11
2	By ESTIMATED BALANCE—being amount to be recovered by Sale of Sites ...	469,237	17	6
	TOTAL	£ 604,812	4	5

G. H. REID,
Treasurer.

No. 4.

THE CENTENNIAL PARK ACCOUNT.

(51 VICTORIA, No. 9.)

(SUSPENSE ACCOUNT.)

The Centennial

(51 VICTORIA,
(SUSPENSE

Dr.

No.	PARTICULARS.	AMOUNT.		
		£	s.	d.
1	To AMOUNT of EXPENDITURE on account of Centennial Park Improvements in terms of 5th Section of Act 51 Victoria, No. 9, "Centenary Celebration Act"	199,902	3	4
2	To AMOUNT OF FURTHER EXPENDITURE	25,000	0	0
TOTAL...		£ 224,902	3	4

The Treasury, New South Wales,
Sydney, 16th July, 1896.

C. G. L. BOYCE,
Acting Accountant.

Park Account.

No. 9.)

ACCOUNT.)

Cr.

No.	PARTICULARS.	AMOUNT.	
		£	s. d.
1	BY AMOUNT RECOVERED by sales in connection with the lands resumed under the Centenary Celebration Act, viz. :—		
	In 1891 £ s. d.	479	4 3
	„ 1892 11 16 3	11	16 3
	„ 1895-6 39 3 1	39	3 1
		530	3 7
2	BY AMOUNT to be RECOVERED by the sale or lease of lands resumed under the Centenary Celebration Act	224,371	19 9
	TOTAL	£	224,902 3 4

G. H. REID,
Treasurer.

GENERAL LOAN ACCOUNT.

STATEMENT

OF

LIABILITIES AND ASSETS

ON

30TH JUNE, 1896.

General Loan

Dr. STATEMENT OF THE LIABILITIES AND ASSETS OF

No.	PARTICULARS.	AMOUNT.
	GENERAL LOAN ACCOUNT.	£ s. d.
1	To AMOUNT OF LIABILITIES outstanding on 30th June, 1896, being Appropriations and Balances of Appropriations for Public Works and other Services authorised to be provided for by Loans, as per the accompanying Statement marked B, page 80	13,577,586 17 7
2	To AMOUNT recovered from the Mercantile Mutual Insurance Company (Limited), to be used in restoring Hawkesbury Agricultural College Building, Richmond, injured by fire	1,513 0 0
	TOTAL	£13,579,099 17 7

The Treasury, New South Wales,
Sydney, 16th July, 1896.

C. G. L. BOYCE,
Acting Accountant.

Account.

GENERAL LOAN ACCOUNT ON 30TH JUNE, 1896.

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	71,177 13 7	
	41 Vic. No. 4)		
	43 Vic. No. 11 do	50,668 1 1	
	44 Vic. No. 12 do	17,314 2 6	
	44 Vic. No. 28 do	615,116 11 6	
	45 Vic. No. 22 do	105,113 0 9	
	46 Vic. No. 23 do	210,226 1 6	
	48 Vic. No. 26 do	2,577,127 0 4	
	50 Vic. No. 28	2,047,639 10 8	
	52 Vic. No. 16	786 16 4	
	52 Vic. No. 17	2,595,047 7 4	
	53 Vic. No. 23	4,001,788 1 1	
	54 Vic. No. 33 (balance)	372,471 7 5	
	55 Vic. No. 35 do	729,067 16 0	
	56 Vic. No. 24	879,806 0 0	
	57 Vic. No. 17 (balance)	631,099 3 10	
	58 Vic. No. 14	1,042,012 0 0	
	59 Vic. No. 5	374,945 16 7	
	59 Vic. No. 6	1,325,200 0 0	
		17,661,251 15 6	
	<i>Less</i> —Amount not required on Account of balances of Loan Appropriations written off ... £1,264,642 3 10		
	„ Balances written off and appropriated to services authorised under Loan Act 55 Vic. No. 35 91,965 19 7		
		1,172,676 4 3	
	„ Proceeds of Treasury Bills (£4,000,000) issued under 55 Vic. No. 7 in anticipation of Loans under above Acts ... 3,983,077 1 9		
	„ Proceeds of Funded Stock (£3,000,000) sold under Act 56 Vic. No. 1, in anticipation of Loans under above Acts ... 2,541,750 0 0		
	„ Advance from Consolidated Revenue Fund pending realisation of Loans under above Acts 1,500,000 0 0		
		9,197,503 6 0	
	<i>Less</i> —Treasury Bills paid off 2,247,400 0 0		
		6,950,103 6 0	
			10,711,148 9 6
2	By Balance at the credit of the General Loan Account on 30th June, 1896		2,867,951 8 1
	TOTAL... .. £		13,579,099 17 7

G. H. REID,
Treasurer.

B.

STATEMENT OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR SERVICES AUTHORIZED TO BE PROVIDED FOR BY LOANS, from the year 1853 to 30th June, 1896, 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 30th June, 1896.	Balances—	
				Written off.	Retained for Expenditure, 30th June, 1896.
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
OLD LOANS ACCOUNT.					
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 30th June, 1896.	Balances—							
	£	s.	d.			£	s.	d.	Written off.		Retained for Expenditure, 30th June, 1896.		
	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 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 Infirmery	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 30th June, 1896.	Balances—			
	£	s. d.			£	s. d.	Written off.	Retained for Expenditure, 30th June, 1896.
	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 30th June, 1896.	Balances—					
	£	s.	d.			Written off.	Retained for Expenditure, 30th June, 1896.				
	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		758,980	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 30th June, 1896.	Balances—	
				Written off.	Retained for Expenditure, 30th June, 1896.
	£ 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 Debent- ures 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 Exten- sions	6,718 9 5	301 10 7	.....
"	25,000 0 0	For Electric Telegraphs—			
		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 9 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, 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 30th June, 1896.	Balances—							
	£	s.	d.			Written off.	Retained for Expenditure, 30th June, 1896.						
	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			
				<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 30th June, 1896.	Balances—					
	£	s.	d.			Written off.	Retained for Expenditure, 30th June, 1896.				
	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				Railways—continued.							
	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 Dunmore ...	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.							
				Railways—							
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 Waggon for Northern, Southern, and Western Lines ...							
"	50,000	0	0	Extension into Goulburn ...	50,000	0	0	.....			.....
"	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 30th June, 1896.	Balances—							
						Written off.			Retained for Expenditure, 30th June, 1896.				
	£	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	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	.....	
				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 30th June, 1896.	Balances—					
	£	s.	d.			Written off.	Retained for Expenditure, 30th June, 1896.				
	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.											
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	10	.....
"	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 30th June, 1896.	Balances—					
	£	s.	d.			Written off.	Retained for Expenditure, 30th June, 1896.				
	£	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 Nimboi, 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, Giebel 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 30th June, 1896.	Balances—			
	£	s. d.			£	s. d.	Written off.	Retained for Expenditure, 30th June, 1896.
	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, Black- wattle Bay ...	9,999 9 0	0	11 0	.....	.....
"	3,000	0 0	Erection of Light-house Tower at Uiladulla	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	Eder 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 Merimbuia ...	.....	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 Waicha ...	.....	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 30th June, 1896.	Balances—								
	£	s.	d.			Written off.	Retained for Expenditure, 30th June, 1896.							
	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	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.													
	Railways—													
1871	124	0	0	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	.....	
	Harbours and Rivers—													
"	1,291	0	0	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 30th June, 1896.	Balances—			
	£	s. d.			£	s. d.	Written off.	Retained for Expenditure, 30th June, 1896.
			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	.....	.....	.....
	461,284	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 30th June, 1896.	Balances—			
	£	s. d.			£	s. d.	Written off.	Retained for Expenditure, 30th June, 1896.
	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	.....	.....	.....	.....
			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 30th June, 1896.	Balances—					
	£	s. d.			Written off.	Retained for Expenditure, 30th June, 1896.				
	£	s. d.	Brought forward... ..	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	
	2,737,714	0 0		2,726,418	12 1	11,295	7 11	.....	
			GENERAL LOAN ACCOUNT—continued							
			36 VICTORIA, No. 21—continued.							
			Brought forward	£	289,266	9 3	3,013	10 9	.....
1873	292,280	0 0	Electric Telegraphs—continued.							
	9,000	0 0	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	.....
"	5,000	0 0	Colonial Architect—							
"	4,000	0 0	Light-house, Barranjoey, Broken Bay		5,000	0 0	.....	.....	.....
"	20,000	0 0	Light-house, Solitary Island		3,999	15 1	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	.....	.....	.....
"	6,000	0 0	Roads and Bridges—							
"	3,800	0 0	Bridge at Moruya... ..		5,949	18 4	50	1 8	.....
"	1,000	0 0	Nimboy Bridge, further sum		3,800	0 0	.....	.....	.....
"	2,000	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	6,618	17 9
	£	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 30th June, 1896.	Balances—			
	£	s. d.			Written off.	Retained for Expenditure, 30th June, 1896.		£	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	6,618	17 9	.....
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	9,253	2 1	.....
			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	.....	.....	.....
			Harbours and Rivers Navigation—					
"	10,000	0 0	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	.....	.....	.....
			Colonial Architect—					
"	3,000	0 0	Completion New General Post Office, further sum	2,999	10 1	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	.....	.....	.....
			Roads and Bridges—					
"	1,200	0 0	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	.....	.....	.....
			Fortifications—					
"	5,000	0 0	Towards completing the Fortifications of Port Jackson	5,000	0 0	.....	.....	.....
			Electric Telegraphs—					
"	30,000	0 0	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	24,119	1 9	.....

STATEMENT—continued.

Year.	Appropriations under Acts of Parliament.			Particulars of Appropriation.	Expenditure to 30th June, 1896.	Balances—					
	£	s.	d.			Written off.	Retained for Expenditure, 30th June, 1896.				
	4,053,694	0	0	Brought forward...	£4,029,574	18	3	24,119	1	9	.....
				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>via</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	26,445	10	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	100,737	9	3	.....

STATEMENT—continued.

Year.	Appropriations under Acts of Parliament.		Particulars of Appropriation.	Expenditure to 30th June, 1896.	Balances—				
	£	s. d.			Written off.		Retained for Expenditure, 30th June, 1896.		
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
	6,732,736	0 0	Brought forward... ..	£6,631,998	10 9	100,737	9 3	.....	.....
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	64,778	19 0	130	0 0
"	735,000	0 0	Wallerawang to Mudgee	735,000	0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	735,000	0 0	Narrandera to Hay	576,839	1 0	157,160	19 0	1,000	0 0
"	100,000	0 0	Goulburn to Wagga Wagga	99,573	1 4	.....	.....	426	18 8
"	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 ...	6,947,849	9 10	403,361	11 6	1,556	18 8
44 VICTORIA, No. 12.									
Railways—									
1880	40,000	0 0	Orange to Dubbo	26,429	1 1	12,470	18 11	1,100	0 0
"	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 ...	150,000	0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
Electric Telegraphs—									
"	100,000	0 0	Construction and Extension generally ...	100,000	0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1,262,000	0 0	Total, 44 Victoria, No. 12 ...	1,248,417	14 5	12,470	18 11	1,111	6 8
	16,467,504	0 0	Carried forward ...	£15,948,265	15 0	516,569	19 8	2,668	5 4

STATEMENT—continued.

Year	Appropriations under Acts of Parliament.		Particulars of Appropriation.	Expenditure to 30th June, 1896.	Balances—			
	£	s. d.			£	s. d.	Written off.	Retained for Expenditure, 30th June, 1896.
	16,467,504	0 0	Brought forward... ..	£15,948,265 15 0	516,569 19 8		2,668 5 4	
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 Kiamia ...	1,020,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....
"	1,430,000	0 0	Goulburn to Cooma	1,374,610 14 8	55,389 5 4	.....	.....
"	80,000	0 0	Albury to the River Murray	80,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....
"	518,000	0 0	Narandera to Jerilderie	406,810 1 5	110,639 18 7	.....	550 0 0
"	218,000	0 0	Cootamundra to Gundagai	218,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....
"	1,260,000	0 0	Murrumburrah to Blayney	1,043,960 10 5	214,239 9 7	.....	1,800 0 0
"	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 ...	20,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....
"	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... ..	11,472 13 8	.....	.....	48,527 6 4
"	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	6,670,854 0 2	380,268 13 6	.....	50,877 6 4
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	464,501 8 8	.....	.....	35,498 11 4
	1,000,000	0 0	Total, 45 Victoria, No. 22	964,501 8 8	.....	.....	35,498 11 4
46 VICTORIA, No. 23.								
Harbours and River Navigation—								
1883	100,000	0 0	Further towards improvements, Clarence River Heads	100,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....
"	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	25,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....
	155,000	0 0	Carried forward... ..	£ 155,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....
	24,569,504	0 0	Carried forward... ..	£23,583,621 3 10	896,838 13 2	.....	89,044 3 0

STATEMENT—continued.

Year.	Appropriations under Acts of Parliament.	Particulars of Appropriation.	Expenditure to 30th June, 1896.	Balances—	
				Written off.	Retained for Expenditure, 30th June, 1896.
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	24,569,504 0 0	Brought forward... ..	£23,583,621 3 10	896,838 13 2	89,044 3 0
		GENERAL LOAN ACCOUNT—continued			
		46 VICTORIA, No. 23—continued.			
	155,000 0 0	Brought forward	£ 155,000 0 0	.....	.....
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	1,999,897 7 10	.....	102 12 2
		48 VICTORIA, No. 26.			
1884	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	2,391 1 5	8 18 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... ..	£ 895,691 1 5	8 18 7	.....
	26,569,504 0 0	Carried forward... ..	£25,583,518 11 8	896,838 13 2	89,146 15 2

STATEMENT—continued.

Year.	Appropriations under Acts of Parliament.	Particulars of Appropriation.	Expenditure to 30th June, 1896.	Balances—	
				Written off.	Retained for Expenditure, 30th June, 1896.
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	26,569,504 0 0	Brought forward	£ 25,583,518 11 8	896,838 13 2	89,146 15 2
		GENERAL LOAN ACCOUNT—continued			
		48 VICTORIA, No. 26—continued.			
	895,700 0 0	Brought forward	£ 895,691 1 5	8 18 7	.....
1884	3,000 0 0	Harbours and Rivers Branch—continued— Towards improving the Entrance to the Nambuccra River	283 4 10	.....	2,716 15 2
"	2,000 0 0	Towards construction of Light-house, Kiama	2,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	11,000 0 0	Northern Breakwater, Newcastle—fur- ther sum	7,945 17 1	.....	3,054 2 11
"	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	5,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	3,500 0 0	Colonial Architect's Branch— 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 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	£ 1,188,487 11 7	8 18 7	11,906 9 10
	26,569,504 0 0	Carried forward...	£ 25,583,518 11 8	896,838 13 2	89,146 15 2

STATEMENT—continued.

Year.	Appropriations under Acts of Parliament.		Particulars of Appropriation.	Expenditure to 30th June, 1896.	Balances—				
	£	s. d.			Written off.		Retained for Expenditure, 30th June, 1896.		
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
	26,569,504	0 0	Brought forward	£25,583,518	11 8	896,838	13 2	89,146	15 2
	GENERAL LOAN ACCOUNT—continued								
	48 VICTORIA, No. 26—continued.								
	1,200,403	0 0	Brought forward	£1,188,487	11 7	8	18 7	11,906	9 10
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	3,776	6 10	.....	.....	446,223	13 2
"	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	11,954	17 0	.....	.....	566,045	3 0
"	2,000,000	0 0	South Grafton to Glen Innes, 103 miles	9,557	12 11	.....	.....	1,990,442	7 1
"	1,980,000	0 0	Grafton to the Tweed River, <i>via</i> Casino, Lismore, and the Brunswick, 165 miles	885,680	3 1	.....	.....	1,094,319	16 11
"	700,000	0 0	Musclebrook to Cassilis, 70 miles	4,102	18 2	.....	.....	695,897	1 10
"	310,000	0 0	Tarago to Braidwood, 31 miles	3,365	8 10	.....	.....	306,634	11 2
"	500,000	0 0	Gundagai to Tumut, <i>via</i> Adelong, includ- ing Iron Bridge over the river Murrumbidgee, 33 miles	36,843	16 4	.....	.....	463,156	3 8
"	804,000	0 0	Kiama to Jervis Bay, 41 miles	360,694	3 2	.....	.....	443,305	16 10
"	606,000	0 0	Bega to Eden, 40 miles	7,060	16 11	.....	.....	598,939	3 1
"	259,500	0 0	Goulburn to Crookwell, 25 miles	6,828	1 10	.....	.....	252,671	18 2
"	144,000	0 0	Galong to Burrowa, 18 miles	1,132	13 7	.....	.....	142,867	6 5
"	710,000	0 0	Wagga to Tumberumba, 68 miles	5,353	6 2	.....	.....	704,646	13 10
"	173,500	0 0	Tenterfield to the Queensland Border, 12 miles	113,454	14 6	60,045	5 6	.....	.....
"	705,500	0 0	{ Orange to Molong, <i>via</i> Borenore, 21 miles } { Borenore to Forbes, <i>via</i> Cudal, 60 miles... }	654,459	1 8	49,040	18 4	2,000	0 0
"	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	2,314	13 1	.....	.....	1,047,685	6 11
"	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	92,057	13 2	.....	.....	244,442	6 10
"	210,000	0 0	Culcairn to Corowa, 45 miles	192,099	2 5	.....	.....	17,900	17 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	£5,002,310	15 1	109,095	2 5	9,276,897	2 6
	40,957,307	0 0	Carried forward... ..	£30,585,829	6 9	1,005,933	15 7	9,366,043	17 8

STATEMENT—continued.

Year.	Appropriations under Acts of Parliament.	Particulars of Appropriation.	Expenditure to 30th June, 1896.	Balances—	
				Written off.	Retained for Expenditure, 30th June, 1896.
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	40,957,807 0 0	Brought forward	£30,585,829 6 9	1,005,933 15 7	9,366,043 17 8
		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 " <i>An Act to establish a system of Water Supply and Sewerage for certain Towns,</i> " 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	249,993 16 0	.....	6 4 0
"	250,000 0 0	Railway Branch— Towards completion of Lines— Tamworth to Tenterfield, further sum ...	232,886 17 1	16,213 2 11	900 0 0
"	35,000 0 0	Wallerawang to Mudgee, further sum ...	34,663 9 3	336 10 9	.....
"	28,000 0 0	Albury to River Murray, further sum ...	12,978 19 5	15,021 0 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	22,437 11 0	.....	17,562 9 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 ...	3,037,449 14 2	31,570 14 3	46,372 11 7
	44,073,200 0 0	Carried forward	£33,623,279 0 11	1,037,504 9 10	9,412,416 9 3

STATEMENT—continued.

Year.	Appropriations under Acts of Parliament.		Particulars of Appropriation.	Expenditure to 30th June, 1896.	Balances—				
	£	s. d.			Written off.	Retained for Expenditure, 30th June, 1896.			
	44,073,200	0 0	Brought forward	£33,623,279	0 11	1,037,504	9 10	9,412,416	9 3
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	60,700	0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	136,800	0 0	Public Works—19 Victoria, Nos. 38 and 40	136,800	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	10,000	0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	264,500	0 0	Railways—20 Victoria, No. 34	264,500	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	£1,390,600	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	87,001	11 8	.....	.....	32,998	8 4
"	42,000	0 0	Woolloomooloo Bay Improvements	11,480	18 5	.....	.....	30,519	1 7
"	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	7,997	15 0	2	5 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... ..	4,572	0 4	.....	.....	15,427	19 8
£	932,788	0 0	Carried forward	£839,822	5 3	2	5 0	92,963	9 9
£	45,463,800	0 0	Carried forward	£35,013,879	0 11	1,037,504	9 10	9,412,416	9 3

STATEMENT—continued.

Year.	Appropriations under Acts of Parliament.			Particulars of Appropriation.	Expenditure to 30th June, 1896.	Balances—							
	£	s.	d.			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.		
	45,463,800	0	0	Brought forward...	£35,013,879	0	11	1,037,504	9	10	9,412,416	9	3
				GENERAL LOAN ACCOUNT—continued.									
				52 VICTORIA, No. 17—continued.									
	932,788	0	0	Brought forward	£ 839,822	5	3	2	5	0	92,963	9	9
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 ...	116,978	3	7				3,021	16	5
	165,000	0	0	For laying a second pipe between Potts' Hill and Crown-street, in connection with Sydney Water Supply ...	163,379	12	5				1,620	7	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 ...	11,849	1	9	150	18	3			
	125,000	0	0	Fortifications and Defence Works generally—further sum ...	125,000	0	0						
	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 ...	150,728	19	9				9,271	0	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 ...	6,877	19	1				5,122	0	11
	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 ...	12,000	0	0						
	15,000	0	0	Bridge over Darling River, at Wentworth	15,000	0	0						
	15,630	0	0	Bridge over Bega River, at Tarraganda...	12,594	6	9	3,031	3	3	4	10	0
	12,000	0	0	Bridge over the Murrumbidgee, at Narrandera ...	10,300	19	5	1,699	0	7			
	£2,588,993	0	0	Carried forward...	£2,410,691	9	10	4,883	7	1	173,418	3	1
	£45,463,800	0	0	Carried forward ...	£35,013,879	0	11	1,037,504	9	10	9,412,416	9	3

STATEMENT—continued.

Year.	Appropriations under Acts of Parliament.	Particulars of Appropriation.	Expenditure to 30th June, 1896.	Balances—	
				Written off.	Retained for Expenditure, 30th June, 1896.
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	45,463,800 0 0	Brought forward... ..	£35,013,879 0 11	1,037,504 9 10	9,412,416 9 3
		GENERAL LOAN ACCOUNT—continued.			
		52 VICTORIA, No. 17—continued.			
	2,588,993 0 0	Brought forward	£ 2,410,691 9 10	4,883 7 1	173,418 3 1
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	4,887 16 8	.....	10 3 4
"	15,000 0 0	Pymont Branch	607 9 2	.....	14,392 10 10
"	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	7,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	18,000 0 0	Waterloo	18,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	14,000 0 0	Alexandria	14,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	16,000 0 0	Parramatta	16,000 0 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	10,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	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	258,152 16 9	145,247 3 3	1,600 0 0
"	70,500 0 0	North Shore Railway, from Junction to near Crow's Nest	70,500 0 0	.....	.....
"	200,000 0 0	Rolling stock and machinery for Railways generally	200,000 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	£3,301,753 12 5	150,130 10 4	189,420 17 3
		53 VICTORIA, No. 23.			
1889	200,000 0 0	Public Wharfs— Resumption of Land for construction of Wharf	200,000 0 0	.....	.....
		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	68,996 16 7	11,003 3 5
	280,000 0 0	Carried forward	£ 268,996 16 7	.....	11,003 3 5
	49,105,105 0 0	Carried forward	£38,315,632 13 4	1,187,635 0 2	9,601,837 6 6

STATEMENT—continued.

Year.	Appropriations under Acts of Parliament.			Particulars of Appropriation.	Expenditure to 30th June, 1896.	Balances—							
	£	s.	d.			Written off.			Retained for Expenditure, 30th June, 1896.				
	49,105,105	0	0	Brought forward... ..	£ 38,315,632	13	4	1,187,635	0	2	9,601,837	6	6
	GENERAL LOAN ACCOUNT—continued.												
	53 VICTORIA, No. 23—continued.												
	280,000	0	0	Brought forward	£ 268,996	16	7	.....	.....	.....	11,003	3	5
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	49,810	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... Duplicating Railway Lines—	1,000,000	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	219,000	0	0	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	700	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	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	8,420	6	6	.....	.....	.....	21,579	13	6
"	50,000	0	0	Public Instruction— Technical College—Erection of... ..	49,462	2	10	.....	.....	.....	537	17	2
"	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... ..	£ 2,674,411	8	8	.....	.....	.....	33,831	11	4
	£ 49,105,105	0	0	Carried forward	£ 38,315,632	13	4	1,187,635	0	2	9,601,837	6	6

STATEMENT—continued.

Year.	Appropriations under Acts of Parliament.		Particulars of Appropriation.	Expenditure to 30th June, 1896.	Balances—				
	£	s. d.			Written off.	Retained for Expenditure, 30th June, 1896.			
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
	49,105,105	0 0	Brought forward... ..	£38,315,632	13 4	1,187,635	0 2	9,601,837	6 6
			GENERAL LOAN ACCOUNT—continued.						
			53 VICTORIA No. 23—continued.						
	2,708,243	0 0	Brought forward	£2,674,411	8 8	.....		33,831	11 4
1889	5,000	0 0	Harbours and Rivers Branch—continued—						
	5,000	0 0	White Bay Reclamation	4,998	17 9	.....		1	2 3
	18,000	0 0	Byron Bay Jetty—Cranes, moorings, &c.	4,268	17 1	.....		731	2 11
	100,000	0 0	Appliances for reclaiming land by Sand-pump Dredges	18,000	0 0	.....		
	1,500	0 0	Sydney Water Supply Works—further sum	99,994	17 4	.....		5	2 8
	4,000	0 0	Admiralty Wharf, Woolloomooloo Bay—Cost of filling up back	1,500	0 0	.....		
	8,000	0 0	Improvement of Navigation at entrance of Brunswick River... ..	1,168	4 6	.....		2,831	15 6
	7,000	0 0	Dredger and plant for service first at Nambucca River	8,000	0 0	.....		
	13,000	0 0	Improvements, Cowper Wharf, Woolloomooloo Bay	6,949	12 3	50 7 9			
	4,000	0 0	Dredge Plant, Sydney Harbour—further sum	13,000	0 0	.....		
	3,000	0 0	Cutting Channel to Moama Wharf	4,000	0 0	.....		
	5,000	0 0	Removal of Argyle Reefs, South Arm, Clarence River	2,998	13 4	.....		1	6 8
	18,000	0 0	Improvement of Navigation, Hawkesbury River... ..	911	14 4	.....		4,088	5 8
	7,500	0 0	Colonial Architect's Branch—University—Completion of Lodges, Gates, Laboratory, &c.	15,264	17 9	.....		2,735	2 3
	7,300	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
	13,000	0 0	Parramatta Protestant Orphan School—Alterations, &c., to fit it for Hospital for the Insane	7,300	0 0	.....		
	15,000	0 0	Parramatta Hospital for Insane—Additions, &c.	13,000	0 0	.....		
	15,000	0 0	Newcastle Court-house—Erection of	15,000	0 0	.....		
	100,000	0 0	Silverton or Broken Hill Gaol—Erection of	15,000	0 0	.....		
	50,000	0 0	New Houses of Parliament—Towards erection of ... ..	.....		.....		100,000	0 0
	10,000	0 0	New Public Offices—Towards erection of (including cost of resumption of land where necessary)	50,000	0 0	.....		
	12,000	0 0	Roads and Bridges Branch—						
	16,500	0 0	Bridge at the head of navigation, Lane Cove River	106	7 0	9,893	13 0		
	9,000	0 0	Kiandra Road	12,000	0 0	.....		
	5,000	0 0	Bridge over the Hunter River at Aberdeen Road from Main Southern Road, near Bowral, to the Wombeyan Caves	1,704	6 11	.....		7,295	13 1
	4,000	0 0	Bridge over the Williams River, at Bandon Grove, near the junction with Chichester River	4,034	9 1	.....		965	10 11
	13,500	0 0	Baw Baw Bridge, over the Wellondilly River	35	0 0	3,965	0 0		
	5,000	0 0	Iron Bridge over Lachlan River, at Forbes	13,496	15 0	.....		3	5 0
			Bridge over Alumny Creek in Poundstreet, Grafton	4,214	9 0	.....		785	11 0
	£3,182,543	0 0	Carried forward... ..	£3,015,323	5 3	13,909	0 9	153,310	14 0
	£49,105,105	0 0	Carried forward	£38,315,632	13 4	1,187,635	0 2	9,601,837	6 6

STATEMENT—continued.

Year.	Appropriations under Acts of Parliament.		Particulars of Appropriation.	Expenditure to 30th June, 1896.	Balances—			
	£	s. d.			Written off.	Retained for Expenditure, 30th June, 1896.		
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.	£	s. d.	
	49,105,105	0 0	Brought forward... ..	£38,315,632	13 4	1,187,635	0 2	9,601,837 6 6
	GENERAL LOAN ACCOUNT—continued.							
	53 VICTORIA No. 23—continued.							
	3,182,543	0 0	Brought forward ...	£3,015,323	5 3	13,909	0 9	153,310 14 0
1889	1,000	0 0	Roads and Bridges Branch—continued— Bridge over the Murray River, at Mulwala—further sum	1,000	0 0	.....	.....	.....
"	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)	8,000	0 0	.....	.....	.....
"	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	7,000	0 0	.....	.....	.....
	Sewerage Branch—							
"	107,000	0 0	North Shore Sewerage	81,632	6 1	.....	.....	25,367 13 11
"	22,000	0 0	Manly Sewerage	637	0 0	.....	.....	21,363 0 0
	Western Suburbs—							
"	830,000	0 0	Main Scheme	444,675	18 0	.....	.....	385,324 2 0
"	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	995	7 9	.....	.....	2,004 12 3
"	800	0 0	Randwick Drainage—further sum	320	7 8	.....	.....	479 12 4
"	10,270	0 0	Waterloo Drainage—further sum	7,641	8 4	.....	.....	2,628 11 8
"	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	2,610	0 0	.....	.....	.....
"	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	16,236	13 5	.....	.....	2,763 6 7
"	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... ..	75,599	19 7	.....	.....	0 0 5
£	4,366,696	0 0	Carried forward... ..	£3,735,542	18 5	13,909	0 9	617,244 0 10
£	49,105,105	0 0	Carried forward	£38,315,632	13 4	1,187,635	0 2	9,601,837 6 6

STATEMENT—continued.

Year.	Appropriations under Acts of Parliament.	Particulars of Appropriation.	Expenditure to 30th June, 1896.	Balances—	
				Written off.	Retained for Expenditure, 30th June, 1896.
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	49,105,105 0 0	Brought forward... ..	£38,315,632 13 4	1,187,635 0 2	9,601,837 6 6
		GENERAL LOAN ACCOUNT—continued.			
		53 VICTORIA No. 23—continued.			
	4,366,696 0 0	Brought forward ...	£3,735,542 18 5	13,909 0 9	617,244 0 10
		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 No. 23	£4,458,542 18 5	13,909 0 9	617,444 0 10
		54 VICTORIA, No. 33.			
1890	3,000 0 0	Towards erection of twelve Cottages, Newington Asylum	2,987 12 9	.....	12 7 3
"	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	1,485 17 8	.....	14 2 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	15,000 0 0	.....	.....
		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 Construction of Deviation to avoid Lapstone 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 continuation of same towards Goulburn; also duplication of line—Ryde to Hornsby	498,289 14 3	.....	1,710 5 9
"	250,000 0 0	Rolling Stock necessary for the equipment of new lines—viz., Culcairn to Corowa, Kiama to Nowra, Lismore to the Tweed, Cootamundra to Temora, and Molong to Parkes and Forbes...	250,000 0 0	.....	.....
	£1,575,402 0 0	Carried forward... ..	£1,573,315 2 7	.....	2,086 17 5
	£54,195,001 0 0	Carried forward ...	£42,774,175 11 9	1,201,544 0 11	10,219,281 7 4

STATEMENT—continued.

Year.	Appropriations under Acts of Parliament.		Particulars of Appropriation.	Expenditure to 30th June, 1896.	Balances—		
	£	s. d.			Written off.	Retained for Expenditure, 30th June, 1896.	
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.	£	s. d.
	54,195,001	0 0	Brought forward... ..	£42,774,175 11 9		1,201,544 0 11	10,219,281 7 4
			GENERAL LOAN ACCOUNT—continued.				
			54 VICTORIA No. 33.				
	1,575,402	0 0	Brought forward	£1,573,315 2 7	.....		2,086 17 5
1890	25,000	0 0	TEAMWAYS—				
			Additions, Alterations, and Improvements to Workshops, Building and Waiting-rooms, and for other purposes for extending Works	25,000 0 0	.....		.....
"	75,000	0 0	Additional Rolling Stock and to meet Expenses of Experiments in connection with Electric Trams	64,373 16 0	.....		10,626 4 0
"	25,000	0 0	Towards acquisition of land for Public Parks in various parts of the Colony ... ..	.....	25,000 0 0		.....
"	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	124,575 0 0	.....		.....
"	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	90,250 0 0	.....		.....
"	35,000	0 0	To complete the Railway from Sydney to Wollongong and Kiama	28,781 16 10	4,618 3 2		1,600 0 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	50,000 0 0	.....		.....
"	100,000	0 0	Richmond River Improvements—towards	100,000 0 0	.....		.....
"	100,000	0 0	Clarence River Improvements—towards	66,653 18 9	.....		33,346 1 3
"	50,000	0 0	Newcastle Harbour Improvements—further sum	50,000 0 0	.....		.....
"	10,000	0 0	Tweed River Improvements	10,000 0 0	.....		.....
"	15,000	0 0	Trial Bay Harbour Works—further sum	15,000 0 0	.....		.....
"	5,000	0 0	Lake Macquarie Harbour Works—further sum	5,000 0 0	.....		.....
"	50,000	0 0	Naval Stations, Sydney Harbour—further sum	50,000 0 0	.....		.....
"	18,000	0 0	Long Cove, Reclamation and Dredging	18,000 0 0	.....		.....
"	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	18,500 0 0	.....		.....
	£2,768,727	0 0	Carried forward... ..	£2,691,446 10 7	29,618 3 2		47,662 6 3
	£54,195,001	0 0	Carried forward	£42,774,175 11 9	1,201,544 0 11		10,219,281 7 4

STATEMENT—continued.

Year.	Appropriations under Acts of Parliament.	Particulars of Appropriation.	Expenditure to 30th June, 1896.	Balances—	
				Written off.	Retained for Expenditure, 30th June, 1896.
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	54,195,001 0 0	Brought forward... ..	£42,774,175 11 9	1,201,544 0 11	10,219,281 7 4
		GENERAL LOAN ACCOUNT—continued.			
		54 VICTORIA No. 33—continued.			
	2,768,727 0 0	Brought forward ...	£2,691,446 10 7	29,618 3 2	47,662 6 3
1890	10,000 0 0	Harbours and Rivers Branch—continued— Dredge Plant, Sydney Harbour—further sum	10,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	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 ...	10,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	5,000 0 0	Towards improving the Entrance to the Bellinger River, including cost of necessary plant	5,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	18,500 0 0	Light-house, Point Perpendicular, Jervis Bay—erection of	487 3 9	.....	18,012 16 3
		Government Architect's Branch— For the erection and completion of Gaols, Court-houses and Lock-ups— 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 ...	20,313 11 10	.....	4,686 8 2
"	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	20,052 3 10	.....	4,947 16 2
"	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	39,495 9 6	.....	5,504 10 6
"	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	4,385 0 0	.....	615 0 0
	£ 2,924,227 0 0	Carried forward... ..	£2,813,179 19 6	29,618 3 2	81,428 17 4
	£54,195,001 0 0	Carried forward ...	£42,774,175 11 9	1,201,544 0 11	10,219,281 7 4

STATEMENT—continued.

Year.	Appropriations under Acts of Parliament.		Particulars of Appropriation.	Expenditure to 30th June, 1896.	Balances—			
	£	s. d.			£	s. d.	Written off.	Retained for Expenditure, 30th June, 1896.
	54,195,001	0 0	Brought forward... ..	£42,774,175 11 9	1,201,544	0 11	10,219,281	7 4
			GENERAL LOAN ACCOUNT—contd.					
			54 VICTORIA, No. 33—continued.					
	2,924,227	0 0	Brought forward ...	£2,813,179 19 6	29,618	3 2	81,428	17 4
1890	20,000	0 0	Government Architect's Branch—continued— Towards the erection of the undermentioned buildings:—Quarters for Sub-Inspector, Argyle-street, Sydney; Fernmount Police Quarters and Lock-up, Broken Hill Police Buildings, 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	12,642 12 10	.....	.....	7,357 7 2
"	3,000	0 0	Post and Telegraph Offices— To complete the undermentioned buildings, 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 undermentioned buildings, viz.:—West Maitland Post Office, site for, additional; Wollombi, Harden, Adamstown, Homebush Braidwood, Enmore, Burwood, Newtown, Rockdale, St. Peters, and Lake Cudgellico Post and Telegraph Offices	14,840 4 2	.....	.....	159 15 10
"	10,000	0 0	For purchase of Sites for Post and Telegraph Offices	10,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....
"	10,000	0 0	Hospitals for Insane— Branch Hospital, Parramatta—Ward for Epileptic Patients; Residence for Assistant-Superintendent, Parramatta; and New Wing, Gladesville— further sum	10,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....
"	7,000	0 0	Miscellaneous Buildings— General Post Office—additional works ...	7,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....
"	10,000	0 0	Benevolent Asylums—additions	8,389 1 4	.....	.....	1,610 18 8
"	3,500	0 0	Coast Hospital, additions—further sum ...	3,500 0 0	.....	.....	.....
"	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	10,425 8 10	.....	.....	1,574 11 2
"	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	10,000 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... ..	£2,924,977 6 8	29,618	3 2	102,331	10 2
	£54,195,001	0 0	Carried forward	£42,774,175 11 9	1,201,544	0 11	10,219,281	7 4

STATEMENT—continued.

Year.	Appropriations under Acts of Parliament.		Particulars of Appropriation.	Expenditure to 30th June, 1896.	Balances—			
	£	s. d.			£	s. d.	£	s. d.	Retained for Expenditure, 30th June, 1896.
	54,195,001	0 0	Brought forward... ..	£ 42,774,175 11 9	1,201,544	0 11	10,219,281	7 4
	GENERAL LOAN ACCOUNT—continued.							
	54 VICTORIA No. 33—continued.							
	3,056,927	0 0	Brought forward ...	£ 2,924,977 6 8	29,618	3 2	102,331	10 2
	<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	34,539	4 11	.....	57,716	15 1
"	14,515	0 0	Roads— Wood-blocking Oxford-street, along tram-line, conditionally on £4,187 being paid by the Municipal Council of Paddington	14,515	0 0	.....	.....	.....
"	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	15,000	0 0	.....	.....	.....
"	10,000	0 0	Potts' Point and Elizabeth Bay Sewers, East and West sides—further sum ..	9,970	4 8	.....	29	15 4
"	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	18,500	0 0	.....	.....	.....
"	16,500	0 0	Storm-water Channels draining into Long Cove Creek— 1. Draining parts of Leichhardt	16,500	0 0	.....	.....	.....
"	4,000	0 0	2. Leichhardt Branch	4,000	0 0	.....	.....	.....
"	4,000	0 0	3. Ashfield Branch	61	5 0	.....	3,938	15 0
"	8,500	0 0	Johnston's Creek Storm-water Channel	8,500	0 0	.....	.....	.....
"	15,500	0 0	Storm-water Channel from Munnistown, 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... ..	£ 3,078,538 15 3	29,618	3 2	483,633	1 7
	£ 54,195,001	0 0	Carried forward	£ 42,774,175 11 9	1,201,544	0 11	10,219,281	7 4

STATEMENT—continued.

Year.	Appropriations under Acts of Parliament.		Particulars of Appropriation.	Expenditure to 30th June, 1896.	Balances—			
	£	s. d.			£	s. d.	Written off.	Retained for Expenditure, 30th June, 1896.
	54,195,001	0 0	Brought forward... ..	£42,774,175 11 9	1,201,544	0 11	10,219,281	7 4
	GENERAL LOAN ACCOUNT—continued.							
	<i>54 VICTORIA No. 33—continued.</i>							
	3,591,790	0 0	Brought forward ...	£3,078,538 15 3	29,618	3 2	483,633	1 7
	<i>Storm-water Sewers—continued.</i>							
1890	2,630	0 0	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	2,185 0 0	.....		.....
"	1,350	0 0	Storm-water Channel from Orphan School Creek through University Reserve to dam in St. Paul's College Reserve ...	1,243 7 3	.....		106	12 9
"	1,500	0 0	Pymont Bridge Road Storm-water Channel—further sum	1,428 7 5	.....		71	12 7
"	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	2,963 4 9	.....		31	15 3
"	15,000	0 0	Minor Storm-water Sewers, Western Drainage, draining parts of Burwood, Concord, and Ashfield ...	14,622 14 5	.....		377	5 7
"	8,800	0 0	Minor Storm-water Sewers, Northern Drainage, draining parts of Petersham, Leichhardt, and Ashfield ...	385 2 2	.....		8,414	17 10
"	8,400	0 0	Double Bay Creek Channel from Main Bondi Sewer to Double Bay ...	3,651 8 11	.....		4,748	11 1
"	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	8,620 9 7	.....		5,879	10 5
"	19,000	0 0	Homebush Creek Storm-water Sewer, to drain parts of Burwood, Strathfield, and Concord	15,635 4 9	.....		3,364	15 3
"	11,500	0 0	Iron Cove Channel, Eastern Branch, to drain parts of Burwood and Ashfield ...	11,500 0 0	.....		.....
"	10,700	0 0	Storm-water Sewer, Rookwood, draining from the Necropolis	10,700 0 0	.....		.....
"	19,000	0 0	Cottage Creek, Newcastle, Storm-water Sewer	15 13 3	.....		18,984	6 9
"	7,825	0 0	Ironbark Creek, Plattsburg, Storm-water Sewer, outlet end	7,818 11 0	.....		6	9 0
"	3,000	0 0	Wallsend Storm-water Channel, to its junction with Ironbark Creek ...	1,745 10 0	.....		1,254	10 0
	Water Supply and Sewerage—							
"	205,000	0 0	Extension of Water Reticulation, Sydney and Suburbs	205,000 0 0	.....		.....
"	260,000	0 0	Construction of new Sewers, Ventilating-shafts, &c., Sydney and Suburbs ...	212,940 3 11	.....		47,059	16 1
"	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... ..	£3,625,735 18 1	29,618	3 2	607,991	18 9
	£54,195,001	0 0	Carried forward... ..	£42,774,175 11 9	1,201,544	0 11	10,219,281	7 4

STATEMENT—continued.

Year.	Appropriations under Acts of Parliament.	Particulars of Appropriation.	Expenditure to 30th June, 1896.	Balances—	
				Written off.	Retained for Expenditure, 30th June, 1896.
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	54,195,001 0 0	Brought forward... ..	£42,774,175 11 9	1,201,544 0 11	10,219,281 7 4
GENERAL LOAN ACCOUNT—continued.					
<i>54 VICTORIA No. 33—continued.</i>					
	4,263,346 0 0	Brought forward	£3,625,735 18 1	29,618 3 2	607,991 18 9
1890	50,000 0 0	Water Supply and Sewerage— <i>continued.</i> — Towards Erection of new Offices, including fittings and purchase of site... ..	50,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	150,000 0 0	Reticulation of Western Suburbs Sewer- age Scheme (Schedule A of Act 54 Vic. No. 17)	77,222 9 3	.....	72,777 10 9
"	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	7,931 10 10	.....	68 9 2
"	5,000 0 0	Military Magazines at Goat Island	1,043 5 3	.....	3,956 14 9
"	19,000 0 0	Technical Education— Technological Museum Sydney—Erection of	19,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	5,000 0 0	Technological Museum, Sydney—Site for Technical Colleges and Technological Museums at Bathurst, Broken Hill, Maitland West and Newcastle— Erection of	12,539 2 7	.....	7,460 17 5
"	19,000 0 0	High Schools— Buildings—Girls' High School, Sydney... ..	.....	.....	19,000 0 0
"	10,000 0 0	High Schools, Maitland	9,943 13 7	.....	56 6 5
"	50,000 0 0	Additional Areas to Existing Public School Grounds—Purchase of	48,115 13 5	.....	1,884 6 7
"	1,500 0 0	Imported Stock—Erection of Quarantine Station ... ..	.....	.....	1,500 0 0
"	20,000 0 0	Agricultural Department—Agricultural Col- leges and Experimental Stations... ..	20,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	150,000 0 0	Water Conservation and Irrigation—For Surveys, gauging of Rivers, and construc- tion 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	144,042 3 3	.....	5,957 16 9
"	40,000 0 0	Electric Telegraphs—Construction and exten- sion 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— Railways and Public Works—22 Victoria, No. 22... ..	25,000 0 0	.....	.....
	£5,007,957 0 0	Carried forward.. ..	£4,207,684 1 7	29,618 3 2	770,654 15 3
	£54,195,001 0 0	Carried forward... ..	£42,774,175 11 9	1,201,544 0 11	10,219,281 7 4

STATEMENT—continued.

Year.	Appropriations under Acts of Parliament.		Particulars of Appropriation.	Expenditure to 30th June, 1896.	Balances—						
	£	s. d.			£	s. d.	Written off.	Retained for Expenditure, 30th June, 1896.			
	£	s. d.	Brought forward... ..	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.		
	54,195,001	0 0		42,774,175	11 9	1,201,544	0 11	10,219,281	7 4		
			GENERAL LOAN ACCOUNT—continued.								
	5,007,957	0 0	54 VICTORIA No. 33—continued. Brought forward ...	£	4,207,684	1 7	29,618	3 2	770,654	15 3	
			Repayment of Loans—To meet 5 per cent. Debentures, falling due in 1891—continued—viz.—								
1890	6,700	0 0	In July— Public Works—19 Victoria, Nos. 38 and 40								
"	700	0 0	To pay off Debentures, 22 Victoria, Nos. 5 and 26								
"	23,700	0 0	Railways and Public Works, 22 Victoria, No. 22	200,500	0 0						
"	113,900	0 0	Railways and Public Works, 24 Victoria, No. 24...								
"	55,500	0 0	Immigration, 24 Victoria, No. 26								
"	26,000	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						
"	2,000	0 0	2nd May, 1891— Municipal Council, Darlington—Sewerage Works...	2,000	0 0						
"	3,000	0 0	2nd July, 1891— Municipal Council, Darlington—Sewerage Works	3,000	0 0						
"	1,782,300	0 0	To meet 5 per cent. Debentures, falling due in January, 1892— Railways and Public Works, 25 Victoria, No. 19	1,782,300	0 0						
	£	7,021,757	0 0	Total under 54 Vic. No. 33	£	6,221,484	1 7	29,618	3 2	770,654	15 3
			55 VICTORIA No. 35.								
1892	2,500	0 0	Military Works— Erection of Submarine Mining Establishment	2,453	18 4			46	1 8		
"	3,000	0 0	Gun Pit at Bradley's Heights £3,000 0 0								
"	3,000	0 0	Gun Pit at Steel Point ... £3,000 0 0								
"	2,100	0 0	Erection of Battery at Wollongong ...	2,100	0 0						
"	12,000	0 0	Gun Pit at Henry's Heights ...	8,925	8 3			3,074	11 9		
"	2,000	0 0	Emplacements for Quick-firing and Machine Guns	1,858	16 4			141	3 8		
"	3,000	0 0	Battery at Stockton ... £3,000 0 0								
"	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	Railways—								
"	200,000	0 0	Additional Rolling Stock—Existing lines, and towards fitting Continuous Automatic Brakes to Goods Rolling Stock	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; also for providing safety appliances	200,000	0 0						
"	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... ..	£	560,338	2 11		3,261	17 1	
	£	61,216,758	0 0	Carried forward... ..	£	48,995,659	13 4	1,231,162	4 1	10,989,936	2 7

STATEMENT—continued.

Year.	Appropriations under Acts of Parliament.	Particulars of Appropriation.	Expenditure to 30th June, 1896.	Balances—	
				Written off.	Retained for Expenditure, 30th June, 1896.
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	61,216,758 0 0	Brought forward... ..	£48,995,659 13 4	1,231,162 4 1	10,989,936 2 7
		GENERAL LOAN ACCOUNT—continued.			
		<i>55 VICTORIA No. 35—continued.</i>			
	563,600 0 0	Brought forward	£ 560,338 2 11	.....	3,261 17 1
1892		Railway Construction Branch—			
	30,000 0 0	For Railway Trial Surveys—further sum	30,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	41,048 0 0	Nyngan to Cobar Railway—further sum	41,048 0 0	.....	.....
"	24,348 0 0	Culcairn to Corowa Railway—further sum	15,664 9 6	7,083 10 6	1,600 0 0
"	120,500 0 0	Milson's Point Railway—further sum ...	120,500 0 0	.....	.....
"	26,993 0 0	Kiama to Nowra Railway—further sum	.....	26,243 0 0	750 0 0
"	44,500 0 0	Lismore to the Tweed Railway—further sum	15,055 9 0	.....	29,444 11 0
"	75,000 0 0	Construction and Extension of Tram- ways—further sum	75,000 0 0	.....	.....
		Harbours and Rivers Branch—			
"	7,000 0 0	Trial Bay Harbour Works—further sum	7,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	19,000 0 0	Appliances for reclaiming lands by Sand- pump Dredges—further sum ...	18,851 6 8	.....	148 13 4
"	30,000 0 0	Newcastle Harbour Improvements— further sum	25,454 12 2	.....	4,545 7 10
"	4,000 0 0	Long Cove Reclamation and Dredging— further sum—including cost of re- sumption of land, &c.	4,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	10,000 0 0	Cook's River and Shea's Creek, Reclama- tion and Dredging—further sum— including cost of resumption of land, &c.	10,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	12,000 0 0	New Jetty and Shed, Circular Quay, and extending old A.S.N. Co.'s Berth ...	12,000 0 0	.....	.....
		Government Architect's Branch—			
"	19,987 0 0	New Public Offices—Erection of, in- cluding cost of land—further sum...	19,987 0 0	.....	.....
"	5,000 0 0	New Public Offices—Lift, &c.	5,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	8,000 0 0	Treasury New Strong Room—Erection of	152 17 9	.....	7,847 2 3
"	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	7,866 7 10	133 12 2	.....
"	2,000 0 0	Newcastle Hospital for the Insane—New Ward for Twenty-five Females ...	1,998 6 0	1 14 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, Parra- matta	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 ...	2,069 0 0	.....	3,931 0 0
		Roads and Bridges—			
"	27,000 0 0	Cowra Bridge—Erection of	26,535 10 10	.....	464 9 2
"	5,900 0 0	Moiety of cost of widening Corowa Bridge from 18 ft. to 36 ft.	1,861 3 2	.....	3,038 16 10
"	8,000 0 0	Swan Hill Bridge—Moiety of Cost ...	3,732 0 9	.....	4,267 19 3
		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... ..	£ 1,026,536 0 8	33,461 16 8	71,800 2 8
	£ 61,216,758 0 0	Carried forward	£ 48,995,659 13 4	1,231,162 4 1	10,989,936 2 7

STATEMENT—continued.

Year.	Appropriations under Acts of Parliament.		Particulars of Appropriation.	Expenditure to 30th June, 1896.	Balances—		
	£	s. d.			Written off.	Retained for Expenditure, 30th June, 1896.	
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.	£	s. d.
	61,216,758	0 0	Brought forward... ..	£48,995,659 13 4	1,231,162 4 1	10,989,936	2 7
GENERAL LOAN ACCOUNT—continued.							
55 VICTORIA No. 35—continued.							
	1,131,798	0 0	Brought forward	£1,026,536 0 8	33,461 16 8	71,800	2 8
1892	6,000	0 0	Storm-water Sewers— Rookwood Necropolis Drainage—further sum	4,191 8 11	.....	1,808	11 1
"	10,000	0 0	Randwick Storm-water Drainage (towards), east and west sides ...	619 13 1	.....	9,380	6 11
"	9,270	0 0	Storm-water Sewer from Point Piper Road along Valley to Rushcutter's Bay ...	9,270 0 0	.....	.....	.....
"	9,000	0 0	Munni-street to Shea's Creek Storm-water Sewer—further sum	9,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....
"	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	1,600 0 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... ..	1,160 7 0	.....	28,519	13 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 ...	5,373 1 0	.....	626	19 0
"	1,200	0 0	Careening Cove Storm-water Channel... ..	1,200 0 0	.....	.....	.....
"	1,200	0 0	Beattie-street to White Bay, Balmain— Storm-water Channel—further sum..	1,008 15 1	.....	191	4 11
"	2,700	0 0	Kent-street Sewer—further sum ..	2,700 0 0	.....	.....	.....
"	10,000	0 0	Storm-water Sewer—White Creek (towards)	256 5 6	.....	9,743	14 6
"	50,000	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....	50,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....
"	50,000	0 0	Public Instruction— Erection of New Public School Buildings	50,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....
"	40,000	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—further sum	40,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....
"	50,000	0 0	Electric Telegraph Department— Construction and Extension of Lines generally	47,714 1 0	.....	2,285	19 0
	£ 1,414,568	0 0	Total under Act 55 Vic. 35...	1,254,149 12 3	33,461 16 8	126,956	11 1
	£62,631,326	0 0	Carried forward... ..	£50,249,809 5 7	1,264,624 0 9	11,116,892	13 8

STATEMENT—continued.

Year.	Appropriations under Acts of Parliament.		Particulars of Appropriation.	Expenditure to 30th June, 1896.	Balances—		
	£	s. d.			Written off.	Retained for Expenditure, 30th June, 1896.	
	£	s. d.	Brought forward... ..	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
	62,631,326	0 0		50,249,809	5 7	1,264,624	0 9
			GENERAL LOAN ACCOUNT—continued.				
			56 VICTORIA, No. 24.				
1893	20,000	0 0	Military and Defence Works— For erection of and completion of Fortifications, and for Military Works generally	18,604	2 2	.....	1,395 17 10
„	8,000	0 0	Marine Board— New Steamer for Pilot Service—further sum	8,000	0 0	.....	.....
„	50,000	0 0	Railways— For completing Suburban Duplication Works, including Strathfield to Ryde—further sum	49,999	19 4	.....	0 0 8
„	50,000	0 0	To complete improvement to Grades and Curves already in hand, and Lapstone Hill Deviation—further sum ...	50,000	0 0	.....	.....
„	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	.....	.....
„	21,000	0 0	Railway Construction Branch— Cootamundra to Temora Railway—further sum	21,000	0 0	.....	.....
„	42,000	0 0	Nyngan to Cobar Railway—further sum	41,795	6 11	.....	204 13 1
„	4,550	0 0	North Shore Railway, from Junction to near Crow's Nest—further sum ...	4,550	0 0	.....	.....
„	50,000	0 0	Saint Leonards to Milson's Point Railway—further sum	44,832	11 0	.....	5,167 9 0
„	22,525	0 0	Marrickville to Burwood Road Railway—further sum	22,525	0 0	.....	.....
„	6,000	0 0	Railway Trial Surveys	6,000	0 0	.....	.....
„	80,000	0 0	Towards completion of the Tramway from King-street to Ocean-street... ..	80,000	0 0	.....	.....
„	40,000	0 0	Construction and Extension of Tramways further sum	40,000	0 0	.....	.....
„	2,500	0 0	Harbours and Rivers Branch— Towards construction of Jetties at foot of Erskine-street—further sum ...	2,500	0 0	.....	.....
„	33,000	0 0	Reclamation and Dredging, including cost of resumption of land, &c.	33,000	0 0	.....	.....
„	15,000	0 0	Long Cove Reclamation and Dredging—further sum—including cost of resumption of land, &c.	13,337	18 9	.....	1,662 1 3
„	14,500	0 0	New Jetty and Shed, Circular Quay, and extending old A.S.N. Co.'s Berth—further sum	9,560	16 4	.....	4,939 3 8
„	3,650	0 0	New Dredge for Clarence River—further sum	3,649	7 0	0 13 0	.....
„	30,000	0 0	Country Towns Water Supplies—further sum	30,000	0 0	.....	.....
„	5,000	0 0	Reclamation of Careening Cove and Neutral Bay, North Shore, including construction of necessary sea-walls and purchase of land—further sum ...	1,501	11 0	.....	3,498 9 0
„	5,000	0 0	Trial Bay Harbour Works—further sum	5,000	0 0	.....	.....
£	552,725	0 0	Carried forward... ..	£	535,856	12 6	0 13 0
£	62,631,326	0 0	Carried forward	£	50,249,809	5 7	1,264,624
						0 9	11,116,892 13 8

STATEMENT—continued.

Year.	Appropriations under Acts of Parliament.		Particulars of Appropriation.	Expenditure to 30th June, 1896.	Balances—			
	£	s. d.			£	s. d.	Written off.	Retained for Expenditure, 30th June, 1896.
	62,631,326	0 0	Brought forward...	£ 50,249,809 5 7	1,264,624	0 9	11,116,892	13 8
	GENERAL LOAN ACCOUNT—continued.							
	56 VICTORIA No. 24—continued.							
	552,725	0 0	Brought forward ...	£ 535,856 12 6	0	13 0	18,867	14 6
1893	43,657	0 0	Government Architect's Branch— To complete the Sydney Hospital ...	43,657 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	6,200	0 0	New Public Offices—Erection of, including cost of land—further sum ...	6,199 19 11	.....	.....	0 0	1
"	8,500	0 0	Grafton Gaol—Erection and completion of—further sum ...	8,500 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	15,000	0 0	For erection of additional accommodation for the Insane at Rydalmere ...	15,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	15,000	0 0	For erection of accommodation for the Insane at Kenmore, near Goulburn...	15,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	3,200	0 0	Roads and Bridges Branch— Iron Bridge over Lachlan River at Forbes—further sum ...	2,235 1 1	.....	.....	964	18 11
"	6,400	0 0	Iron Bridge over Darling River at Wentworth—further sum ...	6,400 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	2,100	0 0	Iron Bridge, Tighe's Hill (moiety of cost)	2,100 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	8,000	0 0	Iron Bridge, Darling River, Wilcannia—further sum ...	7,975 18 7	.....	.....	24	1 5
"	1,100	0 0	Iron Bridge over the Hunter River at Aberdeen—further sum ...	1,100 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	3,700	0 0	Iron Bridge, Cowra, erection of—further sum ...	3,700 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	12,000	0 0	Bridge, iron base structure, Murrumbidgee River at Wagga Wagga ...	12,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	500	0 0	Sewerage Branch— Resumption of Land, Sutherland and Goodhope Streets, Paddington—further sum ...	500 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	1,800	0 0	Resumption and temporary occupation of land at Paddington and Rose Bay Side Drainage ...	1,095 2 5	.....	.....	704	17 7
"	5,000	0 0	Darling Point Sewer—further sum ...	4,999 12 6	.....	.....	0	7 6
"	1,850	0 0	Euston Park, Balmain, Storm-water Channel	1,432 17 1	.....	.....	417	2 11
"	9,700	0 0	Ashfield Storm-water Channels, purchase of, from Borough Council ...	1,500 0 0	.....	.....	8,200	0 0
"	45,000	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	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	15,000	0 0	For completion of new offices, including fittings and purchase of site—further sum ...	14,786 6 4	.....	.....	213	13 8
"	63,374	0 0	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	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	20,000	0 0	Electric Telegraph Department.—Construction and Extension of Lines generally	.....	.....	.....	20,000	0 0
"	40,000	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	.....	.....	.....	.....
£	879,806	0 0	Total under Act 56 Vic. No. 24...	832,412 10 5	0	13 0	47,392	16 7
£	63,511,132	0 0	Carried forward ...	£ 51,082,221 16 0	1,264,624	13 9	11,164,285	10 3

STATEMENT—continued.

Year.	Appropriations under Acts of Parliament.	Particulars of Appropriation.	Expenditure to 30th June, 1896.	Balances—	
				Written off.	Retained for Expenditure, 30th June, 1896.
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	63,511,132 0 0	Brought forward... ..	£ 51,082,221 16 0	1,264,624 13 9	11,164,285 10 3
		GENERAL LOAN ACCOUNT—continued.			
		57 VICTORIA, No. 17.			
1894	90,000 0 0	Public Wharfs— Resumption of land for construction of Wharfs—further sum	90,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	25,000 0 0	Railways— Towards improvement of Grades and Curves	25,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	50,000 0 0	Additions, alterations, and improvements to Roads, Stations, and Buildings, and for other purposes; also for pro- viding safety appliances—further sum	50,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	2,200 0 0	Railway Construction Branch— Pearce's Corner to St. Leonards Railway..	2,200 0 0	.....	.....
"	35,000 0 0	Milson's Point Extension (land)... ..	35,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	10,000 0 0	Railway Trial Surveys—further sum	10,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	100,000 0 0	Towards the construction of Tramways generally—further sum	85,798 19 11	.....	14,201 0 1
"	30,000 0 0	Harbours and Rivers Branch— Naval Stations, Sydney Harbour—further sum	30,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	2,000 0 0	Wharf at White Bay	1,585 3 4	.....	414 16 8
"	5,000 0 0	Towards reclamation North Harbour, Newcastle	3,405 13 6	.....	1,594 6 6
"	3,000 0 0	Improving entrance, Bellinger River— further sum	3,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	7,000 0 0	Trial Bay Harbour Works—further sum..	7,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	3,000 0 0	Removal of Reefs at Maclean, Clarence River	3,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	5,000 0 0	Snagging Tributaries of Richmond River..	2,460 8 9	.....	2,539 11 3
"	3,000 0 0	Tweed River Improvements—further sum	3,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	50,000 0 0	Country Towns Water Supplies—further sum	50,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	10,000 0 0	Reclamation and Dredging, including cost of resumption of land—further sum	10,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	26,150 0 0	Metropolitan Board of Water Supply and Sewerage— To provide for additional reticulation and other works	26,150 0 0	.....	.....
"	17,500 0 0	Hunter District Water Supply and Sewerage Board— To provide for additional reticulation and other works	7,859 7 0	.....	9,640 13 0
"	6,000 0 0	Roads and Bridges Branch— Bridges— Bridge, Edwards River, Deniliquin	3,833 8 0	.....	2,166 12 0
"	5,000 0 0	Bridge, M'Intyre River, at Inverell— further sum	4,417 19 1	.....	582 0 11
"	1,800 0 0	Bridge, Murray River, at Tocumwall— further sum	1,800 0 0	.....	.....
"	863 0 0	Bridge, Lachlan River, at Cowra—further sum	862 1 2	.....	0 18 10
"	4,000 0 0	Bridge, "Victoria," East Maitland	3,236 1 6	.....	763 18 6
£	491,513 0 0	Carried forward... ..	£ 459,609 2 3	.....	31,903 17 9
£	63,511,132 0 0	Carried forward	£ 51,082,221 16 0	1,264,624 13 9	11,164,285 10 3

STATEMENT—continued.

Year.	Appropriations under Acts of Parliament.		Particulars of Appropriation.	Expenditure to the 30th June, 1896.	Balances.				
	£	s. d.			Written off.		Retained for Expenditure, 30th June, 1896.		
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
	63,511,132	0 0	Brought forward	£ 51,082,221	16 0	1,264,624	13 9	11,164,285	10 3
			GENERAL LOAN ACCOUNT—continued.						
			57 VICTORIA, No. 17—continued.						
	491,513	0 0	Brought forward	£ 459,609	2 3	.....		31,903	17 9
1894	8,572	0 0	Sewerage— Johnston Creek Stormwater Channel— further sum ... ..	.....		.....		8,572	0 0
"	3,800	0 0	Clay Cliff Creek, Parramatta Stormwater Channel from Station beyond Harris- street	3,251	0 6	.....		548	19 6
"	2,700	0 0	Raising Stormwater Channel from Eveleigh Railway Sheds to Copeland-street ...	1,812	19 6	.....		887	0 6
"	3,500	0 0	Stormwater Sewer from Point Piper Road to Rushcutter's Bay—further sum ...	750	18 11	.....		2,719	1 1
"	4,135	0 0	Stanmore Road Stormwater Channel, Marrickville	306	17 11	.....		3,828	2 1
"	730	0 0	Kensington Estate Drainage, Randwick...	730	0 0	.....		
"	10,000	0 0	Bay-street Overflow Sewer	154	11 6	.....		9,845	8 6
"	10,000	0 0	Double Bay Low-level Sewerage Scheme (sewers, not reticulating pipes) ...	1,657	0 10	.....		8,342	19 2
"	10,000	0 0	Sea Slopes, Bondi and Waverley, draining into Bondi Sewer (first section) ...	36	12 9	.....		9,963	7 3
"	3,700	0 0	Kent-street Sewer—further sum ...	3,672	9 7	.....		27	10 5
"	25,000	0 0	Water Conservation Branch— Artesian Boring	24,999	19 2	.....		0	0 10
"	5,000	0 0	Water Supplies for Towns, &c., not in- corporated	4,998	17 1	.....		1	2 11
"	20,900	0 0	Public Watering Places, &c.— For construction of Public Watering Places, Appliances, Cottages, Fencing, &c., for Artesian Boring upon Stock Routes, and Expenditure incidental thereto	19,886	4 6	.....		113	15 6
"	5,000	0 0	Agricultural Department— For completing the Agricultural College at Richmond, and providing necessary Farm Buildings for Experimental Farms	5,000	0 0	.....		
"	25,000	0 0	Postal and Electric Telegraph Department— Erection of Telephone Lines and pur- chase of Telephone Instruments ...	25,000	0 0	.....		
"	162,000	0 0	Repayment of Loans— To meet 5 per cent. Debentures falling due 1st January, 1895, viz.:— Railways and Public Works—26 Vic., No. 14	161,900	0 0	.....		100	0 0
"	670,000	0 0	Public Works—27 Vic., No. 14 ...	668,700	0 0	.....		1,300	0 0
	£ 1,460,650	0 0	Total under Act 57 Vic., No. 17	£ 1,382,496	14 6	.....		78,153	5 6
			58 VICTORIA, No. 14.						
"	1,257	0 0	Military and Defence Works— Purchase of Land for Military purposes at Bondi	1,256	5 0	.....		0	15 0
"	22,000	0 0	Public Wharfs— Resumption of Land for construction of Public Wharfs—further sum ...	15,275	7 10	.....		6,724	12 2
"	25,000	0 0	Railways— Towards Improvement of Grades and Curves	25,000	0 0	.....		
"	70,000	0 0	Additions to Lines, Stations, and Build- ings; for Rolling Stock and other pur- poses, including providing safety appliances—further sum	70,000	0 0	.....		
	£ 118,257	0 0	Carried forward	£ 111,531	12 10	.....		6,725	7 2
	£ 64,971,782	0 0	Carried forward	£ 52,464,718	10 6	1,264,624	13 9	11,242,438	15 9

STATEMENT—continued.

Year.	Appropriations under Acts of Parliament.	Particulars of Appropriation.	Expenditure to 30th June, 1896.	Balances.	
				Written off.	Retained for Expenditure, 30th June, 1896.
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	64,971,782 0 0	Brought forward	£ 52,464,718 10 6	1,264,624 13 9	11,242,438 15 9
		GENERAL LOAN ACCOUNT—continued.			
		<i>58 VICTORIA, No. 14—continued.</i>			
	118,257 0 0	Brought forward	£ 111,531 12 10	.....	6,725 7 2
1894	21,000 0 0	Railway Construction Branch— Cootamundra to Temora Railway— further sum	20,981 18 4	.....	18 1 8
"	51,600 0 0	Marrickville to Burwood Road Railway— further sum	51,600 0 0	.....	9,913 18 8
"	35,000 0 0	Milson's Point Extension—further sum...	25,083 1 4	.....	9,913 18 8
"	9,000 0 0	Railway Trial Surveys—further sum ...	9,000 0 0	.....
"	15,000 0 0	Harbours and Rivers Branch— Naval Stations, Sydney Harbour—further sum	5,590 14 3	.....	9,409 5 9
"	10,000 0 0	Newcastle Harbour Improvements— further sum	9,749 10 0	.....	250 10 0
"	17,000 0 0	Manning River Improvements	6,519 12 3	.....	10,480 7 9
"	2,200 0 0	Goods Shed on Eastern side of Circular Quay	1,411 2 5	.....	788 17 7
"	2,000 0 0	Wharf on Eastern side of Woolloomooloo Bay	1,983 16 0	.....	16 4 0
"	4,000 0 0	Bellinger River Improvements—further sum	4,000 0 0	.....
"	7,000 0 0	Trial Bay Harbour Works—further sum	7,000 0 0	.....
"	10,000 0 0	Flood Relief Works, Richmond River, <i>via</i> Evans River	4,950 12 1	.....	5,049 7 11
"	5,000 0 0	Tweed River Improvements—further sum	5,000 0 0	.....
"	100,000 0 0	Country Towns Water Supplies—further sum	70,940 19 7	.....	29,059 0 5
"	83,000 0 0	Centennial Park Reservoir	12,208 15 2	.....	70,791 4 10
"	74,000 0 0	Reclamation and Dredging, including cost of resumption of land, &c.—further sum	74,000 0 0	.....
"	4,500 0 0	Government Architect— Justice Department—Additions... ..	4,500 0 0	.....
"	30,000 0 0	Kenmore Hospital for Insane—towards Erection	26,640 18 8	.....	3,359 1 4
"	8,000 0 0	Colonial Secretary's Office—Additional Floor	8,000 0 0	.....
"	5,000 0 0	Mint—Renewal of Machinery and Buildings ... ..	.....	.....	5,000 0 0
"	1,000 0 0	Treasury Strong Room—Erection— further sum ... ..	.....	.....	1,000 0 0
"	89,100 0 0	Metropolitan Board of Water Supply and Sewerage— Reticulation (Water), Supply of Meters, Water Main Extensions, and other urgent works	66,899 12 3	.....	22,200 7 9
"	2,800 0 0	Smithfield Water Supply... ..	2,642 13 8	.....	157 6 4
"	500 0 0	Liverpool Water Supply—Extension ...	182 10 11	.....	317 9 1
"	3,000 0 0	Erection of Buildings and Depôts, Pros- pect, and Meter-testing Branch, Crown-street Reservoir	2,537 15 5	.....	462 4 7
"	3,000 0 0	Supplementary Tank at Hurstville	1,168 1 8	.....	1,831 18 4
"	15,000 0 0	Gordon Water Supply	15,000 0 0	.....
"	500 0 0	Richmond Water Supply... ..	58 9 0	.....	441 11 0
	£ 726,457 0 0	Carried forward	£ 549,184 15 10	.....	177,272 4 2
	£ 64,971,782 0 0	Carried forward...	£ 52,464,718 10 6	1,264,624 13 9	11,242,438 15 9

STATEMENT—continued.

Year.	Appropriations under Acts of Parliament.		Particulars of Appropriation.	Expenditure to 30th June, 1896.	Balances—		
	£	s. d.			Written off.	Retained for Expenditure, 30th June, 1896.	
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.	£	s. d.
	64,971,782	0 0	Brought forward...	£52,464,718 10 6		1,264,624 13 9	11,242,438 15 9
	GENERAL LOAN ACCOUNT—continued.						
	58 VICTORIA, No. 14—continued.						
	726,457	0 0	Brought forward...	£ 549,184 15 10	.....		177,272 4 2
	Roads and Bridges Branch—						
	Bridges—						
1894	6,000	0 0	Iron Bridge, Kangaroo River, Kangaroo Valley, Moss Vale	100 7 2	.....		5,899 12 10
"	2,000	0 0	Bridge, Murrumbidgee River, at Wagga Wagga—further sum	1,976 11 0	.....		23 9 0
	Sewerage—						
"	4,020	0 0	Storm-water Sewer, Brickfield Creek, Parramatta	1,965 16 10	.....		2,054 3 2
"	3,500	0 0	Storm-water Sewer, North Sydney—Willoughby Falls Creek	44 5 0	.....		3,455 15 0
"	1,500	0 0	Careening Cove	0 7 6	.....		1,499 12 6
"	2,500	0 0	Euroka Creek... ..	.....	.....		2,500 0 0
"	970	0 0	Storm-water Sewer, Rockdale Creek	62 1 2	.....		907 18 10
"	12,000	0 0	Storm-water Sewer, Newcastle District Pasturage Reserves Drainage	11,876 14 10	.....		123 5 2
"	10,000	0 0	Resumption of Land, North Sydney	9,545 1 3	.....		454 18 9
"	95,000	0 0	Water Conservation and Irrigation—Construction of Works in connection with Water Conservation, Distribution, Drainage, Public Watering Places, Artesian Boring, and expenditure incidental thereto	24,867 9 8	.....		70,132 10 4
"	25,000	0 0	Military and Defence Works—Magazine and Torpedo Vessel Depot, Bradley's Head	215 13 0	.....		24,784 7 0
"	20,000	0 0	Defence Works, Armaments, &c.	14,789 1 9	.....		5,210 18 3
"	3,430	0 0	Defence Works generally... ..	.....	.....		3,430 0 0
"	10,000	0 0	For Local Land Board and District Surveyors' Offices (including sites)	3,238 15 9	.....		6,761 4 3
"	6,500	0 0	Harbours and Rivers Branch—Conversion of Grab Dredge "Sigma" into a Sand-pump Dredge... ..	6,500 0 0	.....		.....
"	1,825	0 0	Government Architect—Additions to Lands Offices at Goulburn and Grafton	1,825 0 0	.....		.....
"	1,000	0 0	Clarence Heads Pilot Station—Erection—further sum ... ..	.....	.....		1,000 0 0
"	750	0 0	Corowa Custom House—Erection—further sum	750 0 0	.....		.....
"	2,000	0 0	Lismore Police Lockup ... ..	.....	.....		2,000 0 0
"	1,200	0 0	Gaols—Maitland Gaol—Additions	1,046 13 0	.....		153 7 0
"	1,200	0 0	Mudgee Gaol—Additions ... ..	.....	.....		1,200 0 0
"	1,500	0 0	Wilcannia Gaol—Additions... ..	520 16 3	.....		979 3 9
	£ 938,352	0 0	Carried forward...	£ 628,509 10 0	.....		309,842 10 0
	£ 64,971,782	0 0	Carried forward...	£52,464,718 10 6	1,264,624 13 9		11,242,438 15 9

STATEMENT—continued.

Year.	Appropriations under Acts of Parliament.		Particulars of Appropriation.	Expenditure to 30th June, 1896.	Balances—				
	£	s. d.			Written off.	Retained for Expenditure, 30th June, 1896.			
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.	£	s. d.		
	64,971,782	0 0	Brought forward... ..	£ 52,464,718	10 6	1,264,624	13 9	11,242,488	15 9
	GENERAL LOAN ACCOUNT—continued.								
	58 VICTORIA, No. 14—continued.								
	938,352	0 0	Brought forward... ..	£ 628,509	10 0	.....	.....	309,842	10 0
	Government Architect—continued.								
	Court Houses—								
1894	5,700	0 0	West Maitland Court House—Erection—further sum	244	0 0	.....	.....	5,456	0 0
"	600	0 0	Milparinka Court House—Erection—further sum ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	600	0 0
"	2,300	0 0	Nowra Court House—Erection—further sum	2,300	0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	550	0 0	Boggabilla Court House—Erection	315	10 0	.....	.....	234	10 0
"	1,000	0 0	Bowral Court House—Erection	1,000	0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	1,500	0 0	Greta Court House—Erection	973	0 0	.....	.....	527	0 0
"	2,300	0 0	Katoomba Court House—Erection	2,177	0 7	.....	.....	122	19 5
"	800	0 0	Lithgow Court House—Additions	800	0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	1,650	0 0	Milton Court House—Erection	1,298	4 1	.....	.....	351	15 11
"	950	0 0	Moulamein Court House—Erection ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	950	0 0
"	13,300	0 0	Parramatta Court House and Police Buildings—Erection	9,097	13 2	.....	.....	4,202	6 10
"	600	0 0	Cootamundra Court House—Additions	586	12 3	13 7 9	.....	.....	.....
"	1,000	0 0	Drake Court and Watch House—Erection	597	5 0	.....	.....	402	15 0
"	17,500	0 0	Erection of and additions to Post and Telegraph Offices at Adamstown, Homebush, Annandale, Camperdown, Enngonia, Glen Innes, Minmi, Moree, Parramatta, North Parramatta, North Sydney, Robertson, Wagga Wagga, and at minor towns	13,348	16 10	.....	.....	4,151	3 2
"	28,910	0 0	Erection of and additions to Police Buildings, &c., at Broadwater, Kogarah, Fernmount, Murrumburrah, Penrith, Rylstone, Sofala, Berry, Darlinghurst, Pambula, Surry Hills, Tilpa, Tumut, Alexandria, Coonauble, Crookwell, Daysdale, Forbes, Gerogery, Jindera, Kyamba, Maclean, Marrickville, Marsden, Moruya, Mount Drysdale, Trundle, Tweed River Heads, Yandarlo, Cumnock, Mathoura	15,600	11 6	.....	.....	13,309	8 6
"	25,000	0 0	Department of Mines and Agriculture—Forest Branch—For thinning out and otherwise improving Forest Reserves	25,000	0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	20,000	0 0	Agricultural Branch—Agricultural Colleges and Experimental Stations—further sum	13,756	18 9	.....	.....	6,243	1 3
	£ 1,062,012	0 0	Total under Act 58 Vic., No. 14	£ 715,605	2 2	13 7 9	.....	346,393	10 1
	59 VICTORIA, No. 5.								
	To meet 5 per cent. Debentures falling due in 1896, viz.:—								
	In January—								
	219,400	0 0	Railways and Public Works, 29 Vic., No. 9	218,100	0 0	.....	.....	1,300	0 0
	In July—								
	758,000	0 0	Railways and Public Works, 29 Vic., No. 23... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	758,000	0 0
	£ 977,400	0 0	Total under Act 59 Vic., No. 5	£ 218,100	0 0	.....	.....	759,300	0 0
	£ 67,011,194	0 0	Carried forward... ..	£ 53,398,423	12 8	1,264,638	1 6	12,348,132	5 10

STATEMENT—continued.

Year.	Appropriations under Acts of Parliament.		Particulars of Appropriation.	Expenditure to 30th June, 1896.	Balances—				
	£	s. d.			Written off.		Retained for Expenditure, 30th June, 1896.		
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
	67,011,194	0 0	Brought forward... ..	£ 53,398,423	12 8	1,264,638	1 6	12,348,132	5 10
	GENERAL LOAN ACCOUNT—continued.								
	59 VICTORIA, No. 6.								
1895	70,000	0 0	Miscellaneous Services— To provide accommodation for the Infirm and Destitute, at present located at Liverpool, Parramatta, and other institutions ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	70,000	0 0
"	5,000	0 0	Newington Asylum—Permanent Additions, &c. ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,000	0 0
"	80,000	0 0	Railways— Additions to Railway Lines, Stations, and Buildings; for Rolling Stock, and for other purposes, including safety appliances—further sum	9,920	16 5	.....	.....	70,079	3 7
"	100,000	0 0	Towards improvement of Grades and Curves, between Wellington and Dubbo, Locksley and Brewongle, and other places	81,628	9 0	.....	.....	18,371	11 0
"	10,000	0 0	Tramways— Additions to Workshops and Buildings, and for other purposes	883	19 10	.....	.....	9,116	0 2
"	100,000	0 0	To promote settlement under the Crown Lands Act of 1895— Towards meeting the cost of clearing, and otherwise improving, of Lands for Settlement purposes, and expenses incidental thereto ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	100,000	0 0
"	30,000	0 0	Railway Construction Branch— Railway Trial Surveys—further sum	11,449	5 6	.....	.....	18,550	14 6
"	50,000	0 0	Construction of Tramways generally ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	50,000	0 0
"	43,000	0 0	Berrigan to Jerilderie Railway	20,360	1 5	.....	.....	22,639	18 7
"	130,200	0 0	Parkes to Condobolin Railway	22,425	2 1	.....	.....	107,774	17 11
"	25,000	0 0	Land Resumption for Authorised Railways ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	25,000	0 0
"	6,700	0 0	Further Extension of Railway into Cemetery at Rookwood	2,056	19 10	.....	.....	4,643	0 2
"	5,425	0 0	Land Claims on old Railway Lines	4,904	2 3	.....	.....	520	17 9
"	27,000	0 0	Marrickville to the Burwood Road	14,217	7 7	.....	.....	12,782	12 5
"	4,000	0 0	Harbours and Rivers Branch:— Rushcutter's Bay—Northern Extension of Reclamation, East Side, and for Formation of Beach Road	1,866	1 10	.....	.....	2,133	18 2
"	50,000	0 0	Richmond River Improvements—further sum	13,745	1 10	.....	.....	36,254	18 2
"	5,000	0 0	Nambucca River Improvements	4	3 4	.....	.....	4,995	16 8
"	5,000	0 0	Bellinger River Improvements	4,421	11 2	.....	.....	578	8 10
"	6,600	0 0	Tweed River Improvements	5,093	2 6	.....	.....	1,506	17 6
"	140,000	0 0	Towards Harbour Works and Improved Shipping Facilities, Port of Newcastle Reclamation and Dredging, including cost of resumption of land, &c., Cook's River	3,561	8 10	.....	.....	136,438	11 2
"	76,000	0 0	Trial Bay Harbour Works	19,908	2 5	.....	.....	56,091	17 7
"	12,000	0 0	Towards Improving Entrance to Camden Haven... ..	1,779	19 11	.....	.....	10,220	0 1
"	5,000	0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,000	0 0
£	985,925	0 0	Carried forward... ..	£ 218,225	15 9	.....	.....	767,699	4 3
£	67,011,194	0 0	Carried forward... ..	£ 53,398,423	12 8	1,264,638	1 6	12,348,132	5 10

STATEMENT—continued.

Year.	Appropriations under Acts of Parliament.		Particulars of Appropriation.	Expenditure to 30th June, 1896.	Balances—				
	£	s. d.			Written off.	Retained for Expenditure, 30th June, 1896.			
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.	£	s. d.		
	67,011,194	0 0	Brought forward... ..	£53,398,423	12 8	1,264,638	1 6	12,348,132	5 10
GENERAL LOAN ACCOUNT—continued.									
59 VICTORIA, No. 6—continued.									
	985,925	0 0	Brought forward... ..	£ 218,225	15 9	.....	.....	767,699	4 3
1895	3,000	0 0	Government Architect— Supreme Court, Sydney—Additions ...	567	9 4	.....	.....	2,432	10 8
"	12,000	0 0	Art Gallery—Additions, &c. ...	1,366	1 5	.....	.....	10,633	18 7
"	4,000	0 0	Public Works and Chief Secretary's Office —Additions, &c.—further sum ...	3,933	0 0	.....	.....	67	0 0
"	30,000	0 0	Kenmore Hospital for the Insane— further sum ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	30,000	0 0
"	13,500	0 0	Treasury Buildings—Additions—further sum ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	13,500	0 0
"	18,500	0 0	Mines Department—Erection of Offices...	.....	.....	.....	.....	18,500	0 0
"	6,000	0 0	Museum—Additions, &c....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,000	0 0
"	6,000	0 0	Erection of Offices for Board of Health...	124	19 10	.....	.....	5,875	0 2
"	3,520	0 0	Roads and Bridges and Sewerage— Additional Cost of Bridges erected jointly by the Governments of Victoria and New South Wales over the Murray River at Wahgunyah, Tintaldra, Jin- gellie, and Mulwala ...	3,515	17 8	4 2 4	.....	.....	.....
"	34,500	0 0	Hunter District Water Supply and Sewerage Board— Duplicate Rising Main, Walka to Buttai	2,928	19 1	.....	.....	31,571	0 11
"	1,000	0 0	Store Advance Account—To provide for purchase of Stores, the value thereof to be replaced as the cost of specific consumption is ascertained ...	1,000	0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	25,000	0 0	Country Towns Water Supply and Sewerage— Country Towns Water Supply generally.	.....	.....	.....	.....	25,000	0 0
"	25,000	0 0	Country Towns Sewerage ...	14	3 9	.....	.....	24,985	16 3
"	6,000	0 0	Mosman's Bay Storm-water Channel ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,000	0 0
"	9,000	0 0	Towards Straightening Course of Styx and Throsby Creeks, to facilitate the Discharge of Flood-waters ...	2,366	6 5	.....	.....	6,633	13 7
"	10,000	0 0	Department of Mines— Metallurgical Works and Appliances and Expenditure incidental thereto ...	2,472	0 5	.....	.....	7,527	19 7
"	15,000	0 0	Agricultural Branch— Agricultural College and Experimental Farms and Stations ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	15,000	0 0
"	100,000	0 0	Water Conservation and Irrigation, Artesian Boring and Public Watering Places— Construction of Works in connection with Water Conservation, Distribution Drainage, for Artesian Boring on Stock Routes and Crown Land, for the construction of Public Watering- places and Appliances, and expendi- ture incidental thereto ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	100,000	0 0
"	5,000	0 0	Water Supplies for Mining Townships ...	3,960	8 8	.....	.....	1,039	11 4
"	20,000	0 0	Miscellaneous Services— Construction and Extension of Telegraph and Telephone Lines generally ...	18,461	7 0	.....	.....	1,538	13 0
	£1,332,945	0 0	Carried forward ...	£ 258,936	9 4	4 2 4	.....	1,074,004	8 4
	£67,011,194	0 0	Carried forward ...	£53,398,423	12 8	1,264,638	1 6	12,348,132	5 10

STATEMENT—continued.

Year.	Appropriations under Acts of Parliament.	Particulars of Appropriation.	Expenditure to 30th June, 1896.	Balances—	
				Written off.	Retained for Expenditure, 30th June, 1896.
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	67,011,194 0 0	Brought forward	£ 53,398,423 12 6	1,264,638 1 6	12,348,132 5 10
		GENERAL LOAN ACCOUNT—continued.			
		59 Vic. No. 6—continued.			
	1,332,945 0 0	Brought forward...	£ 258,936 9 4	4 2 4	1,074,004 8 4
1895	1,500 0 0	Harbours and Rivers Branch—			
	1,000 0 0	New Lighter for Newcastle Harbour ...	19 15 11	.....	1,480 4 1
"	1,500 0 0	Improvements to Entrance, Cape Hawke Dock at the Richmond River	10 14 0	.....	989 6 0
"	12,000 0 0	Towards conversion of Grab Dredges into Sand-pump Dredges... ..	9,798 19 1	.....	1,500 0 0
"	5,000 0 0	Straightening Wharf, Woolloomooloo Bay, and erection of Shed, &c., thereon	3,242 1 0	.....	2,201 0 11
"	3,000 0 0	New Wharf at Manly Beach	3,000 0 0	.....	1,757 19 0
"	5,100 0 0	Government Architect—			
"	6,000 0 0	Post Offices—Erection—Five Dock, Peter- sham, Stockton, and Mount Victoria ...	759 0 0	.....	4,341 0 0
"	3,000 0 0	Post Offices, minor towns—Erection ...	450 0 0	.....	5,550 0 0
"	2,000 0 0	Post Offices—Purchase of Sites	829 12 4	.....	2,170 7 8
"	600 0 0	Court-houses—Erection—Peak Hill and Bowral	527 1 6	.....	1,472 18 6
"	7,700 0 0	Court-house, &c.—Additions—Bellingen... Lock-ups—Erection and Sites—Dubbo, Burwood, Junee, Wee Waa, and Surry Hills	496 18 7	.....	600 0 0
"	3,000 0 0	Police Stations—Erection—Wyalong, Ford's Bridge, and Pallamallawa ...	.....	.....	7,203 1 5
"	1,000 0 0	Hospital for Insane, Callan Park— Further Accommodation ... ..	.....	.....	3,000 0 0
"	3,500 0 0	Hospital for Insane, Rydalmere—Addi- tional Accommodation	1,336 0 10	.....	1,000 0 0
"	3,300 0 0	Benevolent Asylum, Rookwood—Two (2) Additional Pavilions	2,278 1 10	.....	2,163 19 2
"	3,000 0 0	Coast Hospital, Little Bay—Accommoda- tion for Infectious Diseases... ..	.....	.....	1,021 18 2
"	3,000 0 0	Gaols—Additions, &c.—Young and Tam- worth ... ..	.....	.....	3,000 0 0
"	500 0 0	Justice Department Offices, Sydney— Additions—further sum	461 4 0	.....	3,000 0 0
"	45,200 0 0	Roads and Bridges—			
		Bridges (3) Warrambools on Road Wal- gett towards Brewarrina, &c., Fall's Creek, Ellenborough River, Marra Creek, near Butterbone, Gobarralong, Murrumbidgee River, Fish River at O'Connell, Bogan River at Monkey, Namoi River at Walgett, Giant's Creek Murray River at Albury (Moiety), Turon River at Wallaby Rocks, Cuttaburra Creek (3), Road Bourke to Wanaaring, Molonglo River at Foxlow, Adelong Creek at Moore's Crossing, Colombo Creek, Nunnock Creek, Tantawangle River, Cooradigbee Creek, Tenterfield Creek, Tenterfield, Narran River at Angle- dool or Yerambah, Page's River near Blandford Station, Marra Creek at Hermitage, Bogan River at Budda- badah	2,386 5 6	.....	42,813 14 6
	£ 1,443,845 0 0	Carried forward	£ 284,532 3 11	4 2 4	1,159,308 13 9
	£ 67,011,194 0 0	Carried forward... ..	£ 53,398,423 12 8	1,264,638 1 6	12,348,132 5 10

STATEMENT—continued.

Year.	Appropriations under Acts of Parliament.	Particulars of Appropriation.	Expenditure to 30th June, 1896.	Balances.	
				Written off.	Retained for Expenditure, 30th June, 1896.
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	67,011,194 0 0	Brought forward	£ 53,398,423 12 8	1,264,638 1 6	12,348,132 5 10
		GENERAL LOAN ACCOUNT—continued.			
		59 VICTORIA, No. 16—continued.			
	1,443,845 0 0	Brought over	£ 284,532 3 11	4 2 4	1,159,308 13 9
1895	2,220 0 0	Roads and Bridges—continued.			
		Windsor Bridge—Raising and Repairs— further sum	589 9 4	.....	1,630 10 8
"	2,000 0 0	North Bourke Bridge—Approaches ... ..	.....	.....	2,000 0 0
"	18,500 0 0	Gundagai Bridge—Reconstruction, &c....	10 0 0	.....	18,490 0 0
"	2,500 0 0	Denison Bridge, Bathurst—Protection of Macquarie River, Bank at	390 17 2	.....	2,109 2 10
"	1,150 0 0	Road—Fitzroy Falls, via Belmore Falls, to Robertson—Deviations ... ..	.....	.....	1,150 0 0
"	2,610 0 0	Road—Main Western—Wood-blocking portion between City Boundary and Glebe Road ... ..	.....	.....	2,610 0 0
"	1,500 0 0	Road through Grand Arch—Jenolan Caves	1,471 16 5	.....	28 3 7
"	5,000 0 0	Enmore Road—Contributions towards cost of wood-blocking	5,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	3,800 0 0	New Steam Ferry Punt for George's River ... ..	.....	.....	3,800 0 0
"	6,600 0 0	Bridge at Morpeth—Hunter River	37 9 3	.....	6,562 10 9
"	1,225 0 0	Bridge at Melville Ford—Hunter River... ..	.....	.....	1,225 0 0
"	1,750 0 0	Bridge at Blaxland's Crossing, over Nepean River	395 4 9	.....	1,354 15 3
"	1,500 0 0	Bridge—Nepean River—at Harvey's Crossing ... ..	.....	.....	1,500 0 0
"	1,000 0 0	Road—Granville to Southern Road (Woodville Road)	954 11 1	.....	45 8 11
"	10,000 0 0	Department of Mines— Compensation for cancellation of Sale or Lease of Land in terms of section 45, Land Act of 1884, and section 2 of Mining Act of 1889	4,352 10 0	.....	5,647 10 0
"	50,000 0 0	Forest Branch— For thinning out and otherwise improving Forest Reserves	28,007 4 0	.....	21,992 16 0
	£ 1,555,200 0 0	Total under Act 59 Vic., No. 6	£ 325,741 5 11	4 2 4	1,229,454 11 9
	68,566,394 0 0	Total General Loan Account	53,724,164 18 7	1,264,642 3 10	13,577,586 17 7
	£ 10,215,630 18 3	Add Total Old Loans Account (from page 42)	9,954,501 17 10	261,129 0 5	.....
	£ 78,782,024 18 3	GRAND TOTAL	63,678,666 16 5	1,525,771 4 3	13,577,586 17 7

The Treasury, New South Wales,
Sydney, 16th July, 1896.

C. G. L. BOYCE,
Acting 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 30th June, 1896.

HEAD OF SERVICE.	AMOUNT.			TOTAL.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Railways	37,958,267	9	8*			
Tramways	1,838,858	9	0			
Telegraphs	832,808	1	6			
Immigration	569,930	0	0†			
Sewerage and Water Supply, Sydney (each Service £200,000) ...	423,741	19	3			
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	2,609,909	1	1			
New Water Supply for Country Towns	719,816	18	3			
Country Towns Sewerage	1,743	16	7			
Water Supply, County of Cumberland	476,653	14	11			
Water Supply, Western Suburbs	149,997	7	7			
Construction of Public Watering Places, Appliances, Cottages, Fencing, &c., for Artesian Boring upon Stock Routes	83,353	16	9			
Hunter District Water Supply	7,920	14	4			
Conservation and Supply of Water, Country Districts	312,742	15	8			
New Sewerage Scheme for Sydney, including resumption of land	2,111,193	10	11			
Sewerage, Shea's Creek to Webb's Grant	100,000	0	0			
Water Supply and Sewerage—Stores Advance Account... ..	36,000	0	0			
Water Supply and Sewerage—Erection of New Offices	64,626	6	4			
Public Instruction—School Buildings, &c.	389,632	8	11			
Harbours and Rivers Navigation Improvements:—						
Improving the Harbour of Newcastle and the river Hunter... ..	234,135	9	3			
Wharf, Newcastle	202,311	14	4			
Wharf, Bullock Island	6,939	4	0			
Wharf, Moama	5,500	0	0			
Steam Cranes, Newcastle	19,384	18	11			
Southern Breakwater, Newcastle Harbour	84,978	3	8			
Northern Breakwater, Newcastle Harbour	17,866	16	0			
Coal Staiths, Newcastle	24,058	7	11			
Navigation of the rivers Darling, Murray, and Murrumbidgee	103,951	18	9			
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.	30,368	17	1			
Harbour Works, Lake Macquarie	66,812	16	9			
Improving the navigation of other Harbours and Rivers, &c.	292,848	19	1			
Steam Dredges and Punts	279,032	18	2			
Circular Quay Improvements	122,196	8	2			
Purchase of Land, Circular Quay	304,007	12	0			
Steam Cranes, Wharf, &c., Darling Harbour	526,827	16	6			
Fitz Roy Dry Dock	37,405	16	11			
Wharf, &c., Woolloomooloo Bay	49,720	16	11			
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... ..	117,139	14	1			
Wharf, Eden	2,364	9	3			
Wharf, Morpeth	4,342	10	9			
Breakwater at the Clarence River	225,372	12	2			
Improving the entrance of the Moruya River	18,000	0	0			
Extension of Dock Accommodation	281,000	0	0			
Towards enlarging Wentworth Wharf	1,200	0	0			
Reclamation, Cook's River, &c.	291,003	16	9			
Harbour of Refuge, Trial Bay	73,165	9	0			
Sand Pump Dredgers	71,150	5	9			
New Steamer, Pilot Service	23,000	0	0			
New Jetty and Shed, Circular Quay	21,560	16	4			
Wharf at White Bay	1,585	3	4			
Removal of Reefs, Maclean, Clarence River	3,006	16	11			
New Wharf at Manly Beach	3,000	0	0			
				3,730,910	8	6
Carried forward				£52,461,368	13	9

* 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	£			52,461,368	13	9
Public Works and Buildings :—						
Benevolent Asylums and Coast Hospital		17,179	14 11			
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		38,803	12 9			
Technological Museum		19,000	0 0			
Technical Colleges and Technological Museums at Bathurst, &c.		12,539	2 7			
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		15,843	15 10			
New Public Offices		340,477	3 7			
Public Offices, Newcastle		7,579	13 6			
Custom Houses, Newcastle, Corowa, &c.		10,920	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		48,657	0 0			
Public Works and Improvements, Sydney and Suburbs		2,460	17 0			
Lunatic Asylums		195,841	13 4			
Light-houses		90,539	6 0			
Glebe Island Abattoirs, Bridge, &c.		61,866	11 0			
Gaols, Court and Watch Houses		275,184	18 9			
Police Barracks and Stations, Sydney and Country Districts... ..		34,041	0 3			
Fire Stations, Sydney		31,000	0 0			
Home for State Children at Paddington		5,800	0 0			
New Central Police Court		83,674	7 5			
Colonial Stores		15,000	0 0			
Government Resumption of Land		392,636	1 11			
Court House and Post Office, Balmain		6,000	0 0			
Post and Telegraph Offices		39,250	14 4			
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		38,632	3 2			
Towards Purchase of Sites, and Erection of Buildings for Local Land Board and District Surveyor's Offices		11,238	15 9			
Newcastle Hospital—Erection of Isolated Wards for Contagious Diseases, &c.		2,069	0 0			
Erection of Telephone Lines and purchase of Telephone Instruments		33,923	15 7			
For Thinning Forest Reserves		53,007	4 0			
Compensation for cancellation of sale or lease of land, in terms of section 45, Land Act, 1884, and section 2 of Mining Act of 1889		4,352	10 0			
Metallurgical Works and Appliances, and expenditure incidental thereto		2,472	0 5			
Roads and Bridges				2,425,640	8 6	
Fortifications and Military Works				934,568	3 7	
Repayments by Loans :—				1,230,904	2 1	
Loans repaid under various Acts				*6,576,330	0 0	
Public Works, Queensland, prior to separation from New South 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	£			63,678,666	16 5	

* See note Immigration, page 81.

The Treasury, New South Wales,
Sydney, 16th July, 1893.C. G. L. BOYCE,
Acting Accountant.

D.

GENERAL LOAN ACCOUNT.

GENERAL ACCOUNT

OF

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE

TO

30TH JUNE, 1896.

D.

GENERAL LOAN

Dr.

GENERAL ACCOUNT of RECEIPTS and

PARTICULARS.	TOTAL.		
	£	s.	d.
To PAYMENTS made to 30th June, 1896, under Loan Appropriations, on Account of Railways, Telegraphs, Public Works, and other Services, as per Abstract of Expenditure, page 81	63,678,666	16	5
To Credit Balance, General Loan Account, 30th June, 1896	2,867,951	8	1
TOTAL	£ 66,546,618	4	6

The Treasury, New South Wales,
Sydney, 16th July, 1896.

ACCOUNT.

EXPENDITURE to 30th JUNE, 1896.

Cr.

PARTICULARS.	AMOUNT.			TOTAL.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
By PROCEEDS of DEBENTURES, Funded and Inscribed Stock, and Treasury Bills, issued for Public Works and other Services provided for by Loans to 30th June, 1896, to the amount of £74,671,853 9s. 2d., as shown by Public Debt Statement, page 90	71,837,047	18	8			
<i>Less—</i> Treasury Bills issued under Act 55 Victoria No. 7, repaid ...	2,247,400	0	0			
				69,589,647	18	8
<i>Less—</i> Amounts of Proceeds included in Public Debt Statement, but not credited to either Old Loans or General Loan Account, viz.:—						
Immigration	£724,733	3	1			
Treasury Bills, 53 Vic. No. 9... ..	2,502,884	0	0			
Treasury Bills, 59 Vic. No. 22	1,174,700	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			
Newcastle Borough Council—Water Supply Works	16,000	0	0			
Balmain Municipal Council—Sewerage Works	2,500	0	0			
Ashfield Municipal Council—Sewerage Works	8,200	0	0			
	4,672,549	14	11			
Act 16 Victoria No. 39— Amount over-raised on issue of £200,000, and paid over to Sydney Railway Company ...	£7,365	3	4			
<i>Less</i> Amount short-raised on issue of £17,500 provided from Consolidated Revenue ...	929	0	0			
	6,436	3	4			
Amounts over-raised and credited to Consolidated Revenue Fund, viz.:—						
Act 35 Victoria No. 5	£444	19	6			
Act 36 Victoria No. 2	15,833	10	9			
Act 41 Victoria No. 7	25,116	18	9			
	41,395	9	0			
				4,720,381	7	3
NET PROCEEDS credited to General Loan Account ...				£64,869,266	11	5
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. 17. (Issue, £1,901,500; net proceeds, £1,725,661 6s. 11d.)				175,838	13	1
By AMOUNT RECOVERED from the MERCANTILE MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited), to make good damage by fire to Hawkesbury Agricultural College Buildings, Richmond... ..				1,513	0	0
By AMOUNT ADVANCED from CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND, pending the realisation of loans authorised				1,500,000	0	0
TOTAL				£66,546,618	4	6

C. G. L. BOYCE,
Acting Accountant.

STATEMENT
OF THE
PARTICULARS OF THE PUBLIC DEBT OF THE COLONY
OF
NEW SOUTH WALES,
ON
30TH JUNE, 1896.

STATEMENT OF THE PARTICULARS OF THE PUBLIC DEBT OF

YEAR RAISED.	SERVICES.	AUTHORITY.	AMOUNT AUTHORIZED TO BE RAISED.			AMOUNT OF DEBENTURES, FUNDED AND INSCRIBED STOCK, SOLD.			NET AMOUNT RAISED.		
			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
DEBENTURES.											
1842-55	Immigration	<i>Govt. Gazettes, 1842 to 1855.</i>	705,200	0	0	705,200	0	0	724,733	3	1
1853-5	Loans to the Sydney Railway Company	16 Vic., No. 39	217,500	0	0	217,500	0	0	223,936	3	4
1854-9	Sydney Sewerage	17 Vic., No. 34	200,000	0	0	209,030	0	0	201,149	11	9
1854-8	Sydney Water Supply	17 Vic., No. 35	200,000	0	0	208,400	0	0	201,264	13	5
1855-67	Public Works	18 Vic., No. 35	178,750	0	0	144,000	0	0	136,890	13	2
1855-7	Railways	18 Vic., No. 40	624,733	18	8	666,800	0	0	630,105	11	7
1856-61	Public Works	19 Vic., Nos. 38 & 40.	445,323	0	0	410,500	0	0	393,427	5	8
1856-8	To pay off Land and Immigration Debentures.	20 Vic., No. 1	73,776	0	0	73,700	0	0	70,300	16	2
1856	Railways	20 Vic., No. 1	200,000	0	0	203,000	0	0	199,997	10	0
1857	To pay off Land and Immigration Debentures.	20 Vic., No. 16	130,400	0	0	132,300	0	0	130,311	0	0
1858-9	Public Works	20 Vic., No. 33	107,717	18	11	112,000	0	0	107,787	15	0
1858-9	Railways	20 Vic., No. 34	300,000	0	0	299,000	0	0	300,895	12	6
1859-61	To pay off Land and Immigration Debentures.	22 Vic., Nos. 5 & 26.	145,000	0	0	145,700	0	0	145,007	0	0
1859-61	Railways and Public Works	22 Vic., No. 22	758,500	0	0	760,700	0	0	756,890	15	0
1862	Public Works	22 Vic., No. 26	11,600	0	0	5,000	0	0	4,962	10	0
1860-2	To pay off Railway Debentures	23 Vic., No. 5	365,600	0	0	365,600	0	0	361,612	10	0
1862	Public Works and to pay off Land and Immigration Debentures.	23 Vic., No. 10	348,223	0	0	348,200	0	0	341,084	15	0
1861-2	Railways and Public Works	24 Vic., No. 24	113,535	0	0	113,900	0	0	112,209	11	6
1861	Voluntary and Assisted Immigration	24 Vic., No. 26	55,000	0	0	55,500	0	0	54,945	16	0
1862-6	Railways, Immigration, and Public Works	25 Vic., No. 19	1,782,370	14	6	1,782,300	0	0	1,696,828	5	0
1867	Railways and Public Works	26 Vic., No. 14	161,832	0	0	162,000	0	0	136,728	17	10
1867	Railways and Public Works	27 Vic., No. 14	670,025	12	7	670,000	0	0	565,433	14	2
1866	To pay off Debentures	29 Vic., No. 5	300,000	0	0	300,000	0	0	270,252	5	0
1867	Railways, Public Works, and Immigration	29 Vic., No. 9	219,450	0	0	219,400	0	0	193,474	0	0
1868	Railways and other purposes	29 Vic., No. 23	758,000	0	0	758,000	0	0	718,844	10	0
1867	Railways and other purposes	30 Vic., No. 23	65,850	0	0	65,800	0	0	61,902	0	0
1869	Railways	31 Vic., No. 11	1,000,000	0	0	1,000,000	0	0	981,655	7	0
1868-9	Railways and other purposes	31 Vic., No. 27	177,407	0	0	177,400	0	0	178,055	0	0
1869-70	Railways and other purposes	32 Vic., No. 13	197,885	0	0	197,800	0	0	196,625	9	10
1871	Railways, to pay off Debentures, and other purposes.	34 Vic., No. 2	407,151	13	7	407,100	0	0	403,321	7	6
1871	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
									10,940,470	17	5
<i>Less—</i>											
Charges on sale of foregoing Debentures not distributed.		.....	.....			.....			68,103	0	1
Carried forward			10,920,830	18	3	11,365,830	0	0	10,872,367	17	4

* Overdue bonds unrepresented. † This amount was included in a sum of £7,365 3s. 4d. paid over to the Sydney Railway Company, being the which was supplied for the service from the Consolidated Revenue. ‡ £25,000 repaid by Government of Victoria.

THE COLONY OF NEW SOUTH WALES, ON 30TH JUNE, 1896.

AMOUNT OVR-RAISED.	AMOUNT NOT RAISED.	PARTICULARS OF THE SEVERAL ISSUES OF DEBENTURES.					
		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	.....	.....
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.							
		{ 25,900 0 0	25,900	.....	.....
		{ 97,500 0 0	97,500	.....	.....
		{ 6,730 0 0	6,680	50 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	61,000	.....	.....
		{ 21,000 0 0	21,000	.....	.....
		{ 12,800 0 0	12,800	.....	.....
		{ 70,200 0 0	70,200	.....	.....
		{ 40,000 0 0	40,000	.....	.....
		{ 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	5 per cent.	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	136,800	.....	.....
		{ 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	10,000	.....	.....
		{ 2,000 0 0	2,000	.....	.....
		{ 175,000 0 0	175,000	.....	.....
		{ 90,000 0 0	90,000	.....	.....
		{ 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	.....	.....
		{ 55,500 0 0	55,500	.....	.....
		{ 1,782,300 0 0	1,782,300	.....	.....
		{ 162,000 0 0	161,900	100 0 0	1 Jan., 1895... ^b		
		{ 670,000 0 0	668,300	1,700 0 0	1 Jan., 1895... ^b		
		{ 300,000 0 0	300,000	.....	.....
		{ 219,400 0 0	214,900	4,500 0 0	*1 Jan., 1896...		
		{ 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	766,900	233,100 0 0	Various years		11,655 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	9,067,480	2,298,350 0 0			114,580 0 0

premium gained on two issues of £50,000 and £150,000 under the Act 16 Vic. No. 39. The third loan of £17,500 was issued at a discount of £929
^b Loan of £832,000 floated in September, 1894, under Act 57 Victoria No. 17, to meet these Debentures.

YEAR RAISED.	SERVICES.	AUTHORITY.	AMOUNT AUTHORIZED TO BE RAISED.		AMOUNT OF DEBENTURES, FUNDED AND INSCRIBED STOCK, SOLD.		NET AMOUNT RAISED.	
			£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
	DEBENTURES— <i>continued.</i>							
	Brought forward ...		10,920,830	18 3	11,365,830	0 0	10,872,367	17 4
1871	Railways and other purposes ...	35 Vic., No. 5	374,980	0 0	374,900	0 0	375,424	19 6
1872	Railways, repayment of Loans, and other purposes.	36 Vic., No. 2	406,863	7 3	406,800	0 0	422,696	18 0
1875-6	Railways ...	36 Vic., No. 17	1,901,500	0 0	1,901,500	0 0	†1,725,661	6 11
	FUNDED STOCK (a).							
1873-6	Public Works and repayment of Loans (New South Wales Four per cents.)	36 Vic., No. 21	509,780	0 0	530,189	9 2	509,780	0 0
	DEBENTURES.							
1876-88	Railways and other purposes ...	39 Vic., No. 18	235,690	0 0	224,900	0 0	221,045	0 0
1879	Railways, repayment of Loans, and other purposes.	38 Vic., No. 2 40 Vic., No. 12 41 Vic., No. 4	3,249,552	0 0	3,249,500	0 0	3,178,374	1 5
1881-3	{ Railways and other purposes ... { Railways and other purposes ...	41 Vic., No. 7 43 Vic., No. 11	1,120,000 7,352,768	0 0 0 0	†1,120,000 †7,352,700	0 0 0 0	1,145,116 7,302,099	18 9 18 11
	INSCRIBED STOCK.							
1883	Railways and other purposes ...	44 Vic., No. 12	1,262,000	0 0	1,262,000	0 0	1,244,085	17 6
1883-5	Railways and other purposes ...	44 Vic., No. 28	7,102,000	0 0	7,102,000	0 0	6,486,883	8 6
1885	Railways and other purposes ...	45 Vic., No. 22	1,000,000	0 0	1,000,000	0 0	894,886	19 3
1885	Railways and other purposes ...	46 Vic., No. 23	2,000,000	0 0	2,000,000	0 0	1,789,773	18 6
1885-9	Railways and other purposes ...	48 Vic., No. 26	14,388,303	0 0	12,322,700	0 0	11,811,175	19 8
1889	Railways and other purposes	50 Vic., No. 28	3,115,393	0 0	p1,122,600	0 0	1,067,753	9 4
1895	To pay off Debentures ...	52 Vic., No. 16	1,390,600	0 0	1,390,600	0 0	1,389,813	3 8
1895	Railways and other purposes ...	52 Vic., No. 17	3,641,305	0 0	p1,100,000	0 0	1,046,257	12 8
1895	Railways and other purposes ...	53 Vic., No. 23	5,089,896	0 0	p1,144,000	0 0	1,088,107	18 11
1891-3	Railways, repayment of Loans, and other purposes.	54 Vic., No. 33	7,021,757	0 0	b7,021,757	0 0	6,649,285	12 7
1893	Railways and other purposes ...	55 Vic., No. 35	1,190,276	0 1	b472,443	0 0	461,208	4 1
1893	Railways, repayment of Loans, and other purposes.	56 Vic., No. 24	879,806	0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
1894	Railways, repayment of Loans, and other purposes.	57 Vic., No. 17	1,460,650	0 0	832,000	0 0	7829,550	16 2
1895	Railways and other purposes	58 Vic., No. 14	1,062,012	0 0	m20,000	0 0	20,000	0 0
1895	Repayment of Loans ...	59 Vic., No. 5	977,400	0 0	p633,400	0 0	602,454	3 5
1895	Railways and other purposes ...	59 Vic., No. 6	1,555,200	0 0	230,000	0 0	230,000	0 0
	Totals of Loans authorized		79,208,562	5 7	64,179,819	9 2	61,364,404	5 1
1889-90	Treasury Bills (Deficiency of 1886 and previous years).	53 Vic., No. 9	d2,600,000	0 0	2,502,884	0 0	2,502,884	0 0
1892	Treasury Bills ...	55 Vic., No. 7	e4,000,000	0 0	{ 3,250,000 750,000	{ 0 0 0 0	3,233,077 750,000	1 9 0 0
1892-6	New South Wales Funded Stock	56 Vic., No. 1	e3,000,000	0 0	2,541,750	0 0	2,541,750	0 0
1896	Treasury Bills (Deficiency to June, 1895)	59 Vic., No. 22	1,174,700	0 0	1,174,700	0 0	1,174,700	0 0
1888	Municipal Council of the City of Sydney Waterworks.	.....	f85,000	0 0	85,000	0 0	85,000	0 0
1889	Municipal Council of the City of Sydney Sewerage Works.	.....	f126,000	0 0	126,000	0 0	126,000	0 0
1890	Municipal Council, Darlington, Sewerage Works.	.....	f5,000	0 0	5,000	0 0	5,000	0 0
1890	Municipal Council, Redfern, Sewerage Works.	.....	h30,000	0 0	30,000	0 0	27,532	11 10
1893	Newcastle Borough Council, Water Supply Works.	.....	i16,000	0 0	16,000	0 0	16,000	0 0
1894	Balmain Municipal Council Sewerage Works.	.....	o2,500	0 0	n2,500	0 0	2,500	0 0
1888	Ashfield Municipal Council, Sewerage Works.	.....	q3,700	0 0	3,700	0 0	3,700	0 0
1890	Ashfield Municipal Council, Sewerage Works.	.....	q4,500	0 0	4,500	0 0	4,500	0 0
	TOTALS		£90,255,962	5 7	74,671,853	9 2	71,837,047	18 8

* 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 subsequently authorized to be exchanged for Inscribed Stock at the option of the holders—a privilege which was availed of to the September, 1891, £494,200, Conversion Stock, issued May, 1891, and £2,027,557, being portion of loan of £2,500,000, floated October, 1893. The balance £2,000, 24 Vic. No. 24, £10,700, and 24 Vic. No. 26, £2,200—matured 1st July, 1891. 25 Vic., No. 19, £279,000—matured 1st January, 1892, and 1st issue, of £2,502,884 at 4 per cent for five years matured on 1st January, 1895, but bills to extent of £750,000 having been retired by annual per cent, the latter rate being allowed only on bills representing Trust Funds, the relative Statutes to which provided for investment at not less than Loan Acts. f Taken over by Government with Sewerage and Water Works under Act 43 Victoria No. 32, Metropolitan Water and Sewerage Act of Loan Account. h Taken over by Government with Sewerage Works under Act 53 Vic., No. 16, Metropolitan Water and Sewerage Act Amendment Act of 1892. j Loan of £2,500,000 under these Acts conjointly floated in London in October, 1893. k Sinking Fund, £3,788 2s. 1d., handed Acts 26 Vic. No. 14 and 27 Vic. No. 14 matured on 1st January, 1895. m Including provision for Services to extent of £198,065, to be eventually paid Mutual Provident Society from the Balmain Municipal Council. Interest payable by Government from 1st July, 1894. n Taken over by Govern- p Loan of £4,000,000 raised in London in October, 1895. q Ashfield Municipal Council, Sewerage Debentures taken over by the Government.

The Treasury, New South Wales.
Sydney, 16th July, 1896.

continued.

AMOUNT OVER-RAISED.	AMOUNT NOT 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	9,067,480	2,298,350 0 0	.....	.....	114,580 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	.....	400,900 0 0	7,500	399,300 0 0	1 July, 1902..	5 "	19,965 0 0
.....	.....	1,901,500 0 0	.....	1,901,500 0 0	1 July, 1903 .	4 "	76,060 0 0
.....	.....	530,189 9 2	.....	530,189 9 2	Interminable .	4 "	21,207 11 6
.....	14,615 0 0	224,900 0 0	.....	224,900 0 0	1 July, 1906..	4 "	8,996 0 0
.....	71,177 18 7	3,249,500 0 0	.....	3,249,500 0 0	1908 & 1909 .	4 "	129,980 0 0
*25,116 18 9	.....	1,120,000 0 0	.....	2,863,700 0 0	1 July, 1910 }	4 "	114,548 0 0
.....	50,668 1 1	7,352,700 0 0	.....	5,609,000 0 0	1 July, 1933 }	4 "	224,360 0 0
.....	17,314 2 6	1,262,000 0 0	.....	1,262,000 0 0	1 July, 1933 .	4 "	50,480 0 0
.....	615,116 11 6	7,102,000 0 0	.....	315,300 0 0	1 July, 1933..	4 "	12,612 0 0
.....	105,113 0 9	1,000,000 0 0	.....	6,786,700 0 0	1 Oct., 1924 ..	3½ "	237,534 10 0
.....	210,226 1 6	2,000,000 0 0	.....	1,000,000 0 0	1 Oct., 1924 ..	3½ "	35,000 0 0
.....	.....	6,713,300 0 0	.....	2,000,000 0 0	1 Oct., 1924..	3½ "	70,000 0 0
.....	2,577,127 0 4	3,500,000 0 0	.....	6,713,300 0 0	1 Oct., 1924 }	3½ "	234,935 10 0
.....	.....	2,109,400 0 0	.....	3,500,000 0 0	1 Sept., 1918 }	3½ "	122,500 0 0
.....	2,047,639 10 8	1,122,600 0 0	.....	2,109,400 0 0	1 Sept., 1918 }	3½ "	73,829 0 0
.....	786 16 4	1,390,600 0 0	.....	1,122,600 0 0	1 Oct., 1935..	3 "	33,678 0 0
.....	2,595,047 7 4	1,100,000 0 0	.....	1,390,600 0 0	1 Sept., 1918..	3½ "	48,671 0 0
.....	4,001,788 1 1	1,144,000 0 0	.....	1,100,000 0 0	1 Oct., 1935..	3 "	33,000 0 0
.....	.....	494,200 0 0	.....	1,144,000 0 0	1 Oct., 1935..	3 "	31,320 0 0
.....	372,471 7 5	4,500,000 0 0	.....	4,994,200 0 0	1 Sept., 1918 .	3½ "	174,797 0 0
.....	729,067 16 0	2,027,557 0 0	.....	2,500,000 0 0	1 July, 1933..	4 "	100,000 0 0
.....	879,806 0 0	472,443 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	631,099 3 10	832,000 0 0	.....	832,000 0 0	1 Sept., 1918..	3½ "	29,120 0 0
.....	1,042,012 0 0	20,000 0 0	.....	20,000 0 0	31 Dec., 1924 .	3 "	600 0 0
.....	574,945 16 7	633,400 0 0	.....	633,400 0 0	1 Oct., 1935 ..	3 "	19,002 0 0
.....	1,325,200 0 0	50,000 0 0	.....	50,000 0 0	30 June, 1925 .	3 "	1,500 0 0
.....	.....	180,000 0 0	.....	180,000 0 0	1912 ..	3 "	5,400 0 0
67,364 15 5	17,661,251 15 6	64,179,819 9 2	9,074,980	55,104,839 9 2	.....	.....	2,045,450 11 6
.....	.....	2,502,884 0 0	900,000	1,602,884 0 0	1 Jan., 1900 {	3 per cent.	36,431 10 4
.....	.....	3,250,000 0 0	2,247,400	2,600 0 0	1 Jan., 1895 .	.....	15,540 0 0
.....	.....	750,000 0 0	.....	1,000,000 0 0	1 Oct. 1896 .	4 per cent.	40,000 0 0
.....	458,250 0 0	2,511,750 0 0	.....	750,000 0 0	1896 ..	4½ "	31,875 0 0
.....	.....	1,174,700 0 0	.....	2,541,750 0 0	1912 ..	4 "	101,670 0 0
.....	.....	85,000 0 0	5,000	1,174,700 0 0	1 March, 1901	3 "	35,241 0 0
.....	.....	126,000 0 0	26,000	80,000 0 0	Various years..	4, 5, & 6 "	4,000 0 0
.....	.....	5,000 0 0	5,000	100,000 0 0	.....	5 and 6 "	5,620 0 0
.....	.....	30,000 0 0	.....	30,000 0 0	1 July, 1912 .	4 "	1,200 0 0
.....	.....	16,000 0 0	.....	16,000 0 0	1 Dec., 1901..	5 "	800 0 0
.....	.....	2,500 0 0	.....	2,500 0 0	30 Sept., 1898 .	6 "	150 0 0
.....	.....	3,700 0 0	.....	3,700 0 0	1 Oct., 1903..	4½ "	166 10 0
.....	.....	4,500 0 0	.....	4,500 0 0	1 Aug., 1900 .	5½ "	247 10 0
67,364 15 5	18,119,511 15 6	74,671,853 9 2	12,258,380	62,413,473 9 2	.....	.....	2,318,392 1 10

the Consolidated Revenue Fund. *a* Of these sums, £2,050,000 were issued in Debentures. The £2,000,000 loan of 1882 was issued in Debentures also, extent of £1,186,300 only. *b* Debentures not issued. *c* Inscribed in Treasury Books as Funded Stock. *d* £4,500,000, Inscribed Stock, issued in form of loan (£472,443) is issued under Act 55 Vic., No. 35. *e* Includes £494,200 Conversion Stock, as follows—19 Vic., Nos. 38 and 40, £100,22 Vic., No. 22, £200,000 Conversion Stock sold during 1893 and 1894, realizing £139,000. *f* Issued to cover Consolidated Revenue deficiency of 1886 and previous years' payments of £150,000, fresh bills to extent of £1,752,384 were then issued for a further period of five years, maturing 1st January, 1900, at 3 and 4 per cent. The respective re issues were £1,364,354 at 3 per cent., £388,500 at 4 per cent. *g* Issued on account of authorizations by the various Acts of 1880. *h* £2,390,250 from Consolidated Revenue Fund, £6,726,430 by renewals under Loan Acts, and £1,250,000 Treasury Bills paid off from General Act of 1889. *i* Taken over by Government with Water Supply Works under Act 55 Victoria, No. 27, Hunter District Water Supply and Sewerage Act of 1889. *j* £2,390,250 from Consolidated Revenue Fund, £6,726,430 by renewals under Loan Acts, and £1,250,000 Treasury Bills paid off from General Act of 1889. *k* Loan of £332,000, issued September, 1894, to meet Debentures under Act of 1889. *l* Loan of £332,000, issued September, 1894, to meet Debentures under Act of 1889. *m* Mortgage held by Australian Government with Stormwater Sewer in Beattie street, Bulman, under Act 57 Vic., No. 12, Metropolitan Water and Sewerage Act Extension Act of 1891.

C. G. L. BOYCE,
Acting Accountant.

PUBLIC DEBT.

SYNOPSIS OF DUE DATES OF OUTSTANDING DEBTURES, FUNDED AND INSCRIBED STOCK.				
Authority under which issued.	Year when due	Amount	Total.	
		£	£ s. d.	
23 Vic, No. 5	1890	200	200 0 0	
26 Vic, No. 14	1895	109	1,800 0 0	
27 Vic, No. 14		1,700		
29 Vic, No. 9	1896	4,500	762,500 0 0	
29 Vic, No. 23		758,000		
30 Vic, No. 23	1897	65,800	65,800 0 0	
31 Vic, No. 11	Annual drawings of £20,000, commenced 1872	233,100	233,100 0 0	
31 Vic, No. 27		177,200		
Balmain Municipal Council, Sewerage	1898	2,500	179,700 0 0	
32 Vic, No. 13	1899	197,700	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	420,900 0 0	
City of Sydney Waterworks		5,000		
City of Sydney Sewerage Works		25,000		
Newcastle Borough Council Water Supply Works		16,000		
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	Intermittible or payable at the option of the Government in 1882 or afterwards	50	50 0 0	
19 Vic, Nos. 38 & 40		200		
18 Vic, No. 40	Permanent	2,700	2,700 0 0	
36 Vic, No. 21 (New South Wales 4 per cents.)	Intermittible (Funded Stock)	530,189	530,189 9 2	
36 Vic, No. 17	1903	1,901,500	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	2,300 0 0	
38 Vic, No. 2	1906	224,900	224,900 0 0	
40 Vic, No. 12	1908	1,450,000	3,249,500 0 0	
41 Vic, No. 4		1,799,500		
41 Vic, No. 7	1910	2,050,000	2,050,000 0 0	
43 Vic, No. 11		3,700		
Ashfield Municipal Council, Sewerage	1900	8,200	8,200 0 0	
Municipal Council, Redfern, Sewerage	1912	30,000	30,000 0 0	
City of Sydney Waterworks	1912	30,000	30,000 0 0	
41 Vic, No. 7	1910	813,700	2,000,000 0 0	
43 Vic, No. 11		1,186,300		
41 Vic, No. 7	1933	3,000,000	3,000,000 0 0	
43 Vic, No. 11		1,422,700		
44 Vic, No. 12	1933	1,262,000	3,000,000 0 0	
44 Vic, No. 28		315,300		
44 Vic, No. 28	1924	5,500,000	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	
48 Vic, No. 26		1,213,300		
48 Vic, No. 26	1924	5,500,000	5,500,000 0 0	
48 Vic, No. 26	1918	3,500,000	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	4,994,200 0 0	
54 Vic, No. 33		2,027,557		
55 Vic, No. 35	1933	472,443	2,500,000 0 0	
50 Vic, No. 28	1935	4,000,000	4,000,000 0 0	
52 Vic, No. 17		59 Vic, No. 23		
59 Vic, No. 5	1918	832,000	832,000 0 0	
57 Vic, No. 17	1924	20,000	20,000 0 0	
58 Vic, No. 14	1925	50,000	230,000 0 0	
59 Vic, No. 6		1912		180,000
56 Vic, No. 1 (New South Wales Funded Stock)	1912	2,541,750	2,541,750 0 0	
Treasury Bills, 53 Vic, No. 9 (Deficiency)	Annual Payments of £150,000	1,602,884	1,602,884 0 0	
55 Vic, No. 7		1896	1,752,600	1,752,600 0 0
59 Vic, No. 22		1901	1,174,700	1,174,700 0 0
			62,413,473 9 2	

The Treasury, New South Wales,
Sydney, 16th July, 1896.

C. G. L. BOYCE,
Acting Accountant.

Public Debt.

STATEMENT showing the DUE DATES, &c., of OUTSTANDING DEBENTURES, FUNDED and INSCRIBED STOCK and TREASURY BILLS, on 30th June, 1896.

YEAR.	DEBENTURES.	INSCRIBED AND FUNDED STOCK.	TREASURY BILLS.	TOTAL.	ANNUAL INTEREST.	
					Rate.	Amount.
	£	£	£	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
1890	200 ^a	.....	.....	200 0 0	5 ½ cent.	.....
1895	1,800 ^a	.....	.....	1,800 0 0	.....	.....
1896	4,500 ^a	.....	.....	4,500 0 0	.....	.....
1896	758,000	.....	.....	758,000 0 0	.....	37,900 0 0
1897	65,800	.....	.....	65,800 0 0	.....	3,290 0 0
1898	177,200	.....	.....	177,200 0 0	.....	8,860 0 0
1898	2,500^{**}	.....	.....	2,500 0 0	6 ½ cent.	150 0 0
1899	197,700	.....	.....	197,700 0 0	5 ½ cent.	9,885 0 0
1900	857,100	.....	.....	857,100 0 0	.....	42,855 0 0
1900	4,500 ^b	.....	.....	4,500 0 0	5 ½ cent.	247 10 0
1901	374,900	.....	.....	374,900 0 0	5 ½ cent.	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
1901	16,000	.....	.....	16,000 0 0	5 ½ cent.	800 0 0
1902	399,300	.....	.....	399,300 0 0	.....	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.	76,050 0 0
1903	3,700 ^b	.....	.....	3,700 0 0	4 ½ cent.	166 10 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 ... ..	.....	180,000 0 0	.....	180,000 0 0	3 ½ cent.	5,400 0 0
1912 (New South Wales Funded Stock) ..	.....	2,541,750 0 0	.....	2,541,750 0 0	4 ½ cent.	101,670 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
1918 ... ..	.....	832,000 0 0	.....	832,000 0 0	.....	29,120 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
1924 ... ..	.....	20,000 0 0	.....	20,000 0 0	3 ½ cent.	600 0 0
1925 ... ..	.....	50,000 0 0	.....	50,000 0 0	.....	1,500 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
1933 ... ..	.....	2,500,000 0 0	.....	2,500,000 0 0	.....	100,000 0 0
1935 ... ..	.....	4,000,000 0 0	.....	4,000,000 0 0	3 ½ cent.	120,000 0 0
Annual drawings of £20,000, which commenced 31st Dec., 1872	} 233,100	.....	.....	233,100 0 0	5 ½ cent.	11,655 0 0
Interminable, being un-presented balance of Debentures payable off in 1882		} 250	250 0 0
New South Wales 4 per cents.		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 (annual payments of £150,000) ..	.....	.....	1,602,884	1,602,884 0 0	3 and 4 ½ cent.	51,971 10 4
Treasury Bills, 55 Vic. No. 7 (1896) ... ..	.....	.....	2,600 ^a	2,600 0 0	.....	.....
Treasury Bills, 59 Vic. No. 22 ... ..	.....	.....	1,000,000	1,000,000 0 0	.....	40,000 0 0
Treasury Bills, 59 Vic. No. 22 ... ..	.....	.....	750,000	750,000 0 0	4 ½ cent.	31,875 0 0
Treasury Bills, 59 Vic. No. 22 ... ..	.....	.....	1,174,700	1,174,700 0 0	3 ½ cent.	35,241 0 0
Total Amount outstanding, 30th June, 1896	11,548,850	46,334,439 9 2	4,530,184	62,413,473 9 2	.....	2,318,392 1 10

* 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. † Newcastle Borough Council Water Supply Debentures taken over by the Government.
§ Balmain Municipal Council Sewerage Debenture taken over by Government. α Overdue Debentures not yet presented. b Ashfield Municipal Sewerage Debentures taken over by the Government.

The Treasury, New South Wales,
Sydney, 16th July, 1896.

C. G. L. BOYCE,
Acting Accountant.

PUBLIC DEBT.

STATEMENT showing Distribution of Interest on Public Debt on 30th June, 1896.

Description of Stock.	Amount of Stock.		6 per cent.	5½ per cent.	5 per cent.	4½ per cent.	4¼ per cent.	4 per cent.		3½ per cent.	3 per cent.		Total Interest.	
	£	s. d.	£	£	£	£	£	£	s. d.	£	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
Debentures ...	6,750	0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	} 495,058 0 0	
	3,139,800	0 0	.....	.....	156,990	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	94,500	0 0	5,670	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	8,299,600	0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	331,984	0 0	.....	.....	.....
	4,500	0 0	.....	247/10/-	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	3,700	0 0	.....	.....	.....	166/10/-	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	11,548,850	0 0												
Inscribed Stock ...	29,326,200	0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,026,417	.....	.....	} 1,533,869 0 0	
	9,686,300	0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	4,000,000	0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	120,000	0 0		
	43,012,500	0 0												
New South Wales Funded Stock 56 Vic. No. 1	2,541,750	0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	101,670	0 0	.....	.....	.....	101,670	0 0
New South Wales 4 per cents. ...	530,189	9 2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21,207	11 6	.....	.....	.....	21,207	11 6
New South Wales 1924 Stock 58 Vic. No. 14	20,000	0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	600	0 0	} 7,530 0 0	
New South Wales 1925 Stock 59 Vic. No. 6	50,000	0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,500	0 0		
New South Wales Funded Stock 59 Vic. No. 6	180,000	0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,400	0 0		
Treasury Bills (Deficiency of 1886 and previous years), 53 Vic. No. 9 ...	1,214,384	0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36,431	10 4	} 51,971 10 4	
	388,500	0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15,540	0 0	.....	.....	.....
	1,602,884	0 0												
Treasury Bills, 55 Vic. No. 7 ...	2,600	0 0*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	} 71,875 0 0	
	1,000,000	0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40,000	0 0	.....	.....	.....
	750,000	0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	31,875	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1,752,600	0 0												
Treasury Bills (Deficiency 30 June, 1895) 59 Vic. No. 22) ...	1,174,700	0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35,241	0 0	35,241	0 0
TOTALS ...	£ 62,413,473	9 2	5,670	247/10/-	156,990	166/10/-	31,875	897,853	11 6	1,026,417	199,172	10 4	2,318,392	1 10

* Matured.

The Treasury, New South Wales,
Sydney, 16th July, 1896.

C. G. L. BOYCE,
Acting Accountant

STATEMENT
OF
BALANCES ON THE PUBLIC ACCOUNTS
OF
NEW SOUTH WALES,
AND THE
DISTRIBUTION OF THE SAME ON
30TH JUNE, 1896.

STATEMENT of BALANCES on the PUBLIC ACCOUNTS OF NEW SOUTH WALES,

TREASURY BALANCES.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
CREDIT BALANCES:—							
Consolidated Revenue Fund	...				476,530	1	10
General Loan Account	...				2,867,951	8	1
TRUST FUND ACCOUNTS:—							
Assurance Fund—Real Property Act, 26 Vic. No. 9	...	147,649	1	6			
Bankruptcy Estates Account, 51 Vic. No. 19	...	15,000	0	0			
Bankruptcy Suitors Fund, 51 Vic. No. 19	...	357	6	11			
Bankruptcy Unclaimed Dividend Fund, 51 Vic. No. 19	...	3,403	9	6			
Civil Service Superannuation Account, 48 Vic. No. 24	...	518,070	17	9			
Country Towns Water Supply Works Repayments—							
Loan Trust Account	...	475	16	2			
Gold-fields Survey Fee Account	...	1,766	10	9			
Government Savings Bank Account, 34 Vic. No. 15	...	4,090,893	11	10			
Hunter District Water Supply and Sewerage Board—							
Store Advance Account	...	1,000	0	0			
Hunter District Water Supply and Sewerage Board—							
Deferred Payments Account	...	411	19	4			
Immigration Remittances	...	725	9	7			
Lunacy Trust Fund, 42 Vic. No. 7	...	100	0	0			
Municipal Council of Sydney, Sinking Fund, 50 Vic. No. 13	...	22,556	18	0			
Newcastle Borough Council Water Debentures Sinking							
Fund, 55 Vic. No. 27	...	3,788	2	1			
Over-issues (Loan Votes)	...	83,725	18	4			
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	...	6,359	17	4			
Police Superannuation Fund, 25 Vic. No. 16	...	6,749	11	5			
Poundage	...	1,788	9	3			
Public Instruction Endowment Account, 44 Vic. No. 19	...	196,686	16	7			
Public Schools Property Fund, 43 Vic. No. 23	...	1,188	7	2			
Railway Store Account	...	180,989	5	1			
Railway Construction Store Account	...	93,569	14	3			
Revenue Suspense Account	...	7,149	11	11			
Shipping Master (Seamen's Wages)	...	363	10	0			
Sheep Account	...	4,986	7	7			
Savings Bank of New South Wales—Deposit Account	...	1,265,000	0	0			
Sewerage—Contractor's Advance Account	...	1,389	7	10			
Store Advance Account, Harbours and Rivers Department	...	2,565	6	6			
Water Supply and Sewerage Store Advance Account	...	14,781	1	1			
Trust Moneys Account, 20 Vic. No. 11	...	4,429	15	11			
Sundry Deposits Account	...	77,534	16	8			
					6,795,457	0	4
Railway Loan Redemption Fund Account, 53 Vic. No. 24	...				375,000	0	0
New South Wales 1924 Stock Redemption Fund, 58 Vic.							
No. 14	...				6,602	3	4
New South Wales 1925 Stock Redemption Fund, 59 Vic.							
No. 9	...				7,408	10	0
Treasury Notes Withdrawal Account	...				127	10	0
Colonial Treasurer's:—							
Master in Equity Account	...	313,081	9	11			
Master in Lunacy Account	...	56,716	2	6			
Curator of Intestate Estates Account	...	94,611	4	7			
Registrar in Bankruptcy Account	...	1,622	11	5			
Registrar of Probates Account	...	4,438	17	9			
Prothonotary Account	...	2,675	14	2			
					473,146	0	4
					11,002,222	13	11
Less Debit Balances:—							
General Post Office New Street Resumption Account							
(Suspense Account)	...	469,237	17	6			
Centennial Park Account (Suspense Account)	...	224,371	19	9			
Advances to General Loan Account	...	1,500,000	0	0			
					2,193,609	17	3
Carried forward	...	£			8,808,612	16	8

and the distribution of the same, on 30th June, 1896.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
DISTRIBUTION OF THE BALANCES.									
CASH:—									
Cash in hands of Receiver								15,890	16 8
Sydney Account—									
Bank of New South Wales—									
General Loan Account, <i>Cr.</i>	2,867,951	8	1						
Railway Loan Redemption Fund, <i>Cr.</i>	375,000	0	0						
New South Wales 1924 Stock Redemption Fund, <i>Cr.</i>	6,602	3	4						
New South Wales 1925 Stock Redemption Fund, <i>Cr.</i>	7,408	10	0						
Treasury Notes Withdrawal Account, <i>Cr.</i>	127	10	0						
Colonial Treasurer's—									
Master in Equity Account, <i>Cr.</i>	36,311	9	11						
Master in Lunacy Account, <i>Cr.</i>	14,932	2	6						
Curator of Intestate Estates Account, <i>Cr.</i>	94,611	4	7						
Registrar in Bankruptcy Account, <i>Cr.</i>	1,622	11	5						
Registrar of Probates Account, <i>Cr.</i>	4,438	17	9						
Prothonotary Account, <i>Cr.</i>	2,675	14	2						
City Bank of Sydney—									
Public Account, <i>Cr.</i>	1,420	8	8						
	3,413,102	0	5						
Less Bank of New South Wales Public Account, <i>Dr.</i>	2,870,612	2	8						
Credit Balance				542,489	17	9			
Fixed Deposits—									
Public Account—									
Bank of New South Wales	400,000	0	0						
City Bank of Sydney	150,000	0	0						
Total Fixed Deposits				550,000	0	0			
Total Credit Balance, Sydney Account							1,092,489	17	9
London Account—									
Add balance at the credit of the London Account as brought to account							2,874,689	9	1
Net Credit Balance							3,967,179	6	10
Carried forward—Total Cash							3,983,070	3	6

STATEMENT OF BALANCES on the PUBLIC ACCOUNTS OF NEW SOUTH WALES,

TREASURY BALANCES— <i>continued.</i>						£	s.	d.	
—————									
Brought forward ...	...	...	...	...	£	8,808,612	16	8
Total ...						£	8,808,612	16	8

The Treasury, New South Wales,
 Sydney, 16th July, 1896.

and the distribution of the same on 30th June, 1896—*continued*.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
DISTRIBUTION OF THE BALANCES— <i>contd.</i>									
Brought forward—Total Cash ...	£								3,983,070 3 6
SECURITIES—									
Treasury Chest—									
Police Reward Fund—									
Debentures	7,500	0	0						
				7,500	0	0			
Public Instruction Endowment Account—									
Debentures	56,000	0	0						
New South Wales Four Per-cents, 36 Vic. No. 21	106,781	19	3						
New South Wales Funded Stock, 56 Vic. No. 1	12,490	0	0						
New South Wales Treasury Bills, 53 Vic. No. 9	18,600	0	0						
				193,871	19	3			
Assurance Fund—Real Property Act, 26 Vic. No. 9—									
Debentures	64,900	0	0						
New South Wales Funded Stock, 56 Vic. No. 1	30,000	0	0						
New South Wales Treasury Bills, 53 Vic. No. 9	16,000	0	0						
				110,900	0	0			
Government Savings Bank Fund—									
Debentures	105,700	0	0						
New South Wales Four Per-cents, 36 Vic. No. 21	296,466	13	11						
New South Wales Funded Stock, 56 Vic. No. 1	1,000,000	0	0						
New South Wales Funded Stock, 59 Vic. No. 6	180,000	0	0						
New South Wales 1924 Stock, 58 Vic. No. 14	20,000	0	0						
New South Wales 1925 Stock, 59 Vic. No. 6	50,000	0	0						
New South Wales Treasury Bills, 53 Vic. No. 9	959,000	0	0						
New South Wales Treasury Bills, 59 Vic. No. 22	1,174,700	0	0						
				3,785,866	13	11			
Civil Service Superannuation Fund, 48 Vic. No. 24—									
New South Wales Treasury Bills, 53 Vic. No. 9				338,000	0	0			
Municipal Council of Sydney—Sinking Fund, 50 Vic. No. 13—									
New South Wales Treasury Bills, 53 Vic. No. 9				6,500	0	0			
University of Sydney—Wm. Roberts' Bequest Trust—									
New South Wales Treasury Bills, 53 Vic. No. 9				4,000	0	0			
Permanent Trustee Company of New South Wales (Limited)—									
New South Wales Treasury Bills, 53 Vic. No. 9				20,000	0	0			
Perpetual Trustee Company (Limited)—									
New South Wales Treasury Bills, 53 Vic. No. 9				20,000	0	0			
Bankruptcy Estates Account, 51 Vic. No. 19—									
New South Wales Treasury Bills, 53 Vic. No. 9				7,000	0	0			
Colonial Treasurer's Master in Equity Account—									
New South Wales Funded Stock, 56 Vic. No. 1				104,770	0	0			
New South Wales Treasury Bills, 53 Vic. No. 9				172,000	0	0			
Colonial Treasurer's Master in Lunacy Account—									
New South Wales Treasury Bills, 53 Vic. No. 9				41,784	0	0			
Miscellaneous									
				13,250	0	0			
							4,825,442	13	2
Bank of New South Wales—									
Debentures—Lunacy Trust, 42 Vic. No. 7							100	0	0
Total Securities							£	4,825,542	13 2
TOTAL							£	8,808,612	16 8

C. G. L. BOYCE,
Acting Accountant.

SCHEDULE

TO THE

ESTIMATES FOR 1896-7,

SHOWING THE

TOTAL REMUNERATION ESTIMATED TO BE
RECEIVED BY ALL PUBLIC OFFICERS

WHO HOLD MORE THAN ONE OFFICE,

OR WHO RECEIVE ANY FEES, SPECIAL ALLOWANCE, QUARTERS, FUEL, OR LIGHT, IN
ADDITION TO THEIR FIXED ANNUAL SALARIES,

ALSO DEDUCTIONS OF AMOUNTS CHARGEABLE FOR QUARTERS,
PROVISIONS, FUEL, AND LIGHT,

DURING THE YEAR ENDING 30TH JUNE, 1897.

*Printed under No. 16 Report from Printing Committee,
3 September, 1896.*



SYDNEY: CHARLES POTTER, GOVERNMENT PRINTER.

1896.

[3s.]

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SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES FOR 1896-7.

5

II.

EXECUTIVE AND LEGISLATIVE.

Reference to Estimate.	Name of Officer.	Offices, Allowances, and Deductions.	Proposed fixed Salaries, Allowances, and Deductions.				Other allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Salaries.	Allowances.	Deductions.	Gross Total.	
			£	£	£	£	
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13	W. G. Cassidy	Steward and Housekeeper	319				
		Value of quarters, fuel, and light	100	419	
13	Vacant	Assistant Housekeeper	90				
		Value of quarters and light .....	.....	25	.....	115	
13	W. Snowdon.....	Watchman	160				
		For services in connection with fire-extinguishing appliances.....	.....	25	.....	185	
13	F. Kent.....	House Servant	145				
		Value of quarters, fuel, and light .....	.....	40	.....	185	
13	J. Mallitt	Stableman	145				
		Value of quarters, fuel, and light .....	.....	40	.....	185	
13	Margaret Leancy.....	Servant	80				
		Value of quarters, fuel, and light .....	.....	25	.....	105	
13	Mary J. M'Neish.....	Servant	80				
		Value of quarters, fuel, and light .....	.....	25	.....	105	
13	Hannah Rose	Servant	80				
		Value of quarters, fuel, and light .....	.....	25	.....	105	
13	Harriet Moore	Scullery-maid	80				
		Value of quarters, fuel, and light .....	.....	25	.....	105	
	PARLIAMENTARY LIBRARY.						
14	F. Walsh	Librarian	476				
		Value of quarters, fuel, and light .....	.....	75	.....	551	

III.

CHIEF SECRETARY.

Reference to Estimate.	Name of Officer.	Offices, Allowances, and Deductions.	Proposed fixed Salaries, Allowances, and Deductions.				Other allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Salaries.	Allowances.	Deductions.	Total.	
	CHIEF SECRETARY.		£	£	£	£	
16	Francis O'Loughlin	Doorkeeper	125	125	Quarters, fuel, and light.
	AUDITOR GENERAL.						
17	Jane Cocks	Housekeeper	75	75	Quarters, fuel, and light.
	REGISTRAR-GENERAL.						
19	Mary Lillie	Officekeeper	100	100	Quarters, fuel, and light.
19	Mary J. Thompson	Officekeeper	50	50	Quarters, fuel, and light.
	POLICE.					Gross Total.	
20	Edmund Fosbery	Inspector-General of Police	920	21/- per diem when travelling.
		Trustee of Savings' Bank	Nil.	
		Chairman of Aborigines' Protection Board	Nil.	
		Metropolitan Transit Commissioner	£2 fee per meeting, once a week only.
		In lieu of quarters	150	
		Value of light	12	1,082	
21	George Read	Superintendent of Police	470	} £2 fee per meeting, once a week only.
		In lieu of quarters .....	.....	150	.....	.....
		Value of light .....	.....	10	.....	630
21	Charles Sanderson	Superintendent of Police	470	.....	.....	.....
		Value of quarters and light .....	.....	90	.....	.....
		Equipment .....	.....	20	.....	580
21	R. F. Creaghe	Superintendent of Police	425	.....	.....	.....
		Value of quarters and light .....	.....	90	.....	.....
		Equipment .....	.....	20	.....	535
21	Edward Grainger	Superintendent of Police	425	.....	.....	.....
		Value of quarters and light .....	.....	90	.....	.....
		Equipment .....	.....	20	.....	535
21	Thomas Garvin	Superintendent of Police	425	.....	.....	.....
		Value of quarters and light .....	.....	90	.....	.....
		Equipment .....	.....	20	.....	535
21	George C. Carter	Superintendent of Police	380	} 15/- per diem when travelling.
		Value of quarters and light .....	.....	90	.....	.....
		Equipment .....	.....	20	.....	490
21	N. Larkins	Superintendent of Police	380	.....	.....	.....
		Value of quarters and light .....	.....	90	.....	.....
		Equipment .....	.....	20	.....	490
21	Martin Brennan	Superintendent of Police	380	.....	.....	.....
		Value of quarters and light .....	.....	130	.....	510
21	Walter C. Casey	Superintendent of Police	380	.....	.....	.....
		Value of quarters and light .....	.....	90	.....	.....
		Equipment .....	.....	20	.....	490
21	A. B. Walker	Superintendent of Police	380	.....	.....	.....
		Value of quarters and light .....	.....	90	.....	.....
		Equipment .....	.....	20	.....	490

SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES FOR 1896-7.

7

Reference to Estimate.	Name of Officer.	Offices, Allowances, and Deductions.	Proposed fixed Salaries, Allowances, and Deductions.				Other allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Salaries.	Allowances.	Deductions.	Gross Total.	
No. III.—Chief Secretary—continued.			&	£	£	£	
POLICE—continued.							
21	Patrick Brennan	Inspector of Police Value of quarters and light	312/10/-	65	377/10/-	10/- per diem when travelling.
21	W. E. Lenthall*	Inspector of Police In lieu of quarters and light Inspector of Theatres	312/10/-	85 25	.....	422/10/-
21	M. E. D. Ford.....	Inspector of Police Value of quarters and light	312/10/-	68	.....	380/10/-
21	Philip Smith.....	Inspector of Police Value of quarters rented and light	312/10/-	65	.....	377/10/-
21	James Bremner	Inspector of Police Value of quarters and light Sub-Inspector under Licensing Act	312/10/-	70 12/10/-	.....	395
21	William C. Lynch	Inspector of Police Value of quarters rented and light	312/10/-	72	.....	384/10/-
21	Stephen Cotter.....	Inspector of Police Value of quarters rented and light Sub-Inspector under Licensing Act	312/10/-	70 12/10/-	.....	395
21	George H. Hyem.....	Inspector of Police Value of quarters and light Sub-Inspector under Licensing Act	312/10/-	55 12/10/-	.....	380
21	Alfred Potter	Inspector of Police Value of quarters and light Sub-Inspector under Licensing Act	267/10/-	80 12/10/-	.....	360
21	Edmund Lawless.....	Inspector of Police In lieu of quarters and light Sub-Inspector under Licensing Act	267/10/-	62 12/10/-	.....	342
21	William T. Baker	Sub-Inspector of Police Value of quarters rented and light	267/10/-	65	.....	332/10/-
21	Roger Fenton	Sub-Inspector of Police In lieu of quarters Do light.....	267/10/-	50 5	.....	322/10/-
21	Daniel Byrne	Sub-Inspector of Police Value of quarters and light	267/10/-	45	.....	312/10/-
21	Robert Latimer	Sub-Inspector of Police Value of quarters and light	267/10/-	45	.....	312/10/-
21	Robert Barry	Sub-Inspector of Police In lieu of quarters and light Do uniform clothing	267/10/-	55 12	.....	334/10/-
21	John Bell	Sub-Inspector of Police In lieu of quarters Do light..... Sub-Inspector under Licensing Act	267/10/-	68 5 12/10/-	.....	353
21	Thomas Cameron.....	Sub-Inspector of Police Value of quarters and light	267/10/-	55	.....	322/10/-
21	James Cornett.....	Sub-Inspector of Police Value of quarters and light	245	45	.....	290
21	William T. Langworthy	Sub-Inspector of Police Value of quarters and light	245	55	.....	300
21	Denis Carroll	Sub-Inspector of Police Value of quarters rented and light	245	41	.....	286
21	William Scott	Sub-Inspector of Police Value of quarters and light Sub-Inspector under Licensing Act	245	55 12/10/-	.....	312/10/-

* District Inspector under Licensing Act, Metropolitan District.

SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES FOR 1896-7.

Reference to Estimate.	Name of Officer.	Offices, Allowances, and Deductions.	Proposed fixed Salaries, Allowances, and Deductions.				Other allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Salaries.	Allowances.	Deductions.	Gross Total.	
No. III.—Chief Secretary—continued.			£	£	£	£	
POLICE—continued.							
21	John Saunders.....	Sub-Inspector of Police	245				
		Value of quarters		40			
		Do light		5		290	
21	Denis McCartie	Sub-Inspector of Police	245				
		Value of quarters and light		45		290	
21	James Smith	Sub-Inspector of Police	245				
		Value of quarters and light		45		290	
21	Isaac Morrow	Sub-Inspector of Police	245				
		Value of quarters and light		45		290	
21	John Robinson.....	Sub-Inspector of Police	245				
		In lieu of quarters		65			
		Value of light		5			
		Sub-Inspector under Licensing Act		7/10/-		322/10/-	
21	Henry J. Hughes	Sub-Inspector of Police	245				
		In lieu of quarters		65			
		Value of light		5			
		Sub-Inspector under Licensing Act		7/10/-		322/10/-	
21	Thomas Parker.....	Sub-Inspector of Police	245				
		Value of quarters and light		45		290	
21	John Garland	Sub-Inspector of Police	245				
		In lieu of quarters		50			
		Value of light		5			
		Sub-Inspector under Licensing Act		7/10/-		307/10/-	10/- per diem when travelling.
21	William R. Elliott	Sub-Inspector of Police	245				
		Quarters rented		65			
		Value of light		5			
		Sub-Inspector under Licensing Act		12/10/-		327/10/-	
21	A. Johnston	Sub-Inspector of Police	245				
		Value of quarters rented and light		70		315	
21	John Sutherland	Sub-Inspector and Police Store-keeper	245				
		In lieu of quarters and light		55			
		In lieu of uniform clothing		12		312	
21	John S. Clarke.....	Sub-Inspector and Drill Instructor	245				
		Value of quarters and light		25		270	
21	John M'Keague	Sub-Inspector of Police	245				
		Value of quarters and light		45		290	
21	E. A. Webb	Sub-Inspector of Police	245				
		In lieu of quarters		50			
		Value of light		8		303	
21	Joseph Jones	Acting Sub-Inspector of Police	191/12/6				
		Value of quarters and light		45		236/12/6	
21	Francis Le Boutillier	Acting Sub-Inspector of Police	191 12/6				
		Value of quarters and light		45		236/12/6	
21	W. Camphin	Superintendent of Police	380				
		In lieu of quarters and light		88		468	15s. per diem when travelling.
21	G. McDowell	Sub-Inspector of Police	267/10/-				
		In lieu of quarters and light		55			
		Do uniform clothing		12		334/10/-	10s. per diem when travelling.
21	Wm. J. Tindall	Sub-Inspector of Police	245				
		In lieu of quarters		50			
		Do uniform clothing		12			
		Value of light		5		312	
21	Frederick Fowler.....	Sub-Inspector of Police	245				
		Value of quarters rented		52			
		Do light		5		302	

SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES FOR 1896-7.

Reference to Estimate.	Name of Officer.	Offices, Allowances, and Deductions.	Proposed fixed Salaries, Allowances, and Deductions.				Other allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Salaries.	Allowances.	Deductions.	Gross Total.	
No. III.—Chief Secretary—continued.			£	£	£	£	
POLICE—continued.							
21	Alexander Boyd	Acting Sub-Inspector of Police ... In lieu of quarters Value of light	191/12/6	50 5	.....	246/12/6	
21	J. McCarthy	Constable, Bateman's Bay Acting Custom's Officer	146	52	.....	198	
21	J. J. Eather	First-class Constable, Woolgoolga Acting Custom's Officer	137	20	.....	157	
21	Geo. Stutchbury	Senior Constable, Delegate..... Acting Custom's Officer	146	20	.....	166	
21	W. A. Wood.....	Senior Constable, Milparinka..... Acting Custom's Officer	146	25	.....	171	
21	P. J. Connors	Constable, Welarewang Acting Custom's Officer	127/15/-	10	.....	137/15/-	
21	F. Wilkinson	Constable, Bowna..... Acting Custom's Officer	127/15/-	10	.....	137/15/-	
LUNACY.							
24	E. Sinclair	Medical Superintendent, Hospital for Insane, Gladesville Value of quarters Do provisions, &c.	700 ..... .....	.....	100 45	555	Net total
24	E. Godson	Medical Superintendent, Hospital for Insane, Parramatta Value of quarters..... Do provisions, &c.	700 ..... .....	.....	100 45	555	
24	H. Blaxland	Medical Superintendent, Hospital for Insane, Callan Park Value of quarters..... Do provisions, &c.	700 ..... .....	.....	100 45	555	
24	C. Ross	Medical Superintendent, Hospital for Insane, Kenmore Value of quarters Do provisions, &c.	700 ..... .....	.....	100 45	555	
24	W. C. Williamson	Medical Superintendent, Hospital for Insane, Rydalmere Value of quarters..... Do provisions, &c.	660 ..... .....	.....	100 45	515	
24	G. E. Miles	Medical Superintendent, Hospital for Insane, Newcastle Value of quarters..... Do provisions, &c.	384 ..... .....	.....	75 45	264	
24	H. C. McDouall	Senior Medical Officer, Hospital for Insane, Gladesville Value of quarters Do provisions, &c.	420 ..... .....	.....	30 45	345	
24	A. G. Henry.....	Senior Medical Officer, Hospital for Insane, Callan Park Value of quarters..... Do provisions, &c.	420 ..... .....	.....	75 45	300	
24	G. Morton	Senior Medical Officer, Hospital for Insane, Parramatta Value of quarters..... Do provisions, &c.	420 ..... .....	.....	50 45	325	
24	R. J. Millard	Junior Medical Officer, Hospital for Insane, Callan Park Value of quarters Do provisions, &c.	240 ..... .....	.....	30 45	165	
24	J. F. Flashman	Junior Medical Officer, Hospital for Insane, Parramatta..... Value of quarters..... Do provisions, &c.	240 ..... .....	.....	30 45	165	

SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES FOR 1896-7.

Reference to Estimate.	Name of Officer.	Offices, Allowances, and Deductions.	Proposed fixed Salaries, Allowances, and Deductions.				Other allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Salaries.	Allowances.	Deductions.	Net Total.	
No. III.—Chief Secretary—continued.			£	£	£	£	
LUNACY—continued.							
24	C. A. Hogg	Junior Medical Officer, Hospital for Insane, Gladesville.....	240				
		Value of quarters			30		
		Do provisions, &c.			45	165	
24	J. T. Floyd	Dispenser, Hospital for Insane, Callan Park	200				
		Value of quarters			35		
		Do provisions, &c.			30	135	
24	W. Paterson.....	Dispenser and Chief Attendant, Hospital for Insane, Rydalmere	240				
		Value of quarters.....			26		
		Do provisions, &c.			30	184	
24	E. M. Betts	Assistant Superintendent, Hospital for Insane, Gladesville...	450				
		Value of quarters.....			60		
		Do provisions, &c.			45	345	
24	A. Whitting	Assistant Superintendent, Hospital for Insane, Callan Park..	400				
		Value of quarters.....			60		
		Do provisions, &c.			45	295	
24	J. H. Wilkinson	Assistant Superintendent, Hospital for Insane, Parramatta...	375				
		Value of quarters.....			60		
		Do provisions, &c.			45	270	
24	J. E. Moore	Superintendent, Reception House, Darlinghurst	275				
		Value of quarters			60		
		Do provisions, &c.....			30	185	
24	L. C. Rowling	Clerk, Hospital for Insane, Parramatta	240				
		Value of quarters			45		
		Do provisions, &c.....			30	165	
24	W. T. Roberts	Clerk, Hospital for Insane, Gladesville.....	232				
		Value of quarters			16		
		Do provisions, &c.....			30	186	
24	C. H. Richardson.....	Clerk and Storekeeper, Hospital for Insane, Kenmore.....	240				
		Value of quarters.....			30		
		Do provisions, &c.....			30	180	
24	S. C. Mayo	Clerk, Hospital for Insane, Callan Park	240				
		Value of quarters.....			35		
		Do provisions, &c.....			30	175	
24	H. R. McGill	Clerk and Storekeeper, Hospital for Insane, Rydalmere	240				
		Value of quarters			30		
		Do provisions, &c.			30	180	
24	F. C. Cane	Clerk, Hospital for Insane, Newcastle	175				
		Value of provisions, &c.....			30	145	
24	T. Folkard	Chief Attendant, Hospital for Insane, Gladesville	190				
		Value of quarters			26		
		Do provisions, &c.			30	134	
24	J. Wharf	Chief Attendant, Hospital for Insane, Parramatta	190				
		Value of quarters.....			26		
		Do provisions, &c.....			30	134	
24	E. Waller	Chief Attendant and Storekeeper, Hospital for Insane, Newcastle	200				
		Value of quarters.....			26		
		Do provisions, &c.			30	144	

SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES FOR 1896-7.

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Reference to Estimate.	Name of Officer.	Offices, Allowances, and Deductions.	Proposed fixed Salaries, Allowances, and Deductions.				Other allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Salaries.	Allowances.	Deductions.	Net Total.	
	No. III.—Chief Secretary—continued.		£	£	£	£	
	<i>LUNACY—continued.</i>						
24	W. H. Little	Chief Attendant, Hospital for Insane, Callan Park	190				
		Value of quarters			26		
		Do provisions, &c.			30	134	
24	B. A. Simpson	Matron, Hospital for Insane, Gladesville	190				
		Value of quarters			26		
		Do provisions, &c.			30	134	
24	M. T. Cooke	Matron, Hospital for Insane, Parramatta	160				
		Value of quarters			26		
		Do provisions, &c.			30	104	
24	M. A. Fairbairn	Matron, Hospital for Insane, Callan Park	190				
		Value of quarters			26		
		Do provisions, &c.			30	134	
24	M. A. Watson	Matron, Hospital for Insane, Rydalmere	160				
		Value of quarters			26		
		Do provisions, &c.			30	104	
25	M. G. Quinn	Matron, Hospital for Insane, Newcastle	140				
		Value of quarters			26		
		Do provisions, &c.			30	84	
25	J. Moore	Matron, Reception House, Darlinghurst	60				
		Value of provisions, &c.			30	30	
25	G. Barker	Messenger and Boatman to Inspector-General of Insane...	136				
		Value of provisions			18	118	
25	R. E. Sheridan	Attendant in charge of ward, Hospital for Insane, Parramatta...	130				
		Value of quarters			12		
		Do provisions, &c.			15	103	
25	P. Fleming	Attendant in charge of ward, Hospital for Insane, Parramatta...	130				
		Value of quarters			12		
		Do provisions, &c.			15	103	
25	W. McKelvey	Junior Attendant, Hospital for Insane, Parramatta	108				
		Value of quarters			12		
		Do provisions, &c.			15	81	
25	A. Tamsett	Junior Attendant, Hospital for Insane, Parramatta	108				
		Value of quarters			12		
		Do provisions, &c.			15	81	
25	W. Austin	Junior Attendant, Hospital for Insane, Parramatta	108				
		Value of quarters			12		
		Do provisions, &c.			15	81	
25	W. Williams	Junior Attendant, Hospital for Insane, Parramatta	108				
		Value of quarters			12		
		Do provisions, &c.			15	81	
25	J. W. Geelan	Junior Attendant, Hospital for Insane, Parramatta	96				
		Value of quarters			12		
		Do provisions, &c.			15	69	
25	J. Halligan, jun.	Junior Attendant, Hospital for Insane, Parramatta	96				
		Value of quarters			12		
		Do provisions, &c.			15	69	
25	P. Kruss	Junior Attendant, Hospital for Insane, Parramatta	96				
		Value of quarters			12		
		Do provisions, &c.			15	69	

SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES FOR 1896-7.

Reference to Estimate.	Name of Officer.	Offices, Allowances, and Deductions.	Proposed fixed Salaries, Allowances, and Deductions.				Other allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Salaries.	Allowances.	Deductions.	Net Total.	
No. III.—Chief Secretary—continued.			£	£	£	£	
<i>LUNA'Y—continued.</i>							
25	J. Kell	Junior Attendant, Hospital for Insane, Parramatta	90				
		Value of quarters			12		
		Do provisions, &c.....			15		63
25	R. Shearer	Junior Attendant, Hospital for Insane, Parramatta	84				
		Value of quarters			12		
		Do provisions, &c.....			15		57
25	A. Tunks	Junior Attendant, Hospital for Insane, Parramatta	80				
		Value of quarters			12		
		Do provisions, &c.....			15		53
25	W. Martin	Junior Attendant, Hospital for Insane, Parramatta	80				
		Value of quarters			12		
		Do provisions, &c.....			15		53
25	F. Addy	Nurse in charge, Hospital for Insane, Parramatta	90				
		Value of quarters			12		
		Do provisions, &c.....			15		63
25	C. Douglass	Nurse in charge of ward, Hospital for Insane, Parramatta...	84				
		Value of quarters			12		
		Do provisions, &c.....			15		57
25	M. Bolster	Nurse in charge of ward, Hospital for Insane, Parramatta...	84				
		Value of quarters			12		
		Do provisions, &c.....			15		57
25	A. Slattey	Nurse in charge of ward, Hospital for Insane, Parramatta ..	84				
		Value of quarters			12		
		Do provisions, &c.....			15		57
25	M. Knox	Nurse in charge of ward, Hospital for Insane, Parramatta...	80				
		Value of quarters			12		
		Do provisions, &c.....			15		53
25	L. Lynch	Nurse in charge of ward, Hospital for Insane, Parramatta...	80				
		Value of quarters			12		
		Do provisions, &c.....			15		53
25	A. Martin	Nurse in charge of ward, Hospital for Insane, Parramatta...	80				
		Value of quarters			12		
		Do provisions, &c.....			15		53
25	S. West	Nurse in charge of ward, Hospital for Insane, Parramatta...	80				
		Value of quarters			12		
		Do provisions, &c.....			15		53
25	M. Magin'	Senior Nurse, Hospital for Insane, Parramatta.....	72				
		Value of quarters			12		
		Do provisions, &c.....			15		45
25	Z. Wallace	Senior Nurse, Hospital for Insane, Parramatta.....	72				
		Value of quarters.....			12		
		Do provisions, &c.....			15		45
25	M. A. Toohy	Senior Nurse, Hospital for Insane, Parramatta	72				
		Value of quarters			12		
		Do provisions, &c.....			15		45
25	M. Ayton	Senior Nurse, Hospital for Insane, Parramatta.....	72				
		Value of quarters			12		
		Do provisions, &c.....			15		45

SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES FOR 1896-7.

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Reference to Estimate.	Name of Officer.	Offices, Allowances, and Deductions.	Proposed fixed Salaries, Allowances, and Deductions.				Other allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Salaries.	Allowances.	Deductions.	Net Total.	
No. III.—Chief Secretary—continued.			£	£	£	£	
<i>LUNACY—continued.</i>							
25	K. Taylor	Senior Nurse, Hospital for Insane, Parramatta	72				
		Value of quarters			12		
		Do provisions, &c.			15	45	
25	L. Jackson	Senior Nurse, Hospital for Insane, Parramatta	72				
		Value of quarters			12		
		Do provisions, &c.			15	45	
25	F. Bale	Junior Nurse, Hospital for Insane, Parramatta	66				
		Value of quarters			12		
		Do provisions, &c.			15	39	
25	A. McKelvey	Junior Nurse, Hospital for Insane, Parramatta	66				
		Value of quarters			12		
		Do provisions, &c.			15	39	
25	L. Fahey	Junior Nurse, Hospital for Insane, Parramatta	66				
		Value of quarters			12		
		Do provisions, &c.			15	39	
25	E. Drinkwater	Junior Nurse, Hospital for Insane, Parramatta	66				
		Value of quarters			12		
		Do provisions, &c.			15	39	
25	L. Drury	Junior Nurse, Hospital for Insane, Parramatta	66				
		Value of quarters			12		
		Do provisions, &c.			15	39	
25	J. Lyons	Junior Nurse, Hospital for Insane, Parramatta	66				
		Value of quarters			12		
		Do provisions, &c.			15	39	
25	E. Mackay	Junior Nurse, Hospital for Insane, Parramatta	66				
		Value of quarters			12		
		Do provisions, &c.			15	39	
25	M. Walker	Junior Nurse, Hospital for Insane, Parramatta	63				
		Value of quarters			12		
		Do provisions, &c.			15	36	
25	M. Caff	Junior Nurse, Hospital for Insane, Parramatta	63				
		Value of quarters			12		
		Do provisions, &c.			15	36	
25	M. Smith ..	Junior Nurse, Hospital for Insane, Parramatta	63				
		Value of quarters			12		
		Do provisions, &c.			15	36	
25	A. Halley	Junior Nurse, Hospital for Insane, Parramatta	63				
		Value of quarters			12		
		Do provisions, &c.			15	36	
25	A. Folkhard	Junior Nurse, Hospital for Insane, Parramatta	63				
		Value of quarters			12		
		Do provisions, &c.			15	36	
25	E. Mackey	Junior Nurse, Hospital for Insane, Parramatta	63				
		Value of quarters			12		
		Do provisions, &c.			15	36	
25	A. Paton	Junior Nurse, Hospital for Insane, Parramatta	60				
		Value of quarters			12		
		Do provisions, &c.			15	33	

SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES FOR 1896-7.

Reference to Estimate.	Name of Officer.	Offices, Allowances, and Deductions.	Proposed fixed Salaries, Allowances, and Deductions.				Other allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Salaries.	Allowances.	Deductions.	Net Total.	
No. III.—Chief Secretary—continued.			£	£	£	£	
LUNACY—continued.							
25	M. Klink	Junior Nurse, Hospital for Insane, Parramatta	57				
		Value of quarters			12		
		Do provisions, &c.			15	30	
25	N. Beattie.....	Junior Nurse, Hospital for Insane, Parramatta	57				
		Value of quarters			12		
		Do provisions, &c.			15	30	
25	J. Hardman	Store Attendant, Hospital for Insane, Parramatta	124				
		Value of quarters			12		
		Do provisions, &c.			15	97	
25	J. H. Butterworth	Gate-keeper, Hospital for Insane, Parramatta	120				
		Value of quarters			20		
		Do provisions, &c.			25	75	
25	N. Tuckwell	Gate-keeper, Hospital for Insane, Parramatta	120				
		Value of quarters			20		
		Do provisions, &c.			25	75	
25	J. Bridgefoot, jun.	Messenger, Hospital for Insane, Parramatta	72				
		Value of quarters			12		
		Do provisions, &c.			15	45	
25	C. A. Jenkins	Messenger, Hospital for Insane, Parramatta	72				
		Value of quarters			12		
		Do provisions, &c.			15	45	
25	J. C. Johannsen	Gardener, Hospital for Insane, Parramatta	140				
		Value of quarters			30		
		Do provisions			25	85	
25	J. Bridgefoot, sen.	Grounds Attendant, Hospital for Insane, Parramatta	150				
		Value of quarters			30		
		Do provisions, &c.			25	95	
25	J. Sherratt	Laundress, Hospital for Insane, Parramatta	78				
		Value of quarters			12		
		Do provisions, &c.			15	51	
25	E. Gillespie	Laundress, Hospital for Insane, Parramatta	78				
		Value of quarters			12		
		Do provisions, &c.			15	51	
25	E. Ferguson	Laundress, Hospital for Insane, Parramatta	73				
		Value of quarters			12		
		Do provisions, &c.			15	46	
25	E. Furlong	Laundress, Hospital for Insane, Parramatta	73				
		Value of quarters			12		
		Do provisions, &c.			15	46	
25	A. Winder	Housemaid, Hospital for Insane, Parramatta	66				
		Value of quarters			12		
		Do provisions, &c.			15	39	
25	M. Finucane.....	Housemaid, Hospital for Insane, Parramatta	66				
		Value of quarters			12		
		Do provisions, &c.			15	39	
25	K. Algie	Needlewoman, Hospital for Insane, Parramatta	80				
		Value of quarters			12		
		Do provisions, &c.			15	53	

SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES FOR 1896-7.

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Reference to Estimate.	Name of Officer.	Offices, Allowances, and Deductions.	Proposed fixed Salaries, Allowances, and Deductions.				Other allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Salaries.	Allowances.	Deductions.	Net Total.	
No. III.—Chief Secretary—continued.			£	£	£	£	
<i>LUNACY—continued.</i>							
25	F. W. Mottershead	Engine-driver, Hospital for Insane, Parramatta	175				
		Value of quarters			30		
		Do provisions, &c.			18		127
25	D. Meppom	Attendant in charge of Hill Branch, Hospital for Insane, Gladesville	160				
		Value of quarters			26		
		Do provisions, &c.			15		119
25	C. Jenkins.....	Senior Attendant, Hospital for Insane, Gladesville	115				
		Value of quarters			20		
		Do provisions, &c.			15		80
25	W. R. Dawson.....	Junior Attendant, Hospital for Insane, Gladesville	108				
		Value of quarters.....			12		
		Do provisions, &c.			15		81
25	E. T. Peirce	Junior Attendant, Hospital for Insane, Gladesville	108				
		Value of quarters.....			12		
		Do provisions, &c.			15		81
25	G. W. Slowgrove.....	Junior Attendant, Hospital for Insane, Gladesville	108				
		Value of quarters.....			12		
		Do provisions, &c.			15		81
25	M. Balfe	Junior Attendant, Hospital for Insane, Gladesville	104				
		Value of quarters.....			12		
		Do provisions, &c.			15		77
25	A. Moorhead	Junior Attendant, Hospital for Insane, Gladesville	104				
		Value of quarters.....			12		
		Do provisions, &c.			15		77
25	T. Dwyer	Junior Attendant, Hospital for Insane, Gladesville	104				
		Value of quarters			12		
		Do provisions, &c.			15		77
25	D. Miles	Junior Attendant, Hospital for Insane, Gladesville	104				
		Value of quarters			12		
		Do provisions, &c.			15		77
25	H. Jones	Junior Attendant, Hospital for Insane, Gladesville	96				
		Value of quarters			12		
		Do provisions, &c.			15		69
25	J. Grant	Junior Attendant, Hospital for Insane, Gladesville	96				
		Value of quarters			12		
		Do provisions, &c.			15		69
25	T. F. O'Donnell	Junior Attendant, Hospital for Insane, Gladesville	96				
		Value of quarters			12		
		Do provisions, &c.			15		69
25	J. M'Kelvey.....	Junior Attendant, Hospital for Insane, Gladesville	90				
		Value of quarters			12		
		Do provisions, &c.			15		63
25	W. J. Martin	Junior Attendant, Hospital for Insane, Gladesville	90				
		Value of quarters			12		
		Do provisions, &c.			15		63
25	J. O'Connell.....	Junior Attendant, Hospital for Insane, Gladesville	90				
		Value of quarters			12		
		Do provisions, &c.			15		63

SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES FOR 1896-7.

Reference to Estimate.	Name of Officer.	Offices, Allowances, and Deductions.	Proposed fixed Salaries, Allowances, and Deductions.				Other allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Salaries.	Allowances.	Deductions.	Net Total.	
No. III.—Chief Secretary—continued.			£	£	£	£	
LUNACY—continued.							
25	H. Rowland	Junior Attendant, Hospital for Insane, Gladesville	84				
		Value of quarters			12		
		Do provisions, &c.			15		57
25	A. T. Withers	Junior Attendant, Hospital for Insane, Gladesville	84				
		Value of quarters			12		
		Do provisions, &c.			15		57
25	R. Jones	Junior Attendant, Hospital for Insane, Gladesville	80				
		Value of quarters			12		
		Do provisions, &c.			15		53
25	A. Cameron	Junior Attendant, Hospital for Insane, Gladesville	80				
		Value of quarters			12		
		Do provisions, &c.			15		53
25	R. H. Lambert.....	Junior Attendant, Hospital for Insane, Gladesville	80				
		Value of quarters			12		
		Do provisions, &c.			15		53
25	H. Cuff	Charge Nurse, Hospital for Insane, Gladesville	84				
		Value of quarters			12		
		Do provisions, &c.			15		57
25	M. Macken	Charge Nurse, Hospital for Insane, Gladesville	84				
		Value of quarters			12		
		Do provisions, &c.			15		57
25	E. Fairhall	Charge Nurse, Hospital for Insane, Gladesville	84				
		Value of quarters			12		
		Do provisions, &c.			15		57
25	M. Stuart	Charge Nurse, Hospital for Insane, Gladesville	80				
		Value of quarters			12		
		Do provisions, &c.			15		53
25	E. M'Nulty	Charge Nurse, Hospital for Insane, Gladesville	80				
		Value of quarters			12		
		Do provisions, &c.			15		53
25	M. E. Connell	Charge Nurse, Hospital for Insane, Gladesville	80				
		Value of quarters			12		
		Do provisions, &c.			15		53
25	M. Weller.....	Charge Nurse, Hospital for Insane, Gladesville	80				
		Value of quarters			12		
		Do provisions, &c.			15		53
25	M. Leahy	Senior Nurse, Hospital for Insane, Gladesville	72				
		Value of quarters			12		
		Do provisions, &c.			15		45
25	M. Cooke	Senior Nurse, Hospital for Insane, Gladesville	72				
		Value of quarters			12		
		Do provisions, &c.			15		45
25	M. Giles	Senior Nurse, Hospital for Insane, Gladesville	72				
		Value of quarters			12		
		Do provisions, &c.			15		45
25	J. Good.....	Senior Nurse, Hospital for Insane, Gladesville	72				
		Value of quarters			12		
		Do provisions, &c.			15		45

SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES FOR 1896-7.

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Reference to Estimate.	Name of Officer.	Offices, Allowances, and Deductions.	Proposed fixed Salaries, Allowances, and Deductions.				Other allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Salaries.	Allowances.	Deductions.	Net Total.	
No. III.—Chief Secretary—continued.			£	£	£	£	
LUNACY—continued.							
25	E. McCarthy	Senior Nurse, Hospital for Insane, Gladesville	72				
		Value of quarters			12		
		Do provisions, &c.			15	45	
25	F. Samuels	Junior Nurse, Hospital for Insane, Gladesville	66				
		Value of quarters			12		
		Do provisions, &c.			15	39	
25	M. Kimber	Junior Nurse, Hospital for Insane, Gladesville	66				
		Value of quarters			12		
		Do provisions, &c.			15	39	
25	A. Mortimer	Junior Nurse, Hospital for Insane, Gladesville	66				
		Value of quarters			12		
		Do provisions, &c.			15	39	
25	A. McCleer	Junior Nurse, Hospital for Insane, Gladesville	66				
		Value of quarters			12		
		Do provisions, &c.			15	39	
25	M. Mitchell	Junior Nurse, Hospital for Insane, Gladesville	66				
		Value of quarters			12		
		Do provisions, &c.			15	39	
25	P. Steel	Junior Nurse, Hospital for Insane, Gladesville	66				
		Value of quarters			12		
		Do provisions, &c.			15	39	
25	M. Graham	Junior Nurse, Hospital for Insane, Gladesville	66				
		Value of quarters			12		
		Do provisions, &c.			15	39	
25	A. Roberts	Junior Nurse, Hospital for Insane, Gladesville	66				
		Value of quarters			12		
		Do provisions, &c.			15	39	
25	C. R. Jones	Junior Nurse, Hospital for Insane, Gladesville	66				
		Value of quarters			12		
		Do provisions, &c.			15	39	
25	A. M. Smith	Junior Nurse, Hospital for Insane, Gladesville	63				
		Value of quarters			12		
		Do provisions, &c.			15	36	
25	A. Lewis	Junior Nurse, Hospital for Insane, Gladesville	63				
		Value of quarters			12		
		Do provisions, &c.			15	36	
25	B. Farrell	Junior Nurse, Hospital for Insane, Gladesville	60				
		Value of quarters			12		
		Do provisions, &c.			15	33	
25	C. D. Sinclair	Junior Nurse, Hospital for Insane, Gladesville	57				
		Value of quarters			12		
		Do provisions, &c.			15	30	
25	F. Gray	Junior Nurse, Hospital for Insane, Gladesville	57				
		Value of quarters			12		
		Do provisions, &c.			15	30	
25	A. Wright	Junior Nurse, Hospital for Insane, Gladesville	57				
		Value of quarters			12		
		Do provisions, &c.			15	30	

SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES FOR 1896-7.

Reference to Estimate.	Name of Officer.	Offices, Allowances, and Deductions.	Proposed fixed Salaries, Allowances, and Deductions.				Other allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Salaries.	Allowances.	Deductions.	Net Total.	
No. III.—Chief Secretary—continued.			£	£	£	£	
<i>LUNACY—continued.</i>							
25	J. Kelly.....	Junior Nurse, Hospital for Insane, Gladesville	57				
		Value of quarters			12		
		Do provisions, &c.			15	30	
25	J. Tournier	Farm Attendant, Hospital for Insane, Gladesville	120				
		Value of quarters			20		
		Do provisions, &c.			15	85	
25	E. Eagles	Farm Carter, Hospital for Insane, Gladesville	84				
		Value of quarters			12		
		Do provisions, &c.			15	57	
25	A. J. Tymms	Grounds Attendant, Hospital for Insane, Gladesville	120				
		Value of quarters			20		
		Do provisions, &c.			15	85	
25	C. Petrie	Assistant Cook, Hospital for Insane, Gladesville	96				
		Value of quarters			12		
		Do provisions, &c.			15	69	
25	H. Forbes	Gardener, Hospital for Insane, Gladesville	104				
		Value of quarters			20		
		Do provisions, &c.			15	69	
25	J. L. Warren	Gatekeeper, Main Building, Hospital for Insane, Gladesville	100				
		Value of quarters			20		
		Do provisions, &c.			15	65	
25	J. Smith	Gatekeeper, Hill Branch, Hospital for Insane, Gladesville	108				
		Value of quarters			20		
		Do provisions, &c.			15	73	
25	F. Donnan	Assistant Gatekeeper, Main Building, Hospital for Insane, Gladesville	72				
		Value of quarters			12		
		Do provisions, &c.			15	45	
25	T. Brett	Assistant Gatekeeper, Hill Branch, Hospital for Insane, Gladesville	72				
		Value of quarters			12		
		Do provisions, &c.			15	45	
25	W. C. Burgess	Plumber, Hospital for Insane, Gladesville	156				
		Value of quarters			20		
		Do provisions, &c.			15	121	
25	M. Lodge	Needlewoman, Hospital for Insane, Gladesville	80				
		Value of quarters			12		
		Do provisions, &c.			15	53	
25	K. Troy.....	Laundress, Hospital for Insane, Gladesville	78				
		Value of quarters			12		
		Do provisions, &c.			15	51	
25	K. McKee.....	Laundress, Hospital for Insane, Gladesville	78				
		Value of quarters			12		
		Do provisions, &c.			15	51	
25	E. Wilson.....	Laundress, Hospital for Insane, Gladesville	66				
		Value of quarters			12		
		Do provisions, &c.			15	39	
25	H. Wallace	Laundress, Hospital for Insane, Gladesville	66				
		Value of quarters			12		
		Do provisions, &c.			15	39	

SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES FOR 1896-7.

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Reference to Estimate.	Name of Officer.	Offices, Allowances, and Deductions.	Proposed fixed Salaries, Allowances, and Deductions.				Other allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Salaries.	Allowances.	Deductions.	Net Total.	
No. III.—Chief Secretary—continued.			£	£	£	£	
<i>LUNACY—continued.</i>							
25	E. Rippon.....	Housemaid, Hospital for Insane, Gladesville	66				
		Value of quarters			12		
		Do provisions, &c.			15		39
25	M. O'Connor	Housemaid and Cook, Hospital for Insane, Gladesville	66				
		Value of quarters			12		
		Do provisions, &c.			15		39
25	M. Fitzpatrick	Senior Attendant, Hospital for Insane, Callan Park	115				
		Value of quarters			12		
		Do provisions, &c.			15		88
25	C. Shepherd.....	Junior Attendant, Hospital for Insane, Callan Park	108				
		Value of quarters			12		
		Do provisions, &c.			15		81
25	G. Burns	Junior Attendant, Hospital for Insane, Callan Park	108				
		Value of quarters			12		
		Do provisions, &c.			15		81
25	P. Sinclair	Junior Attendant, Hospital for Insane, Callan Park	96				
		Value of quarters			12		
		Do provisions, &c.			15		69
25	H. Muller	Junior Attendant, Hospital for Insane, Callan Park	96				
		Value of quarters			12		
		Do provisions, &c.			15		69
25	T. Kernaghan	Junior Attendant, Hospital for Insane, Callan Park	96				
		Value of quarters			12		
		Do provisions, &c.			15		69
25	J. Gould	Junior Attendant, Hospital for Insane, Callan Park	96				
		Value of quarters			12		
		Do provisions, &c.			15		69
25	T. J. Proud	Junior Attendant, Hospital for Insane, Callan Park	96				
		Value of quarters			12		
		Do provisions, &c.			15		69
25	J. Milward	Junior Attendant, Hospital for Insane, Callan Park	96				
		Value of quarters			12		
		Do provisions, &c.			15		69
25	G. Folkard	Junior Attendant, Hospital for Insane, Callan Park	84				
		Value of quarters			12		
		Do provisions, &c.			15		57
25	G. Keith	Junior Attendant, Hospital for Insane, Callan Park	84				
		Value of quarters			12		
		Do provisions, &c.			15		57
25	J. Beckhaus	Junior Attendant, Hospital for Insane, Callan Park	84				
		Value of quarters			12		
		Do provisions, &c.			15		57
25	A. Bunney.....	Junior Attendant, Hospital for Insane, Callan Park	80				
		Value of quarters			12		
		Do provisions, &c.			15		53
25	J. McAnally.....	Junior Attendant, Hospital for Insane, Callan Park	80				
		Value of quarters			12		
		Do provisions, &c.			15		53

SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES FOR 1896-7.

Reference to Estimate.	Name of Officer.	Offices, Allowances, and Deductions.	Proposed fixed Salaries, Allowances, and Deductions.				Other allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Salaries.	Allowances.	Deductions.	Net Total.	
No. III.—Chief Secretary—continued.			£	£	£	£	
<i>LUNACY—continued.</i>							
25	A. Palmer.....	Nurse in charge of ward, Hospital for Insane, Callan Park	84				
		Value of quarters.....			12		
		Do provisions, &c.....			15		57
25	A. Fegan	Nurse in charge of ward, Hospital for Insane, Callan Park	84				
		Value of quarters.....			12		
		Do provisions, &c.....			15		57
25	K. Miller	Nurse in charge of ward, Hospital for Insane, Callan Park	84				
		Value of quarters.....			12		
		Do provisions, &c.....			15		57
25	E. Alexander	Nurse in charge of ward, Hospital for Insane, Callan Park	80				
		Value of quarters.....			12		
		Do provisions, &c.....			15		53
25	E. Scarlett	Nurse in charge of ward, Hospital for Insane, Callan Park.....	80				
		Value of quarters.....			12		
		Do provisions, &c.....			15		53
25	F. McLean	Nurse in charge of ward, Hospital for Insane, Callan Park	80				
		Value of quarters.....			12		
		Do provisions, &c.....			15		53
25	M. Bass.....	Nurse in charge of ward, Hospital for Insane, Callan Park	80				
		Value of quarters.....			12		
		Do provisions, &c.....			15		53
25	M. Flannery.....	Senior Nurse, Hospital for Insane, Callan Park	72				
		Value of quarters.....			12		
		Do provisions, &c.....			15		45
25	E. Wills	Senior Nurse, Hospital for Insane, Callan Park	72				
		Value of quarters.....			12		
		Do provisions, &c.....			15		45
25	B. Smith	Senior Nurse, Hospital for Insane, Callan Park	72				
		Value of quarters.....			12		
		Do provisions, &c.....			15		45
25	M. Woolley	Senior Nurse, Hospital for Insane, Callan Park	72				
		Value of quarters.....			12		
		Do provisions, &c.....			15		45
25	M. McMahon	Senior Nurse, Hospital for Insane, Callan Park	72				
		Value of quarters.....			12		
		Do provisions, &c.....			15		45
25	C. McLean	Junior Nurse, Hospital for Insane, Callan Park	66				
		Value of quarters.....			12		
		Do provisions, &c.....			15		39
25	A. Murray	Junior Nurse, Hospital for Insane, Callan Park	66				
		Value of quarters.....			12		
		Do provisions, &c.....			15		39
25	F. Goymour.....	Junior Nurse, Hospital for Insane, Callan Park	66				
		Value of quarters.....			12		
		Do provisions, &c.....			15		39
25	A. Anderson.....	Junior Nurse, Hospital for Insane, Callan Park	66				
		Value of quarters.....			12		
		Do provisions, &c.....			15		39

SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES FOR 1896-7.

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Reference to Estimate.	Name of Officer.	Offices, Allowances, and Deductions.	Proposed fixed Salaries, Allowances, and Deductions.				Other allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Salaries.	Allowances.	Deductions.	Net Total.	
No. III.—Chief Secretary—continued.			£	£	£	£	
<i>LUNACY—continued.</i>							
25	S. McLean	Junior Nurse, Hospital for Insane, Callan Park	66				
		Value of quarters.....			12		
		Do provisions, &c.....			15	39	
25	M. McNulty.....	Junior Nurse, Hospital for Insane, Callan Park	66				
		Value of quarters.....			12		
		Do provisions, &c.....			15	39	
25	M. A. Mitchell.....	Junior Nurse, Hospital for Insane, Callan Park	66				
		Value of quarters.....			12		
		Do provisions, &c.....			15	39	
25	J. McGregor	Junior Nurse, Hospital for Insane, Callan Park	66				
		Value of quarters.....			12		
		Do provisions, &c.....			15	39	
25	A. Horrell.....	Junior Nurse, Hospital for Insane, Callan Park	66				
		Value of quarters.....			12		
		Do provisions, &c.....			15	39	
25	E. Middleton	Junior Nurse, Hospital for Insane, Callan Park	66				
		Value of quarters.....			12		
		Do provisions, &c.....			15	39	
25	J. Searles	Junior Nurse, Hospital for Insane, Callan Park	66				
		Value of quarters.....			12		
		Do provisions, &c.....			15	39	
25	M. Cummings	Junior Nurse, Hospital for Insane, Callan Park	66				
		Value of quarters.....			12		
		Do provisions, &c.....			15	39	
25	M. Cahill	Junior Nurse, Hospital for Insane, Callan Park	66				
		Value of quarters.....			12		
		Do provisions, &c.....			15	39	
25	V. Steel.....	Junior Nurse, Hospital for Insane, Callan Park	66				
		Value of quarters.....			12		
		Do provisions, &c.....			15	39	
25	V. Roberts	Junior Nurse, Hospital for Insane, Callan Park	66				
		Value of quarters.....			12		
		Do provisions, &c.....			15	39	
25	A. Englert	Junior Nurse, Hospital for Insane, Callan Park	66				
		Value of quarters.....			12		
		Do provisions, &c.....			15	39	
25	G. Taylor	Junior Nurse, Hospital for Insane, Callan Park	66				
		Value of quarters.....			12		
		Do provisions, &c.....			15	39	
25	E. Smith	Junior Nurse, Hospital for Insane, Callan Park	63				
		Value of quarters.....			12		
		Do provisions, &c.....			15	36	
25	E. Mankey	Junior Nurse, Hospital for Insane, Callan Park	63				
		Value of quarters.....			12		
		Do provisions, &c.....			15	36	
25	O. Thompson	Junior Nurse, Hospital for Insane, Callan Park	63				
		Value of quarters.....			12		
		Do provisions, &c.....			15	36	

SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES FOR 1896-7.

Reference to Estimate.	Name of Officer.	Offices, Allowances, and Deductions.	Proposed fixed Salaries, Allowances, and Deductions.				Other allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Salaries.	Allowances.	Deductions.	Net Total.	
No. III.—Chief Secretary—continued.			£	£	£	£	
<i>LUNACY—continued.</i>							
25	R. Kelly	Junior Nurse, Hospital for Insane, Callan Park	60				
		Value of quarters.....			12		
		Do provisions, &c.			15		33
25	M. Beresford	Junior Nurse, Hospital for Insane, Callan Park	57				
		Value of quarters			12		
		Do provisions, &c.			15		30
25	L. Cook	Junior Nurse, Hospital for Insane, Callan Park	57				
		Value of quarters			12		
		Do provisions, &c.			15		30
25	K. Connolly	Junior Nurse, Hospital for Insane, Callan Park	57				
		Value of quarters			12		
		Do provisions, &c.			15		30
25	L. Palmer	Needlewoman, Hospital for Insane, Callan Park	80				
		Value of quarters.....			12		
		Do provisions, &c.			15		53
25	M. M'Nulty	Housemaid, Hospital for Insane, Callan Park	66				
		Value of quarters.....			12		
		Do provisions, &c.			15		39
25	H. Digby	Store Attendant, Hospital for Insane, Callan Park	124				
		Value of quarters			25		
		Do provisions, &c.			25		74
25	E. A. Bower	Hall Attendant, Hospital for Insane, Callan Park	82				
		Value of quarters			12		
		Do provisions, &c.			15		55
25	W. H. Dawson.....	Carter, Hospital for Insane, Callan Park	119				
		Value of quarters			25		
		Do provisions, &c.			25		69
25	S. Cheetham.....	Gardener, Hospital for Insane, Callan Park	135				
		Value of quarters.....			25		
		Do provisions, &c.			25		85
25	W. E. Rushton	Grounds Attendant, Hospital for Insane, Callan Park	124				
		Value of quarters.....			25		
		Do provisions, &c.			25		74
25	J. J. Blackburn	Out-door Attendant, Hospital for Insane, Callan Park	110				
		Value of quarters.....			12		
		Do provisions, &c.			15		83
25	H. Perryman	Farm Attendant, Hospital for Insane, Callan Park	125				
		Value of quarters.....			25		
		Do provisions, &c.			25		75
25	G. Towns	Gatekeeper, Hospital for Insane, Callan Park	115				
		Value of quarters.....			25		
		Do provisions, &c.			25		65
25	A. T. Richards.....	Gatekeeper, Hospital for Insane, Callan Park	77				
		Value of quarters.....			12		
		Do provisions, &c.			15		50
25	M. Chamberlain	Cook, Hospital for Insane, Callan Park.....	96				
		Value of quarters.....			12		
		Do provisions, &c.			15		69

SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES FOR 1896-7.

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Reference to Estimate.	Name of Officer.	Offices, Allowances, and Deductions.	Proposed fixed Salaries, Allowances, and Deductions.				Other allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Salaries.	Allowances.	Deductions.	Net Total.	
No. III.—Chief Secretary—continued.			£	£	£	£	
LUNACY—continued.							
25	E. Byrnes	Cook, Hospital for Insane, Callan Park	74				
		Value of quarters			12		
		Do provisions, &c.			15	47	
25	A. O'Reilly	Cook, Hospital for Insane, Callan Park	70				
		Value of quarters			12		
		Do provisions, &c.			15	43	
25	E. Coombes	Cook, Hospital for Insane, Callan Park	84				
		Value of quarters			12		
		Do provisions, &c.			15	57	
25	L. Driscoll	Cook, Hospital for Insane, Callan Park	64				
		Value of quarters			12		
		Do provisions, &c.			15	37	
25	M. M'Carthy	Laundress, Hospital for Insane, Callan Park	83				
		Value of quarters			12		
		Do provisions, &c.			15	56	
25	M. Hyde	Laundress, Hospital for Insane, Callan Park	72				
		Value of quarters			12		
		Do provisions, &c.			15	45	
25	J. Bournes	Laundress, Hospital for Insane, Callan Park	72				
		Value of quarters			12		
		Do provisions, &c.			15	45	
25	A. Bradley	Laundress, Hospital for Insane, Callan Park	66				
		Value of quarters			12		
		Do provisions, &c.			15	39	
25	R. M'Dowell	Engine-driver, Hospital for Insane, Callan Park	175				
		Value of quarters			25		
		Do provisions, &c.			25	125	
25	T. M'Intyre	Artisan Attendant, Hospital for Insane, Callan Park	160				
		Value of quarters			25		
		Do provisions, &c.			25	110	
25	G. Redding	Junior Attendant, Hospital for Insane, Newcastle	80				
		Value of quarters			12		
		Do provisions, &c.			15	53	
25	J. Carlin	Junior Attendant, Hospital for Insane, Newcastle	80				
		Value of quarters			12		
		Do provisions, &c.			15	53	
25	W. Leopold	Junior Attendant, Hospital for Insane, Newcastle	80				
		Value of quarters			12		
		Do provisions, &c.			15	53	
25	M. J. Brown	Nurse-in-charge, Hospital for Insane, Newcastle	84				
		Value of quarters			12		
		Do provisions, &c.			15	57	
25	H. Campbell	Nurse-in-charge, Hospital for Insane, Newcastle	80				
		Value of quarters			12		
		Do provisions, &c.			15	53	
25	M. Brooker	Junior Nurse, Hospital for Insane, Newcastle	66				
		Value of quarters			12		
		Do provisions, &c.			15	39	

SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES FOR 1896-7.

Reference to Estimate.	Name of Officer.	Offices, Allowances, and Deductions.	Proposed fixed Salaries, Allowances, and Deductions.				Other allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Salaries.	Allowances.	Deductions.	Net Total.	
No. III.—Chief Secretary—continued.			£	£	£	£	
<i>LUNACY—continued.</i>							
25	M. P. Rodgers	Junior Nurse, Hospital for Insane, Newcastle	63				
		Value of quarters.....			12		
		Do provisions, &c.			15	36	
25	M. Hindmarsh.....	Junior Nurse, Hospital for Insane, Newcastle	63				
		Value of quarters.....			12		
		Do provisions, &c.			15	36	
25	M. Nolan	Junior Nurse, Hospital for Insane, Newcastle	57				
		Value of quarters.....			12		
		Do provisions, &c.			15	30	
25	E. M. Hayes.....	Junior Nurse, Hospital for Insane, Newcastle	57				
		Value of quarters.....			12		
		Do provisions, &c.			15	30	
25	M. Smedley	Junior Nurse, Hospital for Insane, Newcastle	57				
		Value of quarters.....			12		
		Do provisions, &c.			15	30	
25	J. Jones.....	Junior Nurse, Hospital for Insane, Newcastle	57				
		Value of quarters.....			12		
		Do provisions, &c.			15	30	
25	S. Newling	Senior Nurse, Male Division, Hospital for Insane, Newcastle ...	72				
		Value of quarters.....			12		
		Do provisions, &c.			15	45	
25	J. Hayes	Junior Nurse, Male Division, Hospital for Insane, Newcastle ...	66				
		Value of quarters.....			12		
		Do provisions, &c.			15	39	
25	D. Bowman	Night Nurse, Hospital for Insane, Newcastle	69				
		Value of quarters.....			12		
		Do provisions, &c.			15	42	
25	L. E. Spearing.....	Needlewoman, Hospital for Insane, Newcastle	64				
		Value of quarters.....			12		
		Do provisions, &c.			15	37	
25	J. Preece	Cook, Hospital for Insane, Newcastle	102				
		Value of quarters.....			12		
		Do provisions, &c.			15	75	
25	F. Hardy	Outdoor Attendant, Hospital for Insane, Newcastle	84				
		Value of quarters.....			12		
		Do provisions, &c.			15	57	
25	M. A. Evans.....	Laundress, Hospital for Insane, Newcastle	78				
		Value of quarters.....			12		
		Do provisions, &c.			15	51	
25	N. Leahy	Laundress, Hospital for Insane, Newcastle	66				
		Value of quarters.....			12		
		Do provisions, &c.			15	39	
25	S. Woodbine.....	Assistant Laundress, Hospital for Insane, Newcastle	66				
		Value of quarters.....			12		
		Do provisions, &c.			15	39	
25	L. J. Little	Junior Attendant, Hospital for Insane, Rydalmere	108				
		Value of quarters.....			12		
		Do provisions, &c.			15	81	

SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES FOR 1896-7.

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Reference to Estimate.	Name of Officer.	Offices, Allowances, and Deductions.	Proposed fixed Salaries, Allowances, and Deductions.				Other allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Salaries.	Allowances.	Deductions.	Net Total.	
No. III.—Chief Secretary—continued.			£	£	£	£	
<i>LUNACY—continued.</i>							
25	D. Yates	Junior Attendant, Hospital for Insane, Rydalmere	96				
		Value of quarters			12		
		Do provisions, &c.			15		69
25	J. M'Gregor	Junior Attendant, Hospital for Insane, Rydalmere	96				
		Value of quarters			12		
		Do provisions, &c.			15		69
25	A. Chisholm	Junior Attendant, Hospital for Insane, Rydalmere	96				
		Value of quarters			12		
		Do provisions, &c.			15		69
25	R. J. Brown	Junior Attendant, Hospital for Insane, Rydalmere	84				
		Value of quarters			12		
		Do provisions, &c.			15		57
25	G. J. Stahl	Junior Attendant, Hospital for Insane, Rydalmere	84				
		Value of quarters			12		
		Do provisions, &c.			15		57
25	H. Gottsch	Junior Attendant, Hospital for Insane, Rydalmere	84				
		Value of quarters			12		
		Do provisions, &c.			15		57
25	W. H. Jacobs	Junior Attendant, Hospital for Insane, Rydalmere	84				
		Value of quarters			12		
		Do provisions, &c.			15		57
25	H. Dorahy	Junior Attendant, Hospital for Insane, Rydalmere	84				
		Value of quarters			12		
		Do provisions, &c.			15		57
25	D. Burnet	Junior Attendant, Hospital for Insane, Rydalmere	84				
		Value of quarters			12		
		Do provisions, &c.			15		57
25	A. Hesson	Junior Attendant, Hospital for Insane, Rydalmere	80				
		Value of quarters			12		
		Do provisions, &c.			15		53
25	K. Buckley	Junior Attendant, Hospital for Insane, Rydalmere	80				
		Value of quarters			12		
		Do provisions, &c.			15		53
25	C. Howell	Junior Attendant, Hospital for Insane, Rydalmere	80				
		Value of quarters			12		
		Do provisions, &c.			15		53
25	E. E. Aspinall	Junior Attendant, Hospital for Insane, Rydalmere	80				
		Value of quarters			12		
		Do provisions, &c.			15		53
25	K. Ferguson	Junior Nurse, Hospital for Insane, Rydalmere	66				
		Value of quarters			12		
		Do provisions, &c.			15		39
25	A. Clarke	Junior Nurse, Hospital for Insane, Rydalmere	63				
		Value of quarters			12		
		Do provisions, &c.			15		36
25	E. Garratty	Junior Nurse, Hospital for Insane, Rydalmere	57				
		Value of quarters			12		
		Do provisions, &c.			15		30

SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES FOR 1896-7.

Reference to Estimate.	Name of Officer.	Offices, Allowances, and Deductions.	Proposed fixed Salaries, Allowances, and Deductions.				Other allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Salaries.	Allowances.	Deductions.	Net Total.	
No. III.—Chief Secretary—continued.			£	£	£	£	
LUNACY—continued.							
25	C. Archibald.....	Junior Nurse, Hospital for Insane, Rydalmerc	57				
		Value of quarters			12		
		Do provisions, &c.			15		30
25	E. Burke	Junior Nurse, Hospital for Insane, Rydalmerc	57				
		Value of quarters			12		
		Do provisions, &c.			15		30
25	M. A. Bagot.....	Junior Nurse, Hospital for Insane, Rydalmerc	57				
		Value of quarters.....			12		
		Do provisions, &c.			15		30
25	K. Fuller	Junior Nurse, Hospital for Insane, Rydalmerc	57				
		Value of quarters			12		
		Do provisions, &c.			15		30
25	M. Smyth.....	Junior Nurse, Hospital for Insane, Rydalmerc	57				
		Value of quarters			12		
		Do provisions, &c.			15		30
25	E. Coulton	Junior Nurse, Hospital for Insane, Rydalmerc	57				
		Value of quarters.....			12		
		Do provisions, &c.			15		30
25	J. M'Kay	Junior Nurse, Hospital for Insane, Rydalmerc	57				
		Value of quarters.....			12		
		Do provisions, &c.			15		30
25	A. R. Cooke	Junior Nurse, Hospital for Insane, Rydalmerc	57				
		Value of quarters.....			12		
		Do provisions, &c.			15		30
25	M. Daly	Senior Laundress, Hospital for Insane, Rydalmerc	78				
		Value of quarters.....			12		
		Do provisions, &c.			15		51
25	C. Gordon	Junior Laundress, Hospital for Insane, Rydalmerc	73				
		Value of quarters			12		
		Do provisions, &c.			15		46
25	E. O'Brien	Junior Laundress, Hospital for Insane, Rydalmerc	73				
		Value of quarters			12		
		Do provisions, &c.			15		46
25	E. Turkington	Needlewoman, Hospital for Insane, Rydalmerc	56				
		Value of quarters.....			12		
		Do provisions, &c.			15		29
25	E. Cone.....	Housemaid, Hospital for Insane, Rydalmerc	56				
		Value of quarters.....			12		
		Do provisions, &c.			15		29
25	J. Hughes.....	Cook, Hospital for Insane, Rydalmerc	100				
		Value of quarters.....			12		
		Do provisions, &c.			15		73
25	J. Pickering	Gatekeeper, Hospital for Insane, Rydalmerc	88				
		Value of quarters.....			12		
		Do provisions, &c.			15		61
25	W. Walbutton	Messenger, Hospital for Insane, Rydalmerc	72				
		Value of quarters.....			12		
		Do provisions, &c.			15		45

SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES FOR 1896-7.

Reference to Estimate.	Name of Officer.	Offices, Allowances, and Deductions.	Proposed fixed Salaries, Allowances, and Deductions.				Other allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Salaries.	Allowances.	Deductions.	Net Total.	
No. III.—Chief Secretary—continued.			£	£	£	£	
LUNACY—continued.							
25	H. Lee	Engine-driver, Hospital for Insane, Rydalmere	150				
		Value of quarters.....			12		
		Do provisions, &c.			15		123
25	C. Jones	Attendant-in-charge, Hospital for Insane, Kenmore	114				
		Value of quarters			12		
		Do provisions, &c.			15		87
25	R. Rea	Attendant-in-charge, Hospital for Insane, Kenmore	114				
		Value of quarters			12		
		Do provisions, &c.....			15		87
25	D. Robertson	Senior Attendant, Hospital for Insane, Kenmore	108				
		Value of quarters			12		
		Do provisions, &c.....			15		81
25	W. Mitchell.....	Junior Attendant, Hospital for Insane, Kenmore	80				
		Value of quarters.....			12		
		Do provisions, &c.....			15		53
25	W. J. S. Bennett.....	Junior Attendant, Hospital for Insane, Kenmore	80				
		Value of quarters			12		
		Do provisions, &c.....			15		53
25	A. Fairley.....	Junior Attendant, Hospital for Insane, Kenmore	80				
		Value of quarters			12		
		do provisions, &c.			15		53
25	F. Divall	Junior Attendant, Hospital for Insane, Kenmore	80				
		Value of quarters			12		
		do provisions, &c.			15		53
25	G. Duck	Junior Attendant, Hospital for Insane, Kenmore	80				
		Value of quarters			12		
		Do provisions, &c.....			15		53
25	W. H. Butler	Junior Attendant, Hospital for Insane, Kenmore	80				
		Value of quarters.....			12		
		Do provisions, &c.			15		53
25	E Divall	Junior Attendant, Hospital for Insane, Kenmore	80				
		Value of quarters.....			12		
		Do provisions, &c.....			15		53
25	C. Bullock	Junior Attendant, Hospital for Insane, Kenmore	80				
		Value of quarters.....			12		
		Do provisions, &c.....			15		53
25	J. G. McAnally	Junior Attendant, Hospital for Insane, Kenmore	80				
		Value of quarters.....			12		
		Do provisions, &c.....			15		53
25	W. Johnston	Farm Attendant, Hospital for Insane, Kenmore	105				
		Value of quarters.....			12		
		Do provisions, &c.....			15		78
25	A. Wilson.....	Carter, Hospital for Insane, Kenmore	80				
		Value of quarters.....			12		
		Do provisions, &c.....			15		53
25	A. Gollan	Gardener, Hospital for Insane, Kenmore	104				
		Value of quarters.....			12		
		Do provisions, &c.....			15		77

SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES FOR 1896-7.

Reference to Estimate.	Name of Officer.	Offices, Allowances, and Deductions.	Proposed fixed Salaries, Allowances, and Deductions.				Other allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Salaries.	Allowances.	Deductions.	Net Total.	
No. III.—Chief Secretary—continued.			£	£	£	£	
<i>LUNACY—continued.</i>							
25	T. English.....	Carpenter, Hospital for Insane, Kenmore	136				
		Value of quarters.....			12		
		Do provisions, &c.			15	109	
25	B. Troy.....	Cook, Hospital for Insane, Kenmore	79				
		Value of quarters.....			12		
		Do provisions, &c.			15	52	
25	J. Amor	Needlewoman, Hospital for Insane, Kenmore	65				
		Value of quarters			12		
		Do provisions, &c.			15	38	
25	E. Lenham	Laundress, Hospital for Insane, Kenmore.....	66				
		Value of quarters.....			12		
		Do provisions, &c.			15	39	
25	W. H. Clark.....	Junior Attendant, Reception House for the Insane, Darlinghurst	80				
		Value of quarters.....			12		
		Do provisions, &c.			15	53	
25	T. M'Glade	Nurse-in-charge, Reception House for the Insane, Darlinghurst ...	84				
		Value of quarters.....			12		
		Do provisions, &c.			15	57	
25	A. Christensen	Junior Nurse, Reception House for the Insane, Darlinghurst ...	66				
		Value of quarters.....			12		
		Do provisions, &c.			15	39	
25	L. Hazlewood	Junior Nurse, Reception House for the Insane, Darlinghurst ...	63				
		Value of quarters.....			12		
		Do provisions, &c.			15	36	
25	V. Tuite	Junior Nurse, Reception House for the Insane, Darlinghurst ...	72				
		Value of quarters.....			12		
		Do provisions, &c.			15	45	
MEDICAL ADVISER TO THE GOVERNMENT.							
28	R. T. Paton	Government Medical Officer and Vaccinator for Sydney	800				
		Value of quarters.....			100	700	
28	G. H. Taylor	Pathologist, Assistant Medical Officer and Vaccinator, Sydney	560				
		Value of quarters.....			60	500	
28	T. E. Franklin	Surgeon and Dispenser, Trial Bay Prison	400				
		Value of quarters			100	300	
28	G. F. C. Cunynghame.....	Dispenser, Sydney Gaol	225				
		Value of quarters.....			75	150	
28	S. H. Hinder	Dispenser, Biloela Gaol	160				
		Value of quarters.....			48	112	
29	R. U. Russell	Medical Superintendent, Coast Hospital	550				
		Value of quarters, provisions, fuel, and light.....			155	395	
29	W. A. Conlon	House Surgeon and Dispenser, Coast Hospital	200				
		Value of quarters and provisions			100	100	
29	N. J. Dunlop	House Surgeon and Dispenser, Coast Hospital	200				
		Value of quarters and provisions			100	100	

SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES FOR 1896-7.

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Reference to Estimate.	Name of Officer.	Offices, Allowances, and Deductions.	Proposed fixed Salaries, Allowances, and Deductions.				Other allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Salaries.	Allowances.	Deductions.	Net Total.	
No. III.—Chief Secretary—continued.			£	£	£	£	
MEDICAL ADVISER TO THE GOVERNMENT—contd.							
29	C. G. Willman.....	Clerk and storekeeper	225				
		Value of quarters, provisions, fuel, and light.....			75	150	
29	J. M'Master.....	Matron, Coast Hospital	225				
		Value of quarters, provisions, fuel, and light.....			120	105	
<i>Coast Hospital.</i>							
29	L. Ford.....	Head Nurse	105				
		Value of quarters, provisions, fuel, and light.....			50	55	
29	M. Sherwood	Senior Nurse	100				
		Value of quarters, provisions, fuel, and light.....			50	50	
29	E. M. Brookes.....	Senior Nurse.....	100				
		Value of quarters, provisions, fuel, and light.....			50	50	
29	Vacant	Senior Nurse.....	100				
		Value of quarters, provisions, fuel, and light.....			50	50	
20	M. G. Keir	Senior Nurse.....	100				
		Value of quarters, provisions, fuel, and light.....			50	50	
29	C. L. Dash	Senior Nurse.....	100				
		Value of quarters, provisions, fuel, and light.....			50	50	
29	C. L. Hillsdon	Nurse	85				
		Value of quarters, provisions, fuel, and light.....			50	35	
29	H. M. Holloway	Nurse	85				
		Value of quarters, provisions, fuel, and light.....			50	35	
29	C. C. Lumley	Nurse.....	85				
		Value of quarters, provisions, fuel, and light.....			50	35	
29	E. M. E. Mance	Nurse	85				
		Value of quarters, provisions, fuel, and light.....			50	35	
29	V. Layton.....	Nurse	85				
		Value of quarters, provisions, fuel, and light.....			50	35	
29	E. M. Blakely	Nurse	85				
		Value of quarters, provisions, fuel, and light.....			50	35	
29	C. Saunders	Probationer Nurse	75				
		Value of quarters, provisions, fuel, and light.....			50	25	
29	B. Hosking	Probationer Nurse	75				
		Value of quarters, provisions, fuel, and light			50	25	
29	E. E. Livermore	Probationer Nurse	75				
		Value of quarters, provisions, fuel, and light.....			50	25	
29	E. A. Harvey	Probationer Nurse	75				
		Value of quarters, provisions, fuel, and light.....			50	25	
29	M. A. Gray	Probationer Nurse	75				
		Value of quarters, provisions, fuel, and light.....			50	25	
29	E. A. Foster	Probationer Nurse	75				
		Value of quarters, provisions, fuel, and light.....			50	25	

SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES FOR 1896-7.

Reference to Estimate.	Name of Officer.	Offices, Allowances, and Deductions.	Proposed fixed Salaries, Allowances, and Deductions.				Other allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Salaries.	Allowances.	Deductions.	Net Total.	
	No. III.—Chief Secretary—continued.		£	£	£	£	
	MEDICAL ADVISER TO THE GOVERNMENT—contd.						
	<i>Coast Hospital—continued.</i>						
29	M. J. Slater	Probationer Nurse	75				
		Value of quarters, provisions, fuel, and light.....			50	25	
29	C. R. Medcalf	Probationer Nurse	75				
		Value of quarters, provisions, fuel, and light.....			50	25	
29	K. Walsh	Probationer Nurse	75				
		Value of quarters, provisions, fuel, and light.....			50	25	
29	K. I. Passmore	Probationer Nurse	75				
		Value of quarters, provisions, fuel, and light.....			50	25	
29	E. M. G. Booth	Probationer Nurse	75				
		Value of quarters, provisions, fuel, and light.....			50	25	
29	F. G. Newton	Probationer Nurse	75				
		Value of quarters, provisions, fuel, and light.....			50	25	
29	M. D. Brookes	Probationer Nurse	75				
		Value of quarters, provisions, fuel, and light.....			50	25	
29	F. S. Grundy	Probationer Nurse	75				
		Value of quarters, provisions, fuel, and light			50	25	
29	I. J. Cowley	Probationer Nurse	75				
		Value of quarters, provisions, fuel, and light.....			50	25	
29	A. Gray.....	Probationer Nurse	75				
		Value of quarters, provisions, fuel, and light.....			50	25	
29	M. Gulliford.....	Probationer Nurse	75				
		Value of quarters, provisions, fuel, and light.....			50	25	
29	A. Gaskill.....	Probationer Nurse	75				
		Value of quarters, provisions, fuel, and light.....			50	25	
29	E. Hooper.....	Needlewoman	100				
		Value of quarters, provisions, fuel, and light.....			50	50	
29	E. Erickson	Wardsman	110				
		Value of quarters, provisions, fuel, and light.....			50	60	
29	S. de Sterke	General Attendant	110				
		Value of quarters, provisions, fuel, and light.....			50	60	
29	T. A. Dures	General Attendant	110				
		Value of quarters, provisions, fuel, and light.....			50	60	
29	Vacant	General Attendant	110				
		Value of quarters, provisions, fuel, and light.....			50	60	
29	J. Penberthy	Store Attendant	128				
		Value of quarters, provisions, fuel, and light.....			50	78	
29	R. Tinman	Grounds Attendant.....	122				
		Value of quarters, provisions, fuel, and light.....			50	72	
29	G. Brown	1st Cook	150				
		Value of quarters, provisions, fuel, and light.....			50	100	

SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES FOR 1896-7.

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Reference to Estimate.	Name of Officer.	Offices, Allowances, and Deductions.	Proposed fixed Salaries, Allowances, and Deductions.				Other allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Salaries.	Allowances.	Deductions.	Net Total.	
No. III.—Chief Secretary—continued.			£	£	£	£	
MEDICAL ADVISER TO THE GOVERNMENT—contd.							
<i>Coast Hospital—continued.</i>							
29	L. E. A. Horn	Cook	130				
		Value of quarters, provisions, fuel, and light.....			50	80	
29	J. Dunne	Cook and kitchenman.....	102				
		Value of quarters, provisions, fuel, and light			50	52	
29	H. Whitehall	Cook, Sanatorium	116				
		Value of quarters, provisions, fuel, and light.....			50	66	
29	M. Carroll.....	Assistant Cook, Sanatorium	90				
		Value of quarters, provisions, fuel, and light.....			50	40	
29	Vacant	Assistant Cook, Sanatorium	90				
		Value of quarters, provisions, fuel, and light.....			50	40	
29	H. Sullivan	Laundress.....	110				
		Value of quarters, provisions, fuel, and light.....			50	60	
29	S. Biddick.....	Assistant Laundress	100				
		Value of quarters, provisions, fuel, and light.....			50	50	
29	A. Leahy	Assistant Laundress	95				
		Value of quarters, provisions, fuel, and light.....			50	45	
29	Vacant	Assistant Laundress	100				
		Value of quarters, provisions, fuel, and light.....			50	50	
29	M. J. Walsh.....	General Servant	85				
		Value of quarters, provisions, fuel, and light.....			50	35	
29	M. Rendall	General Servant	80				
		Value of quarters, provisions, fuel, and light.....			50	30	
29	L. Buchanan	General Servant	80				
		Value of quarters, provisions, fuel, and light.....			50	30	
29	J. McKenney	Senior Ambulance Driver	122				
		Value of quarters, provisions, fuel, and light.....			50	72	
29	P. Callaghan	Second Ambulance Driver.....	116				
		Value of quarters, provisions, fuel, and light.....			50	66	
29	J. McElhinney.....	Third Ambulance Driver	110				
		Value of quarters, provisions, fuel, and light.....			50	60	
29	F. C. Calf.....	Fourth Ambulance Driver.....	110				
		Value of quarters, provisions, fuel, and light.....			50	60	
29	J. Costelloe	Carpenter	154				
		Value of quarters, provisions, fuel, and light			50	104	
29	F. Farrer	Painter	122				
		Value of quarters, provisions, fuel, and light.....			50	72	
29	J. J. Rohr.....	Office Assistant	90				
		Value of quarters, provisions, fuel, and light.....			50	40	

SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES FOR 1896-7.

Reference to Estimate.	Name of Officer.	Offices, Allowances, and Deductions.	Proposed fixed Salaries, Allowances, and Deductions.				Other allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Salaries.	Allowances.	Deductions.	Net Total.	
No. III.—Chief Secretary—continued.			£	£	£	£	
CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.							
34	Jos. Wing.....	Assistant Superintendent, George-street Asylum	260				
		Value of quarters, provisions, &c.			90	170	
34	A. M. Brooke	Matron Superintendent, Liver- pool Asylum	220				
		Value of quarters, provisions, &c.			90	130	
34	D. R. Macdermott	Matron Superintendent, Rook- wood Asylum	220				
		Value of quarters, provisions, &c.			90	130	
34	J. S. Murray	Superintendent, Carpenterian Reformatory	210				
		Value of quarters, provisions, &c.			90	120	
34	E. R. L. Dennis	Matron Superintendent, Mac- quarie-street, Asylum	200				
		Value of quarters, provisions, &c.			90	110	
34	M. Jowett.....	Matron Superintendent, Ormond House	180				
		Value of quarters, provisions, &c.			60	120	
35	W. J. Morey	Dispenser, Parramatta Asylum...	160				
		Value of quarters, provisions, &c.			45	115	
35	J. E. Burnside	Sub-Matron, Liverpool	160				
		Value of quarters, provisions, &c.			65	95	
35	M. Mills	Sub-Matron, George-street, Parra- matta	160				
		Value of quarters, provisions, &c.			60	100	
35	G. R. Kepplewhite	Clerk and Foreman, Newington Asylum	156				
		Value of quarters, provisions, &c.			45	111	
35	W. O'Donnell	Clerk and Storekeeper, Newington Asylum	144				
		Value of quarters, provisions, &c.			45	99	
35	J. Tracey	Gardener and Attendant, Ormond House	140				
		Value of quarters, provisions, &c.			50	90	
35	F. Willow.....	Matron and Dispenser, Newington	135				
		Value of quarters, provisions, &c.			60	75	
35	L. Lejeune	Matron, Boys' Home, Eastwood...	125				
		Value of quarters, provisions, &c.			70	55	
35	A. B. Teece	Matron, Cottage Homes for Aged Couples	125				
		Value of quarters, provisions, &c.			70	55	
35	M. Gorman	Housekeeper, Newington Asylum	120				
		Value of quarters, provisions, &c.			50	70	
35	J. Gibb	Gardener, Rookwood Asylum ...	120				
		Value of quarters, provisions, &c.			45	75	
35	H. Farnell	Gardener, Rookwood Asylum ...	120				
		Value of quarters, provisions, &c.			45	75	
35	J. Wall	Carpenter, George-street Asylum, Parramatta	113				
		Value of quarters, provisions, &c.			28	85	
35	R. Colquhoun	Clerk and Storekeeper, Carpen- terian Reformatory	110				
		Value of quarters, provisions, &c.			45	65	
35	C. A. Macdermott	Chief Attendant, George-street Asylum, Parramatta	108				
		Value of quarters, provisions, &c.			45	63	
35	J. Sallaway	Farm Attendant, George-street Asylum, Parramatta	105				
		Value of quarters and provisions			45	60	

SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES FOR 1896-7.

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Reference to Estimate.	Name of Officer.	Offices, Allowances, and Deductions.	Proposed fixed Salaries, Allowances, and Deductions.				Other allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Salaries.	Allowances.	Deductions.	Net Total.	
	No. III.—Chief Secretary—continued.		£	£	£	£	
	CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS—continued.						
35	W. Gibson	Attendant, George-street Asylum, Parramatta	100				
		Value of quarters and provisions			45	55	
35	C. Crawley	Attendant, George-street Asylum, Parramatta	100				
		Value of quarters, provisions, &c.			45	55	
35	C. A. Warner	Attendant, Macquarie-street Asylum, Parramatta	120				
		Value of quarters and provisions			45	75	
35	A. R. Norton	Attendant, Macquarie-street Asylum, Parramatta	100				
		Value of quarters, provisions, &c.			45	55	
35	F. Wellard	Attendant, Macquarie-street Asylum, Parramatta	100				
		Value of quarters, provisions, &c.			45	55	
35	W. T. Pye	Attendant, Carpenterian Reformatory	100				
		Value of quarters, provisions, &c.			45	55	
35	A. Tuck	Farm Overseer, Carpenterian Reformatory	100				
		Value of quarters, provisions, &c.			45	55	
35	S. W. Batten	Attendant, Rookwood Asylum ..	97				
		Value of quarters, provisions, &c.			45	52	
35	M. Jefford	Nurse, Ormond House	97				
		Value of quarters and provisions			35	62	
35	W. Garland	Attendant, George-street Asylum, Parramatta	90				
		Value of quarters and provisions			45	45	
35	F. Hanson	Attendant, George-street Asylum Parramatta	90				
		Value of quarters, provisions, &c.			45	45	
35	G. Davidson	Nurse, Newington Asylum	90				
		Value of quarters, provisions, &c.			45	45	
35	C. Macnamarra	Nurse, Newington Asylum	90				
		Value of quarters, provisions, &c.			45	45	
35	E. O'Neill	Nurse, Newington Asylum	90				
		Value of quarters, provisions, &c.			45	45	
35	K. Bagot	Nurse, Newington Asylum	90				
		Value of quarters, provisions, &c.			45	45	
35	M. Farrell	Nurse, Newington Asylum	90				
		Value of quarters and provisions ..			45	45	
35	K. Keays	Nurse, Newington Asylum	90				
		Value of quarters, provisions, &c.			45	45	
35	E. Dobbin	Nurse, Newington Asylum	90				
		Value of quarters and provisions ..			45		
35	E. Anderson	Nurse, Newington Asylum	90				
		Value of quarters, provisions, &c.			45	45	
36	E. Nixon	Nurse, Rookwood Asylum	90				
		Value of quarters and provisions ..			45	45	
36	N. O'Keefe	Nurse, Rookwood Asylum	90				
		Value of quarters and provisions ..			45	45	
36	J. Orr	Nurse, Rookwood Asylum	90				
		Value of quarters and provisions ..			45	45	
36	G. Beattie	Nurse, Rookwood Asylum	90				
		Value of quarters and provisions ..			45	45	
36	M. Crimes	Attendant, Ormond House	85				
		Value of quarters, provisions, &c.			35	50	
36	Vacant	Laundress, Ormond House	79				
		Value of quarters, provisions, &c.			27	52	

SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES FOR 1996-7.

Reference to Estimate.	Name of Officer.	Offices, Allowances, and Deductions.	Proposed fixed Salaries, Allowances, and Deductions.				Other allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Salaries.	Allowances.	Deductions.	Net Total.	
No. III.—Chief Secretary—continued.			£	£	£	£	
CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS—continued.							
36	F. Boyd.....	Head Wardswoman, Newington.. Value of quarters, provisions, &c.	77 .....	.....	45	32	
36	E. Assilin	Mother, No. 1 Cottage Home, Parramatta	77 .....	.....	27	50	
36	M. O'Reilly	Mother, No. 2 Cottage Home, Parramatta	77 .....	.....	27	50	
36	J. S. Arthur	Mother, No. 1 Cottage Home, Mittagong.....	77 .....	.....	27	50	
36	C. Forde	Mother, No. 2 Cottage Home, Mittagong.....	77 .....	.....	27	50	
36	C. Graham	Mother, No. 3 Cottage Home, Mittagong.....	77 .....	.....	27	50	
36	B. Day	Mother, No. 4 Cottage Home, Mittagong.....	77 .....	.....	27	50	
36	L. Eagar	Mother, No. 5 Cottage Home, Mittagong	77 .....	.....	27	50	
36	A. Cole	Mother, No. 6 Cottage Home, Mittagong	77 .....	.....	27	50	
36	A. Phillips	Mother, No. 7 Cottage Home, Mittagong	77 .....	.....	27	50	
36	M. Tayler.....	Attendant, Boys' Home, Carpen- terian Reformatory	75 .....	.....	45	30	
36	M. Over	Attendant, Ormond House	59 .....	.....	20	39	
36	E. L. Eagar	Attendant, No. 5 Cottage Home, Mittagong	57 .....	.....	27	30	
36	A. Cutcliffe	Relieving Mother	57 .....	.....	27	30	
FIRE BRIGADES.							
37	W. D. Bear	Superintendent, Fire Brigades Board	600 .....	.....	.....	.....	With quarters.
BOTANIC GARDENS.							
38	J. H. Maiden	Director of Botanic Gardens, &c. Value of house.....	620 .....	.....	105	515	
38	J. McLachlan	Secretary and Accountant	235 .....	.....	60	175	
38	G. Harwood.....	Superintendent.....	295 .....	.....	50	245	
39	J. Jones.....	Overseer, Government Domains... Value of house.....	225 .....	.....	50	175	
39	F. McKay.....	Bailiff, Government Domains ... Value of house.....	160 .....	.....	40	120	
39	J. McEwen	Superintendent, State Nursery, Campbelltown.....	275 .....	.....	50	225	
40	W. Forsyth	Overseer, Centennial Park..... Value of house.....	225	50	175	

SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES FOR 1896-7.

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Reference to Estimate.	Name of Officer.	Offices, Allowances, and Deductions.	Proposed fixed Salaries, Allowances, and Deductions.				Other allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Salaries.	Allowances.	Deductions.	Gross Total.	
No. III.—Chief Secretary—continued.			£	£	£	£	
PERMANENT AND VOLUNTEER MILITARY FORCES.							
<i>Headquarters Staff.</i>							
41	Major-General G. A. French.	Major-General..... Value of quarters Do stabling..... Do fuel and light Furniture allowance Soldier servants	1,250		192 27 32 137 55	1,693	
41	Colonel H. D. Mackenzie..	Assistant Adjutant-General Value of quarters Do forage Do stabling..... Do rations, fuel, and light... Do servant.....	457		125 34 14 43 27	700	
41	Lt.-Colonel and Brevet-Colonel J. E. D. Taunton.	Assistant Quartermaster-General Value of quarters Do forage Do stabling..... Do rations, fuel, and light... Do servant.....	457		125 34 14 43 27	700	
41	Captain and Brevet-Major M. M. Boam.	Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General Value of quarters..... Do forage Do stabling..... Do rations, fuel, and light... Do servant.....	384		82 34 14 32 27	573	
41	Sergeant-Major, Assistant Superintendent Randwick Rifle Range.	Sergeant-Major Value of quarters..... Do uniform Do rations, fuel, and light...	153		41 5 39	238	
41	Sergeant-in-charge, Rifle Range.	Sergeant-in-charge, Rifle Range... Value of quarters Do rations, fuel, and light... Do uniform	135		32 22 5	194	
41	3 Markers, Rifle Range ...	3 Markers..... Value of quarters..... Do uniform	125		32 5	162	Each.
41	Garrison Sergeant-Major..	Garrison Sergeant-Major Value of quarters..... Do rations, fuel, and light... Do uniform	178		41 37 5	261	
41	Provost-Sergeant.....	Provost-Sergeant..... Value of quarters... .. Do rations, fuel, and light... Do uniform.....	178		41 35 5	259	
<i>Pay Branch.</i>							
42	C. Solomon	Staff Paymaster Value of quarters..... Do rations, fuel, and light... Do servant	457		82 32 27	598	
<i>Ordnance Branch.</i>							
42	Major J. T. Blanchard ...	Assistant Commissary of Ordnance Value of quarters..... Do rations, fuel, and light... Do servant	438		82 32 27	615	
42	Lieutenant W. J. Brown..	Receiver and Issuer of Stores ... Value of quarters	250		45	295	

SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES FOR 1896-7.

Reference to Estimate.	Name of Officer.	Offices, Allowances, and Deductions.	Proposed fixed Salaries, Allowances, and Deductions.				Other allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Salaries.	Allowances.	Deductions.	Gross Total.	
	No. III.—Chief Secretary—continued.		£	£	£	£	
	PERMANENT AND VOLUNTEER MILITARY FORCES						
	<i>—continued.</i>						
	<i>New South Wales Artillery—Artillery Staff.</i>						
43	Vacant	Officer Commanding Artillery Forces	730				
		Value of quarters		125			
		Do forage (2 horses)		68			
		Do stabling		27			
		Do rations, fuel, and light		43			
		Do soldier servant		55	.....	1,048	
43	Major A. H. P. Savage ...	Brigade Major	384				
		Value of quarters		82			
		Do forage		34			
		Do stabling		14			
		Do rations, fuel, and light		32			
		Do soldier servant		27	.....	573	
43	Major W. T. Bridges	Firemaster	384				
		Value of quarters		82			
		Do forage		34			
		Do stabling		14			
		Do rations, fuel, and light		32			
		Do soldier servant		27	.....	573	
43	Lieut.-Colonel H. P. Airey	Officer Commanding Field Artillery Brigade	420				
		Value of quarters		102			
		Do forage		34			
		Do stabling		14			
		Do rations, fuel, and light		35			
		Do soldier servant		27			
		Do command pay		55	.....	687	
43	Captain H. Dangar	Captain and Adjutant, Field Artillery	321				
		Value of quarters		54			
		Do forage		34			
		Do stabling		14			
		Do rations, fuel, and light		25			
		Do soldier servant		27	.....	475	2s. 6d. per diem, as Acting Adjutant.
43	Lieutenant E. A. Antill ...	Lieutenant, Field Artillery	216				
		Value of quarters		46			
		Do forage		34			
		Do stabling		14			
		Do rations, fuel, and light		25			
		Do soldier servant		27	.....	362	
43	Lieutenant A. Stewart ...	Lieutenant, Field Artillery	180				
		Value of quarters		46			
		Do forage		34			
		Do stabling		14			
		Do rations, fuel, and light		25			
		Do soldier servant		27	.....	326	
43	Captain A. N. Sandford ...	Captain and Adjutant, 1st Garrison Division	321				
		Value of quarters		55			
		Do forage allowance		34			
		Do stabling		14			
		Do rations, fuel, and light		25			
		Do soldier servant		27	.....	476	2s. 6d. per diem as Acting Adjutant.
43	Major F. Baynes	Major, 1st Garrison Division	356				
		Value of quarters		82			
		Do forage allowance		34			
		Do stabling		14			
		Do rations, fuel, and light		32			
		Do soldier servant		27			
		Do command pay		45	.....	590	
43	Major P. L. Murray	Major, 1st Garrison Division	356				
		Value of quarters		82			
		Do forage		34			
		Do stabling		14			
		Do rations, fuel, and light		32			
		Do soldier servant		27			
		Command pay		45	590	

SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES FOR 1896-7.

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Reference to Estimate.	Name of Officer.	Offices, Allowances, and Deductions.	Proposed fixed Salaries, Allowances, and Deductions.				Other allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Salaries.	Allowances.	Deductions.	Gross Total.	
	No. III.—Chief Secretary—continued.		£	£	£	£	
	PERMANENT AND VOLUNTEER MILITARY FORCES						
	<i>—continued.</i>						
	<i>New South Wales Artillery—continued.</i>						
43	Captain L. H. Kyngdon ...	Captain, 1st Garrison Division ... Value of quarters Do rations, fuel, and light... Do soldier servant	321	55 25 27	..... ..... .....	428	
43	Captain H. Le Messurier...	Captain, 1st Garrison Division ... Value of quarters Do rations, fuel, and light... Do soldier servant	321	55 25 27	..... ..... .....	428	
43	Captain A. P. Luscombe...	Captain, 1st Garrison Division ... Value of quarters Do rations, fuel, and light... Do soldier servant	321	55 25 27	..... ..... .....	428	2s. 6d. per diem Command Pay while in command of No. 3 Co., N.S.W.A.
43	Lieutenant R. H. L. B. Jenkins.	Lieutenant, 1st Garrison Division Value of quarters Do rations, fuel, and light... Do soldier servant	216	46 25 27	..... ..... .....	314	
43	Lieutenant C. W. Lamb...	Lieutenant, 1st Garrison Division Value of quarters Do rations, fuel, and light... Do soldier servant	216	46 25 27	..... ..... .....	314	
43	Lieutenant H. J. C. Taylor	Lieutenant, 1st Garrison Division Value of quarters Do rations, fuel, and light... Do soldier servant	216	46 25 27	..... ..... .....	314	
43	Lieutenant G. E. Bulmer	Lieutenant, 1st Garrison Division Value of quarters Do rations, fuel, and light... Do soldier servant	216	46 25 27	..... ..... .....	314	
43	Lieutenant S. E. Christian	Lieutenant, 1st Garrison Division Value of quarters Do rations, fuel, and light... Do soldier servant	216	46 25 27	..... ..... .....	314	
43	Lieutenant Jno. Mair.....	Lieutenant, 1st Garrison Division Value of quarters Do rations, fuel, and light... Do soldier servant	180	46 25 27	..... ..... .....	278	
43	Lieutenant N. S. Sweetland	Lieutenant, 1st Garrison Division Value of quarters Do rations, fuel, and light... Do soldier servant	180	46 25 27	..... ..... .....	278	
	<i>Staff Office for Engineer Services.</i>						
46	Warrant Officer	Submarine Miners Value of quarters Do rations, fuel, and light... Do uniform.....	183	41 32 5	..... ..... .....	261	
46	Warrant Officer	Field Companies Value of quarters Do rations, fuel, and light... Do uniform.....	183	41 34 5	..... ..... .....	263	
46	Warrant Officer	Instructor Electricians Value of quarters Do rations, fuel, and light... Do uniform.....	183	41 39 5	..... ..... .....	268	
46	Sergeant Artificer	Electrician Value of quarters Do rations, fuel, and light... Do uniform.....	143	32 36 5	..... ..... .....	216	

SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES FOR 1896-7.

Reference to Estimate.	Name of Officer.	Offices, Allowances, and Deductions.	Proposed fixed Salaries, Allowances, and Deductions.				Other allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Salaries.	Allowances.	Deductions.	Gross Total.	
	No. III.—Chief Secretary—continued.		£	£	£	£	
	PERMANENT AND VOLUNTEER MILITARY FORCES —continued						
	<i>Engineers, No. 3 Company, Submarine Miners—Permanent.</i>						
46	Major J. H. A. Lee.....	Officer Commanding	384				
		Value of quarters		82			
		Do rations, fuel, and light... ..		32			
		Do servants		27			
		Do forage		34			
		Do stabling		14		573	
	<i>Medical Staff Corps—Permanent.</i>						
47	Surgeon-Colonel W. D. C. Williams.	Surgeon-Colonel and Principal Medical Officer	609				
		Value of quarters.....		125			
		Do forage		34			
		Do stabling.....		14			
		Do rations, fuel, and light... ..		44			
		Do soldier servant.....		27		853	
	<i>Veterinary Department.</i>						
47	Captain Scott	Captain and Principal Veterinary Surgeon	200				
		Value of forage		34		234	
	<i>Mounted Brigade.</i>						
48	Captain and Local Major G. L. Lee.	Adjutant and Paymaster	329				
		Value of quarters		55			
		Do forage (2 horses)		68			
		Do stabling do		27			
		Do rations, fuel, and light... ..		25			
		Do servants.....		27		531	
48	Captain J. M. Antill	Adjutant and Paymaster	329				
		Value of quarters		55			
		Do forage (2 horses)		68			
		Do stabling do		27			
		Do rations, fuel, and light... ..		25			
		Do servants		27		531	
48	Regimental Sergeant-Major.	Regimental Sergeant-Major	160				
		Value of quarters.....		41			
		Do forage		34			
		Do stabling		14			
		Do rations, fuel, and light... ..		32			
		Do head-quarters		46			
		Do uniform.....		5		332	
48	Regimental Sergeant-Major.	Regimental Sergeant-Major	160				
		Value of quarters		41			
		Do forage		34			
		Do stabling		14			
		Do rations, fuel, and light... ..		39			
		Do head-quarters		46			
		Do uniform		5		339	
48	2 Quartermaster-Sergeants	2 Quartermaster-Sergeants.....	160				
		Value of quarters		38			
		Do forage		34			
		Do stabling		14			
		Do uniform		5		251	each.
48	2 Orderly-room Clerks ...	2 Orderly-room Clerks	143				
		Value of quarters		32			
		Do forage		34			
		Do stabling		14			
		Do uniform		5		228	each.
48	3 Sergeant-Instructors ...	3 Sergeant-Instructors	143				
		Value of quarters		32			
		Do forage		34			
		Do stabling		14			
		Do uniform		5		228	each.
48	7 Sergeant-Instructors ...	7 Sergeant-Instructors	134				
		Value of quarters		32			
		Do forage		34			
		Do stabling		14			
		Do uniform		5		219	each.

SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES FOR 1896-7.

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Reference to Estimate.	Name of Officer.	Offices, Allowances, and Deductions.	Proposed fixed Salaries, Allowances, and Deductions.				Other allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Salaries.	Allowances.	Deductions.	Gross Total.	
	No. III.—Chief Secretary—continued.		£	£	£	£	
	PERMANENT AND VOLUNTEER MILITARY FORCES						
	<i>—continued.</i>						
	<i>Partially-paid Artillery.</i>						
49	Captain A. G. H. Morris...	Adjutant and Paymaster	320				
		Value of quarters.....		55			
		Do forage		34			
		Do stable		14			
		Do rations, fuel, and light...		25			
		Do servant		27	.....	475	
49	Regimental Sergeant-Major.	Regimental Sergeant-Major	178				
		Value of quarters		41			
		Do rations, fuel, and light..		39			
		Do uniform		5	.....	263	
49	Quartermaster-Sergeant...	Quartermaster-Sergeant	178				
		Value of quarters.....		41			
		Do uniform		5			
		Do rations, fuel, and light..		48	.....	272	
49	Orderly-room Clerk.....	Orderly-room Clerk.....	134				
		Value of quarters.....		32			
		Do uniform		5	.....	171	
49	Labourer	Labourer	125				
		Value of quarters.....		32	.....	157	
	<i>Infantry—1st Regiment.</i>						
51	Major M. M. Bayly	Adjutant and Paymaster	370				
		Value of quarters		82			
		Do forage		34			
		Do stabling.....		14			
		Do rations, fuel, and light..		32			
		Do servant		27	.....	559	
51	Regimental Sergeant-Major.	Regimental Sergeant-Major	160				
		Value of quarters		41			
		Do rations, fuel, and light..		27			
		Do uniform		5	.....	233	
51	Quartermaster-Sergeant...	Quartermaster-Sergeant	160				
		Value of quarters		38			
		Do uniform		5	.....	203	
51	Orderly-room Clerk.....	Orderly-room Clerk	143				
		Value of quarters		32			
		Do uniform		5	.....	180	
51	4 Sergeant-Instructors ...	4 Sergeant-Instructors	143				
		Value of quarters		32			
		Do uniform		5	.....	180	each.
51	3 Sergeant-Instructors ...	3 Sergeant-Instructors	134				
		Value of quarters		32			
		Do uniform		5	.....	171	each.
	<i>Infantry—2nd Regiment.</i>						
52	Captain J. G. Legge	Adjutant and Paymaster	334				
		Value of quarters		55			
		Do forage		34			
		Do stabling.....		14			
		Do rations, fuel, and light		25			
		Do servant		27	.....	489	
52	Regimental Sergeant-Major.	Regimental Sergeant-Major	160				
		Value of quarters		41			
		Do rations, fuel, and light		34			
		Do uniform		5	.....	240	
52	Quartermaster-Sergeant...	Quartermaster-Sergeant	143				
		Value of quarters		38			
		Do uniform		5	.....	186	
52	Orderly-room Clerk	Orderly-room Clerk	143				
		Value of quarters		32			
		Do uniform		5	.....	180	

SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES FOR 1896-7.

Reference to Estimate.	Name of Officer.	Offices, Allowances, and Deductions.	Proposed fixed Salaries, Allowances, and Deductions.				Other allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Salaries.	Allowances.	Deductions.	Gross Total.	
No. III.—Chief Secretary—continued.			£	£	£	£	
PERMANENT AND VOLUNTEER MILITARY FORCES							
<i>—continued.</i>							
<i>Infantry—2nd Regiment—continued.</i>							
52	5 Sergeant-Instructors ...	5 Sergeant-Instructors	143				
		Value of quarters		32			
		Do uniform		5		180	each.
52	2 Sergeant-Instructors ...	2 Sergeant-Instructors	134				
		Value of quarters		32			
		Do uniform		5		171	each.
<i>Infantry—3rd Regiment.</i>							
53	Major C. T. Bartlett	Adjutant and Paymaster	370				
		Value of quarters		82			
		Do forage		34			
		Do stabling.....		14			
		Do rations, fuel, and light		32			
		Do servant		27		559	
53	Regimental Sergeant-Major.	Regimental Sergeant-Major	160				
		Value of quarters		41			
		Do rations, fuel, and light.....		34			
		Do uniform		5		240	
53	Quartermaster-Sergeant ...	Quartermaster-Sergeant.....	160				
		Value of quarters.....		38			
		Do uniform		5		203	
53	Orderly-room Clerk	Orderly-room Clerk	143				
		Value of quarters		32			
		Do uniform		5		180	
53	3 Sergeant-Instructors ...	3 Sergeant-Instructors	143				
		Value of quarters		32			
		Do uniform		5		180	each.
53	4 Sergeant-Instructors ...	4 Sergeant-Instructors	134				
		Value of quarters		32			
		Do uniform		5		171	each.
53	Sergeant-Instructor.....	Sergeant-Instructor.....	125				
		Value of quarters.....		32			
		Do uniform		5		162	
<i>Infantry—4th Regiment.</i>							
53	Captain M. A. Hilliard ...	Adjutant and Paymaster	334				
		Value of quarters		55			
		Do forage		34			
		Do stabling.....		14			
		Do rations, fuel, and light.....		25			
		Do servant		27		489	
53	Regimental Sergeant-Major.	Regimental Sergeant-Major	160				
		Value of quarters		41			
		Do rations, fuel, and light.....		32			
		Do uniform		5		238	
53	Quartermaster-Sergeant ...	Quartermaster-Sergeant.....	153				
		Value of quarters		38			
		Do uniform		5		196	
53	Orderly-room Clerk.....	Orderly-room Clerk	143				
		Value of quarters		32			
		Do uniform		5		180	
53	3 Sergeant-Instructors ...	3 Sergeant-Instructors	143				
		Value of quarters		32			
		Do uniform		5		180	each.
53	4 Sergeant-Instructors ...	4 Sergeant-Instructors	134				
		Value of quarters		32			
		Do uniform.....		5		171	each.
53	Sergeant-Instructor.....	Sergeant-Instructor.....	125				
		Value of quarters.....		32			
		Do uniform.....		5		162	

SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES FOR 1896-7.

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Reference to Estimate.	Name of Officer.	Offices, Allowances, and Deductions.	Proposed fixed Salaries, Allowances, and Deductions.				Other allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Salaries.	Allowances.	Deductions.	Gross Total.	
	No. III.—Chief Secretary—continued.		£	£	£	£	
	PERMANENT AND VOLUNTEER MILITARY FORCES <i>—continued.</i>						
	<i>Partially-paid Medical Staff Corps.</i>						
54	W. O. J. Bond.....	Warrant-Officer and Staff-Instructor	178				
		Value of quarters.....		41			
		Do uniform.....		5			
		Do rations, fuel, and light...		48		272	
	<i>Army Service Corps.</i>						
55	Lieutenant R. Beauman ...	Adjutant and Quartermaster.....	180				
		Value of quarters.....		46			
		Do rations, fuel, and light...		25			
		Do servant		27			
		Do forage		34			
		Do stabling.....		14		326	
55	Warrant-Officer Sergeant-Major.	Warrant-Officer	160				
		Value of quarters.....		41			
		Do rations, fuel, and light...		34			
		Do uniform.....		5		240	
55	Labourer	Labourer	124				
		Value of quarters.....		32		156	
55	2 Carters	2 Carters	143				
		Value of quarters.....		32			
		Do uniform.....		5		180	each.
55	2 Carters	2 Carters	125				
		Value of quarters.....		32			
		Do uniform.....		5		162	each.
	<i>Barrack Section.</i>						
55	Barrack Sergeant-Major...	Warrant-Officer Barrack Sergeant-Major	160				
		Value of quarters.....		32			
		Do rations, fuel, and light...		34			
		Do uniform.....		5		231	
55	Barrack Labourer	Barrack Labourer	124				
		Value of quarters.....		32		156	
	<i>Infantry—5th (Union) Regiment.</i>						
56	Lieutenant A. T. Tower ...	Adjutant and Quartermaster	259				
		Value of quarters.....		46			
		Do forage		34			
		Do stabling		14			
		Do servant		27			
		Do rations, fuel, and light...		25		405	
56	Quartermaster-Sergeant ...	Quartermaster-Sergeant	152				
		Value of quarters.....		38			
		Do uniform.....		5		195	
56	2 Sergeant-Instructors ...	2 Sergeant-Instructors	143				
		Value of quarters.....		32			
		Do uniform.....		5		180	each.
	NAVAL FORCES.						
57	Geo. S. Bosanquet	Officer in Charge of Torpedoes ...	280				
		Commander Volunteer Naval Artillery.....		72			
		In lieu of quarters		150			
		In lieu of rations, fuel, and light		43		545	
57	Wm. Amess	Engineer for Torpedoes	223				
		In lieu of quarters		90			
		In lieu of rations.....		37		350	

IV.

TREASURER AND SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE.

Reference to Estimate.	Name of Officer.	Offices, Allowances, and Deductions.	Proposed fixed Salaries, Allowances, and Deductions.				Other allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Salaries.	Allowances.	Deductions.	Net Total.	
TREASURY.							
			£	£	£	£	
63	C. Geary	Housekeeper.....	140				
		Value of quarters			40	100	Fuel and light.
63	Alice Butz	Housekeeper.....	45			45	Quarters, fuel, and light.
63	Louisa Baker	Do Inspectorial Branch	45				
		Value of quarters.....			20	25	Fuel and light.
STAMP DUTIES.							
64	M. A. Coupland	Housekeeper.....	90			90	Quarters, fuel, and light.
CUSTOMS.							
68	T. R. Miller	Shipping Clerk.....	300			300	} Receive a fee of 5s. each for each vessel cleared by them after 4.30 p.m.
69	J. Lappin	Do	275			275	
70	C. Alderton	Messenger, Newcastle	120				
		Value of quarters.....			30	90	
70	F. W. Twine	Sub-Collector, Grafton	275				
		Value of quarters.....			50	225	
70	W. Champion	Coast Waiter, Broken Bay	215				
		Value of quarters.....			40	175	
70	M. Madden	Boatman, Broken Bay	120				
		Value of quarters.....			16	104	
70	F. Eckman	Boatman, Broken Bay	120				
		Value of quarters.....			20	100	
70	T. V. Smith	Sub-Collector, Eden	250				
		Value of quarters.....			30	220	
70	C. D. Whitty	Sub-Collector, Tweed River	250				
		Value of quarters.....			25	225	
70	A. J. Gray	Boatman, Tweed River	120				
		Value of quarters.....			12	108	
70	P. Clark	Preventive Officer, Botany	166				
		Value of quarters.....			30	136	
71	E. Potts	Preventive Officer, Wollongong	175				
		Value of quarters.....			35	140	
71	H. Laman.....	Preventive Officer, Port Stephens	150				
		Value of quarters.....			20	130	
71	J. Dickson	Sub-Collector, Tocumwal	250				
		Value of quarters.....			25	225	
71	R. Mooney	Sub-Collector, Wentworth	350				
		Acting Officer for Victorian Customs		25		375	
71	J. Banks	Sub-Collector, Euston	250				
		Acting Officer for Victorian Customs		20		270	

NOTE.—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 and Landing Waiters, 2s. per hour; Lockers and Tide Waiters, 1s. 6d. per hour.

SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES FOR 1896-7.

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Reference to Estimate.	Name of Officer.	Offices, Allowances, and Deductions.	Proposed fixed Salaries, Allowances, and Deductions.				Other allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Salaries.	Allowances.	Deductions.	Total.	
	No. IV.—Treasurer and Secretary for Finance and Trade—continued.		£	£	£	£	
	GOVERNMENT PRINTER'S DEPARTMENT. (Subject to re-arrangement by Public Service Board.)						
73	Gilbert Johnston	Record Clerk	290				
		Extra work in connection with Electoral Lists and Rolls		50		340	
73	Frank M. Bladen	Clerk	263			263	
		Preparation of the "Historical Records of New South Wales"					£150 on completion of each volume.
73	Augustine E. Dyer	Sub-Overseer, Photo-mechanical Branch	290				
		Conducting Half-tone Zinc Process		25		315	
73	William Newman	Fount-room Keeper	281			281	
		Officer-in-charge, Night Staff					£5 per month whilst Parliament is in Session.
73	John Godfrey	Printer's Joiner	222/10/-				
		Captain of Fire Brigade		12		234/10/-	
		Thirteen (13) Firemen					Twelve at 5s. per watch; 1 at 4s. per watch.
73	Edwin Abbott	Principal Messenger, Librarian, and Office-keeper	160				
		Value of quarters		50			
		Washing		12		222	
	MERCANTILE EXPLOSIVES DEPARTMENT.						
76	V. W. Williams	Superintendent, Mercantile Explosives Department	400				
		Lieutenant, Naval Artillery Volunteers		30		430	
76	Wm. Weldon	Officer-in-charge, Magazine, Goat Island	250				
		Value of quarters			50	200	
76	J. Williams	Warder and Cooper, Magazine, Goat Island	150				
		Value of quarters			25	125	
76	W. J. Weldon	Boatman, Goat Island	125				
		Value of quarters			25	100	
76	C. Mackinnon	Officer-in-charge, Magazines, Middle Harbour	275				
		Value of quarters			25	250	
76	P. Francis	Warder (senior), Magazines at Middle Harbour	140				
		Value of quarters			25	115	
76	R. Magee	Warder, Magazines at Middle Harbour	140				
		Value of quarters			25	115	
76	C. Kirkpatrick	Warder, Magazines at Middle Harbour	130				
		Value of quarters			25	105	
76	W. Atkins	Warder and Cook, Magazines at Middle Harbour	130				
		Value of quarters			25	105	
76	C. J. McCarthy	Warder, Magazine at Broken Bay	130				
		Value of quarters			25	105	
76	W. Joller	Warder, Magazine at Broken Bay	130				
		Value of quarters			25	105	
	BOARD OF HEALTH.						
78	Wm. Peirce	Assistant Health Officer	575				
		Value of quarters			60	515	
78	E. Stanley	Chief Veterinary Inspector	635				
		Value of quarters			80	555	
78	Mrs. Cameron	Housekeeper, Board of Health	100				
		Value of quarters, fuel, and light			40	60	

SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES FOR 1896-7.

Reference to Estimate.	Name of Officer.	Offices, Allowances, and Deductions.	Proposed fixed Salaries, Allowances, and Deductions.				Other allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Salaries.	Allowances.	Deductions.	Net Total.	
	No. IV.—Treasurer and Secretary for Finance and Trade—continued.		£	£	£	£	
	BOARD OF HEALTH—continued.						
78	F. Hill	Senior Attendant, Lazaret	180				
		Value of quarters, fuel, and light			60	120	
78	S. Bertram	2nd Attendant, Lazaret	144				
		Value of quarters, fuel, and light			60	84	
78	J. Coleman	3rd Attendant, Lazaret	132				
		Value of quarters, fuel, and light			60	72	
78	W. T. Walsh	4th Attendant, Lazaret	132				
		Value of quarters, fuel, and light			60	72	
78	E. Kaye	Nurse, Lazaret	135				
		Value of quarters, fuel, and light			60	75	
78	W. Lyons	Attendant, Lazaret	105				
		Value of quarters, fuel, and light			55	50	
78	G. A. Downer	Cook, Lazaret	144				
		Value of quarters, fuel, and light			60	84	
78	J. Vincent	Superintendent, Quarantine	365				
		Value of quarters, fuel, and light			75	290	
78	C. E. Cornelius	Assistant Storekeeper, Quarantine	190				
		Value of quarters, fuel, and light			40	150	
78	H. Pedley	Quarantine Officer and Boatman	160				
		Value of quarters, fuel, and light			40	120	
78	J. White	Quarantine Officer and Boatman	148				
		Value of quarters, fuel, and light			40	108	
78	W. Phillips	Quarantine Officer and Boatman	148				
		Value of quarters, fuel, and light			40	108	
78	A. H. Willshire	Quarantine Officer and Boatman	148				
		Value of quarters, fuel, and light			40	108	
78	W. Hay	Quarantine Officer and Boatman	148				
		Value of quarters, fuel, and light			40	108	
78	F. Billingham	Quarantine Officer and Boatman	148				
		Value of quarters, fuel, and light			40	108	
78	A. Payne	Quarantine Officer and Boatman	148				
		Value of quarters, fuel, and light			40	103	
78	W. Anderson	Assistant Health Officer's Launch Boatman	160				
		Value of quarters, fuel, and light			40	120	
78	W. H. Layton	Assistant Health Officer's Launch Coxswain	160				
		Value of quarters, fuel, and light			40	120	
78	R. St. G. Maunsell	Assistant Health Officer's Launch Engineer	160				
		Value of quarters, fuel, and light			40	120	
78	W. Nickels	Quarantine Officer and Boatman, Newcastle	160				
		Value of quarters, fuel, and light			40	120	
78	B. Hawkins	Forewoman, Quarantine	100				
		Value of quarters, fuel, and light			40	60	
78	F. Hunter	Health Officer's Messenger	160				
		Value of quarters, fuel, and light			40	120	
79	G. W. Shelley	Inspector, Abattoir	340				
		Value of quarters			50	290	
79	A. B. Norton	Assistant Inspector, Abattoir	200				
		Value of quarters			30	170	
79	Peter Raymond	Sub-Inspector, Abattoir	186				
		Value of quarters			30	156	
79	W. Cochrane	Stock and Gatekeeper	118				
		Value of quarters			10	108	
	SHIPPING MASTERS.						
80	<i>Sydney</i> — Rich. L. Smith	Deputy Shipping Master and Accountant	300				
		Lance-Sergeant, No. 4 Co., Engineers					
							Paid for attendance at parades—10s. 6d. for whole day, and 5s. 3d. for half-day or night parades.

SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES FOR 1896-7.

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Reference to Estimates.	Name of Officer.	Offices, Allowances, and Deductions.	Proposed fixed Salaries, Allowances, and Deductions.				Other allowances not of fixed annual amount
			Salaries.	Allowances.	Deductions.	Gross total.	
	No. IV.—Treasurer and Secretary for Finance and Trade—continued.		£	£	£	£	
	MARINE BOARD.						
80	Francis Hixson	President, Marine Board	740				
		Captain Commanding Naval Forces		77			
		Value of quarters and gas		225		1,042	
80	G. S. Lindeman	Secretary, Marine Board	470				
		Senior Commander, New South Wales Naval Forces		61		531	
81	Henry Newton.....	Harbour Master, Newcastle	416				
		Member Marine Board, Newcastle Quarters		54/12/-			
		Meteorological Observer.....		100		582/12/-	
80	Francis Rule	Accountant, Marine Board	200				
		Paymaster, Naval Forces		54		254 ³	
81	G. Melville	Assistant Harbour Master, Newcastle	326				
		Inspector, Marine Board, Newcastle		45			
		Value of quarters.....		50		421	
81	J. R. Lawrence	Clerk to Harbour Master	236				
		Telegraph Operator.....		52		288	
81	R. T. Hall	Principal Lightkeeper, Macquarie Lighthouse	177				
		Value of quarters, fuel, and light		50			
		Charge of Leading Lights		12		239	
81	H. S. Patterson	Engineer, Electric Light, Macquarie Lighthouse	263				
		Value of quarters, fuel, and light		30		293	
81	W. H. Thomas.....	Assistant Engineer, Electric Light, Macquarie Lighthouse...	150				
		Value of quarters, fuel, and light		30		180	
81	William May	Principal Lightkeeper, Hornby Lighthouse	245				
		Value of quarters, fuel, and light		50		295	
81	J. Johnson	Principal Lightkeeper, Lighthouse, Newcastle	236				
		Value of quarters, fuel, and light		50		286	
81	W. Parker	Principal Lightkeeper, Cape St. George Lighthouse	197				
		Value of quarters, fuel, and light		50			
		Meteorological Observer.....		12		259	
81	G. C. Priest	Principal Lightkeeper, Point Stephens Lighthouse	177				
		Value of quarters, &c.....		50			
		Telegraph Operator.....		26		253	
81	Daniel Watson.....	Principal Lightkeeper, Seal Rocks	245				
		Value of quarters, &c.....		50			
		Telegraph Operator.....		52		347	
81	John Skelton	Principal Lightkeeper, Green Cape	245				
		Value of quarters, &c.....		50		295	
81	John Burgess	Principal Lightkeeper, Montague Island	245				
		Value of quarters, &c.....		50		295	
81	John Skelton, junr.	Principal Lightkeeper, South Solitary Island.....	157				
		Value of quarters, &c.....		50		207	
81	W. J. Steere	Principal Lightkeeper, Broken Bay	177				
		Value of quarters, &c.....		50		227	
81	J. Leddra	Superintendent, Lightship, at Sydney	245				
		Value of quarters, &c.....		50			
		Charge of Pile-light, Shark Island		24		319	

SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES FOR 1896-7.

Reference to Estimates.	Name of Officer	Offices, Allowances, and Deductions	Proposed fixed Salaries, Allowances, and Deductions				Other allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Salaries.	Allowances	Deductions	Gross total.	
No. IV.—Treasurer and Secretary for Finance and Trade—continued.			£	£	£	£	
MARINE BOARD—continued.							
81	F. Cobb	Lightkeeper, Fort Denison .. Value of quarters, &c. Meteorological Observer	133:	30 12	... ...	175	
81	W. Gambell.....	Lightkeeper, Ulladulla ... Value of quarters, &c.	158 ..	30	... .	188	
81	H. E. Lambourne ...	Lightkeeper, Nelson's Bay Value of quarters, &c. . .	134 ...	30	... .	164	
81	R. Crossingham	Principal Lightkeeper, Smoky Cape Value of quarters, &c.	187	50		237	
81	F. Silva.....	First Assistant Lightkeeper, Macquarie Lighthouse .. Value of quarters, &c. Attending Leading Lights, Port Jackson...	157	30 12		199	
81	Alfred Johnson	First Assistant Lightkeeper, Hornsby Lighthouse	148	30	....	178	
81	W. Gardiner	1st Assistant Lightkeeper, New- castle	157	30			
		Value of quarters, &c. Attending Breakwater Lights, Newcastle... ..	..... ... .	24	... .	211	
81	Various...	Three 1st Assistant Lightkeepers Value of quarters, &c.	120	30	. ...	150	each.
81	Various.....	Two 1st Assistant Lightkeepers Value of quarters, &c....	157	30	....	187	each.
81	J. McNally	1st Assistant Lightkeeper, Port Stephens	127	30	...	157	
81	J. H. Leddra	Mate, Light-ship, Sydney Attending Pile-light, Sydney.....	127	12	.....	139	
81	Various	Two 1st Assistant Lightkeepers Value of quarters, &c.....	134	30	... .	164	
81	Richard Johnson.....	2nd Assistant Lightkeeper, Mac- quarie Lighthouse Value of quarters, &c. Attending Leading Lights, Port Jackson...	120	30 12	.....	162	
82	James Quinn	} 2nd Assistant Lightkeepers { Value of quarters, &c.	120	30		150	each.
82	W. H. Williams						
82	William Smith						
82	D. McDonald	2nd Assistant Lightkeeper, New- castle	120	30			
		Value of quarters, &c. Attending Breakwater Lights, Newcastle.....	..... ... .	24		174	
82	Various	Three 2nd Assistant Lightkeepers Value of quarters, &c....	96	30	.....	126	each.
82	Various.....	Two 2nd Assistant Lightkeepers Value of quarters, &c.	106	30	... .	136	each.
82	T. Thornley	2nd Assistant Lightkeeper, Mon- tague Island	118	30	... .	148	
82	Peter Watt	Assistant Lightkeeper, Lightship, Sydney Attending Pile-light, Sydney	118	12	.....	130	
82	O. J. Hersee.....	Assistant Lightkeeper, Lightship, Sydney Attending Pile-light, Sydney.....	96 .	12	108	

SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES FOR 1896-7.

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Reference to Estimate.	Name of Officer.	Offices, Allowances, and Deductions.	Proposed fixed Salaries, Allowances, and Deductions.				Other allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Salaries.	Allowances.	Deductions.	Gross Total.	
No. IV.—Treasurer and Secretary for Finance and Trade—continued.			£	£	£	£	
MARINE BOARD—continued.							
82	A. Hacking	Pilot, Newcastle	353				
		Value of quarters, &c.....		50		403	
82	F. Cummings	Pilot, Newcastle	353				
		Value of quarters, &c.....		50		403	
82	W. D. Wood	Pilot, Newcastle	353				
		Value of quarters, &c.....		40		393	
82	J. L. Sweet	Pilot, Newcastle	218				
		Value of quarters, &c.....		50		268	
82	E. W. Warner	Pilot, Newcastle	209				
		Value of quarters, &c.....		50		259	
82	A. Stevenson	Pilot, Newcastle	200				
		Value of quarters, &c.....		50		250	
82	J. H. Veitch.....	Pilot, Newcastle	200				
		Value of quarters, &c.....		42		242	
83	W. S. Murray	Pilot, Manning River	160				
		Value of quarters, &c.....		25		185	
83	J. A. Jamieson.....	Pilot, McLeay River	240/10/-				
		Value of quarters, &c.....		25		265/10/-	
83	Henry McAuley	Pilot, Clarence River	240/10/-				
		Value of quarters, &c.....		25			
		Meteorological observer		12		277/10/-	
83	R. A. Fraser.....	Pilot, Richmond River	180				
		Value of quarters, &c.....		25		205	
83	J. Baird.....	Pilot, Port Macquarie	150				
		Value of quarters, &c.....		25			
		Telegraph operator		26			
		Meteorological Observer.....		12		213	
83	A. Sutherland	Pilot, Moruya	240/10/-				
		Value of quarters, &c.....		25			
		Telegraph operator		52			
		Meteorological Observer.....		12		329/10/-	
83	T. Radcliffe	Pilot, Bellinger River	160				
		Value of quarters, &c.....		25			
		Telegraph operator		26		211	
83	W. McGregor	Pilot, Tweed River	240/10/-				
		Value of quarters, &c.....		25		265/10/-	
83	G. T. Bishop	Pilot, Shoalhaven River	240/10/-				
		Value of quarters, &c.....		25			
		Telegraph operator		26		291/10/-	
83	W. J. Whites	Pilot, Nambucca River	240/10/-				
		Value of quarters, &c.....		25			
		Telegraph operator		26		291/10/-	
83	John Leonard	Pilot, Camden Haven	240/10/-				
		Value of quarters, &c.....		25			
		Telegraph operator		26		291/10/-	
83	Thomas Boyd	Pilot, Lake Macquarie	240/10/-				
		Value of quarters, &c.....		25		265/10/-	
83	A. H. Kendall	Pilot, Cape Hawke	240/10/-				
		Value of quarters, &c.....		25		265/10/-	
83	W. Fraser.....	Pilot, Kiama.....	236				
		Value of quarters, &c.....		30		266	
83	P. S. Newton	Pilot, Twofold Bay	160				
		Value of quarters, &c.....		25			
		Meteorological Observer		12		197	
83	A. Thompson	Pilot, Wollongong	215				
		Value of quarters, &c.....		25		240	
83	J. Puckenidge	Boatswain, Boatshed	199				
		Value of quarters, &c.....		30		229	

SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES FOR 1896-7.

Reference to Estimate.	Name of Officer.	Offices, Allowances, and Deductions	Proposed fixed Salaries, Allowances, and Deductions.				Other allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Salaries	Allowances.	Deductions.	Gross Total.	
	No. IV.—Treasurer and Secretary for Finance and Trade—continued.		£	£	£	£	
	MARINE BOARD—continued.						
83	Ramsay Gow	Carpenter, Newcastle	167				
		Value of quarters, &c .....	...	18			
		Trimmer, Leading Light, Tower Lights, Newcastle		24	...	209	
83	A. M'Kinnon	Boatman, Newcastle	126				
		Value of quarters, &c .. .....	.....	18			
		1st Coxswain, Lifeboat, Newcastle .....	.....	50	..	194	
83	Robert Gow	Boatman, Newcastle	126				
		Value of quarters, &c .. ..	..	18			
		2nd Coxswain, Lifeboat, Newcastle ..	..	25	... .	169	
83	J. Williams	Messenger, Newcastle . . .	130				
		Value of quarters, &c .. ..	... .	30			
		Trimmer, Leading Light, Tower Lights, Newcastle .....	....	24	.	184	
83	W. G. Nicolson	Boatman, Newcastle	126				
		Value of quarters, &c. . . . .	...	18			
		Trimmer, Coal Channel Lights, Newcastle .. .. .	.. . .	12	.. .	156	
83	Various	Two Boatmen, Newcastle . . .	154				
		Value of quarters, &c		18	...	172	each.
83	Various	Fifteen Boatmen, Newcastle	126				
		Value of quarters, &c. .. . . .	...	18	.. ..	144	each.
83	J. G. Olssen	Boatman, Newcastle	121				
		Value of quarters, &c. .. . . .	... .	18		139	
83	Various	Two Boatmen, Newcastle . . .	116				
		Value of quarters, &c .. . . .	...	18	.	134	each.
83	K M'Leod	Boatman, Newcastle	106				
		Value of quarters, &c . . . . .	..	18	...	124	
84	G Whitnall	Boatman, Manning River	126				
		Value of quarters, &c. . . . .	..	18			
		Telephone Operator .....	.....	24	... .	168	
84	T. Robinson	Boatman, Port Macquarie .. .	126				
		Value of quarters, &c. . . . .	..	18			
		Signalman, Tacking Point .. .. .	..	24	.	168	
84	A. C Lindman	Boatman, Bellinger River .. .	96				
		Value of quarters, &c .. . . .	.....	18			
		Solitary Island Tender .. . . .	... .	6	... ..	120	
84	G. J. Moffitt	Signal-master, Fort Phillip .. .	244/2/-				
		Value of quarters, &c .....	.....	50	.	294/2/-	
84	S Williams	Assistant Signal-master, Fort Phillip	120				
		Value of quarters, &c .. . . .	... .	30	... ..	150	
84	J. Francis	Signal master, South Head .. .	175				
		Value of quarters, &c .. . . .	... .	50	..	225	
84	A E Gibson	Junior Operator, South Head ..	100				
		Value of quarters, &c . . . . .	...	30	.	130	
84	J Crapp	Night Lookout man, Signal Hill Newcastle	144				
		Trimmer, Coal Channel Lights, Newcastle .. .. .	...	12		156	
84	H de Fraser	Night Lookout-man, South Head	143				
		Trimmer, Leading Lights, Port Jackson .. . . .	..	12			
		2nd Coxswain, Lifeboat, Sydney..	..	6	... ..	161	
84	Joseph Francis . . .	Night Lookout man, South Head	143				
		Trimmer, Leading Lights, Port Jackson .. . . .	...	12	..	155	
84	P Humphries	Boatman, Port Jackson	143				
		1st Coxswain, Lifeboat, Sydney ..	..	12	...	155	

Boatmen are either provided with quarters or receive an allowance of £18 per annum in lieu thereof. The maximum salary of a boatman is £144 inclusive of quarters.

SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES FOR 1896-7.

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Reference to Estimate.	Name of Officer.	Offices, Allowances, and Deductions.	Proposed fixed Salaries, Allowances, and Deductions.				Other allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Salaries.	Allowances.	Deductions.	Net Total.	
	No. IV.—Treasurer and Secretary for Finance and Trade—continued.		£	£	£	£	
	PUBLIC WHARFS.						
86	John D. Warren	Assistant Manager	325				
		Value of quarters			75	250	
87	William J. Graham	Caretaker, Woolgoolga Wharf ...	145				
		Value of quarters			20	125	
87	James Gill	Caretaker, Coff's Harbour Wharf	145				
		Value of quarters			20	125	
	RAILWAYS AND TRAMWAYS.						Gross Total.
94	James Roberts	Tramway Manager	700				
		Sunday duties		52			
		House allowance		100		852	
94	John W. Tyrer	Tramway Superintendent, New- castle	400				
		Sunday duties		41/10/-		441/10/-	
92	Henry B. Howe	General Works Manager, Eveleigh	550				
		Value of quarters		52		602	
93	Arthur Willis	Station-master, Sydney	350				
		In lieu of quarters		75		425	
93	Chas. Paull	Station-master, Darling Harbour.	400				
		Value of quarters		50		450	
93	Joseph Waring	Station-master, Sydney Goods ...	225				
		In lieu of quarters		50		275	
93	Joseph Noad	Station-master, Aberdeen	165				
		In lieu of quarters		52		217	
93	William Hall	Officer-in-charge, Adamstown ...	150				
		Value of quarters		26		176	
93	Frederick Christopher Hourn.	Officer-in-charge, Albion Park ...	140				
		Value of quarters		26		166	
93	Alfred Lay	Station-master, Albury	270				
		Value of quarters		50		320	
93	John Tobin	Officer-in-charge, Allandale	140				
		Value of quarters		26		166	
93	John H. Chapman	Station-master, Armidale	220				
		Value of quarters		50		270	
93	William James Marsden...	Station-master, Arneliffe	180				
		Value of quarters		50		230	
93	Moss S. Brown	Station-master, Ashfield	270				
		In lieu of quarters		50		320	
93	Edward Fegan	Station-master, Auburn	165				
		In lieu of quarters		50		215	
93	Charles A. Bailey	Officer-in-charge, Awaba	150				
		Value of quarters		26		176	
93	William Edward Kirby ...	Officer-in-charge, Alexandria	180				
		In lieu of quarters		26		206	
93	Robert Burns	Officer-in-charge, Ardglen (late Doughboy Hollow). Value of quarters	150				
				26		176	
93	Thomas Dines	Officer-in-charge, Baan Baa	140				
		Value of quarters		26		166	
93	Stephen Young Cobbett...	Officer-in-charge, Balmoral	145				
		Value of quarters		26		171	
93	George Farquhar	Station-master, Bathurst	330				
		Value of quarters		50		380	
93	Robert S. Smyth	Officer-in-charge, Bay Road	140				
		Value of quarters		26		166	

SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES FOR 1896-7.

Reference to Estimate.	Name of Officer.	Offices, Allowances, and Deductions.	Proposed fixed Salaries, Allowances, and Deductions.				Other allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Salaries.	Allowances.	Deductions.	Gross Total.	
	No. IV.—Treasurer and Secretary for Finance and Trade—continued.		£	£	£	£	
	RAILWAYS AND TRAMWAYS—continued.						
93	Michael Hogan	Officer-in-charge, Beecroft..... Value of quarters.....	150	26	.....	176	
93	James Seage.....	Officer-in-charge, Bell..... Value of quarters	150	26	.....	176	
93	William E. Hooper	Officer-in-charge, Ben Lomond... Value of quarters	168	26	.....	194	
93	Isaac Hankins	Officer-in-charge, Bethungra..... Value of quarters	182	26	.....	208	
93	Joseph J. Pettingell	Station-master, Binalong	220	50	.....	270	
93	Thomas R. Rodriguez.....	Station-master, Blackheath	165	50	.....	215	
93	Thomas McCoy	Station-master, Blacktown..... In lieu of quarters	365	50	.....	415	
93	Albert S. Rowling	Station-master, Bulli	210	50	.....	260	
93	James Berman.....	Officer-in-charge, Black Mountain Value of quarters	150	26	.....	176	
93	Robert Johnston	Officer-in-charge, Blandford	140	26	.....	166	
93	Thomas J. Nicholson	Station-master, Blayney	200	50	.....	250	
93	David Chivers	Officer-in-charge, Boggabri	169	26	.....	195	
93	James Tanner	Officer-in-charge, Bomen	140	26	.....	166	
93	George Thompson	Officer-in-charge, Borenore	160	26	.....	186	
93	John Tweedie	Station-master, Bourke	330	50	.....	380	
93	Thos. Edwards.....	Officer-in-charge, Bowning	210	26	.....	236	
93	Matthew Kenny	Station-master, Bowral	290	50	.....	340	
93	Charles A. Smith.....	Officer-in-charge, Berry	140	26	.....	166	
93	Alfred Morley	Officer-in-charge, Bellambi..... Value of quarters.....	140	26	.....	166	
93	William J. Duffy.....	Officer-in-charge, Branxton	174	26	.....	200	
93	John S. O'Donnell	Officer-in-charge, Breeza..... Value of quarters	150	26	.....	176	
93	A. R. Smith	Station-master, Brewongle	200	50	.....	250	
93	Charles J. Morgan	Station-master, Bowenfels	206	50	.....	256	
93	Park George Davis	Officer-in-charge, Bringagee	130	26	.....	156	
93	William S. Nicholas	Officer-in-charge, Bundanoon .. Value of quarters.....	158	26	.....	184	
93	Thos. Cavanough.....	Station-master, Bungendore	180	50	.....	230	
93	William M. Lackey.....	Station-master, Burwood	270	80	.....	350	

SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES FOR 1896-7.

Reference to Estimate.	Name of Officer.	Offices, Allowances, and Deductions.	Proposed fixed Salaries, Allowances, and Deductions.				Other allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Salaries.	Allowances.	Deductions.	Gross Total.	
No. IV.—Treasurer and Secretary for Finance and Trade—continued.			£	£	£	£	
RAILWAYS AND TRAMWAYS—continued.							
93	Joshua H. Brown	Officer-in-charge, Byrock	150				
		Value of quarters		26			176
93	Frederick H. Powell	Officer-in-charge, Cabramatta	158				
		Value of quarters		26			184
93	Dennis Kerin	Officer-in-charge, Camden	150				
		Value of quarters		26			176
93	Frederick R. Nield	Station-master, Campbelltown	300				
		In lieu of quarters		50			350
93	George House	Officer-in-charge, Capertee	142				
		Value of quarters		26			168
93	James Warburton	Officer-in-charge, Carrathool	165				
		Value of quarters		26			191
93	James Kilgannon	Officer-in-charge, Clarence Siding	150				
		Value of quarters		26			176
93	Sydney Charles Drewe	Station-master, Clarendon	180				
		Value of quarters		50			230
93	Henry Holston	Officer-in-charge, Colo Vale	161				
		Value of quarters		26			187
93	Herbert J. Holley	Officer-in-charge, Coolac	163				
		Value of quarters		26			189
93	Joseph J. Walters	Station-master, Cooma	200				
		Value of quarters		50			250
93	Walter H. Neary	Station-master, Coolaman	165				
		Value of quarters		50			215
93	Isaac Clyde	Station-master, Cootamundra	220				
		Value of quarters		50			270
93	William Foster	Officer-in-charge, Cobar	160				
		Value of quarters		26			186
93	Thomas C. Wright	Officer-in-charge, Corowa	150				
		Value of quarters		26			176
93	John Bates	Station-master, Cowra	180				
		Value of quarters		50			230
93	Arthur H. Case	Officer-in-charge, Cockle Creek	160				
		Value of quarters		26			186
93	John L. Williams	Station-master, Carlton	200				
		Value of quarters		50			250
93	William Upton	Officer-in-charge, Clifton South	160				
		Value of quarters		26			186
93	Dennis Hoolahan	Officer-in-charge, Carcoar	178				
		Value of quarters		26			204
93	John Schofield	Officer-in-charge, Coolabah	150				
		Value of quarters		26			176
93	William McCarthy	Officer-in-charge, Clifton	150				
		Value of quarters		26			176
93	Albert Cuneo	Officer-in-charge, Como	150				
		Value of quarters		26			176
93	Richard Hayes	Station-master, Croydon	210				
		In lieu of quarters		50			260
93	Sydney E. Hinde	Station-master, Culcairn	224				
		Value of quarters		50			274
93	William Perry	Officer-in-charge, Curlewis	140				
		Value of quarters		26			166
93	Joseph Collier	Officer-in-charge, Currabubula	145				
		Value of quarters		26			171

SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES FOR 1896-7.

Reference to Estimate.	Name of Officer.	Offices, Allowances, and Deductions.	Proposed fixed Salaries, Allowances, and Deductions.				Other allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Salaries.	Allowances.	Deductions.	Gross Total.	
	No. IV.—Treasurer and Secretary for Finance and Trade—continued.		£	£	£	£	
	RAILWAYS AND TRAMWAYS—continued.						
93	William Odds	Officer-in-charge, Cowan.....	155				
		Value of quarters.....		26		181	
93	George W. Stead.....	Officer-in-charge, Chatswood.....	140				
		Value of quarters.....		26		166	
93	James Bridges	Officer-in-charge, Clyde	140				
		In lieu of quarters		26		166	
93	David Nicholas	Officer-in-charge, Carlingford ...	140				
		In lieu of quarters		26		166	
93	Edward Charlton.....	Officer-in-charge, Canley Vale ..	150				
		Value of quarters		26		176	
93	Albert Ritchie	Officer-in-charge, Corrimal.....	150				
		Value of quarters		26		176	
93	Alfred Clark	Officer-in-charge, Darlington.....	140				
		Value of quarters		26		166	
93	James Whybourne	Officer-in-charge, Deepwater	140				
		Value of quarters		26		166	
93	David Muirhead	Officer-in-charge, Demondrille ...	150				
		Value of quarters		26		176	
93	Richard M'Gee	Station-master, Dubbo	265				
		Value of quarters		50		315	
93	Walter Levinge	Officer-in-charge, Dapto.....	150				
		Value of quarters		26		176	
93	James Williamson	Officer-in-charge, Douglas Park...	140				
		Value of quarters		26		166	
93	Samuel Fitzjohn	Officer-in-charge, Dripstone	140				
		Value of quarters		26		166	
93	Henry John Neville	Officer-in-charge, Exeter.....	150				
		Value of quarters		26		176	
93	Thomas H. Watson	Officer-in-charge, Eastwood	150				
		Value of quarters		26		176	
93	John Walker	Station-master, Emu Plains	220				
		Value of quarters.....		50		270	
93	Benjamin D. Rider.....	Officer-in-charge, Erskineville ...	150				
		Allowance in lieu of quarters ...		39		189	
93	Robert Crawford	Station-master, Eskbank.....	310				
		Value of quarters		50		360	
93	Timothy M'Carthy	Station-master, Eveleigh	160				
		Allowance in lieu of quarters ...		50		210	
93	George E. Crothers	Station-master, Farley	160				
		Value of quarters		50		210	
93	William James Gordon ...	Station-master, Fairfield.....	160				
		Value of quarters.....		50		210	
93	William Green.....	Officer-in-charge, Flemington ...	220				
		Value of quarters		26		246	
93	Harrie A. Nightingale ...	Officer-in-charge, Fassifern	179				
		Value of quarters		26		205	
93	John R. Neild	Station-master, Forbes	300				
		Value of quarters		50		350	
93	Robert Fryer	Officer-in-charge, George's Plains	145				
		Value of quarters		26		171	
93	Albert Edward Brackenreg	Station-master, Glen Innes	250				
		Value of quarters		50		300	
93	Henry Crawford	Officer-in-charge, Girilambone ...	140				
		Value of quarters		26		166	

SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES FOR 1896-7.

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Reference to Estimate.	Name of Officer.	Offices, Allowances, and Deductions.	Proposed fixed Salaries, Allowances, and Deductions.				Other allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Salaries.	Allowances.	Deductions.	Gross Total.	
	No. IV.—Treasurer and Secretary for Finance and Trade—continued.		£	£	£	£	
	RAILWAYS AND TRAMWAYS—continued.						
93	Thomas T. Collier	Officer-in-charge, Geurie	140				
		Value of quarters.....	.....	26	.....	166	
93	Frederick John Clements...	Station-master, Gerogery	180				
		Value of quarters.....	.....	50	.....	230	
93	Lewis S. Beatty	Officer-in-charge, Glenbrook	151				
		Value of quarters .....	.....	26	.....	177	
93	Thomas Watts	Station-master, Glencoe.....	175				
		Value of quarters .....	.....	50	.....	225	
93	James Maher	Officer-in-charge, Glennie's Creek	150				
		Value of quarters .....	.....	26	.....	176	
93	John Wm. Byrnes	Station-master, Gosford ..	200				
		Value of quarters.....	.....	50	.....	250	
93	Walter E. Gould.....	Station-master, Goulburn	290				
		Value of quarters .....	.....	50	.....	340	
92	Edward Milne	Inspector, Goulburn ..	315				
		Value of quarters.....	.....	50	.....	365	
93	John Downie	Station-master, Granville	300				
		Value of quarters.....	.....	50	.....	350	
93	Andrew Hartcher	Station-master, Greta	160				
		Value of quarters.....	.....	50	.....	210	
93	Thomas Lovell.....	Officer-in-charge, Grong Grong...	140				
		Value of quarters.....	.....	26	.....	166	
93	James O'Mara	Officer-in-charge, Guildford	160				
		Value of quarters.....	.....	26	.....	186	
93	William C. Smick	Station-master, Gundagai	180				
		Value of quarters.....	.....	50	.....	230	
93	George H. Benning.....	Station-master, Gunnedah	200				
		Value of quarters.....	.....	50	.....	250	
93	Hains Thomas Giddy	Station-master, Gunning.....	270				
		Value of quarters.....	.....	50	.....	320	
93	William Webb.....	Station-master, Guyra	172				
		Value of quarters.....	.....	50	.....	222	
93	John Alt	Officer-in-charge, Gordon	150				
		Value of quarters.....	.....	26	.....	176	
93	John Doherty	Officer-in-charge, Galong	150				
		Value of quarters.....	.....	26	.....	176	
93	George Buxton	Station-master, Hamilton	200				
		In lieu of quarters .....	.....	50	.....	250	
93	Charles James	Station-master, Harden	220				
		Value of quarters.....	.....	50	.....	270	
93	Jeremiah H. Wilkes	Officer-in-charge, Harefield	168				
		Value of quarters.....	.....	26	.....	194	
93	Thomas Morrin	Station-master, Hay	200				
		Value of quarters.....	.....	50	.....	250	
93	Thomas Casserly	Officer-in-charge, Heathcote	150				
		Value of quarters .....	.....	26	.....	176	
93	James Glynn	Station-master, Hornsby.....	200				
		Value of quarters .....	.....	50	.....	250	
93	George Saffin	Officer-in-charge, Hartley Vale...	140				
		Value of quarters .....	.....	26	.....	166	
93	William Monks	Officer-in-charge, Harris Park ...	140				
		In lieu of quarters .....	.....	26	.....	166	
93	William Robins	Station-master, Hexham.....	270				
		Value of quarters .....	.....	50	.....	320	

SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES FOR 1896-7.

Reference to Estimate.	Name of Officer.	Offices, Allowances, and Deductions.	Proposed fixed Salaries, Allowances, and Deductions				Other allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Salaries.	Allowances.	Deductions.	Gross Total.	
	No. IV.—Treasurer and Secretary for Finance and Trade—continued.		£	£	£	£	
	RAILWAYS AND TRAMWAYS—continued.						
93	Thomas Calcott	Station-master, High-street Value of quarters	165	50		215	
93	James Alt	Officer-in-charge, Hilltop Value of quarters	161	26		187	
93	A. S. Holland	Officer-in-charge, Hawkesbury River Value of quarters	150	26		176	
93	John G. Bisset	Station-master, Homebush Value of quarters	280	50		330	
93	George Beal	Station-master, Honeysuckle Point Value of quarters	225	50		275	
93	Thomas Hall	Station-master, Hurstville Value of quarters	200	50		250	
93	Benjamin G. Potter	Officer-in-charge, Henty Value of quarters	180	26		206	
93	Richard Ingram Thomas	Officer-in-charge, Helensburg Value of quarters	140	26		166	
93	James Wilbow	Officer-in-charge, Illabo Value of quarters	150	26		176	
93	Herbert J. Webb	Officer-in-charge, Ingleburn In lieu of quarters	157	39		196	
93	John Harwin	Officer-in-charge, Jerrawa Value of quarters	130	26		156	
93	James Anderson	Officer-in-charge, Jerilderie Value of quarters	150	26		176	
93	George Griffin	Station-master, Junee Junction Value of quarters	220	50		270	
93	Charles Hodgson	District Superintendent, Junee Value of quarters	500	50		550	
93	Alfred W. Rose	Station-master, Old Junee Value of quarters	180	50		230	
93	Arthur Moss	Station-master, Katoomba Value of quarters	170	50		220	
93	John A. McLean	Station-master, Kiama Value of quarters	200	50		250	
93	George Watsford	Station-master, Kelso Value of quarters	180	50		230	
93	Edward Simms	Officer-in-charge, Kentucky Value of quarters	172	26		198	
93	Thomas Lake	Officer-in-charge, Kerr's Creek Value of quarters	150	26		176	
93	John Thorburn	Station-master, Kogarah Value of quarters	180	50		230	
93	Arthur Clarke	Officer-in-charge, Koorawatha Value of quarters	130	26		156	
93	James W. Colless	Officer-in-charge, Kingswood Value of quarters	140	26		166	
93	Henry J McAulliffe	Officer-in-charge, Lyndhurst Value of quarters	189	26		215	
93	John Thomas Booth	Station-master, Lawson Value of quarters	180	50		230	
93	Henry Edward Tewksbury	Officer-in-charge, Linden Value of quarters	157	26		183	
93	Robert J. Cavanough	Station-master, Lewisham In lieu of quarters	165	50		215	

SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES FOR 1896-7.

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Reference to Estimate.	Name of Officer.	Offices, Allowances, and Deductions.	Proposed fixed Salaries, Allowances, and Deductions.				Other allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Salaries.	Allowances.	Deductions.	Gross Total.	
	No. IV.—Treasurer and Secretary for Finance and Trade—continued.		£	£	£	£	
	RAILWAYS AND TRAMWAYS—continued.						
93	James Rowe.....	Station-master, Liverpool	255				
		Value of quarters		50			305
93	William C. Bradley	Station-master, Lochinvar	165				
		Value of quarters		50			215
93	Phillip Millbank	Officer-in-charge, Locksley.....	140				
		Value of quarters		26			166
93	William Butler	Officer-in-charge, Lithgow.....	140				
		In lieu of quarters		26			166
93	Arthur Charlton	Station-master, Maitland East ...	200				
		Value of quarters		50			250
93	Edward F. Corner	Officer-in-charge, Michelago	140				
		Value of quarters		26			166
93	George T. Ferris	Station-master, Maitland West...	310				
		Value of quarters		50			360
93	Wellington Allen.....	Station-master, Marulan.....	180				
		Value of quarters		50			230
93	John W. Duncan.....	Officer-in-charge, Mary Vale.....	150				
		Value of quarters		26			176
93	George Manley	Officer-in-charge, Menangle	140				
		Value of quarters		26			166
93	Thomas Dawes.....	Station-master, Milson's Point ...	165				
		In lieu of quarters		50			215
93	Horace Dengate	Officer-in-charge, Merrylands ...	161				
		Value of quarters		26			187
93	Robert H. Lansdowne ...	Station-master, Millthorpe.....	200				
		Value of quarters.....		50			250
93	George Upton	Station-master, Mittagong	180				
		Value of quarters.....		50			230
93	Frederick Rae	Station-master, Molong	200				
		Value of quarters.....		50			250
93	Arthur Musgrove	Officer-in-charge, Morrissett	165				
		Value of quarters.....		26			191
93	Edward Richardson	Station-master, Moonbi	190				
		Value of quarters.....		50			240
93	James Wallace.....	Station-master, Morpeth	270				
		Value of quarters.....		50			320
93	Henry Bailey	Station-master, Moss Vale	220				
		Value of quarters.....		50			270
93	Peter Moore.....	Station-master, Murrurundi	220				
		Value of quarters.....		50			270
93	George Samuel Hodgkinson.	Station-master, Macdonald Town	200				
		In lieu of quarters		50			250
93	James King	Officer-in-charge, Minto	170				
		Value of quarters.....		26			196
93	Henry Gardner	Officer-in-charge, Mandurama ...	150				
		Value of quarters.....		26			176
93	William S. Howe	Officer-in-charge, Morundah	140				
		Value of quarters.....		26			166
93	Alexander Guthrie	Officer-in-charge, Mount Druitt..	130				
		Value of quarters.....		26			156
93	Max Geo. Thomson.....	Station-master, Mount Victoria...	185				
		Value of quarters.....		50			235
93	Robert Eagleson	Station-master, Mudgee	180				
		Value of quarters.....		50			230

SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES FOR 1896-7.

Reference to Estimate.	Name of Officer.	Offices, Allowances, and Deductions.	Proposed fixed Salaries, Allowances, and Deductions.				Other allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Salaries.	Allowances.	Deductions.	Gross Total.	
No. IV.—Treasurer and Secretary for Finance and Trade—continued.			£	£	£	£	
<i>RAILWAYS AND TRAMWAYS—continued.</i>							
93	Charles W. Westall	Officer-in-charge, Mulgrave Value of quarters.....	161	26 .....	.....	187	
93	John M'Kervey	Officer-in-charge, Mullion Creek.. Value of quarters.....	140	26 .....	.....	166	
93	Richard Barton	Officer-in-charge, Mumbil .. Value of quarters.....	150	26 .....	.....	176	
93	James Luxford	Officer-in-charge, Murrumbidgee Value of quarters.....	130	26 .....	.....	156	
93	William Jas. Donnan	Station-master, Murrumburrah... Value of quarters.....	180	50 .....	.....	230	
93	Thomas E. Ward	Station-master, Muswellbrook ... In lieu of quarters	240	50 .....	.....	290	
93	William Atwell	Officer-in-charge, Meadow Bank... In lieu of quarters	165	26 .....	.....	191	
93	Thomas Hetherington	Station-master, Narrabri..... Value of quarters.....	250	50 .....	.....	300	
93	John Gazzard	Station-master, Narrandera .. Value of quarters	200	50 .....	.....	250	
93	John L. Wheeler	Officer-in-charge, Narramine..... Value of quarters.....	165	26 .....	.....	191	
93	William A. Kerin	Station-master, Nevertire .. Value of quarters.....	200	50 .....	.....	250	
93	Alfred J. Williams	Station-master, Newbridge..... Value of quarters.....	165	50 .....	.....	215	
93	Geo. Dowling	Station-master, Newcastle .. Value of quarters.....	310	50 .....	.....	360	
93	Alfd. Levien	Station-master, Newtown .. In lieu of quarters	290	65 .....	.....	355	
93	Herman Meyer	Station-master, Nowra .. Value of quarters.....	152	50 .....	.....	202	
93	Benjamin Dingle	Station-master, Nyngan .. Value of quarters.....	220	50 .....	.....	270	
93	Walter G. Kitching	District Superintendent, Newcastle In lieu of quarters	500	60 .....	.....	560	
93	Frederick Richardson	Station-master, Orange .. Value of quarters.....	250	50 .....	.....	300	
93	Henry Scullin	Officer-in-charge, Otford..... Value of quarters.....	160	26 .....	.....	186	
93	Andrew Menzies	Officer-in-charge, Ourimbah .. Value of quarters.....	162	26 .....	.....	188	
93	James Watsford	Station-master, Parramatta... Value of quarters.....	330	50 .....	.....	380	
93	John H. Culnane	Station-master, Penrith .. Value of quarters.....	275	50 .....	.....	325	
93	Sidney H. Wright	Officer-in-charge, Perth .. Value of quarters.....	140	26 .....	.....	166	
93	George Scarlett	Station-master, Petersham..... In lieu of quarters	275	50 .....	.....	325	
93	David Sheppard	Station-master, Picton..... Value of quarters.....	255	50 .....	.....	305	
93	Reuben Tooth	Officer in-charge, Picton Lakes... Value of quarters	140	26 .....	.....	166	
93	Francis Davidson	Station-master, Piper's Flat .. Value of quarters.....	196	50	246	

SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES FOR 1896-7.

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Reference to Estimate.	Name of Officer.	Offices, Allowances, and Deductions.	Proposed fixed Salaries, Allowances, and Deductions.				Other allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Salaries.	Allowances.	Deductions.	Gross Total.	
	No. IV.—Treasurer and Secretary for Finance and Trade—continued.		£	£	£	£	
	RAILWAYS AND TRAMWAYS—continued.						
93	William B. Smith	Station-master, Parkes	300				
		Value of quarters.....		50		350	
93	George Dean	Officer-in-charge, Peshurst	190				
		Value of quarters.....		26		216	
93	William Lord	Station-master, Quirindi.....	200				
		Value of quarters.....		50		250	
93	Charles Little	Station-master, Queanbeyan	200				
		Value of quarters.....		50		250	
93	Walter Harris	Station-master, Raglan	223				
		Value of quarters.....		50		273	
93	Patrick Nugent	Officer-in-charge, Ravensworth.....	140				
		Value of quarters.....		26		166	
93	Henry J. Stafford	Station-master, Richmond	175				
		Value of quarters.....		50		225	
93	John Campbell.....	Station-master, Riverstone.....	225				
		Value of quarters.....		50		275	
93	Frederick Barling	Officer-in-charge, Razorback	140				
		Value of quarters.....		26		166	
93	Samuel York	Station-master, Rockdale	180				
		Value of quarters.....		50		230	
93	James L. Morton.....	Station-master, Rookwood	225				
		Value of quarters.....		50		275	
93	William Price	Station-master, Rooty Hill.....	179				
		Value of quarters.....		50		229	
93	John McNab	Station-master, Rydal.....	300				
		Value of quarters.....		50		350	
93	Robert W. Benson	Station-master, Ryde	200				
		Value of quarters.....		50		250	
93	Duncan J. Reid	Officer-in-charge, Rylstone.....	150				
		Value of quarters.....		26		176	
93	J. S. Beach	Station-master, St. Mary's	180				
		Value of quarters.....		50		230	
93	Joseph Attwood	Station-master, St. Peter's	181				
		In lieu of quarters		50		231	
93	Frederick Willis	Officer-in-charge, St. Leonards	150				
		Value of quarters.....		26		176	
93	Alfred Cromack	Officer-in-charge, Stuart Town	150				
		Value of quarters.....		26		176	
93	John J. McRoberts	Station-master, Scone	255				
		Value of quarters.....		50		305	
93	James Burns	Station-master, Seven Hills	225				
		In lieu of quarters		50		275	
93	Alfred Lovett	Station-master, Singleton	220				
		Value of quarters.....		50		270	
93	Thomas Dulling	Officer-in-charge, Spring Hill.....	160				
		Value of quarters.....		26		186	
93	Harden Melville	Station-master, Springwood	180				
		Value of quarters.....		50		230	
93	Abel James Gibbons	Station-master, Stanmore	195				
		In lieu of quarters		50		245	
93	William Morse.....	Station-master, Sydenham	255				
		Value of quarters.....		50		305	
93	Geo. W. Davies	Station-master, Strathfield.....	275				
		In lieu of quarters		72		347	

SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES FOR 1896-7.

Reference to Estimate.	Name of Officer.	Offices, Allowances, and Deductions.	Proposed fixed Salaries, Allowances, and Deductions.				Other allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Salaries.	Allowances.	Deductions.	Gross Total.	
	No. IV.—Treasurer and Secretary for Finance and Trade—continued.		£	£	£	£	
	RAILWAYS AND TRAMWAYS—continued.						
93	Henry Ludford	Station-master, Summer Hill..... Value of quarters.....	220	50 .....	..... .....	270	
93	Jesse Turner.....	Officer-in-charge, Sutherland..... Value of quarters.....	160	26 .....	..... .....	186	
93	George Wise	Station-master, Tamworth	255	50	.....	305	
93	Joseph H. Cox.....	Station-master, Tamworth (West) In lieu of quarters	210	36/10/- .....	..... .....	246/10/-	
93	Cyrus Burge.....	Station-master, Tarago	180	50	.....	230	
93	William Fearnside	Station-master, Tarana	165	50	.....	215	
93	Stephen F. Dwyer	Officer-in-charge, Tarro	140	26	.....	166	
93	James Dickey	Officer-in-charge, Tempe.....	140	26	.....	166	
93	Henry F. Nesbitt.....	Officer-in-charge, Teralba	201	26	.....	227	
93	Richard Egan	Station-master, The Rock	192	50	.....	242	
93	William Hampton	Officer-in-charge, Thornton	130	26	.....	156	
93	Charles Upton.....	Officer-in-charge, Trangie	150	26	.....	176	
93	George Gayleard.....	Officer-in-charge, Thornleigh.....	156	26	.....	182	
93	Stephen Brogden.....	Station-master, Tenterfield.....	170	50	.....	220	
93	William Cuneo	Officer-in-charge, Thirlmere	164	26	.....	190	
93	Thomas Culhane	Officer-in-charge, Towrang.....	150	26	.....	176	
93	Thomas S. Threlkeld	Officer-in-charge, Temora	155	26	.....	181	
93	John Day	District Superintendent, Tamworth Value of quarters.....	500	50 .....	..... .....	550	
93	William J. Williams	Officer-in-charge, Table Top (late Yambla)	170	26 .....	..... .....	196	
93	Samuel Young.....	Station-master, Uralla	200	50	.....	250	
93	William H. Stanley	Officer-in-charge, Unanderra.....	150	26	.....	176	
93	John Gately.....	Officer-in-charge, Uranquinty	140	26	.....	166	
93	Thomas Joseph Foley.....	Station-master, Wagga Wagga	250	50	.....	300	
93	Joseph T. Mawson	Station-master, Walcha Road	165	50	.....	215	
93	John Woodrow	Station-master, Wallendbeen.....	204	50	.....	254	
93	George Moxham	Station-master, Wallerawang	270	50	.....	320	
93	Hugh W. L. Holt	Station-master, Waratah	225	50	.....	275	

SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES FOR 1896-7.

Reference to Estimate.	Name of Officer.	Offices, Allowances, and Deductions.	Proposed fixed Salaries, Allowances, and Deductions.				Other allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Salaries.	Allowances.	Deductions.	Gross Total.	
	No. IV.—Treasurer and Secretary for Finance and Trade—continued.		£	£	£	£	
	RAILWAYS AND TRAMWAYS—continued.						
93	George A. McLean	Officer-in-charge, Warne	140				
		Value of quarters.....		26	.....	166	
93	James McIlwraith	Station-master, Waterfall	165				
		Value of quarters.....		50	.....	215	
93	William Darby	Station-master, Wellington	180				
		Value of quarters.....		50	.....	230	
93	Joseph Green	Officer-in-charge, Wentworth Falls	169				
		Value of quarters.....		26	.....	195	
93	Michael B. Donnellan.....	Station-master, Werris Creek	190				
		Value of quarters		50	.....	240	
93	Richard Johnsen.....	Station-master, Willow-tree	165				
		Value of quarters.....		50	.....	215	
93	William O'Rourke	Officer-in-charge, Wimbledon	161				
		Value of quarters.....		26	.....	187	
93	James Critchley	Station-master, Windsor	190				
		Value of quarters.....		50	.....	240	
93	Frank Mitchell	Officer-in-charge, Wingello	150				
		Value of quarters.....		26	.....	176	
93	John Robert Hull	Officer-in-charge, Wingen	189				
		Value of quarters.....		26	.....	215	
93	Roderick Dunne	Officer-in-charge, Whittingham.....	150				
		Value of quarters.....		26	.....	176	
93	Henry Rees	Officer-in-charge, Wyong	140				
		Value of quarters.....		26	.....	166	
93	Michael Maguire.....	Station-master, Wallsend	200				
		In lieu of quarters		28/12/-	.....	228/12/-	
93	John M. Spence	Station-master, Wollongong	180				
		Value of quarters		50	.....	230	
93	Henry Alt	Officer-in-charge, Woodstock.....	196				
		Value of quarters		26	.....	222	
93	Alexander J. Cameron	Officer-in-charge, Woy Woy	150				
		In lieu of quarters		26	.....	176	
93	Walter Thorpe.....	Officer-in-charge, Woolbrook.....	150				
		Value of quarters		26	.....	176	
93	William Brown	Officer-in-charge, Wyee	140				
		In lieu of quarters		26	.....	166	
93	John A. Riley	Station-master, Whitton	165				
		Value of quarters.....		50	.....	215	
93	James Thomas Jones	Officer-in-charge, Wentworthville	140				
		In lieu of quarters		26	.....	166	
93	Edward Moodie	Officer-in-charge, Yanko.....	150				
		Value of quarters		26	.....	176	
93	Robert Reeves	Officer-in-charge, Yass Junction	150				
		Value of quarters		26	.....	176	
93	Harley J. Addison	Officer-in-charge, Yass Town.....	150				
		Value of quarters		26	.....	176	
93	Garrett F. Fitzgerald	Officer-in-charge, Yerong Creek	150				
		Value of quarters		26	.....	176	
93	William M'Intosh	Station-master, Young	192				
		Value of quarters		50	.....	242	
93	William Fulton	Officer-in-charge, Zig Zag	140				
		Value of quarters		26	.....	166	
93	Michael Fitzgerald	Junior Clerk, Audit Office	120				
		Sunday duties		26	.....	146	
93	Edward Ferry	Junior Clerk, Audit Office	120				
		Sunday duties		26	.....	146	
93	William Johnson.....	Junior Clerk, Audit Office.....	120				
		Sunday duties		26	.....	146	
93	STAFF COMMITTEE— Alexander Richardson	Comptroller of Stores	800				
		Chairman of Committee		100	.....	900	
93	J. G. S. Corns	District Goods Manager.....	600				
		Staff Committee		100	.....	700	
93	John Parry.....	Out-door Superintendent	750				
		Staff Committee		100	.....	850	

VI.

SECRETARY FOR LANDS.

Reference to Estimate.	Name of Officer.	Offices, Allowances, and Deductions.	Proposed fixed Salaries, Allowances, and Deductions.				Other allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Salaries.	Allowances.	Deductions.	Total.	
DEPARTMENT OF LANDS.			£	£	£	£	
109	J. B. Trivett	Computer, Trigonometrical Branch	350				
		Actuary, Public Service Board .....	.....	.....*	
109	C. J. Lester	Draftsman, Roads Branch	300				
		Major, P. P. Artillery .....	.. ..	25	.....		325
109	W. Gemell	Draftsman, Parish Map Compiling Branch	290				
		Q.-M. Sergeant, Engineers .....	.....	18/10/-	.....		308/10/-
110	R. Selwyn Smith	Clerk, Account Branch	200				
		Lieutenant, Army Service Corps .....	.....	13	.....		213
112	J. M'Keown	Cumberland Ranger	200				
		Equipment .....	.....	60	.....		260
112	T. C. Swannell	Ranger, Pitt Town and Wilberforce Commons	150				
		Forage .....	.....	18	.....		168
112	W. R. Curran	Ranger, Maitland Land Board District	150				
		Equipment .....	.....	50	.....		200
113	T. Brandt	Messenger and office-cleaner, Maitland	160				
		Quarters .....	.....	.....	40		120
113	H. Follett	Messenger and office-cleaner, Moree	136				
		Quarters .....	.....	.....	26		110
113	J. Craig	Messenger and office-cleaner, Tamworth	113				
		Quarters .....	.....	.....	13		100
113	W. J. Guest	Messenger and office-cleaner, Wagga Wagga	98				
		Quarters .....	.....	.....	7		91

The Chairmen of the Local Land Boards at Bourke, Cooma, Grafton, Hay, and Moree receive £150 each per annum, to cover cost of conveyance of self and Deposition Clerk.

Each District Surveyor receives £2 2s. per diem when travelling on active field duty, with equipment, total amount not to exceed £150 per annum.

Each salaried surveyor receives £150 per annum (exclusive of cost of forage, but including travelling allowance), for the use of instruments, horses, harness, tents, and camp gear, which are the property of the surveyor.

Trigonometrical Surveyors receive similar allowance to that for salaried surveyors.

* Amount not yet determined.

SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES FOR 1896-7.

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VII.

SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS.

Reference to Estimate.	Name of Officer.	Offices, Allowances, and Deductions.	Proposed fixed Salaries, Allowances, and Deductions.				Other allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Salaries.	Allowances.	Deductions.	Gross Total.	
		ROADS.	£	£	£	£	
118	A. W. Stilwell	District Engineer.....	550				
		Equipment		125		675	
118	W. J. Hanna	District Engineer.....	550				
		Equipment		125		675	
118	R. E. Jones	District Engineer.....	550				
		Equipment		125		675	
118	W. A. Smith.....	District Engineer.....	500				
		Equipment		125		625	
118	F. M. Baker.....	Road Superintendent	425				
		Equipment		125		550	
118	R. A. Fraser.....	Road Superintendent	425				
		Equipment		125		550	
118	E. C. Bowyer-Smijth	Road Superintendent	425				
		Equipment		125		550	
118	C. S. Brownrigg	Road Superintendent	375				
		Equipment		125		500	
118	V. J. S. Blomfield.....	Road Superintendent	375				
		Equipment		125		500	
118	H. D. Cox.....	Road Superintendent	375				
		Equipment		125		500	
118	P. J. Cheffins	Road Superintendent	375				
		Equipment		125		500	
118	C. W. Jenkins	Road Superintendent	350				
		Equipment		125		475	
118	J. G. Leith	Road Superintendent	350				
		Equipment		125		475	
118	S. Archer	Road Superintendent	350				
		Equipment		125		475	
118	J. Hope.....	Road Superintendent	350				
		Equipment		125		475	
118	J. M. Cameron	Road Superintendent	350				
		Equipment		125		475	
118	J. W. T. Boys	Road Superintendent	300				
		Equipment		125		425	
118	A. Gracie	Road Superintendent	300				
		Equipment		125		425	
118	T. P. Davies	Road Superintendent	300				
		Equipment		125		425	
118	O. G. Morton	Road Superintendent	300				
		Equipment		125		425	
118	W. H. C. Rankin.....	Road Superintendent	300				
		Equipment		125		425	
118	W. B. Nicholson	Road Superintendent	300				
		Equipment		125		425	
118	G. F. W. Allman.....	Road Superintendent	300				
		Equipment		125		425	
118	F. S. Murray	Road Superintendent	300				
		Equipment		125		425	

SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES FOR 1896-7.

Reference to Estimate.	Name of Officer.	Offices, Allowances, and Deductions.	Proposed fixed Salaries, Allowances, and Deductions.				Other allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Salaries.	Allowances.	Deductions.	Gross Total.	
No. VII.—Secretary for Public Works—continued.			£	£	£	£	
<i>ROADS—continued.</i>							
118	G. S. Mullen	Road Superintendent	300				
		Equipment .....	.....	175	.....	475	
118	C. Coane	Road Superintendent	300				
		Equipment .....	.....	125	.....	425	
118	D. L. Wilson	Road Superintendent	275				
		Equipment .....	.....	125	.....	400	
118	E. H. Bawden	Road Superintendent	275				
		Equipment .....	.....	175	.....	450	
118	G. E. Wright	Road Superintendent	275				
		Equipment .....	.....	125	.....	400	
118	S. M. Cummins	Road Superintendent	275				
		Equipment .....	.....	175	.....	450	
118	A. E. Newton	Road Superintendent	275				
		Equipment .....	.....	125	.....	400	
118	C. U. O'Hanlon	Road Superintendent	275				
		Equipment .....	.....	125	.....	400	
118	A. Adam	Road Superintendent	250				
		Equipment .....	.....	125	.....	375	
118	A. F. Osborne	Road Superintendent	275				
		Gauge Recorder, Lachlan River... Equipment .....	..... .....	5 125	.....	405	
118	H. W. Skinner.....	Road Superintendent	250				
		Equipment .....	.....	25	.....	275	
118	H. W. Statham	Road Superintendent	250				
		Equipment .....	.....	125	.....	375	
118	R. J. Gill	Road Superintendent	250				
		Equipment .....	.....	175	.....	425	
118	T. W. L. Spencer.....	Road Superintendent	250				
		Equipment .....	.....	125	.....	375	
118	W. M. C. Moore	Road Superintendent	250				
		Equipment .....	.....	175	.....	425	
118	J. H. Corbett	Road Superintendent	250				
		Equipment .....	.....	125	.....	375	
118	F. N. Oxley	Road Superintendent	250				
		Equipment .....	.....	125	.....	375	
118	F. V. Wikner	Road Superintendent	250				
		Equipment .....	.....	125	.....	375	
118	B. E. Shaw	Road Superintendent	250				
		Equipment .....	.....	125	.....	375	
118	N. Grant	Road Superintendent	250				
		Equipment .....	.....	125	.....	375	
118	J. D. Bathgate.....	Road Superintendent	250				
		Equipment .....	.....	125	.....	375	
118	M. E. Kirwan	Road Superintendent	250				
		Equipment .....	.....	125	.....	375	
118	G. R. Edwards	Road Superintendent	250				
		Equipment .....	.....	175	.....	425	
118	J. G. Fitzgerald	Road Superintendent	250				
		Equipment .....	.....	125	.....	375	
118	R. F. Jenkins	Road Superintendent	250				
		Equipment .....	.....	175	.....	425	
118	C. Hanly	Road Superintendent	250				
		Equipment .....	.....	125	.....	375	
118	P. E. Bailey.....	Road Superintendent	250				
		Equipment	125	375	

SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES FOR 1896-7.

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Reference to Estimate.	Name of Officer.	Offices, Allowances, and Deductions.	Proposed fixed Salaries, Allowances, and Deductions.				Other allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Salaries.	Allowances.	Deductions.	Gross Total.	
No. VII.—Secretary for Public Works—continued.			£	£	£	£	
<i>ROADS—continued.</i>							
118	C. F. N. North.....	Road Superintendent	250				
		Equipment .....	.....	125	.....	375	
118	W. F. Everett	Road Superintendent	250				
		Equipment .....	.....	125	.....	375	
118	G. Harden	Road Superintendent	250				
		Equipment .....	.....	125	.....	375	
118	H. C. Allman	Road Superintendent	250				
		Equipment .....	.....	125	.....	375	
118	E. F. Crouch	Road Superintendent	250				
		Equipment .....	.....	125	.....	375	
118	V. B. Cooke	Road Superintendent	250				
		Equipment .....	.....	125	.....	375	
118	P. C. Donaldson	Road Superintendent	250				
		Equipment .....	.....	125	.....	375	
118	W. A. G. Lee	Road Superintendent	250				
		Equipment .....	.....	125	.....	375	
118	R. L. Dawson	Road Superintendent	250				
		Equipment .....	.....	125	.....	375	
118	A. C. Fitz Nead	Road Superintendent	250				
		Equipment .....	.....	125	.....	375	
118	C. R. Cunningham	Road Superintendent	200				
		Equipment .....	.....	175	.....	375	
118	W. H. Nicholls	Road Superintendent	200				
		Equipment .....	.....	75	.....	275	
118	W. Binning ¹	Road Superintendent	200				
		Equipment .....	.....	125	.....	325	
118	A. F. C. Wood ²	Road Superintendent	200				
		Equipment .....	.....	125	.....	325	
118	R. G. Edgell	Field Assistant.....	150				
		Equipment .....	.....	75	.....	225	
118	R. D. Baylis.....	Field Assistant.....	150				
		Equipment .....	.....	75	.....	225	
118	T. Oatley	Field Assistant.....	150				
		Equipment .....	.....	75	.....	225	
118	A. H. S. Griffin	Field Assistant.....	150				
		Equipment .....	.....	75	.....	225	
118	H. E. Martin	Field Assistant.....	150				
		Equipment .....	.....	75	.....	225	
118	W. H. Grant	Field Assistant.....	150				
		Equipment .....	.....	75	.....	225	
118	W. E. Rennix	Field Assistant.....	150				
		Equipment .....	.....	75	.....	225	
118	H. M. Baldock ³	Field Assistant.....	150				
		Equipment .....	.....	75	.....	225	
118	H. L. Swindlehurst.....	Field Assistant.....	125				
		Equipment .....	.....	75	.....	200	
118	W. R. Oldham.....	Field Assistant.....	125				
		Equipment .....	.....	75	.....	200	
118	T. Egan.....	Field Assistant.....	125				
		Equipment .....	.....	75	.....	200	
118	L. G. Bucknell.....	Field Assistant.....	125				
		Equipment .....	.....	75	.....	200	

¹ This officer was graded as a Field Assistant with allowance at £75 per annum, but the Public Service Board has since approved of his being classed as a Road Superintendent with an allowance of £125 per annum. ² This officer was graded as a Field Assistant with a salary at £100 per annum and no allowance, but the Public Service Board has since approved of his being classed as a Road Superintendent with salary at £200 and an allowance of £125 per annum. ³ This officer was graded as an Inspector at £225 per annum, but the Public Service Board has since approved of his being classed as a Field Assistant with salary at £150 p annum and an allowance of £75 per annum.

SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES FOR 1896-7.

Reference to Estimate.	Name of Officer.	Offices, Allowances, and Deductions.	Proposed fixed Salaries, Allowances, and Deductions.				Other allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Salaries.	Allowances.	Deductions.	Gross Total.	
No. VII.—Secretary for Public Works—continued.			£	£	£	£	
ROADS—continued.							
118	J. Symonds	Field Assistant	100				
		Equipment		75		175	
118	A. E. Benson	Field Assistant	100				
		Equipment		75		175	
118	R. Vowell.....	Field Assistant	100				
		Equipment		75		175	
118	H. E. S. Cooper	Field Assistant	100				
		Equipment		75		175	
118	P. C. Tibbitts	Field Assistant.....	100				
		Equipment		75		175	
118	F. J. Morrice	Field Assistant.....	100				
		Equipment		75		175	
118	A. E. Carter.....	Field Assistant.....	100				
		Equipment		75		175	
	H. Williams ¹	Field Assistant	100				
		Equipment		75		175	
118	E. F. Bridgewood ²	Field Assistant.....	100				
		Equipment		75		175	
118	O. W. Wikner ²	Field Assistant.....	100				
		Equipment		75		175	
HARBOURS AND RIVERS.							
						Total.	
119	T. W. Keele.....	District Engineer.....	625				
		House			75	550	
119	H. D. Walsh.....	District Engineer.....	550				
		Hunter River District Board of Water Supply and Sewerage...		100		650	
119	D. Houson	District Engineer.....	475				
		Equipment		100		575	Residence. Annual value not fixed or included herein.
119	H. A. Blomfield	Resident Engineer	450				
		House			50	400	
119	H. L. Berthon.....	Clerk	200				Quarters. Annual value not fixed or included herein.
BRIDGES.							
119	Cecil Byrne	Clerk, Drawing Office.....	75				
		A.B., Naval Artillery Volunteers				75	Paid for parades, &c.; total cannot exceed £6 per ann.
DOCK ESTABLISHMENT.							
120	J. T. Hallewell.....	Clerk	272				
		House			50	222	
120	J. Pratt.....	Dock Superintendent	340				
		House			50	290	

¹ This officer was not included in the Public Service Board's grading, but the Board has since approved of his appointment at the rates given. ² These officers were graded by the Public Service Board as clerks, Roads Staff, but the Public Service Board has since approved of their being classed as Field Assistants with equipment allowances at £75 per annum each. Their salaries remain unaltered.

SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES FOR 1896-7.

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Reference to Estimate.	Name of Officer.	Offices, Allowances, and Deductions.	Proposed fixed Salaries, Allowances, and Deductions.				Other allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Salaries.	Allowances.	Deductions.	Total.	
No. VII.—Secretary for Public Works—continued.			£	£	£	£	
GOVERNMENT ARCHITECT.							
121	W. L. Vernon	Government Architect	1,064				
		Captain, 1st Half-Squadron, Sydney Lancers		20		1,084	
121	J. S. Adam	Draftsman	200			200	
		Member, 1st Half-Squadron, Sydney Lancers					Paid for parades, &c.; total not to exceed £6 per ann.
	R. M. S. Wells.....	Draftsman	200				
		Captain, Field Artillery.....		20		220	
121	J. R. S. Whinfield	Draftsman	175			175	
		Chief Petty Officer, Naval Artillery Volunteers					Paid for parades, &c.; total cannot exceed £10 10s. per ann.
CLERICAL.							
121	A. F. Tunks	Clerk	275				
		Horse		25		300	
		2nd Lieutenant, Army Service Corps.....					Paid for parades, &c.; total cannot exceed £13 per annum.
121	E. J. Devery	Clerk	2 0			200	
		Sergeant-major, B Battery, Bri- gade Division, Field Artillery.....					Paid for parades, &c.; total cannot exceed £8 10s. per annum.
121	George Watt	Clerk	200			200	
		Colour-Sergeant, H Company, 3rd Infantry Regiment					Paid for parades, &c.; total cannot exceed £8 10s. per annum.
ACCOUNTS.							
122	T. J. Cremen	Clerk	350				
		Captain and Quarter-Master, 2nd Infantry Regiment		15		365	
122	A. Macaulay.....	Clerk	225			225	
		1st Corporal, Engineer Corps.....					Paid for parades, &c.; total cannot exceed £7 15s. per annum.
122	H. H. Cunneen	Clerk	175			175	
		Gunner, B Battery, Brigade Divi- sion Field Artillery					Paid for parades, &c.; total cannot exceed £6 per an- num.
MESSENGERS, CLEANERS, &c.							
122	W. Smith	Principal Messenger	210				
		Quarters			50	160	
122	Eva Dettman	Housekeeper.....	122				
		Quarters			50	72	
122	J. Monks	Messenger	75			75	
		A.B., Naval Artillery Volunteers					Paid for parades, &c.; total not to exceed £6 per annum.
122	P. Denham	Messenger.....	75			75	
		Gunner, Volunteer Artillery					Paid for parades, &c.; total cannot exceed £6 per annum.
RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION.							
122	W. Hutchinson	Supervising Engineer ..	560			560	
122	F. H. Small	Do do	560			560	Allowance when engaged in the field, £180 to £225 per annum, according to district.
122	C. M'D. Stewart ..	Do do	470			470	
122	J. M. Stawell	Do do	470			470	

SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES FOR 1896-7.

Reference to Estimate	Name of Officer.	Offices, Allowances, and Deductions.	Proposed fixed Salaries, Allowances, and Deductions.				Other allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Salaries.	Allowances	Deductions.	Gross Total.	
No. VII.—Secretary for Public Works—continued.			£	£	£	£	
RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION—continued.							
122	W. C. Grey	Resident Engineer	335	335) Field allowance on surveys £180 to £230 per annum according to district. On construction, £130 per annum. Allowance on town surveys £50 per annum.
122	H. F. T. Bode	Do do	300	.....	.....	300
122	A. G. Little	Do do	300	.....	.....	300
122	F. E. Wickham	Do do	300	.....	.....	300
122	W. D. Walker	Do do	290	.....	.....	290
123	J. Cumming	Surveyor	380	.....	.....	380
123	T. Kennedy	Do	340	.....	.....	340
123	O. Lloyd	Do	335	.....	.....	335
123	J. J. Jamieson	Do	335	.....	.....	335
123	G. L. Wilkins	Do	335	.....	.....	335
123	C. A. Edwardes	Do	290	.....	.....	290
123	E. A. Powell	Do	200	.....	.....	200
123	J. S. Wade	Engineering Assistant	240	.....	.....	240
123	W. J. Quodling	Do do	240	.....	.....	240
123	W. S. Thom	Do do	200	.....	.....	200
123	G. V. Mocatta	Draftsman	290	.....	.....	290
123	P. W. Shaw	Resident Engineer, Tramways	335	.....	.....	335
123	S. W. Conyers	Engineering Assistant Assistant Teacher, Mechanical Drawing, Technical College, Ultimo	225	.....	.....	225
123	W. Kennedy	Draftsman	200	46	.....	271 200
DREDGE SERVICE.							
125	J. Hamilton	Chief Engineer and Master Engineer Surveyor, Marine Board	360	360) * £2 2s. per survey.
125	W. Jones	Chief Engineer and Master Engineer Surveyor, Marine Board	300	.....	.....	300
125	D. Lawson	Chief Engineer and Master Engineer Surveyor, Marine Board	300	.....	.....	300
125	J. L. Grant	Chief Engineer and Master Engineer Surveyor, Marine Board	276	.....	.....	276
125	J. Whamond	Seaman A B, Naval Brigade	114	114) Paid for parades; maximum, £10 per annum.
125	H. Fourneaux	Coxswain Superintendent, Newcastle Rocket Brigade	132	.....	36	168
125	J. H. Hughes	Seamen A B, Naval Brigade	114	114) Paid for parades; maximum, £10 per annum.
125	T. Jack	Seaman Rocket Brigade	114	.....	12	126
125	W. Groves	Seaman Rocket Brigade	114	.....	12	126
125	J. Bratten	Seaman Rocket Brigade	114	.....	12	126
125	J. English	Seaman Rocket Brigade	114	.....	12	126
125	T. Knowlson	Seaman A B, Naval Brigade	114	114) Paid for parades; maximum, £10 per annum.
125	W. L. Anderson	Seaman A.B, Naval Brigade	114	114	

SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES FOR 1896-7.

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Reference to Estimate	Name of Officer.	Offices, Allowances, and Deductions.	Proposed fixed Salaries, Allowances, and Deductions.				Other allowances not of fixed annual amount
			Salaries	Allowances	Deductions	Gross Total.	
No. VII.—Secretary for Public Works—continued.			£	£	£	£	
METROPOLITAN BOARD OF WATER SUPPLY AND SEWERAGE.							
126	W. Holmes	Secretary and Chief Clerk Captain, 1st Infantry Regiment	450	20		470	
126	W. Wakeford	Superintendent of Works Forage	400	52		452	Residence; annual value not included herein
126	H. A. Rotton	Ranger, Water Reserve Forester, Forest Department	50	210		260	
126	D. C. Robertson	Inspector, Pipe-laying Forage	350	52		402	
126	T. A. Playfair	Assistant Inspector of Pipe-laying Forage	250	52		302	
126	J. Fyfe	Engineer, Crown-street Pumping Station	350			350	Residence, fuel, light; annual value not included herein
126	C. Rhodes	Sanitary Inspector Forage	254/16/-	52		306/16/-	
126	R. M'Kenzie	Sanitary Inspector Forage	254/16/-	52		306/16/-	
126	W. Clark	Inspector of Plumbing Forage	254/16/-	35		289/16/-	
HUNTER RIVER DISTRICT WATER SUPPLY AND SEWERAGE BOARD							
126	Edward Nash	Maitland, District Inspector Forage	234	30		264	
126	E. Hackett	Engineer in charge of Walka Pumping Engines	250/8/-			250/8/-	
126	J. S. Wood	2nd Engineer, Walka Pumping Engines	171			171	
126	P. M'Mahon	Oiler and Cleaner, Walka Pumping Station	125			125	Quarters, fuel, water, grazing.
126	G. Betteridge	Fireman, Walka Pumping Engines	125			125	
126	S. Fowles	Do do	125			125	
126	D. Newton	Filterman, Walka Pumping Engines	120			120	
126	F. Fletcher	Caretaker, Buttai Reservoir and Turncock	120			120	Quarters, water.
126	S. Aspinall	Caretaker, Minmi Reservoir and Turncock	108			108	
126	H. Morgan	Caretaker, Wallsend Reservoir and Turncock	108			108	
126	H. Smith	Caretaker, Lambton Reservoir and Turncock	120			120	
126	J. Stanton	Caretaker, Hamilton Reservoir and Turncock	108			108	
126	J. Dawson	Caretaker, Newcastle Reservoir and Turncock	120			120	
126	T. Wall	Caretaker, East Maitland Reservoir and Turncock	108			108	

VIII.

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

Reference to Estimate.	Name of Officer.	Offices, Allowances, and Deductions.	Proposed fixed Salaries, Allowances, and Deductions.				Other allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Salaries.	Allowances.	Deductions.	Total.	
	DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.		£	£	£	£	
129	E. Chestnut	Caretaker	140				
		Quarters, fuel, and light.....			40	100	
	SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT.						
131	J. B. Spence.....	Chief Sheriff's Office	200			200	
131	M. T. Hobday	Sheriff's Officer	190				
		Quarters, fuel, and light.....			30	160	
131	M. E. H. Felton	Sheriff's Officer, Sydney	160			160	
131	W. Kirchner	do do	160			160	
131	C. E. Dransfeld	do do	160			160	
131	R. C. Riley	do Albury	160			160	
131	J. A. O'Flaherty	do Armidale	160			160	
131	C. F. Duchatel.....	do Bathurst	160			160	
131	P. J. Cusack.....	do Bega	160				
		District Court Bailiff, Eden		20		180	
131	S. W. Fryer	Sheriff's Officer, Bourke	160			160	
131	H. M'Veagh.....	do Broken Hill.....	160			160	
131	L. Spooner	do Campbelltown	160			160	
131	F. J. Fisher	do Cooma	160			160	
131	T. Morse	do Deniliquin	160			160	
131	J. T. Steel.....	do Dubbo	160			160	
131	S. W. Daniel	do Forbes	160			160	
131	P. Kinsella	do Glen Innes	160			160	
131	R. M. Wray	do Goulburn.....	160			160	
131	A. S. Meares.....	do Grafton	160			160	
131	F. J. Clancy	do Hay	160			160	
131	W. O. Idriess	do Lismore	160			160	
131	H. A. Gough	do Maitland and Newcastle	160			160	
131	R. M'D. Hunter	do Mudgee	186				
		Quarters, fuel, and light.....			26	160	
131	S. E. Tapner.....	Sheriff's Officer, Muswellbrook	160			160	
131	S. Jay	do Narrabri	160			160	
131	F. R. Walcot	do Port Macquarie.....	160			160	
131	G. S. Challis.....	do Tamworth	160			160	
131	J. H. Powell	do Wagga	160			160	
131	E. H. Boys	do Wollongong.....	186				
		Quarters, fuel, and light			26	160	
131	A. F. Lloyd	Sheriff's Officer, Yass	160			160	

Fees as per scale.

SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES FOR 1896-7.

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Reference to Estimate.	Name of Officer.	Offices, Allowances, and Deductions.	Proposed fixed Salaries, Allowances, and Deductions.				Other allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Salaries.	Allowances.	Deductions.	Total.	
	No. VIII.—Administration of Justice—continued.		£	£.	£	£	
	SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT—continued.						
131	R. J. Challis.....	Sheriff's Officer, Young Quarters, fuel, and light.....	186		26	160	
131	W. E. Wearne	2nd-class Sheriff's Officer, Bingara	40			40	
131	J. M. Gleeson	do do Bombala	70			70	
131	G. F. Taylor	do do Braidwood	50			50	
131	T. G. Cook	do do Burrowa	31			31	
131	S. E. Collon	do do Cobar	40			40	
131	J. Maguire	do do Cocnabarabran	40			40	
131	C. H. Whiting.....	do do Coonamble	25			25	
131	J. J. Purcell.....	do do Cootamundra..	25			25	
131	J. Muir.....	do do Cowra	45			45	
131	W. H. Hazelton	do do Grenfell	65			65	
131	F. Morano.....	do do Gundagai	50			50	
131	P. A. O'Neill	do do Gunnedah	40			40	
131	A. A. Grant	do do Hillston	40			40	
131	C. Egan.....	do do Inverell.....	40			40	
131	C. H. Wright	do do Kempsey	70			70	
131	G. O. Shaw	do do Moree	40			40	Fees as per scale.
131	H. Brook	do do Murrurundi..	40			40	
131	W. S. Collins	do do Newcastle.....	60			60	
131	C. J. Barnes	do do Orange	65			65	
131	J. Bowers	do do Parramatta	80			80	
131	E. C. Hincksman.....	do do Queanbeyan...	31			31	
131	H. Farmer	do do Singleton	25			25	
131	H. McCabe	do do Taree	40			40	
131	Vacant	do do Tenterfield ..	40			40	
131	J. A. McNamarra	do do Walgett	25			25	
131	J. Clements	do do Wellington ..	50			50	
131	J. W. Thorn.....	do do Wentworth ..	25			25	
131	E. H. Hunt	do do Wilcannia.....	35			35	
131	Vacant	do do Windsor	50			50	
131	J. Edwards	Court-keeper and cleaner, King-st. Quarters, fuel, and light.....	106		26	80	
131	A. C. Tate	Court-keeper and cleaner, Chan- cery Square	106		26	80	
131	Mary Ford	Cleaner, Chancery Square	72		12	60	
131	Annie Adams	Cleaner, Chancery Square	72		12	60	
131	Frances Haywood	Court-keeper, Darlinghurst	113		13	100	
131	Annie Rafferty.....	Court-cleaner, Darlinghurst	72		12	60	
131	G. Reene	Court-keeper, Albury	126		26	100	

Reference to Estimate	Name of Officer.	Offices, Allowances, and Deductions.	Proposed Expenses, Allowances, and Deductions.				Other allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Salaries.	Allowances.	Deductions.	Total.	
No. VIII.—Administration of Justice—continued.			£	£	£	£	
SHERIFFS DEPARTMENT—continued.							
131	C. E. Greening	Court-keeper, Bathurst Quarters, fuel, and light	156		26	130	
131	T. M. Browne	Court-keeper, Deniliquin Quarters, fuel, and light	126		26	100	
131	J. Wallace	Court-keeper, Dubbo Quarters, fuel, and light	126		26	100	
131	J. Ricketts	Court-keeper, Goulburn Quarters, fuel, and light	156		26	130	
131	H. A. F. Schmidt	Court-keeper, Hay Quarters, fuel, and light	126		26	100	
131	W. Batty	Court-keeper, Maitland Quarters, fuel, and light	110		26	84	
131	J. McCann	Court-keeper, Newcastle Quarters, fuel, and light	110		26	84	
131	J. Russell	Court-keeper, Tamworth Quarters, fuel, and light	110		26	84	
131	W. E. Burton	Court-keeper, Yass Quarters, fuel, and light	110		26	84	
DISTRICT COURTS.							
136	Vacant	Court-keeper, Chancery Square Quarters, fuel, and light	72		26	46	
136	J. B. Allpress	District Court Bailiff, Sydney Fees not to exceed	200	50		250	
136	J. Bishop	District Court Bailiff, Sydney Fees not to exceed	130	70		200	
136	E. Searson	District Court Bailiff, Sydney Fees not to exceed	130	70		200	
136	S. Withers	District Court Bailiff, Sydney Fees not to exceed	130	70		200	
136	J. Campbell	District Court Bailiff, Ballina	25			25	
136	G. Hartwell	do Balranald	55			55	
136	C. Higgs	do Carcoar	40			40	
136	G. H. Margetts	do Casino	40			40	
136	D. Cameron	do Corowa	25			25	
136	J. Passlow	do Juneee	25			25	
136	C. Leggatt	do Kiama	40			40	
136	H. Hey	do Lithgow	40			40	
136	W. Harris	do Maclean	40			40	
136	J. Payten	do Milton	25			25	
136	J. J. Morris	do Molong	40			40	
136	B. Knappett	do Moruya	25			25	
136	A. Townsend	do Moss Vale	40			40	
136	A. Eastaughffe	do Murwillumbah	40			40	
136	M. O'Dwyer	do Murrumburrah	25			25	
136	A. Davenport	do Narrandera	25			25	

Fees as per scale.

SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES FOR 1896-7.

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Reference to Estimate.	Name of Officer.	Offices, Allowances, and Deductions.	Proposed fixed Salaries, Allowances, and Deductions.				Other allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Salaries.	Allowances.	Deductions.	Net Total.	
No. VIII.—Administration of Justice—continued.			£	£	£	£	
DISTRICT COURTS—continued.							
136	H. Shepherd.....	District Court Bailiff, Nowra.....	35	.....	.....	35	} Fees as per scale.
136	F. G. Battye	do Nyngan ...	35	.....	.....	35	
136	T. F. Villenoweth	do Penrith ...	50	.....	.....	50	
136	E. Perrot	do Temora	35	.....	.....	35	
136	J. H. Reardon	do Tumut	35	.....	.....	35	
136	C. J. W. Glover	do Warren ...	40	.....	.....	40	
136	J. M. Wheelihan	do Wyalong...	35	.....	.....	35	
PETTY SESSIONS.							
154	E. Tindall.....	Messenger, Water Police Office... Quarters, fuel, and light	120	.....	25	95	
PRISONS DEPARTMENT.							
166	P. Herbert	Governor, Sydney Gaol..... Quarters, fuel, and light	525	.....	125	400	
166	W. Jay	Deputy Governor, Sydney Gaol... Quarters, fuel, and light.....	300	.....	75	225	
170	E. Pynor	Chief Warder, Sydney Gaol	192	.....	40	152	
170	J. Rose	Senior Warder, Sydney Gaol	174	.....	38	136	
170	Bridget O'Connell	Principal Female Warder, Sydney Gaol	150	.....	48	102	
170	Johanna Harbin	Female Warder, Sydney Gaol ... Quarters, rations, fuel, and light	110	.....	42	68	
170	Margaret Henderson	Female Warder, Sydney Gaol ... Quarters, rations, fuel, and light	104	.....	40	64	
170	Alice E. Cuff	Female Warder, Sydney Gaol ... Quarters, rations, fuel, and light	104	.....	40	64	
170	Annie O'Sullivan.....	Female Warder, Sydney Gaol ... Quarters, rations, fuel, and light	104	.....	40	64	
170	Elizabeth B. Dalton	Female Warder, Sydney Gaol ... Quarters, rations, fuel, and light	104	.....	40	64	
170	Kate Lynch	Female Warder, Sydney Gaol ... Quarters, rations, fuel, and light	104	.....	40	64	
170	Annie Dennis	Female Warder, Sydney Gaol ... Quarters, rations, fuel, and light	104	.....	40	64	
170	Mary Dunstone	Female Warder, Sydney Gaol ... Quarters, rations, fuel, and light	104	.....	40	64	
166	J. Thompson	Gaoler, Albury..... Quarters, fuel, and light, and servant	300	.....	75	225	
166	H. Govers.....	Gaoler, Armidale	300	.....	75	225	
166	G. H. Stace	Governor, Bathurst Gaol	480	.....	125	355	
166	S. N. De M. Bromley	Deputy Governor, Bathurst Gaol Quarters, fuel, and light, and servant	275	.....	75	200	

SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES FOR 1896-7.

Reference to Estimate.	Name of Officer.	Offices, Allowances, and Deductions.	Proposed fixed Salaries, Allowances, and Deductions.				Other allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Salaries.	Allowances.	Deductions.	Net Total.	
No. VIII.—Administration of Justice—continued.			£	£	£	£	
PRISONS DEPARTMENT—continued.							
170	J. Lowry	Senior Warder, Bathurst Gaol ... Quarters, fuel, and light.....	174	.....	38	136	
170	Mary T. Kelly	Principal Female Warder, Bathurst Gaol	150	.....	48	102	
170	Theresa Gavin	Female Warder, Bathurst Gaol... Quarters, rations, fuel, and light	104	.....	40	64	
170	Helen Anderson	Female Warder, Bathurst Gaol... Quarters, rations, fuel, and light	104	.....	40	64	
167	T. Kiernan	Governor, Berrima Gaol..... Quarters, fuel, and light, and servants	400	.....	90	310	
167	O. Rowley.....	Deputy Governor, Berrima Gaol Quarters, fuel, and light, and servant	250	.....	70	180	
167	E. Jackson	Governor, Biloela Gaol	400	.....	110	270	
167	P. Phelan	Deputy Governor, Biloela Gaol.. Quarters, fuel, and light, and servant	250	.....	70	180	
167	Kate Bridgland	Superintendent, Female Division, Biloela Gaol	200	.....	75	125	
170	G. Colvin	Senior Warder, Biloela Gaol.... Quarters, fuel, and light.....	174	.....	38	136	
170	Kate Courmanc.....	Female Warder, Biloela Gaol ... Quarters, rations, fuel, and light	104	.....	40	64	
170	Sarah Mallett	Female Warder, Biloela Gaol ... Quarters, rations, fuel, and light	104	.....	40	64	
170	S. A. Robinson.....	Female Warder, Biloela Gaol ... Quarters, rations, fuel, and light	104	.....	40	64	
170	Eleanor Rivers.....	Female Warder, Biloela Gaol ... Quarters, rations, fuel, and light	104	.....	40	64	
170	Ellen Bolton.....	Female Warder, Biloela Gaol ... Quarters, rations, fuel, and light	104	.....	40	64	
170	Ellen M. Kelly	Female Warder, Biloela Gaol ... Quarters, rations, fuel, and light	104	.....	40	64	
170	W. Collier.....	1st-class Warder, Biloela Gaol ... Quarters, fuel, and light.....	156	.....	36	120	
170	T. Allen	1st-class Warder, Biloela Gaol ... Quarters, fuel, and light	156	.....	36	120	
170	T. Dennis	3rd-class Warder, Biloela Gaol... Quarters, fuel, and light.....	129	.....	31	98	
170	F. Davis	3rd-class Warder, Biloela Gaol ... Quarters, fuel, and light.....	129	.....	31	98	
170	S. Orr	3rd-class Warder, Biloela Gaol ... Quarters, fuel, and light.....	129	.....	31	98	
170	J. Bannou.....	3rd-class Warder, Biloela Gaol ... Quarters, fuel, and light.....	129	.....	31	98	
170	W. Pellman	3rd-class Warder, Biloela Gaol ... Quarters, fuel, and light	129	.....	31	98	
170	J. G. Mitchell	3rd-class Warder, Biloela Gaol ... Quarters, fuel, and light.....	129	.....	31	98	
170	J. Blanchard	3rd-class Warder, Biloela Gaol ... Quarters, fuel, and light.....	129	.....	31	98	
170	P. Buckley	3rd-class Warder, Biloela Gaol ... Quarters, fuel, and light.....	129	31	98	

SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES FOR 1896-7.

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Reference to Estimate.	Name of Officer.	Offices, Allowances, and Deductions.	Proposed fixed Salaries, Allowances, and Deductions.				Other allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Salaries.	Allowances.	Deductions.	Net Total.	
	No. VIII.—Administration of Justice—continued.		£	£	£	£	
	PRISONS DEPARTMENT—continued.						
170	J. Burns	3rd-class Warder, Biloela Gaol ... Quarters, fuel, and light	129		31	98	
170	R. McBean	3rd-class Warder, Biloela Gaol ... Quarters, fuel, and light.....	129		31	98	
167	A. Seymour	Gaoler, Broken Hill Gaol	300		75	225	
167	H. Harris.....	Gaoler, Deniliquin Gaol.....	275		75	200	
170	T. W. Beavin	1st-class Warder, Deniliquin Gaol Quarters, fuel, and light.....	156		36	120	
167	J. Boyden.....	Gaoler, Dubbo Gaol	300		75	225	
167	F. A. Ramsay	Governor, Goulburn Gaol	480		125	355	
167	R. Goble	Deputy Governor, Goulburn Gaol Quarters, fuel, light, and servant	275		75	200	
170	T. Lennon	1st-class Warder, Goulburn Gaol Quarters, fuel, and light.....	156		36	120	
170	M. Donald	Principal Female Warder, Goul- burn Gaol	150		48	102	
170	C. Dwyer	Female Warder, Goulburn Gaol . Quarters, fuel, and light ..	104		40	64	
170	A. M. Amor	Female Warder, Goulburn Gaol.. Quarters, fuel, and light	104		40	64	
168	S. F. Pollack	Gaoler, Grafton Gaol	300		75	225	
170	T. Piper	Senior Warder, Grafton Gaol .. Quarters, fuel, and light.....	174		38	136	
168	B. Shaw	Gaoler, Hay Gaol	300		75	225	
168	C. Graham	Governor, Maitland Gaol	400		110	290	
168	S. Stumbles	Deputy Governor, Maitland Gaol Quarters, fuel, light, and servant	250		70	180	
170	J. Steele	Senior Warder, Maitland Gaol .. Quarters, fuel, and light.....	174		38	136	
170	Jane F. Lewis	Principal Female Warder, Mait- land Gaol	150		48	102	
168	J. Cotter	Gaoler, Mudgee Gaol	300		75	225	
168	T. J. Barnett	Governor, Parramatta Gaol	500		125	375	
168	P. J. Fitzgibbon	Deputy Governor, Parramatta Gaol.....	275		75	200	
169	C. G. Horne.....	Superintendent, Trial Bay Prison Quarters, rations, fuel, light, and servants	480		125	355	
169	J. J. Clifford	Deputy Superintendent, Trial Bay Prison	275		100	175	
169	W. E. Hay	Clerk, Trial Bay Prison	250		80	170	

SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES FOR 1896-7.

Reference to Estimate.	Name of Officer.	Offices, Allowances, and Deductions.	Proposed fixed Salaries, Allowances, and Deductions.				Other allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Salaries.	Allowances.	Deductions.	Net Total.	
No. VIII.—Administration of Justice—continued.			£	£	£	£	
PRISONS DEPARTMENT—continued.							
170	S. J. Nebbett	Senior Warder, Trial Bay Prison Quarters, fuel, and light.....	174	.....	38	136	
170	R. Brace	1st-class Warder, Trial Bay Prison Quarters, fuel, and light.....	156	.....	36	120	
170	H. Todd	2nd-class Warder, Trial Bay Prison Quarters, fuel, and light.....	138	.....	34	104	
170	E. A. Garland	2nd-class Warder, Trial Bay Prison Quarters, fuel, and light.....	138	.....	34	104	
170	G. Powsford.....	3rd-class Warder, Trial Bay Prison Quarters, fuel, and light.....	129	.....	31	98	
170	J. McMahon.....	3rd-class Warder, Trial Bay Prison Quarters, fuel, and light.....	129	.....	31	98	
170	N. McRay.....	3rd-class Warder, Trial Bay Prison Quarters, fuel, and light.....	129	.....	31	98	
170	F. J. Mulligan	3rd-class Warder, Trial Bay Prison Quarters, fuel, and light.....	129	.....	31	98	
170	F. Cluett	3rd-class Warder, Trial Bay Prison Quarters, fuel, and light.....	129	.....	31	98	
170	H. W. Lynch	3rd-class Warder, Trial Bay Prison Quarters, fuel, and light.....	129	.....	31	98	
170	H. Leeds	3rd-class Warder, Trial Bay Prison Quarters, fuel, and light.....	129	.....	31	98	
170	A. Osten	3rd-class Warder, Trial Bay Prison Quarters, fuel, and light.....	129	.....	31	98	
170	P. J. Kassan.....	3rd-class Warder, Trial Bay Prison Quarters, fuel, and light.....	129	.....	31	98	
170	T. B. Greery	3rd-class Warder, Trial Bay Prison..... Quarters, fuel, and light.....	129	.....	31	98	
170	G. Lammerton	3rd-class Warder, Trial Bay Prison..... Quarters, fuel, and light.....	129	.....	31	98	
170	T. E. Davis	3rd-class Warder, Trial Bay Prison..... Quarters, fuel, and light.....	129	.....	31	98	
170	J. Doyle	3rd-class Warder, Trial Bay Prison..... Quarters, fuel, and light.....	129	.....	31	98	
168	M. Coonan	Gaoler, Tamworth Gaol..... Quarters, fuel, light, and servant	300	.....	75	225	
170	J. Ellis	Chief Overseer, Trial Bay Prison Quarters, fuel, and light.....	200	.....	38	162	
170	G. Simpson	Overseer, Trial Bay Prison..... Quarters, fuel, and light.....	180	.....	36	144	
169	A. G. Leer	Gaoler, Wilcannia Gaol..... Quarters, fuel, and light.....	295	.....	75	220	
169	T. G. Adamson	Gaoler, Young Gaol..... Quarters, fuel, and light.....	300	.....	75	225	
170	C. A. Bradley	Female Warder, Young Gaol ... Quarters, rations, fuel, and light	104	.....	40	64	
166	A. K. Chapman	Female Superintendent, Sydney Gaol..... Quarters, rations, fuel, and light	250	.....	90	160	
166	J. Garrard	Messenger, Prisons' Office..... Quarters, fuel, and light.....	125	30	95	

SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES FOR 1896-7.

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IX.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Reference to Estimate.	Name of Officer.	Offices, Allowances, and Deductions.	Proposed fixed Salaries, Allowances, and Deductions.				Other allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Salaries.	Allowances.	Deductions.	Net Total.	
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.							
<p>The Chief Inspector, Deputy Chief Inspector, District Inspectors, and Inspectors of the Department of Public Instruction, when obliged to be away from Head-quarters at night, shall be paid 22s. 6d. a day, to include cost of conveyance and all other expenses; if they can return to Head-quarters the same day, Country District Inspectors and Inspectors shall be paid 10s. per day, to include all expenses. Inspectors of the Department of Public Instruction in the Metropolitan, such portions of the sub-Metropolitan, and such other districts as the Board may determine, shall be paid actual expenses. Clerks of Works shall be paid 17s. 6d. a day, to include cost of conveyance and all other expenses, when absent from home at night, and actual expenses when able to return home the same day.</p> <p>Classified married male Teachers in charge of classified schools are provided with residences or an equivalent. See Schedule now with Estimates, page 188.</p>							
175	H. J. Jessop.....	Messenger.....	£ 160	£	£	£ 160	} With quarters.
175	A. H. Hadwin	Office-keeper and Cleaner	100	.....	.....	100	
175	Mrs. Sherlock	Do do	72	.....	.....	72	
176	H. Given	Caretaker and Cleaner, Fort-street Public School.....	193	.....	26	167	
HURLSTONE COLLEGE.							
176	J. A. Nicoll	Principal	300	.....	60	240	
		Value of quarters.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
176	E. M. Mallarky	Assistant	170	.....	50	120	
		Value of quarters.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
176	E. J. DuVernet	Matron	175	.....	50	125	
		Value of quarters.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
176	A. Pye	Cook	78	.....	20	58	
		Value of quarters .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
176	E. McElhinny	Housemaid	56	.....	20	36	
		Value of quarters and rations ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
176	E. Kinny	Housemaid	56	.....	20	36	
		Value of quarters and rations ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
176	N. Peters	Servant.....	46	.....	20	26	
		Value of quarters and rations ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
176	A. Dorrington	Kitchen-maid	52	.....	20	32	
		Value of quarters and rations ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
176	H. Tubb	Caretaker	113	.....	20	93	
		Value of quarters and rations ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
TECHNICAL EDUCATION BRANCH.							
178	J. Grummitt	Caretaker and Cleaner	130	.....	40	90	
		Value of quarters, fuel, and light	.....	.....	.....	.....
NAUTICAL SCHOOL-SHIP "SOBRAON."							
181	W. H. Mason.....	Commander-Superintendent	500	.....	150	350	
		Value of quarters and rations.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
181	F. A. Stayner	Lieutenant	300	.....	50	250	
		Value of quarters and rations.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
181	A. P. Robilliard	Second Officer	220	.....	40	180	
		Value of quarters and rations.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
181	A. Thompson	Chief Schoolmaster.....	220	.....	50	170	
		Value of quarters and rations.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES FOR 1896-7.

Reference to Estimate.	Name of Officer.	Offices, Allowances, and Deductions.	Proposed fixed Salaries, Allowances, and Deductions.				Other allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Salaries.	Allowances.	Deductions.	Net Total.	
No. IX.—Public Instruction—continued.			£	£	£	£	
NAUTICAL SCHOOL-SHIP "SOBRAON"—continued.							
181	C. E. Leer.....	Second Schoolmaster	160				
		Value of quarters and rations.....	.....	.....	40	120	
181	A. P. Humphries.....	Third Schoolmaster.....	120				
		Value of quarters and rations.....	.....	.....	40	80	
181	E. M. Mason.....	Clerk and Emergency Officer.....	152				
		Value of quarters and rations.....	.....	.....	40	112	
181	W. Shaw	Carpenter and Emergency Officer	200				
		Value of quarters and rations.....	.....	.....	40	160	
181	E. Parbury	Boatswain and Drillmaster	172				
		Value of quarters and rations .....	.....	.....	40	132	
181	J. F. Bourke.....	Bandmaster and Emergency Officer	160				
		Value of quarters and rations .....	.....	.....	40	120	
181	W. S. Thurston	1st Assistant Boatswain and Drill-					
		master	144				
		Value of quarters and rations .....	.....	.....	35	109	
181	W. Walsh.....	2nd Assistant Boatswain and Drill-					
		master	135				
		Value of quarters and rations .....	.....	.....	35	100	
181	E. Dermody	Chief Seaman Instructor	131				
		Value of quarters and rations .....	.....	.....	35	96	
181	C. G. Thompson	Laundryman and Stoker	155				
		Value of quarters and rations .....	.....	.....	35	120	
181	E. Gallagher	Seaman	131				
		Value of quarters and rations .....	.....	.....	35	96	
181	C. L. Wadling	Seaman	119				
		Value of quarters and rations .....	.....	.....	35	84	
181	H. C. Wood	Seaman	119				
		Value of quarters and rations .....	.....	.....	35	84	
181	W. R. Williams	Seaman	119				
		Value of quarters and rations .....	.....	.....	35	84	
181	R. Gray.....	Seaman	119				
		Value of quarters and rations .....	.....	.....	35	84	
181	C. Hermanson	Seaman	137				
		Value of quarters and rations .....	.....	.....	35	102	
181	H. A. Keith	Cook and Steward	143				
		Value of quarters and rations .....	.....	.....	35	108	
181	H. Johns	Assistant Cook and Steward	119				
		Value of quarters and rations .....	.....	.....	35	84	
181	A. Reece	2nd Assistant Cook and Steward	119				
		Value of quarters and rations .....	.....	.....	35	84	
INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, PARRAMATTA.							
182	T. E. Dryhurst.....	Superintendent	310				
		Value of quarters and rations .....	.....	.....	100	210	
182	H. J. Adams	Teacher	162				
		Value of rations .....	.....	.....	12	150	
182	M. A. Richardson	Assistant Teacher	150				
		Value of quarters and rations .....	.....	.....	50	100	
182	J. E. Spier	Matron	112				
		Value of rations .....	.....	.....	12	100	Quarters allowed.
182	B. A. Leo	Assistant Matron.....	117				
		Value of quarters and rations	42	75	

SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES FOR 1896-7.

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Reference to Estimate.	Name of Officer.	Offices, Allowances, and Deductions.	Proposed fixed Salaries, Allowances, and Deductions				Other allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Salaries.	Allowances.	Deductions.	Total	
No. IX.—Public Instruction—continued.			£	£	£	£	
INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, PARRAMATTA— continued.							
182	M. K. Daly	Laundress	112				
		Value of quarters and rations ...	.....	.....	42	70	
182	H. W. Wall	Gardener, &c.	130				
		Value of quarters, rations, fuel, and light .....	.....	.....	45	85	
182	C. A. Robertson	Carter	104				
		Value of rations .....	.....	.....	29	75	
182	M. A. Clarke	Cook and General Servant	60				
		Value of rations .....	.....	.....	30	30	
OBSERVATORY.							
183	H. C. Russell	Government Astronomer ...	800				
		Value of quarters .....	.....	.....	100	700	
183	J. H. Huddy	Messenger, Cleaner, and Carpenter	146				
		Value of quarters .....	.....	.....	26	120	
PUBLIC LIBRARY OF NEW SOUTH WALES.							
185	H. C. L. Anderson	Principal Librarian and Secretary	600				
		Value of quarters .....	.....	.....	100	500	
185	J. McNeil	Cleaner and Messenger	144				
		Value of quarters, fuel, and light	.....	.....	44	100	
PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.							
175	J. H. Strong	Clerk	300				
51		2nd Lieutenant, 1st Regiment Volunteers .....	.....	12 10 -	.....	312/10/-	
175	J. S. Wigram	Chief Clerk of Works	375				
49		Major, Volunteer Artillery .....	.....	25	.....	400	
176	J. B. Byrne	Assistant, Blackfriars	225				
53		Lieut., 4th Infantry Regiment	.....	15	.....	240	
176	R. S. Pearce	Teacher, Glenmore Road	276				
49		Lieut., Volunteer Field Artillery	.....	12/10,-	.....	.....
		Value of quarters .....	.....	.....	60	228/10/-	
176	J. P. Stark	Teacher, Martinsville	171				
49		Lieutenant, Volunteer Artillery .....	.....	12/10/-	.....	183/10/-	
176	G. A. Rourke	Assistant, Petersham	225				
51		1st Lieut., 1st Infantry Regiment	.....	15	.....	240	
176	C. E. Taylor	Teacher, Goonellebah	206				
48		Captain, Mounted Brigade .....	.....	20	.....	.....
		Value of quarters .....	.....	.....	35	191	
176	A. J. Bennett	Teacher, Mortdale	192				
52		1st Lieut., 3rd Infantry Regiment	.....	15	.....	207	
176	Wm. Byrne	Assistant, Wickham	225				
53		1st Lieut., 4th Infantry Regiment	.....	15	.....	240	
176	Geo. Moore	Teacher, Bulga	178				
53		1st Lieutenant, 4th Regiment Volunteer Infantry .....	.....	15	.....	.....
		Teacher, Bulga Evening .....	.....	19	.....	.....
		Value of quarters .....	.....	.....	30	182	
176	J. M. Taylor	Teacher, Pymont	372				
176		Teacher of Physics and Chemistry at Hurlstone Training School	.....	25	.....	.....
		Value of quarters .....	.....	.....	72	325	

X.

SECRETARY FOR MINES.

Reference to Estimate.	Name of Officer.	Offices, Allowances, and Deductions.	Proposed fixed Salaries, Allowances, and Deductions.				Other allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Salaries.	Allowances.	Deductions.	Total.	
AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY.							
200	A. H. Benson	Fruit Expert	£ 290	£	£	£	
		House allowance .....	.....	65	.....	355
HAWKESBURY AGRICULTURAL COLLEGES, &c.							
200	J. L. Thompson	Principal	675				
		Value of quarters, &c. ....	.....	.....	125	550
200	E. C. Wood	Science Master.....	285				
		Value of quarters.....	.....	.....	40	245
200	C. T. Musson	English Master	240				
		Value of quarters.....	.....	.....	40	200
200	Catherine Richardson.....	Housekeeper	132				
		Value of quarters.....	.....	.....	60	72
200	Geo. Valder	Manager, Experimental Farm ...	250				
		Value of quarters.....	.....	12	.....	262
200	Jno. Coleman	Foreman, Bathurst	125				
		House allowance .....	.....	60	.....	185
200	Vacant	Experimentalist	250				
		Value of quarters.....	.....	.....	52	198
200	G. Cobb	Farm Foreman	146				
		Value of quarters.....	.....	.....	16	130
200	C. R. Cassidy	Dairy Instructor	156				
		Value of quarters.....	.....	.....	52	104
200	J. Rein	Agriculture and Poultry Expert	112				
		Value of quarters.....	.....	.....	12	100
200	A. Brooks	Foreman Carpenter.....	156				
		Value of quarters.....	.....	.....	10	146
DEPARTMENT OF MINES—CARETAKERS OF CAVES.							
195	J. D. Brown.....	Engine-driver, Jenolan	130				
		Value of quarters.....	.....	.....	10	120
195	T. M. Chalker	Wombeyan Caves	90				
		Value of quarters.....	.....	.....	10	80
195	J. Sibbald	Wellington Caves	85				
		Value of quarters.....	.....	.....	10	75
195	H. Bradley	Yarrangobilly Caves	100				
		Value of quarters.....	20	80	

SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES FOR 1896-7.

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Reference to Estimate.	Name of Officer.	Offices, Allowances, and Deductions.	Proposed fixed Salaries, Allowances, and Deductions.				Other allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Salaries.	Allowances.	Deductions.	Gross Total.	
No. X.—Secretary for Mines—continued.			£	£	£	£	
PREVENTION OF SCAB IN SHEEP.							
196	George E. Mackay	Inspector of Stock, Albury	325				
		Stationery		5			
		Office rent.....		8		338	
196	C. J. Vyner	Inspector of Stock, Armidale.....	325				
		Stationery		5			
		Fuel		2		332	
196	W. Dargin	Inspector of Stock, Balranald ...	275				
		Stationery.....		5			
		Office rent.....		10		290	
196	G. S. Smith	Inspector of Stock, Bathurst.....	250				
		Stationery		5		255	
196	R. W. Dawson.....	Inspector of Stock, Bombala.....	275				
		Stationery		5			
		Office rent.....		13		293	
196	D. W. F. Hatten.....	Inspector of Stock, Bourke	325				
		Stationery		5			
		Office rent.....		15		345	
196	H. L. Mater.....	Inspector of Stock, Braidwood ...	275				
		Stationery		5			
		Office rent.....		7/5/-		287/5/-	
196	B. Broughton	Inspector of Stock, Brewarrina...	300				
		Stationery		5			
		Office rent.....		26		331	
196	C. B. King	Inspector of Stock, Carcoar	250				
		Stationery		5			
		Office cleaning and fuel		5		260	
196	James Cotton	Inspector of Stock, Cobar	300				
		Office rent.....		12		312	
196	A. James	Inspector of Stock, Condobolin...	275				
		Office rent.....		10		285	
196	Chas Hudson	Inspector of Stock, Cooma.....	275				
		Stationery		5			
		Office rent.....		13		293	
196	E. May-Steers	Inspector of Stock, Coonabarabran	275				
		Stationery		5			
		Rent		13		293	
196	T. W. Medley	Inspector of Stock, Coonamble ...	250				
		Stationery		5			
		Office rent.....		15		270	
196	Theo. Watson	Inspector of Stock, Corowa	250				
		Stationery		5			
		Office cleaning and fuel		5		260	
196	Joseph Weir	Inspector of Stock, Deniliquin ...	300				
		Stationery.....		5			
		Office cleaning and fuel		5		310	
196	R. G. Dulhunty	Inspector of Stock, Dubbo.....	325				
		Stationery		5			
		Office rent.....		15			
		Office cleaning and fuel		5		350	
196	W. S. Dowling.....	Inspector of Stock, Forbes.....	300				
		Stationery		5			
		Office cleaning		3			
		Clerical assistance		12		320	
196	M. J. St. Clair	Inspector of Stock, Glen Innes...	300				
		Stationery		5			
		Office rent.....		5		310	
196	J. L. Henderson	Inspector of Stock, Goulburn.....	250				
		Stationery		5			
		Office rent		19/10/-			
		Office cleaning		4		278/10/-	

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 FOR 1896-7.

Reference to Estimate.	Name of Officer.	Offices, Allowances, and Deductions.	Proposed fixed Salaries, Allowances, and Deductions.				Other allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Salaries.	Allowances.	Deductions.	Gross Total.	
	No. X.—Secretary for Mines—continued.		£	£	£	£	
	PREVENTION OF SCAB IN SHEEP—continued.						
196	Thomas Bowden	Inspector of Stock, Grafton	250				
		Stationery		5			
		Office rent.....		15		270	
196	D. L. MacKenzie	Inspector of Stock, Gundagai	250				
		Stationery		5		255	
196	J. F. Keighran	Inspector of Stock, Hay	300				
		Stationery		5			
		Office rent.....		26		331	
196	Thomas Cadell	Inspector of Stock, Hillston	275				
		Stationery		5			
		Office rent.....		15		295	
196	W. A. Mackie	Inspector of Stock, Germanton	250				
		Stationery		5			
		Office rent.....		10		265	
196	J. A. T. Rochfort	Inspector of Stock, Jerilderie	300				
		Stationery		5			
		Office rent.....		15		320	
196	James Yeo	Inspector of Stock, Moss Vale	275				
		Stationery		5			
		Office rent		15			
		Office cleaning and fuel		5		300	
196	H. J. Sealy	Inspector of Stock, West Maitland	275				
		Stationery		5			
		Office rent.....		26		306	
196	Joseph Wilks	Inspector of Stock	300				
		Stationery		5			
		Office rent		15		320	
196	Walter Rylie	Inspector of Stock, Merriwa	225				
		Stationery		5			
		Office rent.....		15		245	
196	C. J. Crocker	Inspector of Stock, Moama	200				
		Stationery.....		2/10			
		Office cleaning		4		206 10/-	
196	E. W. Proctor	Inspector of Stock, Mossgiel	300				
		Stationery		5			
		Office rent.....		15		320	
196	E. G. Finch	Inspector of Stock, Molong	250				
		Stationery		5			
		Office rent.....		10		265	
196	J. W. Chanter	Inspector of Stock, Moulamein	250				
		Stationery		5			
		Office rent.....		10		265	
196	J. W. Brodie	Inspector of Stock, Murrurundi.....	250				
		Stationery.....		5			
		Office rent.....		9/15/-		264/15/-	
196	E. V. Ffrench	Inspector of Stock	275				
		Stationery		5			
		Office cleaning		6/10/-		286/10/-	
196	Vacant	Inspector of Stock, Mudgee	250				
		Stationery		5			
		Office rent.....		15		270	
196	A. H. Farrand.....	Inspector of Stock, Narrabri.....	275				
		Stationery.....		5			
		Office rent.....		15			
		Office cleaning and fuel		5		300	
196	W. J. Elworthy	Inspector of Stock, Narrandera.....	300				
		Office rent.....		15		315	
196	H. E. Palmer	Inspector of Stock, Port Macquarie	250				
		Stationery		5			
		Office rent.....		15		270	

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 FOR 1896-7.

Reference to Estimate.	Name of Officer.	Offices, Allowances, and Deductions.	Proposed fixed Salaries, Allowances, and Deductions.				Other allowances not of fixed annual amount.		
			Salaries.	Allowances.	Deductions.	Gross Total.			
No. X.—Secretary for Mines—continued.			£	£	£	£			
PREVENTION OF SCAB IN SHEEP—continued.									
196	E. Alford	Inspector of Stock, Singleton..... Stationery	250		5		255	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.	
196	W. D. Dowe.....	Inspector of Stock, Tamworth ... Stationery..... Office rent.....	325		5 15		345		
196	P. R. Brett	Inspector of Stock, Urana	250		13		263		
196	Chas. Lyne	Inspector of Stock, Wagga Wagga Stationery.....	275		5		280		
196	R. Kirkpatrick	Inspector of Stock, Warialda..... Stationery..... Office cleaning and fuel	275		5 5		285		
196	T. T. W. Mackay.....	Inspector of Stock, Wanaaring... Stationery	325		5		360		
196	D. A. Morgan	Inspector of Stock, Wentworth... Stationery..... Office rent.....	275		5 15		295		
196	W. J. C. Tully.....	Inspector of Stock, Wilcannia ... Stationery..... Office rent.....	300		5 26		331		
196	C. W. Dargin	Inspector of Stock, Penrith	250		5		262/10/-		
196	H. A. Gethings	Inspector of Stock, Walgett	300		5 15		320		
196	J. F. Turner.....	Inspector of Stock, Yass..... Stationery..... Office rent.....	250		5 6		261		
196	R. Meadows	Inspector of Stock, Young..... Stationery..... Office rent..... Fuel	250		5 16/5/- 2		273/5/-		
IMPORTED STOCK.									
197	A. Everingham	Quarantine-keeper, Randwick ... Value of quarters.....	130				105		
197	Charles Strachan.....	Quarantine-keeper, Bradley's Head Value of quarters.....	130			25	105		
197	W. Bootle.....	Quarantine-keeper, Shark Island Value of quarters.....	130			25	105		
						Net Total.			

XI.

THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL.

Reference to Estimate.	Name of Officer.	Offices, Allowances, and Deductions.	Proposed fixed Salaries, Allowances, and Deductions				Other allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Salaries	Allowances.	Deductions.	Total	
POSTAL AND ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.							
			£	£	£	£	
210	P. B. Walker	Chief Electrician and Engineer-in-Chief of Telegraphs	800				
50		Director of Military Telegraphs		90			
183		Meteorological Observer		12		902	
210	W. J. Davies	Chief Inspector and Superintendent, Mail Branch				*700	Inspectors are allowed 15/- per diem when travelling on duty, in addition to cost of conveyance by coach, &c. They are also allowed free passes by tram.
210	G. P. Unwin	Senior Inspector				500	
210	J. B. Bossley	Inspector				470	
210	A. Tucker	do				461	
210	A. Burnett	do				461	
210	E. J. Young	do				400	
210	W. H. Maguire	do				375	
210	E. W. Bramble	do				375	
210	F. P. Brewer	do				375	
209	W. A. Leggatt	Clerk, Account Branch	250				
51		Captain, 1st Regiment		20		270	
209	J. C. O'Hara	Clerk, Distributer's Branch	275				
52		Lieutenant, 2nd Regiment		15		290	
210-4	H. M'Mahon	Assistant Superintendent, Mail Branch.				*550	
210-4	C. Clarke	Clerk, Mail Branch				*350	
210-4	R. R. Iredale	do				*325	
210-4	E. B. Seymour	do				*325	
210-4	J. M'Neilly	do				*300	
210-4	H. R. Davies	do				*300	
210-4	F. Butler	do				*275	
210-4	M. H. M'Donnell	do (Shipping)				*275	
210-4	J. Robinson	do				*260	
210-4	F. F. Falconer	Clerk and Translator				*250	
210-4	C. Brady	Clerk, Mail Branch				*250	
210-4	J. L. Stokes	do				*225	
210-4	A. M'Neilly	do				*225	
210-4	S. B. Hilton	do				*225	
210-4	F. W. Rush	do				*225	
210-4	J. Middleton	Assistant Shipping Clerk				*225	
210-4	A. Briggs	Clerk, Mail Branch				*200	
210-4	R. A. Shortland	do				*200	
210-4	G. C. Warre	do				*200	

* 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.
 N.B.—The Military pay is dependent on attendance at all parades.

SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES FOR 1896-7.

Reference to Estimate.	Name of Officer.	Offices, Allowances, and Deductions.	Proposed fixed Salaries, Allowances, and Deductions.				Other allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Salaries.	Allowances.	Deductions.	Total.	
No. XI.—Postmaster-General—continued.			£	£	£	£	
POSTAL AND ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT—continued.							
210-4	R. W. Horn	Clerk, Mail Branch				*200	
210-4	J. C. Wheeler	do				*200	
210-4	M. J. Brady	do				*175	
210-4	A. F. de Abreu	do				*175	
210-4	H. J. Foskett	do				*175	
210-4	T. W. Baker	do				*175	
210-4	R. H. Millington	do				*175	
210 52	R. H. Beardsmore	do Lieutenant, 2nd Regiment	160		12/10/-	172/10/-	
210-4	F. Mullarkey	Clerk, Mail Branch				*150	
210-4	J. A. Mitchell	do				*150	
210-4	A. Solomon	do				*150	
210-4	R. R. Herkes	do				*130	
210-4	A. W. Bell	do				*125	
210-4	John Kerr	do				*100	
210 51	J. Y. Nelson	Electrician Captain, Electrical Engineers	450		30	480	
210 51	A. A. Dircks	Assistant Electrician Lieutenant, Electrical Engineers	308		17/10/-	325/10/-	
210 51	J. Cormick	Testing Officer Sergeant-major, Electrical Engineers	240		12	252	
211 51	J. Reeve	Clerk, Check Branch Private, 1st Regiment	150		6	156	
211 51	J. S. Fitzmaurice	Chief Engineer, Electric Light Branch Lieutenant, Electrical Engineers	325		17/10/-	342/10/-	
211 51	G. E. Letton	Assistant Engineer, Electric Light Branch Sapper, Electrical Engineers	175		6	181	
210 50	A. Strachan	Clerk, Booking Sapper, P.P.S. Miners	120		6	126	
213 51	H. E. Williams	Operator Sapper, Electrical Engineers	200		6	206	
213 51	J. S. Hay	Operator Sapper, Electrical Engineers	100		6	106	
211 51	H. Bloore	Fitter, Telephone Branch Sapper, Electrical Engineers	223		6	229	
211 51	A. R. Dawson	Fitter, Telephone Branch Sapper, Electrical Engineers	125		6	131	
211 55	D. Berkeley	Fitter, Telephone Branch Corporal, Army Service Corps	125		7	132	
209 57	C. S. Gillham	Clerk, Money Order Division Sub-Lieutenant, N.A. Vol.	250		18/15/-	268/15/-	
209 52	J. E. Guyot	Clerk, Money Order Division 1st Lieutenant, 3rd Regt.	185		15	200	
209 51	C. H. Coggins	Clerk, Money Order Division Sub-Lieutenant, N.A. Vol.	185		20	205	
209 49	W. L. Johnston	Clerk, Money Order Division Sergeant, B.D.F. Artillery	140		12	152	

* 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.
N.B.—The Military pay is dependent on attendance at all parades.

SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES FOR 1896-7.

Reference to Estimate.	Name of Officer.	Offices, Allowances, and Deductions.	Proposed fixed Salaries, Allowances, and Deductions.				Other allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Salaries.	Allowances.	Deductions.	Net Total.	
No. XI.—Postmaster-General—continued.			£	£	£	£	
POSTAL AND ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT—continued.							
210	F. Golding	Testing Officer	200				
51		Sapper, Electrical Engineers		6		206	
212	Mrs. C. Abbott.....	Officekeeper	100				
		Value of quarters.....		16		116	
212	A. A. S. Smith	Post and Telegraph Master, Aberdeen	180				
		Value of quarters.....			30	150	
212	J. Waddell	Post and Telegraph Master, Adaminaby.....	160				
		Value of quarters.....			20	140	
212	W. Lee	Post and Telegraph Master, Adamstown	140				
		Value of quarters.....			20	120	
212	A. Bray.....	Post and Telegraph Master, Adelong	220				
		Value of quarters.....			30	190	
212	Mrs. R. Long	Post and Telegraph Mistress, Albion Park	120				
		Value of quarters.....			20	100	
212	C. E. Dale.....	Postmaster, Albury	330				
		Value of quarters.....			40	290	
212	J. J. Curran	Postal Assistant, Albury.....	140				
51		Sergeant, 1st Regiment		12		152	
212	W. J. Parsons	Telegraph Officer, Albury	330				
183		Meteorological Observer.....		12			
		Value of quarters.....			40	302	
212	P. D. Brown.....	Post and Telegraph Master, Alectown.....	120				
		Value of quarters.....			20	100	
212	W. Watts.....	Post and Telegraph Master, Alexandria	180				
		Value of quarters.....			30	150	
212	E. O. Hodgson.....	Post and Telegraph Master, Alstonville	120				
		Value of quarters.....			20	100	
212	Mrs. K. M. Black	Post and Telegraph Mistress, Annandale	210				
		Value of quarters.....			40	170	
212	B. Thomas	Post and Telegraph Master, Arakoon	120				
81		Light and Signal Master		52			
		Value of quarters.....			20	152	
212	E. J. Collier.....	Post and Telegraph Master, Araluen	160				
		Value of quarters.....			20	140	
212	R. W. Arnott	Post and Telegraph Master, Armidale.....	350				
183		Meteorological Observer.....		12			
53		Captain, 4th Regiment		20			
		Value of quarters... ..			50	332	
212	J. P. Olsen	Post and Telegraph Master, Ashfield	240				
		Value of quarters.....			40	200	
212	C. R. Bousfield	Post and Telegraph Master, Ballina	240				
		Value of quarters.....			40	200	
212	A. Melville	Post and Telegraph Master, Balmain	240				
		Value of quarters.....			40	200	

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, Mailboys, and Messengers receive a forage allowance ranging from £13 to £45 12s. 6d. per annum where there is a mounted delivery or clearance. Telegraph Line Repairers are paid forage allowances ranging from £36 10s. to £63 17s. 6d. per annum.

N.B.—The Military pay is dependent on attendance at all parades.

SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES FOR 1896-7.

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Reference to Estimate.	Name of Officer.	Offices, Allowances, and Deductions.	Proposed fixed Salaries, Allowances, and Deductions.				Other allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Salaries.	Allowances.	Deductions.	Net Total.	
No. XI.—Postmaster-General—continued.			£	£	£	£	
POSTAL AND ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT—continued.							
212	Geo. Lobsey	Post and Telegraph Master, Balranald	240				
214		Forage		63/17/6			
		Value of quarters			40	263/17/6	
212	C. M. Ireland	Post and Telegraph Master, Baradine	140				
		Value of quarters			20	120	
212	J. S. Roberts	Post and Telegraph Master, Barnedman	140				
		Value of quarters			20	120	
212	E. W. Connolly	Post and Telegraph Master, Barraba	210				
		Value of quarters			30	180	
212	T. White	Post and Telegraph Master, Barrington	150				
		Value of quarters			20	130	
212	L. A. Hewitt	Post and Telegraph Master, Bateman's Bay	150				
214		Porterage		6			
		Value of quarters			20	136	
212	W. G. Thompson	Postmaster, Bathurst	400				
		Value of quarters			50	350	
212	W. A. Blackstone	Telegraph Officer, Bathurst	350				
183		Meteorological Observer		12			
		Value of quarters			50	312	
212	J. W. McCutcheon	Post and Telegraph Master, Bega	260				
		Value of quarters			40	220	
212	J. C. Toose	Post and Telegraph Master, Bellbrook	210				
214		Forage		36/10/-			
		Value of quarters			30	216/10/-	
212	G. D. Williams	Post and Telegraph Master, Bemboka	130				
		Value of quarters			20	110	
212	Mrs. P. Armstrong	Post and Telegraph Mistress, Bendemeer	110				
		Value of quarters			20	90	
212	H. Thurston	Post and Telegraph Master, Berridale	140				
		Value of quarters			20	120	
212	A. J. Barwick	Post and Telegraph Master, Berrigan	150				
		Value of quarters			20	130	
212	J. W. Connelly	Post and Telegraph Master, Berrima	150				
		Value of quarters			20	130	
212	R. Dixon	Post and Telegraph Master, Berry	220				
		Value of quarters			30	190	
212	H. A. Weatherall	Post and Telegraph Master, Bingara	210				
		Value of quarters			30	180	
212	R. J. Farquharson	Post and Telegraph Master, Blackheath	190				
		Value of quarters			30	160	
212	J. W. Clinch	Post and Telegraph Master, Blayne	220				
		Value of quarters			30	190	
212	W. Jackson	Post and Telegraph Master, Bodalla	160				
		Value of quarters			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, Mailboys, and Messengers receive a forage allowance ranging from £13 to £45 12s. 6d. per annum where there is a mounted delivery or clearance.

Telegraph Line Repairers are paid forage allowances ranging from £36 10s. to £63 17s. 6d. per annum.

SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES FOR 1896-7.

Reference to Estimate.	Name of Officer.	Offices, Allowances, and Deductions	Proposed fixed Salaries, Allowances, and Deductions				Other allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Salaries	Allowances.	Deductions.	Net Total	
No. XI.—Postmaster-General—continued.			£	£	£	£	
POSTAL AND ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT—continued.							
212	C. A. Oliver	Post and Telegraph Master, Boggabilla Value of quarters	150		20	130	
212	R. L. Sheddert	Post and Telegraph Master, Boggabri Value of quarters	190		30	160	
212	A. G. Robins	Post and Telegraph Master, Bombala Value of quarters	240		40	200	
212	R. R. Graham ...	Post and Telegraph Master, Boohgal Value of quarters	190		30	160	
212	T. J. M. Trader	Post and Telegraph Master, Bourke Value of quarters	400				
183		Meteorological Observer . Value of quarters		12	50	362	
212	Mrs. B. Seymour	Post and Telegraph Mistress, Bowna... Value of quarters	120		20	100	
212	J. D. Sherriff	Post and Telegraph Master, Bowral Value of quarters	240		40	200	
212	W. A. Johnston	Post and Telegraph Master, Bowraville Value of quarters	130		20	110	
212	H. Curry	Post and Telegraph Master, Braidwood Value of quarters	240		40	200	
212	J. A. Tulloch	Post and Telegraph Master, Branxton... Value of quarters	140		20	120	
212	C. J. Robins.	Post and Telegraph Master, Brewarrina Value of quarters	260		40	220	
212	E. Adam	Post and Telegraph Master, Broadwater Value of quarters	190		30	160	
212	H. E. Best	Post and Telegraph Master, Broke Value of quarters	120		20	100	
212	F. Whysall	Post and Telegraph Master, Whysall Value of quarters	400		50	350	
212	E. D. A. Livermore	Post and Telegraph Master, Brushgrove Value of quarters	130		20	110	
212	J. P. Carter	Post and Telegraph Master, Bulahdelah Value of quarters	120		20	100	
212	E. T. Eames	Post and Telegraph Master, Bundarra Value of quarters..... .. .	140		20	120	
212	T. L. Coughlan	Post and Telegraph Master, Bungendore Value of quarters	190		30	160	
212	J. H. Grill	Post and Telegraph Master, Bungwall Flat Value of quarters.	120		20	100	
212	W. Rinkin	Post and Telegraph Master, Burruga Value of quarters	140		20	120	

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SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES FOR 1896-7.

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Reference to Estimate.	Name of Officer.	Offices, Allowances, and Deductions	Proposed fixed Salaries, Allowances, and Deductions				Other allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Salaries	Allowances.	Deductions	Net Total	
No. XI.—Postmaster-General—continued.			£	£	£	£	
POSTAL AND ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT—continued.							
212	B V. Squire	Post and Telegraph Master, Burrawang	120				
		Value of quarters			20	100	
212	D J. Elliott	Post and Telegraph Master, Burrowa	220				
		Value of quarters			30	190	
212	H. Matthews	Post and Telegraph Master, Burwood	240				
		Value of quarters			40	200	
212	P. Prott	Post and Telegraph Master, Byrock	190				
		Value of quarters			30	160	
212	J C. Flanders	Post and Telegraph Master, Byron Bay	150				
		Value of quarters			20	130	
212	J. J. L. Morony	Post and Telegraph Master, Camden	220				
		Value of quarters			30	190	
212	W. Wood	Post and Telegraph Master, Campbelltown	220				
		Value of quarters			30	190	
212	F. Burgis	Post and Telegraph Master, Camperdown	220				
		Value of quarters			30	190	
212	G. C. Walter	Post and Telegraph Master, Candelo	180				
		Value of quarters			30	150	
212	A H. Costin	Post and Telegraph Master, Cannonbar	140				
		Value of quarters			20	120	
212	T. Stokes	Post and Telegraph Master, Captain's Flat	120				
		Value of quarters			20	100	
212	B J. Martin	Post and Telegraph Master, Carcoar	220				
		Value of quarters			30	190	
212	C D. Logan	Post and Telegraph Master, Cargo	120				
		Value of quarters			20	100	
212	S. L. Hancock	Post and Telegraph Master, Carrathool	180				
		Value of quarters			30	150	
212	W. J. Gwynne	Post and Telegraph Master, Carrington	160				
		Value of quarters			20	140	
212	F B. Kenane	Post and Telegraph Master, Casino	240				
		Value of quarters			40	200	
212	J T. Miner	Post and Telegraph Master, Cassilis	160				
		Value of quarters			20	140	
212	J. Johnson	Post and Telegraph Master, Charlestown	120				
		Value of quarters			20	100	
212	A. H. C. McAulay	Post and Telegraph Master, Chatsworth Island	130				
		Value of quarters			20	110	
212	H E. Kelly	Post and Telegraph Master, Clarence Town	130				
		Value of quarters			20	110	

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SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES FOR 1896-7.

Reference to Estimate.	Name of Officer.	Offices, Allowances, and Deductions.	Proposed fixed Salaries, Allowances, and Deductions.				Other allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Salaries.	Allowances.	Deductions.	Net Total.	
No. XI.—Postmaster-General—continued.			£	£	£	£	
POSTAL AND ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT— <i>continued.</i>							
212	D. R. Kenane	Post and Telegraph Master, Cobar	380				
		Value of quarters			40	290	
212	W. J. Oswald	Post and Telegraph Master, Clifton	100				
214		Porterage		12		112	
212	J. Horsley	Post and Telegraph Master, Cobargo	190				
214		Forage		36/10/-			
		Value of quarters			30	196/10/-	
212	A. M. Amos	Post and Telegraph Master, Collarenebri	180				
		Value of quarters			30	150	
212	M. Russell	Post and Telegraph Master, Come-by-Chance	120				
		Value of quarters			20	100	
212	H. G. Kulmar	Post and Telegraph Master, Concord	150				
		Value of quarters			20	130	
212	G. D. Wooddall	Post and Telegraph Master, Condobolin	250				
		Value of quarters			40	210	
212	Mrs. E. Church	Post and Telegraph Mistress, Coogee	110				
		Value of quarters			20	90	
212	R. Finney... ..	Post and Telegraph Master, Coolah	140				
		Value of quarters			20	120	
212	H. J. Burton	Post and Telegraph Master, Cooma	260				
183		Meteorological observer		12			
		Value of quarters			40	232	
212	J. E. Ballard	Post and Telegraph Master, Coonabarabran	210				
183		Meteorological Observer		12			
		Value of quarters			30	192	
212	F. Waddups.....	Post and Telegraph Master, Coonamble	300				
		Value of quarters			40	260	
212	S. W. Cambridge.....	Post and Telegraph Master, Cooranbong	120				
		Value of quarters			20	100	
212	G. S. Hay	Post and Telegraph Master, Cootamundra	320				
		Value of quarters			40	280	
212	R. F. Lee	Post and Telegraph Master, Copeland North	120				
		Value of quarters			20	100	
212	S. Moffitt	Post and Telegraph Master, Coraki	150				
		Value of quarters			20	130	
212	J. M. Cooke	Post and Telegraph Master, Corowa	260				
		Value of quarters			40	220	
212	J. J. Molloy	Post and Telegraph Master, Cowra	260				
		Value of quarters			40	220	
212	R. H. Allars	Post and Telegraph Master, Croki	120				
		Value of quarters			20	100	

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SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES FOR 1896-7.

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Reference to Estimate.	Name of Officer.	Offices, Allowances, and Deductions.	Proposed fixed Salaries, Allowances, and Deductions.				Other allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Salaries.	Allowances.	Deductions.	Net Total.	
No. XI.—Postmaster-General—continued.			£	£	£	£	
POSTAL AND ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT—continued.							
212	J. Walter	Post and Telegraph Master, Crookwell	210				
		Value of quarters			30	180	
212	J. Claxton.....	Post and Telegraph Master, Cudal	160				
		Value of quarters			20	140	
212	W. Dowling.....	Post and Telegraph Master, Cudgen	120				
		Value of quarters			20	100	
212	F. F. Bancroft.....	Post and Telegraph Master, Candletown	120				
214		Porterage		5			
		Value of quarters			20	105	
212	F. Smythe.....	Post and Telegraph Master, Dalmorton	140				
		Value of quarters			20	120	
212	A. C. Green	Post and Telegraph Master, Dalton.....	120				
		Value of quarters.....			20	100	
212	M. E. Husing	Post and Telegraph Master, Darlington	180				
		Value of quarters.....			30	150	
212	J. Cox	Post and Telegraph Master, Deepwater	120				
		Value of quarters.....			20	100	
212	J. G. Elliott.....	Postmaster, Deniliquin	350				
		Value of quarters.....			50	300	
212	R. Buckley	Telegraph Officer, Deniliquin.....	350				
183		Meteorological Observer.....		12			
		Value of quarters.....			50	312	
212	W. W. Cumming.....	Post and Telegraph Master, Denman	140				
		Value of quarters.....			20	120	
212	G. F. Schwinghammer	Post and Telegraph Master, Drake	160				
		Value of quarters.....			20	140	
212	P. J. H. Sewell	Post and Telegraph Master, Drummoyne	140				
		Value of quarters.....			20	120	
212	W. P. Raper.....	Post and Telegraph Master, Dubbo	330				
		Value of quarters.....			40	290	
212	L. Isaac.....	Post and Telegraph Master, Dulwich Hill	170				
		Value of quarters.....			30	140	
212	T. J. Foley	Post and Telegraph Master, Dungog	190				
		Value of quarters.....			30	160	
212	T. Carey	Post and Telegraph Master, Dural	120				
		Value of quarters.....			20	100	
212	M. J. Davies.....	Post and Telegraph Master, East Balmain	160				
		Value of quarters.....			20	140	
212	H. T. M. Williams	Post and Telegraph Master, East Maitland	240				
53		Captain, 4th Regiment		20			
		Value of quarters.....			40	220	
212	F. Small	Post and Telegraph Master, Eauabalong.....	160				
		Value of quarters.....			20	140	

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SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES FOR 1896-7.

Reference to Estimate.	Name of Officer.	Offices, Allowances, and Deductions.	Proposed fixed Salaries, Allowances, and Deductions.				Other allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Salaries.	Allowances.	Deductions.	Net Total.	
	No. XI.—Postmaster-General—continued.		£	£	£	£	
	POSTAL AND ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT—continued.						
212	C. G. Kebby.....	Post and Telegraph Master, Eden Value of quarters.....	160 .....	.....	20	140	
212	C. F. Wakely	Post and Telegraph Master, Edgecliffe	240 .....	.....	40	200	
212	Miss B. J. Moore.....	Post and Telegraph Mistress, Elizabeth-street South	170 .....	.....	30	140	
212	T. W. C. Young	Post and Telegraph Master, Emmaville	210 .....	.....	30	180	
212	A. L. Henderson	Post and Telegraph Master, Enfield	140 .....	.....	20	120	
212	A. C. Atkinson.....	Post and Telegraph Master, Enmore	240 .....	.....	40	200	
212	W. R. Bragg	Post and Telegraph Master, Erskineville	150 .....	.....	20	130	
212	G. Carolan	Post and Telegraph Master, Eugowra	150 .....	.....	20	130	
212	A. M. Kennedy	Post and Telegraph Master, Euston	160 .....	.....		
214		Forage .....	.....	63/17/6	20	203/17/6	
212	A. L. Bennett	Post and Telegraph Master, Fernmount.....	120 .....	.....	20	100	
212	Miss L. Baker	Post and Telegraph Mistress, Fivedock.....	100 .....	.....	20	80	
212	W. S. Bellemy.....	Post and Telegraph Master, Forbes.....	300 .....	.....		
183		Meteorological Observer.....	.....	12	40	272	
212	P. Aldrick.....	Post and Telegraph Master, Forster	120 .....	.....	20	100	
212	F. R. M. Scott	Post and Telegraph Master, Frederickton	120 .....	.....	20	100	
212	W. P. Simpson	Post and Telegraph Master, George-street West	240 .....	.....	40	200	
212	S. H. Phillips	Post and Telegraph Master, Germanton.....	180 .....	.....	30	150	
212	Mrs. K. O'Brien	Post and Telegraph Mistress, Gerringong.....	140 .....	.....	20	120	
212	J. Curran	Post and Telegraph Master, Gilgandra	180 .....	.....	30	150	
212	G. J. Ruwald	Post and Telegraph Master, Ginninderra	120 .....	.....	20	100	
212	D. A. Rayner	Post and Telegraph Master, Gladstone	120			
214		Porterage	5			
		Value of quarters	20	105	

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SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES FOR 1896-7.

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Reference to Estimate.	Name of Officer.	Offices, Allowances, and Deductions.	Proposed fixed Salaries, Allowances, and Deductions.				Other allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Salaries.	Allowances.	Deductions.	Net Total.	
No. XI.—Postmaster-General—continued.			£	£	£	£	
POSTAL AND ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT—continued.							
212	Miss L. Knott	Post and Telegraph Mistress, Glebe Point	220				
		Value of quarters			40	180	
212	J. Anshan	Post and Telegraph Master, Glen Innes	280				
		Value of quarters			40	240	
212	J. Smith	Post and Telegraph Master, Gloucester	150				
214		Forage		26			
		Value of quarters			20	156	
212	J. D. Caldwell	Post and Telegraph Master, Goodooga	210				
		Value of quarters			30	180	
212	F. C. Gillett.....	Post and Telegraph Master, Goolagong	120				
		Value of quarters			20	100	
212	J. F. Farr.....	Post and Telegraph Master, Gosford	180				
		Value of quarters			30	150	
212	F. G. Davis	Postmaster, Goulburn	400				
		Value of quarters			50	350	
212	C. A. Middleton	Telegraph Officer, Goulburn	330				
183		Meteorological Observer.....		12			
		Value of quarters			40	302	
212	R. C. Willans	Post and Telegraph Master, Grafton	330				
		Value of quarters			40	290	
212	Miss J. Higgs	Post and Telegraph Mistress, Granville	240				
		Value of quarters			40	200	
212	R. S. Cooper.....	Post and Telegraph Master, Green Cape.....	140				
		Value of quarters			20	120	
212	J. T. Fountain.....	Post and Telegraph Master, Grenfell	240				
		Value of quarters			40	200	
212	M. J. Sheppard	Post and Telegraph Master, Greta	120				
		Value of quarters			20	100	
212	A. J. Knight	Post and Telegraph Master, Gulargambone	160				
		Value of quarters			20	140	
212	W. Clarke.....	Post and Telegraph Master, Gulgong	240				
		Value of quarters			40	200	
212	C. Smith	Post and Telegraph Master, Gundagai	240				
		Value of quarters			40	200	
212	H. W. North	Post and Telegraph Master, Gunnedah	280				
		Value of quarters			40	240	
212	F. W. Timmis	Post and Telegraph Master, Gunning	210				
		Value of quarters			30	180	
212	H. L. Wheeler.....	Post and Telegraph Master, Hamilton	190				
		Value of quarters			30	160	
212	J. M. Drum	Post and Telegraph Master, Harden	140				
		Value of quarters.....			20	120	

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SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES FOR 1896-7.

Reference to Estimate.	Name of Officer.	Offices, Allowances, and Deductions.	Proposed fixed Salaries, Allowances, and Deductions.				Other allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Salaries.	Allowances.	Deductions.	Net Total.	
No. XI.—Postmaster-General—continued.			£	£	£	£	
POSTAL AND ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT—continued.							
212	Miss M. Horan	Post and Telegraph Mistress, Hartley Vale	120				
		Value of quarters			20	100	
212	H. C. Carolan	Post and Telegraph Master, Harwood Island	120				
		Value of quarters			20	100	
212 183	W. Camper	Post and Telegraph Master, Hay Meteorological Observer	400				
		Value of quarters		24	50	374	
212	W. H. Hunt	Post and Telegraph Master, Haymarket	400				
		Value of quarters			50	350	
212	T. Horan	Post and Telegraph Master, Helensburgh	100				
214		Porterage		30			
214		Delivering telegrams		13		143	
212	A. J. Meynink	Post and Telegraph Master, Hill End	190				
		Value of quarters			30	160	
212	J. A. Sinclair	Post and Telegraph Master, Hillgrove	220				
		Value of quarters			30	190	
212	W. S. Arnott	Post and Telegraph Master, Hillston	240				
		Value of quarters			40	200	
212	M. Lockyer	Post and Telegraph Master, Hinton	120				
		Value of quarters			20	100	
212	C. G. A. Doutty	Post and Telegraph Master, Homebush	240				
		Value of quarters			40	200	
212	G. A. M. Carroll	Post and Telegraph Master, Hornsby Junction	120				
		Value of quarters			20	100	
212	G. J. Dennis	Post and Telegraph Master, Howlong	140				
		Value of quarters			20	120	
212	L. J. Coughlan	Post and Telegraph Master, Hunter's Hill	190				
		Value of quarters			30	160	
212	W. G. Mason	Post and Telegraph Master, Hurstville	150				
214		Porterage		6			
		Value of quarters			20	136	
212	W. H. Rowland	Post and Telegraph Master, Inverell	290				
183		Meteorological Observer		12			
		Value of quarters			40	262	
212	F. W. Hawker	Post and Telegraph Master, Ivanhoe	160				
		Value of quarters			20	140	
212	A. D. Fowler	Post and Telegraph Master, Jerilderie	270				
		Value of quarters			40	230	
212	Mrs. H. A. Atkinson	Post and Telegraph Mistress, Jerry's Plains	130				
		Value of quarters			20	110	
212	W. J. Holahan	Post and Telegraph Master, Junee	240				
		Value of quarters			40	200	

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, Mailboys, and Messengers receive a forage allowance ranging from £13 to £45 12s. 6d. per annum where there is a mounted delivery or clearance.

Telegraph Line Repairers are paid forage allowances ranging from £36 10s. to £63 17s. 6d. per annum.

SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES FOR 1896-7.

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Reference to Estimate.	Name of Officer.	Offices, Allowances, and Deductions.	Proposed fixed Salaries, Allowances, and Deductions.				Other allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Salaries.	Allowances.	Deductions.	Net Total.	
No. XI.—Postmaster-General—continued.			£	£	£	£	
POSTAL AND ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT— <i>continued.</i>							
212	J. B. Nugent	Post and Telegraph Master, Kangaroo Valley	130				
		Value of quarters			20	110	
212	J. R. Nash	Post and Telegraph Master, Katoomba	240				
		Value of quarters			40	200	
212	A. E. Marsden	Post and Telegraph Master, Kelso	160				
		Value of quarters			20	140	
212	W. F. Davidson	Post and Telegraph Master, Kempsey	190				
		Value of quarters			30	160	
212	L. Kingsmill	Post and Telegraph Master, Kiama	240				
		Value of quarters			40	200	
212	J. Creer	Post and Telegraph Master, Kiandra	110				
183		Meteorological Observer		12			
		Value of quarters			20	102	
212	M. H. Kelly	Post and Telegraph Master, King-street	350				
		Value of quarters			50	300	
212	A. H. Gosbell	Post and Telegraph Master, Kogarah	180				
		Value of quarters			30	150	
212	F. A. Leseberg	Post and Telegraph Master, Kyamba	190				
214		Forage		45/12/6			
		Value of quarters			30	205/12/6	
212	H. D. Edwards	Post and Telegraph Master, Lake Cudgellico	160				
		Value of quarters			20	140	
212	H. J. Rowthorn	Post and Telegraph Master, Lambton	120				
		Value of quarters			20	100	
212	A. Thomson	Post and Telegraph Master, Laurieton	140				
		Value of quarters			20	120	
212	C. E. Gibson	Post and Telegraph Master, Lawrence	120				
		Value of quarters			20	100	
212	W. Newton	Post and Telegraph Master, Lawson	160				
		Value of quarters			20	140	
212	A. T. McMillan	Post and Telegraph Master, Leichhardt	220				
		Value of quarters			40	180	
212	T. H. Ryan	Post and Telegraph Master, Lismore	290				
		Value of quarters			40	250	
212	D. A. Thomas	Post and Telegraph Master, Lithgow	230				
		Value of quarters			40	240	
212	A. Galbraith	Post and Telegraph Master, Liverpool	220				
		Value of quarters			30	190	
212	G. T. Alcorn	Post and Telegraph Master, Lochinvar	100				
214		Porterage		18			
						118	
212	W. Pugh	Post and Telegraph Master, Louth	160				
		Value of quarters			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, Mailboys, and Messengers receive a forage allowance ranging from £13 to £45 12s. 6d. per annum where there is a mounted delivery or clearance.

Telegraph Line Repairers are paid forage allowances ranging from £36 10s. to £38 17s. 6d. per annum.

SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES FOR 1896-7.

Reference to Estimate	Name of Officer.	Offices, Allowances, and Deductions.	Proposed fixed Salaries, Allowances, and Deductions				Other allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Salaries.	Allowances.	Deductions.	Net Total.	
No. XI.—Postmaster-General—continued.			£	£	£	£	
POSTAL AND ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT—continued.							
212	F. Waller	Post and Telegraph Master, Lower Botany Value of quarters	160 ..	.....	20	140	
212	Mrs. E. M. Done	Post and Telegraph Mistress, Macksville Value of quarters	100 ..	..	20	80	
212	J. Lamy	Post and Telegraph Master, Maclean Value of quarters	190 ..	..	30	160	
212	W. J. L. Kyle	Post and Telegraph Master, Mamilla Value of quarters	190 ..	..	30	160	
212	G. U. Hosking	Post and Telegraph Master, Manly Value of quarters	240 ..	..	40	200	
212	J. L. Shambler	Post and Telegraph Master, Marengo Value of quarters	120 ..	..	20	100	
212	W. H. Day	Post and Telegraph Master, Marrickville Value of quarters	240 ..	..	40	200	
212	R. T. Muir	Post and Telegraph Master, Marsdens Value of quarters	130 ..	..	20	110	
212	H. A. Hoare	Post and Telegraph Master, Marulan	150				
214		Porterage Value of quarters	..	20	20	150	
212	P. T. Whealy	Post and Telegraph Master, Menindie Value of quarters	220 ..	..	30	190	
212	J. Johnston	Post and Telegraph Master, Merewether Value of quarters	150 ..	..	20	130	
212	Mrs. C. Myers	Post and Telegraph Mistress, Merimbula Value of quarters	120 ..	..	20	100	
212	W. A. Reid	Post and Telegraph Master, Merriwa Value of quarters	190 ..	..	30	160	
212	T. J. S. Dignam	Post and Telegraph Master, Miller's Point Value of quarters	150 ..	..	20	130	
212	Mrs. M. A. Isaacs	Post and Telegraph Mistress, Milhe Value of quarters	120 ..	..	20	100	
212	S. C. Francis	Post and Telegraph Master, Miltorpe Value of quarters	180 ..	..	30	150	
212	E. F. Dalgleish	Post and Telegraph Master, Milparinka Value of quarters	160 ..	..	20	140	
212	J. T. Hackett	Post and Telegraph Master, Milton	210				
214		Porterage Value of quarters	..	24	30	204	
212	G. P. Webb	Post and Telegraph Master, Minm Value of quarters	160 ..	..	20	140	
212	A. Prout	Post and Telegraph Master, Mittagong Value of quarters	210 ..	..	30	180	

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, Mailboys, and Messengers receive a forage allowance ranging from £13 to £45 12s 6d. per annum where there is a mounted delivery or clearance.
 Telegraph Lane Repairers are paid forage allowances ranging from £36 10s. to £63 17s. 6d. per annum.

SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES FOR 1896-7.

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Reference to Estimate.	Name of Officer.	Offices, Allowances, and Deductions.	Proposed fixed Salaries, Allowances, and Deductions				Other allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Salaries.	Allowances.	Deductions.	Net Total	
No. XI.—Postmaster-General—continued.			£	£	£	£	
POSTAL AND ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT—continued.							
212	J. N. Falconer	Post and Telegraph Master, Moama Value of quarters	160 .. . . .	.. . . .	20	140	
212	A. E. South	Post and Telegraph Master, Mogil Mogil Value of quarters	120 .....	.. . . .	20	100	
212	R. P. Martin	Post and Telegraph Master, Molong Value of quarters	240 ... ..	.. . . .	40	200	
212	T. E. Mulholland	Post and Telegraph Master, Morangorell Value of quarters	120 .. . . .	.. . . .	20	100	
212	J. Munro	Post and Telegraph Master, Moree Value of quarters	290 .. . . .	.. . . .	40	250	
212	J. Bennett	Post and Telegraph Master, Morpeth Value of quarters	220 .. . . .	.. . . .	30	190	
212	H. A. Lott	Post and Telegraph Master, Moruya Value of quarters	220 ... ..	.....	30	190	
212	A. Bellemy	Post and Telegraph Master, Mossgiel Value of quarters	220 ... ..	.....	30	190	
212	J. E. Parke	Post and Telegraph Master, Moss Vale Value of quarters	240 ... ..	... ..	40	200	
212	J. T. Lambert	Post and Telegraph Master, Moulamein Value of quarters	160	63/17/6	20	203/17/6	
212	J. Gray	Post and Telegraph Master, Mount Hope Value of quarters	120 ... ..	... ..	20	100	
212	F. J. Barnett	Post and Telegraph Master, Mount Victoria Value of quarters	260	12	40	232	
183		Meteorological Observer Value of quarters . . . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .
212	O. Haydock	Post and Telegraph Master, Mudgee Value of quarters	330 .. . . .	.. . . .	40	290	
212	L. Tobin	Post and Telegraph Master, Mulgoa Value of quarters	120 ... ..	.....	20	100	
212	C. O. Smith	Post and Telegraph Master, Mulwala Value of quarters	160 .. . . .	.. . . .	20	140	
212	J. A. Keating	Post and Telegraph Master, Munderoo Value of quarters	150 .. . . .	.. . . .	20	130	
212	A. Leshe	Post and Telegraph Master, Mungindi Value of quarters	190 ... ..	... ..	30	160	
212	F. T. South	Post and Telegraph Master, Murrumburrah Value of quarters	220 ... ..	... ..	30	190	
212	C. P. Moxham	Post and Telegraph Master, Murrurundi Value of quarters	220 .. . . .	.. . . .	30	190	
212	W. J. Grime	Post and Telegraph Master, Murwillumbah Value of quarters	240 .. . . .	.. . . .	40	200	

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.

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SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES FOR 1896-7.

Reference to Estimate.	Name of Officer.	Offices, Allowances, and Deductions.	Proposed fixed Salaries, Allowances, and Deductions.				Other allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Salaries.	Allowances.	Deductions.	Net Total.	
No. XI.—Postmaster-General—continued.			£	£	£	£	
POSTAL AND ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT— <i>continued.</i>							
212	C. C. Paul	Post and Telegraph Master, Muswellbrook.....	280				
		Value of quarters.....	.....		40	240	
212	A. J. Martin	Post and Telegraph Master, Nambucca Heads	140				
		Value of quarters.....	.....		20	120	
212	F. W. Browne	Post and Telegraph Master, Narrabri	320				
		Value of quarters.....	.....		40	280	
212	H. Malone	Post and Telegraph Master, Narrandera.....	290				
		Value of quarters.....	.....		40	250	
212	W. J. Lawless	Post and Telegraph Master, Nelligen	120				
		Value of quarters .....	.....		20	100	
212	W. J. Noble	Post and Telegraph Master, Nelson's Bay	120				
214		Porterage .....	.....	6			
		Value of quarters.....	.....		20	106	
212	A. Wardrop.....	Post and Telegraph Master, Neutral Bay	120				
		Value of quarters.....	.....		20	100	
212	W. J. S. Montgomery.....	Post and Telegraph Master, New Angledool	160				
		Value of quarters.....	.....		20	140	
212	H. S. C. Eckley	Post and Telegraph Master, Newbridge	120				
214		Porterage .....	.....	10			
		Value of quarters.....	.....		20	110	
212	W. O'Neill	Postmaster, Newcastle	400				
		Value of quarters .....	.....		50	350	
212	G. J. Warren	Post and Telegraph Master, Newcastle West.....	240				
		Value of quarters.....	.....		40	200	
212	G. L. Campbell	Post and Telegraph Master, New Lambton	120				
		Value of quarters.....	.....		20	100	
212	C. H. Hatch	Post and Telegraph Master, Newton Boyd.....	180				
214		Forage .....	.....	36/10/-			
		Value of quarters.....	.....		30	186/10/-	
212	J. Lee	Post and Telegraph Master, Newtown.....	370				
		Value of quarters.....	.....		50	320	
212	T. Stapleton	Post and Telegraph Master, Nimitybelle	120				
		Value of quarters.....	.....		20	100	
212	F. C. Pelham	Post and Telegraph Master, North Botany.....	140				
		Value of quarters.....	.....		20	120	
212	Mrs. R. L. Fitzpatrick ...	Post and Telegraph Mistress, North Parramatta.....	140				
		Value of quarters.....	.....		30	110	
212	G. A. Reid	Post and Telegraph Master, North Sydney	330				
		Value of quarters.....	.....		40	290	
212	G. S. Roberts	Post and Telegraph Master, Nowra	240				
		Value of quarters.....	.....		40	200	
212	F. A. Abrams	Post and Telegraph Master, Nundle	160				
		Value of quarters.....	.....		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, Mailboys, and Messengers receive a forage allowance ranging from £13 to £45 12s. 6d. per annum where there is a mounted delivery or clearance. Telegraph Line Repairers are paid forage allowances ranging from £36 10s. to £63 17s. 6d. per annum.

SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES FOR 1896-7.

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Reference to Estimate	Name of Officer.	Offices, Allowances, and Deductions	Proposed fixed Salaries Allowances, and Deductions				Other allowances not of fixed annual amount
			Salaries	Allowances	Deductions	Net Total	
No. XI.—Postmaster-General—continued			£	£	£	£	
POSTAL AND ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT— <i>continued</i>							
212	B Cox	Post and Telegraph Master, Nymagee Value of quarters	190		30	160	
212	G N Hayward . .	Post and Telegraph Master, Nyngan Value of quarters	240		40	200	
212	J. Metcalf	Post and Telegraph Master, Oberon Value of quarters	140		20	120	
212	W. H. Chaplain ...	Post and Telegraph Master, Obley Value of quarters	100		20	80	
212	C Cooper	Post and Telegraph Master, Orange Value of quarters	350		50	300	
212	A. Carroll	Post and Telegraph Master, Oxford street Value of quarters	290		40	250	
212	H T Green	Post and Telegraph Master, Oxley Value of quarters	160		20	140	
212	A T Gale	Post and Telegraph Master, Paddington .. Value of quarters	290		40	250	
212	S. Macrow	Post and Telegraph Master, Parliament House	190				
51		Sapper, Electrical Engineers		6/10/		196/10/	
212	H J Lee	Post and Telegraph Master, Palmer's Island Value of quarters	120		20	100	
212	E J Cornell ...	Post and Telegraph Master, Pambula . . Value of quarters	190		30	160	
212	W A. Lorking ...	Post and Telegraph Master, Parkes . . Value of quarters	290		40	250	
212	T Quirk	Post and Telegraph Master, Parrimatta Value of quarters	330		40	290	
212	E M. Doust	Post and Telegraph Master, Paterson Value of quarters	120		20	100	
212	J Campey	Post and Telegraph Master, Peak Hill Value of quarters	190		30	160	
212	C H Kellett	Post and Telegraph Master, Penrith Value of quarters	240		40	200	
212	J G Tedder	Operator, Penrith	150				
52		Lieutenant, Penrith Company		20		170	
212	F Burgess	Post and Telegraph Master, Picton	220				
214		Porterage		5	30	195	
212	E. V. Blackwell	Post and Telegraph Master, Pilliga Value of quarters	180		30	150	
212	T Barclay	Post and Telegraph Master, Pooncarrie	210				
214		Forage		45/12/6			
		Value of quarters			30	225/12 6	

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, Mailboys, and Messengers receive a forage allowance ranging from £13 to £45 12s 6d per annum where there is a mounted delivery or clearance Telegraph Line Repairs are paid forage allowances ranging from £36 10s to £63 17s 6d per annum.

SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES FOR 1896-7.

Reference to Estimate	Name of Officer.	Offices, Allowances, and Deductions.	Proposed fixed Salaries, Allowances, and Deductions.				Other allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Salaries.	Allowances.	Deductions.	Net Total.	
No. XI.—Postmaster-General—continued.			£	£	£	£	
POSTAL AND ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT—continued.							
212	S. E. Hewett	Post and Telegraph Master, Port Macquarie	220		30	190	
		Value of quarters					
212	F. Lassen	Post and Telegraph Master, Pyrmont	210		30	180	
		Value of quarters					
212	M. E. Burke	Post and Telegraph Master, Queanbeyan	240		40	200	
		Value of quarters					
212	T. Dickson	Post and Telegraph Master, Quinda	240		40	200	
		Value of quarters					
212	J. A. Kelly	Post and Telegraph Master, Randwick	240		40	200	
		Value of quarters					
212	T. W. Harris	Post and Telegraph Master, Raymond Terrace	150		20	130	
		Value of quarters					
212	H. Moyses	Post and Telegraph Master, Redfern	260		40	220	
		Value of quarters					
212	G. E. Collett	Post and Telegraph Master, Richmond	240		40	200	
		Value of quarters					
212	H. Litchfield	Post and Telegraph Master, Robertson	150		20	130	
		Value of quarters					
212	W. Layton	Post and Telegraph Master, Rockdale	180		30	150	
		Value of quarters					
212	W. T. Keating	Post and Telegraph Master, Rockley	150		20	130	
		Value of quarters					
212	J. M'Neely	Post and Telegraph Master, Rozelle	190		40	150	
		Value of quarters					
212	T. Swan	Post and Telegraph Master, Ryde	130			140	
214		Keeping office open until 8 p.m.		10			
212	S. R. Millard	Post and Telegraph Master, Rylstone	180		30	150	
		Value of quarters					
212	E. J. Robbins	Post and Telegraph Master, St. Mary's	180				
214		Delivering telegrams		12	30	162	
		Value of quarters					
212	Mrs. M. Russell	Post and Telegraph Mistress, St. Peter's	150		20	130	
		Value of quarters					
212	J. Ramsay	Post and Telegraph Master, Scone	240		40	200	
		Value of quarters					
212	E. J. Wood	Post and Telegraph Master, Silverton	140		20	120	
		Value of quarters					
212	J. Kelf	Post and Telegraph Master, Silverton	290		40	250	
		Value of quarters					
212	A. Vallance	Post and Telegraph Master, Smuthfield	60			73	
214		Delivering telegrams		13			
		Value of quarters					
212	A. J. Paine	Post and Telegraph Master, Smithtown	120		20	100	
		Value of quarters					

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, Mailboys, and Messengers receive a forage allowance ranging from £13 to £45 12s. 6d. per annum where there is a mounted delivery or clearance. Telegraph Lane Repairers are paid forage allowances ranging from £36 10s. to £63 17s. 6d. per annum.

SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES FOR 1896-7.

Reference to Estimate.	Name of Officer.	Offices, Allowances, and Deductions.	Proposed fixed Salaries, Allowances, and Deductions.				Other allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Salaries.	Allowances.	Deductions.	Net Total.	
No. XI.—Postmaster-General—continued.			£	£	£	£	
POSTAL AND ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT—continued.							
212	J. Hayes	Post and Telegraph Master, Sofala	140				
		Value of quarters.....			20	120	
212	H. J. Chapman.....	Post and Telegraph Master, South Grafton	210				
		Value of quarters.....			30	180	
212	E. Dean	Post and Telegraph Master, South Woodburn	150				
214		Forage		36/10/-			
		Value of quarters.....			20	166/10/-	
212	H. R. Campbell	Post and Telegraph Master, Strathfield	190				
		Value of quarters.....			40	150	
212	L. M. J. Butler	Post and Telegraph Master, Stroud.....	150				
		Value of quarters.....			20	130	
212	P. E. Eslick	Post and Telegraph Master, Stuart Town	140				
		Value of quarters.....			20	120	
212	F. C. Freeman	Post and Telegraph Master, Summer Hill	240				
		Value of quarters.....			40	200	
212	L. A. Tomkinson.....	Post and Telegraph Master, Sunny Corner.....	180				
		Value of quarters.....			30	150	
212	E. J. Stuckey	Post and Telegraph Master, Surry Hills.....	210				
		Value of quarters.....			30	180	
212	C. H. Powell	Post and Telegraph Master, Sutherland	120				
		Value of quarters.....			20	100	
212	W. Alexander	Post and Telegraph Master, Sutton Forest.....	140				
		Value of quarters			20	120	
212	J. Sampson	Post and Telegraph Master, Tabulam.....	170				
214		Forage		36/10/-			
		Value of quarters.....			20	186/10/-	
212	W. J. Chandler	Post and Telegraph Master, Tamworth	350				
		Value of quarters			50	300	
212	A. N. Muir	Post and Telegraph Master, Taralga	160				
		Value of quarters			20	140	
212	E. H. Taylor	Post and Telegraph Master, Tarcutta	120				
		Value of quarters			20	100	
212	J. H. Miller	Post and Telegraph Master, Taree	210				
		Value of quarters			30	180	
212	W. Allan	Post and Telegraph Master, Tareena	190				
214		Forage		76/16/6			
		Value of quarters			30	236/16/6	
212	J. M. Foley	Post and Telegraph Master, Temora	250				
		Value of quarters			40	210	
212	P. S. Eldershaw	Post and Telegraph Master, Tenterfield	280				
		Value of quarters			40	240	
212	C. M. Black	Post and Telegraph Master, Tibooburra	180				
		Value of quarters			30	150	

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, Mailboys, and Messengers receive a forage allowance ranging from £18 to £45 12s. 6d. per annum where there is a mounted delivery or clearance.
 Telegraph Line Repairers are paid forage allowances ranging from £36 10s. to £63 17s. 6d. per annum.

SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES FOR 1896-7.

Reference to Estimate.	Name of Officer.	Offices, Allowances, and Deductions.	Proposed fixed Salaries, Allowances, and Deductions.				Other allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Salaries.	Allowances.	Deductions.	Net Total	
No. XI.—Postmaster-General—continued.			£	£	£	£	
POSTAL AND ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT—continued.							
212	G. J. Stibbard	Post and Telegraph Master, Tingha	140				
		Value of quarters			20	120	
212	J. T. Ward	Post and Telegraph Master, Tinonee	120				
		Value of quarters			20	100	
212	P. A. Dunne.....	Post and Telegraph Master, Tocumwall	210				
		Value of quarters			30	180	
212	Mrs. E. Lee	Post and Telegraph Mistress, Trunkey Creek	120				
		Value of quarters			20	100	
212	D. Bremner	Post and Telegraph Master, Tuena	120				
		Value of quarters			20	100	
212	H. Smith	Post and Telegraph Master, Tumberumba	180				
		Value of quarters			30	150	
212	H. J. Dyce	Post and Telegraph Master, Tumbulgum	120				
		Value of quarters			20	100	
212	E. T. Mulligan.....	Post and Telegraph Master, Tumut.....	240				
		Value of quarters			40	200	
212	F. T. Piercy.....	Post and Telegraph Master, Tweed Heads.....	140				
		Value of quarters			20	120	
212	L. Gambell	Post and Telegraph Master, Ulladulla.....	85				
214		Porterage		15		100	
212	W. J. Loughman.....	Post and Telegraph Master, Ulmarra	130				
		Value of quarters			20	110	
212	W. F. Burgess	Post and Telegraph Master, Ultimo.....	180				
		Value of quarters			30	150	
212	A. Morton.....	Post and Telegraph Master, Upper Copmanhurst.....	140				
		Value of quarters			20	120	
212	K. Mitchell	Post and Telegraph Master, Uralla	220				
		Value of quarters			30	190	
212	R. Seton	Post and Telegraph Master, Urana	220				
		Value of quarters			30	190	
212	H. B. Jefferson	Post and Telegraph Master, Wagga Wagga	370				
183		Meteorological Observer.....		12			
		Value of quarters			50	332	
212	E. T. Hudson	Post and Telegraph Master, Walbundrie	130				
		Value of quarters			20	110	
212	D. R. Thursby	Post and Telegraph Master, Walcha	220				
		Value of quarters.....			30	190	
212	F. J. Fowler.....	Post and Telegraph Master, Walgett	260				
183		Meteorological Observer.....		24			
		Value of quarters.....			40	244	
212	W. Mead	Post and Telegraph Master, Wallerawang	160				
		Value of quarters.....			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, Mailboys, and Messengers receive a forage allowance ranging from £13 to £45 12s. 6d. per annum where there is a mounted delivery or clearance. Telegraph Line Repairers are paid forage allowances ranging from £36 10s. to £63 17s. 6d. per annum.

SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES FOR 1896-7.

101

Reference to Estimate.	Name of Officer.	Offices, Allowances, and Deductions.	Proposed fixed Salaries, Allowances, and Deductions.				Other allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Salaries.	Allowances.	Deductions.	Net Total.	
	No. XI.—Postmaster-General—continued.		£	£	£	£	
	POSTAL AND ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT—continued.						
212	W. Kcohan	Post and Telegraph Master, Wallsend-Plattsburg	220				
		Value of quarters.....	.....	.....	30	190	
212	J. S. Page	Post and Telegraph Master, Wanaaring	190				
		Value of quarters.....	.....	.....	30	160	
212	W. Harris.....	Post and Telegraph Master, Waratah	180				
		Value of quarters.....	.....	.....	30	150	
212	M. F. McDonough	Post and Telegraph Master, Wardell.....	130				
		Value of quarters.....	.....	.....	20	110	
212	W. O. Newbery	Post and Telegraph Master, Warialda	220				
		Value of quarters.....	.....	.....	30	190	
212	G. W. Self	Post and Telegraph Master, Warren	260				
		Value of quarters.....	.....	.....	40	220	
212	A. C. Manuel	Post and Telegraph Master, Watson's Bay	120				
214		Porterage .....	.....	10			
		Value of quarters.....	.....	.....	20	110	
212	W. Walters	Post and Telegraph Master, Wattle Flat	130				
		Value of quarters.....	.....	.....	20	110	
212	R. Galloway.....	Post and Telegraph Master, Wauchope.....	130				
		Value of quarters.....	.....	.....	20	110	
212	W. B. Nesbitt	Post and Telegraph Master, Waverley	240				
		Value of quarters.....	.....	.....	40	200	
212	J. T. Molloy.....	Post and Telegraph Master, Wee Waa.....	210				
		Value of quarters.....	.....	.....	30	180	
212	A. Chrystal	Post and Telegraph Master, Wellington	280				
		Value of quarters.....	.....	.....	40	240	
212	A. H. Davies.....	Post and Telegraph Master, Wentworth	280				
183		Meteorological Observer.....	.....	12			
		Value of quarters.....	.....	.....	40	252	
212	E. A. Williams.....	Post and Telegraph Master, West Kempsey.....	130				
		Value of quarters.....	.....	.....	20	110	
212	W. Johnson	Post and Telegraph Master, West Maitland.....	330				
		Value of quarters.....	.....	.....	40	290	
212	P. Clay	Telegraph Officer, West Maitland	330				
		Value of quarters.....	.....	.....	40	290	
212	J. P. F. McGlenn.....	Operator, West Maitland	150				
53		Lieutenant, 4th Regiment .....	.....	12/10/-		162/10/-	
212	A. E. Greatrex.....	Post and Telegraph Master, West Wyalong.....	240				
		Value of quarters.....	.....	.....	40	200	
212	E. C. Dunne.....	Post and Telegraph Master, Wickham	150				
		Value of quarters.....	.....	.....	20	130	
212	J. R. Holding	Post and Telegraph Master, Wilcannia	330				
183		Meteorological Observer.....	24			
		Value of quarters.....	40	314	

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SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES FOR 1896-7.

Reference to Estimate.	Name of Officer.	Offices, Allowances, and Deductions.	Proposed fixed Salaries, Allowances, and Deductions.				Other allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Salaries.	Allowances.	Deductions.	Net Total.	
No. XI.—Postmaster-General—continued.			£	£	£	£	
POSTAL AND ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT— <i>continued.</i>							
212	R. B. Edward	Post and Telegraph Master, William-street	290				
		Value of quarters			40	250	
212	Mrs. A. M. Ford	Post and Telegraph Mistress, Willoughby	120				
		Value of quarters			20	100	
212	J. A. Dick	Post and Telegraph Master, Windsor	240				
		Value of quarters			40	200	
212	J. W. Hodgins	Post and Telegraph Master, Wingham	150				
		Value of quarters			20	130	
212	J. T. Marx	Post and Telegraph Master, Wiseman's Ferry	220				
214		Forage		36/10/0			
214		Porterage		10			
		Value of quarters			30	236/10/	
212	J. C. J. Smith	Post and Telegraph Master, Wollombi	220				
214		Forage		36/10/-			
		Value of quarters			30	226/10/-	
212	C. W. Prott	Post and Telegraph Master, Wollongong	240				
		Value of quarters			40	200	
212	J. F. Mackel	Operator, Wollongong	100				
183		Meteorological Observer		12		112	
212	G. H. Rowthorne	Post and Telegraph Master, Wolumla	120				
		Value of quarters			20	100	
212	G. Thomson	Post and Telegraph Master, Woodburn	100				
		Value of quarters			20	80	
212	M. S. Dargin	Post and Telegraph Master, Woollahra	240				
		Value of quarters			40	200	
212	E. C. Lawrence	Post and Telegraph Master, Woolwich	42				
214		Delivering correspondence and telegrams		40		82	
212	E. A. Graham	Post and Telegraph Master, Woonona	120				
		Value of quarters			20	100	
212	M. J. Dillon	Post and Telegraph Master, Wyong	140				
		Value of quarters			20	120	
212	W. C. Mobbs	Post and Telegraph Master, Wyrallah	120				
		Value of quarters			20	100	
212	J. R. Colls	Post and Telegraph Master, Yass	260				
		Value of quarters			40	220	
212	H. J. Lancaster	Post and Telegraph Master, Yetman	180				
		Forage		36/10			
		Value of quarters			30	186/10	
214							
212	W. M'Nab	Post and Telegraph Master, Young	320				
		Value of quarters			40	280	
212	L. Tilney	Operator, Young	130				
		Lieutenant, 1st Regiment		12/10		142/10	

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1896.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.

(SCHEDULES TO ESTIMATES-IN-CHIEF FOR 1896-7.)

Printed under No. 18 Report from Printing Committee, 17 September, 1896.

SCHEDULES A TO D.

Schedule.	Branch.	Amount voted for Expenditure from 1st July, 1895, to 30th June, 1896.	Amount proposed to be appropriated from 1st July, 1896, to 30th June, 1897.	Estimated Amount unexpended on 30th June, 1897.	Amount estimated to be expended during the Year ending 30th June, 1897.
		£	£	£	£
A	Roads and Bridges	450,000	600,000	100,000	500,000
B	Harbours and Rivers Navigation ...	36,800	62,804	17,804	45,000
	Dock Contingencies	4,938	.....	.....	.....
C	Dredge Service	97,000	80,000	5,000	75,000
D	Government Architect	56,228	64,780	14,780	50,000
	TOTAL	644,966	807,584	137,584	670,000

No.	Designation of Vote or Work.	Mileage for 1896-7.	Amount proposed to be appropriated from 1st July, 1896, to 30th June, 1897.
SCHEDULE A.			
Roads and Bridges.			
<i>(Approximate Appropriation only, and subject to such alterations within the limits of the total Vote as the exigencies of the Service may from time to time demand.)</i>			
<i>(Irrespective of date of claims.)</i>			
		Miles.	£
1	Main Roads outside Municipalities—Schedule A 1 ...	1,855	42,741
2	Main Roads and other Works within Municipalities—Schedule A 2	1,202 ³ / ₈	40,625
3	Minor Roads—Schedule A 3	25,425	330,246
4	Salaries, Equipment Allowances, Travelling Expenses, Rents, Cleaning, Caretaking, Incidentals, and Contingencies ... .. .	.....	51,853
5	Erection, Repair, and Renewal of Bridges, &c. ... .. .	.....	47,000
6	Unclassified Roads and other Works ... .. .	.....	72,535
	Incidental and Contingent Works and Services ... .. .	.....	72,535
7	Expenses of Punts and Ferries ... .. .	.....	15,000
	<i>Less—Estimated Amount unexpended on the 30th</i>		600,000
	<i>June ... .. .</i>	.....	100,000
	TOTALS	28,482³/₈	500,000

No.	Designation of Road.	Mileage for 1896-7.	Amount proposed to be appropriated from 1st July, 1896, to 30th June, 1897.
SCHEDULE A 1.			
Main Roads outside Municipalities.			
<i>(Approximate Appropriation only, but subject to such alterations within the limits of the total Vote as the exigencies of the Service may from time to time demand.)</i>			
<i>(Irrespective of date of claims.)</i>			
		Miles.	£
1	Great Northern Road—Morpeth to Maryland	351	4,700
2	Great Southern Road—Ashfield Cross Roads to Albury	313	4,230
3	Great Western Road—Sydney to Warren	303	5,925
4	Goulburn to Cooma	117	1,290
5	Tarago to Braidwood	28	980
6	Bombala, <i>via</i> Tantawanglo, to Merimbula	52	2,360
7	Bathurst, <i>via</i> Blayney and Cowra, to Grenfell	93	2,500
8	Orange, <i>via</i> Boree, to Forbes	63	1,650
9	Wallerawang to Mudgee	66	990
10	Grafton, <i>via</i> Glen Innes, to Inverell	143	5,570
11	Milson's Point, <i>via</i> Lane Cove Road, to Peat's Ferry Road	6	1,200
12	Main South Coast Road from Campbelltown, <i>via</i> Wollongong, Ulladulla, and Punkalla, to Bega	172	5,590
13	Parramatta, at east end of Broken Back Bridge, <i>via</i> Windsor and Richmond, to Richmond Bridge	24	1,290
14	Newcastle, <i>via</i> Hamilton and Plattsburg, to Minmi	3	150
15	Tenterfield to Ballina	106	4,016
16	Prospect to Richmond	15	300
TOTALS		1,855	42,741

No.	Designation of Road.	Mileage for 1896-7.	Amount proposed to be ap- propriated from 1st July, 1896, to 30th June, 1897.
SCHEDULE A 2.			
Main Roads and other Roads and Works within Municipalities.			
<i>(Approximate Appropriation only, but subject to such altera- tions within the limits of the total Vote as the exigencies of the Service may from time to time demand.)</i>			
<i>(Irrespective of date of claims.)</i>			
<i>Length of Main Roads end at Post Office of Terminal Towns.</i>			
MAIN ROADS.		Miles.	£
1	Great Northern Road—Morpeth to Maryland— Within limits of South Singleton, Singleton, Greta, Muswellbrook, Aberdeen, Scone, Murrurundi, Tam- worth, Uralla, Armidale, Glen Innes, and Tenterfield. In lieu of Tolls, to be divided between Municipalities of East and West Maitland and Morpeth	41 $\frac{3}{4}$ 7	789 816
2	Great Southern Road—Ashfield Cross Roads to Albury— Within limits of Ashfield, Enfield, Burwood, Strathfield, Bankstown, Cabramatta and Canley Vale, Liverpool, Picton, Mittagong, Goulburn, Yass, Gundagai, and Albury In lieu of Tolls, to be divided between Municipalities Sydney to Liverpool	50 $\frac{5}{8}$...	1,063 1,354
3	Great Western Road—Sydney to Warren— Within limits of Glebe, Camperdown, Annandale, Leich- hardt, Petersham, Five Dock, Ashfield, Burwood, Auburn, Concord, Rookwood, Granville, Perra- matta, Prospect and Sherwood, St. Mary's, Penrith, Katoomba, Bathurst, Orange, East Orange, Wel- lington, Molong, Dubbo, and Warren In lieu of Tolls, to be divided between Municipalities, Glebe to Parramatta	44 $\frac{5}{8}$...	3,898 1,844
4	Goulburn to Cooma—within limits of Goulburn, Queanbeyan, and Cooma	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	164
5	Tarago to Braidwood—within limits of Braidwood	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	65
6	Bombala to Merimbula—within limits of Bombala	1	35
7	Bathurst, <i>via</i> Blayney and Cowra, to Grenfell—within limits of Bathurst, Blayney, Carcoar, Cowra, and Grenfell	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	185
8	Orange, <i>via</i> Boree, to Forbes—within limits of Forbes and Cudal	14	420
9	Wallerawang to Mudgee—within limits of Cudgegong and Mudgee	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	190
10	Grafton, <i>via</i> Glen Innes, to Inverell—within limits of Grafton, Glen Innes, and Inverell	10 $\frac{7}{8}$	395
11	Milson's Point, <i>via</i> Lane Cove Road, to Peat's Ferry Road— within limits of North Sydney and North Willoughby	5 $\frac{5}{8}$	800
12	Sydney, <i>via</i> Dam at Cook's River, to Halfway House—within limits of Newtown, Darlington, Erskineville, Alexandria, Marrickville, St. Peters, Rockdale, and Kogarah	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	3,000
Carried forward		209 $\frac{3}{4}$	15,018

No.	Designation of Road.	Mileage for 1896-7.	Amount proposed to be appropriated from 1st July, 1896, to 30th June, 1897.
		Miles.	£
	Brought forward... ..	209 $\frac{3}{4}$	15,018
MAIN ROADS—continued.			
13	Stanmore Road from Enmore Road to Canterbury Trust Road—within limits of Newtown, Marrickville, Petersham, and Canterbury	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	550
14	Newtown Railway Bridge to the Undercliffe Bridge—within limits of Newtown and Marrickville	3	500
15	Main South Coast Road from Campbelltown <i>via</i> Wollongong, Ulladulla, and Punkalla to Bega—within limits of Campbelltown, North Illawarra, Wollongong, Central Illawarra, Shellharbour, Kiama, Jamberoo, Gerringong, Berry, Nowra, Ulladulla, Moruya, and Bega	83 $\frac{5}{8}$	3,316
16	Balmain over Iron Cove and Parramatta River Bridges to Ryde—within limits of Drummoyne, Hunter's Hill, and Ryde	4 $\frac{3}{4}$	800
17	Sydney to Banks Meadow (Botany Road)—within limits of Redfern, Alexandria, Waterloo, North Botany, and Botany	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	2,200
18	Newcastle <i>via</i> Hamilton and Plattsburg to Minmi—within limits of Hamilton, Adamstown, New Lambton, Lambton, Wallsend, and Plattsburg	9	360
19	Tenterfield to Ballina—within limits of Tenterfield, Lismore, Casino, and Ballina	25 $\frac{3}{4}$	720
OTHER ROADS AND WORKS.			
20	South Head Roads—within limits of Paddington, Woollahra, Waverley, and Vaucluse	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	3,000
21	Roads within limits of Hurstville, Rockdale, Kogarah, and Canterbury—		
	Stoney Creek Road	3	.....
	Forest Road	8 $\frac{3}{4}$	.....
	Croydon Road	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....
	Kogarah and Woniara Road	3	.....
	Rocky Point Road... ..	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....
	Hurstville to Croydon	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....
	Canterbury Trust Road	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,384
22	Road past Callan Park Asylum—within limits of Leichhardt	1	42
23	Parramatta to Pennant Hills (Bettington's Lane to Carlingford Road)—within limits of Dundas	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	60
24	Upper road leading to Eastwood—within limits of Ryde	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	175
25	Missenden Road—within limits of Camperdown	$\frac{1}{2}$	90
26	Bettington's Lane—within limits of Dundas Municipality	$\frac{1}{2}$	32
27	Petersham to Abbatoirs—within limits of Leichhardt and Balmain	2	400
28	Halfway House and Abbatoirs to "White Bay Hotel"—within limits of Sydney and Balmain	1	300
29	Lighting Belmore Bridge ... ..	...	60
30	Military and Long Bay Road, Randwick—within limits of Randwick	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	225
31	Randwick and Coogee Roads—within limits of Randwick	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,000
32	South Head Road at Watson's Bay to Military Reserve Gates—within limits of Vaucluse	1	43
33	Military Road, St. Leonards—within limits of North Sydney, Mossman's, St. Leonards, and Warringah	7	350
34	Extensions of Minor Roads, as per Schedules D3 and D4, leading into or through Municipalities	800	10,000
	TOTAL	1,202 $\frac{3}{8}$	40,625

No.	Designation of Road.	Mileage for 1896-7.	Amount proposed to be appropriated from 1st July, 1896, to 30th June, 1897.
<p>SCHEDULE A 3.</p> <p>Minor Roads.</p> <p><i>(Approximate Appropriation only, and subject to such alterations within the limit of the total Vote as the exigencies of the Service may from time to time demand.)</i></p> <p><i>(Irrespective of date of claims.)</i></p> <p><i>Not including any Road within Municipalities.</i></p>			
		Miles.	£
ARMIDALE DISTRICT.			
1	Armidale to Castle Doyle	10	70
2	Armidale to Duval	6	50
3	Armidale to Eastern Plains	34	240
4	Armidale to Gostwyck	15	110
5	Armidale to Hillgrove	18	750
6	Armidale, <i>via</i> Kelly's Plains, to Bald Knob	10	120
7	Armidale to Long Swamp	10	80
8	Armidale to Mihi Creek	17	110
9	Armidale to Pint Pot	14	150
10	Armidale to Yarrowyck	20	150
11	Baker's Creek to West Hillgrove	4	80
12	Baker's Creek, <i>via</i> Herbert Park, to Lochabar	25	150
13	Black Mount to Guyra	6	60
14	Balala to Bundarra	40	240
15	Brookstead to Gara	6	40
16	Booralong towards Aberfoyle	20	120
17	Bendemeer to Retreat Station	11	80
18	Cooney to West Hillgrove	4	80
19	Chandler Bridge to foot of Jeogla Mountain	20	290
20	Cregan's to Rocky River	10	70
21	Duval to Pearson's	5	50
22	Eight Mile to Puddledock	6	40
23	Eastern Plains to Tenterden	6	60
24	Guyra to Sandy Creek	10	70
25	Hillgrove to Perrett's	62	750
26	Irishtown to Wollum Platform	12	40
27	M'Intyre Flat to Puddledock	12	120
28	North Saumarez Bridge to Uralla	10	60
29	Pint Pot to Chandler River	20	130
30	Pint Pot to Kangaroo Hills	26	130
31	Rock Vale to Kookabookra	30	100
32	Salisbury Plains to Kentucky	10	50
33	Uralla to Kingstown	26	150
34	Uralla to Bundarra	46	400
35	Uralla, <i>via</i> Gostwyck, to Rockwood	10	80
36	Violet Dale, up Dumaresq Creek	10	100
37	Walcha, towards Emu Creek	6	40
38	Walcha to Uralla	21	120
Carried forward...		628	5,530

No.	Designation of Road.	Mileage for 1896-7.	Amount proposed to be ap- propriated from 1st July, 1896, to 30th June, 1897.
	Brought forward...	628	5,530
MINOR ROADS— <i>continued.</i>			
ALBURY DISTRICT.			
39	Albury to Boomanoomana	70	1,100
40	Albury to Cookardinia	42	340
41	Albury and Corowa Road to Urana	45	700
42	Albury to Urana	67	800
43	Corowa to Coreen and Jerilderie Road, at Momalong	40	480
44	Corowa to Piney Range	28	340
45	Culcairn to Germanton	18	290
46	Culcairn to Walbundrie	20	240
47	Germanton to Bowler's Gap	8	120
48	Germanton to Cookardinia	14	120
49	Gerogery to Howlong	27	325
50	Gerogery, <i>via</i> Jindera, to Bungowannah	20	160
51	Gerogery Station to Walla Walla	20	240
52	Howlong to Walbundrie... ..	22	180
53	Jindera to Walla Walla... ..	12	190
54	Yambla Station to Jingellic	55	880
BALLINA DISTRICT.			
55	Ballina to Cooper's Shoot	16	620
56	Ballina to Byron Bay, <i>via</i> North Creek	15	420
57	Alstonville, Booyong Road, to Napier's	3	60
58	Alstonville to Pearce's Creek	6	260
59	Alstonville-Booyong Road to Teven Junction... ..	8	240
60	Barlow's Mill to Howard's	1	40
61	Blanch's to Burns' Point Ferry	11	400
62	Cochrane's to Duncan's	2	40
63	Coraki to Broadwater	9	180
64	Coraki to Buckendoon	3	90
65	Coraki to Swan Bay	6	90
66	Coraki to Tuckurimba	5	150
67	Dutton's to Marom Creek	6	180
68	Jesswoolgan to Uralba	4	120
69	Laris' to Toohey's Mill	5	200
70	M'Lean's to Model Farm	2	40
71	Moylan's to the Beach	2	60
72	Newrybar to Bangalow	5	200
73	Old Ballina Road	3	90
74	Pimlico to Emigrant Creek Point	2	60
75	Pimlico to Wardell-Ballina Road	2	60
76	Road up Right Bank German Creek	2	60
77	Rous Factory, <i>via</i> Beeson's, to Wardell Road	3	120
78	Tintenbar to Binnaburra	8	320
79	Tintenbar to Alstonville	7	280
80	Tintenbar to Toohey's Mill	5	150
81	Tintenbar to Pearce's Creek	5	220
82	Toohey's Mill Road to Hogan's	6	240
83	Two-mile Creek to Newrybar	3	90
84	Teven to Ferry (south side)	3	90
85	Tuckombil to Rous	6	240
86	Tucki to Munroe's Wharf	3	120
87	Tucki to Rous	6	240
88	Upper North Creek to Byron Bay Road	1	40
89	Wardell-Rous Road to Alstonville	2	80
90	Wardell to Emigrant Bridge	7	200
91	Wardell to the Beach	2	80
92	Wardell to Rous	10	500
93	Wilson's to Sneath's	3	90
94	Woodburn to Dungarubba	6	170
95	Woodburn to Tucki	13	500
	Carried forward...	1,353	19,465

No.	Designation of Road.	Mileage for 1896-7.	Amount proposed to be ap- propriated from 1st July, 1896, to 30th June, 1897.
		Miles.	£
	Brought forward...	1,353	19,465
MINOR ROADS— <i>continued.</i>			
BEGA DISTRICT.			
96	Bega to Tathra	10	480
97	Bega towards Nimitybelle	38	570
98	Bega to Pambula	18	250
99	Bega to Brogo (Old Road)	8	130
100	Bega to Bermagui	30	250
101	Bega to Brianderry	5	50
102	Bermagui to Cobargo	14	475
103	Bermagui to Tilba Tilba	8	200
104	Bermagui to Quaama	16	80
105	Candelo to Bemboka	15	200
106	Candelo to Wyndham	14	150
107	Cobargo to Wadbilliga	23	110
108	Cadgongarry to Upper Brogo	10	150
109	Eden to Pambula... ..	12	300
110	Eden to Sturt	20	380
111	Honeysuckle to Burragate	3	40
112	Kanooma to Candelo	9	150
113	Kameruka to Bemboka	10	150
114	Lochiel to Back Creek	9	50
115	Merimbula to Jellat Jellat	14	150
116	Pambula to Merimbula	4	150
117	Pambula to Bald Hills	5	30
118	Pambula to New Buildings	22	440
119	Pambula to Back Creek	10	150
120	Wilgoa to Wandellow	4	40
121	Wolumla to Yurammie	10	70
122	Wyndham to Burragate... ..	7	50
BOMBALA DISTRICT.			
123	Bombala to Buckley Springs	11	40
124	Bombala to Delegate	22	675
125	Bombala, <i>via</i> Gunningrah, to Bobundarah	40	180
126	Bombala, <i>via</i> Maharatta, to Craigie	22	170
127	Bombala to Nimitybelle	30	1,275
128	Cathcart to Bibbenluke	7	70
129	Cathcart to New Buildings	16	290
130	Craigie to Delegate	7	60
131	Craigie, <i>via</i> Quinburra, to Border	9	40
132	Delegate to Border, near Bendock	7	60
133	Delegate to Border, near Kirkanong	7	60
134	Delegate, <i>via</i> Currawang, to Wollondilly	15	140
135	Holt's Flat to Tantawanglo	18	130
136	Nimitybelle towards Bobundarah	12	50
137	Pericoe to Wog Wog	12	95
138	Towomba to Bondi	20	100
139	Towomba to New Buildings	12	110
140	Wellesley, <i>via</i> Craigie, to Border	12	80
BRAIDWOOD DISTRICT.			
141	Braidwood and Tarago Road, <i>via</i> Larbert, to Tarago	25	190
142	Braidwood to Nerriga	34	480
143	Braidwood to Nelligen	31	950
144	Braidwood, <i>via</i> Bell's Creek, to Araluen	16	500
145	Braidwood towards Queanbeyan	18	250
	Carried forward...	2,104	30,705

No.	Designation of Road.	Mileage for 1896-7.	Amount proposed to be appropriated from 1st July, 1896, to 30th June, 1897.
	Brought forward...	2,104	£ 30,705
MINOR ROADS— <i>continued.</i>			
BRAIDWOOD DISTRICT— <i>continued.</i>			
146	Braidwood to Elrington	8	230
147	Braidwood to Sergeant's Point	7	150
148	Braidwood, <i>via</i> Reidsdale, to Bell's Creek	12	110
149	Braidwood to Animbo	40	280
150	Araluen, <i>via</i> Bettowind, to Back Creek	10	80
151	Charleyong to Mayfield	9	50
152	Doughboy Hill towards Bungendore	6	90
153	Elrington to Araluen	6	100
154	Larbert, <i>via</i> Reedy Creek, to Hallett's... ..	5	50
155	Major's Creek to Snowball	32	280
156	Monga to Major's Creek	11	120
157	Nerriga to Oallen Ford	9	70
158	Reidsdale to Warrumbucca	5	50
159	Sergeant's Point to Clyde Road	6	60
160	Sergeant's Point, <i>via</i> Charley's Forest, to Wog Wog	17	150
161	Tallaganda Crossing up Jerrabat Gully	13	60
162	Wallace's Gap, <i>via</i> Ballalaba, to Oranmere	9	90
BELLINGEN DISTRICT.			
163	Bellingen, <i>via</i> Bowraville, to Congarini	28	700
164	Bellingen Road up Missibotti Creek	12	240
165	Bellingen Road up South Arm	6	180
166	Bowraville to Upper South Arm	10	180
167	Bowraville to Upper North Arm	15	250
168	Congarini up Taylor's Arm	25	720
169	Cedar Creek to Nambucca Heads	2	80
170	Coast Road to Campbell's	9	90
171	Coast Road to Perrett's	35	1,200
172	Coast Road to Sullivan's... ..	8	160
173	Coff's Harbour to Sharpe's	18	850
174	Fernmount to Tyson's	1	30
175	Gordonville to McFayden's	4	160
176	Marx Hill to South Arm	4	150
177	Myers' Crossing up Never Never	13	200
178	Moonee to Congarini (North Coast Road)	53	1,550
179	North Arm Road, at M'Kay's, to Smith's Selection	7	100
180	North Arm to Beach	20	440
181	Quilkie's down Taylor's Arm (south side)	6	120
182	Red Hill to Kerr's	8	250
183	Road up South Branch Orara River	2	50
184	Sharpe's up east bank Orara River	9	300
185	West Branch, Orara River, to Buchanan's	5	150
BATHURST DISTRICT.			
186	Bathurst to Icely... ..	19	200
187	Bathurst to Belle View	7	100
188	Bathurst, <i>via</i> George's Plains, to Burruga	48	1,800
189	Bull Ridge to Isabella River	12	54
190	Caloola Road, <i>via</i> Wimbledon, to Newbridge	13	105
191	Cox's Hill to Cooper's Overbridge	2	20
192	Diamond Swamp to Tarana	8	170
193	Duramana, <i>via</i> Peel, to Limekilns Road	11	54
194	Evans' Plains to Perth	5	45
195	George's Plains to Caloola	12	105
196	Hill End to Duramana	35	160
197	Kirkconnell to Sunny Corner	6	160
198	Kelloshiel to Gowan	21	300
199	Kelso to O'Connell	11	180
	Carried forward...	2,819	44,328

No.	Designation of Road.	Mileage for 1896-7.	Amount proposed to be appropriated from 1st July, 1896, to 30th June, 1897.
	Brought forward...	Miles. 2,819	£ 44,328
MINOR ROADS—continued.			
BATHURST DISTRICT—continued.			
200	Kelso to Upper Turon	35	380
201	Kelso to Monkey Hill	35	975
202	Kelso to Kelloshiel	3	30
203	Kelso to White Rock	5	54
204	Leeholme to Tarana and O'Connell Road	11	130
205	Meadow Flat, <i>via</i> Sunny Corner, to Palmer's Oakey... ..	22	440
206	Mitchell's Creek to Road Sunny Corner to Palmer's Oakey	2	15
207	O'Connell to South Apsley	12	125
208	O'Connell Road to Cooper's, over Bridge	2	25
209	Perth, <i>via</i> Charlton, to Rockley... ..	28	440
210	Perth to Mount Evernden	7	150
211	Rankin Bridge to Monkey Hill	30	190
212	Rockley to Swallow Nest	11	85
213	Sofala to Palmer's Oakey	12	125
214	Wimbledon to Fitzgerald's Valley	5	35
BLAYNEY DISTRICT.			
215	Blayney to Rockley	24	400
216	Blayney to Neville	14	280
217	Blayney to Barry... ..	6	150
218	Blayney to Guyong	6	200
219	Blayney to Grahamstown	4	120
220	Blayney to Milthorpe	7	175
221	Blayney to Brown's Creek	7	300
222	Caloola to Trunkey	18	36
223	Carcoar to Milthorpe and Cadia Road	10	200
224	Carcoar to Flyer's Creek	11	210
225	Carcoar to Hobby's Yards	12	200
226	Carcoar to Felltimber Creek	5	75
227	Dairy Creek to Galley Swamp	4	120
228	Glasson's Woolshed to Moorilda	3	60
229	Mandurama to Burnt Yards	7	70
230	Mandurama to Neville	10	220
231	Matthews' to Forest Reefs	9	90
232	Moorilda to Neville	12	460
233	Newbridge to Abercrombie River	30	580
234	Rockley to Trunkey	18	200
BOURKE DISTRICT.			
235	Bourke to Barrington	80	380
236	Bourke to Hungerford	126	570
237	Bourke to Wanaaring	113	760
COONABARABRAN DISTRICT.			
238	Coonabarabran to Malally	42	750
239	Coonabarabran to Tenandra	44	400
240	Coonabarabran to Timor Rock	8	50
241	Coonabarabran to Mundooran	44	950
242	Coonabarabran to Black Stump... ..	43	400
243	Coonabarabran to Bomera	42	250
244	Coonabarabran, <i>via</i> Madderty, to Ulamambri	10	50
245	Belah to Tannabah	10	100
246	Boogaldi to Pilliga	62	100
247	Coolah to Cassilis	22	150
248	Malally to Denison Town	77	950
249	Mundooran to Tunderbrine	41	400
250	Redbank to Merrygoen	17	50
	Carried forward...	4,037	57,983

No.	Designation of Road.	Mileage for 1896-7.	Amount proposed to be appropriated from 1st July, 1896, to 30th June, 1897.
	Brought forward...	4,037	57,983
MINOR ROADS—continued.			
CAMPBELLTOWN DISTRICT.			
251	Campbelltown to Narellan	2	60
252	Appin to Brook's Point	5	60
253	Appin to Broughton's Pass	4	80
254	Barker's Lodge to Oakdale	6	90
255	Bulli Pass to Cataract River	7	150
256	Bulli, <i>via</i> Coal Cliff, to Blue Gum Forest	12	390
257	Broughton's Pass to Wilton Post Office	3	50
258	Blaxland's Crossing to Werombi Post Office	10	100
259	Camden to Oaks	7	400
260	Camden to Werombi	8	240
261	Carne's Hill, <i>via</i> Bringelly to Greendale	7	210
262	Cawdor to Westbrook	3	30
263	Darke's Forest to Heathcote Road	5	100
264	Douglas Park to 13-mile Peg on Mount Keira Road	11	120
265	Foot of Mountain up the Wollondilly River	10	200
266	Heathcote to Bulli Pass	18	230
267	Loop Road, <i>via</i> Glendarual and Brownlow Hill	2	20
268	Liverpool, <i>via</i> Holdsworth, to Eckersley	14	140
269	Menangle to Great Southern Road	4	80
270	Menangle to Stony Creek	7	90
271	Main Southern Road to Cobbitty	6	90
272	Narellan to Elderslie	2	30
273	Narellan to Luddenham	14	500
274	Oaks to Cox's River	22	925
275	Picton, <i>via</i> Oaks, to Werombi	18	470
276	Raby to Minto	2	30
277	Stoney Creek to Picton Municipality	5	90
278	Thirlmere to Bargo River	5	80
279	Upper Picton to Windmill Hill	3	90
280	Wilton Post Office to Maldon	6	90
281	Waterfall to Otford Hill	8	275
COWRA DISTRICT.			
282	Cowra, <i>via</i> Darby's Falls, to Hovell's Creek	25	225
283	Cowra to Breakfast Creek	24	390
284	Cowra, <i>via</i> Binni Creek, to Walli	17	160
285	Cowra to Canowindra	17	725
286	Cowra to Glen Logan	5	80
287	Cowra to Koorawatha	16	70
288	Cowra to Goolagong	22	580
289	Brundah towards Marengo	16	100
290	Grenfell to Quondong	2	10
291	Grenfell to Goolagong	30	160
292	Grenfell towards Forbes	21	100
293	Lyndhurst to Bigga	34	480
294	Mandurama to Canowindra	30	180
295	Morongla Creek towards Burrowa	31	290
296	Mount McDonald to Grabine	7	40
297	Walli to Woodstock	4	160
298	Woodstock to Canowindra	19	480
299	Woodstock to Mount McDonald	15	390
CROOKWELL DISTRICT.			
300	Crookwell to Mount Wayo	16	660
301	Crookwell to Laggan and Binda Road	6	70
302	Crookwell to Gunning	26	300
303	Crookwell to Bigga	38	300
304	Crookwell to Gullen	8	350
305	Crookwell to Taralga	25	430
306	Binda to Tuena	17	128
	Carried forward...	4,744	70,351

No.	Designation of Road.	Mileage for 1896-7.	Amount proposed to be ap- propriated from 1st July, 1896, to 30th June, 1897.
	Brought forward...	Miles. 4,744	£ 70,351
MINOR ROADS—continued.			
CROOKWELL DISTRICT—continued.			
307	Carter's to Pomeroy	9	54
308	Cotta Walla to Roslyn	7	110
309	Kialla to Middle Creek	2	30
310	Laggan to Golspie	10	80
311	Laggan to Binda	13	100
312	Laggan Road to Strathaird	5	35
313	Leighwood to Stonequarry	12	100
314	Mount Wayo to Abercrombie	57	660
315	Mummel Bridge to Narrawa	35	430
316	Tuena Road to Sherwood	16	70
317	Taralga to Rockwell	16	290
318	Wheeo to Binda	10	76
319	Wheeo to Gunning	18	150
320	Wheeo towards Crookwell	10	160
COOTAMUNDRA DISTRICT.			
321	Cootamundra to Coolac	22	200
322	Cootamundra to Temora... ..	30	350
323	Cootamundra to Stockinbingal	12	120
324	Cootamundra, <i>via</i> Ironbong, to Bethungra	22	150
325	Cootamundra, <i>via</i> Kilrush, to Wallendbeen	8	90
326	Cootamundra to Junee	34	300
327	Cootamundra to Binalong	43	430
328	Cootamundra towards Berthong	8	90
329	Cootamundra to West Jindalee... ..	8	40
330	Coolac to Gobarralong	8	400
331	Coolaman to Cowabee	20	350
332	Burrowa to Cunningar	20	300
333	Galong towards Burrowa	10	150
334	Galong, <i>via</i> Kalangan, towards Marengo	22	170
335	Grong Grong to Warri	28	270
336	Jugiong to Murrumburrah	25	200
337	Junee to Cooba Creek	18	120
338	Narrandera to Collinroobie	32	110
339	Narrandera to Yalgogrin	35	330
340	Stockinbingal to Grogan... ..	14	120
341	Temora to Wyalong	41	2,050
342	Temora to Junee Junction	35	260
343	Temora to Mandemah	22	260
344	Wallendbeen to Stockinbingal	17	125
CASINO DISTRICT.			
345	Casino to Myall Creek	27	1,050
346	Casino to Mount Lindsay	46	900
347	Casino to Ellangowan	8	200
348	Casino to Coraki	14	660
349	Casino to North Codrington	13	500
350	Ballina-Tenterfield Road to Savilles	3	100
351	Casino-North Codrington Road, <i>via</i> Tomki Public School, to Tatham	5	150
352	Coraki to Myall Creek	29	200
353	Coraki to Wyrallah	7	300
354	Deep Creek to Busby's Flat	13	195
355	Green Ridge to Tatham, <i>via</i> Knight's Farm	6	60
356	Palmer's Plains to South Gundurimba	7	200
357	Swan Bay to New Italy	6	180
358	Tabulam to Myall Creek	41	615
359	Tatham to Myrtle Creek	16	200
360	Woodburn to Bungawalbin Ferry	7	210
361	Woodburn to Boundary Creek at Blanch's	10	370
362	Woodburn to the Gap (Iluka Road)	7	140
	Carried forward...	5,763	85,911

No.	Designation of Road.	Mileage for 1896-7.	Amount proposed to be appropriated from 1st July, 1896, to 30th June, 1897.
		Miles.	£
	Brought forward...	5,763	85,911
MINOR ROADS— <i>continued.</i>			
COBAR DISTRICT.			
363	Cobar to Nyngan	80	80
364	Cobar towards Bourke	48	180
365	Cobar to Louth	78	150
366	Cobar towards Wilcannia	73	410
367	Cobar to Balarabon	60	120
368	Cobar towards Hillston	160	290
369	Nymagee to Hermidale	46	250
370	Nymagee to Mount Boppy	41	80
371	Nymagee to Melrose	70	180
372	Nymagee to Priory	20	80
COONAMBLE DISTRICT.			
373	Coonamble to Combogolong	41	300
374	Coonamble towards Billaroy	15	30
375	Coonamble towards Baradine	28	80
376	Coonamble to Tunderbrine	43	100
377	Coonamble to Gilgandra (East side of River)	58	500
378	Coonamble to Warren	65	550
379	Budgeon to Gilgandra	48	60
380	Quambone towards Warren	52	150
COOMA DISTRICT.			
381	Cooma to Nimitybelle	19	700
382	Cooma and Jindabyne Road to Kiandra	48	1,000
383	Cooma to Jindabyne	29	930
384	Cooma to Bobundarah	18	340
385	Cooma to Green Hills	12	120
386	Cooma, <i>via</i> Myalla, to Bobundarra Road	22	200
387	Cooma, <i>via</i> Rosebrook, to Cowra	20	150
388	Cooma to Big Badger	27	240
389	Cooma to Murrumbucca	10	100
390	Cooma, <i>via</i> The Peak, to Dry Plain	18	150
391	Cooma, <i>via</i> Dangelong, to Kydra	20	200
392	Adaminaby to Jindabyne	30	250
393	Adaminaby to Dry Plain	10	50
394	Bredbo to Nimbo... ..	27	270
395	Berridale to Buckley's Crossing... ..	7	70
396	Buckley's Crossing to Maffra	10	50
397	Buckley's Crossing towards Jimenbuen	10	50
398	Buckley's Crossing to Jindabyne	28	200
399	Boloco to Popong	5	25
400	Bobundarah to Adaminaby	45	200
401	Billylingra to Adaminaby	30	300
402	Coolringdon to Buckley's Crossing	21	200
403	Cowra Road, near Rosebrook, towards Bredbo... ..	12	60
404	Dangalong Road to Tom Grogan's Creek	8	60
405	Jindabyne to Wollondilly	7	35
406	Jindabyne to Inglebyrah	20	100
407	Mittagang to Billyrumbuck	8	40
408	Mortlock's to Cowra Reefs	10	130
409	Nimitybelle to top of Brown Mountain	12	580
410	Nimitybelle down Tom Grogan's Creek	6	30
411	Nimitybelle to Countaguinea	15	150
412	Pahran to Snowy Plain... ..	30	250
413	Rhine Falls to Bolaro	17	125
414	Slack's Creek to Middlingbank... ..	15	225
	Carried forward...	7,415	97,081

No.	Designation of Road.	Mileage for 1896-7.	Amount proposed to be appropriated from 1st July, 1896, to 30th June, 1897.
	Brought forward...	7,415	£ 97,081
MINOR ROADS— <i>continued.</i>			
DUBBO DISTRICT.			
415	Dubbo towards Cobborah	47	480
416	Dubbo to Gilgandra	42	1,220
417	Dubbo to Obley	35	140
418	Dubbo to Peak Hill	41	400
419	Curra Creek to Arthurville	9	120
420	Curra Creek to Balderogery	33	200
421	Cobborah to Gilgandra	60	770
422	Dripstone to Newrea	4	150
423	Mumbil to Burrendong	10	60
424	Mary Vale to Cobborah Road	2	100
425	Nevertire to Warren	12	120
426	Ulundry to Obley	10	130
427	Wellington towards Cobborah	35	670
428	Wellington to Goolma	30	580
429	Wellington to Ponto	15	300
430	Wellington to Wooloman	15	300
431	Wellington towards Burrandong	15	120
432	Wellington to Ulundry	26	250
DENILIKUIN DISTRICT.			
433	Deniliquin to Boomanoomana	63	600
434	Deniliquin to Colimo	25	380
435	Deniliquin, <i>via</i> Moonee Swamp, to Finley	36	160
436	Deniliquin to Moama	30	200
437	Deniliquin, <i>via</i> Aratula, to Tocumwal	40	290
438	Deniliquin to Urana	79	475
439	Deniliquin to Wakool Bridge	30	260
440	Deniliquin to Wangonilla	20	390
441	Barham to Neimur Bridge	26	200
442	Berrigan to Finley	13	130
443	Berrigan to Mulwala	24	130
444	Berrigan to Tocumwal	25	200
445	Conargo to Old Goree Bridge	55	200
446	Jerilderie to Berrigan	22	120
447	Jerilderie to Coreen	40	500
448	Jerilderie, <i>via</i> Yanko, to Goolgumbula	26	110
449	Jerilderie to Tocumwal	30	200
450	Mathoura to Bunaloo	15	100
451	Moama to Moulamein	95	350
452	Moama to Thyra	20	210
453	Pretty Pine to Moulamein	56	310
FORBES DISTRICT.			
454	Forbes to Goolagong	30	430
455	Forbes towards Grenfell	21	105
456	Forbes to Gunningbland Junction	22	584
457	Forbes to South Condobolin	56	1,160
458	Forbes to Parkes	16	80
459	Forbes to Condobolin	54	380
460	Brolgan Tank to Condobolin	50	260
461	Canowindra to Eugowra	22	200
462	Canowindra to Goolagong	16	160
463	Eugowra to Bindogundra Railway Platform	18	240
464	Gobondry to Bogan Gate Railway Platform	35	245
465	Manildra to Toogong	10	100
466	Parkes to Manildra	34	300
467	Parkes, <i>via</i> Trundle, to Condobolin	62	480
468	Parkes to Bolderogery	31	130
469	Parkes to Coradgery	23	260
470	Parkes, <i>via</i> Alectown, to Peak Hill	30	1,160
	Carried forward...	9,156	114,980

No.	Designation of Road.	Mileage for 1896-7.	Amount proposed to be appropriated from 1st July, 1896, to 30th June, 1897.
		Miles.	£
	Brought forward...	9,156	114,980
	MINOR ROADS— <i>continued.</i>		
	GRAFTON DISTRICT.		
471	South Grafton to Moonee (North Coast Road)	44	1,320
472	South Grafton to Perrett's	54	1,600
473	South Grafton to Rushforth	8	120
474	South Grafton to Ulmarra	3	150
475	Arnold's to Appletree Flat	24	700
476	Blaxland's Flat Road	15	75
477	Brawnstone to Coutt's Crossing	8	100
478	Caramana to Seeland's	5	60
479	Caramana to Eatonswill	5	80
480	Cowan's Creek to Waterview	2	20
481	Copmanhurst to Upper Smith's Creek	6	90
482	Dalmorton to Chandler's Creek	8	40
483	Grebert's to Solferino	43	430
484	Glynn's to Nymboida	8	45
485	Kelly's, <i>via</i> Sharpe's, to Moonee	42	1,750
486	Levenstrath, <i>via</i> Kangaroo Creek, to Green's	16	160
487	Moleville to Stockyard Creek	6	80
488	McIntosh's to Nymboida	23	330
489	McIntosh's to Levenstrath	3	60
490	Pearce's, <i>via</i> Behan's, to Eatonswill	9	130
491	Phillip's to Solferino Road	35	280
492	Stony Pinch to Smith's Creek	4	40
493	Stony Pinch up Stockyard Creek	7	140
494	Waterview to Ramornie	5	80
495	Whiteman Creamery to Whiteman Bridge	4	60
	GOSFORD DISTRICT.		
496	Gosford to Cooranbong	32	1,250
497	Gosford to the Blood Tree	16	200
498	Gosford and Cooranbong Road to Tuggerah Lakes (Cobb's Road)	2	60
499	Gosford and Cooranbong Road, <i>via</i> Jilliby and Mandalong, to Gosford and Cooranbong Road	15	600
500	Gosford and Cooranbong Road to Jilliby and Mandalong Road	3	60
501	Gosford and Cooranbong Road to Swansea	18	300
502	Gosford to Tuggerah Beach	12	400
503	Gosford and Blood Tree Road to Narara Station	5	75
504	Cooranbong to Mandalong	3	45
505	Cooranbong to Wattagan Mountain (Wollombi Road)	10	300
506	Cooranbong and Wattagan Mountain Road to Humphries' Conditional Purchase	4	120
507	Erina Creek, <i>via</i> Kincumber, towards Terrigal Haven	7	300
508	Jilliby to Little Jilliby	3	120
509	Kincumber to Lloyd's Wharf	7	90
510	Morisett to Mouth of Dora Creek	3	45
511	Maitland Road to Earl's Conditional Purchase (Fox Gully Road)	3	80
512	Maitland Road, Broomfield's Hill	3	80
513	Ourimbah to Chittaway	6	120
514	Ourimbah up Ourimbah Creek	7	280
515	Old Penang Road	5	50
516	Tuggerah Beach Road to Selections east of Matcham's	4	40
517	Wyong, <i>via</i> Tuggerah, to Water Reserve	3	85
518	Wyong to Allison's	2	150
519	Woodbury's to Yarramalong	10	400
	Carried forward...	9,726	128,170

No.	Designation of Road.	Mileage for 1896-7.	Amount proposed to be appropriated from 1st July, 1896, to 30th June, 1897.
		Miles.	£
	Brought forward...	9,726	128,170
MINOR ROADS— <i>continued.</i>			
GOULBURN DISTRICT.			
520	Goulburn to Taralga	26	500
521	Goulburn to Mount Wayo	10	175
522	Goulburn to Mummel Bridge	13	225
523	Goulburn to Bungonia	15	210
524	Goulburn to Windellama	22	250
525	Goulburn to Roslyn	24	375
526	Goulburn to Pomeroy	14	210
527	Goulburn, <i>via</i> Boxer's Creek, to Great South Road	6	60
528	Collector to Bredalbane	10	100
529	Collector to Tiranna	26	200
530	Kippielaw to Bredalbane	8	80
531	Kippielaw to Biala	23	200
532	Marulan to Taralga	40	400
533	Old Marulan to Oallen Ford	36	225
534	Richlands to Wombeyan Caves... ..	15	120
535	Run of Water to Parkesbourne	6	60
536	Run of Water to Winderradeen	16	160
537	Roslyn Road to Chain of Ponds	9	75
538	Towrang to Arthursleigh	21	80
539	Towrang to Long Reach... ..	18	270
540	Taralga to Bummaroo Ford	19	240
GLEN INNES DISTRICT.			
541	Glen Innes to Mount Mitchell	15	90
542	Glen Innes to Red Range	14	170
543	Glen Innes to Shannon Vale	8	80
544	Glen Innes, <i>via</i> Wellingrove, to King's Plains	19	340
545	Glen Innes to Emmaville	19	230
546	Bald Nob, <i>via</i> Dundee, to Emmaville	30	135
547	Emmaville to Strathbogie	8	190
548	Emmaville to Deepwater	17	430
549	Guyra to Oban	18	135
550	Guyra to Glenceoe	23	340
551	Guyra to Kangaroo Camp	31	530
552	Glenceoe Railway Station to Mount Mitchell	15	90
553	Mail Station to Llangothlin Platform	5	30
554	Maybole to Ben Lomond	11	50
555	Red Range Road to Bear Hill	37	240
556	Stonehenge to Graham's Valley... ..	5	30
557	Wandsworth to Old Ben Lomond Inn	16	130
558	Wellingrove to Strathbogie	15	100
559	Yarrowford to Ranger's Valley	11	40
HAY DISTRICT.			
560	Hay to Gunbar	45	130
561	Hay to Booligal	50	475
562	Hay to Wanganella	40	140
563	Hay to Balranald... ..	116	375
564	Booligal to Hillston	43	150
565	Booligal to Ivanhoe	83	375
566	Balranald to Swan Hill Ferry	57	150
567	Carrathool to Hillston	66	430
568	Hillston to Roto	25	180
569	Hillston to Cudgellico	60	250
570	Moulamein to Yanga	40	100
571	Narrandera towards Hay	30	200
572	Whitton to Cudgellico	105	825
	Carried forward...	11,180	139,545

No.	Designation of Road.	Mileage for 1896-7.	Amount proposed to be appropriated from 1st July, 1896, to 30th June, 1897.
		Miles.	£
	Brought forward...	11,180	139,545
MINOR ROADS— <i>continued.</i>			
INVERELL DISTRICT.			
573	Inverell to Bundarra	27	270
574	Inverell to Kangaroo Camp	25	300
575	Inverell, <i>via</i> Elsmore, to Glen Innes Road	13	300
576	Inverell towards Warialda	18	950
577	Inverell to Gum Flat	15	150
578	Inverell to King's Plains	20	400
579	Inverell to Strathbogie	32	550
580	Inverell to Texas	70	600
581	Inverell to Dinton Vale	12	170
582	Inverell to Wallangra	38	1,050
583	Elsmore to Kangaroo Camp	11	140
584	Little Plain to Bingera	26	700
585	Little Plain to Reedy Creek	6	100
586	Rob Roy to Reedy Creek	15	270
587	Tingha to Elsmore	12	200
588	Wallangra to Strathbogie	46	250
KIAMA DISTRICT.			
589	Berry to Barrengarry	14	560
590	Barrengarry to Nowra	12	450
591	Barrengarry and Nowra Road to Lumsden's Corner	4	150
592	Fall's Creek towards Jervis Bay	5	50
593	Illaroo Road to Brown's Mountain	6	100
594	Kangaroo Valley, <i>via</i> Brogher's Creek, to Kangaroo Mount... ..	9	105
595	Kangaroo Mount, at Bellowongarah, to Cambewarra Mount... ..	7	95
596	Kangaroo Valley to Budgong Gap	6	120
597	Nowra to Yalwal... ..	15	330
598	Nowra to Nerriga	35	700
599	Nowra Bridge to Lower Budgong	14	400
600	Nowra to Burrier	9	72
601	Tomerong to Jervis Bay... ..	7	115
602	Wollongong, <i>via</i> Mount Kiera, to 13-mile Peg	9	78
KEMPSEY DISTRICT.			
603	Kempsey to foot of Jeogla Mountain	66	1,900
604	Armidale Road to Taylor's Arm	25	370
605	Armidale Road to Wabro Creek	7	70
606	Armidale up Mungay Creek	16	80
607	Armidale to Upper Five Day Creek	10	140
608	Armidale to head of Hickey's Creek	16	130
609	Anderson's to Macleay Heads	10	200
610	Congarini to Rolland's Plains Road (North Coast Road)	40	1,400
611	Cheer's Hill to Allgomera	20	140
612	Commandant Hill to Port Macquarie Road	2	40
613	Darkwater Bridge up left bank Belmore	10	100
614	Darkwater Bridge up right bank Belmore and Branch Road	16	160
615	East Kempsey to Crescent Head	12	270
616	East Kempsey to Verge's Swamp	5	40
617	East Kempsey to Sherwood	10	175
618	East Kempsey to Spencer's Creek and Branch Roads	28	600
619	Greenhills, <i>via</i> Sherwood Bridge, to Dungay Creek	11	270
620	Long Reach to Clybucca	2	40
621	Long Reach to Rainbow Reach... ..	3	40
622	Macksville to Macleay Heads	11	100
623	Macksville to Upper Warrell Creek	5	40
624	Owen's Wharf up left bank Kinchela Creek	6	30
625	Outlet Road, Dungay Creek	3	30
626	Peterkin's to Warrell Creek Ferry	5	120
	Carried forward...	12,057	155,755

No.	Designation of Road.	Mileage for 1896-7.	Amount proposed to be appropriated from 1st July, 1896, to 30th June, 1897.
	Brought forward...	12,057	£ 155,755
MINOR ROADS— <i>continued.</i>			
KEMPSEY DISTRICT— <i>continued.</i>			
627	Road left bank Macleay, Skillion Flat, to Five Day Creek ...	20	240
628	Sevenoakes to Trial Bay	17	600
629	Sherwood to Willi Willi	24	200
630	Trial Bay Road to Smoky Cape	3	30
631	Trial Bay Road to South West Rocks	3	30
LISMORE DISTRICT.			
632	Lismore to Gundurimba	2	70
633	Lismore to Blue Knob	23	800
634	Lismore towards Night Cap	15	420
635	Lismore to Tucki... ..	7	260
636	Lismore to Risley's	15	600
637	Lismore to Beardow's	6	180
638	Bexhill to Monticollum Road	15	570
639	Bexhill to Pearce's Creek	6	240
640	Bexhill to Woodlawn	1	30
641	Bexhill to Numulgi School and Cross's Selection	3	120
642	Blakebrook towards Dunoon	2	40
643	Blakebrook to Petersen's	5	200
644	Boat Harbour to Cowlong	5	200
645	Boggy Creek to Cottee's	2	60
646	Clune's to Beardow's	6	180
647	Clune's to Binna Burra	6	240
648	Clune's to Stagg's	4	160
649	Clune's to M'Kenzie's	3	120
650	Cowlong to Marom Creek	10	300
651	Deegan's to Irvine's	2	40
652	Eureka to Duraby	9	270
653	Eureka to Gay's	1	40
654	Geraghty's to Bryant's	3	80
655	Goonellebah to Rous	7	280
656	Gundurimba to Marshall's	5	130
657	Hayden's to Watson's	6	160
658	Leycester Creek Bridge to Campbell's	20	400
659	Old Condong Road	3	90
660	Pearson's to Trimble's	1	20
661	Pearce's Creek to Booyong Railway Station	2	60
662	South Lismore to Wyrallah	6	240
663	Synott's to Funnell's	11	320
664	Thorburn's to Kelly's	3	90
665	Thorburn's to English's	4	120
666	Webster's to Flood's	2	80
667	Wyrallah to Rous	7	280
LITHGOW DISTRICT.			
668	Lithgow Municipality to Middle Hartley	6	230
669	Alick's Creek to Bloomhill	2	60
670	Beaconsfield to Little River	13	80
671	Blackheath to Hat Hill	7	80
672	Blackheath to Megalong	4	40
673	Bowenfels to Stony Point	6	150
674	Bowenfels to Lidsdale	9	250
675	Bowenfels to Tarana	16	160
676	Bell Station to Mount Wilson	10	200
677	Blackheath to Govett's Leap	2	40
678	Four-mile Tree to Charlton	14	140
679	Great Western Road to Wentworth Falls Reserve	1	30
680	Hartley to Jenolan	29	760
	Carried forward...	12,471	£ 166,565

No.	Designation of Road.	Mileage for 1886-7.	Amount proposed to be appropriated from 1st July, 1886, to 30th June, 1897.
		Miles.	£
	Brought forward...	12,471	166,565
MINOR ROADS— <i>continued.</i>			
LITHGOW DISTRICT— <i>continued.</i>			
681	Katoomba to Caves Road	25	60
682	Lidsdale to Wolgan	9	80
683	Little Hartley to Lowther	13	130
684	Little Hartley to Hartley Vale Station	7	220
685	Lowther to Gambenang	4	40
686	Marrangaroo to Meadow Flat	14	300
687	Mount Victoria to Bell	7	70
688	Mount Victoria to Mount York Reserve	3	60
689	Mutton's Falls to O'Connell	9	130
690	Oberon to Caves Road	16	160
691	Oberon to O'Connell	17	400
692	Oberon to Swatchfield	19	200
693	Oberon to Shooter's Hill	14	140
694	Oberon to Jenolan	18	380
695	O'Connell to Beaconsfield	24	290
696	Piper's Flat to Sunny Corner	10	290
697	Rydal to Hampton	14	230
698	Springwood to Hawkesbury	9	180
699	Tarana to Oberon	17	570
700	Thompson's Creek to Portland	5	150
701	Wallerawang to Rydal	5	120
702	Wentworth Falls to Burratorang	20	100
MACLEAN DISTRICT.			
703	Maclean to Palmer's Channel	6	120
704	Brushgrove, <i>via</i> Tyndale, to Maclean	12	180
705	Brushgrove, <i>via</i> Bluff Point, to Maclean	13	370
706	Chatsworth to Woodburn	26	1,300
707	Harwood, <i>via</i> Serpentine, to Chatsworth	4	160
708	Harwood to Chatsworth	5	50
709	Grafton, <i>via</i> Southgate, to Broadwater	23	1,100
710	Grafton to Flying Horse	21	600
711	Lawrence to Myall Creek	20	800
712	Roads, Palmer's Island	16	240
713	Southgate to Flood Reserve	2	20
714	Ulmarra to Yamba	21	1,000
715	Ulmarra towards Corinda	20	200
716	Union Church to Southgate Wharf	2	80
717	Woodfordleigh to Tyndale	5	50
MORUYA DISTRICT.			
718	Moruya to Araluen	36	600
719	Araluen and Moruya Road, <i>via</i> Kiara, to Moruya	7	42
720	Bingie to Dwyer's Creek	7	45
721	Bodalla to Dignam's Creek	26	430
722	Bodalla to Wagonga Heads	12	200
723	Brooman to Nelligen	32	230
724	Eurobodalla to Nerrigunda	8	64
725	Eurobodalla to Billa Bilbow	8	48
726	Mogo to Ryan's Creek Bridge	28	90
727	Mogo to Tomakin	4	32
728	Noorooma to Tilba	12	200
729	Nelligen to Bateman's Bay	6	40
730	Nelligen to Milton Road, at M'Millan's	9	54
731	Punkalla to Noorooma	4	30
732	Termeil towards Milton	15	140
733	Turlinjah to Nerrigundah	12	20
734	Turlinjah to Tuross Heads	5	30
	Carried forward...	13,177	179,430

No.	Designation of Road.	Mileage for 1896-7.	Amount proposed to be appropriated from 1st July, 1896, to 30th June, 1897.
		Miles.	£
	Brought forward...	13,177	179,430
	MINOR ROADS—continued.		
	MURWILLUMBAH DISTRICT.		
735	Murwillumbah to Blue Knob	26	800
736	Murwillumbah to Risley's, <i>via</i> Possum Shoot	40	1,440
737	Murwillumbah to Cudgen Wharf	15	500
738	Murwillumbah to Terranora	18	650
739	Murwillumbah to Queensland Border	12	360
740	Biina Burra to Byron Bay	11	400
741	Burringbar to Mooball	6	100
742	Burringbar to Upper Burringbar	4	80
743	Byangum to Dunbible	3	50
744	Byangum up Middle Arm	10	160
745	Condong to Duranbah	12	300
746	Condong to Palfrey's	2	70
747	Crabbe's to Lloyd's	4	80
748	Cudgen to Norrie's Head	6	50
749	Doran's up Mullumbimby Creek	8	160
750	Doran's to Risley's	11	350
751	Dungay to Skinner's	6	120
752	Flick's to the Quarry	1	40
753	Fox's to M'Cormack's	5	150
754	Granuaille to Bangalow	2	70
755	Hainsville, <i>via</i> Mullumbimby, to Byron Bay	20	800
756	Hartigan's up North Arm, Tweed River	8	240
757	Kynumboon up Nobby's Creek	10	240
758	Mullumbimby up Main Arm, Brunswick	7	250
759	Myokum to Tyagarah	3	120
760	Pocket to Blindmouth	6	240
761	Possum Shoot to Binna Burra	6	200
762	Possum Shoot to Cooper's Shoot	6	100
763	Reddcliff's to Brunswick Road	6	150
764	Ryan's to the Border	5	50
765	Tumbulgum to Tweed Heads	13	250
766	Tyagarah to Boyle's	5	200
	MAITLAND DISTRICT.		
767	Maitland towards Waratah	4	130
768	Maitland and Paterson Road to Dalwood	18	360
769	Maitland and Dagworth Road along Wallis Creek	4	70
770	Maitland and Dalwood Road, <i>via</i> Stanhope, to Elderslie	8	120
771	East Maitland to Freeman's Waterholes	20	600
772	West Maitland to Dunmore	5	250
773	West Maitland to Cessnock	16	540
774	West Maitland up the right bank of Hunter River (Oakhampton Road)	5	200
775	West Maitland to Mulbring Creek	15	180
776	West Maitland, <i>via</i> Louth Park, to East Maitland and Brisbane Water Road	3	120
777	West Maitland, <i>via</i> Glenarvon, to East Maitland and Paterson Road	3	50
778	Aberglassyn, <i>via</i> Lowry's, to the River	1	16
779	Branxton to Pokolbin Hills and Cessnock Road	6	88
780	Branxton, <i>via</i> Elderslie, to Singleton and Gresford Road	12	192
781	Branxton to Dalwood Ford (Tangorin Road)	4	48
782	Branxton to Dalwood Bridge	5	80
783	Branxton to Hunter River, at McMullin's	4	32
784	Cessnock and Allandale Road to Greta	3	72
785	Clarencetown to Thalaba	10	240
786	Clarencetown, <i>via</i> Glen William, to Brookfield	9	216
787	Cessnock to Allandale Station	11	440
788	Cessnock to south boundary of Josephson's	7	100
789	Clarencetown to Limeburners' Creek	9	250
790	Clarencetown to Dungog	14	500
	Carried forward...	13,670	193,094

No.	Designation of Road.	Mileage for 1896-7.	Amount proposed to be appropriated from 1st July, 1896, to 30th June, 1897.
	Brought forward...	13,670	£ 193,094
MINOR ROADS—continued.			
MAITLAND DISTRICT—continued.			
791	Dunmore to Clarencetown	16	360
792	Dunmore to Paterson Bridge	6	160
793	Drinen's Gate to Gresford	9	80
794	Dungog to Thalaba	4	96
795	Dunmore and Seaham Road, <i>via</i> Butterwick's, to Dunn's Creek	4	48
796	Eccleston to Upper Alleyn River	8	64
797	Gresford to Eccleston	17	272
798	Gresford to Lostock	14	336
799	Gresford and Eccleston Road, <i>via</i> Parks Creek, towards Dungog	6	60
800	Gostwycke to Vogel's selection... ..	4	32
801	Gostwycke to New Park (Wallarobba Road)	14	280
802	Harper's Hill to Allandale Railway Station	2	70
803	Hinton to Mount Kanway	4	120
804	Lochinvar to Railway Station	2	35
805	Lochinvar, <i>via</i> Luskintyre, to Dalwood	8	140
806	Largs to Tocal	6	144
807	Lochinvar to South of Boyce's... ..	3	36
808	Lostock to Carraboler	15	120
809	Morpeth, <i>via</i> Hinton, to Dunmore and Clarencetown Road... ..	4	160
810	Morpeth punt, through Phoenix Park, to Largs	4	64
811	Morpeth and Largs Road, through Phoenix Park and Abbotsford, to McClymont's Swamp	4	60
812	Morpeth to Largs	3	36
813	Morpeth to Four-mile Creek	5	120
814	Pokolbin Hills to Cessnock Road	14	168
815	Pokolbin Hills and Cessnock Road to Cessnock and Allandale Road	6	88
816	Pitnacree Bridge to Dunmore Bridge	4	160
817	Paterson to Vacy... ..	5	200
818	Penshurst to Alleyn River	4	96
819	Pokolbin Village Reserve to McDonald's	6	120
820	Raymond Terrace and Morpeth Road to East Maitland	3	100
821	Raymond Terrace and Hinton Road to Seaham	5	60
822	Raymond Terrace to Mount Kanway... ..	4	96
823	Raymond Terrace and Morpeth Road to Tarro	6	144
824	Raymond Terrace, by east side Williams River, to Seaham....	9	180
825	Raymond Terrace and Stroud Road to Raymond Terrace and Seaham Road (Caswell's Road).	6	50
826	Raymond Terrace and Stroud Road to Raymond Terrace and Seaham Road (Miskell's Road)	3	30
827	Raymond Terrace to Morpeth	9	360
828	Raymond Terrace and Morpeth Road to Martin's Wharf	2	45
829	Rutherford to Scotch Corner	10	120
830	Rutherford and Scotch Corner Road, <i>via</i> Hillsborough, to Luskintyre Road	3	48
831	Rutherford, <i>via</i> Telara, to Fishery Creek and Tegg's	2	48
832	Seaham punt, by east side of Williams River, to Clarencetown	13	156
833	Stanhope Road, <i>via</i> Tangorin, to Singleton and Gresford Road	8	64
834	Scotch Creek Road	2	30
835	Sandy Creek to Mount Vincent... ..	7	200
836	Tocal to Paterson	2	48
837	Union Inn, at Rutherford, to Melville Ford	3	50
838	Vacy to Gresford... ..	10	240
839	Vacy to Summer Hill	5	80
840	Wallarobba to Brookfield and branch, <i>via</i> German Bridge, to Clarencetown and Dungog Road	12	144
841	Wallarobba and Dungog Road to Cox's Creek	4	32
842	Webber's Creek to Paterson and Maitland Road	3	36
	Carried forward...	14,002	£ 199,180

No.	Designation of Road.	Mileage for 1896-7.	Amount proposed to be ap- propriated from 1st July, 1896, to 30th June, 1897.
		Miles.	£
Brought forward...		14,002	199,180
MINOR ROADS— <i>continued.</i>			
MUSWELLBROOK DISTRICT.			
843	Muswellbrook to Merriwa	47	880
844	Muswellbrook Bridge to Sandy Hollow	22	340
845	Muswellbrook, <i>via</i> Dartbrook, to Scone	18	130
846	Aberdeen to Narrow Passage and Scrumlow	27	390
847	Belltree's to Stewart's Brook	14	200
848	Brandy Creek, <i>via</i> Goorangoola, to Dry Creek	15	80
849	Broke, <i>via</i> Nine-mile Creek, to Munimbah and Singleton Road	10	40
850	Broke Road, <i>via</i> Warkworth Road, to Jerry's Plains Road	8	40
851	Cambewell to Goorangoola Road, at Kermode's	10	40
852	Cooper's Flat Road up Karakoora Creek	9	40
853	Dangar's Creek, <i>via</i> Glendon Post Office, to Drinan's Gate	14	90
854	Glennie's, <i>via</i> Chilcott's Flat, to Goorangoola Road	7	40
855	Goorangoola Road to Bowman's Creek	8	60
856	Goorangoola Road to Carrow Brook	15	90
857	Gundy to Timor	17	60
858	Great Northern Road, up Dry Creek	7	35
859	Jerry's Plains to Denman	16	140
860	Jerry's Plains to Doyle's Creek... ..	12	40
861	Kayuga Road to Castle Rock	9	40
862	Kayuga, <i>via</i> Baxter's, to Aberdeen	16	140
863	Merriwa to Cassilis	28	775
864	Meehan's Crossing to Limestone and Maloney's	16	150
865	Muscle Creek Road	11	90
866	Merriwa to Bunnan	19	120
867	Mount Morby Road to Dartbrook Bridge	13	50
868	Moonan Brook to Glenrock Cattle Station	25	90
869	Redbourneberry Bridge to Dyrning	12	60
870	Rix's Creek, <i>via</i> Glennie's, to Goorangoola Road	6	35
871	Saddler's Creek Road	10	75
872	Sandy Hollow to Widdin Creek	17	75
873	Scone to Bunnan	20	340
874	Scone, up Middle Creek... ..	17	150
875	Scone to Moonan Brook... ..	34	680
876	Singleton to Cooper's Flat	23	360
877	Singleton, <i>via</i> Warkworth, towards Jerry's Plains	17	260
878	Singleton, <i>via</i> Maison Dieu, to Jerry's Plains... ..	18	180
879	Sedgefield, <i>via</i> Glendon Bridge, to Gresford Road	4	20
880	Singleton to Brandy Creek	10	60
881	Singleton, <i>via</i> Whittingham Reserve, to Broke	15	100
882	Singleton and Jerry's Plains Road to Warkworth	6	35
883	Upper Dartbrook to Upper Wybong	11	70
884	Upper Dartbrook and Sparke's Creek	10	70
885	Wybong and Brogheda Road	12	40
886	Waddell's Orchard, <i>via</i> White Falls, to Great Northern Road	12	80
887	Widdin Creek to Wollar... ..	44	100
MOREE DISTRICT.			
888	Moree towards Narrabri... ..	34	100
889	Moree, <i>via</i> Goonal, to Mogil Mogil	87	200
890	Moree to Mungindi	74	925
891	Moree to Bogamildi	27	325
892	Moree towards Bingara	27	575
893	Moree to Terry-hie-hie	31	150
894	Booloroo Bridge towards Goondiwindi	37	220
895	Garah to Kunopia	35	60
896	Little Bumble, <i>via</i> Millie, to Meroe	35	225
Carried forward...		15,100	208,940

No.	Designation of Road.	Mileage for 1896-7.	Amount proposed to be ap- propriated from 1st July, 1896, to 30th June, 1897.
		Miles.	£
	Brought forward...	15,100	208,940
MINOR ROADS—continued.			
MUDGEE DISTRICT.			
897	Cudgegong to Denison Town	37	1,370
898	Cudgegong to Hill End	40	480
899	Cudgegong to Home Rule	8	120
900	Cudgegong to Reedy Creek	24	460
901	Cudgegong to Rylstone	26	320
902	Cudgegong to Wollar	24	480
903	Cudgegong Village to Rylstone... ..	14	280
904	Cudgegong to Merendee... ..	16	128
905	Camboon, <i>via</i> Pyangle, to Dungaree	10	50
906	Capertee to Glen Alice	25	250
907	Cobborah to Denison Town	16	80
908	Cullenbone to Cobborah... ..	39	1,370
909	Guntawang to Goolma	14	280
910	Grattai to Sally's Flat	33	480
911	Gulgong to Jackson's Crossing	5	40
912	Gulgong to Martin's Crossing	3	36
913	Monkey Hill to Hill End	19	360
914	Rylstone to Bylong	31	250
915	Rylstone, <i>via</i> Bogie, to Capertee	30	120
916	Rylstone to Narrango	12	60
917	Reedy Creek to Cassilis	25	500
918	Sofala to Rylstone	36	300
919	Tabrabucca to Hammond's	29	116
920	Wall's Junction to Botoblar	10	100
921	Windeyer to Queen's Pinch	14	180
922	Tallewang Road to Goodiman Inn	4	100
923	Turner's Store, <i>via</i> Linburn, to Blackman's	6	30
MOSS VALE DISTRICT.			
924	Moss Vale to Barrengarry	17	680
925	Moss Vale to Jamberoo	16	640
926	Moss Vale to Mandemar	10	380
927	Moss Vale to Meryla	18	510
928	Barber's Creek to Barrengarry	40	570
929	Berrima, <i>via</i> Soapy Flat, to Joadja	14	140
930	Berrima to Bowral	5	100
931	Bowral to the Briars	2	80
932	Bowral to Robertson (Kangaloon Road)	15	600
933	Bunter's to Myra Vale	5	150
934	Blenkensopp's to Myra Vale	3	100
935	Burrawang to the Robertson Road	2	80
936	Bundanoon to the Wingello Road	3	90
937	Burradoo to Kangaloon Road	2	80
938	Bargo River to West Bargo	8	80
939	Bargo River to Hill Top, with Branch to Buxton	14	140
940	Barrengarry to Yarra Yarra	4	40
941	Barrengarry to Parish's Farm	6	65
942	Bendeila Road to Jack's Corner... ..	7	70
943	Exeter to Main Southern Road	6	220
944	Foster's Gate to Barber's Creek	8	80
945	Foster's Gate to Wells' Creek	10	100
946	Fitzroy Falls, <i>via</i> Belmore Falls, to Robertson	13	570
947	Glenquarry to Yarrunga	9	270
948	Hill Top to Main Southern Road	7	70
949	Kangaloon to Waratah Factory... ..	1	50
	Carried forward...	15,895	223,215

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		Miles.	£
	Brought forward... ..	15,895	223,215
MINOR ROADS—continued.			
MOSS VALE DISTRICT—continued.			
950	Little Forest to Canyonleigh	27	900
951	Mittagong to Argyle Road	1	50
952	Main Southern Road to Bullio	20	380
953	Main Southern Road to Jellore... ..	8	40
954	Mittagong to Glenquarry	6	120
955	Robertson to Fountaindale	6	90
956	Robertson, <i>via</i> Macquarie Pass, to Glenquarry	16	500
957	Sutton Forest to Main Southern Road... ..	3	65
958	Sutton Forest, <i>via</i> Exeter, to Foster's Gates	13	340
959	Tourists Road to Parish's Farm... ..	5	55
METROPOLITAN DISTRICT.			
960	Loftus Junction to Heathcote	5	80
961	La Perouse to Little Bay	2	95
962	Randwick Toll-gate to La Perouse	6	310
963	Sylvania to Loftus Junction	5	150
964	Sylvania to Port Hacking	7	230
NARRABRI DISTRICT.			
965	Narrabri to Terry-hie-hie	49	250
966	Narrabri to Boggabri, <i>via</i> Terriaro	32	190
967	Narrabri to Eulah and Bullawa Creeks	30	180
968	Narrabri to Little Mountain	2	25
969	Narrabri towards Moree	48	330
970	Narrabri to Pilliga	58	490
971	Bobbiwoa Creek to Rocky Creek	25	200
972	Ironbarks towards Boolcarrol	25	290
973	Rocky Creek to Terry-hie-hie	20	75
974	Walgett Road, at Wee Waa, up Pian Creek	25	70
NEWCASTLE DISTRICT.			
975	Awaba to Freeman's Water Holes	5	280
976	Adamstown to Lake Macquarie... ..	13	390
977	Cooranbong to Dora Creek Platform	3	100
978	Cooranbong to Freeman's Water Holes	8	190
979	Charlestown to Dudley	2	100
980	Hexham to Limeburners' Creek (North Coast Road)	21	600
981	Hexham to Williamstown	9	250
982	Lambton to Charlestown	3	60
983	Lambton and Charlestown Roads to Cardiff	2	80
984	Minmi to Thornton	6	200
985	Raymond Terrace to Saltash	9	180
986	Raymond Terrace to Williamstown	4	80
987	Stockton to Saltash	12	550
988	Saltash to Nelson's Bay... ..	18	200
989	12-mile, Stroud Road, to Sawyers' Point	6	120
990	Wallsend to Gosford Road, at Cooranbong	15	500
991	Wallsend to Lake Macquarie	3	150
992	Wallsend to Sandgate	2	80
993	Waratah towards Maitland	10	450
994	Young Wallsend to Minmi	6	240
	Carried forward... ..	16,496	233,540

No.	Designation of Road.	Mileage for 1896-7.	Amount proposed to be appropriated from 1st July, 1896, to 30th June, 1897.
		Miles.	£
	Brought forward...	16,496	233,540
MINOR ROADS— <i>continued.</i>			
NORTH SYDNEY DISTRICT.			
995	Defence Road to the Pittwater Road ...	6	230
996	Balgowlah, <i>via</i> French's Forest, to Gordon ...	10	80
997	Barrenjoey to M'Garr's Creek ...	3	100
998	Copeland-street, Beecroft, to Terry's Creek ...	3	90
999	Copeland-street, Beecroft, to Pennant Hills Road ...	1	30
1000	Cowan Creek Road ...	3	40
1001	Eastern Road, Turramurra ...	1	20
1002	French's Forest to Greendale ...	5	160
1003	Fidden's Wharf Road ...	1	30
1004	Fox Valley to Thornleigh Station ...	3	40
1005	Galston Road to Berowra Creek ...	4	75
1006	Galston to Dural ...	3	90
1007	Galston to Fagan's ...	3	60
1008	Gladesville, <i>via</i> Gordon, to Pittwater (Stoney Creek Road) ...	21	360
1009	Hornsby to Galston ...	7	330
1010	Lane Cove Road to Cowan Creek, at Bobbin's Head ...	4	100
1011	Manly, <i>via</i> Pittwater, to Barrenjoey ...	24	650
1012	Mobb's Hill to Rogan's Hill ...	6	300
1013	Pearce's Corner to Pennant Hills ...	5	230
1014	Pearce's Corner to Brooklyn Railway Station ...	22	260
1015	Pearce's Corner to Berowra Creek ...	6	30
1016	Pennant Hills Road to Mould's Corner ...	7	210
1017	Pennant Hills Road to Thornleigh Quarry ...	1	40
1018	Pennant Hills Road to Beecroft Station (Murray Road) ...	2	40
1019	Ray's Road, Carlingford ...	2	60
1020	Road through Harbord Estate ...	2	30
1021	Round Corner, at Dural, to Wiseman's Ferry (Old North Road) ...	20	330
1022			
1023	Turramurra to Bobbin's Head Road ...	2	60
ORANGE DISTRICT.			
1024	Orange to Canoblas ...	10	270
1025	Orange to Cargo ...	25	200
1026	Orange to Icely ...	12	200
1027	Orange to Ophir ...	16	160
1028	Orange to Pinnacles ...	8	120
1029	Orange towards Carcoar ...	15	250
1030	Orange to Warne ...	23	180
1031	Boree to Manildra ...	9	90
1032	Bridgewater to Ulundry ...	21	320
1033	Cargo to Canowindra ...	14	230
1034	Cargo to Cudal ...	8	160
1035	Cumnock to Bolderogery ...	20	120
1036	Cudal to Barrington Hall ...	6	60
1037	Crimmins' to Four-mile Creek ...	7	100
1038	Eslick's towards Four-mile Creek ...	3	80
1039	Favell's towards Byng ...	5	180
1040	German's Hill to Boree ...	12	140
1041	German's Hill to Kite's Swamp ...	14	150
1042	Lucknow to Worboy's Junction ...	8	480
1043	Lucknow to Huntley ...	3	120
1044	Millthorpe to Byng ...	10	100
1045	Millthorpe to Lewis Ponds ...	16	160
1046	Millthorpe to Cadia ...	12	290
1047	Millthorpe to Spring Hill ...	4	70
	Carried forward...	16,954	241,845

No.	Designation of Road.	Mileage for 1896-7.	Amount proposed to be appropriated from 1st July, 1896, to 30th June, 1897.
		Miles.	£
	Brought forward...	16,954	241,845
MINOR ROADS—continued.			
ORANGE DISTRICT—continued.			
1048	Molong to Cargo	24	150
1049	Molong to Norah Creek	10	80
1050	Molong to Warne	20	160
1051	Molong to Manildra	15	250
1052	Murphy's Hill to Cudal	10	140
1053	Mullion to Belgravia	7	70
1054	Reservoir to Cadia	8	300
1055	Shadforth to Whiley's Junction	4	140
1056	Spring Hill towards Cadia	6	100
1057	Spring Terrace to Forest Reefs	6	120
1058	Spring Terrace to Long Swamp	5	80
1059	Treweek's to Lewis Ponds	10	185
1060	Worboy's to Spring Terrace	5	100
1061	Warne to Mumbil	16	80
1062	Warne Road to Kerr's Creek	4	80
PARRAMATTA DISTRICT.			
1063	Parramatta to Pennant Hills Road	1	75
1064	Parramatta Park to Toongabbie Creek	5	150
1065	Baulkham Hills to Round Corner, at Dural (Old North Road)	6	300
1066	Baulkham Hills School to Toongabbie (Old Toongabbie Road)	3	60
1067	Blacktown Road, via Seven Hills Station, to Windsor Road	6	270
1068	Broken Back Bridge to Pennant Hills Road (North Rocks Road)	4	180
1069	Catholic Chapel, Baulkham Hills, to Seven Hills Road (Chapel Road)	2	30
1070	Castle Hill to Old Parramatta Road	1	20
1071	Castle Hill to Main Windsor Road (Castle Hill Show Ground Road)	2	40
1072	Granville to Southern Road (Woodville Road)	2	80
1073	Kenthurst Post Office to Porter's	3	30
1074	Liverpool to Penrith and Bringelly Road (part of Orphan School Road)	10	150
1075	Main North Road, at Castle Hill, to Government Reserve (Old Castle Hill Road)	2	20
1076	Main West Road to Cross Roads, Cabramatta (Horsley Road)	4	115
1077	Main West Road to Rooty Hill Station	2	100
1078	Main West Road to Chatsworth, via Mount Capicure (Walgrove Road)	4	120
1079	Main West Road to Lapstone Range (Old Bathurst Road)	2	60
1080	Main Windsor Road to Toongabbie Road (over Hammer's Bridge)	1	40
1081	Main Western Road to Blacktown Road (Flushcombe Road)	3	90
1082	Main Western Road (at Fox under Hill) to Seven Hills Road (Toongabbie Road)	4	60
1083	Old Castle Hill Road to Government Reserve	2	20
1084	Old Windsor Road, via Pearce's, to Blacktown Station	3	60
1085	Rooty Hill Station to Blacktown Road	3	120
1086	Round Corner, at Dural, to Rouse Hill	8	100
1087	Seven Hills Road, Vardy's Grant	2	30
1088	St. Mary's to Orphan School Road	5	200
1089	South Creek to Luddenham (Tottenham Road)	6	200
1090	St. Mary's to Blacktown, via Llandilo	3	125
1091	Toongabbie Creek to Windsor Road, at Kellyville	5	50
1092	Woodville Road to Fairfield Station	1	45
	Carried forward...	17,209	246,820

No.	Designation of Road.	Mileage for 1896-7.	Amount proposed to be ap- propriated from 1st July, 1896, to 30th June, 1897.
		Miles.	£
	Brought forward...	17,209	246,820
MINOR ROADS— <i>continued.</i>			
PORT MACQUARIE DISTRICT.			
1101	Port Macquarie to Tacking Point	4	40
1102	Port Macquarie towards Walcha	60	950
1103	Beechwood to Rolland's Plains	10	200
1104	Blackman's Point to Ennis Ferry	6	70
1105	Blackman's Point and Ennis Road to Walcha Road	1	30
1106	Coast Road to Rolland's Plains... ..	15	110
1107	Ennis Road to Glen Esk, Upper Plains	17	180
1108	Ennis and Gowrie Road, <i>via</i> M'Lennen's, to Carney's, and Branch to Sommerville's Gate	11	340
1109	Ellenborough Bridge towards Jacky's Bulga	10	90
1110	Kew to Rolland's Plains Road (North Coast Road)	46	1,400
1111	Laurieton to Upper Camden Haven	15	430
1112	Pappenbarra Creek to Cowal	10	150
1113	Road up Thone Creek	8	230
1114	Roads on Rawdon Island	4	80
1115	Road up Left Bank of Wilson's River	5	150
1116	Roads on Korea Island	3	35
1117	Road up Forbes River	6	70
1118	Rolland's Plains to Dungay Creek	13	150
1119	Rolland's Plains to Ballengarra Wharf	3	80
1120	Stoney Creek to Moreton's Creek	4	80
1121	Wauchope to Beechwood	3	80
1122	Wauchope to Heron's Creek	9	200
1123	Wilson's River, <i>via</i> Bar Scrub, to Walcha Road	18	200
QUEANBEYAN DISTRICT.			
1124	Queanbeyan towards Braidwood	20	280
1125	Queanbeyan towards Gundaroo	24	220
1126	Queanbeyan to Gininderra	13	180
1127	Queanbeyan to Uriarra and Taemas Road	26	170
1128	Queanbeyan to Gudgenby	30	180
1129	Bungendore towards Doughboy Hill	7	105
1130	Bungendore to Black Range	10	70
1131	Bungendore to Captain's Flat	25	1,220
1132	Bungendore to Gundaroo	20	180
1133	Captain's Flat to Cooma Road, at 24-mile post	6	180
1134	Captain's Flat to Norongo	8	40
1135	Canberra Post Office to 7-mile post on Uriarra Road	3	40
1136	Foxlow, <i>via</i> Carwoola, to 7-mile post	12	220
1137	Gininderra towards Gundaroo	11	60
1138	Gininderra towards Bungendore	14	100
1139	Hoskingtown to Harold's Cross... ..	6	60
1140	Old Burra Road to Michelago	20	160
1141	Tharva to Tidbinbilly	12	60
QUIRINDI DISTRICT.			
1142	Quirindi to Warrah Ridge	7	60
1143	Quirindi to Wallabadah	8	250
1144	Quirindi, <i>via</i> Bundella, to Bomera	59	950
1145	Quirindi up Jacob and Joseph Creeks	10	150
1146	Quirindi towards Borah Creek	6	60
1147	Quirindi to Werris Creek	11	30
1148	Quirindi to Gunnedah	48	175
	Carried forward...	17,906	257,365

No.	Designation of Road.	Mileage for 1896-7.	Amount proposed to be appropriated from 1st July, 1896, to 30th June, 1897.
		Miles.	£
	Brought forward...	17,906	257,365
MINOR ROADS— <i>continued.</i>			
QUIRINDI DISTRICT— <i>continued.</i>			
1149	Quirindi to Willow Tree...	8	130
1150	Blandford, <i>via</i> Box Tree, to Timor	15	100
1151	Blandford to Isis River	12	140
1152	Duri, <i>via</i> Colly Blue, to Bomera	53	620
1153	Gunnedah to Boggabri	24	100
1154	Gunnedah to Mallaly	22	570
1155	Gunnedah to Somerton	23	240
1156	Gunnedah towards Wondobah	6	30
1157	Gunnedah, <i>via</i> north side of Namoi, to Carroll	12	80
1158	Nundle to Crawney	10	40
1159	Quipolly Platform to Low's Creek	3	9
1160	Timor to Foot of Crawney	20	100
1161	Wallabadah to Nundle and Swamp Creek	33	190
1162	Woodton towards Quirindi	9	50
1163	Yarraman to Black Creek	5	20
RICHMOND DISTRICT.			
1164	Richmond Bridge to King's Road	35	840
1165	Richmond to Cornwallis Road	2	30
1166	Belmont, <i>via</i> Box Hill, to Bell's Line	9	90
1167	Blacktown Road, <i>via</i> Dight's Hill, towards Richmond Bridge	4	40
1168	Bulga Road to West Portland	14	70
1169	Bell's Line to Putty	55	800
1170	Blacktown Road to Box Hill	5	145
1171	Blaxland's Ridge to Upper Colo	15	290
1172	Churchill's Wharf to Page's Ferry Road	4	80
1173	Clarendon to Cornwallis...	2	40
1174	Comleroy to Sackville Ferry	12	175
1175	Cattai Creek, at Clarke's, to Fisher's	5	40
1176	Cattai Creek, at Pearce's, to Great North Road, at Black's	5	60
1177	Enfield to Reiby's Grant	6	115
1178	E. M'Guire's to Pitt Town Bottoms	5	100
1179	E. M'Guire's to Cattai Creek, at Clarke's	3	60
1180	Fleming's Hill to Grono's Farm...	4	40
1181	M'Grath's Hill to Maroota	15	440
1182	Nicholls' Corner to Enfield Road	2	60
1183	Nelson to Rouse Hill	2	20
1184	Portland Ferry to Wiseman's Ferry	8	80
1185	Portland Ferry to Sackville Road	10	95
1186	Rouse Hill to Schofield's Platform	3	90
1187	Rouse Hill and Dural Road, <i>via</i> Kenthurst, to Fisher's	6	90
1188	Richmond towards Dr. Clarke's Bridge	2	20
1189	Sackville Road, near Ebenezer, <i>via</i> Page's Ferry, to Maroota...	6	60
1190	Windsor Road to Mulgrave Station	1	40
1191	Windsor to Blacktown Road	2	40
1192	Windsor, <i>via</i> Cornwallis, to Richmond...	7	105
1193	Wiseman's Ferry Road, through Leet's Vale, to Dargle's Farm	5	50
1194	West Portland to Comleroy Road	10	95
1195	Wilberforce to Pitt Town	4	80
1196	Windsor, <i>via</i> Sackville, to Wiseman's Ferry	30	580
1197	Wiseman's Ferry to Singleton's Mill	9	90
1198	Windsor to Bull Ridge	9	200
1199	Yarramundi to Wilberforce	14	270
1200	Yarramundi to Richmond	3	90
	Carried forward...	18,494	265,394

No.	Designation of Road.	Mileage for 1896-7.	Amount proposed to be appropriated from 1st July, 1896, to 30th June 1897.
	Brought forward...	18,494	£ 265,394
MINOR ROADS— <i>continued.</i>			
STROUD DISTRICT.			
1201	Stroud to Dungog	13	300
1202	Booral to Bulladelah	18	550
1203	Bulladelah to Bungwall	19	450
1204	Bulladelah to Larry's Flat	31	530
1205	Bulladelah down the Myall River	5	60
1206	Bendolba to Upper Wangat	12	320
1207	Barrington to Little Manning River	18	90
1208	Barrington to Cobark Road	10	240
1209	Bungwall to Forster	22	200
1210	Dungog to Underbank	15	440
1211	Dungog to Fosterton	5	140
1212	Dungog to Weismantel's	17	400
1213	Flyer's Creek to Dorney's	9	300
1214	Gloucester to Copeland	10	220
1215	Gloucester to Cobark	20	300
1216	Junction Barnett and Little Manning Rivers to Nowendoc... ..	28	112
1217	Limeburners' Creek to Krambach (North Coast Road)	70	1,850
1218	Limestone Hill to Newell's Crossing	6	180
1219	Old Inn to Booral Road... ..	6	140
1220	Ridgeways, <i>via</i> Monkerai, up Karuah River	10	100
1221	Stroud Road to New Wharf	2	30
1222	Tea Gardens to Alicetown	14	150
1223	Underbank to Upper Chichester	12	160
1224	Underbank to Upper Williams	10	150
TUMUT DISTRICT.			
1225	Tumut to Gundagai	20	950
1226	Tumut, <i>via</i> Brungle, to Gundagai	23	660
1227	Tumut to Laemalac	10	150
1228	Tumut to Kiandra	59	700
1229	Tumut to Adelong	12	290
1230	Tumut, <i>via</i> the Plains, to Jones' Bridge	7	150
1231	Tumut to Tomorrana	20	200
1232	Tumut, <i>via</i> Piper's, up Bumbowlee Creek	5	75
1233	Adelong Crossing to Bago	38	550
1234	Adelong to Hillas Creek... ..	21	230
1235	Brungle Bridge to Gobarralong	14	240
1236	Brungle to Wyangle	10	380
1237	Gilmore to Reilly's Crossing	7	130
1238	Gundagai to Bongonlong	16	120
1239	Gundagai to Wantabadgery	24	180
1240	Jones' Bridge to West Blowering	10	200
1241	Reilly's Crossing, <i>via</i> Batlow, to Bago	13	200
1242	Wendowie School up west bank Gilmore Creek	8	80
1243	Wendowie up east bank Gilmore Creek	8	120
TAMWORTH DISTRICT.			
1244	Tamworth to Barraba	53	1,950
1245	Tamworth to Werris Creek	32	150
1246	Tamworth to Somerton	23	350
1247	Tamworth, <i>via</i> Moore Creek, to Attunga	9	180
1248	Tamworth to the Forest	5	25
1249	Tamworth to Nundle	34	770
1250	Attunga to Somerton	12	60
1251	Attunga to Hall's Creek... ..	17	50
1252	Barraba to Bundarra	40	200
1253	Barraba, <i>via</i> The Gap, to Horton River	19	150
1254	Currabubula to Piallaway	14	80
1255	Dungowan to Swamp Oak	26	290
1256	Dungowan Creek, south bank, to Cadell's	5	30
	Carried forward...	19,490	282,696

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		Miles.	£
Brought forward...		19,490	282,696
MINOR ROADS— <i>continued.</i>			
TAMWORTH DISTRICT— <i>continued.</i>			
1257	Flanagan's Swamp to Orundumby and Upper St. Leonards...	23	175
1258	Green's Lane to Hartford Gully	8	30
1259	Johnstone's Bridge to Moonbi Railway Station	7	50
1260	Manilla to Somerton	12	50
1261	Walcha Road to Walcha	10	290
1262	Walcha Road to Niangla	25	200
1263	Walcha to Eulo	25	200
1264	Walcha to Aberbaldie	12	90
1265	Walcha to Nowendoc	47	390
1266	Walcha towards Port Macquarie	45	530
1267	Werris Creek Gap to Railway	5	20
1268	Woolomin to Cadell's	4	20
TENTERFIELD DISTRICT.			
1269	Tenterfield to Scrub	7	150
1270	Tenterfield to Swamp Oak Creek	7	200
1271	Tenterfield to Bonshaw	72	650
1272	Tenterfield to Wallangarra	11	140
1273	Acacia Creek to the Border at White Swamp	35	250
1274	Acacia Creek, <i>via</i> the Scrub, to Tooloom	20	90
1275	Amosfield School to Acacia Creek	31	460
1276	Amosfield School towards Stanthorpe	6	100
1277	Barney Downs to Millera	20	160
1278	Black Creek, <i>via</i> Pretty Gully, to Tooloom	24	550
1279	Deepwater to Torrington	17	350
1280	Tent Hill to Table-land	12	140
1281	Wilson's Downfall to Rivertree... ..	19	200
TAREE DISTRICT.			
1282	Taree towards Tuncurry (North Forster)	14	320
1283	Taree to Wingham	7	230
1284	Taree Ferry to Glenthorne Wharf	2	30
1285	Ashlea to Upper Dingo Creek	16	230
1286	Bullock Wharf to Coolongolook	12	327
1287	Burril Creek to Kimbriki	6	160
1288	Cameron's Crossing to Moril Creek	4	20
1289	Cedar Party Creek Road up Killabakh Creek	6	100
1290	Cedar Party Road to Dimond's	2	10
1291	Cedar Party Road to Taree and Wingham Road	7	100
1292	Chatham to Taree and Wingham Road... ..	4	40
1293	Coopernook to Harrington	8	150
1294	Croki Punt to Main Road	1	30
1295	Cundle, <i>via</i> Saville's, to Coopernook	16	300
1296	Holey Flat to Upper Stewart's River	12	240
1297	Jericho over Big Swamp	5	80
1298	John's River Wharf to Stewart's River Road	6	240
1299	Krambach to Kew (North Coast Road)	55	1,450
1300	Krambach to Tuncurry (North Forster)	25	700
1301	Marlee Road to Gillogly's	2	10
1302	Nowendoc Road to Dolly's Flat... ..	4	16
1303	Nowendoc Road to Upper Manning	21	84
1304	Old Bar Road to Redbank Ferry	2	24
1305	Possum Brush to Forster Road	6	120
1306	Roads through Dumaresq Island	5	60
1307	Roads through Mitchell's Island	13	180
1308	Roads through Oxley Island	10	200
1309	Road through Paterson's... ..	5	150
1310	Road through Warren's Lane to Saville's	4	80
1311	Tinonee Road to Bootawah	5	70
1312	Tinonee Road to Failford Road... ..	12	120
1313	Tinonee Road to Killawarra	5	50
Carried forward...		20,296	294,102

No.	Designation of Road.	Mileage for 1896-7.	Amount proposed to be appropriated from 1st July, 1896, to 30th June, 1897.
	Brought forward...	Miles. 20,296	£ 294,102
MINOR ROADS— <i>continued.</i>			
TAREE DISTRICT— <i>continued.</i>			
1314	Tinonee to Old Bar Reserve	12	120
1315	Tinonee to Wingham Ferry	7	130
1316	Upper Lansdowne Roads	18	360
1317	Wingham and Nowendoc to Karaak Flat	3	40
1318	Wingham to Nowendoc	60	1,000
1319	Wingham up Cedar Party Creek	8	230
1320	Wingham, <i>via</i> Ashlea, to Kelvin Grove	12	200
1321	Wingham, <i>via</i> Brimbin, to Lansdowne	10	40
1322	Wingham, <i>via</i> Bungay, to Be-Bo Creek	6	48
1323	Woola Woola Roads	4	48
TUMBARUMBA DISTRICT.			
1324	Tumbarumba to Little Billabong	38	750
1325	Tumbarumba to Bago	15	285
1326	Tumbarumba to Jingellic	30	300
1327	Tumbarumba, <i>via</i> Tooma, to Welaregang	34	380
1328	Tumbarumba to Courabyra Public School	8	50
1329	Tumbarumba to Upper Burra	6	20
1330	Carabost to Kyamba	9	90
1331	Courabyra to Oberne	15	90
1332	Germanton to Jingellic	30	175
1333	Glenroy to Coppabella	15	60
1334	Glenroy to Mundaroo	12	30
1335	Jingellic to Kancoban	46	300
1336	Rosewood to Humula	16	60
1337	Welaregang to Tintaldra... ..	3	50
WOLLOMBI DISTRICT.			
1338	Wollombi to Cessnock	18	700
1339	Wollombi up Narone Creek	4	20
1340	Wollombi up Yango Creek	12	120
1341	Wollombi Road to Congewai	11	310
1342	Wollombi Road to Ellalong	4	80
1343	Wollombi Road to Howe's Valley	20	100
1344	Wollombi and Wyong Road to Olney Reserve	6	180
1345	Bullock Wharf down right bank to mouth of Mangrove Creek	17	100
1346	Bullock Wharf to head of Popran Creek	17	100
1347	Bullock Wharf to Great North Road, at Buckeley	22	150
1348	Bumble Hill to Mangrove Creek	16	160
1349	Broke to Warkworth	18	100
1350	Cessnock, <i>via</i> Mount View, to Millfield	11	260
1351	Ellalong to Wallaby Gully	4	80
1352	Head of Popran Creek to Wharf, Hawkesbury River	8	40
1353	Laguna to top of Wattagan Mountain... ..	17	200
1354	McDonald River up Webb's Creek	10	50
1355	Murray's Run to Bumble Hill	23	300
1356	McDonald River up Gorricks Run	5	30
1357	Old North Road to St. Albans	9	260
1358	Payne's Bridge up Stockyard and Bagnell's Creeks	6	18
1359	St. Albans to Mount Manning	19	200
1360	St. Albans Common to Broad and Harrington Arms... ..	5	25
1361	St. Albans, <i>via</i> Sheen's and Wright's Creek, to Book's Ferry	12	100
1362	St. Albans up McDonald River	19	200
1363	Sternbeck to Wiseman's Ferry	5	25
1364	Sandy Creek to Millfield... ..	11	210
1365	Thompson's up Dairy Arm	6	45
1366	Ten-mile Hollow to Mangrove Creek	3	30
1367	Wiseman's Ferry to mouth of Mangrove Creek	17	170
1368	Woolong to head of Sandy Creek	3	30
1369	Warkworth, <i>via</i> Bulga, to Holmes Creek	7	50
1370	Warkworth to Putty	45	750
1371	Wiseman's Ferry to Broke (Old North Road)	63	950
	Carried forward...	21,186	305,101

No.	Designation of Road.	Mileage for 1896-7.	Amount proposed to be ap- propriated from 1st July, 1896, to 30th June, 1897.
	Brought forward...	Miles. 21,186	£ 305,101
MINOR ROADS—continued.			
WALGETT DISTRICT.			
1372	Walgett to Goondabloni...	85	300
1373	Walgett, <i>via</i> Goodooga, to Brenda	105	450
1374	Walgett to Combogolong	29	100
1375	Walgett to Brewarrina	70	150
1376	Walgett to Corinda	50	150
1377	Walgett, <i>via</i> The Springs, to Brewarrina-Goodooga Road	76	200
1378	Collarendabri towards Narrabri...	40	200
1379	Collarendabri towards Angledool	60	200
1380	Corinda to Quambone	40	200
1381	Goodooga to Brewarrina	28	150
1382	Pilliga to Walgett	66	350
1383	Pilliga, <i>via</i> Bugilbone, to Eurie	60	150
1384	Wee Talaba, <i>via</i> Angledool, to Goodooga	49	80
WARIALDA DISTRICT.			
1385	Warialda towards Inverell	18	950
1386	Warialda to Bogamildi	25	230
1387	Warialda to Gunyerwarildi	25	290
1388	Warialda to Yetman	44	230
1389	Warialda, <i>via</i> Ezzies, to Moree Road	18	130
1390	Warialda, <i>via</i> Gragin, to Reedy Creek	20	80
1391	Bingara to Barraba	36	1,300
1392	Bingara to Warialda	25	830
1393	Bingara to Bundarra	47	280
1394	Bingara Road to Top Bingara	7	40
1395	Bingara to Rocky Creek	25	150
1396	Bingara, <i>via</i> Pallal, to Eulowrie	31	100
1397	Bingara Road, <i>via</i> Gineroi, to Yagobie	29	250
1398	Cobbedah to Rocky Creek	26	180
1399	Coolatai to Wallangra	10	40
1400	Goondiwindi towards Moree	30	130
1401	Inverell Road, at 23-mile post, to Yetman Road, at 10-mile post	22	100
1402	Moree Road, <i>via</i> Reeve's, to Pallal Road at Bangheet	14	60
1403	Solway's to Gineroi	10	40
1404	Wallangra to Boggabilla	70	220
WILCANNIA DISTRICT.			
1405	Wilcannia to Cockburn	150	380
1406	Wilcannia to Ivanhoe	125	380
1407	Wilcannia to Wanaaring	170	60
1408	Wilcannia to Wentworth	270	380
1409	Wilcannia to Wompah	227	570
1410	Broken Hill to Cobham	150	250
1411	Broken Hill to Menindie	75	150
1412	Tallywalka towards Cobar	50	50
1413	Wentworth to Euston	80	50
1414	Wentworth to South Australian Border	60	75
WAGGA WAGGA DISTRICT.			
1415	Wagga Wagga to Junee...	22	90
1416	Wagga Wagga to Kyamba	33	475
1417	Wagga Wagga to Narrandera	57	180
1418	Wagga Wagga to Gillenbah	60	440
1419	Wagga Wagga to Gregadoo	10	175
1420	Wagga Wagga to Coolaman	22	190
1421	Wagga Wagga to Wantabadgery	24	190
1422	Wagga Wagga to Cookardina	39	275
1423	Wagga Wagga to The Rock	22	150
1424	Wagga Wagga, <i>via</i> Railway Line, to Narrandera	82	150
1425	Coonong Station to Urana	18	620
	Carried forward...	24,222	318,691

No.	Designation of Road.	Mileage for 1886-7.	Amount proposed to be ap- propriated from 1st July, 1896, to 30th June, 1897.
	Brought forward...	24,222	£ 318,691
MINOR ROADS— <i>continued.</i>			
WAGGA WAGGA DISTRICT— <i>continued.</i>			
1426	Henty Station to Munyabla	15	200
1427	Humula to Kyamba	10	130
1428	Humula, <i>via</i> Umbango, to Tarcutta	17	100
1429	Lower Tarcutta to Alfred Town	16	340
1430	Narrandera to Old Goree Bridge	40	150
1431	Rock Station to Urana	60	400
1432	Rock Station to Green Gunyah	25	145
1433	Umbango, <i>via</i> Oberne, to Tarcutta	14	100
1434	Yerong Station to Urangeline	30	450
YASS DISTRICT.			
1435	Yass to Black Range	5	50
1436	Yass to Fairfield Bridge	24	230
1437	Yass to near Gundaroo	23	290
1438	Yass, <i>via</i> Jerrawa, to Dalton	15	210
1439	Yass, <i>via</i> Weejasper, towards Tumut	45	650
1440	Yass to Woolgarlo	12	175
1441	Yass to Dalton and Burrowa Road	9	90
1442	Bookham to Chidowla	11	110
1443	Bookham to Cooradigbee	15	150
1444	Bowning to Binalong	15	170
1445	Bookham to Illalong	7	70
1446	Burrowa to Binalong	17	500
1447	Collector to Gundaroo	13	65
1448	Collector to Gunning	15	140
1449	Dalton to Narrawa	26	380
1450	Gunning to Berrybanglo... ..	12	120
1451	Gunning to Gundaroo	19	260
1452	Gunning, <i>via</i> Dalton, to Burrowa	45	650
1453	Kitty's Creek to Dog-trap Ford	17	170
1454	Main South Road to Burrowa	24	230
1455	Murrumbateman to Ginninderra	16	230
1456	Narrawa Road, near Roche's, to Pudman Road	17	120
1457	Taemas to Brindabella	40	400
1458	Waroo, <i>via</i> Boambolo, to Cavan Gap	17	170
1459	Wall's to Bowning	3	20
YOUNG DISTRICT.			
1460	Young to Burrowa	26	200
1461	Young to Temora... ..	47	300
1462	Young to Grenfell	30	660
1463	Young to Kooroowatha	24	95
1464	Young to Murrumburrah	15	80
1465	Young to Jerrybang and Bumbaldry	20	150
1466	Young, <i>via</i> Moppity, to Burrowa and Cunningar Road	25	190
1467	Young to Morangarell to Marsden	60	450
1468	Bogolong to Marsden	45	170
1469	Burrowa to Breakfast Creek	26	190
1470	Burrowa to Kenyu	18	140
1471	Burrowa to Narrawa	23	260
1472	Caragabal, <i>via</i> Bimbi and Thuddungra, to Clifton	42	400
1473	Grenfell, <i>via</i> Bimbi, to Williams' Crossing	50	100
1474	Grenfell to Weddin Gap... ..	10	75
1475	Murrumburrah, <i>via</i> Currawang, to Kingsvale	7	60
1476	Monteagle to Monteagle Platform	4	40
1477	Numby, <i>via</i> Graham and Frogmore, to Goulburn Road	27	200
1478	Wombat to Wallendbeen	5	50
1479	Wombat, <i>via</i> Kingsvale, to Young	10	80
	TOTAL	25,425	330,246

No.	Designation of Vote or Work.	Amount proposed to be appropriated from 1st July, 1896, to 30th June, 1897.
<p>SCHEDULE B.</p> <p>Harbours and Rivers Navigation.</p>		
<p><i>(Approximate appropriation only, and subject to such alterations within the limits of the total Vote as the exigencies of the Service may from time to time demand.)</i></p> <p><i>(Irrespective of date of claim.)</i></p>		
		£
1	Incidental Expenses in connection with Wharfs, Bridges, Light-houses, and other Public Works	15,000
2	Preliminary Harbour and River Surveys	2,000
3	Towards Expenses connected with or arising out of employment of Tugs on Special Service	800
4	Expenses connected with Rocket Apparatus, Newcastle	300
5	Master and Driver of "Ganymede"	324
6	Tugs and Punts for Dredge Service, including Repairs	2,000
7	Improving Richmond River and Tributaries... ..	2,000
8	Snagging Tributaries of Tweed River	300
9	Maintenance of Newcastle Harbour Works... ..	5,000
10	Do Wollongong do	1,000
11	Repairs, Kiama Harbour Works	500
12	Protection of Frontage, Botany Bay... ..	300
13	Removal of Rocks, South Arm, Clarence River	600
14	Repairs of Plant used in connection with Reclamation Work, &c ..	1,000
15	Painting, &c., Cargo and Passenger Sheds, Sydney Harbour ...	792
16	New Punt for 6-ton Crane, Sydney Harbour	450
	Carried forward	£ 32,366

No.	Designation of Vote or Work.	Amount proposed to be appropriated from 1st July, 1896, to 30th June, 1897.
		£
	Brought forward...	£ 32,366
HARBOURS AND RIVERS NAVIGATION— <i>continued.</i>		
17	Wharfs—Erection, Repairs, and Renewals—	
	Wharf, East Coraki, Richmond River	£300
	„ New Entrance, Macleay River	300
	„ Summer Island	250
	„ Rawdon Island	200
	„ Morton Creek	400
	„ Bungwall, Myall River	350
	„ Tea Gardens, Myall River	200
	„ opposite Tinonee, Manning River	250
	„ Tomago, Hunter River	500
	„ Belmont, Lake Macquarie	350
	„ Alexander-st., Hunter's Hill, Lane Cove River... ..	350
	„ Wauchope, Hastings River	300
	„ Newington Asylum, Parramatta River	700
	„ Nambucca Heads—Repairs	600
	„ Eden—Repairs—further sum	1,500
	„ Long Wharf, Botany	250
	„ Bullock Wharf, Wallamba	200
	„ East Wardell, Richmond River	250
		7,250
18	Jetty, Tuggerah Lake	500
19	„ Eastern side of Fort Macquarie	120
20	Dock Establishment—Contingencies... ..	4,500
21	Maintenance of Electric Light, Cockatoo Island	600
22	Pile Beacon, to replace Lightship at Newcastle	300
23	Salaries, Equipment, Allowances, Travelling Expenses, Rents, Cleaning, Caretaking, Incidentals, and Contingencies	17,168
		62,804
	<i>Less</i> —Estimated Amount unexpended on 30th June	17,804
	TOTAL	£ 45,000

SCHEDULE

Dredge

APPROXIMATE APPROPRIATION only and subject to such alterations within the limits of the total

Designation of Office.	LADDER DREDGES.													
	Sydney.		Newcastle.		Samson.		Hunter.		Vulcan.		Alcides and Fitzroy.		Ulysses and Minos.	
	@ £	£	@ £	£	@ £	£	@ £	£	@ £	£	@ £	£	@ £	£
Superintending Engineer of Dredges .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Clerks—1 at £245, 1 at £125 .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Messenger .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chief Engineers and Masters.....	1	372	1	360	..	..	..	..	1	300	2	300 .. 630	2	300 .. 600
Engineers .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Engine-drivers	1	168	1	168	1	168	1	168	1	156	2	156 .. 312	2	156 .. 312
Firemen	1	132	1	156	1	156	1	156	1	132	2	132 .. 264	2	132 .. 264
Winchmen	1	132	1	132	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Oilers .....	..	..	..	114	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Boilermakers .....	..	..	{ 1 210 } { 1 180 }	390	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Blacksmiths .....	..	..	1	180	1	180	..	..	1	180	2	156 .. 312	2	156 .. 312
Strikers and Boilermaker's Assistant .....	..	..	3	132 .. 396	1	132	..	..	1	132	2	132 .. 264	2	132 .. 264
Fitters	1	156	..	..	..	..	1	156	..	..	..	..	..	..
Carpenters	1	168	1	168	1	168	1	168	1	168	2	156 .. 312	2	144 .. 288
Mates	1	180	1	180	1	180	1	180	1	168	2	168 .. 336	2	168 .. 336
Coxswains	1	132	1	132	1	132	1	132	1	132	2	132 .. 264	2	132 .. 264
Seamen	5	114 .. 570	5	114 .. 570	5	114 .. 570	4	114 .. 456	4	114 .. 456	4	114 .. 456	6	114 .. 684
Cooks	1	114	1	114	1	114	1	114	1	114	..	..	..	..
Watchmen	1	114	1	114	1	114	1	114	1	114	..	..	..	..
Boys	1	78	..	..	..	..	1	78	..	..	2	78 .. 156	..	..
Coals, Stores, Repairs, Renewals, &c.	16	2,316	21	3,174	14	1,914	13	1,722	14	2,052	22	3,276	22	3,324
..	..	1,000	..	1,700	..	1,500	..	1,300	..	1,000	..	1,600	..	1,700
..	..	3,316	..	4,874	..	3,414	..	3,022	..	3,052	..	4,876	..	5,024
TUGS.														
	Thetis.		Orestes and Ceres.		Dawn.		Galatea.		Achilles.		Dione.		Mikado, Athena, Dayspring, and Ganymede.	
	@ £	£	@ £	£	@ £	£	@ £	£	@ £	£	@ £	£	@ £	£
Masters	1	260	2	228 .. 456	1	192	1	192	1	180	1	180	4	168 .. 672
Engineers	1	252	2	228 .. 456	1	192	1	192	1	180	1	180	4	168 .. 672
Masters and Drivers .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Firemen	2	132 .. 264	2	132 .. 264	1	132	1	132	1	132	1	132	4	90 .. 360
Mates	1	144	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Seamen	2	114 .. 228	4	114 .. 456	1	114	1	114	1	114	..	..	..	..
Boys .....	..	..	..	..	1	66	..	..	..	..	1	78	4	66 .. 264
Coals, Stores, Repairs, Renewals, &c.	7	1,148	10	1,632	5	696	4	630	4	606	4	570	16	1,968
..	..	1,000	..	1,340	..	550	..	500	..	450	..	450	..	1,400
..	..	2,148	..	2,972	..	1,246	..	1,130	..	1,056	..	1,020	..	3,368

C.

Service.

Vote as the exigencies of the Service may from time to time demand (irrespective of date of claims).

		SUCTION DREDGES				COMBINED GRAB AND SUCTION DREDGES.	GRAB DREDGES.			Total.
Pluto.		Actor, Alesus, and Dorus.	Groper.	Jupiter.	Juno.	Sigma, Rho, Tau, Delta, and Theta.	Alpha, Beta, Gamma, Iota, Kappa, Mu, Nu.	Omicron and Lambda.		£ s. d.
@	£	@	£	@	£	@	£	@	£	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	560 0 0
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	370 0 0
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100 0 0
1	300	3 276 .. 828	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	3 180 .. 540	{ 1 228 } { 1 180 } 408	1 252	1 228	5 228 .. 1,140	..	..	..	..
1	156	..	..	..	..	5 156 .. 780	7 180 .. 1,260	..	..	..
..	..	3 132 .. 396	2 132 .. 264	1 132	1 132	5 132 .. 660	7 132 .. 924	2 132 .. 264	..	..
..	..	3 114 .. 342	2 78 .. 156	1 114	1 114	..	..	..	..	..
1	156	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	132	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	3 156 .. 468	1 156	1 156	1 156	..	..	..	..	..
1	156	{ 1 156 } { 1 144 } 300	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	168	3 168 .. 504	1 180	1 180	1 180	..	..	..	..	..
1	132	..	1 132	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	114 .. 228	9 114 .. 1,026	4 114 .. 456	5 114 .. 570	4 114 .. 456	15 114 .. 1,710	7 114 .. 798	4 114 .. 456	..	..
..	..	3 114 .. 342	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	114	2 114 .. 228	1 114	1 114	1 114	..	..	..	..	..
1	78	..	1 78	1 78	1 78	5 66 .. 330	..	..	..	..
11	1,620	34 4,974	15 1,944	12 1,596	11 1,458	35 4,620	21 2,982	6 720	..	..
..	650	.. 2,700	.. 1,300	.. 1,000	.. 900	.. 2,500	.. 2,800	.. 600	..	..
..	2,270	.. 7,674	.. 3,244	.. 2,596	.. 2,358	.. 7,120	.. 5,782	.. 1,320	59,942 0 0	..
TUGS.										
					Caretakers' laid up plant.					
Callisto and Aurora.		Octopus.	Vesta and Oberon.	Scylla.	Ariel.					
@	£	@	£	@	£	@	£	@	£	
2	156 .. 312	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	156 .. 312	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	1 156	2 156 .. 312	1 144	1 144	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	4 132 .. 528	..	..	..	..
1	78	1 78	..	1 78	1 66	..	..	..	..	..
5	702	2 234	2 312	2 222	2 210	4 528	..	..	..	..
..	320	.. 200	.. 270	.. 200	.. 100	.. 112	..	..	..	..
..	1,022	.. 434	.. 582	.. 422	.. 310	.. 640	..	..	..	16,350 0 0
To meet expenditure for July and part of August, 1896, which was at the rate of 1895-6 Vote										1,678 0 0
Boiler Renewals and New Buckets										1,000 0 0
										£80,000 0 0
Less—Amount chargeable to Loans										£3,500 0 0
Estimated Amount expended on 30 June										1,500 0 0
										5,000 0 0
TOTAL										£75,000 0 0

No.	Designation of Vote or Work.	Amount proposed to be appropriated from 1st July, 1896, to 30th June, 1897.
SCHEDULE D.		
Government Architect.		
<i>(Approximate appropriation only, and subject to such alterations within the limits of the total Vote as the exigencies of the Service may from time to time demand.)</i>		
<i>(Irrespective of date of claims.)</i>		
		£
1	Repairs, &c., Public Buildings generally	12,000
2	Furniture and Fittings Public Offices generally	3,000
3	Gaols—Additions, Repairs, &c.	2,000
4	Hard Labour Gaols—Materials, &c.... ..	5,000
5	Court Houses—Additions, Alterations, Repairs, &c.	3,000
6	Police Buildings generally and Lock-ups	3,000
7	Post and Telegraphs Offices—Additions, Repairs, Furniture, &c....	6,000
8	Public Offices—Working Lifts	1,600
9	Water-saving Gear to Public Lifts	650
10	Lighting Government Lamps, Streets, Domain, Hyde Park, &c. ...	1,200
11	University—Lighting Lamps	150
12	Parliamentary Buildings—attending to Lighting and Extinguishing Gas, Ventilation, &c.	150
13	Photographs of Public Buildings, Copying Plans, &c.	400
14	Incidental and Unforeseen Expenses... ..	500
15	Institutions for Insane—Repairs	3,000
16	Coast Hospital—Additions and Repairs	1,000
17	Accommodation for Patients awaiting examination Board of Health	220
18	Benevolent Asylums—Additions and Repairs	1,500
19	Royal Mint—Additions, Repairs, &c.	400
20	Parliamentary Buildings—Additions to Opposition Room	1,500
21	Government House—Renewal of Building	1,000
22	Governor Duff Memorial, Waverley Cemetery—Improvements ...	300
23	Governor Phillip's Statue, Garden Palace Grounds—Foundations, &c.	473
24	Garden Palace Grounds Shelter Pavilion	300
25	Centennial Park Buildings—Improvement	900
26	Customs House, Sydney—Additions, &c.	1,293
27	Goat Island—Stores for Explosives	450
28	Supreme Court—Furniture, Fittings, and Additions	800
29	Hawkesbury Agricultural College—Construction and Maintenance of Irrigation Plant... ..	300
30	Crown Law Offices—Furnishing and Alterations	600
31	Forbes Post and Telegraph Office—Alterations	350
32	Candelo Post and Telegraph Office—Erection	400
33	Raymond Terrace Post and Telegraph Office—Additions	750
34	Barmedman Court House—Erection	300
35	Narrandera Court and Watch House—Additions	750
36	Walgett Public Buildings—Repairs	1,400
37	Salaries, Equipment, Allowances, Travelling Expenses, Rents, Cleaning, Caretaking, Incidentals, and Contingencies	8,144
		64,780
	Less—Estimated Amount unexpended on 30th June ...	14,780
	TOTAL	£ 50,000

1896.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND.

(STATEMENT SHOWING THE POSITION OF THE ACCOUNT FOR 1895 AND PREVIOUS YEARS, ON
30TH JUNE, 1896.)

Printed under No. 9 Report from Printing Committee, 16 July, 1896.

STATEMENT showing the position of the Account for 1895 and previous years
on 30th June, 1896.

	£	s.	d.
Proceeds of Treasury Bills issued under the Act 59 Victoria No. 22, credited to account...	1,174,700	0	0
Advances repaid from 1st July, 1895, to 30th June, 1896	91,442	7	6
Unexpended Balances of Appropriations transferred from Trust Accounts...	24,913	1	3
Advances to be repaid	23,775	11	9
	1,314,831	0	6
<i>Deduct—</i>			
Balance at the debit of the Consolidated Revenue Fund on 30th June, 1895	£166,450	2	1
Amount of Payments from 1st July, 1895, to 30th June, 1896, for Services of 1895 and previous years	967,235	16	3
Outstanding Liabilities on 30th June, for Services of 1895 and previous years	£7,055	19	1
Amount of Supplementary Estimates	253	3	7
	7,309	2	8
	1,140,995	1	0
Balance—to be applied in the redemption of Treasury Bills	173,835	19	6
The balance on this Account arises from further savings to the amount of	174,165	4	1
<i>Less—</i>			
Amount of Supplementary Estimates	£253	3	7
And balance of former account short-raised	76	1	0
	329	4	7
	£173,835	19	6

The Treasury, New South Wales,
9th July, 1896.

C. G. L. BOYCE,
Acting Accountant.

1896.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND.

(STATEMENT SHOWING THE EXPENDITURE MADE FROM, DURING VARIOUS MONTHS, FROM
JUNE, 1891, TO JUNE, 1896.)

Printed under No. 12 Report from Printing Committee, 6 August, 1896.

STATEMENT showing the Expenditure during various months.

Expenditure as per Cash Book—	£	s.	d.
June, 1891, includes salaries for May	929,966	15	3
June, 1892, includes salaries for May	1,019,054	17	9
June, 1893	£1,307,330	17	8
<i>Less—Anticipation of Loans</i>	12,533	3	11
Includes salaries for May	1,294,797	13	9
June, 1894, includes salaries May and June	£1,079,881	14	5
<i>Less—London payments</i>	291,000	0	0
Includes salaries for May and June	788,881	14	5
June, 1895, includes salaries May and June	765,508	15	9
June, 1896	£943,763	16	5
<i>Less—New South Wales 1925 Stock</i>	7,408	10	0
Anticipation of Loans	7,802	19	2
Includes salaries May and June	928,552	7	3
December, 1891	£1,260,509	2	4
<i>Less—Treasury Bills Redemption</i>	£150,000	0	0
New South Wales Treasury Bills withdrawn from Safe No. 1	150,000	0	0
Railway Loan Redemption... .. .	75,000	0	0
Anticipation of Loans	267	11	8
Includes salaries November and December	885,241	10	8
December, 1892	£1,031,159	19	6
<i>Less—Railway Loan Redemption</i>	£75,000	0	0
Treasury Bills Redemption	150,000	0	0
Includes salaries November and December	806,159	19	6

		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
December, 1893 ... ..	...	862,374	4	6			
<i>Less</i> —Railway Loan Redemption...	...£ 75,000 0 0						
Treasury Bills Redemption	... 150,000 0 0						
Repayment Advances Treasury							
Notes Withdrawal Account	... 20,210 0 0						
		245,210	0	0			
		<hr/>					
Includes salaries December	... ..				617,164	4	6
		<hr/>					
December, 1894 ... ..	...	953,294	18	7			
<i>Less</i> —Railway Loan Redemption ...	...£ 75,000 0 0						
Treasury Bills Redemption	... 150,000 0 0						
Anticipation of Loans	... 15,031 10 2						
		240,031	10	2			
		<hr/>					
Includes salaries December	... ..				713,263	8	5
		<hr/>					
December, 1895 ... ..	...	900,847	12	2			
<i>Less</i> —Railway Loan Redemption...	...£ 75,000 0 0						
Treasury Bills Redemption...	... 150,000 0 0						
New South Wales 1924 Stock	... 6,602 3 4						
		231,602	3	4			
		<hr/>					
Includes salaries December	... ..				669,245	8	10
		<hr/>					

C. G. L. BOYCE,
pro Accountant.

1896.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND.

(REPORT OF THE EXAMINER OF THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT RESPECTING PAYMENTS MADE DURING THE MONTH OF JUNE, 1896.)

Printed under No. 12 Report from Printing Committee, 6 August, 1896.

Examiner's Report.

Report of the Examiner of the Treasury Department as to Payments during the month of June, 1896.

THE number of vouchers examined and passed for payment during the month of June, 1896, totalled (approximately) 6,890, which is 500 in excess of the number examined and passed for payment during the preceding month (May, 1896), and 2,700 in excess of accounts similarly dealt with during the last month of the Financial Year ended 31st December, 1894.

No vouchers were held over which could have been paid by the 30th June, 1896, and to my knowledge all persons, with one exception, who applied for payment of their accounts were informed the money would be available by that date, the exception being a case in which application for payment was made on the afternoon of 30th June. This claim amounted to about £240, and as it was necessary to pay the money into a Bank and not to an individual, in accordance with standing order from the claimants, it was not paid until the following day, for the reason time would not permit of the lodgment of the deposit before the closing hour of the Bank.

I might add there was an exceptional rush of claimants who were desirous of receiving payment of their claims before the 30th June, 1896, the impression in many instances being that unless the amount was collected by that date payment would be delayed for an indefinite period, owing to the change in the Financial Year, by which the Votes of 1895-6 were to close on 30th June, and the Estimates for 1896-7 not having been passed by Parliament (the public, of course, were not aware of the provisions of the Audit Act Amendment Act); added to this, several Departments issued notices to contractors and others requesting them to call at the Treasury and collect the amount of their claims before the end of the month (June, 1896), a procedure not adopted hitherto, as also the fact that some Departments arranged so that accounts for gas, water, and other quarterly services, which are always paid at least a fortnight after the termination of a quarter, were made up to the middle of June, and rendered, to ensure payment of same at Treasury before the close of the month, from which it may be concluded that officers of the Government Departments used every endeavour to settle all current claims prior to the close of the Financial Year 1895-6, as well as working with a view to discharging liabilities which, in the ordinary course of business, would have been received at the Treasury and paid during July, 1896.

A. P. PEARSON,
Examiner of Accounts.

The Treasury, Sydney, 20th July, 1896.

1896.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND.

(REPORT OF THE PAYMASTER OF THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT RESPECTING PAYMENTS MADE DURING THE MONTH OF JUNE, 1896.)

Printed under No. 12 Report from Printing Committee, 6 August, 1896.

Report of the Paymaster of the Treasury on the subject of Payments during the month of June, 1896.

THE payments during June, 1896, were exceptionally numerous, the number of vouchers actually paid being 7,695. This was considerably in excess of the monthly average, which is about 6,400.

This large number of payments was due to two causes:—

1. The anxiety of the public to obtain payment of their accounts before the termination of the Financial Year, on the supposition that if they were not so paid payment would be delayed indefinitely.
2. Our special efforts to pay every voucher that could possibly be paid before the end of the month, so as to utilise the 1895-6 Votes to the fullest extent, and also to avoid the confusion which would occur between our Department and the Departments issuing the vouchers by our charging on to the 1896-7 Votes claims which they had debited to the 1895-6 Votes.

In this connection I might mention that the whole of my staff remained at the office till late on the night of the 29th of June, dealing with vouchers, &c., in order that every account I had chargeable to the 1895-6 Votes might be ready for payment on the following day.

As showing that special endeavours were made by the Treasury to expedite the payment of accounts during June, 1896, I would point out that 864 vouchers were paid on 30th June, 2,633 vouchers were paid during the last seven days of June, and 7,695 vouchers were paid during the whole month of June; while in December, 1894, the end of the previous Financial Year, the following numbers were paid:—427 on 31st December, as against 864 on 30th June last; 1,434 during the last seven days of the month of December, as against 2,633 during last seven days of June; 4,752 during the whole month of December, as against 7,695 in last June.

The Treasury, New South Wales,
Sydney, 20th July, 1896.

S. R. CORKHILL,
Paymaster.

1896.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND.

(RETURN SHOWING THE ESTIMATED DEFICIENCIES IN THE PUBLIC REVENUES FOR 1894 AND PREVIOUS YEARS, AND FOR FIRST SIX MONTHS OF 1895.)

Printed under No. 15 Report from Printing Committee, 27 August, 1896.

[Laid on the Table with reference to Question asked by Mr. Ashton on 20 August, 1896.]

RETURN showing the Estimated Deficiencies in the Public Revenues for 1894 and previous years, and for the first six months of 1895; also of Treasury Bills issued to meet those Deficiencies; the amount of such Bills outstanding at the present date, and the deficiencies covered thereby.

Particulars.	Amount.		
Deficiencies in the Public Revenue for 1894 and previous years:—	£	s.	d.
As estimated on 7th November, 1894	1,465,225	16	0
Do 9th May, 1895	1,322,651	18	6
Do 27th August, 1895	1,324,897	7	6
As ascertained on 9th July, 1896, after reducing the amount by a transfer of accrued interest from Loans and by further savings	851,734	11	10
Deficiencies in the Public Accounts for the first six months of 1895:—			
As estimated on 7th November, 1894	280,160	0	0
Do 9th May, 1895	234,920	14	7
Do 27th August, 1895	191,189	16	0
As ascertained on 9th July, 1896	149,129	8	8
Amount of Treasury Bills issued under the Treasury Bills Deficiency Act of 1895	1,174,700	0	0
Amount outstanding at the present date	1,024,700	0	0
Amount of the outstanding deficiency chargeable to the accounts for 1894 and previous years	851,734	11	10
Amount of the outstanding deficiency chargeable to the first six months of 1895...	149,129	8	8

The Treasury, New South Wales,
20th August, 1896.

C. G. L. BOYCE,
Acting Accountant.

1896.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

CONSOLIDATION OF AUSTRALASIAN LOANS.
(RETURN RESPECTING.)

Printed under No. 26 Report from Printing Committee, 11 November, 1896.

RETURN to an *Order* of the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 4th November, 1896, That there be laid upon the Table of this House,—

“A copy of the Despatch of Sir P. O. Fysh upon the Consolidation of “Australasian Loans.”

(*Mr. W. H. B. Piddington.*)

Memorandum by The Treasurer, Sir P. O. Fysh, to The Hon. the Premier.

Treasury, Hobart, 5 June, 1896.

My mind has long been exercised upon the necessity for innovations and reform of our system of finance in London.

In February, 1895, you will remember the Federal Council of Australasia carried, at my instance, the following resolution:—“That this Council desires to represent to the Governments of Australasia that more economical finance may be secured by jointly, or by some federal authority, inviting subscriptions to and undertaking the management of future Loans.” I have not followed up the purpose therein expressed, because hoping for an early development of federal government for these Colonies. The time, however, seems now opportune for some movement, and waiting the unification of the debts of all the Colonies as Australasian Federal Consols, which may be more remote than we hope for, may lose the advantages for conversion of our Tasmanian debt which the plethora of capital now offer.

Herewith will be found tables, prepared by the Government Statistician, from which it appears that conversion to 3 per cent. can be effected upon the market quotations of 27th May, 1896, of Tasmanian Stock at a capital cost of £887,884, and effecting an annual saving of interest between the average face rate of interest now paid of 3·824 per cent. and a conversion rate of 3 per cent., which gives £36,851, and, further, that by providing a sinking fund of £8,062 the increased nominal debt of £887,884 would, at 3 per cent. in fifty years, be wiped off, and the transaction give a net immediate annual saving of interest of £28,789.

A table also supplies, as the result of valuations of the capital sums invested at market prices, 27th May, 1896, that 2½ per cent. Imperial Consols at £112 5s. give a net effective rate of interest to investors of £2 5s. per cent., and that for the seven Australasian Colonies, now paying on faced rates of 3, 3½, and 4 per cent. the valuation, at shortest optional redemption periods, gives a net effective rate of 2·957. The equivalent immediate saving on Australasian debt of £210,538,117 would amount to £1,015,000.

I have also prepared a statement of charges paid in connection with flotations of Loans, and London management of Australasian finances, which exposes practices and agreements which could not be more extravagant, and which, if continued, and on the assumption that piecemeal the whole debt of £200,000,000 will be handled during the next thirty years, will be at a loss to the Colonies of £298,830 per annum, the share of Tasmania being, roughly, about £12,000 per annum.

Although the tables were made up on a 3 per cent. conversion, it may be advisable to assimilate the rates with 2½ Imperial Consols. Present conversion may be under less advantageous circumstances prior to than after the formation of an Australasian Commonwealth, under which the entire lands of the Colonies would be associated with the joint and several guarantees of each and all of the Colonies, and the creation of an interminable stock be of more easy accomplishment; but upon such points very valuable advice can be obtained through Sir Robert Herbert's agency. There

525—A

[605 copies—Approximate Cost of Printing (labour and material), £8 14s. 2d.]

There is grave cause for alarm in the present condition of colonial indebtedness, for, notwithstanding the Australasian volume of trade has reached £144,000,000 in a year, and may be quoted at £120,000,000 now, or a considerable excess upon the volume of trade of Great Britain when Her Most Gracious Majesty ascended the throne, and further, that the accumulation of private wealth in Australasia gives £309 per head of population against £246 for Great Britain, and that agricultural, manufacturing, and mining pursuits are but in their infancy in Australasia, these Colonies may be paralysed for a time should European developments cause a crisis contemporaneously with a need by the Colonies to renew even a tenth portion, or £20,000,000, of their Loans.

British financiers will also possibly advise that for investment an interminable stock may be preferred, and, possibly, with the option to Colonies of redemption in fifty years.

The table of costs attending our present methods of finance in London may serve as a basis upon which to found advice for remedies.

I shall very much prefer that all Australasian finance be concentrated in one office in London, the agency of the Australasian Commonwealth, or waiting for that, the Australasian Finance Agency; but this anticipates federal action by the probable agreement of the Australasian Colonies to associate for the purposes herein set forth, as to which agreement no progress has yet been made, but as to which I address you separately for communication with the Honorables the Premiers of other Australasian Colonies.

There is, I trust, ample in this memorandum to enable the fullest inquiry by Sir Robert Herbert, and, as I hope to move in the matter during the coming Session of Parliament, I shall be glad of his prompt reply.

Possibly all the Agents-General may be induced by Sir Robert to meet, and, after discussion, make joint representations to their Governments upon the subject.

If the Colonies be brought into line on such an important item of finance as the debt, it will be a long step towards complete federation.

It will be observed that all calculations are made on the assumption that the stocks can be exchanged at the market value of 27th May, and therefore the cost is placed at a maximum; but, although the figures include a quarter per cent. as a bonus to induce the public to come in, there does not appear on our part any necessity to follow Mr. Goschen's lead in this respect, for, with the premium prices now quoted, serious fluctuations of an important nature, if not imminent, must be expected, as such values cannot be regarded as permanently established, and should induce holders to accept converted stock at less than the capital value of existing prices at 3 per cent.

I cannot hope that our bankers will afford to you any assistance, or even valuable advice; they cannot look with any favour upon these proposals, and we must be prepared for their frowns, or, what may be as bad, their indifference coldly expressed. That position has, of course, its value, and Tasmania, if alone, may find it obstructive, although not permanently successful; but, Australasia, if unitedly taking up the purpose, will establish investment stocks second in popularity only to Imperial Consols, and can breast all opposition.

The time must come, and I think is present, for the management by our own officers of all financial matters in London, and dealing directly with the public instead of through syndicates and bankers; and the exigencies of holders of stock, and the further cause which may arise for future borrowings, should keep the doors of the Inscribed Stock Office open to the public in perpetuity, and Australasian Consols be dealt in as freely and as frequently as are Imperial Consols.

Obviously, then, the matters for reference are:—

1. The establishment of an Australasian Federal Finance Agency, in which the Australasian Agents-General shall *ex officio* be the "Managers."
2. The conversion and consolidation of Australasian Loans at a reduced uniform rate.
3. To report upon the purpose which is submitted, that the said Australasian Finance Agency shall undertake the flotation, inscription, and management of Loans, and all finance connected therewith.
4. To advise upon the probable capital sum at which investors should be invited to convert their holdings.
5. To advise upon the preference for interminable stocks, and whether option to redeem in fifty years should be had by the Colonies.
- Or, 6. Failing any concerted action by the other Colonies, to advise separately upon the matters having regard to Tasmanian interests only.

P. O. FYSH,
Treasurer.

CHARGES IN CONNECTION WITH THE FLOTATION OF AUSTRALASIAN LOANS.

£200,000,000, AVERAGE CURRENCY 30 YEARS, AND LONDON MANAGEMENT OF COLONIAL FINANCE IN LONDON.	per annum.
To Bankers' charges, at from £100 to £600 per million, averaged at £400	£80,000
To margin for brokers and syndicates between minimum price fixed and their selling price on closing of tenders, £2 per cent.	133,333
To Bankers' demand of £10,000, floating balance for Tasmania—probably much larger for other Colonies—valued at lowest face rate of Colonial Stocks, 3 per cent., say	1,000
To Interest lost, say on total of all liabilities discharged by banks by reason of their demand to be placed in funds seven days in anticipation of the due date of £8,000,000, the annual disbursement for interest alone at 1s. 4d. per cent.	5,333
To bank of issue on nominal amount of each loan floated, £200,000,000 at 5s. per cent. = £500,000 in 30 years	16,666
To Brokers, on tenders, at 5s. per cent.	16,666
To Bankers, on repayment, at 1s. 3d. per cent.	4,166
To British Government—Commutations of stamp duty, 12s. 6d. per cent.	41,666
	£298,830

CONVERSION

CONVERSION AND CONSOLIDATION OF TASMANIAN FUNDED DEBT, £7,782,170.

(31st December, 1895.)

ESTIMATED Equivalent Value in 3 per cent. par Stock of the existing Funded Debt of Tasmania, and showing the immediate Saving to Revenue in respect of Annual Interest Burden, assuming that a transfer could be effected at once.

Existing Funded Debt.					Present Value above 3 per cent. par Stock of similar amount.		Present Total Equivalent in 3 per cent. par Stock.		Immediate Saving in Yearly Interest.
Nominal Rate.	Amount.	Year redeemable.	Years to run.	Yearly Interest.	Per £100.	Total.	Capital Amount.	Yearly Interest.	
	£			£	£	£	£		£
4	600	1897	1	24	0·971	6	606	18·18	
6	52,800	1898	2	3,168	5·740	3,031	55,831	1,674·93	
4	7,350	1898	2	294	1·913	141	7,491	224·73	
4	200	1899	3	8	1·283	5·65	206·65	6·17	
6	24,000	1900	4	1,440	11·151	2,676	26,676	800·28	
4	7,220	1900	4	288·8	3·717	268	7,488	224·64	
6	100,000	1901	5	6,000	13·740	13,739	113,739	3,412·17	
6	3,100	1902	6	186	16·251	504	3,604	108·12	
4	28,100	1902	6	1,124	5·427	1,522	29,622	888·66	
4	55,680	1903	7	2,227·2	6·230	3,439	59,119	1,773·57	
4	21,870	1904	8	874·8	7·020	1,535	23,405	702·15	
5	100	1905	9	5	15·572	16	116	3·48	
4	10,400	1905	9	416	7·786	810	11,210	336·30	
4	300,000	1908	12	12,000	9·954	29,860	329,860	9,895·80	
4	1,000,000	1911	15	40,000	11·938	119,379	1,119,379	33,581·37	
4	545,950	1913	17	21,838	13·166	74,630	620,580	18,617·40	
3½	700	1913	17	24·5	6·370	46	746	22·38	
4	800,000	1914	18	32,000	13·750	110,100	910,100	27,303·00	
4	1,300,000	1920*	24	52,000	16·936	220,163	1,520,163	45,604·80	
3½	3,456,500	1920*	24	120,977·5	8·468	292,664	3,749,164	112,474·81	
4	67,600	1926	30	2,704	19·600	13,250	80,850	2,425·50	
3·824	7,782,170	...	Mean 18 nearly.	297,599·8	Mean 14·10 nearly.	887,784·65	8,669,954	260,098·65	37,500

Immediate Saving to Revenue, £37,500; equivalent per cent.—To Interest, 12·60 per cent.; to original Debt, 0·482.

NOTE.—An equivalent saving in Australasian Debt of £210,538,117 would amount to £1,015,000 at first.
* Redeemable at option, 1920—1940.

PROPOSED SCHEMES FOR THE CONVERSION AND CONSOLIDATION OF THE EXISTING PUBLIC DEBT OF THE SEVEN COLONIES OF AUSTRALASIA.

SCHEME B.

For existing Stock—(A) issue equivalent value to holders in 3 per cent. Stock par value; (B) adding ¼ per cent. bonus, to induce holders to transfer; (C) establish Sinking Fund, and wipe off the extra nominal debt in fifty years:—

Existing interest	£ 8,152,319
Existing nominal debt.....	210,541,142
Present equivalent in 3 per cent. par Stock	236,227,476
Add ¼ per cent to induce transfer.....	590,569
	<u>236,818,045</u>
Interest	7,104,541
Immediate saving.....	1,047,778
Deduct yearly contribution to sinking fund for fifty years.....	233,000
Immediate saving to revenue.....	<u>814,778</u>

SCHEME C.

Same as Scheme B, but no provision to wipe off extra nominal debt.

Immediate yearly saving to revenue 1,047,778

R. M. JOHNSTON, 5/6/96.

CONVERSION AND CONSOLIDATION OF EXISTING PUBLIC DEBT OF THE SEVEN COLONIES OF AUSTRALASIA.

ESTIMATED equivalent in 3 per cent. par Stock of the existing nominal public debt of the seven Colonies of Australasia ; also showing approximately the immediate saving to revenue in yearly burden of interest if a transfer or conversion could be effected forthwith.

Variable.	(A) Proportion of debt actually computed, with due regard to nominal rate and years of redemption.			(B) Estimated equivalent in respect of total debt based upon calculated results. (See A.)					Immediate saving to revenue per year.		Sinking Fund contribution per year for fifty years to wipe off extra nominal debt.	
	Existing funded debt (proportion).		Present capital value.	Total existing debt and interest.		Present capital value above 3 per cent. par.	Equivalent present capital value of total debt in 3 per cent. par Stock.		Amount.	Per cent. to total debt.		
	Amount.	Yearly interest.	Above 3 per cent. par.	Amount.	(B) Yearly interest (present). †	(B)	(B) Amount.	(B) Yearly interest.	(B)	(B)	(B) Amount.	Net saving per year immediately.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
New South Wales	51,913,930	1,953,226·2	5,954,418	58,204,253	2,190,000	6,676,000	64,850,653	1,946,419	243,581	·418	.....	.....
Victoria	42,480,475	1,652,419	4,611,900	47,804,382	1,859,500	5,189,000	52,993,382	1,589,801	269,699	·558	.....	.....
Queensland	29,873,934	1,152,509·19	4,250,050	30,639,534	1,182,000	4,309,500	34,999,034	1,049,971	132,029	·431	.....	.....
South Australia	21,008,900	828,480·5	2,929,641	22,306,500	879,600	3,111,000	25,417,500	762,525	117,075	·525	.....	.....
Western Australia	2,375,663	96,517·5	372,012	3,417,339	137,420	535,150	3,952,489	118,575	18,845	·551	.....	.....
Tasmania	7,782,170	297,599·8	887,784	7,782,170	297,599	887,784	8,669,954	260,099	37,500	·482	.....	.....
Six Colonies	155,435,072	5,980,752	19,005,805	170,154,178	6,546,119	20,758,434	190,913,012	5,727,390	818,729	·481	.....	.....
New Zealand ‡ .....	.....	.....	.....	40,386,964	1,606,200§	4,927,500	45,314,464	1,359,434	246,766	·611	.....	.....
	155,435,072	5,980,752	19,005,805	210,541,142	8,152,319	25,685,934	236,227,476	7,086,824	1,065,495	·506	227,700	837,795

* Premium present capital value computed on years to run of Stocks falling due and redeemable in various years from year 1896 onwards.

† Computed on the mean rate of interest for year 1896.

‡ Computed on the mean of results ascertained in respect of the six Colonies of Australia and Tasmania. This probably gives too favourable a result for New Zealand, as a very large proportion of her debt in 4 per cent. Stock has a long period to run before redemption.

§ Approximately on year 1896.

Proposed Scheme for Conversion and Consolidation of Existing Funded Debt of Tasmania.

(31st December, 1896.)

DEBT, £7,782,170. Interest Current Year, £297,600, or 3.824 per cent.; redeemable from Years 1897 to 1926. Present Capital Value, or Equivalent in Three per cent. par Stock, £8,669,554. Excess of Present Capital Value above existing Nominal Debt, £887,784.

CONVERSION SCHEMES B AND C.

(The figures as to final effects differ slightly from accompanying Table, as they are modified by the extra 1/4 per cent. here proposed.)

SCHEME B.

IMMEDIATE SAVING OF £28,789 TO REVENUE YEARLY.

(a) Negotiate with existing Stockholders an exchange of an equivalent value in Three per cent. par Stock, to be issued redeemable in — to 50 years, adding (b) 1/4 per cent. as a bonus to induce exchange within a time to be fixed; (c) also establish a Sinking Fund to wipe off extra Nominal Debt in 50 years; thus—

Equivalent of £7,782,170 in Three per cent. par Stock, to be issued redeemable in — to 50 years	£8,669,954
Add 1/4 per cent. to induce transfer	21,675
Total	£8,691,629
Interest at Three per cent.	£260,749
Add Annual Contribution to Sinking Fund to wipe off extra Nominal Debt in 50 years	8,062
	£268,811
SAVING AS ABOVE PER YEAR IMMEDIATELY	£28,789

SCHEME C.

IMMEDIATE SAVING OF £36,851 TO REVENUE YEARLY.

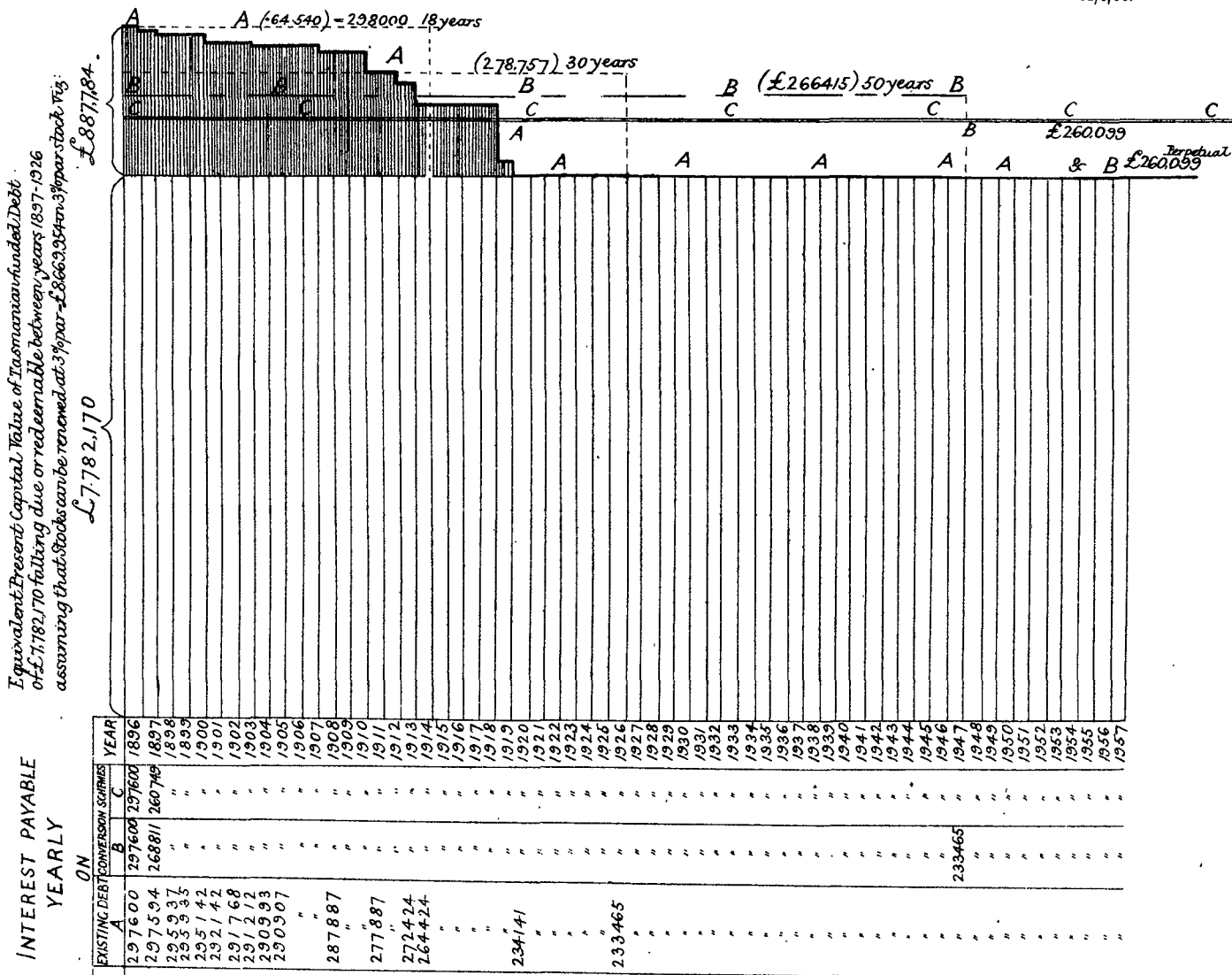
Same as B, but making no provision to reduce Nominal Debt to original volume—

Interest on £8,691,629	£260,749
IMMEDIATE ANNUAL SAVING TO REVENUE	£36,851*

*Equivalent in effect to a contraction of existing Nominal Debt to £8,820,000, or by £962,170; or representing 0.471 per cent. of original Capital Debt. †

†A corresponding saving of 0.471 per cent. on £210,538,117 Debt of Seven Colonies would represent a sum of £991,600.

R. M. JOHNSTON.
31/5/96.

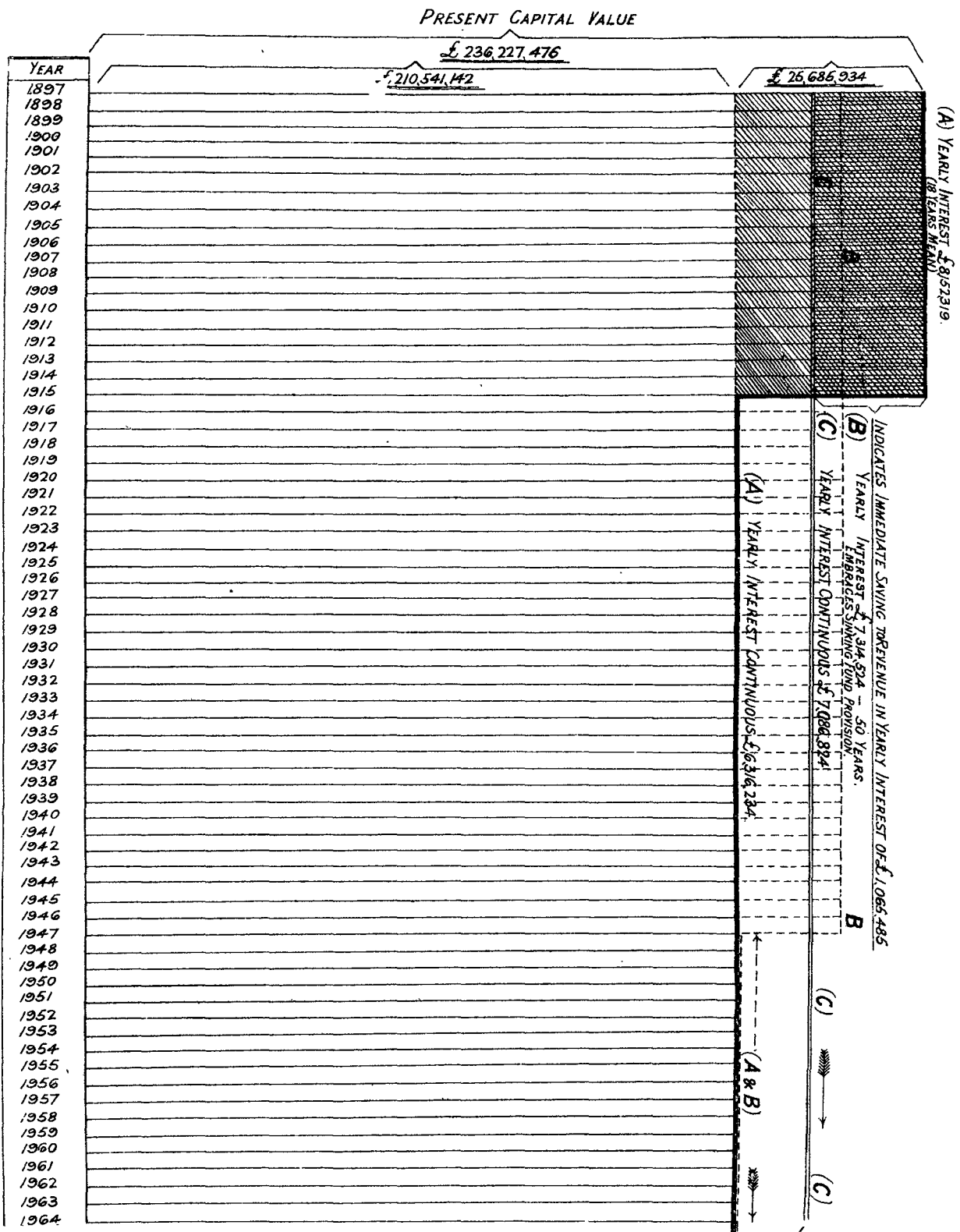


Equivalent Present Capital Value of Tasmania unfunded Debt of £7,782,170 falling due or redeemable between years 1897-1926 assuming that stocks can be renewed at 3% par - £8663954 3% par stock fig. £887,784.

INTEREST PAYABLE YEARLY ON EXISTING DEBT

(S. 525) B.

Diagram showing Proposed Schemes for the Conversion and Consolidation of the Public Debt of Australasia. (YEAR 1896.)



IMMEDIATE SAVING TO REVENUE PER YEAR

NIL----- (A) EXISTING STATE OF DEBT
 £ 837,785---- (B) CONVERSION TO 3% PAR STOCK WITH SINKING FUND TO WIPE OFF EXTRA DEBT IN 50 YEARS.
 £ 1,065,485---- (C) DITTO BUT ALLOWING THE INCREASED NOMINAL DEBT £ 25,685,934 TO BE CONTINUOUS
 ALL THE EXACT MONETARY EQUIVALENTS OF EACH OTHER
 (Sig 525)

27TH MAY QUOTATIONS (1896).

RETURN on Stocks redeemable in different years, including provision for redemption of present premium amount at the end of year when each class of Stock fall due.

Country.	Stock.			Price.	Effective rate per cent. gross and including provision for redemption.		
	Year redeemable.	Year to run.	Nominal rate per cent.		Gross.	Sinking Fund.	Net effective rate.
Imperial Consols .....	.....	.....	2½	£ s. d. 112 5 0	£ 2·5	£	£ 2·5
Australian Colonies—							
Victoria	1920	24	4	115 5 0	3·471	·443	3·028
”	1921	25	3½	107 15 0	3·248	·282	2·966
”	1926	30					
New South Wales.....	1933	37	4	122 5 0	3·272	·336	2·936
”	1918	22	3½	109 15 0	3·190	·319	2·871
”	1935	39	3	102 0 0	2·940	·027	2·913
South Australia.....	1916	20	4	114 10 0	3·492	·540	2·952
”	1936	40					
”	1939	43	3½	112 0 0	3·124	·139	2·985
”	?	49 ?	3	102 5 0	2·927	·021	2·906
Queensland.....	1915	19	4	117 0 0	3·418	·427	2·991
”	1924	28					
”	1924	28	3½	110 0 0	3·182	·233	2·949
”	1930	34					
New Zealand	1929	33	4	116 10 0	3·632	·300	3·332
”	1940	44	3½	109 15 0	3·190	·116	3·074
”	1945	49	3	102 5 0	2·927	·021	2·906
Tasmania	1920	24	3½	110 10 0	3·167	·305	2·862
”	1944	44					
West Australia	1915	19	3½	112 0 0	3·111	·427	2·684
”	1935	39					
Mean of seven Colonies					{ At shortest R. P.		2·957
					{ Gross		3·011

From reference to the mean effective rate of interest, it will be seen that the shortest optional period when Stock may be redeemed (viz., 2·957), it appears that Tasmania's 3½ per cent. stock, = 2·862 (at shortest optional period of redemption), stands amongst the best of all Australasian Stocks, being 0·095 below the average of all.

R. M. JOHNSTON,
28/5/96.

1896.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

TREASURER'S ADVANCE ACCOUNT.

(STATEMENT OF PAYMENTS MADE FROM, DURING DECEMBER, 1895.)

Printed under No. 1 Report from Printing Committee, 21 May, 1896.

STATEMENT of Payments from the Treasurer's Advance Account during the month of December, 1895, submitted for the approval of the Honorable the Treasurer.

Date	Voucher	To whom paid	Head of Service	Amount.
1895.				£ s. d.
2 Dec	25,603	R. Armstrong	Centennial Park Relief Works, 1895-6	5 17 0
2 "	25,604	J. Cassidy	Mauritius Government	4 13 1
2 "	25,605	H. B. Dowson	" "	33 19 11
2 "	25,606	I. J. Cowley	" "	19 6 5
3 "	25,717	J. White	Hong Kong Government	4 9 7
3 "	25,718	W. A. Mann	Mauritius Government	32 10 0
4 "	25,949	Acting Secretary, Fisheries Commission.	Trout Hatching, 1895-6	27 4 11
4 "	25,950	R. Armstrong	Centennial Park Relief Works, 1895-6	4 13 0
4 "	25,951	F. Fontanella	" "	15 0 0
4 "	25,952	J. Kidman	" "	484 5 5
4 "	25,953	W. Cassidy	Mauritius Government	13 17 9
5 "	26,170	R. Wade	Sierra Leone Government	4 16 8
5 "	26,171	A. A. Dunnichiff	Seed for distressed farmers, 1895-6	32 6 2
5 "	26,172	Commercial Building and Investment Company.	Justice—miscellaneous, 1895-6	66 13 4
6 "	26,366	Government Architect	Government House—alterations, &c., 1895-6	22 7 10
7 "	26,431	Under-Secretary, Public Instruction	Centennial Park Relief Works, 1895-6	33 16 0
9 "	26,579	Superintendent of Government Labour Bureau.	" "	500 0 0
9 "	26,577	McLean Bros. and Rigg (Ltd.)	Trout Hatching, 1895-6	0 1 7
9 "	26,578	"	" "	0 9 0
10 "	26,745	Superintendent Government Domains	Government Domains—contingencies, 1895-6	51 19 8
11 "	26,961	T. Graves	Mauritius Government	20 0 10
11 "	26,962	F. A. and J. McEvoy	Lands—miscellaneous, 1895-6	40 18 6
11 "	26,963	G. F. Chambers	Floods, 1895	14 7 3
11 "	26,964	F. E. Rogers (President of the Commission).	Royal Commission, Coal Mining Regulation Bill, 1895-6.	500 0 0
13 "	27,375	F. Fontanella	Centennial Park Relief Works, 1895-6	16 10 0
13 "	27,376	H. W. Truefitt	Reception of His Excellency the Governor, 1895-6	1 10 0
13 "	27,376a	"	" "	1 3 6
16 "	27,622	R. Armstrong	Centennial Park Relief Works, 1895-6	6 6 0
16 "	27,623	R. A. Andrews	Expenses, Governor's Reception, 1895-6	15 12 0
16 "	27,624	T. R. Icely	Maintenance of ten of crew, brig "Zeno," wrecked off Lord Howe Island, 1895-6.	20 0 0
16 "	27,625	Chief Clerk, Public Works	Expenses, Governor's Reception, 1895-6	26 9 5
18 "	28,111	Superintendent, Government Labour Bureau.	Centennial Park Relief Works, 1895-6	500 0 0
19 "	28,315	Receiver, 4 per cent.	Government Statistician, 1895-6	1 15 8
19 "	28,315	Deductions	Customs, 1895-6	1 10 0
19 "	28,315	"	Lands, 1895-6	2 9 0
19 "	28,315	"	Petty Sessions, 1895-6	5 2 0
19 "	28,315	"	Prisons, 1895-6	1 9 0
19 "	28,315	"	Mines, 1895-6	1 0 0
21 "	28,686	Under-Secretary, Public Instruction	Special Christmas Relief Works, Centennial Park, 1895-6.	2,000 0 0
30 "	29,356	J. P. Lister	Expenses, Governor's Reception, 1895-6	1 10 0
31 "	29,978	J. Cassidy	Mauritius Government	4 13 1
31 "	30,088	H. B. Dowson	" "	33 19 11
31 "	30,118	I. J. Cowley	" "	19 2 3
			Total	£ 4,593 15 9

The Treasury, New South Wales,
7th January, 1896.C. G. L. BOYCE,
pro Accountant.Approved,—
G. H. REID,
Treasurer.

1896.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

TREASURER'S ADVANCE ACCOUNT.

(STATEMENT OF PAYMENTS MADE FROM, DURING JANUARY, 1896)

Printed under No 1 Report from Printing Committee 21 May, 1896

STATEMENT of Payments from the Treasurer's Advance Account during the month of January, 1896,
submitted for the approval of the Honorable the Treasurer

Date	Voucher	To whom paid	Head of Service	Amount
1896.				£ s. d.
2 Jan'y	30,249	A N Young	Mercantile Marine Pension	1 2 0
2 "	30,250	A J C Single	Compensation to A J C Single, late Roads Superintendent, Cowra, 1895-6	100 0 0
3 "	30,543	J White	Hong Kong Government	4 9 7
3 "	30,544	J Livingstone	" "	10 12 6
3 "	30,545	W A Mann	Mauritius Government .	32 10 0
3 "	30,546	W Cassidy	" "	13 17 9
4 "	30,583	R Wade	Sierra Leone Government	4 16 8
7 "	30,915	J Bell	Mercantile Marine Pension	0 5 0
8 "	31,137	T Graves	Mauritius Government	20 0 10
9 "	31,214	President of Royal Commission	Royal Commission Coal-mining Regulation Bill, 1895-6	474 4 0
10 "	31,693	Principal Under Secretary	City of Sydney Improvement Board—Salaries, 1895-6	60 0 0
13 "	32,033	I Colhe	Mercantile Marine Pension	1 2 0
14 "	32,235	K J P Wilson	Cape of Good Hope Government, 1895-6	3 0 3
16 "	32,725	Mitchell and Co.	Expenses in connection with Governor's Reception, 1895-6	4 3 0
21 "	33,501	A E Telfer . .	Gratuity to widow of A U Telfer, killed by falling from summit of Public Works Building, 1895-6	50 0 0
22 "	33,747	T. O'Connor	Mauritius Government	3 15 1
23 "	33,966	Federal Timber Co	Expenses in connection with arrival of His Excellency the Governor, 1895.	28 16 5
23 "	33,967	J Moir	Mercantile Marine Pension	1 2 0
24 "	34,166	H Milgrove and Son	Expenses in connection with reception of His Excellency the Governor, 1895	3 18 0
28 "	34,417	Under Secretary for Justice	Petty Sessions—Salaries, 1895-6	4 0 0
28 "	34,418	Receiver . .	Hunter District Water Supply and Sewerage Board—Deferred Payments Account.	500 0 0
31 "	34,997	Under Secretary for Justice	Petty Sessions—Salaries, 1895-6.	4 0 0
				1,325 15 1

The Treasury, New South Wales,
4th February, 1896

C G L BOYCL,
pro Accountant

Approved,—
G. H REID,
Treasurer.

1896.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

TREASURER'S ADVANCE ACCOUNT.

(STATEMENT OF PAYMENTS MADE FROM, DURING FEBRUARY, 1896.)

Printed under No. 1 Report from Printing Committee, 21 May, 1896.

STATEMENT of Payments from the Treasurer's Advance Account during the month of February, 1896,
submitted for the approval of the Honorable the Treasurer.

Date.	Voucher.	To whom paid.	Head of Service.	Amount.
1896.				£ s. d.
1 Feb...	35,239	H. B. Dowson	Mauritius Government	33 19 11
1 " "	35,240	J. Cassidy	" "	4 13 1
1 " "	35,241	I. J. Cowley	" "	18 18 1
1 " "	35,243	E. G. W. Palmer	Civil Service Board—Salaries, 1895-6	121 14 0
3 " "	35,323	Under Secretary for Justice	Prothonotary—Contingencies, 1895-6	90 17 2
3 " "	35,324	J. White	Hong Kong Government	4 9 7
3 " "	35,325	W. A. Mann	Mauritius Government	32 10 0
4 " "	35,489	Vice President of Executive Council	Vice President of the Executive Council and Representative of the Government in the Legislative Council, 1895-6.	41 13 4
4 " "	35,490	W. Cassidy	Mauritius Government	13 17 9
6 " "	35,945	President of the Norfolk Island Commission.	Imperial Government—Norfolk Island Commission, 1895-6.	100 0 0
6 " "	35,946	R. Wade	Sierra Leone Government	4 16 8
12 " "	36,988	Benevolent Society of New South Wales.	Benevolent Society of New South Wales—Special Grant, 1895-6.	2,000 0 0
12 " "	36,989	T. Graves	Mauritius Government	20 0 10
12 " "	36,992	Savings Bank of New South Wales..	Interest on Special Deposits by Savings Bank of New South Wales, 1895-6.	25 15 7
14 " "	37,701	G. W. H. Childers	Asylums for Infirm and Destitute, 1895-6	66 13 4
17 " "	37,948	R. Walker	Mercantile Marine Pension, 1895-6	1 2 0
18 " "	38,219	Receiver—4 per cent. Deductions ..	City of Sydney Improvement Board—Salaries, 1895-6.	2 10 0
18 " "	"	" " " " " "	Civil Service Board—Salaries, 1895-6	4 19 4
18 " "	"	" " " " " "	Petty Sessions—Salaries, 1895-6	0 6 8
28 " "	40,094	Acting Judge Supreme Court	Prothonotary—Contingencies, 1895-6	216 13 4
28 " "	40,275	Principal Under Secretary	Civil Service Board—Salaries, 1895-6	78 16 0
28 " "	40,276	Under Secretary for Justice	Petty Sessions—Salaries, 1895-6	4 0 0
				2,888 6 8

The Treasury, New South Wales,
4th March, 1896.

C. G. L. BOYCE,
pro Accountant.

Approved,—
G. H. REID,
Treasurer.

1896.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

TREASURER'S ADVANCE ACCOUNT.

(STATEMENT OF PAYMENTS MADE FROM, DURING MARCH, 1896.)

Printed under No. 1 Report from Printing Committee, 21 May, 1896.

STATEMENT of Payments from the Treasurer's Advance Account during the month of March, 1896, submitted for the approval of the Honorable the Treasurer.

Date.	Voucher.	To whom paid.	Head of Service.	Amount.
1896.				£ s. d.
2 Mar.	40,787	Vice-President of the Executive Council, &c.	Vice-President of the Executive Council, &c.—Salaries, 1895-6.	41 13 4
2 „	40,788	W. A. Mann	Mauritius Government, 1895-6	32 10 0
2 „	40,789	J. Cassidy	„ „	4 13 1
2 „	40,790	I. J. Cowley	„ „	18 18 1
2 „	40,791	H. B. Dowson	„ „	33 19 11
3 „	40,983	J. White	Hong Kong Government, 1895-6	4 9 7
4 „	41,189	W. Cassidy	Mauritius Government, 1895-6	13 17 9
5 „	41,362	R. Wade	Sierra Leone Government, 1895-6	4 16 8
6 „	41,669	R. W. Fraser	Wollongong Harbour Trust, 1895-6	137 14 6
10 „	42,173	T. Graves.....	Mauritius Government, 1895-6	20 0 10
12 „	42,615	Medical Adviser to the Government	Coast Hospital—Salaries, 1895-6	4 3 4
23 „	44,046	A. Villeval	Government Printer, 1896-7	52 5 0
24 „	44,260	T. Rowe, President of the Water Supply and Sewerage Board.	Metropolitan Board of Water Supply and Sewerage—Summons Fees Account.	100 0 0
27 „	44,839	Sydney Lloyds	Insurance on English Shipments, 1895-6	44 9 2
28 „	44,840	Bank of England	Management of and Expenses in connection with payment of Half-yearly Dividends on Inscribed Stock by Bank of England, 1895-6.	68 2 1
			Total.....£	581 13 4

The Treasury, New South Wales,
7th April, 1896.

C. G. L. BOYCE,
pro Accountant.

Approved,—
JAMES N. BRUNKER,
Treasurer.

1896.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

TREASURER'S ADVANCE ACCOUNT.

(STATEMENT OF PAYMENTS MADE FROM, DURING APRIL, 1896)

Printed under No. 1 Report from Printing Committee, 21 May, 1896.

STATEMENT of Payments from the Treasurer's Advance Account during the month of April, 1896,
submitted for the approval of the Honorable the Treasurer.

Date.	Voucher.	To whom paid.	Head of Service	Amount.
1896				£ s. d.
1 April	45,658	I J Cowley	Mauritius Government, 1895-6	18 18 1
1 "	45,659	H. B Dowson	" " 1895-6	33 19 11
1 "	45,660	J. Cassidy	" " 1895-6	4 13 1
1 "	45,661	Acting Judge of Supreme Court ...	Prothonotary—Contingencies, 1895-6	216 13 4
1 "	45,662	Comptroller of Prisons	Prisons—Salaries, 1895-6	2 8 0
1 "	45,663	Under Secretary for Justice	Petty Sessions—Salaries, 1895-6	4 0 0
1 "	45,664	" "	" " 1895-6	4 6 5
1 "	45,665	Principal Under Secretary... ..	Salaries of Secretary and Accountant to late Civil Service Board, 1895-6.	78 16 0
2 "	45,754	W. A. Mann	Mauritius Government, 1895-6	32 10 0
7 "	46,066	R. Wade	Sierra Leone Government, 1895-6	4 16 8
7 "	46,067	W. Cassidy	Mauritius Government, 18 ⁹⁵ -6	13 17 9
7 "	46,068	J. White	Hong Kong Government, 1895-6	4 9 7
7 "	46,069	J. Livingston	" " 1895-6	10 12 6
7 "	46,070	Ann N. Young	Mercantile Marine Pensions, 1895-6	1 2 0
7 "	46,300	Jessie Bell	" " 1895-6	0 5 0
7 "	46,301	Vice-President of the Executive Council	Vice-President of the Legislative Council—Salaries, 1895-6	41 13 4
7 "	46,302	H. Wood (late Under Secretary, Mines)	Mines Department—Salaries, 1896-7	383 6 8
9 "	46,528	R. Walker	Mercantile Marine Pensions	1 2 0
9 "	46,529	T. O'Connor	Mauritius Government	3 15 1
10 "	46,745	J. Amess and Sons	Wollongong Harbour Works, 1895-6	125 0 0
10 "	46,746	F. Cunninghame and Co.	Military Forces—Printing Manual Drill, 1895-6	65 5 0
10 "	46,747	Mrs. Kezia J. P. Wilson	Cape of Good Hope Government, 1895-6	3 0 3
10 "	76,748	T. Graves	Mauritius Government, 1895-6	20 0 10
10 "	46,749	London and Westminster Bank	Costa Rica Packet Case, 1895-6	250 0 0
11 "	46,822	Sydney Lloyds	Insurance on English shipments, 1895-6	105 12 11
13 "	47,113	C. Eames	Coast Hospital—Salaries, 1895-6	4 3 4
13 "	47,114	Paddington Volunteer Fire Brigade ..	Paddington Volunteer Fire Brigade, 1895-6 ..	30 0 0
17 "	47,988	Maitland Hospital	Special Grant to Maitland Hospital, 1895-6	150 0 0
17 "	47,989	Isabella Collie... ..	Mercantile Marine Pensions, 1895-6	1 2 0
17 "	47,990	W. Davies	Wollongong Harbour Works, 1895-6	3 10 0
17 "	47,991	J. B. Carpenter	Costa Rica Packet Case, 1895-6	10 0 0
18 "	48,081	F. W. Curnow..... ..	Royal Commission on Coal Mines Regulation Bill, 1895-6.	339 6 6
20 "	48,319	Hordern Brothers	Norfolk Island Mail Service, 1895-6	13 6 8
21 "	48,555	Bank of New South Wales	Commission on Payment of Interest on Debentures, 1895-6.	58 15 4
21 "	48,557	Under Secretary for Mines	Public Watering Places—Salaries, 1895-6	58 16 0
23 "	49,029	Orient S. N. Co.	Costa Rica Packet Case, 1895-6	65 0 0
23 "	49,030	C. Solomon, Paymaster	Mounted Brigade—Contingencies, 1895-6	35 0 0
23 "	49,031	Superannuation Account, 4 per cent..	Civil Service Board—Salaries, 1895-6	6 11 4
			Petty Sessions—Salaries, 1895-6	0 10 3
			Prisons—Salaries, 1895-6	0 2 0
24 "	49,291	J. Kidman	Centennial Park, 1895-6	19 17 6
27 "	49,539	Jane Moir	Mercantile Marine Pensions, 1895-6	1 2 0
29 "	49,815	Aust. S. N. Co.	Lord Howe Island to Sydney—Crew of brig "Zeno," 1895-6.	3 0 0
29 "	49,816	Crown Solicitor	Varney <i>versus</i> Reid—Inquiries, Glebe Island. 1895-6	52 4 4
29 "	49,817	Austn. S. N. Co.	Norfolk Island Mail Service, 1895-6	16 13 4
29 "	49,897	Federal Timber Co.	Centennial Park, 1895-6	21 19 1
29 "	49,898	Royal Agricultural Society	Special Grant—Royal Agricultural Society, 1895-6 .	250 0 0
			Total	£ 2,571 4 1

The Treasury, New South Wales,
4th May, 1896.

C. G. L. BOYCE,
pro Accountant.

Approved,—
G. H. REID,
Treasurer.

1896.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

TREASURER'S ADVANCE ACCOUNT.

(STATEMENT OF PAYMENTS MADE FROM, DURING MAY, 1896.)

Printed under No. 4 Report from Printing Committee, 11 June, 1896.

STATEMENT of Payments from the Treasurer's Advance Account during the month of May, 1896, submitted for the approval of the Honorable the Treasurer.

Date.	Voucher.	To whom paid.	Head of Service.	Amount.
1896.				£ s. d.
1 May...	50,498	Under Secretary, Public Instruction...	Centennial Park—Relief Works, 1895-6	135 13 3
1 „ ..	50,596	Vice-President of the Executive Council, &c.	Vice-President of the Executive Council—Salaries, 1895-6.	41 13 4
1 „ ..	50,597	Judge Cohen	Prothonotary—Contingencies, 1895-6	216 13 4
1 „ ..	50,598	W. A. Mann	Mauritius Government	32 10 0
1 „ ..	50,599	H. B. Dowson	„	33 19 11
1 „ ..	50,600	I. J. Cowley	„	18 18 1
1 „ ..	50,601	J. Cassidy	„	4 13 1
1 „ ..	50,602	Under Secretary for Justice	Petty Sessions—Salaries, 1895-6	4 6 5
1 „ ..	50,603	„	„	4 0 0
1 „ ..	50,604	Under Secretary, Mines and Agriculture	Public Watering-places—Salaries, 1895-6	19 12 0
1 „ ..	50,605	Controller of Prisons	Prisons—Salaries, 1895-6	2 8 0
4 „ ..	50,821	J. White	Hong Kong Government	4 9 7
4 „ ..	50,822	W. Cassidy	Mauritius Government	13 17 9
4 „ ..	50,823	McLean Bros. and Rigg, Limited	Centennial Park, 1895-6	4 14 7
4 „ ..	50,824	J. Bridge & Co.	Seed Distribution—Distressed Farmers, 1895-6	399 17 0
5 „ ..	51,069	Under Secretary, Mines and Agriculture	„	1 4 0
5 „ ..	51,070	„	„	3 17 6
5 „ ..	51,109	„	„	11 5 7
6 „ ..	51,236	„	„	1 2 8
7 „ ..	51,499	C. E. Amos	Coast Hospital—Salaries, 1895-6	4 3 4
7 „ ..	51,500	R. Wade	Sierra Leone Government	4 16 8
7 „ ..	51,501	Granville Volunteer Fire Brigade	Special Grant—Granville Volunteer Fire Brigade, 1895-6.	50 0 0
8 „ ..	51,755	Sydney Lloyds	Insurance—English shipments, 1895-6	112 0 5
11 „ ..	51,997	T. Graves	Mauritius Government	20 0 10
13 „ ..	52,493	A. G. Kenway	Extra Gratuity to A. G. Kenway on retirement through abolition of office.	153 3 7
13 „ ..	52,494	J. M. Wilson	Alterations to Custom House	305 0 0
15 „ ..	52,768	Railway Commissioners	Seed Distribution, 1895-6	0 7 0
16 „ ..	52,882	H. M. Hamilton	Attorney-General—Contingencies, 1895-6	65 0 0
16 „ ..	52,883	„	„	14 14 0
16 „ ..	52,884	H. T. Jones and Son	Furniture and Fittings, Department of Justice, 1895-6	100 10 0
18 „ ..	53,124	J. Kidman	Centennial Park, 1895-6	49 10 8
18 „ ..	53,125	„	„ 1895-6	44 2 7
18 „ ..	53,126	„	„ 1895-6	45 1 6
19 „ ..	53,330	H. T. Jones and Son	Furniture and Fittings, Department of Justice, 1895-6	39 10 0
21 „ ..	53,775	Superannuation Account	Prisons—Salaries, 1895-6	0 2 0
			Petty Sessions—Salaries, 1895-6	0 6 11
			Public Watering-places—Salaries, 1895-6	3 5 4
22 „ ..	53,975	C. G. Heydon	Fees to Prosecuting Barristers, 1895-6	97 10 0
22 „ ..	53,976	The Sheriff	Mines and Agriculture—Contingencies, 1895-6	226 1 1
23 „ ..	54,034	R. R. Garran	Attorney-General—Contingencies, 1895-6	50 0 0
23 „ ..	54,035	„	„ 1895-6	13 9 0
23 „ ..	54,036	W. T. Griffin	„ 1895-6	5 5 0
23 „ ..	54,037	A. A. Dunncliff	Seed Distribution, 1895-6	12 4 5
23 „ ..	54,038	Commissioner	Public Works Inquiry Commission, 1895-6	100 0 0
26 „ ..	54,214	Railway Commissioners	Seed Distribution, 1895-6	5 17 2
26 „ ..	54,290	Government Architect	Governor Phillip Statue—Foundations, 1895-6	394 0 0
26 „ ..	54,291	Lady Parkes	Allowances to widow and family of late Sir H. Parkes, 1895-6.	41 13 4
27 „ ..	54,550	Acting Supreme Court Judge Rogers.	Prothonotary—Contingencies, 1895-6	265 11 10
27 „ ..	54,551	V. W. B. Wall	Gratuity to V. W. B. Wall—Roads and Bridges, 1895-6	35 1 5
27 „ ..	54,552	J. Kidman	Centennial Park, 1895-6	41 2 7
28 „ ..	54,744	C. G. Heydon	Attorney-General—Contingencies, 1895-6	618 8 6
28 „ ..	54,745	W. H. Mocatta	„ 1895-6	50 11 0
28 „ ..	54,746	Staff Paymaster	Head-quarters Staff—Salaries, 1895-6	92 19 4
29 „ ..	54,793	Farley and McCarthy	Governor Phillip Statue—Foundations, 1895-6	133 6 3
30 „ ..	54,932	T. C. J. Foster	Attorney-General—Contingencies, 1895-6	107 12 6
30 „ ..	54,956	Postal and Electric Telegraph Department.	„	2 0 3
			Total	£ 4,259 4 7

The Treasury, New South Wales,
6th June, 1896.C. G. L. BOYCE,
pro Accountant.Approved,—
G. H. REID,
Treasurer.

1896.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

TREASURER'S ADVANCE ACCOUNT.

(STATEMENT OF PAYMENTS MADE FROM, DURING JUNE, 1896.)

Printed under No. 9 Report from Printing Committee, 16 July, 1896

STATEMENT of Payments from the Treasurer's Advance Account during the month of June, 1896,
submitted for the approval of the Honorable the Treasurer.

Date	Voucher	To whom paid	Head of Service	Amount
1896				£ s. d.
1 June	55,268	Under Secretary, Public Instruction	Centennial Park, 1895-6	57 7 4
1 "	55,347	Government Printer	Government Printer, 1895-6	353 5 4
1 "	55,348	H B Dowson	Mauritius Government	33 19 11
1 "	55,349	W A Mann	" "	32 10 0
1 "	55,350	I J Cowley	" "	18 18 1
1 "	55,351	J Cassidy	" "	4 13 1
1 "	55,352	G Anderson, M L A	Relief to Distressed Persons, Sydney, &c, 1895-6	20 0 0
1 "	55,353	Acting Judge Cohen, Supreme Court	Prothonotary—Contingencies, 1895-6	216 13 4
1 "	55,354	C Horsley	Attorney General—Contingencies, 1895-6	16 13 4
1 "	55,355	J O'Grady	" "	8 6 8
1 "	55,356	Under Secretary, Public Instruction	Centennial Park—1895-6	80 0 0
1 "	55,357	Controller of Prisons	Prisons—Salaries, 1895-6	2 8 0
1 "	55,358	Under Secretary, Mines and Agriculture	Public Watering Places—Salaries, 1895-6	19 12 0
1 "	55,359	Under Secretary for Justice	Petty Sessions—Salaries, 1895-6	4 0 0
1 "	55,360	" "	" "	4 6 5
1 "	55,361	Crown Solicitor	Regina v Cumming—Costs, &c, 1895-6	25 1 8
1 "	55,003	Clerk of Parliament	Legislative Council and Assembly—Contingencies, 1895-6	76 7 0
3 "	55,742	J White	Hong Kong Government	4 9 7
4 "	55,985	C E Amos	Coast Hospital—Salaries, 1895-6	4 3 4
4 "	55,986	Benevolent Society of New South Wales	Support of Women and Children, 1895-6	466 0 3
5 "	56,259	J M Wilson	Alterations, Custom House, Sydney, 1895-6	400 0 0
5 "	56,260	W Cassidy	Mauritius Government	13 17 9
6 "	56,323	R Wade	Sierra Leone Government	4 16 8
6 "	56,324	Parkes Hospital	Special grant to Parkes Hospital, 1895-6	100 0 0
6 "	56,325	G H Simpson	Attorney General—Contingencies, 1895-6	20 16 8
8 "	56,512	Sydney Lloyd's	Insurance, &c, on English Shipments, 1895-6	125 4 2
8 "	56,513	H T Jones and Son	Furniture and Fittings, Department of Justice, 1895-6	32 6 11
9 "	56,679	E D Butler	Seed for Distressed Farmers, 1895-6	6 8 8
9 "	56,680	Hayes Brothers	Attorney General—Contingencies, 1895-6	3 9 6
10 "	56,850	T Graves	Mauritius Government	20 0 10
10 "	56,851	J Brush, Son. & Co	Attorney General—Contingencies, 1895-6	2 7 0
10 "	56,852	T Rowe	Water Supply and Sewerage Board—Summons Fees Account, 1895-6	50 0 0
10 "	56,853	Government Printer	Government Printer, 1895-6	507 10 5
11 "	57,019	Bank of New South Wales	Attorney General—Contingencies, 1895-6	1 0 0
11 "	57,020	R H L Innes	" "	0 10 0
11 "	57,021	Receiver	Petty Sessions—Salaries, 1895-6	0 6 11
11 "	57,021	"	Prisons—Salaries, 1895-6	0 2 0
11 "	57,021	"	Public Watering Places—Salaries, 1895-6	0 16 4
12 "	57,232	S Hoffnung & Co	Department of Justice—Furniture, Fittings, 1895-6	3 6 0
12 "	57,233	Under Secretary, Mines and Agriculture	Helensburg Colliery Disaster, 1895-6	31 10 0
13 "	57,309	E D Butler	Seed Distribution, 1895-6	7 0 0
15 "	57,489	Postal and Electric Telegraph Department	Alterations to Custom House, 1895-6	43 16 0
			Carried forward	£ 2,824 1 2

Date.	Voucher.	To whom paid.	Head of Service.	Amount.
				£ s. d.
			Brought forward	9,028 0 6
1896.				
24 June.	58,983	J. C. Leslie	Advertising, 1895-6	3 3 0
24 "	58,984	S. Hawkins	"	3 18 6
24 "	58,985	Fallick, Gale, & Co.	"	2 17 0
24 "	58,986	A. E. Riley	"	2 10 9
24 "	58,987	J. Henllen	"	0 19 6
24 "	58,988	A. H. Gale	"	1 17 11
25 "	59,156	H. F. Cotterell	"	0 17 0
25 "	59,157	E. D. Butler	Seed Distribution, 1895-6	13 10 0
26 "	59,274	J. Kidman	Centennial Park, 1895-6	38 4 0
26 "	59,275	"	"	42 2 9
26 "	59,276	"	Asylums for Infirm and Destitute—Contingencies, 1895-6.	526 2 0
26 "	59,329	W. D. Pfeiffer	Advertising, 1895-6	0 10 10
26 "	59,330	J. Robins	"	2 5 0
26 "	59,331	J. W. Cliff & Co.	Furnishing New Rooms, Parliament House, 1895-6	0 10 0
26 "	59,332	Hon. Treasurer, Sydney Hospital ..	Maintenance of Sick Paupers, 1895-6	308 15 0
26 "	59,333	"	"	254 2 0
26 "	59,334	"	"	331 1 6
26 "	59,335	"	"	335 16 0
27 "	59,434	L. V. Icard	Gratuity to L. V. Icard, late Clerk, Department of Charitable Institutions, 1895-6.	21 2 7
27 "	59,436	Butler & Co.	Advertising, 1895-6	0 12 0
27 "	59,437	J. G. Hawthorne	Gratuity to J. G. Hawthorne, late Inspector, Charitable Institutions, 1895-6.	22 15 8
29 "	59,663	Under Secretary, Mines and Agriculture.	Public Watering Places—Salaries, 1895-6	19 12 0
29 "	59,664	Controller of Prisons	Prisons—Salaries, 1895-6	2 8 0
29 "	59,715	J. Kidman	Centennial Park, 1895-6	50 0 0
30 "	59,800	Railway Commissioners	Seed Distribution, 1895-6	2 8 9
30 "	59,918	H. T. Jones and Son	Furniture, &c., Crown Solicitor's Office, 1895-6	56 18 6
30 "	60,023	Acting Judge Cohen, Supreme Court	Prothonotary—Contingencies, 1895-6	216 13 4
30 "	60,114	Government Printer	Government Printer, 1895-6	4,305 15 2
30 "	60,025	Clerk of Parliaments.....	Legislative Council and Assembly—Contingencies, 1895-6.	62 13 7
30 "	60,182	Controller of Prisons.....	Petty Sessions—Salaries, 1895-6	4 6 5
30 "	60,183	"	"	4 0 0
30 "	60,320	Under Secretary, Public Instruction	Centennial Park, 1895-6	126 2 3
30 "	60,333	J. O'Grady	Attorney-General—Contingencies, 1895-6.....	9 0 0
30 "	60,385	S. Hoffnung & Co.....	Furnishing New Rooms, Parliament House, 1895-6..	2 1 3
30 "	60,386	Brunton & Co.	Seed Distribution, 1895-6	29 13 4
30 "	60,387	"	"	95 11 11
30 "	60,388	"	"	33 10 10
30 "	60,389	"	"	51 7 7
30 "	60,390	"	"	188 6 2
30 "	60,462	Railway Commissioners	"	177 13 11
30 "	60,450	G. H. Simpson	Attorney-General—Contingencies, 1895-6	5 15 11
30 "	60,486	Superannuation Account—4 per cent. deductions.	Petty Sessions—Salaries, 1895-6	0 6 11
30 "	60,486	"	Prisons—Salaries, 1895-6.....	0 2 0
30 "	60,486	"	Public Watering Places—Salaries, 1895-6	0 16 4
			Total	£16,386 17 8

The Treasury, New South Wales,
13th July, 1896.

C. G. L. BOYCE,
pro Accountant.

Approved,—
G. H. REID,
Treasurer.

1896.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

TREASURER'S ADVANCE ACCOUNT.

(STATEMENT OF PAYMENTS MADE FROM, DURING JULY, 1896.)

Printed under No. 13 Report from Printing Committee, 18 August, 1896

STATEMENT of Payments from the Treasurer's Advance Account during the month of July, 1896,
submitted for the approval of the Honorable the Treasurer.

Date.	Voucher	To whom paid	Head of Service.	Amount
1896.				£ s. d.
1 July..	147	J. Cassidy ..	Mauritius Government 1896-7	4 13 1
1 ..	148	I. J. Cowley ..	" "	18 18 1
1 ..	149	H. B. Dowson...	" "	33 19 11
1 ..	150	W. A. Mann ...	" "	32 10 0
1 ..	151	Paymaster, Treasury ..	Advance to Paymaster, Treasury, 1896-7	900 0 0
2 ..	283	Lady Parkes ..	Allowance to Lady Parkes, 1895-6	41 13 4
2 ..	284	C. E. Amos ..	Coast Hospital—Salaries, 1896-7	4 3 4
3 ..	455	Ann N. Young ..	Mercantile Marine Pension ..	1 2 0
3 ..	456	J. Livingston ..	Hong Kong Government ..	10 12 6
3 ..	457	J. White ..	" " ..	4 9 7
6 ..	751	J. M. Wilson ..	Alterations, Custom House, 1896-7 ..	572 0 0
6 ..	752	R. Wade ..	Sierra Leone Government ..	4 16 8
7 ..	978	Sydney Lloyd's ..	Insurance on English Shipments, 1896-7 ..	35 3 5
8 ..	1,171	Jessie Bell ..	Mercantile Marine Pension ..	0 5 0
9 ..	1,469	T. Graves ..	Mauritius Government ..	20 0 10
13 ..	1,765	Mrs. Kezia J. P. Wilson ..	Cape of Good Hope Government ..	3 0 3
13 ..	2,136	Crown Solicitor ..	Costs in Appeal Case of Pearce, 1896-7 ..	10 2 10
13 ..	2,137	Mrs. Rachel Walker ..	Mercantile Marine Pension ..	1 2 0
13 ..	2,138	T. O'Connor ..	Mauritius Government ..	3 15 1
14 ..	2,411	President of the Water Supply and Sewerage Board.	Advance to Credit Water Supply and Sewerage, Summons Fees account, 1896-7 ..	150 0 0
15 ..	2,640	D. J. Gilbert ..	Public Works Inquiry Commission, 1896-7 ..	12 12 0
15 ..	2,641	J. F. O'Brien ..	" " ..	10 16 8
15 ..	2,642	Postal and Electric Telegraph Department.	Half cost of Renewing Telephone Cable to Powder Hulk, Middle Harbour, 1896-7 ..	125 0 0
16 ..	2,921	Mrs. Isabella Colhe ..	Mercantile Marine Pension ..	1 2 0
17 ..	3,169	J. Kidman ..	Centennial Park, Suspense Account, 1896-7 ..	82 9 9
18 ..	3,238	G. S. Chiene ..	Public Works Inquiry Commission, 1896-7 ..	3 3 0
21 ..	3,764	Principal Under Secretary ..	" " ..	10 0 0
22 ..	3,920	G. Dawson ..	" " ..	0 16 0
22 ..	3,921	W. Owen ..	" " ..	0 8 0
22 ..	3,922	Turner and Henderson ..	" " ..	0 15 9
23 ..	4,145	R. W. Bachlor ..	Civil Service Board—Salaries, 1896-7 ..	102 0 0
23 ..	4,148	Norman Selfe ..	Public Works Inquiry Commission, 1896-7 ..	10 10 0
24 ..	4,403	Newcastle Benevolent Society ..	Special Grant, Newcastle Benevolent Society, 1896-7 ..	500 0 0
25 ..	4,483	Gardiner and Cool ..	Public Works Inquiry Commission, 1896-7 ..	1 0 0
27 ..	4,616	J. Kidman ..	Centennial Park, 1896-7 ..	42 13 9
31 ..	5,456	President, Hunter District Water Supply and Sewerage Board.	Hunter District Water Supply and Sewerage Board Advance, 1896-7 ..	50 0 0
31 ..	5,457	Comptroller General of Prisons	Prisons—Salaries, 1896-7 ..	2 1 8
31 ..	5,458	J. A. Thompson ..	Coast Hospital—Salaries, 1896-7 ..	4 3 4
31 ..	5,459	Late Secretary of the late Civil Service Board.	Civil Service Board—Salaries, 1896-7 ..	134 8 0
31 ..	5,516	J. Cassidy ..	Mauritius Government, 1896-7 ..	4 13 1
		Gratuties to Retrenched Officers—	1896-7 ..	1,566 14 10
			Total ..	4,517 15 9

The Treasury, New South Wales,
7th August, 1896.

C. G. L. BOYCE,
pro Accountant.

Approved,—
G. H. REID,
Treasurer.

1896.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

TREASURER'S ADVANCE ACCOUNT.

(STATEMENT OF PAYMENTS MADE FROM, DURING AUGUST, 1896.)

Printed under No. 17 Report from Printing Committee, 10 September, 1896.

STATEMENT of Payments from the Treasurer's Advance Account during the month of August, 1896,
submitted for the approval of the Honorable the Treasurer.

Date.	Voucher.	To whom paid.	Head of Service.	Amount.
1896.				£ s. d.
3 Aug..	5,665	Officers of the Bank of New Zealand	Public Works Inquiry Commission, 1896-7	7 10 0
3 ,, ..	5,666	W. A. Mann	Mauritius Government 1896-7	32 10 0
3 ,, ..	5,667	H. B. Dowson	" "	33 19 11
3 ,, ..	5,668	Jos. White	Hong Kong Government, 1896-7	4 9 7
4 ,, ..	5,763	L. J. Cowley	Mauritius Government, 1896-7	18 18 1
4 ,, ..	5,764	W. Cassidy	" "	13 17 9
4 ,, ..	5,765	"	" "	13 17 9
5 ,, ..	5,950	Geo. Chamier, M.I.C.E.	Expenses in connection with arbitration case, Hun- gerford v. Minister for Works—Wollongong Harbour Trust, 1896-7.	52 10 0
6 ,, ..	6,177	Jane Moir	Mercantile Marine Pensions	1 2 0
6 ,, ..	6,178	Hordern Brothers	Norfolk Island Mail Service	13 6 8
7 ,, ..	6,371	R. Wade	Sierra Leone Government, 1896-7	4 16 8
8 ,, ..	6,433	Bathurst Poor Relief Society	Special Grant, Bathurst Poor Relief Society, 1896-7	100 0 0
10 ,, ..	6,618	Lady Parkes	Allowance to Widow and Children of the late Sir Henry Parkes, 1896-7.	41 13 4
10 ,, ..	6,619	Mrs. Sarah Silly	Mercantile Marine Pension, 1896-7	4 8 0
11 ,, ..	6,728	John M. Wilson	Alterations to Custom House, 1896-7	323 9 3
13 ,, ..	7,284	T. Graves	Mauritius Government	20 0 10
17 ,, ..	7,754	Crown Solicitor	Advance to Crown Solicitor, 1896-7	1,200 0 0
			Total	£ 1,886 9 10

The Treasury, New South Wales,
2nd September, 1896.

C. G. L. BOYCE,
pro Accountant.

Approved,—
G. H. REID,
Treasurer.

1896.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

TREASURER'S ADVANCE ACCOUNT.

(STATEMENT OF PAYMENTS MADE FROM, DURING SEPTEMBER, 1896.)

Printed under No. 22 Report from Printing Committee, 15 October, 1896.

STATEMENT of Payments from the Treasurer's Advance Account during the month of September, 1896, submitted for the approval of the Honorable the Treasurer.

Date.	Voucher.	To whom paid.	Head of Service.	Amount.
1896.				£ s. d.
1 Sept.	10,238	H. B. Dowson	Mauritius Government, 1896-7	33 19 11
1 „	10,239	W. A. Mann	„ „ „	32 10 0
1 „	10,240	Jas. Cassidy	„ „ „	4 13 1
1 „	10,241	I. J. Cowley	„ „ „	18 18 1
1 „	10,242	„ „	„ „ „	1 14 1
1 „	10,243	E. A. Lumsdaine	Crown Solicitor's Salaries, 1896-7	35 8 4
3 „	10,496	R. Threlfall	Coal Cargoes Inquiry Commission, 1896-7	50 0 0
3 „	10,497	Joseph White	Hong Kong Government	4 9 7
4 „	10,654	Crown Solicitor	Water Supplies for Mining Townships (Loans)	1,000 0 0
7 „	10,960	Sydney Lloyds'	Insurance on English Shipments, 1896-7	45 4 0
7 „	10,961	W. Cassidy	Mauritius Government	13 17 9
8 „	11,164	Robt. Wade	Sierra Leone Government	4 16 8
9 „	11,360	T. Graves	Mauritius Government	20 0 10
22 „	13,271	Superannuation Account	Civil Service Board, 1895-6	9 17 0
24 „	13,672	J. S. Hawthorne	Abattoir Select Committee, 1896-7	150 0 0
25 „	13,906	Crown Solicitor	Water Supplies for Mining Townships (Loans)	500 0 0
25 „	13,907	Estate of Francis Breust	Louisa Dopper— for value of Improvements, Con- ditional Purchase, 1896-7.	44 15 0
26 „	13,975	Treasurer of Intercolonial Band Contest.	Special Grant, Intercolonial Band Contest, 1896-7...	50 0 0
28 „	14,161	Minnie Gunner	Compensation to the Widow of late Martin Gunner, Fireman of Dredge, 1896-7.	50 0 0
.....	.....	.....	Gratuities to Officers whose services have been dispensed with.	7,065 13 8
			Total	£ 9,135 18 0

The Treasury, New South Wales,
9th October, 1896.

C. G. L. BOYCE,
Acting Accountant.

Approved,—
G. H. REID,
Treasurer.

1896.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

TREASURY BALANCES.
(APPLICATION OF, FROM ONE HEAD OF SERVICE TO ANOTHER.)

Printed under No. 3 Report from Printing Committee, 4 June, 1896.

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

Sir,

Department of Audit, Sydney, 1 June, 1896.

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 19th May, 1896, 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.

Subject :—Transfer of a sum of £300 from item 158 of 1895-6 to supplement item 208 of the same year.

The Treasury, New South Wales, Sydney, 19 May, 1896.

THE Colonial Treasurer recommends, for the approval of His Excellency the Governor and the Executive Council, under the provisions of section 18 of the "Audit Act of 1870," that a sum of £300 be transferred from item 158 of 1895-6 (upon which there will be at least an equal credit balance on 30th June, 1896), to supplement item 208 of the same year, the balance upon which latter is found to be inadequate to meet claims properly chargeable to it.

His Excellency the Governor and the Executive Council.

G. H. REID.

The Executive Council approve of the transfer of the amount herein specified, as proposed.—ALEX. C. BUDGE, Clerk of the Council. Minute 96-26, 19/5/96. Confirmed, 26/5/96. Approved.—HAMPDEN, 19/5/96.

1896.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

TREASURY BALANCES.

(APPLICATION OF, FROM ONE HEAD OF SERVICE TO ANOTHER.)

Printed under No. 3 Report from Printing Committee, 4 June, 1896.

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

Sir,

Department of Audit, Sydney, 2 June, 1896.

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 each of Minutes of His Excellency the Governor and Executive Council, Nos. 25 and 35, dated 12th May, 1896, 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 for Executive Council.

Recommending the transfer of £1,500 from the Contingent Vote, Agriculture and Forestry, for 1895-6, item No. 336 to item No. 335, for the same year (Public Watering-places and Artesian-boring).

Department of Mines and Agriculture, Sydney, 12 May, 1896.

It is recommended to His Excellency the Governor and the Executive Council that a transfer of the sum of one thousand five hundred pounds (£1,500) be made, in terms of the 18th clause of the Audit Act, from the Contingent Vote, Agriculture and Forestry, for 1895-6, item No. 336 to item No. 335 (Public Watering-places and Artesian-boring), for the same year, it being insufficient to meet its requirements, and in view of the sufficiency of Vote No. 336 to admit of such charges being defrayed from it.

S. SMITH.

The Executive Council approve of the transfer of the said amount from the Vote to the Vote referred to, in terms of the said Act.—A. C. BUDGE, Clerk of the Council. Minute 96-25, 12/5/96. Approved.—HAMPDEN, 12/5/96. Confirmed, 19/5/96. His Excellency the Governor and the Executive Council.

Minute for Executive Council.

Recommending the transfer of £700 from the Contingent Vote of the Department of Mines for 1895-6, item No. 330 to item No. 335, for the same year (Public Watering-places and Artesian-boring).

Department of Mines and Agriculture, Sydney, 12 May, 1896.

It is recommended to His Excellency the Governor and the Executive Council that a transfer of the sum of seven hundred pounds (£700) be made, in terms of the 18th clause of the Audit Act, from the Contingent Vote of the Department of Mines for 1895-6, item No. 330 to item No. 335 (Public Watering-places and Artesian-boring) for the same year, it being insufficient to meet its requirements, and in view of the sufficiency of Vote No. 330 to admit of such charges being defrayed from it.

S. SMITH.

The Executive Council approve of the transfer of the said amount from the Vote to the Vote specified, in terms of the said Act.—A. C. BUDGE, Clerk of the Council. Minute 96-35, 12/5/96. Approved.—HAMPDEN, 12/5/96. Confirmed, 19/5/96. His Excellency the Governor and the Executive Council.

1896.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

TREASURY BALANCES.

(APPLICATION OF, FROM ONE HEAD OF SERVICE TO ANOTHER.)

Printed under No. 5 Report from Printing Committee, 18 June, 1896.

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

Sir,

Department of Audit, Sydney, 16 June, 1896.

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 2nd June, 1896, 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.

Subject:—Transfer of a further sum of £100 from Item 158 of 1895-6 to supplement Item 208 of the same year.

(No. 84.)

The Treasury, New South Wales, Sydney, 30 May, 1896.

WITH reference to his minute dated 19th instant, No. 78, the Colonial Treasurer recommends, for the approval of His Excellency the Governor and the Executive Council, that, under the provisions of section 18 of the "Audit Act of 1870," a further sum of £100 be transferred from the Vote for Treasury (Item 158 of 1895-6), the credit balance upon which will permit of such transfer, to supplement the Vote to meet unforeseen expenses to be hereafter accounted for (Item 208) of the same year, the balance upon which latter is found to be still inadequate to meet claims properly chargeable to it.

His Excellency the Governor and the Executive Council.

G. H. REID.

The Executive Council approve of the transfer of the amount referred to from the Vote to the Vote referred to as proposed.—ALEX. C. BUDGE, Clerk of the Council. Minute 96-29, 2/6/96, confirmed, 9/6/96. Approved.—HAMPDEN, 2/6/96.

1896.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

TREASURY BALANCES.

(TRANSFER OF, FROM ONE ITEM TO ANOTHER ITEM OF EXPENDITURE IN CONNECTION WITH THE
TREASURY DEPARTMENT.)

Printed under No. 8 Report from the Printing Committee, 9 July, 1896.

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

Sir, Department of Audit, Sydney, 8 July, 1896.
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 23rd June, 1896, 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.

Subject:—Transfer of a sum of £300 from Item 160 of 1895-6 (Customs Contingencies) to supplement Item 208 of the same year (to meet unforeseen expenses to be hereafter accounted for).

(No. 101.) The Treasury, New South Wales, Sydney, 20 June, 1896.
THE Colonial Treasurer recommends, for the approval of His Excellency the Governor and the Executive Council, under the provisions of section 18 of the "Audit Act of 1870," that a sum of three hundred pounds (£300) be transferred from the Vote "Customs" (Item 160 of 1895-6), the credit balance upon which will permit of such transfer, to supplement the Vote "To meet unforeseen expenses to be hereafter accounted for" (Item 208 of the same year), the balance upon which is found to be inadequate to meet claims properly chargeable to it.

His Excellency the Governor and the Executive Council.

G. H. REID.

The Executive Council approve of the transfer of the sum referred to, from the Vote to the Vote specified, as herein recommended.—ALEX. C. BUDGE, Clerk of the Council. Minute 96-33, 23/6/96, confirmed, 30/6/96. Approved.—HAMPDEN, 23/6/96.

1896.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

TRUST MONEYS DEPOSIT ACCOUNT.

(FROM 1st APRIL, 1895, TO 31st MARCH, 1896.)

Printed under No. 1 Report from Printing Committee, 21 May, 1896.

TRUST MONEYS DEPOSIT ACCOUNT.

(From 1st April, 1895, to 31st March, 1896.)

THE Treasurer of New South Wales in account with the Trust Moneys Deposit Accounts under the Acts 20 Victoria No. 11 and 42 Victoria No. 7, from 1st April, 1895, to 31st March, 1896.

Receipts.	Amount.	Payments.	Amount.
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
To Balance 31st March, 1895. (20 Vic. No 11, and 42 Vic. No. 7)	5,598 14 0	By N. F. Giblin. (20 Vic. No. 11)	1,021 1 2
N. F. Giblin. (20 Vic. No. 11)	48 5 6	L. T. Lloyd. do	162 6 7
L. T. Lloyd. do	371 3 1	A. Morris. do	1,977 6 10
A. Morris. do	46 15 3	W. H. Palmer. do	382 11 0
W. H. Palmer. do	1,714 18 9	Balance on 31st March, 1896. (20 Vic. No. 11, and 42 Vic. No. 7)	4,236 11 0
	£7,779 16 7		£7,779 16 7

The Treasury, New South Wales,
1st April, 1896.

C. G. L. BOYCE,
pro Accountant.

1896.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

TREASURY BILLS DEFICIENCY ACT, 1895.

(STATEMENT SHOWING THE DEFICIENCIES IN THE ACCOUNTS FROM 1887 TO 1894 INCLUSIVE, AND ALSO FOR THE HALF-YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1895, COVERED BY TREASURY BILLS ISSUED UNDER.)

Printed under No. 15 Report from Printing Committee, 27 August, 1896.

CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND.

STATEMENT showing the Deficiencies in the Accounts from 1887 to 1894, inclusive, and the Deficiency for the half-year ending 30th June, 1895, covered by Treasury Bills issued under the Treasury Bills Act of 1895.

Year.	Appropriation.		Sums written off as Savings.		Expenditure as now ascertained.		Revenue.		Other receipts to be taken in reduction of Expenditure.		Deficiency.	
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
1887 and 1888	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*16,027	9 2
1889	9,492,804	8 10	345,340	9 2	9,147,463	19 8	9,052,742	7 11	4,924	13 4	89,796	18 5
1890	9,863,445	8 7	229,506	7 6	9,633,939	1 1	9,493,722	2 1	13,578	7 1	126,638	11 11
1891	10,758,951	10 2	188,261	7 4	10,570,690	2 10	10,036,185	10 2	3,000	0 0	531,504	12 8
1892	11,288,412	11 11	388,127	3 5	10,900,285	8 6	10,508,093	11 7	2,531	2 1	389,660	14 10
1893	10,513,157	12 9	671,631	10 1	9,841,526	2 8	9,740,153	7 0	54,663	9 9	46,709	5 11
1894	10,204,054	11 4	489,037	15 8	9,715,016	15 8	9,478,042	1 3	44,258	6 4	192,716	8 1
											1,393,054	1 0
<i>Deduct Centennial Park Expenditure, 1887-1890, transferred to Suspense Account</i>											£200,000	0 0
<i>Accrued Interest transferred from Loans</i>											341,319	9 2
											541,319	9 2
<i>Deficiency for 1894 and previous years</i>											£	851,734 11 10
Half-year ended 30th June, 1895.	†4,888,712	4 0	167,321	17 7	4,721,390	6 5	4,564,780	13 2	7,480	4 7	149,129	8 8
Total Deficiency at 30th June, 1896...											£	1,000,864 0 6

* The particulars connected with this deficiency cannot readily be ascertained.

† Includes £253 3s. 7d. on Supplementary Estimates for 1896-1897.

The Treasury, New South Wales,
20th August, 1896.

C. G. L. BOYCE,
Acting Accountant.

1896.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

TREASURY BILLS DEFICIENCY ACT, 1895.

(RETURN PREPARED BY THE AUDITOR-GENERAL SHOWING THE PARTICULARS OF TREASURY BILLS ISSUED UNDER THE.)

Printed under No. 15 Report from Printing Committee, 27 August, 1896.

RETURN prepared by the Auditor-General showing the particulars of Treasury Bills issued under the Treasury Bills Deficiency Act, 1895.

ACCOUNT of Treasury Bills authorised by Parliament and raised under the Treasury Bills Deficiency Act of 1895.

	£	s.	d.
A.—Amount of Treasury Bills authorised by the Act 59 Vic. No. 22	1,174,700	0	0
B.—Amount of Treasury Bills issued and credited to the Revenue Account on 2nd March, 1896	1,174,700	0	0
C.—Amount of said Treasury Bills outstanding at this date	1,024,700	0	0
D.—Amount representing the deficiency in the Accounts of 1894 and previous years included in said Treasury Bills, as per Ways and Means Statement of 27th August, 1895	*988,403	15	5
E.—Amount representing the deficiency for the first six months of 1895 included in said Treasury Bills, as per Return No. 1... ..	*186,296	4	7
	<u>*£1,174,700</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>

Department of Audit,
19th August, 1896.E. A. RENNIE,
Auditor-General.

* This part of the Return is made up to 27th August, 1895, and does not include savings since on account of both periods, amounting to £132,000 for 1894 and previous years, and £42,000 for the first six months of 1895. The total amount of the Deficiency now is divided as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
1894 and previous years	851,734	11	10
1895 (six months)	149,129	8	8
	<u>£1,000,864</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>6</u>

The Treasury, 20th August, 1896.

G.H.R.

1896.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

GOVERNMENT SAVINGS BANK.

(STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR 1895.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 34 Vic. No. 15.

Printed under No. 1 Report from Printing Committee, 21 May, 1896.

STATEMENT of Accounts to 31st December, 1895.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
To Balance brought forward from 1894.....	3,633,925	2	7	By Repayments to Depositors during 1895	1,834,999	9	8
Cash received from Depositors during 1895	2,194,133	15	10				
Interest added to Depositors' Accounts	128,640	10	9	Balance	4,121,699	19	6
	£ 5,956,699	9	2		£ 5,956,699	9	2

LIABILITIES AND ASSETS.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
To Balance due to all Depositors at close of the year	4,121,699	19	6	By New South Wales Government Debentures	102,700	0	0
				New South Wales Funded Stock, 56 Vic. No. 1	1,000,000	0	0
				New South Wales Funded Stock, 36 Vic. No. 21	296,466	13	11
				New South Wales Treasury Bills, 53 Vic. No. 9	959,000	0	0
				New South Wales 1924 Stock, 58 Vic. No. 14	20,000	0	0
				New South Wales 1925 Stock, 59 Vic. No. 6.....	50,000	0	0
				New South Wales Funded Stock, 59 Vic. No. 6	180,000	0	0
				Cash at Credit Savings Bank Trust Account	1,398,407	3	6
				Cash in the hands of the Controller ...	31,933	16	3
				Interest due on investments	36,566	9	5
				Interest on uninvested funds at 3% ...	41,384	17	9
				Amount to be transferred from surplus Savings Bank Fund	5,240	18	8
	£ 4,121,699	19	6		£ 4,121,699	19	6

PROFIT AND LOSS.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
To Interest added to Depositors' Accounts	128,640	10	9	By Balance from preceding Account	9,061	1	4
Amount Transferred to Treasury	5,000	0	0	Interest received on investments	86,288	13	0
Departmental Expenses (to be transferred)	8,000	0	0	Interest on uninvested funds	41,384	17	9
Premium paid on investments	335	0	0	Amount to be transferred from surplus funds.....	5,240	18	8
	£ 141,975	10	9		£ 141,975	10	9

A. J. DOAK, Controller.
Government Savings Bank, Sydney, 19th March, 1896.

JOSEPH COOK,
Postmaster-General.

I CERTIFY that the foregoing statement of all deposits received and paid from 1st January to 31st December, 1895, has been examined and found to correspond with the Books and Accounts of the Government Savings Bank.

31st March, 1896.

E. A. RENNIE,
Auditor-General.

1896.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

LAND TAX VALUATIONS AND ASSESSMENTS.

(PETITION FROM THE COUNCIL OF THE BOROUGH OF PETERSHAM IN FAVOUR OF THE HEARING OF APPEALS PRIOR TO THE PAYMENT OF THE TAX.)

Received by the Legislative Assembly, 12 November, 1896.

To the Honorable the Members of the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.
The Petition of the Council of the Borough of Petersham,—

HUMBLY SHOWETH :—

1. That the values placed upon lands within this borough by the Taxation Commissioners are in very many cases excessive, and will require readjustment if the Act under which the taxes are being levied is to be equitably administered.

2. That your Petitioners are of opinion that it is very unjust to compel payment of the taxes imposed by the Commissioners prior to the hearing of appeals.

3. That your Petitioners would earnestly urge that every facility be given for the hearing of appeals in the various centres of population, as many of those desirous of appealing could not attend at the Sydney Court or the offices of the Taxation Commissioners without great personal inconvenience and expense.

Your Petitioners, therefore, humbly pray that your Honorable House will take such steps as in your wisdom may be deemed necessary to give effect to the requests herein.

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

Dated this 12th day of November, 1896.

ALFD. ROFE,
Mayor.
F. A. MORGAN,
Council Clerk.

1896.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

THE FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

(CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN THE COLONIAL TREASURER AND MANAGERS OF BANKS IN REFERENCE TO.)

Printed under No. 15 Report from Printing Committee, 27 August, 1896.

The Hon. G. H. Reid, Premier and Colonial Treasurer, to The General Managers, Bank of New South Wales, the Commercial Banking Company of Sydney, and the City Bank.

Gentlemen,

The Treasury, New South Wales, 15 August, 1896.

In view of the very injurious criticisms made in certain quarters with reference to my exposition of the financial position of the Colony, and the fact that the payments made in 1895-6 on account of 1895 (six months) and previous years were not charged against the revenue for 1895-6, I beg to request that you will be good enough to examine the public documents sent herewith as per accompanying list, and to inform me whether, in your opinion, any person, having a competent knowledge of my financial proposals as submitted to Parliament, in connection with the recent change in the mode of keeping the Public Accounts, as explained in my budget speeches, Ways and Means Accounts, and the debates on the same, also the debates on the Bills to give effect to those changes, could fairly plead ignorance of the following facts:—

1. That I intended to carry on the accounts to 30th June, 1895, and in respect of appropriations open for expenditure since that date, for the periods before and up to 30th June, 1895, upon the old system.
2. That I intended to add any deficiency arising on the operations of those six months to the deficiency debt, and therefore to be provided for by Treasury Bills.
3. That I intended to present the accounts for the year—from 1st July, 1895, to 30th June, 1896—to Parliament free from any of the expenditure chargeable under the old system to previous periods.
4. I would also be glad if you would consent to look at the cash balances on 30th June, 1896, and state whether there was or was not a surplus of revenue in 1895-6 over expenditure, chargeable by law to the year 1895-6; and, if so, how much?

Your faithful servant,
G. H. REID.

The General Managers, Bank of New South Wales, the Commercial Banking Company of Sydney, and the City Bank, to The Hon. G. H. Reid, Premier and Colonial Treasurer.

Dear Sir,

Sydney, 19 August, 1896.

We beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of 15th instant, together with copies of *Hansard*, the Treasury Bills Deficiency Bill, the Audit Amendment Act, and other documents.

These have had our most careful attention, and judging by the speeches and debates in *Hansard*, and by the legislation relative to audit and appropriations founded thereon, we are of opinion that it was your intention (to use your own words)—

- “1. To carry on the Public Accounts to 30th June, 1895, and in respect of appropriations open “ for expenditure since that date, for the periods before and up to 30th June, 1895, on the “ old system;
- “ 2. To add any deficiency arising on the operations of those six months to the deficiency debt, “ to be provided for by Treasury Bills; and
- “ 3. To present the accounts for the year—July, 1895, to 30th June, 1896—to Parliament free “ from any of the expenditure chargeable under the old system to previous periods.”

With regard to the concluding paragraph of your letter, asking us “ to look at the cash balances on the 30th June, 1896, and state whether there was or was not a surplus of revenue in 1895-6 over expenditure, chargeable by law to the year 1895-6; and, if so, how much?” we feel we are unable, with the information at our command, to give an answer.*

We are, dear Sir,
Yours faithfully,
J. RUSSELL FRENCH.
T. A. DIBBS.
C. STANTON.

* Return obtained from the Auditor-General on this point, and laid on the Table this day, showing cash surplus of £331,362 14s. 1d.—G.H.R., 20/8/96.

1896.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

STORES AND STATIONERY.

(STATEMENT SHOWING THE COST OF CERTAIN ARTICLES SUPPLIED TO THE GOVERNMENT OF NEW SOUTH WALES, UNDER CONTRACT, AS COMPARED WITH THAT OF SIMILAR ARTICLES SUPPLIED TO THE GOVERNMENT OF VICTORIA, ALSO UNDER CONTRACT)

Printed under No. 9 Report from Printing Committee, 16 July, 1896

STATEMENT showing the cost of certain articles supplied to the Government of New South Wales, under Contract, as compared with that of similar articles supplied to the Government of Victoria, also under Contract.

Schedule quantities, 1896	Description of Goods	NEW SOUTH WALES			VICTORIA		
		Schedule Rate	Amount	Remarks	Schedule Rate	Amount	Remarks
12	Slates, 13 x 9	4d	£ 0 4 0	10 per cent	4½d	£ 0 4 6	(11 x 7).
12 doz	Tape—red, narrow	8d	0 8 0	17½ "	1/6	0 18 0	
12 "	" " medium	9d	0 9 0	17½ "	1/10	1 2 0	
12 "	" " broad	1/-	0 12 0	17½ "	3/-	1 16 0	
200 boxes	Wafers—signet	1/6	15 0 0	17½ "	2/8	26 13 4	
60	Water wells	1/-	3 0 0	17½ "	2/9	8 5 0	Duty <i>Ad valorem</i>
2 doz	Ink glasses (excise)	1/2	0 2 4	17½ "	4/-	0 8 0	15 per cent.
400	Clips—foolscap, with spring	1/-	20 0 0	17½ "	1/7	31 13 4	20 "
400	Blotting pads—demy	6d	10 0 0	17½ "	1/9½	35 16 8	20 "
12 gross	Penholders	2/-	1 4 0	17½ "	5/6	3 6 0	20 "
100	Pen racks	8d	3 6 8	17½ "	1/6	7 10 0	30 "
3 gross	Pens—" Pickwick "	1/2	0 3 6	17½ "	2/3	0 6 9	20 "
3 "	" " " Waverley "	1/2	0 3 6	17½ "	2/3	0 6 9	20 "
1,424 boxes	Nibs—Gillott's	1/-	71 4 0	17½ "	1/9	124 12 0	20 "
24 "	Pens—" M B , 226	7d	0 14 0	17½ "	1/1	1 6 0	20 "
12 "	Nibs—Mitchell's C	1/-	0 12 0	17½ "	1/7	0 19 0	20 "
800 "	" " J	1/3	50 0 0	17½ "	1/11	76 13 4	20 "
12 "	" " R	1/3	0 15 0	17½ "	2/- doz boxes	1 4 0	20 "
12 "	Pens -- " L	3d	0 3 0	17½ "	6/-	0 6 0	20 "
12 "	" " M	3d	0 3 0	17½ "	6/-	0 6 0	20 "
12 "	" " N	3d	0 3 0	17½ "	6/-	0 6 0	20 "
12 "	" " S	5d	0 5 0	17½ "	9/-	0 9 0	20 "
900 "	" " 0237	3d	11 5 0	17½ "	6/-	22 10 0	20 "
12 "	" " 0261	3d	0 3 0	17½ "	6/-	0 6 0	20 "
12 doz	Erasers—Faber's, small	2/-	1 4 0	17½ "	3/6	2 2 0	20 "
200 "	" " large	6/-	60 0 0	5 "	9/3	92 10 0	20 "
600 "	Gum bottles and brushes	6d	15 0 0	17½ "	1/9	52 10 0	Duty, 1s per c ft
200	Inkstands, glass (small)	8d	6 13 4	17½ "	1/1	10 16 8	Duty <i>ad valorem</i>
100	" " (large)	10d	4 3 4	17½ "	1/6	7 10 0	20 per cent
100	" pewter (small)	1/3	6 5 0	17½ "	1/4	6 13 4	20 "
12	" " (large)	1/9	1 1 0	17½ "	2/9	1 13 0	20 "
12	" " with flange	2/6	1 10 0	17½ "	4/9	2 17 0	20 "
2	" " 8 x 5	5/-	0 10 0	17½ "	7/6	0 15 0	20 "
12	Date boxes, 7 in	1/-	0 12 0	17½ "	1/6	0 18 0	20 "
600 doz	Pencils, office	1/-	30 0 0	10 "	1/6	45 0 0	20 "
74 "	" " Faber's coloured	1/6	5 11 0	10 "	2/6	9 5 0	20 "
100 "	" " comb—blue and red	2/-	10 0 0	10 "	2/6	12 10 0	20 "
6	Presses, copying (demy)	35/-	10 10 0	17½ "	4/10/-	27 0 0	20 "
6 "	" " (foolscap)	25/-	7 10 0	17½ "	3/5/-	19 10 0	20 "
24 pieces	Ribbon, green and blue, ¼ in	1/6	1 16 0	17½ "	3/9	4 10 0	15 "
24 "	" " " ½ in	2/-	2 8 0	17½ "	4/10	5 16 0	15 "
24 "	" " " ¾ in	2/6	3 0 0	17½ "	6/6	7 16 0	15 "
112	Rules, 1,944 in	¾d in	6 1 6	17½ "	2d in	16 4 0	25 "
150 gross	Pens, Blandaners	1/9	13 2 6	17½ "	2/-	15 0 0	20 "
150 lb	Pins, short white	1/-	7 10 0	10 "	2/5	18 2 6	
150 "	" mixed	1/-	7 10 0	10 "	2/5	18 2 6	
200 doz.	" Pyramid	2½d ea	25 0 0	10 "	9d each	90 0 0	
100 "	Ink, copying, Antoine's, pints	10/-	50 0 0	17½ "	15/-	75 0 0	Duty <i>ad valorem</i>
250 "	" " B B Stephen's, quarts	23/-	287 10 0	17½ "	42 6	531 5 0	10 per cent
60 "	" " " pints	15/-	45 0 0	17½ "	24/-	72 0 0	10 "

1896.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

REPORT FROM THE SELECT COMMITTEE

ON THE

CITY MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY'S (LTD.)
ENABLING BILL;

TOGETHER WITH THE

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE

AND

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE.

ORDERED BY THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY TO BE PRINTED,
16 *June*, 1896.

SYDNEY : CHARLES POTTER, GOVERNMENT PRINTER.

1896.

1896.

EXTRACTS FROM THE VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS OF THE
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

VOTES No. 7. TUESDAY, 26 MAY, 1896.

5. CITY MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY'S (LIMITED) ACT ENABLING BILL (*Formal Motion*) :—
Mr. Frank Farnell moved, pursuant to Notice,—
(1.) That the City Mutual Life Assurance Society's (Limited) Act Enabling Bill be referred to a Select Committee for consideration and report.
(2.) That such Committee consist of Mr. W. H. B. Piddington, Mr. Watson, Mr. Griffith, Mr. Willis, Mr. Perry, Mr. McLean, Mr. Mahony, Mr. O'Sullivan, and the Mover.
Question put and passed.
-

VOTES No. 16. TUESDAY, 16 JUNE, 1896.

5. CITY MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY'S (LIMITED) ENABLING BILL :—Mr. Frank Farnell, as Chairman, brought up the 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 Bill was referred on 26th May, 1896; together with a copy of the Bill as amended and agreed to by the Committee.

* * * * *

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1896.

CITY MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY'S (LIMITED) ENABLING BILL.

REPORT.

THE SELECT COMMITTEE of the Legislative Assembly, for whose consideration and report was referred on 26th May, 1896, the "*City Mutual Life Assurance Society's (Limited) Act Enabling Bill*,"—beg to report to your Honorable House :—

That they have examined the witnesses named in the List* (whose *See List, page 4. evidence will be found appended hereto), and the Preamble as amended † having † See schedule of amendments. been satisfactorily proved to your Committee, they proceeded to consider the Bill, in which it was deemed necessary to make an amendment.

Your Committee now beg to lay before your Honorable House the Bill as amended by them, with an amended Preamble.

FRANK FARNELL,
Chairman.

*No. 2 Committee Room,
Legislative Assembly,
10th June, 1896.*

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE.

THURSDAY, 28 MAY, 1896.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. Frank Farnell,	|	Mr. Mahony,
Mr. McLean,	|	Mr. W. H. B. Piddington,
	Mr. Willis.	

Mr. Frank Farnell called to the Chair.

Entry from Votes and Proceedings, appointing the Committee, read by the Clerk.

Printed copies of the Bill *referred*, together with original Petition to introduce same, before the Committee.Present:—G. E. H. Sanders, Esq. (*Solicitor for the Bill*).Edward Priestman (*Accountant, City Mutual Life Assurance Society, Limited*), called in, sworn, and examined.

Room cleared.

Committee deliberated.

[Adjourned till Thursday next at 1.45.]

THURSDAY, 4 JUNE, 1896.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. Frank Farnell in the Chair.

Mr. Griffith,	|	Mr. Mahony,
Mr. McLean,	|	Mr. W. H. B. Piddington.

Present:—G. E. H. Sanders, Esq. (*Solicitor for the Bill*).

George Edward Holyoake Sanders, sworn and examined.

George Crowley (*Manager of the City Mutual Life Assurance Society, Limited*), called in, sworn, and examined.The Chairman having retired, Mr. McLean called to the Chair *pro tem*.

Witness withdrew.

[Adjourned till Tuesday next at a quarter to Two o'clock.]

WEDNESDAY, 10 JUNE, 1896.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. Frank Farnell in the Chair.

Mr. Griffith,	|	Mr. Mahony,
	Mr. McLean.	

Present:—G. E. H. Sanders, Esq. (*Solicitor for the Bill*).

Room cleared.

Preamble considered and amended.*

Question,—“That this Preamble, as amended, stand part of the Bill,” put and passed.

Solicitor called in and informed.

Clause 1 read and *agreed* to.Clause 2 read, amended,* and *agreed* to.Title read and *agreed* to.

Chairman to report the Bill, with amendments, to the House, including an amended Preamble.

SCHEDULE OF AMENDMENTS.

Page 2, Preamble, line 7. *After* “person” *insert* “in New South Wales”
 ” 2, ” ” 11. *After* “person” *insert* “in New South Wales”
 ” 2, clause 2, line 27. *Omit* first word “Act.”

LIST OF WITNESSES.

	PAGE.
Crowley, G.	7
Priestman, E.	5
Sanders, G. E. H.	7

* See Schedule of Amendments.

1896.
 LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
 NEW SOUTH WALES.

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE

TAKEN BEFORE

THE SELECT COMMITTEE

ON THE

CITY MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY'S (LIMITED)
 ACT ENABLING BILL.

THURSDAY, 28 MAY, 1896.

Present:—

MR. GRIFFITH, MR. MAHONY,	|	MR. McLEAN, MR. W. H. B. PIDDINGTON.
FRANK FARNELL, Esq., IN THE CHAIR.		

G. E. H. Sanders, Esq., appeared as Solicitor for the City Mutual Life Assurance Company.

Edward Priestman, Esq., sworn and examined:—

1. *Chairman.*] What position do you hold in connection with the City Mutual Life Assurance Company? E. Priestman,
Esq.
2. Are you aware of the object of the directors in asking for the passage of the Bill under consideration? 28 May, 1896.
The main object is to keep outsiders from looking over the books, and getting our policy-holders names. It would be very damaging if agents of rival companies, by paying a fee, could look over our books and try to get our policy-holders from us.
3. At present they are able to do that on payment of a fee? Yes.
4. Is such a practice allowed in connection with other life assurance societies? No.
5. I understand that this company is registered under the Companies Act? Yes.
6. Are the other assurance societies established by special Act of Parliament, or under the Companies Act? Under the Chartered Companies Act I think. Two are registered.
7. You are desirous then of placing your company on the same footing as the other companies? Yes.
8. Has the practice of people examining your register been availed of to any extent? A good deal last year.
9. Then all you ask is that the books of all the other companies should be open to the public in the same way as yours, or that you should be placed on the same footing as the other companies? Yes, that we should be placed on the same footing as the others.
10. *Mr. McLean.*] You say the object of getting the Bill through is to prevent outside people from inspecting the books of the company and getting to know your policy-holders, but you propose in the Bill to deprive your own members of the same privilege? It is inadvisable for any one outside the office to look over the books. If they want to send out ballot-papers, however, we can do it for them.
11. A person who is seeking a position on the Board of a company has at present the right to inspect the list of members? Yes.
12. And the Bill would practically prevent him making that inspection or having an opportunity of sending out circulars? Yes; but we send the circulars for them.
13. *Mr. Willis.*] Is there any guarantee that you would do it;—can they compel you to do it? No.
14. *Mr. McLean.*] Then if the Bill passes in its present form there will practically be no guarantee that a candidate for the position of director will have a list of members furnished to him? No; we would not supply a list to anybody.
15. Practically the directors and officers of the company will be the only people who will have a list of members at their command? Yes.
16. In connection with the companies working under charter;—do you know whether any of their members have the privilege of inspecting the list of members? No; they cannot inspect the register.
17. Do you know what custom is in vogue for reaching the shareholders? They send the ballot-papers to the head office, and they are sent out for them—just the same as we do. The only thing is that last year we had a good many people coming and inspecting our list of policy-holders, and we thought it was very inadvisable, because it left the books open for the inspection of canvassers for rival companies who might try to get our business from us.
- 18.

- E. Priestman, Esq.
28 May, 1896.
18. Do you know of any cases where canvassers of rival companies actually inspected your books? I cannot say we actually know of any canvassers, but a good many people whom we did not know came in and wanted to inspect the books.
 19. Could you furnish any information as to the number of persons who paid the fee prescribed in the Companies Act for the purpose of inspecting the list of members? Several wanted to do so, but we refused to allow them.
 20. *Mr. Willis.*] Although you had not the power? Yes, and they took the refusal as sufficient.
 21. *Mr. Mahony.*] They wanted to pay and inspect? Yes.
 22. *Mr. Willis.*] How does the A.M.P. Society do when there is an election;—how does the candidate reach the shareholders? He has his circulars printed and sent to the head office, and they forward them for him.
 23. Do they do that as a matter of favour, or are they compelled to do it? I do not know whether there is any compulsion about it, but we have never refused to forward anything of the sort.
 24. *Mr. Mahony.*] What is the objection to members of the society inspecting the register? A person might join a fortnight or a month before the end of the year. He might do that in order to go through the books and obtain a list of the names. He might get money paid to him by a rival company to enable him to become a member of our company, and then he might turn round on us by trying to get the list of members from us.
 25. How long have you been a registered company? Since 1879.
 26. During that period your lists have been open to inspection;—what proportion of the members of the society would examine the register per annum? I do not think a single member examined the register last year. Two members sent a party to take out the names to enable them to send our circulars on their own account.
 27. How long have you been in the office of the company? Eleven years.
 28. If there had been any bother during that time about inspecting the register you would have heard of it? Yes.
 29. Has there been any case in which members have made any bother about seeing the register? It has never been asked for by members until last year.
 30. When was the first occasion on which your attention was drawn to the fact that the outside public were taking an interest in your register? Last year.
 31. How many people wanted to pay their shilling and you declined it? About half a dozen.
 32. When did that occur? Towards the end of last year.
 33. Were there any elections for directorships? Yes; there were two vacancies.
 34. And it was then that strangers came and offered to pay the fee? Yes.
 35. Can you say how many there were? Not more than half a dozen.
 36. Did they all come in one day or week? I saw two of them in the office together in one day, and I have seen separate ones in within a fortnight.
 37. That was the first time in seventeen years that this occurred in connection with the outside public? Yes; the election of directors up to within two or three years ago has been by proxy. Now the election takes place by means of open ballot-papers. We had our Acts altered to provide for it.
 38. You mean the Articles of Association under which you are registered? Yes.
 39. Would that account for the outsiders coming in? A good deal.
 40. Why would it account for their coming in? At the elections by proxy it was simply a matter of holding up your hand at a meeting of the directors.
 41. The elections were by means of a show of hands unless a poll was demanded? Yes; when the proxy papers were sent out we had no trouble at all. It is only since the ballot system was introduced that this has occurred.
 42. How do you connect the introduction of the ballot system with these people coming to the place? It is very hard to say. Possibly this competition might have occurred on account of the society growing so much last year. It may not have anything to do with the alteration of voting by proxy to voting by ballot.
 43. Then until last year none of the public came, and your mind suggested that they came in consequence of changing from proxy voting to voting by ballot-papers? Simply because we had none of it under the proxy system.
 44. But you cannot assign, even in your own mind, any specific reason beyond that? No.
 45. It is really a surmise? Yes.
 46. Did you know any of the half dozen who came during the fortnight? No.
 47. I presume you know most of the recognised insurance people in Sydney? Yes.
 48. None of these people came? No.
 49. Have you any reason for supposing they were sent by any of them? Yes; I know in one instance that one of them was.
 50. Tell us about it? One party came on a Saturday morning and spent the morning copying the names out of the policy register for two members who were going up for directorship.
 51. He came on behalf of members? Yes; of members who were not on the Board at the time.
 52. But that does not indicate that they were copying the register for the purpose of interfering with your business? No; that was the only instance which I saw. With regard to the five other cases, we did not know who the people were. They might have been people trying to obtain information from our register in order to use it on behalf of some other company.
 53. You think that might have been possible? Yes.
 54. Did the people look at the register or copy it? They wanted to see the register and offered their fees, and we refused them.
 55. Do you think any harm could result from your register being open to your *bonâ fide* members? Yes; I think a good deal of harm could be done by a free perusal of the books.
 56. What is the law in connection with the Colonial Mutual Society whose head office is in Melbourne? They are under the Friendly Societies Act, I think.
 57. Do you know whether an inspection of registers is refused in Victoria? I do not know, but I think it is refused.
 58. *Mr. Piddington.*] Is the object of the Bill merely to bring the practice relating to the inspection of registers on all fours with that which obtains in other insurance societies? Exactly.

THURSDAY,

THURSDAY, 4 JUNE, 1896.

Present:—

MR. McLEAN,	|	MR. MAHONY,
MR. GRIFFITH,	|	MR. W. H. B. PIDDINGTON.
FRANK FARNELL, Esq., IN THE CHAIR.		

George Edward Holyoake Sanders, Esq., Solicitor, appeared as Solicitor for the Bill.

G. E. H. Sanders, Esq., sworn and examined:—

- 59. *Chairman.*] You are solicitor to the City Mutual Life Assurance Society in connection with this Bill? Yes.
- 60. *Mr. McLean.*] Are you aware of the practice of the other life insurance companies which are registered in New South Wales, in regard to the exhibition of a list of shareholders? The Australian Mutual Provident Society, and the Mutual Life of Australasia have a charter of their own, and frame their own regulations under it.
- 61. Is there any provision in their Act of Incorporation parallel with the section of the Companies Act which compels the exhibition of a list of members? No.
- 62. Do you know what practice they adopt in regard to the issuing of circulars to their members on behalf of those who are candidates for the position of director? As far as the Australian Mutual Provident and the Mutual Life are concerned, they do not issue circulars to anybody, and they do not produce their policy registers even to the directors. If anyone is a candidate for the position of director he advertises it in the usual way and trusts to his own popularity to obtain votes.
- 63. Is there anything in your Articles of Association or by-laws which would compel you to issue any circulars which might be sent to you by any shareholder who is seeking a position on the Board? No; the Articles are being revised now, but there is no such provision in them at present.
- 64. *Mr. Mahony.*] You have mentioned the Australian Mutual Provident, and one or two other societies which have charters of their own in the Colony;—are there any companies here carrying on the same sort of business as you are, which are registered under the Companies Act here? No; except the Citizens Life, which is not registered the same as we are. It is a registered company by shares. Their policy register is private to themselves.
- 65. I suppose you are aware that there are companies in Melbourne registered under the Companies Act with provisions precisely similar to your own? Yes.
- 66. And some of these have branch offices in New South Wales? Yes.
- 67. Then, in Victoria they are in precisely a similar condition to yourselves? Yes.
- 68. They have not made any attempt to alter that condition? Not to my knowledge.
- 69. Do you not think the difficulty could be got over in some other way;—could you not alter the constitution of your company? The only way to do that would be by getting a charter the same as the A.M.P., or Mutual Life have. You could get rid of the Companies Act and do that.
- 70. Do you not think it would be better to manage it in that way? There is no doubt that we could do it in that way, but the expense would be something enormous. I may state that the companies who have head offices in Melbourne, and branches here, are the National Mutual, the Colonial Mutual, and the Widows' Fund. They absolutely refuse to show a copy of their register to anyone. I have interviewed the managers on the subject, and they have never yet been asked to show it, and if they were asked they would refuse.
- 71. That remark would apply equally to any branch office you have in Victoria? Yes.
- 72. *Mr. Piddington.*] Do you know whether they have refused to give information in Victoria? They have not been asked for it. It has been an understood thing amongst companies in Victoria, that they would not show the policy register. It is a private book kept in the office, and is shown to nobody.
- 73. *Mr. Griffith.*] As a matter of law, if you instructed an agent of yours in Melbourne to demand a list of the policy-holders in any of the Victorian companies, they would be legally bound to give it to you on payment of 6d.? Yes; but I presume in Melbourne they only keep a list of Victorian policy-holders which would be of no good to us.
- 74. According to the Victorian Act they must keep a list of the whole of their members, which would, of course, include the Sydney members? Yes.
- 75. *Mr. Mahony.*] How many companies are there carrying on business in Sydney with head offices in Melbourne—I mean companies of the kind to which you have been referring? Three—the National Mutual, the Colonial Mutual, and the Widows' Fund.
- 76. Then, in New South Wales, with your company, you are in no worse position than you are in Melbourne with your company? No.

G. E. H. Sanders, Esq.
4 June, 1896.

George Crowley, Esq., Manager of the City Mutual Life Assurance Society (Limited), sworn and examined:—

- 77. *Chairman.*] Will you briefly explain the object of the introduction of the Bill? It is because we are placed at a disadvantage compared with the chartered companies. We are bound by law to show our list of members to any rival agent. We have had more than one application for it. Of course we took counsel's opinion on the matter, and were advised that we must show it. Agents have been getting lists of our members, and going round to them and canvassing and twisting them. Not only that, but some of our members' private business has been divulged. One policy-holder came to me and said that he did not wish people to know what the amount of his insurance was. Of course they are not ashamed of being assured, but they say they can go to the A.M.P. or Mutual Life Societies, and have their business kept private. We pay a big price to get our business, and if agents come and endeavour to twist it we cannot retaliate. We have no means of getting at their share registers, and that places us at a distinct disadvantage. It may have been an omission on the part of Parliament not to have included the A.M.P. and the Mutual Life Association charters. There is a company here called the Citizens' Company, which has shareholders. If you go for a list of their members they will give you a list of their shareholders. They will

G. Crowley, Esq.
4 June, 1896.

- G. Crowley, Esq.
4 June, 1896.
- will not give you a list of their customers. Their argument is that you might just as well go to a business firm and ask for a list of their customers. Of course there is a distinction between being a nominal shareholder and an actual customer.
78. *Mr. Griffith.*] In the case of the Mutual Life, are not the nominal proprietors the actual proprietors? They are actually.
79. *Mr. McLean.*] There are no other proprietors? No.
80. Then the members are nominally the owners? Really they are—they have no liability.
81. Who has the liability? In the Mutual Life there is no liability attaching to them at all.
82. The Board of management has no liability? No. To say that a man is a shareholder, without having any liability, is a straining of the word shareholder.
83. *Mr. Griffith.*] Then who owns the company? The policy-holders actually own it.
84. *Mr. McLean.*] You have said that you are at a disadvantage compared with the chartered companies. But what is to prevent you becoming a chartered company? Only this, that we can make a shorter cut at it. It would cost a lot of money to get a charter of our own, and the only point in the Companies Act with which we disagree is the necessity to show our list of members. It is far better for us to take up the time of Parliament with a short Bill, than with a long charter Bill which would cost us ten times the amount. We are satisfied with the Companies Act except in regard to that provision.
85. But you are registered under that Act which enables you to limit the liability of your members. If you are not registered under that Act, there would be no end to the liability of individual members—it would be a co-partnership affair unless you got a special Act of Incorporation. The question is as to what is to prevent you getting that special Act of Incorporation, or what was to prevent you originally from registering under the Friendly Societies' Act? Nothing, except but the difficulty of the list of members evidently was not foreseen.
86. *Mr. Griffith.*] We will suppose there is a life assurance company, the directors of whom form themselves into a clique; the manager of this company is a creature of this clique; the policy-holders are desirous when the directors' term of office closes to elect some one else; the clique of directors have access to the list of policy-holders; they would, therefore, be in a position to issue circulars and to canvass, whereas the ordinary policy-holder would not have that advantage;—how will that be obviated if we do away with this clause? Only by the by-laws of the society.
87. But Parliament cannot regulate your by-laws? The same thing prevails in every office, and it is unfair to put us under a disadvantage.
88. *Mr. McLean.*] You put yourselves under the disadvantage by registering under an Act in which that provision exists? But if it is a desirable provision it should apply to the A.M.P., and every one else.
89. *Mr. Mahony.*] How is Church's Company registered? Under the Companies Act.
90. What register have they got? They have a register of their shareholders. If you ask for a list of their members they will give you a list of shareholders. They would never dream of allowing you a list of their customers to enable you to undercut their rates.
91. But you should have foreseen that, and so made your registration so that that provision would not apply? If we could go back for fifteen years, there is no doubt we should adopt another means of registering.
92. You are registered under the Companies Act;—do you not see what a dangerous precedent it would be to specially except you; it means that the Companies Act would make fish of one and flesh of the other? Of course there is a big difference between a life assurance and fire insurance companies. Supposing I am doing business with a fire insurance company, and a liability arises of 14s. or 15s. in the £. I should, of course, want to know something about the list of members, so as to see what my liability was. In the case, however, of a mutual life company, it is different. It is called "mutual," because there is no liability.
93. *Mr. Piddington.*] How many applications have you had to exhibit your lists? We are getting them almost every day now. An agent occasionally pops in and pays a shilling in order to see our list of members.
94. How long has it been going on? Ever since publicity has been given to it by the recent annual election about two months ago.
95. *Mr. Mahony.*] Who is liable in your company? The funds of the society alone are liable, and if the funds represent nothing the policy-holders have to put up with it. It only emphasises the fact that domestic legislation here, so far as life insurance business is concerned, is a long way behind.
96. Every policy-holder then would be liable to the extent of £1 in the event of your funds failing? I think that is so.
97. Supposing any of the public wished to see who were liable for that £1 they could find out by paying a fee of 1s.? Yes.
98. But if you get yourself excepted from that provision of the Companies Act, even if the person calling on you were a member, he could not see the list? I presume not.
99. Then if I were a member, and wanted to see who was liable, I could not, under those circumstances, find out? No.
100. Do you not think it would be better to obtain the end in view in another way, by applying for a charter? I think that that is a very unmanly way to do it, although I have been recommended by Mr. Remington to do it.
101. Your customers are also your proprietors, really, and you are asking to change the Companies Act which applies to every one and everything? I am satisfied it was never intended to apply to life insurance offices and such companies as those to which it does apply.
102. *Mr. McLean.*] You recognise that you occupy a peculiar position as being the only life insurance company registered under the Companies Act in the Colony? Yes.
103. You have said that the policy-holders had objections because of divulging their private business. There is nothing in the Act which compels you to place opposite the names of members the amounts for which they are insured? That is so.
104. The register simply shows the names of members? Yes, but we do not keep a register of members for the purpose of complying with the Act, but for our own convenience.
105. You have not prepared a separate list for inspection? No.

1896.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

REPORT FROM THE SELECT COMMITTEE

ON THE

MORUYA MUNICIPAL COUNCIL ENABLING BILL;

TOGETHER WITH THE

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE,

AND

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE.

ORDERED BY THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY TO BE PRINTED,
16 *July*, 1896.

SYDNEY : CHARLES POTTER, GOVERNMENT PRINTER.

1896.

1896.

EXTRACTS FROM THE VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

VOTES No. 23. WEDNESDAY, 1 JULY, 1896.

- 5. MORUYA MUNICIPAL COUNCIL ENABLING BILL (*Formal Motion*):—*Mr. Morton*, for *Mr. Millard*, moved, pursuant to Notice,—
 - (1.) That the Moruya Municipal Council Enabling Bill be referred to a Select Committee for consideration and report.
 - (2.) That such Committee consist of *Mr. Hawthorne*, *Mr. Pyers*, *Mr. Nicholson*, *Mr. Thomas*, *Mr. Alexander Campbell*, and the Mover.
 Question put and passed.

VOTES No. 30. THURSDAY, 16 JULY, 1896.

- 5. MORUYA MUNICIPAL COUNCIL ENABLING BILL:—*Mr. Millard*, as Chairman, brought up the 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 Bill was referred on 1st July, 1896; together with a copy of the Bill as agreed to by the Committee.
- Ordered to be printed.
- * * * * *

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MORUYA MUNICIPAL COUNCIL ENABLING BILL.

REPORT.

THE SELECT COMMITTEE of the Legislative Assembly, for whose consideration and report was referred, on 1st July, 1896, the "*Moruya Municipal Council Enabling Bill*,"—beg to report to your Honorable House:—

That they have examined the witness named in the margin (whose ^{George Thos. Royle.} evidence will be found appended hereto), and the Preamble having been satisfactorily proved to your Committee, they proceeded to consider the Bill, in which it was not deemed necessary to make any amendment.

Your Committee now beg to lay before your Honorable House the Bill without amendment.

W. MILLARD,
Chairman.

No. 1 Committee Room,
Legislative Assembly,
14th July, 1896.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE.

THURSDAY, 9 JULY, 1896.

MEMBERS PRESENT :—

Mr. Millard, | Mr. Thomas.

In the absence of a Quorum, the meeting called for this day lapsed.

TUESDAY, 14 JULY, 1896.

MEMBERS PRESENT :—

Mr. Hawthorne, | Mr. Millard,
Mr. Pyers, | Mr. Thomas.

Mr. Millard called to the Chair.

Entry from Votes and Proceedings appointing the Committee, read by the Clerk.

Printed copies of the Bill referred, together with original Petition to introduce same before the Committee.

George Thomas Royle (*Council Clerk of the Municipality of Moruya*) called in, sworn, and examined.

Room cleared.

Preamble considered.

Question,—“That this Preamble stand part of the Bill,”—put and passed.

Clauses 1 to 3 read and agreed to.

Title read and agreed to.

Chairman to report the Bill, without amendment, to the House.

1896.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE

TAKEN BEFORE

THE SELECT COMMITTEE

ON THE

MORUYA MUNICIPAL COUNCIL ENABLING BILL.

TUESDAY, 14 JULY, 1896.

Present:—

MR. HAWTHORNE,	|	MR. PYERS,
MR. MILLARD,	|	MR. THOMAS.
W. MILLARD, ESQ., IN THE CHAIR.		

George Thomas Royle called in, sworn, and examined:—

1. *Chairman.*] What are you? Council Clerk of the Municipality of Moruya.
2. You were deputed by the council to give evidence before this Committee on the Moruya Municipal Council Enabling Bill? Yes.
3. Will you state to the Committee the object of the Bill and the reasons for its introduction? The object of the Bill is to enable the council to recover the outstanding rates for the year 1895-96, and also to retain the rates which have been already paid for that year. The necessity for this arises from the council having failed to comply with section 164 of the Municipalities Act, which provides that an estimate shall be made, and also that a rate shall be struck. These things were not done owing to the upsetting of the election at the beginning of the year. Arnold Hoeboer was ousted by Robert Henry Harvison by reason of his not being naturalised. This threw the elections, and also the election of mayor, back from February to April—a matter of two months. At that time the then council clerk received his dismissal. The old mayor, whose term of office ceased on the first Tuesday in February, was only returning officer for that period of two months. Consequently the council was unable to transact any business legally during that time, except the election of mayor. The council omitted to elect the mayor until the two elections took place, and then the seat of Hoeboer was again filled. The new mayor was elected in April, and there were three new aldermen and a new council clerk. They came in at the same time that the valuation was taken and were all new to office, and the two provisions in section 164 of the Act were not complied with. That section says: "The council of each municipality shall within three months after the election of the mayor thereof make or cause to be made an estimate of the probable amount which will be required for the then current year." That they entirely omitted to do. The section says further down, "and shall raise the amount so estimated by an assessment and rate upon all ratable property within such municipality." The Act says that the council "shall within twelve months after the election of mayor strike a rate." The council imagined that the rate that was struck the year before would do for the following year, and any subsequent year, provided they did not wish to alter the rate. They thought it was only necessary in case they wanted to alter the rate. This was a point of ignorance on the part of the mayor and council clerk, to whom nearly all such matters are generally left. I was not well enough up in the Municipalities Act at that time to know, and I failed to rightly interpret the section. In fact we were three months going backwards and forwards to our local lawyers, and they failed to interpret it. Then we had to appeal to the Municipal Association, and they put us right, and told us we could not possibly recover the rates under the circumstances.
4. *Mr. Hawthorne.*] So that it was really the Municipal Association that gave you instructions to prepare the Bill? No; it was at my suggestion that was done.
- 5.

G. T. Royle.
14 July, 1896.

- G. T. Royle. 5. But what was the object of the council in appealing to the Municipal Association for their opinion as to the course of action in the future? One of the aldermen declined to pay his rates and when he was asked at the table for what reason, he asked whether the rate was struck, and we told him "No." This was some three or four months after the time when the rate should have been struck. When we told him "No," he refused to pay his rates.
- 14 July, 1896.
6. How many aldermen are there? Nine.
7. Was it altogether owing to the retirement of one of your aldermen that the neglect in respect of the rates took place? Three aldermen retired, and there were, besides, two vacancies—extraordinary vacancies—that left only four seats filled. When the vacancies were declared and fresh nominations were called for the ratepayers failed to nominate, and, consequently, we had to appeal to the Governor to make appointments.
8. The difficulty has arisen, I understand, rather through ignorance in the interpretation of the law than from any carelessness on the part of the council? Yes; I may say it was owing to my own ignorance. I have only been in the Colony a matter of three years, and I have been Council Clerk of Moruya about twelve months.
9. And it was just about the time of your appointment that the assessment was made? Yes. I was appointed on the 3rd June. The old council clerk was actually dismissed between the 11th and the 16th April, but owing to his books not being up to date the council granted him a fortnight longer, and a fortnight longer, until it went on to the 3rd June, and then he actually went out; so that we were really all upside down with our books and everything.
10. Then if this Bill is not passed it will be impossible for you to collect the rates for last year, and consequently the borough will not be able to carry on its ordinary duties? We should be greatly out of pocket.
11. What do you estimate is the amount of the outstanding rates? For that year about £190—say £200—actual money within the town, and then there is the Government subsidy on that.
12. So that by the passing of this Bill you will be able to obtain about £400? About £300. It will mean a great deal for us. Our yearly income is from £296 to £300. I may say that the rate-paper was served in the same form as that adopted every year. It was not until after the appeals were heard and everything was done that we found out the mistake.
13. You had all your notices prepared and everything done? Yes; we did all the business, and then we discovered that we were entirely wrong on those two points.
14. Did you publish the return for that year that you are required to do by law? Yes; the half-yearly statement was published in the *Government Gazette* and in the local papers.
15. The mistake really arose from the council clerk and about half the council being changed, and a new mayor being elected? Yes.

1896.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

REPORT FROM THE SELECT COMMITTEE

ON THE

NARANDERA ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH TRUSTEES ENABLING BILL;

TOGETHER WITH THE

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE

AND

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE.

ORDERED BY THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY TO BE PRINTED,
22 July, 1896.

SYDNEY: CHARLES POTTER, GOVERNMENT PRINTER

1896.

1896.

EXTRACTS FROM THE VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS OF THE
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

VOTES No. 24. THURSDAY, 2 JULY, 1896.

6. NARANDERA ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH TRUSTEES ENABLING BILL (*Formal Motion*):—Mr. Gormly moved, pursuant to Notice,—
- (1.) That the Narandera Roman Catholic Church Trustees Enabling Bill be referred to a Select Committee for consideration and report.
- (2.) That such Committee consist of Mr. Carruthers, Mr. Greene, Mr. Mackay, Mr. Thomas Fitzpatrick, Mr. Travers Jones, Mr. Hayes, Mr. Rose, Dr. Ross, and the Mover.
- Question put and passed.
-

VOTES No. 32. WEDNESDAY, 22 JULY, 1896.

10. NARANDERA ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH TRUSTEES ENABLING BILL:—Mr. Gormly, as Chairman, brought up the 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 Bill was referred on 2nd July, 1896; together with a copy of the Bill as amended and agreed to by the Committee.
- Ordered to be printed.

* * * * *

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1896.

NARANDERA ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH TRUSTEES ENABLING BILL.

REPORT.

THE SELECT COMMITTEE of the Legislative Assembly, for whose consideration and report was referred, on 2nd July, 1896,—the “*Narandera Roman Catholic Church Trustees Enabling Bill*,”—beg to report to your Honorable House:—

That they have examined the witnesses named in the List* (whose evidence See List, p. will be found appended hereto); and the Preamble having been satisfactorily proved to your Committee, they proceeded to consider the Bill, in which it was deemed necessary to make an amendment.

Your Committee now beg to lay before your Honorable House the Bill as amended by them.

JAMES GORMLY,
Chairman.

No. 3 Committee Room,
Legislative Assembly,
16th July, 1896.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE.

THURSDAY, 16 JULY, 1896.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. Thomas Fitzpatrick,	|	Mr. Gormly,
Mr. Greene,	|	Mr. Travers Jones,
Mr. Rose,	|	Dr. Ross.

Mr. Gormly called to the Chair.

Entry from Votes and Proceedings, appointing the Committee, *read* by the Clerk.

Printed copies of the Bill referred, together with original Petition to introduce same, before the Committee.

Present:—Cecil Way, Esq., Solicitor, on behalf of John Fleming Willans, Esq. (*Solicitor for the Bill*).

Cecil Way sworn and examined.

Witness *produced* three grants, dated 23rd April, 1883, of allotments 3, 4, and 5, section 39, county of Cooper, made to the Right Reverend William Lanigan, the Very Reverend Patrick Dunne, James M'Intyre, William M'Mahon, and Michael Quinn; *Government Gazette* containing the appointment of Reverend Thomas Carroll, Peter Sullivan, and George Jerrom; statutory declaration, by a trustee called James M'Intyre in the grants, to the effect that his name is John Patrick M'Intyre; and documentary evidence of the resignation of the Very Reverend Patrick Dunne, and the deaths of Wm. M'Mahon and Michael Quinn.

Reverend Thomas Joseph Carroll called in, sworn, and examined.

Witness withdrew.

John Patrick M'Intyre called in, sworn, and examined.

Witness withdrew.

George Herbert Gibson Manning called in, sworn, and examined.

Witness withdrew.

James Ashton, Esq., a Member of the Legislative Assembly, called in, sworn, and examined.

Witness withdrew.

Reverend Thomas Grey called in, sworn, and examined.

Room cleared.

Preamble considered.

Question,—“That this Preamble stand part of the Bill,”—put and passed.

Clauses 1 and 2 read and *agreed* to.

New clause, to stand as clause 3, read and *agreed* to.

Schedules read and *agreed* to.

Title read and *agreed* to.

Chairman to report the Bill, with an amendment, to the House.

SCHEDULE OF AMENDMENT.

Page 3. *Insert* the following new clause to stand as clause 3:—

3. This Act may be cited as the “Narandera Roman Catholic Church Trustees Enabling Act of 1896.”

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1896.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE

TAKEN BEFORE

THE SELECT COMMITTEE

ON THE

NARANDERA ROMAN CATHOLIC TRUSTEES
ENABLING BILL.

THURSDAY, 16 JULY, 1896.

Present:—

MR. THOMAS FITZPATRICK,	|	MR. GREENE,
MR. TRAVERS JONES,	|	MR. ROSE,
	DR. ROSS.	

JAMES GORMLY, Esq., IN THE CHAIR.

Mr. Cecil Way appeared as Solicitor for the Bill.

Cecil Way sworn and examined:—

1. *Chairman.*] Have you a grant of the lands affected by this Bill? Yes; I produce three grants, dated 23rd April, 1893, allotments 3, 4, and 5, sec. 39, of the county of Cooper, parish of Narandera, and town of Narandera. These grants were made to the Right Rev. William Lanigan, the Very Rev. Patrick Dunne, James M'Intyre, William M'Mahon, and Michael Quinn. These are the original trustees. The Very Rev. Patrick Dunne has since resigned. William M'Mahon and Michael Quinn are both deceased. Three trustees have taken their places. I produce a *Government Gazette* containing the appointments of the Rev. Thomas Carroll, Mr. Peter Sullivan, and Mr. George Jerrom. I produce that *Gazette* in compliance with the 106th section of the Crown Lands Act, 1884, to show that they were appointed trustees. With regard to the trustee called James M'Intyre, I have a declaration by him that his name is John Patrick M'Intyre, and that he was the original trustee mentioned in the grants. The name was incorrectly put as James. I also produce documentary evidence of the resignation of the Very Rev. Patrick Dunne, and of the deaths of the other two trustees. Cecil Way.
16 July, 1896.

The Rev. Thos. Joseph Carroll called in, sworn, and examined:—

2. *Mr. Way.*] Were you appointed one of the new trustees of the land mentioned in this Bill? Yes; in November, 1892, I accepted the appointment. Rev.
T. J. Carroll.
16 July, 1896.
3. Was your name in that appointment put down wrongly as Thomas Carroll? Yes; it should have been Thomas Joseph Carroll, and I am the same person.
4. *Chairman.*] At the time when you were appointed were you the resident clergyman at Narandera? Yes.
5. Did you accept the appointment and act as trustee accordingly? Yes.
6. *Mr. Way.*] Are you aware of the object of this Bill? Yes.
7. Do you know why this land is unsuitable for church purposes at present? It is in the most public place in the town, immediately opposite the largest hotel. On two sides of it there are blacksmiths' shops. The town band plays on the square in front, so that divine service is impossible during week days. It is considered to be about the most unsuitable place in the town for a church. The bishop first moved in the matter, and selected a more suitable site.
8. *Chairman.*] Do you mean the Bishop of Goulburn, who is one of the trustees of the site? Yes.
9. *Mr. Way.*] Do you think it would be an advantage to the church to sell that land? Most decidedly.
10. Have there been any negotiations for the sale of it? No. 11.

- Rev. T. J. Carroll.
16 July, 1896.
11. In the event of the land being sold would the proceeds be applied to the purposes mentioned in the grants? Yes.
 12. *Chairman.*] Has the congregation provided another site for church purposes? Yes.
 13. If the land were sold could the proceeds be beneficially expended on the site which has been obtained? Certainly; a church and presbytery are to be built on the new site secured.
 14. Is the new site suitable for the purpose? Yes.
 15. *Dr. Ross.*] What is the area of the present site? One acre and a-half and one perch.
 16. *Mr. Way.*] Do you know James Patrick M'Intyre? Yes; he is an original trustee.
 17. In the grants his name appears as Thomas M'Intyre? Yes; that is a similar mistake to the one made with regard to my own name.
 18. It should really be John Patrick M'Intyre? Yes.
 19. As the resident clergyman, did you recognise John Patrick M'Intyre as one of the trustees? Yes.
 20. Did he take any part as trustee? Yes, he always acted as trustee.
 21. Was there any objection ever raised as to his being a trustee? As far as I know no one ever doubted he was the trustee.
 22. Are there any buildings on the land referred to in the Bill? Yes, there is a church.
 23. Has a clergyman's residence ever been built there? No.
 24. Is the greater part of the land unused? Yes; half an acre is enclosed on which the church is built the remainder is unenclosed at present, and has not been utilised. Another reason why this site is unsuitable is that there is a very unsavoury drain running at the back of it. The land would be valuable as a business site.
 25. *Mr. T. Fitzpatrick.*] Is the church used as a schoolroom during the day? Yes, it is so used at present, because the congregation have always understood that the land would be sold. A separate site has been secured for a school; the present site is very unsuitable for a school. If this Bill is passed the money obtained by the sale will be used exclusively in building a church on a more suitable site.
 26. *Chairman.*] Is the church now erected an inferior building of not much value? Yes.
 27. Is it suitable for its present purposes? No, it is too small.
 28. When it was first built was the material inferior? Yes, it was pulled down and built up again.
 29. Was there a dispute with the contractor about using inferior material? Yes; an architect from Wagga condemned the building and another was put up.
 30. Was it ever considered to be anything but a makeshift? No.
 31. Is it likely to be suitable for future requirements? No.
 32. If the present site were retained, would the church have to be pulled down? Yes; it is on a corner allotment, and it could not be added to or improved.
 33. Does the main road to the railway station from the districts down the river pass by the church? Yes.
 34. Does the main road from Wagga and Murrumbidgee pass the church from another direction? Yes.
 35. *Mr. Rose.*] Will the whole of the proceeds of the sale be devoted to the purchase of a new site? No, it will be devoted to the purchase of a new site and the erection of a new building.
 36. Will the whole of the proceeds be spent on a new building and the purchase of a new site? Yes.
 37. No matter how much it brings, do you pledge yourself to spend the whole of the money for that specific purpose? Yes.
 38. *Mr. Greene.*] Do you say that a new site has been already acquired? Yes; the bishop seeing that this was very unsuitable, insisted on a new site being purchased.
 39. Has that purchase been already effected? Yes.
 40. *Chairman.*] Has the whole of the purchase money been paid? I do not think so.
 41. Would the proceeds of this sale go to complete the purchase? Yes; the new site has yet to be paid for out of the sale of this land.
 42. Does the main road from the railway station to other portions of the town pass by that corner? Yes.
 43. Is that the principal street of the town? Yes; all the traffic passes by there.
 44. *Dr. Ross.*] Are the congregation of the church in favour of selling the old site? Yes, so far as I individually know them.

Mr. John Patrick M'Intyre called in, sworn, and examined:—

- Mr. J. P. M'Intyre.
16 July, 1896.
45. *Chairman.*] Are you one of the original trustees of the site described in these deeds of grant? Yes.
 46. Have you been recognised as such by the clergyman and people of Narandera? Yes.
 47. Have you acted as trustee? Yes.
 48. *Mr. Way.*] In these grants your name is put down as James M'Intyre? Yes, that is a mistake.
 49. Have you made a statutory declaration that your name is John Patrick M'Intyre, and that you are the same person as has been recognised as trustee? Yes.
 50. Do you know the land which is mentioned in those grants? Yes.
 51. Is it unsuitable for church purposes? Yes.
 52. *Chairman.*] Are you of opinion that if this Bill passes and the land is sold, the proceeds can be beneficially expended for the purpose of acquiring and improving a new site for the church? Yes, undoubtedly.
 53. Are you of opinion that owing to the traffic past this corner lot it is not a suitable site? Yes.
 54. Could it be more advantageously used for some other purpose for the benefit of the town? Yes, it would make a good business site.
 55. Is there a bank on the opposite corner? Yes.
 56. Is there a large hotel on the other corner? Yes.
 57. Is there a large store on a third corner? Yes, and the church forms the fourth corner.
 58. Does the main road coming down the Murrumbidgee pass that corner? Yes.

George Herbert Gibson Manning called in, sworn, and examined:—

- G. H. G. Manning.
16 July, 1896.
59. *Chairman.*] What is your occupation? Stock and station agent and auctioneer.
 60. How long have you resided in Narandera? Since 1880.
 61. Are you well acquainted with the church referred to in this Bill? Yes.
 62. What position does it hold in the business part of the town? It occupies the site at the corner of East and Twynam Streets. Twynam-street runs east and west, and East-street runs north and south.
The

The intersection of the two streets is at the corner where the church stands. On the opposite corner is the "Royal Mail Hotel," the leading or second leading hotel in Narandera. On the opposite corner is the Commercial Bank; on the third corner stands the leading store of the town. The site on which the church stands is bounded on the north by an allotment occupied by a blacksmith's shop. Upon the south side in Twynam-street there is another blacksmith's shop. The site is surrounded by business places, and is about the best business site in the town of Narandera. At the same time, it is about the most unsuitable site for a church that could be found. At night the Salvation band plays in front of the church, and the main traffic of the town passes by Twynam-street to the railway station, and the country traffic up and down the river also comes by Twynam-street. The new site secured by the church is the most suitable in the town for church purposes. It is convenient, close to the centre of the town, not more than 300 or 400 yards away from the centre of the population, and at the same time it is away from the traffic. It is in a good elevated position.

G. H. G.
Manning.
16 July, 1896.

63. Was that site secured some few years ago at an advantageous time? Yes.
64. Do you consider that the present church building is suitable for the town of Narandera? No.
65. Would you call the present church a permanent one? No; it is decidedly a makeshift. When the church was first put up there were several disputes with the contractor, and I believe the material was not of good quality. I consider that the church itself is too small for the requirements.
66. Are you aware that it has been intended to change the site for some time? Yes.
67. Was that one of the causes why a new church has not been built? Yes.
68. If it had been a permanent site, is Narandera capable of erecting a better church? Yes; I am sure that is the case. I have heard it freely stated that in anticipation of procuring a more advantageous site the congregation will do nothing towards erecting a new church.
69. Do you think there is any probability, under any circumstances, of a suitable church being built on the present site? No.
70. Do you think the present site would be more suitable for other purposes? Yes; and I know from conversations with many members of the church that they will never do anything with the present building while there is a chance of getting a better site.
71. From your knowledge of the general community outside this congregation, do you think that they would view favourably the proposal contained in this Bill? Yes; from my experiences as an auctioneer I know that the feeling of the public is strongly in favour of this proposal.
72. Would any considerable portion of the community oppose the Bill? No; I am sure 99 per cent. of the community would be in favour of it.

James Ashton, Esq., M.P., called in, sworn, and examined:—

73. *Chairman.*] Do you know the purposes for which this Committee has been appointed? Yes.
74. Will you give us your opinion as to the suitability of this site mentioned in the Bill for church purposes? I think that, compared with the suitability of the site for business purposes, it is most unsuitable for church purposes. It is probably the very best business site in the town. If offered for sale to-morrow it would bring a higher price per foot than any other land there.
75. Were you a journalist in Narandera for a number of years, and did you take an active part in the interests of the town and district? Yes.
76. Can you give the Committee any opinion as to how the purposes of this Bill would be viewed by the general public of the town and district? It would be viewed favourably by everybody.
77. Do you think anyone would take objection to the purposes of the Bill? Not the slightest; it would tend to the general commercial advantage of the town by setting free the best business site. For instance, a few years ago a question was raised as to the erection of a new post-office at Narandera, the present post-office accommodation being very inadequate. I know very covetous eyes were cast on the site of the Roman Catholic church. If that were free, and the post-office project were proceeded with to-morrow, I have no doubt there would be a strong recommendation from the Postal Inspector who visited the place that this site should be procured.
78. Does the hotel on the opposite corner do a very large country business? Yes.
79. Seeing that there is also a bank on another corner and a large store on another corner, constitute this a valuable business site? Yes.
80. Is it too valuable for church purposes? Yes; in the interests of the town it would be better that such a site should be used for business purposes.
81. Have you any knowledge of the site purchased for a new church? Yes, I think it was in the vicinity of the present parsonage.
82. Is it a suitable site? Yes, it is in a good elevated position.
83. Is it close to the centre of the town? Yes.
84. If this Bill were passed, do you think the proceeds could be beneficially spent in building on that site? I am sure of it.

J. Ashton,
Esq., M.P.
16 July, 1896.

The Rev. Thomas Grey called in, sworn, and examined:—

85. *Chairman.*] Can you supplement the evidence that you have heard given here to-day? I cannot supplement it, but I can endorse all the evidence given.
86. Have you an intimate knowledge of the new site secured for church purposes? Yes.
87. Is there a reasonable area of land? Yes; within a perch it is as large as the site now used.
88. Is it a more suitable site? Yes.

Rev. T. Grey.
16 July, 1896.

1896.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

REPORT FROM THE SELECT COMMITTEE

ON THE

ORANGE SHOW GROUND BILL;

TOGETHER WITH THE

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE

AND

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE.

ORDERED BY THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY TO BE PRINTED,
19 *August*, 1896.

SYDNEY: CHARLES POTTER, GOVERNMENT PRINTER.

1896.

1896.

EXTRACTS FROM THE VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS OF THE
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

VOTES No. 42. THURSDAY, 13 AUGUST, 1896.

6. ORANGE SHOW GROUND BILL (*Formal Motion*):—Mr. Newman moved, pursuant to Notice,—
- (1.) That the Orange Show Ground Bill be referred to a Select Committee for consideration and report.
- (2.) That such Committee consist of Mr. E. M. Clark, Mr. Wilks, Mr. Edden, Mr. Howarth, Mr. Haynes, Mr. Watson, Mr. Hawthorne, Mr. Cotton, and the Mover.
- Question put and passed.
-

VOTES No. 44. WEDNESDAY, 19 AUGUST, 1896.

9. ORANGE SHOW GROUND BILL:—Mr. Newman, as Chairman, brought up the 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 Bill was referred on 13th August, 1896; together with a copy of the Bill as amended and agreed to by the Committee.
- Ordered to be printed.

* * * * *

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1896.

ORANGE SHOW GROUND BILL.

REPORT.

THE SELECT COMMITTEE of the Legislative Assembly, for whose consideration and report was referred on 13th August, 1896, the "*Orange Show Ground Bill*,"— beg to report to your Honorable House :—

That they have examined the witnesses named in the List* (whose * See List, p. 4. evidence will be found appended hereto); and the Preamble, as amended,† having † See Schedule of Amendments. been satisfactorily proved to your Committee, they proceeded to consider the Bill, in which it was deemed necessary to make certain amendments.

Your Committee now beg to lay before your Honorable House the Bill, as amended by them, with an amended Title and Preamble.

H. W. NEWMAN,
Chairman.

*No. 1 Committee Room,
Legislative Assembly,
19th August, 1896.*

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE.

MEMBERS PRESENT :—

Mr. E. M. Clark, Mr. Edden, Mr. Haynes,	|	Mr. Cotton, Mr. Hawthorne, Mr. Newman.
Mr. Wilks.		

Mr. Newman called to the Chair.

Entry from Votes and Proceedings, appointing the Committee, *read* by the Clerk.

Printed copies of the Bill *referred*, together with original Petition to introduce same, before the Committee.

Present :—P. B. Colquhoun, Esq. (*Messrs. Lee, Colquhoun, and Bassett, Solicitors for the Bill*).

Percy Brereton Colquhoun sworn and examined.

Witness *produced* deed of grant of land as a site for Show Ground for the Orange Pastoral and Agricultural Society.

Hon. Andrew Taylor Kerr, M.L.C. (*President of the Orange Pastoral and Agricultural Association, and a Trustee of the Show Ground*), called in, sworn, and examined.

Witness withdrew.

William Tanner, junior (*Secretary of the Orange Pastoral and Agricultural Association*), called in, sworn, and examined.

Room cleared.

Preamble considered and amended.*

Question,—“That this Preamble, as amended, stand part of the Bill,”—put and passed.

Solicitor called in and informed.

Clauses 1, 2, and 3 read and *agreed to*.

Clause 4 read, amended,* and *agreed to*.

Clauses 5 and 6 read and *agreed to*.

Title read, amended,* and *agreed to*.

Chairman to report the Bill with amendments to the House, including an amended Title and Preamble.

* See Schedule of amendments

SCHEDULE OF AMENDMENTS.

Page 1, Title, line 8. After “further” *insert* “permanent”
 Page 2, Preamble, line 38. *Omit* “ninety-five” *insert* “ninety-six”
 Page 2, Preamble, line 48. After “further” *insert* “permanent”
 Page 2, Preamble, line 57. After “effecting” *insert* “permanent”
 Page 3, clause 4, line 54. After “erecting” *insert* “permanent”

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1896.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE

TAKEN BEFORE

THE SELECT COMMITTEE

ON THE

ORANGE SHOW GROUND BILL.

WEDNESDAY, 19 AUGUST, 1896.

Present:—

MR. CLARK,
MR. COTTON,
MR. EDDEN,

MR. WILKS.

MR. HAWTHORNE,
MR. HAYNES,
MR. NEWMAN,

H. W. NEWMAN, ESQ., IN THE CHAIR.

P. B. Colquhoun, Esq. (Messrs. Lee, Colquhoun, and Bassett), appeared as Solicitor for the Bill.

Percy Brereton Colquhoun sworn and examined:—

1. *Chairman.*] You are the solicitor engaged on behalf of the promoters of this Bill? Yes.
2. Do you produce the original Crown grant of the land in question as the site for a show ground? Yes.
3. *Mr. Haynes.*] Are the present trustees who are concerned in this Bill acting under authority and been properly appointed? The trustees originally appointed under the deed were Andrew Taylor Kerr, Thomas Dalton, Frederick Treweeke, Henry William Larance, and John William Smith. John William Smith died on the 15th October, 1895, and John Kenna was appointed trustee on the 11th day of April, 1896, in the place of John William Smith. On the 20th day of July, 1896, Frederick Treweeke died, and since then there has been no appointment.
4. But the trust is intact now? Yes.

P. B.
Colquhoun.
19 Aug., 1896.

Honorable Andrew Taylor Kerr, M.L.C., sworn and examined:—

5. *Chairman.*] Will you be kind enough to state your position in connection with the Orange Pastoral and Agricultural Association? I am President of the Association, and also one of the trustees of the show ground.
6. Will you explain to the Committee the reasons for the necessity for this Bill? A certain number of gentlemen became guarantors to the Bank for £1,500 for improvements. Those improvements have been effected, and we have reduced the liability to the Bank to £1,040 2s. 1d. on the 15th August last. The guarantors in the first instance, I think, numbered twelve. They have been reduced by death to six or seven. These guarantors wished to be relieved from the liability which they have to the Bank; they therefore desired to have this Bill passed, so as to enable them to mortgage and give security over the property. Since we decided upon that we have held a show, and we found that the show ground was too small. The shows have increased so much the last year or so that we were cramped for room. We then decided to insert in the Bill a clause giving us power to sell this ground and to buy other ground, with the consent of the Minister for Lands.
7. *Mr. Haynes.*] What do you estimate the value of the present show ground? I have had it valued by two persons, and their valuations come very close to each other. The show ground consists altogether of 12 acres 3 roods and 35 perches. Mr. Lamrock's valuation is £5,416. He values the land at £3,366, and the improvements at £2,050.

Hon. A. T.
Kerr, M.L.C.
19 Aug., 1896.

- Hon. A. T. Kerr, M.L.C.
19 Aug., 1896.
8. What would be the value of those improvements if they were removed—would they be of material value for the show? They are all used for the show.
9. *Mr. Cotton.*] In that case would you remove the improvements? That would all depend on what we could do with them. One is a very fine shed, and it would be very useful.
10. *Mr. Haynes.*] It could be put to another purpose—such as sports? It is used for sports now.
11. But only, I presume, because the persons who use it for sports can get it pretty cheap? Yes.
12. Persons likely to buy it would not invest money in it merely for the purpose of using it for sports? No.
13. Is this land valuable for building purposes? Yes, it is a very valuable piece of land. It is in the town and right opposite the goods-shed.
14. Have you any idea of another site? We have an idea. There is a property which an old lady has a life interest in.
15. What is the area of that? Six hundred acres. We were thinking that if this property came into the market there is a very nice piece there which we might perhaps buy.
16. I suppose you would want about 30 acres? Twenty-five acres at anyrate. We want double what we have.
17. *Chairman.*] What is the other valuation? It is a valuation by Mr. J. S. Leeds, who values the property at £5,500, including improvements.
18. Mr. Lamrock divides the items in this way: The brick portion of the improvements he estimates at £1,000; the brick cottage with slate roof at £300; the large sheep-shed at £300; the poultry-shed at £100; the booth at £50; outside ring, fencing, cattle-yards, horse-boxes, &c., at £300—making altogether £2,050? Yes.
19. *Mr. Haynes.*] There is a permanent structure there? Yes; a brick caretaker's cottage and a place for accommodation of ladies. The caretaker's cottage might be sold for a private residence. It is a very nice cottage.
20. *Mr. Wilks.*] You spoke about twelve guarantors, and said there were only six or seven remaining now? Yes.
21. Of these six or seven, how many are trustees? There are Mr. Larance and myself. Those are the only two who are alive of the trustees who are mentioned in the bond.
22. *Mr. Edden.*] If this Bill is for the purpose of giving you power to pay for improvements that have been erected, and to sell the ground because it is inadequate to meet the requirements of the show, what is the meaning of these words in the preamble of the Bill, "and to effect further improvements thereon"? These buildings have been up some time, and we want to have them painted.
23. *Mr. Haynes.*] I presume that this preamble was framed before you determined, as you said you determined later, to get a new site? But we cannot purchase the land now which we wish to buy—it is not for sale yet.
24. But do you not think that it is foolish to erect further improvements if it is your intention to sell? Well, we do not like to let the things get shabby-looking, and to fall to pieces. Some of the buildings are made of wood, and they require painting to keep them in proper order.
25. But is it not usual not to apply money borrowed on the security of the land, or money raised by way of sale, to improvements;—are not these improvements usually paid for out of the returns obtained at the shows? We had no money when we got the land; we had to borrow money straight away from the Bank to put up these improvements. They were all paid for with borrowed money and the subsidy which we got from the Government.
26. *Mr. Clark.*] The fact is, that you want to make provision for the next show, which will take place before you are able to complete your arrangements in regard to the other land? Certainly; our next show will be held on this ground.
27. *Mr. Haynes.*] But if you are going to sell the property, is it advisable to apply any mortgage money to improvements of that description? We must keep the buildings and other things in proper order.
28. Have you not membership or other subscriptions for that purpose? They are nearly all used in paying for prizes and other things.
29. *Mr. Hawthorne.*] I suppose you have an overdraft at the Bank? The Bank will allow us an overdraft, but we are trying to pay that off.
30. Then you are not free from debt at the present time? No; we owe the Bank £1,040.
31. And the object of this Bill is to enable you to mortgage the present show ground, so as to pay off that indebtedness? Yes. We cannot mortgage the show ground without this Bill. We want to mortgage it and to pay off the liability to the Bank and clear the guarantors.
32. *Mr. Haynes.*] Is it not possible for you to assure the Committee that money obtained on mortgage at the present time will not be applied to any such purpose as improvements and buildings? Well, there are certain things that we would have to do. There is always a lot to be done before a show.
33. *Chairman.*] But how has it been paid for hitherto? We had an overdraft at the Bank, but so many guarantors have died that we have stopped it.
34. *Mr. Clark.*] It is a serious matter for the remaining guarantors? Yes, it is.
35. *Mr. Edden.*] I suppose the trouble is that there is so much and only two trustees to face it? Two trustees and four other guarantors.
36. *Mr. Haynes.*] But is it not a fact that the Government have always declined to allow money raised on mortgage in such cases to be applied to improvements? I do not know that of my own knowledge.
37. If it were not so you could go on until a time when you could not mortgage any further, and when you would be in a hole, and there would be a total collapse;—are there any means by which local subscriptions could be obtained for the purpose of defraying the cost of painting and repairs? There is no doubt we could do that out of the proceeds of the show, without using any mortgage money.
38. Will you undertake to assure the Committee that no money realised by mortgage under this Bill shall be applied to the purpose of improvements on this show ground? I am willing that none of the mortgage money shall be used for the purpose of effecting ordinary repairs.

William Tanner, junior, sworn and examined :—

39. *Chairman.*] You are the Secretary of the Orange Pastoral and Agricultural Association? Yes.
40. Did you hear the evidence given by Mr. Kerr? Yes.
41. Do you agree with Mr. Kerr's statement in regard to the necessity for this Bill? Certainly, more especially as to the size of the present show ground. It is altogether too small.
42. *Mr. Haynes.*] What is your average attendance? On one occasion we had 8,000 people present. We want 25 or 30 acres. We cannot do with less than 25 acres, to make the show the greatest possible success.
43. *Chairman.*] In the event of your buying another show ground, could not the whole of the things erected on the present show ground be used on the new one? All except the main building.
44. Why not the main building? Well, that is made of brick, but the sheep and the poultry sheds could be removed.
45. What is the large shed composed of—principally iron, is it not? Brick and iron.
46. You say that that could not be used on the new ground? I do not think so. That is the pavilion. It would not pay to pull that down and re-erect it. The caretaker's cottage could be sold as a dwelling, because it is on the boundary of the street, and is a nice building. It is worth 10s. a week.
47. *Mr. Haynes.*] How did you come to be behindhand with your liabilities with regard to the buildings; that is not usual with such Associations? We are not behind in reality, because we have reduced our overdraft. It was all borrowed money, and we have reduced it from £1,500 to £1,000.
48. *Mr. Wilks.*] Have you received any information from the Bank in regard to a settlement? Every time that there is the death of a guarantor we receive notice that the account must go into liquidation, and a fresh bond has to be signed. I may say that last year, although the show was held on a wet day, we had to put all the people inside the small ring and let the horses run outside where the people should have been, and when we wanted to show stock in the small ring we had to remove the people again. We had to have policemen and volunteers to shift the people backwards and forwards.
49. I suppose there is a general feeling in Orange that you should have a larger show ground? Yes, more especially amongst the exhibitors.
50. A growing feeling? Yes.
51. *Mr. Hawthorne.*] There is no opposition locally to the selling of the present show ground and the buying of a new one? No.
52. *Mr. Haynes.*] Is there a prospect of your being able to sell the present show ground at about the estimated sum? I do not think there would be any trouble in selling the land. It is in a splendid position, within the municipal boundary, and opposite the goods-shed and near the cattle sale-yards. It is only separated by a street from the railway station. There is a street running parallel with the show ground, and on the other side there is another street running parallel with the sale-yards, and there is a hotel on the opposite corner. So that the show ground is right in the centre of population.
53. *Mr. Edden.*] Is there any Government land in close proximity to it? There is Government land within 1 mile of it.
54. Would the Government land be suitable for a show ground? Yes.
55. You would be willing to exchange with the Government, I suppose? If they gave us 30 acres of land. We must have some other land.
56. *Mr. Wilks.*] How long has the overdraft been standing? At least twelve years.
57. During the last two or three years you have greatly reduced it? Yes.
58. *Mr. Haynes.*] Seeing the cramped condition of affairs at the show ground, do you think there is any necessity whatever for the expenditure of any of this money upon any improvements of a permanent character at the present show ground? I am not a guarantor; and some of the guarantors think that I, as Secretary, am very liberal in using their money. I should not be in favour of putting any permanent improvements on the present show ground. Of course, the painting and renovating that is required, I think, we could pay for out of our profits. It amounts to this: if we spend money in renovating and painting we cannot pass anything to the credit of the overdraft account.
59. Besides it would be really misapplying the funds so far as the consent of Parliament was concerned? Yes; but if we cannot get other land we shall have to make further improvements on the present show ground, as regards our pavilion, because the accommodation at the present time is altogether too small for the number of people that attend there.
60. You are very anxious to change your ground? Yes.
61. It is essential that you should have a larger ground? There is no getting away from that fact. If we can possibly get it, we must have a larger ground.
62. It is impossible for you to obtain ground adjoining or adjacent to the present show ground? Yes, it is impossible, because there are streets there.

W. Tanner,
junior.
19 Aug., 1896.

1896.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

REPORT FROM THE SELECT COMMITTEE

ON THE

BOROUGH OF CUDGEGONG CATTLE SALE-YARDS BILL;

TOGETHER WITH THE

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE

AND

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE.

ORDERED BY THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY TO BE PRINTED,
24 September, 1896.

SYDNEY: CHARLES POTTER, GOVERNMENT PRINTER.

1896.

1896.

EXTRACTS FROM THE VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS OF THE
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

VOTES No. 57. THURSDAY, 17 SEPTEMBER, 1896.

6. BOROUGH OF CUDGEGONG CATTLE SALE-YARDS BILL (*Formal Motion*):—Mr. Robert Jones moved, pursuant to Notice,—
- (1.) That the Borough of Cudgegong Cattle Sale-yards Bill be referred to a Select Committee for consideration and report.
- (2.) That such Committee consist of Mr. Haynes, Mr. E. M. Clark, Mr. Wilks, Mr. J. C. L. Fitzpatrick, Mr. Hurley, Mr. Watson, Mr. Travers Jones, Mr. Wood, Mr. Edden, and the Mover. Question put and passed.
-

VOTES No. 60. THURSDAY, 24 SEPTEMBER, 1896.

2. BOROUGH OF CUDGEGONG CATTLE SALE-YARDS BILL:—Mr. Robert Jones, as Chairman, brought up the 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 Bill was referred on 17th September, 1896; together with a copy of the Bill as agreed to by the Committee.
- Ordered to be printed.
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1896.

BOROUGH OF CUDGEGONG CATTLE SALE-YARDS BILL.

REPORT.

THE SELECT COMMITTEE of the Legislative Assembly, for whose consideration and report, was referred on 17th September, 1896, the "*Borough of Cudgegong Cattle Sale-yards Bill*,"—beg to report to your Honorable House:—

That they have examined the witnesses named in the List* (whose * See List, p 4 evidence will be found appended hereto), and the Preamble having been satisfactorily proved to your Committee, they proceeded to consider the Bill, in which it was not deemed necessary to make any amendment.

Your Committee now beg to lay before your Honorable House the Bill without amendment.

ROBERT JONES,
Chairman.

*No. 1 Committee Room,
Legislative Assembly,
23rd September, 1896.*

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE.

WEDNESDAY, 23 SEPTEMBER, 1896.

MEMBERS PRESENT :—

Mr. Edden,	|	Mr. J. C. L. Fitzpatrick,
Mr. Hurley,	|	Mr. Robert Jones,
Mr. Travers Jones,	|	Mr. Wood.

Mr. Robert Jones called to the Chair.

Entry from Votes and Proceedings appointing the Committee, *read* by the Clerk.

Printed copies of the Bill *referred*, together with original Petition to introduce same, before the Committee.

Peter Joseph Rheinberger (*an Alderman of the Borough of Cudgegong*) called in, sworn, and examined.

Witness withdrew.

Alfred Stephen Tuckerman called in, sworn, and examined.

Room cleared.

Preamble considered.

Question,—“That this Preamble stand part of the Bill,”—put and passed.

Clauses 1 to 9 read and *agreed* to.

Title read and *agreed* to.

Chairman to report the Bill without amendment to the House.

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1896.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE

TAKEN BEFORE

THE SELECT COMMITTEE

ON THE

BOROUGH OF CUDGEGONG CATTLE SALE-YARDS BILL.

WEDNESDAY, 23 SEPTEMBER, 1896.

Present:—

MR. EDDEN,		MR. ROBERT JONES,
MR. HURLEY,		MR. TRAVERS JONES,
MR. J. C. L. FITZPATRICK,		MR. WILKS,
	MR. WOOD.	

ROBERT JONES, ESQ., IN THE CHAIR.

Peter Joseph Rheinberger sworn and examined:—

1. *Chairman.*] You are an alderman and ex-mayor of the Borough of Cudgegong? Yes.
2. The borough council have applied to Parliament to pass a Bill authorising them to erect corporation cattle sale-yards within the borough? Yes.
3. They are, I understand, unanimously in favour of having these sale-yards erected? Yes.
4. You have chosen the site for the sale-yards? Yes.
5. That site you believe to be the best and most suitable you could get for the sale-yards? Yes.
6. You have virtually effected a purchase of the site? Yes; I have paid a deposit on behalf of the council.
7. There are no sale-yards within the borough? No.
8. The sale-yards at Mudgee are private sale-yards? Yes.
9. And both your borough and the Borough of Mudgee believe that the sale-yards in Mudgee are now out of date, and should be removed from that town? Yes; I think I can safely say that both boroughs are in favour of the new sale-yards.
10. These new sale-yards will be for the accommodation of both boroughs? Yes.
11. *Mr. Travers Jones.*] Will the erection of these sale-yards interfere with any existing rights? I do not think so. All auctioneers will have the same rights.
12. None of the existing auctioneers oppose this proposal of yours? No.
13. *Mr. Hurley.*] What is the population of Cudgegong? About 5,000.
14. *Chairman.*] The Borough of Cudgegong is about a mile square? Yes.
15. And your borough extends 10 miles in every direction outside the Borough of Mudgee? Yes; it goes right round the Borough of Mudgee.
16. *Mr. Hurley.*] What distance from the present population is the site on which you intend to build the new sale-yards? About a mile.
17. Possibly it will be many years before the population get out that far? Yes; I think I may safely say that all the people about Mudgee and Cudgegong are in favour of this site for the sale-yards. It is right away from the main thoroughfares, and there will be no danger to people from the driving of cattle.
18. *Chairman.*] The site which you have selected is not on the main road? No, it is on a by-road. It is about a quarter of a mile or a little more from the main thoroughfare. A cattle road leads to it, but there is no thoroughfare there used by vehicles.
19. *Mr. Wood.*] Did I correctly understand you to say there was no population round the proposed site? Not at present.

P. J.
Rheinberger.
23 Sept., 1896.

- P. J. Rheinberger.
23 Sept., 1896.
20. But it is within the population area of the municipality, of course? Yes.
 21. There are no buildings around it? No.
 22. *Mr. Hurley.*] Although there is no population near it, have any township allotments been surveyed anywhere near the proposed site—that is, within a few yards of it? No.
 23. *Mr. Wood.*] What is the land immediately surrounding it? It is all private land.
 24. It has never been cut up into town allotments? No.
 25. *Chairman.*] This site is on a portion of the special sub-division of 960 acres of A. B. Cox, west of the town of Mudjee? Yes.
 26. *Mr. Wood.*] Is it lying vacant now or is it occupied at all? There are cattle on it.
 27. It consists of grazing paddocks? Yes.
 28. *Chairman.*] This site is immediately on what is now used as a travelling stock road? Yes.
 29. And it would also be close to, and almost on, the surveyed line of railway extending west from Mudjee? Yes, very close to it. I could not tell you the exact distance it is away from it, but I think it is within a quarter of a mile or so of it.
 30. *Mr. Hurley.*] I suppose you do not intend to fence across any existing roads? No.
 31. And, as far as you know, there is no one in the Borough of Mudjee who is opposed to this proposal? No. I have not heard of any opposition to the establishment of these sale-yards.
 32. *Chairman.*] The usual notices have been inserted in the *Gazette* and other newspapers? Yes.
 33. And there have been no complaints or objections lodged? No.
 34. *Mr. Travers Jones.*] The erection of sale-yards on this site would in no way interfere with future settlement within the boundaries of the municipality? I do not think so.
 35. *Mr. Wilks.*] Can you give the Committee any idea as to the present indebtedness of the Borough of Cudgegong? We are in no way indebted except on account of the hall we have.
 36. I desire a little explanation in regard to these words in the preamble, “and for such purpose to borrow money by debentures or otherwise secured by mortgage upon the said land or any other property of the said council or borough, or upon the rates, fees, and tolls to be levied thereat”;—do I understand that this will be a preferential claim on the borough? Yes.
 37. And it will be a claim on the general rates? Yes.
 38. That is, the debenture-holders will have double security—security not only on the land, but also on the general rates? Yes.
 39. Has the matter come before the council in that light? Yes.
 40. They thoroughly understand that? Yes.
 41. And the borough is practically free from debt? Yes; except on the hall itself.
 42. And of course that debt is secured on the building? Yes.
 43. You have not overlapped the claims of present debenture-holders? No; we have not.
 44. Will these cattle sale-yards enter into competition with any existing sale-yards? There is only one sale-yard, and that is within the Borough of Mudjee.
 45. And this Bill will not hand over any practical monopoly to the Borough of Cudgegong? I think not.
 46. Will you kindly explain section 8—“returns of cattle sold or offered for sale”—why is an embargo placed so that auctioneers outside shall be compelled to render statements made and fees charged in their own sale-yards;—what is the object of that section, which says, “Every auctioneer or person selling or offering for sale cattle at any sale-yard other than the yards to be established under this Act, and within the aforesaid limits, shall hand to the clerk of the said council between the 1st and 7th day of every month a return in writing of all cattle sold or offered for sale by him or them during the previous month, together with the amount of fees chargeable thereon, in accordance with the provisions of this Act and the by-laws to be made thereunder”? That is a safeguard for the purpose of ensuring that the borough shall not be deprived of revenue that it should get from these sale-yards.
 47. *Mr. Fitzpatrick.*] You know, as a matter of fact, that that course is pursued in the large towns that have corporation sale-yards, such as Bathurst and Goulburn? Yes; Orange, Muswellbrook, and other towns.
 48. *Mr. Hurley.*] Is A. B. Cox aware of the fact that this Bill is being introduced? We bought the land from the trustees of A. B. Cox.
 49. The trustees are aware of the purpose for which the land has been purchased? Yes.
 50. *Chairman.*] You are also aware that the Borough of Mudjee are also anxious to get the present sale-yards, which are situated within their borough, done away with? Yes.
 51. *Mr. Wilks.*] The Borough of Mudjee are working in concert with the Borough of Cudgegong in this matter? Yes; in fact, they are more anxious than we are that these sale-yards should be erected, as they will prevent the cattle from having to go into their town.
 52. *Chairman.*] As soon as these yards are completed the sale of cattle at the present sale-yards at Mudjee will virtually be stopped? Yes.
 53. That is the intention of the Borough of Mudjee? Yes; I can safely say that the Borough of Mudjee are as much in favour of this scheme as we are.
 54. That is only natural, because the area of the Borough of Mudjee is so limited? Yes.
 55. *Mr. Wood.*] As far as you know, there is no opposition on the part of the Borough of Mudjee to the erection of these sale-yards? None whatever.
 56. They favour it rather than oppose it? Yes, they are in favour of it.
 57. *Chairman.*] Your borough are applying for this Bill with the knowledge and approbation of the Borough of Mudjee? Yes.
 58. *Mr. Wilks.*] After certain things are provided for, you intend to appropriate a certain amount regularly for the repayment of the principal—you intend to establish a sinking fund? Yes.
 59. And that fund will be kept separate from all your other council accounts, both in book-keeping and at the bank? Yes, I think so. The matter has not been discussed, but I think this matter should be kept separate. I think I can answer for the council that they will keep this fund separate.
 60. *Chairman.*] This Bill has been before the council and has been approved of by them? Yes. A few months ago it was read carefully and approved of by the council. I believe that nearly all the members were present at the time.
 61. *Mr. Hurley.*] How long has Cudgegong been a municipality? About thirty-three years.

Alfred Stephen Tuckerman sworn and examined :—

A. S.
Tuckerman.
23 Sept., 1896.

62. *Chairman.*] You are an alderman of the Borough of Cudgegong? I am.
63. You are aware that this Bill, authorising the erection of cattle sale-yards within the borough, has been before the council? Yes.
64. And approved of by them? Yes.
65. Are you aware also that the Borough of Mudjee also approve of the erection of these sale-yards? Yes; totally in accord with it.
66. Have any objections been lodged with your borough by any person living in either borough against it? No.
67. There are no objections that you are aware of? None whatever.
68. These sale-yards will supply a want that has been felt in the district for a long time? Yes; the yards that have been used so far as sale-yards are owned by one firm, and are in a very dilapidated state, and the owner is not disposed to improve them, although he has been asked to do so for several years past. Another objection to them is that they are right in the town of Mudjee, and children attending school, and going from the west end of the town to school, have to pass those yards, and on sale days they are sometimes in danger of being run over by cattle or horses.
69. *Mr. Wood.*] I understand that there was some difference of opinion in your council as to the proposed site for these sale-yards—was there? Our council held a special meeting on the proposed site. Almost all the aldermen attended that meeting—all but one, Alderman Wilton. I cannot say whether he was at the meeting when the matter was decided, but after it had been decided by the council he was the only man who objected to it.
70. Do you know what the grounds of his dissent were? I do not know why he did dissent.
71. Did he state any grounds of dissent? He did not. I asked him one day privately why he had any objection to this site, and he said, "personal interest." I said, "Who could have any personal interest in having the sale-yards where it is proposed to have them?" He would not give me any answer whatever.
72. You believe it was not because he supposed that the proposed site was unsuitable? No; he is a very cantankerous old man, and his reason was that he proposed another site on George Crossing's land, about 2 miles away, and because he did not get his point carried he opposed any other site. He is a man of that kind. When beaten, he does not like it.
73. *Mr. Wilks.*] The general public of Mudjee are in accord with you in removing the sales from the present centrally situated sale-yards, on account of the difficulties you have pointed out? Yes; even Mr. Crossing, the main auctioneer in the town, and who has had a monopoly of sales all along, told me, "If you had the sale-yards anywhere on that side road, I would be perfectly satisfied, but if you are going to put them up in the other place"—which is only a stone's throw from the present sale-yards—"I would build my own yards." I have not heard any objections other than Mr. Wilton's.
74. *Mr. Wood.*] You believe that the public of Cudgegong recognise this as being the most suitable site for the sale-yards? I do. It is a well-drained site. When Mr. Wilton could not find any other objection to the site he said it was too steep. It is on a gentle slope, and he wanted the sale-yards to be on a flat. I consider that this site is a very suitable one.
75. *Mr. Fitzpatrick.*] It is on the travelling stock road? Yes.
76. *Mr. Wood.*] There would be no danger of its interfering with the sanitary condition of the township around, owing to drainage? No; it empties below the town altogether. It is on the lower side of the town, and consequently any water from it would flow in a direction away from the town.
77. *Chairman.*] Your council intend, under the provisions of this Bill, to borrow money, to be repaid by debentures, to carry out the erection of these yards? Yes.
78. Is it your intention to keep this fund separate from your other accounts? Yes. I asked that question in the council.
79. The Bill provides that it should be kept separate? Yes. When the Bill was laid before our council, as drawn up by our solicitor, I asked if it was the intention of the council to keep a separate account, not only as a matter of book-keeping, but also at the bank, and the answer given was in the affirmative.
80. *Mr. Wilks.*] The debenture-holders will have a charge on the general rates as well as the land forming the site? Yes.
81. *Mr. Hurley.*] Is there any estimate of the cost of building these sale-yards? It is proposed to borrow £1,000. The estimated cost is about £800; but there might be some little expense we do not foresee at present, and we thought we would be well within the mark if we asked for £1,000.
82. I suppose that you have a specification drawn up? We have not at present. If this Bill be passed by Parliament, and we are authorised to borrow the money, we intend to ask for plans from different boroughs and select one which we think will be the most suitable for our site, and call for tenders on that plan.
83. *Chairman.*] You have been in communication with some boroughs already? We have. Privately, I have the plans of the Bathurst sale-yards, but the council will get plans from the different municipal sale-yards.
84. How many acres of land have you secured? Six acres.
85. *Mr. Fitzpatrick.*] What is the area of the old sale-yards in use at the present time? About $2\frac{1}{2}$ acres.
86. Are those sale-yards sufficient to meet the requirements of the place? No, they do not.
87. You think that the 6 acres that you have in view will be sufficient? Yes. If not, we have the option of buying 4 acres more. There is no doubt that if we wanted 10 acres more we could get them. There is plenty of land there.
88. *Chairman.*] But you believe that 6 acres will be equal to the requirements of the district for a long time to come? I do.
89. *Mr. Wilks.*] The maintenance of buildings, after the sale-yards have been first established, will, I suppose, be provided for out of the receipts from the sale-yards? Yes, out of the receipts from the sale-yards. I opposed any of the general rates being spent on this matter at all.
90. *Mr. Hurley.*] The buildings, I suppose, will be chiefly for a caretaker? Yes, and sheds for sheep.
91. Is it your intention to have a turning-out paddock in connection with the yards? No.
92. There will be no such thing as travelling cattle from the yards to a watering-place and back again? No. The site is not far from the river. There is an opening to the river, within about half a mile, where stock could be watered.

A. S.
Tuckerman.
23 Sept., 1896.

93. *Chairman.*] It is usual for the auctioneers to provide their own paddock accommodation? Yes; almost all the auctioneers have their own paddocks near the town.
94. And these yards would be in a very good position as regards the present auctioneers' paddocks? Yes. Mr. Crossing has a 1,000-acre paddock within a quarter of a mile, and McEwan and Cox also have a paddock adjoining it.
95. *Mr. Hurley.*] The Mudgee district being a gold-mining district, is it likely that there will be any application for this particular ground for mining purposes? Not in the least. I have done a little bit of mining myself in my time, and this is about the most unlikely-looking place to find anything in.
96. *Mr. Wood.*] The drainage from these sale-yards would not in any way go into a river or stream now being used for water for domestic purposes? No; the site drains into the paddock belonging to Mr. Gunnell, a butcher.
97. Where does the drainage eventually go to? That is a flat paddock, and the drainage generally soaks away there; but in times of flood it would go into the river miles below the town.
98. *Chairman.*] This site is about a mile from the river where the drainage in flood-times might reach it? Yes.
99. And the place where it would be emptied into the river is fully 2 miles below the boundary of the town? More than 2 miles.
100. *Mr. Hurley.*] What is the closest building to this site? Gunnell's slaughter-house. There is only one man living there—a slaughterman.
101. I meant a homestead? I suppose 400 yards.
102. Is that place protected by a fence from this proposed site? Yes.
103. And the driving of cattle to and from the sale-yards would not interfere with the people living in that house? No. The road where these sale-yards would be has always been used as a stock road; for ordinary traffic people use roads on the other side of the town.
104. *Mr. Wood.*] It is not a main road, but a by-road? It is more a road to take cattle from the back of the town to the trucking yards.
105. Was the road originally surveyed there as a road of access to that part of the town or to some place beyond? I cannot tell you.
106. There is no settlement beyond to which the road leads? None whatever; it joins the main road further on.
107. Then it is a by-road between two main roads? Yes.
108. *Chairman.*] Would I be right in saying that this road is a mile long? Yes.
109. And there is only Gunnell's slaughtering premises on the whole road? Yes.

1896.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

REPORT FROM THE SELECT COMMITTEE

ON THE

LAWSON'S ESTATE MORTGAGE ENABLING BILL;

TOGETHER WITH THE

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE,

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE,

AND

APPENDICES.

ORDERED BY THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY TO BE PRINTED,
30 September, 1896.

SYDNEY : CHARLES POTTER, GOVERNMENT PRINTER.

1896.

1896.

EXTRACTS FROM THE VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS OF THE
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

VOTES No. 59. WEDNESDAY, 23 SEPTEMBER, 1896.

7. LAWSON'S ESTATE MORTGAGE ENABLING BILL (*Formal Motion*):—Mr. Waddell moved, pursuant to Notice,—
- (1.) That Lawson's Estate Mortgage Enabling Bill be referred to a Select Committee for consideration and report.
- (2.) That such Committee consist of Mr. Kelly, Mr. Nicholson, Mr. Lee, Mr. Watson, Mr. Millen, Mr. Wood, Mr. Moore, Mr. Alexander Campbell, Mr. Cann, and the Mover.
- Question put and passed.
-

VOTES No. 62. WEDNESDAY, 30 SEPTEMBER, 1896.

3. LAWSON'S ESTATE MORTGAGE ENABLING BILL:—Mr. Waddell, as Chairman, brought up the 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 Bill was referred on 23rd September, 1896; together with Appendices and a copy of the Bill as amended and agreed to by the Committee. Ordered to be printed.
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1896.

LAWSON'S ESTATE MORTGAGE ENABLING BILL.

 REPORT.

THE SELECT COMMITTEE of the Legislative Assembly, for whose consideration and report was referred, on 23rd September, 1896,—the “*Lawson's Estate Mortgage Enabling Bill*,”—beg to report to your Honorable House:—

That they have examined the witness named in the margin (whose evidence John Geach
Keane. will be found appended hereto); and the Preamble, as amended, having been satisfactorily proved to your Committee, they proceeded to consider the Bill, in which it was deemed necessary to make certain amendments.

Your Committee now beg to lay before your Honorable House the Bill as amended by them, with an amended Preamble.

T. WADDELL,
Chairman.

No. 1 Committee Room,
Legislative Assembly,
29th September, 1896.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE.

TUESDAY, 29 SEPTEMBER, 1896.

MEMBERS PRESENT :—

Mr. Kelly,	|	Mr. Millen,
Mr. Nicholson,	|	Mr. Wood,
	Mr. Waddell.	

Mr. Waddell called to the Chair.

Entry from Votes and Proceedings appointing the Committee, *read* by the Clerk.

Printed copies of the Bill *referred*, together with original *Petition* to introduce same, before the Committee.

Present :—William Walker, Esq. (*Solicitor for the Bill*).

John Geach Keane called in, sworn, and examined.

Witness handed in statutory declaration of the Sergeant of Police at Nyngam in reference to the renewal of the publican's license in Nymagee-street, Nyngam ; also a *certificate* of death of Edward John Lawson. [*See Appendix.*]

Room cleared.

Committee deliberated.

Preamble considered and amended.

Question,—“That the Preamble, as amended, stand part of the Bill,”—put and passed.

Clause 1 read, amended,* and agreed to.

Clause 2 read and agreed to.

Title read and agreed to.

Schedule read and agreed to.

Chairman to report the Bill with amendments to the House, and an amended Preamble.

See schedule of amendments.

SCHEDULE OF AMENDMENTS.

Page 3, Preamble, line 8. *After* “hundred” *insert* “and eighty”
 ” ” ” 14. *After* “hundred” *insert* “and fifty”
 ” clause 1, ” 36. *After* “of” *omit* “one thousand” *insert* “seven hundred and fifty”

1896.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE

TAKEN BEFORE

THE SELECT COMMITTEE

ON THE

LAWSON'S ESTATE MORTGAGE ENABLING BILL.

TUESDAY, 29 SEPTEMBER, 1896.

Present:—

MR. KELLY,	MR. MILLEN,
MR. NICHOLSON,	MR. WOOD.

THOMAS WADDELL, ESQ., IN THE CHAIR.

Mr. Walker, Solicitor, appeared for the Promoters of the Bill.

John Geach Keane sworn and examined:—

1. *Chairman.*] What is your occupation? Hotel-keeper.
2. You are one of the trustees of the Lawson Estate? Yes.
3. Will you state the reasons why you desire this Enabling Bill to be passed? The original buildings have become quite dilapidated, and the licensing inspector has demanded that a new house should be built. The revenue from the hotel is the only revenue we have for managing the estate. At the last Licensing Court we were compelled to promise that we would start the erection of a new building within three weeks. We gave the promise, and we have spent about £150 which we had in hand at the time. We were not aware at that time that under the deed we could not raise money.
4. Did you let a contract? Yes, for £480. The building is partly erected.
5. It was absolutely necessary for you to enter into that contract in order to keep the license? Yes; they would not even allow us to repair the old building. It was a very old building when it was removed to Nyngan from some other township. I know it was the intention of Mr. Lawson, when the deed was made, that we should have power to keep the building in repair. There is no other revenue for the support of the children, except from this property.
6. Unless this work is done there is no other revenue for the children to live upon? None whatever. Unless it is done they will have to go into an orphanage, or else they will have to live on charity.
7. You stated that you have let a contract for £480, but in your Bill you ask for power to borrow up to £1,000? Yes; our intention is to renew the billiard-room and four shops which are attached to the hotel. These buildings are all old and dilapidated, and we cannot get any rent from the tenants.
8. Is that on account of the buildings being in bad order? Yes; you have to take anything you can get, and after three or four weeks you cannot get anything out of them—they will slope you.
9. Have you any doubt that you would be able to let these places at remunerative rentals if rebuilt? No. I guarantee that the estate, if rebuilt, will return £6 10s. a week; a lease of the new hotel has been signed for £3 10s. a week by the old tenant. From the new building we get an increase of 30s. a week in the rental. Only £1 a week is now coming into the estate through the hotel being unbuilt. The Licensing Bench allowed us to carry on, because if the license once lapsed, under the local option vote, we would have lost it altogether. The vote was against any renewals or new licenses being granted.
10. *Mr. Wood.*] What income were you getting from the hotel before you were called upon to erect a new building? £2 a week.
11. *Chairman.*] Suppose that you did not get power to borrow money, and that you did not rebuild, the buildings are so old and dilapidated that you would practically get nothing from the estate at all? The municipal and water rates would absorb all that we got.
12. *Mr. Wood.*] What was the total value of the estate? I don't think it ever was valued. It was insured for £1,000.
13. What was the value when it was transferred by Mr. Lawson? I think the hotel would be worth about £500.
14. There were no other moneys or properties left in connection with the estate? No; Mr. Lawson was in debt when he died, and we have had to pay off his liabilities.
15. *Chairman.*] Why do you anticipate that you will want £1,000 if it will cost only £480 to rebuild the hotel? I think another £300 or £400 will do the rest.
16. Don't you think you could do with £700 in all? I think that sum was only put in as a limit. I would be quite satisfied if it was reduced to £700.
17. Do you think that you could manage to do all that is necessary with £700? Yes. We have put £150 already into the hotel.

John Geach
Keane.

26 Sept., 1896.

18.

John Geach
Keane.
26 Sept., 1896.

18. How do you account for the statements in the Preamble of the Bill that the trustees have entered into a contract for the erection of a new hotel at a cost of "£400 or thereabouts," and that the balance of the rents in the hands of the trustees amounts to "£100 or thereabouts"? I do not know why the words "or thereabouts" were inserted. It is Mr. Burns's error, and not mine. I know it is near £480. If he refers only to the main building of the hotel that would be near enough, but then there is a kitchen.
19. The exact sum would be about £480? I consider the repairs to the cellar and the erection of a kitchen and pantry would come to £480.
20. Does not the contract state a specific sum? The contract for the main building is over £400.
21. Do you remember what sum the contract stated? A contract was signed, but I have not got it with me. It was nearer £480 than £400.
22. As regards the accumulated rents which were not required for supporting the children, the statement in the preamble of the Bill is not quite correct—it should be £150? That is the exact amount we had in hand when we started to build. I did not think it would be necessary, or I would have brought the bank-book with me.
23. What is the total frontage of the allotment? It is allotment 5 of section 33, and is situated at the corner of Nymagee and Tabratong Streets. The total frontage is 200 feet. I think the hotel has a frontage of 120 feet to Nymagee-street; I think each shop must have a frontage of 10 feet to the street.
24. Is the billiard-room at the back of the shops, or does it face the street? It faces the street.
25. For the billiard-room I suppose you would want a frontage of 18 feet? The present billiard-room has a frontage of 17 or 18 feet. I think if we rebuild we will have only three shops.
26. Do you propose to add dwellings to the shops? We propose to have one room in the front and one room at the back.
27. About what size do you propose to build these shops? I could not tell you. We intend to erect a couple of rooms for dwellings at the back, because small shopkeepers cannot afford to pay two rents. Small families occupying small shops require two rooms at the back.
28. Would £500 be sufficient to enable you to build the billiard-room and the shops? More than sufficient, I think.
29. Would £400 do it? I believe it would. £100 ought to do for each building, as timber is very cheap now.
30. Don't you think you could manage to build the whole lot for £700? I think that would be quite enough.
31. Besides the sum of £150 which you mentioned, you had a sum of £25 to meet the expenses of this Bill? No; that is private money.
32. Do you think £700 will enable you to do all you want to do? I think it would.
33. Do you think you can do with less than £700? No, not considering the expenses we have been under.
34. What interest do you expect to pay for the money? They are asking 8 per cent.
35. Have you been offered the money? Yes.
36. Are you sure you could get £700 at 8 per cent.? Yes.
37. For a term of years? For five or seven years.
38. From a private individual—not from a bank? From a private individual.
39. Don't you think you could get it for less than 8 per cent.? I daresay we could, as money is getting cheaper. People at Nyngan are very fond of a high rate of interest.
40. Are you offered the money locally? A gentleman in Orange, I think, is finding the money.
41. Have you tried the local banks? They won't touch town property at all. They won't touch deeds now.
42. Do you produce a statutory declaration, signed by Alexander McDonald, Sergeant of Police and Licensing Inspector for the District of Nyngan, stating that the Licensing Court refused to license the hotel unless it is rebuilt? I do. [*Vide Appendix A.*]
43. Do you produce a statutory declaration, signed by Ann Finn, of Nyngan, maternal grandmother of Mr. Lawson's children, giving the dates on which the children were born? I do. [*Vide Appendix B.*]
44. Do you also hand in a statutory declaration, signed by yourself, in which you state that the full name of the child, Archibald Lawson, named in the deed of settlement, is Edward Archibald John Lawson? I do. [*Vide Appendix C.*]
45. How many children were named in the deed of settlement by Mr. Lawson? Three.
46. Are they all still alive? No; John Edward is dead.
47. Was he the eldest child? He was the second eldest child, and I produce a certificate of his death, at Nyngan, on the 17th June, 1895. [*Vide Appendix D.*]
48. Is the youngest child still alive? Yes. Archibald Lawson, the youngest child, is about 12 years of age.
49. The eldest child is a girl? Yes. She was 21 years of age last June.
50. *Mr. Millen.*] Is she single still? Yes.
51. *Chairman.*] Have you any proof that the girl is agreeable to this power being granted to the trustees? She is quite agreeable to the Bill being passed.
52. Will you be good enough to obtain from her a statutory declaration to that effect? I will.
53. *Mr. Millen.*] Who holds the license of the hotel? Oliver Poplin.
54. *Mr. Nicholson.*] He has agreed to lease the new building for a term? He has taken it for three years, at £3 10s. a week, with the right of renewal.
55. *Mr. Millen.*] That is exclusive of the billiard-room? Yes. When the billiard-room is rebuilt we will get a rent of £1 a week for it.
56. *Chairman.*] Where is the eldest child of Mr. Lawson now living? She is living in Dubbo with another trustee.
57. Have you had any definite offer of the money for a particular time at 8 per cent.? I think it was for five years.
58. *Mr. Nicholson.*] You have not entered into any agreement to take the money at that rate? No. If we can get the money for less than 8 per cent. we will. We have not much time to lose. We want the money badly now, to keep the thing going.

LAWSON'S ESTATE MORTGAGE ENABLING BILL.

APPENDIX.

A.

STATUTORY DECLARATION.

I, ALEXANDER M'DONALD, of Nyngan, Sergeant of Police and Licensing Inspector for the district of Nyngan, in the Colony of New South Wales, do solemnly and sincerely declare :—

1. That I am Licensing Inspector for the district of Nyngan.
2. That application was made on the 22nd day of July last, by Oliver John Poplin, for renewal of the publican's license for premises in Nymagee-street, Nyngan, known by the sign of the "Carriers' Arms," situated on allotment 5, of section 33, when I objected to the granting of the same, on the ground that the buildings were old and dilapidated and almost falling down, and were unfit to be licensed.
3. The Licensing Bench of Magistrates thereupon stated they would certainly not grant a renewal for the premises as then existing, but allowed an adjournment of the application for the purpose of giving the trustees of the property an opportunity of guaranteeing the erection of new premises.
4. On the 29th day of July last John Geach Keane, one of the trustees of the said property, attended at the Licensing Court, and gave a guarantee to erect new hotel premises in accordance with the Licensing Acts, whereupon the Licensing Bench granted a renewal of the said license.

And I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing the same to be true, and by virtue of the provisions of an Act made and passed in the ninth year of the reign of her present Majesty, intituled "An Act for the more effectual Abolition of Oaths and Affirmations taken and made in various Departments of the Government of New South Wales, and to substitute Declarations in lieu thereof, and for the suppression of voluntary and extra-judicial Oaths and Affidavits."

ALEX. M'DONALD,

Sergeant and District Licensing Inspector.

Declared at Nyngan, this 11th day of September, 1896, before me,—

EDWARD H. PRINCE, J.P.

B.

STATUTORY DECLARATION.

I, ANN FINN, of Nyngan, in the Colony of New South Wales, widow, do solemnly and sincerely declare :—

1. I am the maternal grandmother of Jane Ann Lawson, Edward Archibald John Lawson, and Archibald Lawson, the children of Archibald Lawson, late of Nyngan aforesaid, innkeeper, deceased, by his marriage with my daughter, Jane Emma Finn, also now deceased.
2. The said Jane Ann Lawson was born at Parkes on or about the 14th day of June, 1875.
3. The said Edward Archibald John Lawson was born at Palesthan, near Condobolin, on or about the 13th day of March, 1878, and died at Nyngan on or about the 17th day of June, 1895.
4. The said Archibald Lawson, the younger, was born at Girilambone on or about the 16th day of December, 1884.

And I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing the same to be true, and by virtue of the provisions of an Act made and passed in the ninth year of the reign of her present Majesty, intituled, "An Act for the more effectual Abolition of Oaths and Affirmations taken and made in various Departments of the Government of New South Wales, and to substitute Declarations in lieu thereof, and for the suppression of voluntary and extra-judicial Oaths and Affidavits."

Declared at Nyngan, this 16th day of September, 1896, before me,—

F. H. MAYGER, J.P.

ANN FINN.

C.

STATUTORY DECLARATION.

I, JOHN GEACH KEANE, of Trangie, in the Colony of New South Wales, hotel proprietor, do solemnly and sincerely declare :—

1. I am one of the trustees of the settled estate of Archibald Lawson, deceased, late of Nyngan, in the said colony, innkeeper.
2. The full name of the child of the said settler, Archibald Lawson, named in the deed of settlement of date the 28th day of November, 1890, as John Lawson, is Edward Archibald John Lawson.
3. The said child died on the 17th day of June, 1895, at the age of 17 years, and he was not married.

And I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing the same to be true, and by virtue of the provisions of an Act made and passed in the ninth year of the reign of her present Majesty, intituled "An Act for the more effectual Abolition of Oaths and Affirmations taken and made in various Departments of the Government of New South Wales, and to substitute Declarations in lieu thereof, and for the suppression of voluntary and extra-judicial Oaths and Affidavits."

Declared at Trangie, this 18th day of September, 1896, before me,—

S. PHILLIPS, J.P.

J. G. KEANE.

D.

No. of certificate, 96/2,482.

1895. DEATHS registered in the district of Cobar, at Nyngan, in the Colony of New South Wales, by Marshal James McMahon, District Registrar.

No.	Description.			(1) Cause of death ; (2) duration of last illness ; (3) Medical Attendant by whom certified ; and (4) when he last saw deceased.	(1) Christian name and surname of father ; (2), if known, with rank or profession ; (3) Christian and maiden surname of mother.	Signature, description, and residence of informant.	(1) Signature of District Registrar ; (2) date ; and (3) where registered.	If Burial registered.		Where born, and how long in the Australian Colonies, stating which.
	When and where died.	Name and surname, rank or profession.	Sex and age.					When and where buried. Undertaker by whom certified.	Name and religion of Minister, names of witnesses of Burial.	
582,629	1895, 17th June, Nyngan.	Edward John Lawson ; no occupation.	Male, 18 years.	(1) Primary, double pneumonia ; secondary, pulmonary œdema, cardiac failure. (2) Nine days. (3) Lewis Hickey, M.D., M.R.C.S., England. (4) 17th June, 1895.	(1) Archibald Lawson ; (2) Hotelkeeper ; (3) Jane Emma Finn.	Jane Lawson, sister, Dubbo.	(1) M. J. McMahon ; (2) 18th June, 1895 ; (3) Nymagee.	18th June, 1895 ; Roman Catholic cemetery, Nyngan ; Richard Ingham.	Colman Casey, Roman Catholic clergyman ; Edward Heather and Henry Herrick.	Bremeran Station, near Nymagee, New South Wales.

I, ALFRED PARRY LONG, do hereby certify that the above is a true copy of an entry in a register of deaths kept at the Registrar-General's Office, Sydney, and extracted this 12th day of September, 1896.

A. PARRY LONG,
Registrar-General.
No.

No. of certificate, 96/2,482.

1891. DEATHS in the district of Nyngan, in the Colony of New South Wales, registered by William Ovenden.

No.	Description.			(1) Cause of death ; (2) duration of last illness ; (3) Medical Attendant by whom certified ; and (4) when he last saw deceased.	(1) Christian name and surname of father ; (2) if known, with rank or pro- fession ; (3) Christian and maiden surname of mother.	Signature, description, and residence of in- formant.	(1) Signature of District Registrar ; (2) date ; and (3) where registered.	If Burial registered.		Where born, and how long in the Australian Colonies, stating which.	If deceased was married	
	When and where died.	Name and surname, rank or profession.	Sex and age.					When and where buried. Under- taker by whom certified.	Name and religion of Minister, names of witnesses of Burial.		(1) Where, and at what (2) age, and to (3) whom.	Issue in order of Birth, their names and ages.
1,139,476	1891. 7th Nov. ; Nyngan.	Archibald Lawson ; out of business ; late hotel- keeper.	Male, 43 years.	(1) Weakness of heart, caused by drink ; inflamma- tion of liver. (2) Unknown. (3) Dr. H. Westram. (4) Day of death.	(1) Christian name not known ; sur- name Lawson. (2) Not known. (3) Not known.	Ann Finn, mother- in-law, Nyngan.	(1) William Ovenden ; (2) 15th Nov., 1891 ; (3) Nyngan.	7th Nov., 1891, Nyngan ; Richd. Ingham.	Rev. A. W. Burton, Church of England ; E. Lyons ; Richd. Ingham.	Sydney ; lifetime mostly in N.S.W.	(1) Gren- fell ; (2) 26 years ; (3) Jane Emma Finn.	Jane Ann, 16 ; Edward John, 13 ; Archibald, 6 ; dead, two females.

I, ALFRED PARRY LONG, do hereby certify that the above is a true copy of an entry in a register of deaths kept at the Registrar-General's Office, Sydney, and extracted this 12th day of September, 1896.

A. PARRY LONG,
Registrar-General.

1896.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

REPORT FROM THE SELECT COMMITTEE

ON THE

BOROUGH OF LITHGOW VALIDATING BILL;

TOGETHER WITH THE

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE

AND

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE.

ORDERED BY THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY TO BE PRINTED,
21 *October*, 1896.

SYDNEY : CHARLES POTTER, GOVERNMENT PRINTER.

1896.

 1896.

EXTRACTS FROM THE VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS OF THE
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

VOTES No. 65. WEDNESDAY, 7 OCTOBER, 1896.

7. BOROUGH OF LITHGOW VALIDATING BILL (*Formal Motion*):—Mr. Bavister moved, pursuant to Notice,—
- (1.) That the Borough of Lithgow Validating Bill be referred to a Select Committee for consideration and report.
- (2.) That such Committee consist of Mr. Bruncker, Mr. Edden, Mr. Jessep, Mr. E. M. Clark, Mr. Dacey, Mr. Hurley, Mr. T. R. Smith, and the Mover.
- Question put and passed.
-

VOTES No. 71. WEDNESDAY, 21 OCTOBER, 1896.

4. BOROUGH OF LITHGOW VALIDATING BILL:—Mr. Bavister, as Chairman, brought up the 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 Bill was referred on 7th October, 1896, together with a copy of the Bill as agreed to by the Committee.
- Ordered to be printed.

* * * * *

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1896.

BOROUGH OF LITHGOW VALIDATING BILL.

REPORT.

THE SELECT COMMITTEE of the Legislative Assembly, for whose consideration and report was referred, on 7th October, 1896, the "*Borough of Lithgow Validating Bill*,"—beg to report to your Honorable House :—

That they have examined the witnesses named in the List* (whose ^{* See List, page 4.} evidence will be found appended hereto) and the Preamble having been satisfactorily proved to your Committee, they proceeded to consider the Bill, in which it was not deemed necessary to make any amendment.

Your Committee now beg to lay before your Honorable House the Bill, without amendment.

THOMAS BAVISTER,
Chairman.

*No. 1 Committee Room,
Legislative Assembly,
21st October, 1896.*

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE.

THURSDAY, 15 OCTOBER, 1896.

MEMBERS PRESENT :—

Mr. Bavister,	|	Mr. E. M. Clark,
Mr. Dacey,	|	Mr. Edden.

Mr. Bavister called to the Chair.

Entry from Votes and Proceedings appointing the Committee read by the Clerk.

Printed copies of the Bill referred, together with original petition to introduce same, before the Committee.

Henry Edward Seymour Bracey (*Mayor of the Borough of Lithgow*) called in, sworn, and examined. Witness withdrew.

Jasper Gaze Wiseman (*Council Clerk of the Borough of Lithgow*) called in, sworn, and examined. Witness withdrew.

[Adjourned till Tuesday next at *Eleven* o'clock.]

TUESDAY, 20 OCTOBER, 1896.

MEMBERS PRESENT :—

Mr. Bavister in the Chair.

Mr. E. M. Clark,	|	Mr. Dacey,
Mr. T. R. Smith,	|	Mr. Hurley.

William Briggs called in, sworn, and examined.

Witness withdrew.

Jasper Gaze Wiseman recalled and further examined.

Room cleared.

Preamble considered.

Question,—“That this Preamble stand part of the Bill”—put and passed.

Clauses 1 and 2 read and agreed to.

Title read and agreed to.

Chairman to report the Bill without amendment to the House.

LIST OF WITNESSES.

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1896.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE

TAKEN BEFORE

THE SELECT COMMITTEE

ON

BOROUGH OF LITHGOW VALIDATING BILL.

THURSDAY, 15 OCTOBER, 1896.

Present:—

MR. E. M. CLARK, | MR. DACEY.
MR. EDDEN.

T. BAVISTER, ESQ., IN THE CHAIR.

Horace Edward Seymour Bracey sworn and examined:—

1. *Chairman.*] You are the Mayor of Lithgow, are you not? I am the Mayor of Lithgow.
2. The Mayor of the Borough was elected on the 9th of February, 1894,—is that so? Yes, that particular year, that not being myself.
3. At a special meeting of the Council, held in April, the result of the valuation was read and received and confirmed, on the motion of Alderman Bennett? Do you not think it would be advisable to ask the Council Clerk? At that time I was not a member of the Council, and what I say is hearsay.

H. E. S.
Bracey.
15 Oct., 1896.

Jasper Gaze Wiseman sworn and examined:—

4. *Chairman.*] You are the Council Clerk of the Borough of Lithgow? I am.
5. For the year 1894, the Mayor of the Borough was elected on the 9th of February, was he not? Yes.
6. And at a special meeting of the Council, in April, the result of the valuation was read, received, and confirmed, and the estimate of the work handed in and accepted? Yes.
7. It was then carried that a general rate of 9d. in the £ be struck on all rental values, and of 1s. in the £ on capital values? Quite so.
8. That was struck in consequence of a number of vacant allotments on your main street, was it not? Yes.
9. So that a higher rate might be charged on those vacant allotments which received the greatest expenditure from the municipal moneys, for the relief of those taxed on their improvements also? Yes.
10. It was subsequently moved and carried that a lighting rate of 4d. in the £ be struck on all values? Yes.
11. Were such notices given? Such notices were duly given.
12. Were the notices duly served? Yes.
13. And is it a fact that an Appeal Court was fixed and advertised for on the 11th of June? Yes.
14. Did the Vale of Clwydd Company give notice of appeal? Yes.
15. And the case, in due course, came on for hearing? Yes.
16. Their attorney (Mr. Wallace) contended that the differential rate was bad,—did he? Yes.
17. Did the Bench decide to go on with the appeals and give no opinion on the point raised then? They said it was out of their power to give an opinion upon that point.
18. Did Mr. Wallace call the attention of the Bench to the rate notices, showing that the mine had been assessed on its capital instead of its rental value? He did.

J. G.
Wiseman.
15 Oct., 1896.

- J. G. Wiseman.
15 Oct., 1896.
19. Was the mining assessment adjourned? The whole of the Appeal Court was adjourned.
20. Did the Council in the interval hold a meeting on July the 2nd? Yes.
21. Was a resolution passed at that meeting rescinding the following resolution:—
That in order to meet the estimate of the current year, 1894–95, a rate of 1s. in the £ be levied on all capital values, and of 9d. in the £ on all rental values.
Was that moved and carried? It was moved and carried. I would not say that the dates are correct. I have the minutes books present.
22. On the 30th April? No; about the 2nd of July.
23. I ask was a meeting held in the meantime on the 2nd of July at which the resolution was submitted? I would not swear to the date, but a meeting was held in the interim and such a resolution was carried.
24. Was it subsequently moved that a rate of 9d. in the £ be struck on all ratable property in the borough? Yes.
25. And the rate-book be amended in accordance with that resolution? Yes.
26. Was the assessment on the Vale of Clwydd Mining Company struck on the basis of £455 4s., at 9d. in the £? Yes. The other mines were all altered. That is only a specimen of the manner in which all mining properties were altered.
27. At a subsequent date the Council's attorney asked for the cases to be withdrawn from the Court, did he not? Yes.
28. And Mr. Wallace objected to that being done? Yes.
29. But the Court granted the application of counsel and allowed the cases to be withdrawn? They did.
30. Were fresh notices served and advertised in the usual manner, the Appeal Court being fixed for 31st July, 1894? Yes.
31. Were any appeals from these mining companies lodged against that? No.
32. Was a proclamation issued under section 187 of the Municipalities Act? Yes.
33. For the necessary extension of time, and duly gazetted? Yes.
34. The demand for rates was made and served in the usual course? Yes.
35. And proceedings had to be taken for the recovery of those rates before Judge Docker? Yes.
36. Dr. Sly taking the following points of objection in that case: First, that the resolution of July 2 was bad? Yes.
37. No call for meeting under by-law 52, which reads as follows:—
No motion, the effect of which if carried would be to rescind any resolution, order, or decision of the Council shall be entered on the business paper unless a call of the Council has been duly made and granted for such purpose. 2. Rate may be amended—not rescinded and new rate made. 3. Amendment must be made within three months. 4. No power to amend illegal rate. 5. Appeal Court out of time as to notice of July 3rd.
were they the points taken by the counsel? Yes, by Dr. Sly, defendants' counsel.
38. Is it also true that his Honor held as follows on those points:—1. The amendment was not made within time, three months from the election of Mayor? Yes.
39. And not made in a valid way? Yes.
40. And that by-law 52 must be complied with to make a rescission of previous resolution valid? Yes.
41. Is it true that his Honor said that he was very sorry that he had to give a verdict for the defendant company as it seemed to him that they ought to pay these rates and were simply taking a legal point in order to get out of a liability, which they in all fairness ought to meet, that if he had the assurance that the defendant company would now pay the rates which they were in equity entitled to pay he would allow them expenses; if not he would in the exercise of his discretion refuse them costs; as no assurance was given a verdict was entered for defendants without costs? Yes.
42. He said those words and set the case out as strongly as is their shown? Exactly.
43. *Mr. Dacey.*] Do I understand that in the case of the Vale of Clwydd, £459 was the capital value on which was struck the rate that they have disputed? No, that was the annual value of their mine, based upon their output of coal—based upon a royalty of 6d. per ton.
44. *Mr. E. M. Clark.*] Their rate would be about £22? Yes.
45. *Mr. Dacey.*] The annual value of the coal at 6d. a ton royalty is £576 12s.; that of the slack at 3d. a ton royalty is £29 4s.; nine-tenths of the amount of these two sums is £545 4s., upon which the rate is struck; the other mines are altered accordingly? Yes.
46. *Mr. E. M. Clark.*] Your Council is really out of debt, you owe no money do you? Well, we have a loan on the gas-works.
47. But not upon the ordinary rate? No.
48. I suppose the only people objecting to pay this rate are the Vale of Clwydd Coal Mining Company? The whole of the coal mining companies. The Vale of Clwydd Mining Company we cannot validate for. We want to recover against the other companies.
49. Do you mean to say that the Vale of Clwydd Coal Mining Company will pay no rates for the year 1894? They will pay no rates.
50. *Mr. Dacey.*] Solely upon the ground that you struck the rate illegally? Illegally.
51. Then you mean to say that the Vale of Clwydd Coal Mining Company is in this happy position, that they pay you no rates for the year 1894–5? That is so.
52. They are in a better position than any ratepayer in the whole of the Colony of New South Wales? That is it.
53. Simply because of a technicality? That is it.
54. I was going to ask whether you thought that just? The Judge says he does not. He distinctly said so.
55. *Chairman.*] Then you admit in regard to this alteration of the rate that there was not a call of the Council made in terms of By-law 52 of the Council? No, there was not.
56. There was, I suppose, an Appeal Court held in connection with this amended rate? Yes; July 31st, 1894.
57. Did this Vale of Clwydd Coal Company appeal? No; they did not appeal. They ignored the notice.
58. And you have since sued them in connection with this rate? Yes.
59. *Mr. Dacey.*] After you struck the first rate was an Appeal Court held? Yes.
60. Upon that differential rate? Yes. That is when we discovered the illegality of the rate.
61. Did any of those coal miners appeal then? They all appealed.
62. In the first instance? Yes.

63. But upon a second occasion none appealed? None appealed.
64. They simply ignored it? That is it. They did not all appeal. The Vale of Clwydd and Lithgow Valley Colliery Companies only appealed.
65. That is on the differential rate? On the differential rate.
66. If Parliament does not grant you this measure of relief, what will be your loss? About £400 in rates, and then about £200 in endowments; that is £600.
67. What is your income from general rates? The usual income is £1,000. This year we have only £500. We have struck a 6d. rate. It was formerly a 1s. rate. We had a good income at the beginning of the year.
68. You say that your loss if Parliament does not grant you this relief will be about £400? That is including the lighting rate. The total lighting rate for the year is another £500. The total income from rates is between £1,500 and £1,600.
69. *Mr. E. M. Clark.*] Were any improvements carried out in and around any of these coal mines after the date of the striking of this rate? Oh, yes; streets have been formed and repaired.
70. I suppose a large sum of money has been spent? Yes; I should say altogether on the properties surrounding these coal mines some £200.
71. What would the rates that the Vale of Clwydd Mining Company, for instance, dispute amount to—at least that they absolutely decided not to pay? About £42 altogether. The figures that have already been quoted are only on the mine.
72. Although they have virtually, by a technicality in law, become exempted from paying rates for that year, you have really spent nearly £200 in and around their mines and other mines adjoining? Yes. The amount of rates a year on the Vale of Clwydd Coal Mining property was £37 2s. 7d.
73. *Chairman.*] Is it a fact that the only contention they raise is as to the neglect to comply with the rule as to giving notice or call of meeting? No; the illegality of the first assessment.
74. The first assessment is disposed of—the failure to comply with your Municipal law 52 making it necessary to have a call of the Council to rescind any previous resolution? Yes.
75. *Mr. Dacey.*] Did the whole matter break down simply because you did not have a call of the Council? No; we had no call of the Council. That is one point. Dr. Sly also raised the point that some of the ratepayers had too long a notice of appeal. The Act allows a fortnight's notice. Some of them had as much as three week's notice.
76. There is another point—putting out of the question the mining companies as companies, the people connected with them in their individual capacities, I suppose, also refuse to pay? No, they do not.
77. The manager, and so forth? Oh, yes, the managers. I should like to make a statement upon that with regard to one mine especially. The Lithgow Valley Colliery Company, after appealing, actually paid the rental value on some of their houses for their tenants. They did not pay by cheque, as usual, but in cash, through their clerk. As a rule the rates on household property let to tenants by that company are all included in the one cheque and paid by them.
78. *Mr. E. M. Clark.*] Do they pay them in the names of the tenants? In the name of the company. That year they were paid in the names of the tenants by cash.
79. *Chairman.*] Thus admitting the fairness or equity of the rate? Yes. Mr. Gell himself said it was equitable.

Horace Edward Seymour Bracey recalled:—

H. E. S.
Bracey.

80. *Chairman.*] You have heard the examination of the previous witness? Yes.
81. Can you throw any additional light on the matter by making a statement in your own words? I think not. I think you have gone into the matter so exhaustively that it has really left me no fresh ground to open up.
82. The latter portion of the last witness' evidence being very material, it would perhaps be as well to have it specially confirmed by yourself;—do you know that it is a fact that this Colliery Co., while objecting to pay the assessment on their mine, have paid exactly the same rate on property let by them to tenants? Yes.
83. And that though their custom has been in previous years to pay the whole sum in one cheque, they have this year paid cash for the property let by them to tenants? That is the Lithgow Valley Colliery Co. With reference to my knowledge I know that we are applying for a Bill to validate an amending rate which was struck illegally by the Council. We have really nothing whatever to do with the bulls made in the first rate. Our Bill is to legalise an amending rate, struck illegally by the Council.
84. The only thing you desire to remedy is the failure to give notice and make it a call of the Council? That and one or two other technicalities.
85. *Mr. Dacey.*] Over and above that there is the point that some ratepayers had longer notice than others? Yes. I would not tie myself down to one point.

15 Oct., 1896.

TUESDAY, 20 OCTOBER, 1896.

Present:—

MR. E. M. CLARK,	MR. HURLEY,
MR. DACEY,	MR. T. R. SMITH.
THOMAS BAVISTER, ESQ., IN THE CHAIR.	

William Briggs sworn and examined:—

86. *Chairman.*] You are a ratepayer in the Borough of Lithgow? Not personally; I am the representative of the Vale of Clwydd Colliery.
87. A case between your company and the borough has been before the District Court? I believe so.
88. And the Court decided that your Company cannot be sued for the recovery of the rates for the municipal year 1894-5? I would not put it quite in that way.
89. Have you seen a copy of the Bill? I have seen an extract from it.
90. Does it not contain a clause expressly exempting your company? I was not aware of that fact.

W. Briggs.
15 Oct., 1896.

- W. Briggs.
15 Oct., 1896.
91. Had you been aware of the fact, would you have considered it necessary in the interests of your company to appear before this Committee? I do not appear for my company. I am the chairman of the Coal Association, which represents seven collieries there.
92. Do the association occupy the position of ratepayers—are they on the roll? I believe all of them.
93. As individual collieries, but not as an association? As distinct individual collieries.
94. Perhaps you would prefer to make a statement to the Committee? There is a report at Lithgow that this Bill is being applied for in consequence of an accidental error on the part of the Borough Council, and my association wish me to state that it was deliberately done, that the council struck a rate for the capitalists different from the rate for the working people—a shilling rate for the capitalists and a ninepenny rate for the others.
95. Was not that withdrawn? I do not know whether it was; they tried to do so.
96. Were any legal proceedings taken to enforce that differential rate? I do not think so. The council tried to amend the rate, but it appears they did it illegally.
97. The case which your company defended was not taken to enforce that differential rate, was it? I cannot speak positively.
98. Is it not a fact those proceedings were taken to enforce an amended rate which was not a differential rate? I daresay you are right, but I cannot say positively that it was so.
99. Was not that claim decided in your favour in consequence of an informality in the amending rate? Yes; but the differential rate is in existence still.
100. Were any legal proceedings taken, or did your company appear to defend the claim made under that differential rate? The company defeated the council because the amended rate was incorrect.
101. I asked were any proceedings taken to enforce the differential rate? It is a very difficult question to answer. I believe you are correct in saying the council sued for some amended rate, but it was found that the amendment was illegal, and, therefore, if the amendment was illegal, I assume that the differential rate is in existence.
102. I want to get clearly at the fact whether your company was sued for the differential rate, or a rate which did make a difference, or for an amended rate, and whether your company or its legal representative succeeded in obtaining a verdict in consequence of the amended rate being informal? That is just what I have said.
103. As a matter of fact, you were not sued for the differential rate? I am not quite certain; but I believe you are quite correct.
104. As you are here as the representative of the associated companies, may I ask if any of the companies have paid any part of the rate which is disputed? I believe the council, as it is said up there, has compounded with its friends, and now wish to sue those who are opposed to it.
105. Have any rates been paid for which no compounding has been made by any of the collieries? I could not say that; it is quite probable.
106. If it were asserted that such had been done you would not be prepared to contradict it? Certainly not.
107. Is it contended that the amended rate, if it was properly amended without any informality, would be an unfair one? I think it would be a legal one if it was properly done.
108. *Mr. E. M. Clark.*] You believe that if rates are improperly assessed people ought not to pay rates, I suppose? I think quite the reverse.
109. You do not represent the people of Lithgow? No.
110. It is only the associated collieries whom you represent who object to pay rates? I could not say that.
111. You do not represent the ratepayers but the associated collieries? I believe that many of the ratepayers object, and have objected. I do not represent them.
112. I want to know whether you are a representative of the ratepayers? I am not.
113. Then it is only the associated collieries who object to pay rates? I must not say that, because I have heard from half a dozen that others object.
114. We have not heard that? I have.
115. The Borough of Lithgow must be a very democratic municipality; is it not composed largely of democrats? I do not quite understand the term.
116. You said that a differential rate was struck so that the capitalists might be taxed? That was the argument used by the aldermen. They were warned in council not to do it, but they said they would do it.
117. You know, or should know, that you are under municipal government at Lithgow, and that municipal government can only be carried on by the amount of rates which can be levied and collected? Quite so.
118. Surely the associated collieries do not object to pay these rates? They have no alternative; they must pay them.
119. If the rates had been struck strictly legally, you would have had to pay them? We always have.
120. If they had struck a rate of 9d., you would have had to pay? We would have had no alternative.
121. You simply, on a technicality, object to pay rates? You are asking questions which touch on the point whether we are morally bound to pay. We admit we are legally bound to pay.
122. You say you are not morally bound? No; we all feel it is very hard. We get our coal outside the municipality—where we hew the coal is outside the municipality. Legally we are bound, I acknowledge, to pay the rates.
123. It is a fact that money was spent during the year 1894-5 in and around these collieries for the making of roads? I do not know; but I take it for granted that it was.
124. You do not object to that expenditure? No; I have some ratepapers here showing the differential rates which have been demanded.
125. The whole of the trouble seems to have arisen out of the differential rates? That is all the trouble.
126. You think the democracy of the council was such as to impose on the capitalists a greater amount of rates than they should have been asked to pay? I think it was a cruel thing for them to assess the collieries on which they depended for a living, if I may use the term, for a higher rate than the rest when we did not get any benefit ourselves.
127. In or about that particular year your colliery paid the rates in the names of your tenants? We were obliged to do so.
128. You are not obliged to do so? We are.

129. You are not compelled to pay the rates in the names of your tenants? Not for our tenants, because we are the tenants. W. Briggs.
15 Oct., 1896.
130. You have men working for you? Yes.
131. The Lithgow Colliery Company did pay the rates in the names of their men? No; we do not pay for the men—we pay for the output.
132. Each colliery in the Association pays its own rates—that is to say, each tenant pays the rates? No, each colliery.
133. How do the tenants employed and residing on the Lithgow Colliery Works pay their rates? I believed they paid them.
134. *Mr. Dacey.*] The houses are tenanted? Yes.
135. Does not the colliery pay the rates on these houses? I do not think so.
136. Who would pay the rates? The tenants. I have a rate-paper here addressed to a tenant.
137. *Mr. E. M. Clark.*] The tenants' names are sure to appear on the papers? They do not.
138. These papers refer to Vale of Clwydd Colliery, but we are referring to Lithgow Colliery? I am not speaking of their tenants; I am only speaking of that one colliery.
139. I think these papers refer to unoccupied portions, except the last paper, which levies a 9d. rate? That is Mr. Broughall's.
140. You do not pay the rates at all, and you think Mr. Broughall ought to be exempted from rates for that year, because the municipality made a mistake in striking the rate? That is only one case, involving 2s. or 3s.
141. I see Mr. Broughall appears here as the occupier of some Zig Zag hotel, for which his rates amounted to £5;—you object to pay those rates too? There is some mistake here. He is not the tenant.
142. What strong objection have the associated collieries to pay the rates for this particular year? I have just stated that I do not think they are morally bound to pay any rates. Legally, of course, they acknowledge they are bound.
143. *Mr. Dacey.*] Does not the Association see that legally they are not entitled to pay, but morally they are? Yes, as regards one rate.
144. I am speaking as regards the rates generally levied? Generally we have always paid, because we are legally bound to do so.
145. But you say you are not legally bound to pay the rates for this year? Not for the year 1894–5.
146. On what grounds do you object to pay the rates for that year? I have just stated that the Council struck one rate for the capitalists and another rate for the working men.
147. *Mr. E. M. Clark.*] What is your definition of a capitalist, because the term may include those that built houses and live there? I think that is beside the question. I think the working man is the capitalist, really speaking.
148. *Mr. Dacey.*] The dispute is not now over the differential rate? It is. I believe they amended, or believed they amended, or tried to amend it, and they sued on the amended rate; but when the case was tried, it was found that the amendment was illegal, and I therefore maintain that the differential rates stand, the other being illegal.
149. *Mr. E. M. Clark.*] They abolished the differential rate? They cannot.
150. Suppose the whole difficulty was got over, the associated collieries still object to pay these rates? Because it was done illegally.
151. *Mr. Dacey.*] That is taking advantage of a technicality? We knew it was done illegally.
152. Do you know the words which the Judge used in giving his decision? I was in Sydney at the time.
153. His Honor said, "He was very sorry that he had to give a verdict for the defendant Company, as it seemed to him they ought to pay these rates, and was simply taking a legal point in order to get out of the liability which they ought in all fairness to meet";—you know that these were the words which the Judge used? I was in Sydney at the time, but I will take your word that he did.
154. The Judge cannot be charged with having a prejudice on the side of either democracy or capital? He can be charged with not knowing the whole of the case—with knowing only what was stated in Court.
155. Do I understand you to object to the Committee recommending the House to validate the last rate which was struck? I must not go as far as that. I am only here at the request of the Association to explain that the rumour which is prevalent in Lithgow, that the council is asking for the Bill because of an unintentional mistake, is not true; that the differential rate was struck intentionally and deliberately and against opposition.
156. *Mr. E. M. Clark.*] Perhaps the municipality may have struck that rate deliberately, but once the council altered that rate and made the rate equitable and just all round, what objection had the associated collieries to pay that rate? You must bear in mind that we knew they did not do it legally.
157. Did they alter the rate and make it an equitable one? We knew they did not do it legally.
158. Because they did not strictly carry out the conditions of the Municipalities Act you object to pay rates? That is to say, that the differential rate is still in existence.
159. Apart from all that, are the associated collieries prepared to pay just and equitable rates? —
160. *Chairman.*] Do your instructions enable you to answer that question? I don't know how I can answer that question.
161. *Mr. E. M. Clark.*] Do you decline to answer the question? I do not see how I can.
162. *Chairman.*] Are we to understand that the associated collieries desire to do right, but wish to retain their cash? You are asking me some very hard questions.
163. *Mr. E. M. Clark.*] The associated collieries have not objected to any expenditure in and around the collieries since that time? We have no power to do that.
164. You have been only too glad to receive that assistance from the council? The collieries do not get any benefit from municipal management. We hew our coal outside the boundaries of the municipality. I admit that there is a particle of benefit in some small portions, but I look upon the rates on the output of the collieries; the other is a mere bagatelle. What benefit are municipal improvements on streets to a colliery?
165. You do not believe in local government at all? I do, thoroughly.
166. *Chairman.*] As the representative of the associated collieries, you know what portion of their properties are situated within the borough? I do not know that I could give the information, because the underground workings go a long way from the shaft.

- W. Briggs.
15 Oct., 1896.
167. Were you speaking at random when you said that none of their coal was hewn within the municipality? I am not speaking at random. I am speaking what they informed me at the meeting. I have not been down their mines. I have been down our mine.
168. You do not know of your own knowledge? No.
169. When you speak of your own mine you mean the Vale of Clwydd. Yes.
170. Is none of that within the municipality? It is a very difficult question to answer, for they hew the coal in different parts of the mine.
171. If none of the mine is within the municipality, how can you be assessed? Because the output—that is, the shaft—is within the municipality.
172. The income from your property is produced within the municipality? I think it produced where it is hewn.
173. You think an article is produced where it is used? Where it is made.
174. That cannot apply to coal;—did you ever see coal made? Where it is separated from the earth I think it is produced.
175. It is in the earth until it comes to the surface? It is not attached to the earth.
176. Is it in the earth till it comes to the surface? It is under the earth.
177. According to your contention the assessment is properly made where the coal is landed on the surface? No; I think where it is separated from the mother earth.
178. Can you say how much of the Vale of Clwydd Colliery is outside the boundary of the municipality? A large quantity of it.
179. Can you give us any idea of the proportions? About two or three hundred acres.
180. How much within the boundaries? Perhaps the same.
181. Guessing from your own standpoint, the proportions are about equal? It is quite a guess on my part. It is hard to carry the boundaries of the municipalities down to the workings underneath.
182. *Mr. Hurley.*] The companies are just as familiar with the boundaries of the borough underneath the surface as the municipality with the boundaries of the borough on the surface? They do not give the two.
183. They know when they are on the municipal boundary and when they are off the boundary? I question whether some of them do. They are bound to know by the new Act.
184. *Mr. Clark.*] Do I understand that the associated collieries have not paid any rates for the year 1894-5? I believe that the Esk Bank Colliery compounded with the council.
195. Have you any idea what amount of rates are due by the associated collieries to the borough for that year? I could not say.
186. I understand that the associated collieries wish to be guided in the payment of rates by the decision in the case of the Lithgow Council against the Vale of Clwydd Colliery? I cannot say that. If you put it in the other way I can give you an answer. You put it in the wrong way.
187. Bar the Esk Bank Colliery, none of the associated collieries have paid their rates for that particular year? I believe so.
188. Unless these rates are legalized none of them will pay? I expect not.
189. You represent them, and you think not? Yes.
190. *Chairman.*] You have heard it stated that individual ratepayers object to pay? Yes.
191. Have you heard these objectors make that objection? No.
192. You have only heard the rumour that they have? Yes.
193. Was it also rumoured that their ground for objection was that they were poor or working men, and that unless the collieries which were well to do paid their rates it was not just that the tenants of their properties and others should be forced to pay theirs? I never heard that. I do not think it would be said in that way. I do not think the collieries are well to do.
194. Do you think it would be likely that individual ratepayers would object to pay their rates if the colliery proprietors were relieved from paying theirs? Of course they would object.
195. And that is the reason for the objections of which you heard rumours? I heard if one is excused the other expects to be excused, undoubtedly.
196. *Mr. T. R. Smith.*] What was the rate struck prior to the alteration being made? I do not know what it was in 1893-4; I have an idea floating in my mind that it was sixpence.
197. I suppose there was no objection to pay the rate, whatever it was, which was struck prior to 1894-5? We always have paid the rates.
198. *Mr. Clark.*] Now you don't want to pay any more rates? We are willing to pay if we are obliged to pay.

Jasper Gaze Wiseman recalled and further examined:—

- J. G.
Wiseman.
15 Oct., 1896.
199. *Mr. T. R. Smith.*] What rates were assessed by the borough for the year 1893-4? The general rate was 1s. and the lighting rate was 4d. For the year 1894-5 Alderman Bennett moved and Alderman Vincent seconded that a general rate of 9d. in the £ be struck on all rental values, and of 1s. in the £ on capital values.
200. That is what the coal companies refuse to pay? They refuse to pay the amended rate of 9d. in the £ all round.
201. *Mr. Dacey.*] Have these collieries who object to pay rates paid rates on the house property which they own? Yes.
202. They refuse to pay the rates on the mine? Yes.
203. *Mr. E. M. Clark.*] What colliery has paid the rates on the houses? The Lithgow Colliery.
204. It is the only one that has paid? The Esk Bank Colliery paid on the whole of their property.
205. Without any demur? Yes.
206. Without any compromise? No; they appealed, and on the appeal they paid the full amount which the friendly appeal Court decided that they should pay.
207. Did the Lithgow Colliery pay the rates in the names of the tenants? Yes; the part proprietor paid the rates on his own personal house.
208. When? In 1894.
209. They paid the rates under section 52 of the Act, in the name of the tenants, which enabled the tenants to vote? That is so.

J. G.
Wiseman.
15 Oct., 1896.

210. Had that been their custom previously? Yes.
211. Previously they paid with one cheque? Yes.
212. Afterwards they paid the rates for 1894-5 in cash for each separate place? That is so.
213. Do you know that under the Municipalities Act the rates must be paid in the name of the tenants, and in cash or by cheque drawn in that particular name. That is to say that a separate payment must be made in each case? I did not know that.
214. They did pay the rates in separate amounts? Yes.
215. *Mr. T. R. Smith.*] As regards the Vale of Clwydd Colliery, do any of the working men live on the property? Yes.
216. Have these men paid the rates? Some of them have.
217. In their own names? Yes; the tenants of the Vale of Clwydd pay their own rates.
218. I notice that one man owns a hotel—has he paid his rates? Not for that year; he is the manager of the mine.
219. He has not paid the rates for his private residence either? No.
220. *Mr. Dacey.*] He is the manager of the mine and he keeps a pub? The hotel, which belongs to the company, is without a tenant, and he was simply put in as a sort of manager till they let it.
221. *Mr. E. M. Clark.*] That is the man who does not pay rates? Yes.
222. The company ran a pub., and paid no rates for that year? No.
223. *Mr. T. R. Smith.*] Have they paid any rates since that year? Yes.
224. *Chairman.*] It has been stated that persons other than colliery proprietors object to pay rates;—can you say whether any ratepayers other than colliery proprietors paid their rates in about the same manner in that particular year as they did in previous years; has there been a very great difference in the payments? No; the half-yearly income has been on the average the same.
225. It has come in, on the average, as well as it did in previous years, omitting the colliery proprietors? Yes.
226. I wish to know whether there is a general objection on the part of the ratepayers to pay that particular year's rates, or whether the ratepayers as a whole are paying their rates as they did? The money comes in as before.
227. *Mr. E. M. Clark.*] The ordinary ratepayers do not object, but the associated collieries seem to be the only objectors? Yes.
228. *Mr. T. R. Smith.*] Have any of the ratepayers refused to pay their rates for that particular year? Yes.
229. For what reason? Because the collieries did not pay.
230. *Mr. Dacey.*] Can you state, approximately, what amount of rates is involved? I should think £60 or £70.
231. *Mr. E. M. Clark.*] What does that represent—small houses? Yes.
232. That amount represents forty or fifty small householders? Yes.
233. If that verdict had not been given the probability is that they would not object to pay? Yes.
234. How long have you been council clerk? Since October, 1893.
235. Had you been council clerk for any other municipality? No.
236. It was shortly after your appointment that this rate was struck? Yes.
237. Probably that would account for the clerical error in the assessment? Yes.
238. *Mr. T. R. Smith.*] How long has the borough been in existence? Since 1889.
239. What rates do the collieries owe for this particular year? The total amount involved is about £400, and of that sum the collieries owe over £300.
240. *Mr. E. M. Clark.*] Adverting to the proviso to clause 1, I suppose you have been advised that you could not possibly recover the rates from the Vale of Clwydd Colliery Company? Yes.
241. It follows that the Vale of Clwydd Colliery will get off for the year 1894-5 without paying rates? Yes.
242. Notwithstanding that £200 was spent by the council in and around their property for that year? Yes.
243. *Mr. Dacey.*] Did you serve the notice on the manager of the hotel on the Vale of Clwydd property separately from the other notices? The whole lot were served on the manager as the representative of the Vale of Clwydd Company. He was an alderman at the time.
244. In issuing the summons, did you issue it against the Vale of Clwydd Company or against Mr. Broughall? Against the company.

1896.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

REPORT FROM THE SELECT COMMITTEE

ON THE

MAITLAND GASLIGHT ACT AMENDMENT BILL;

TOGETHER WITH THE

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE

AND

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE.

ORDERED BY THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY TO BE PRINTED,
27 October, 1896.

SYDNEY: CHARLES POTTER, GOVERNMENT PRINTER.

1896.

1896.

EXTRACTS FROM THE VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS OF THE
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

VOTES, No. 68. WEDNESDAY, 14 OCTOBER, 1896.

3. MAITLAND GASLIGHT ACT AMENDMENT BILL (*Formal Motion*):—Mr. Gillies moved, pursuant to Notice,—
- (1.) That the Maitland Gaslight Act Amendment Bill be referred to a Select Committee for consideration and report.
- (2.) That such Committee consist of Mr. Bruncker, Mr. Gormly, Mr. Watkins, Mr. Wheeler, Mr. Wood, Mr. Nicholson, Mr. H. H. Brown, Mr. Simeon Phillips, and the Mover.
- Question put and passed.
-

VOTES, No. 73. TUESDAY, 27 OCTOBER, 1896.

9. MAITLAND GASLIGHT ACT AMENDMENT BILL:—Mr. Gillies, as Chairman, brought up the 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 Bill was referred on 14th October, 1896; together with a copy of the Bill as amended and agreed to by the Committee.
- Ordered to be printed.

* * * * *

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1896.

MAITLAND GASLIGHT ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

 REPORT.

THE SELECT COMMITTEE of the Legislative Assembly, for whose consideration and report was referred, on 14th October, 1896, the "*Maitland Gaslight Act Amendment Bill*," beg to report to your Honorable House:—

That they have examined the witnesses named in the List* (whose evidence will be found appended hereto); and the Preamble having been satisfactorily proved to your Committee, they proceeded to consider the Bill, in which it was deemed necessary to make an amendment.

Your Committee now beg to lay before your Honorable House the Bill, as amended by them.

J. GILLIES,
Chairman.

No. 2 Committee Room,
Legislative Assembly,
21st October, 1896.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE.

 WEDNESDAY, 21 OCTOBER, 1896.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. Gillies,	|	Mr. Gormly,
Mr. Simeon Phillips,		Mr. Watkins,
	Mr. Wheeler.	

Mr. Gillies called to the Chair.

Entry from Votes and Proceedings appointing the Committee *read* by the Clerk.

Printed copies of the Bill referred, together with original Petition to introduce same, before the Committee.

Present:—F. A. S. Bowden, Esq. (*Solicitor for the Bill*).

Edward Peter Capper (*Chairman of the Maitland Gaslight Company, Limited*) called in, sworn, and examined.

Witness produced the Company's original deed of settlement.

Witness withdrew.

Charles Edward Crutch (*Secretary of the Maitland Gaslight Company, Limited*) called in, sworn, and examined.

Witness withdrew.

George Colquhoun (*Crown Solicitor of New South Wales*) called in, sworn, and examined.

Witness withdrew.

David de Ramon Penfold called in, sworn, and examined.

Witness withdrew.

Henry Crothers (*Mayor of West Maitland*) called in, sworn, and examined.

Witness withdrew.

Alfred Johnson called in, sworn, and examined.

Witness withdrew.

Frederick Allen Shepherd Bowden sworn and examined.

Room cleared.

Preamble considered.

Question, "That this Preamble stand part of the Bill,"—put and passed.

Clauses 1 to 7 read and agreed to.

Clause 8 read, amended,* and agreed to.

Clause 9 read and agreed to.

Title read and agreed to.

Chairman to report the Bill, with an amendment, to the House.

* See Schedule of Amendment.

 SCHEDULE OF AMENDMENT.

Page 4, clause 8, lines 29 and 30. *Omit* "on the hearing of any arbitration or other matter whatsoever" *insert* "before any person having by law or by consent of parties authority to hear, receive, " or examine evidence."

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1896.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE

TAKEN BEFORE

THE SELECT COMMITTEE

ON THE

MAITLAND GASLIGHT ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

WEDNESDAY, 21 OCTOBER, 1896.

Present:—

MR. GORMLY,
MR. WATKINS,MR. SIMEON PHILLIPS,
MR. WHEELER.

J. GILLIES, Esq., IN THE CHAIR.

F. A. S. Bowden, Esq., solicitor, appeared for the promoters of the Bill.

Edward Peter Capper sworn and examined:—

1. *Chairman.*] What position do you occupy? I am the Chairman of the Maitland Gaslight Company, E. P. Capper. Limited.
2. *Mr. Bowden.*] Do you produce the Company's original deed of settlement? I do.
3. Has it been rendered partly illegible by the flood of 1893? Yes.
4. Do you remember a general meeting of the shareholders being held on the 16th of May, 1894, at which the shareholders authorised the Directors to apply to Parliament for a Bill? Yes.
5. Which is the Bill before this Committee? Yes.
6. The Company was incorporated in 1884 by a special Act of Parliament? Yes.
7. Under that Act its powers are limited to the towns and districts of West Maitland and East Maitland? Yes.
8. Is the Company desirous that the extra powers provided in this Bill should be granted to it? Yes.
9. I understand that there is a large number of houses outside the boundaries of the town in the neighbourhood of Lorne, Holmville, and Campbell's Hill? Yes.
10. The Company is desirous of extending its mains to these places? Yes.
11. Will it be a matter of public convenience that the mains should be extended to these places? It will be a great advantage to the people. We have been applied to many times to take the gas-mains to these places.
12. Have repeated applications been made for an extension of mains to these places? Yes.
13. And the Company is unable to comply with these requests by reason of its powers being limited to the town boundaries of East Maitland and West Maitland? Yes.
14. The Company has been advised, I understand, that it is expedient to make special provision for proving the deed of settlement in any Court of Law or Arbitration, in consequence of its being rendered illegible? Yes.
15. *Chairman.*] The deed of settlement is not sufficiently legible to be brought into a Court of Law? No; it would be impossible to read it.
16. As Chairman of the Company, you know that people at Lorne and the adjacent localities outside the original town boundaries have applied to be supplied with gas? Yes.
17. And you cannot comply with their applications? No.
18. Were these applications made in writing, or verbally? I fancy we have had some applications in writing. We are all amongst one another, and they may have applied to us as we went along. We know all the people living in the district.
- 19.

21 Oct., 1896.

- E. P. Capper. 19. When you say the districts of East and West Maitland, you mean I suppose, the municipal districts of East and West Maitland? Yes.
- 21 Oct., 1896. 20. I take it that the object of this Bill is to empower you to renew your deed of settlement and to enable you to carry on your operations? We have had the deed of settlement printed in pamphlet form from the original copy, which Mr. Colquhoun had.
21. *Mr. Bowden.*] Do you know whether any houses have been erected outside the boundaries of East and West Maitland and provided with gas-fittings, in view of the possible extension of the gas-mains to those places? Yes.

Charles Edward Crutch sworn and examined :—

- C. E. Crutch. 22. *Chairman.*] You are the Secretary of the Maitland Gaslight Company (Limited)? Yes.
- 21 Oct., 1896. 23. *Mr. Bowden.*] Can you say whether your Company is desirous of carrying on its business beyond the boundaries of East and West Maitland? Yes.
24. Can you state how that desire is evidenced? A meeting of the shareholders was called on the 16th May, 1895, and authority was given to the Directors to apply for an Act, and that resolution was confirmed at a meeting held on the 21st June, 1895.
25. That is authority to apply for the Bill now before this Committee? Yes; for a Bill embodying these provisions.
26. You have seen the Company's deed of settlement now before the Committee? Yes.
27. It is partly illegible? Yes.
28. The Company has had certain copies prepared from the draft of that deed? Yes.
29. It is advised, both by its counsel and its solicitor, that it is necessary that an Act of Parliament should be obtained to facilitate proof of the deed? Yes.
30. Do you know the districts of Holmville, Lorne, Campbell's Hill, Louth Park, Oakhampton, and Bolwarra, beyond the boundaries of East and West Maitland? Yes.
31. Are these districts fairly populated now? Yes; there are about 130 tenements besides unoccupied allotments. A great number of these houses are fitted with gas-pipes ready for the gas to be laid on, and have the Company to supply them with gas.
32. Have you had any applications to supply gas to them? Yes; I have had several applications.
33. The Company is also advised by its legal adviser that it is expedient that one of the copies of the deed should be deposited with the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies? Yes.
34. There is no street lighting in any of these places? No.
35. Do you consider it is expedient that the streets in these districts should be lighted? That will rest with the inhabitants. We could not charge them a rate unless they voluntarily agreed to pay.
36. As a matter of public expediency, these places having been built over, should be lighted? I should say that it is expedient to light them with gas.
37. *Chairman.*] Have you had any written applications for a gas supply from people outside the boundaries of the towns? I have not received any letters to that effect, but several persons have made personal application to me as the Secretary of the Gas Company, and spoken to me about it in the street, and I have said that we were going to apply to Parliament for power to extend the mains to those places.
38. *Mr. Watkins.*] Can you give an idea of the area within which you would require to operate? I could not tell you exactly. At Lorne, which is a large suburb, a number of houses are going up, and a number of allotments have been sold there for building purposes. Beyond Campbell's Hill there are a large number of places sold. At Rutherford and Oakhampton, which is principally a farming district, there is a number of residences.
39. Is it possible for these places to be supplied with gas from the works of any other company within a reasonable distance? I should say it was not possible.
40. Your Company is really the most suitable one to supply them with gas? ———
41. *Mr. Bowden.*] Your Company is the only one which can supply them? It is the only company which will be able to supply them.
42. *Mr. Watkins.*] These places in themselves would not be sufficient to maintain a gas company? I think not.

George Colquhoun, Esq., Crown Solicitor, sworn and examined :—

- G. Colquhoun. 43. *Chairman.*] What position do you occupy? I am Crown Solicitor for the Colony of New South Wales.
- 1 Oct., 1896. 44. *Mr. Bowden.*] Some years ago you practised in Maitland? Yes.
45. You prepared a deed of settlement there, incorporating the Maitland Gas Lighting Company, (Limited)? I did.
46. First of all there was a draft deed of settlement prepared? There was.
47. From which draft a fair copy of the deed was made? From which draft the engrossment was made for execution.
48. The document which is lying on the table here is the engrossment? Yes.
49. Did that draft remain in your possession for many years? It was in my possession till about three or four years ago. It was in my possession till the time I left the office of Allen and Allen—that is to say, it was amongst my papers.
50. Did you take the draft away from Allen and Allen's office, or did you leave it with the firm? I feel quite certain that I left it there with the whole of my Maitland papers. I did not take a single paper away with me.
51. Can you say whether that draft had been examined with the engrossment, or whether it would in the ordinary course of business have been examined with the engrossment? In the ordinary course of business it was examined with the draft from which it was engrossed.
52. You see this printed copy of the draft bearing your certificate? Yes. The original deed, which had been destroyed in the flood in Maitland, was brought to me. It was not capable of being read, and I hunted up my papers and came across the draft. I handed out that draft to have the deed of settlement printed from it. It came back again into the office printed, and was specially examined by two gentlemen who

who signed the certificate which appears in the first page of the pamphlet on the table. After the printed copy was examined by Mr. Reginald F. Cook and Mr. D. de R. Penfold, who are clerks in the office of Allen and Allen, of which firm I was a member, I wrote the following certificate:—

G.
Colquhoun.
21 Oct., 1896.

I hereby certify that the draft deed of settlement referred to in the above certificate was prepared by me, and that it is the draft from which the original deed of settlement was engrossed.

Dated at Sydney this twenty-sixth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-four.

GEORGE COLQUHOUN,
Solicitor,
Sydney.

53. You believe that the printed copy of the deed of settlement, which was printed by Websdale, Shoemith, & Co., 117, Clarence-street, Sydney, in 1894, is an exact copy of the draft? I believe so; I should unhesitatingly take it to be so if I had to deal with it.
54. It is, therefore, an exact copy of the deed of settlement as it originally existed? I have no doubt but that if you could decipher the document on the table you would find that the printed deed would correspond with the original deed. I do not believe that there would be a dozen words in the whole of the printed deed which would not be the same as the words in the original deed which is lying on this table.
55. I suppose you mean that there would be nothing material to the deed which would be different? Yes; I referred possibly to clerical errors.

David de Ramon Penfold sworn and examined:—

56. *Chairman.*] What is your occupation? I am a clerk in the employ of Allen, Allen, and Hemsley.
57. *Mr. Bowden.*] You were formerly in the employ of Messrs. Allen and Allen? Yes.
58. Mr. George Colquhoun was a partner in that firm? Yes.
59. Do you remember Mr. Colquhoun while he was a partner of the firm handing you the draft of the deed of settlement of the Maitland Gaslight Company? Yes.
60. Can you state what you did with the draft? I had the whole control of the preparation of the certified copy of the deed of settlement and the printing of it, and part of my duty was to decipher the original deed.
61. Did you have anything to do with getting the deed printed? Yes.
62. To whom did you take the deed to be printed? To Websdale, Shoemith, & Co., printers, Clarence-street, Sydney.
63. Did they print certain copies of that draft for you? They did.
64. Do you recognise the copy which is now produced to you? Yes; this is one of the copies which were printed.
65. Is that your signature to the first certificate on the first page of the pamphlet? Yes.
66. Did you then examine that copy with the draft which Mr. Colquhoun handed to you? Not altogether with the draft. The original deed of settlement was much obliterated by flood water and partly undecipherable. With the draft and the original deed of settlement I got together the one complete copy of the deed. The small portion of the original deed which was not decipherable I obtained from the draft, and in that way I got a complete copy.
67. You examined it with the original deed as far as possible? Yes. When I was at all stuck up—there might be one solitary word which I could not make out—I examined the original with a powerful magnifying glass, and satisfied myself as to the correctness of indistinct words about which I was doubtful by comparison with the draft.
68. You believe that to be a perfect copy of the original deed as appearing by the draft and by the document on the table? I am absolutely certain that it is as good a copy as if it had been taken from the original deed.
69. Do I understand you to say that, having read the draft, you could then make out what the word was in the original deed? I mean to say that when a word in the original deed on parchment had the appearance of a word about which I was not quite certain, I made myself sure of what it was by looking at the word in the draft.
70. Having seen the draft, you could recognise and decipher the word in the original deed? Yes.
71. Is the document in front of you the original deed? It is.
72. Have you since made a search for that draft? Yes; I spent six hours this week in looking for it.
73. In the office of Allen and Allen? In both the old office and the new office.
74. Can the draft be discovered? It cannot.
75. The search you made was a diligent one? Yes; a messenger assisted me in making the search. I looked very well for the draft.
76. Can you say whether or not your firm in any way parted with that draft? I am sure they did not, for two reasons: It cannot be called our draft, because it was one of Mr. Colquhoun's old papers, and for this reason I do not think that my employers would have parted with it at all; and if it was parted with we would have a record. We never part with any document without either writing a letter with it or getting a receipt for it. I searched through all our books and examined the letter books. I made a thorough investigation of all our books, and found that we parted with other documents in this matter but not with the draft. Every document we parted with has been specially mentioned, and the draft is not amongst them.
77. Do you believe that the draft is in the office? Very probably it is there. Two years ago we moved, and in the moving the papers got disarranged, and probably it is in the office. We would have to take up every paper before we could swear that it was not there. It must be in the strong room in either the old office or the new office. In the strong room in both offices there are some 50,000 or 60,000 bundles of papers. They cover a very large amount of space.
78. It would be practically impossible to make a search? Yes; we could not find them.
79. You are positive that this printed deed is identical with the original deed? I am absolutely certain of that.
80. You recognise the certificate on the first page of the pamphlet? Yes; I prepared the certificate and signed it. I am absolutely sure that it is a good copy.

D. de R.
Penfold.
21 Oct., 1896.

Henry

Henry Crothers sworn and examined :—

- H. Crothers.
21 Oct., 1896.
81. *Chairman.*] What position do you occupy? I am the Mayor of West Maitland.
82. Do you reside in that town? Yes.
83. *Mr. Bowden.*] You know the districts of Lorne, Oakhampton, Holmville, and Louth Park? Yes; these places are situated just outside the boundaries of the town of West Maitland. Louth Park is not situated within the boundary of the municipality, but is annexed to West Maitland.
84. Are there a lot of buildings, outside the district, in the neighbourhood of Lorne and Holmville? A lot; they are going up every day.
85. Certain streets have been laid out? Yes, in Lorne and Holmville.
86. Is there any provision made for street lighting in those places? None.
87. Will it be a public convenience or otherwise that the gas-mains should be extended to these places to enable the streets as well as private houses to be lighted? Decidedly so.
88. Do you know whether the buildings which have been erected are furnished with gas-fittings? I could not tell you.
89. There is no objection, as far as you know, to this proposal on the part of the town or any of the surrounding districts? Quite the contrary.
90. Would the extension of the gas-mains interfere with the business of any other company? No.
91. Would the probable consumption of gas in these districts justify the formation of a new company at the present time? No; it could not exist.
92. *Chairman.*] Is there any objection on the part of the West Maitland Borough Council to the extension of the gas-mains? No.
93. If there was any objection you would be bound to know? I should think so.
94. Have you seen any of the advertisements in the newspapers notifying the intention of the Company to apply to Parliament for a Bill? Yes.
95. And you have heard of no objection? No; I feel confident that there is no objection.
96. *Mr. Wheeler.*] Are the shareholders of the Company, as far as you are aware, anxious that this extension should be made? As far as I am aware, they are. I know a good many of the large shareholders.
97. Are you aware of any objection on their part? No.
98. *Mr. Watkins.*] I suppose it is the only gas company you have up there? That is all.
99. The Bill simply empowers the Company to go outside the boundaries and limits of the towns of West and East Maitland;—do you think a limit to their operations should be placed in the Bill? I do not see the necessity to fix a limit.
100. Is there any likelihood of any townships other than those you have mentioned springing up? No.
101. As the Mayor of West Maitland, you have heard of no objection to the Bill? None.
102. Has it been before the Borough Council? No.
103. Have you heard whether it has been before the Borough Council of East Maitland? No; I feel convinced that it has not, because I read all the news.
104. Do you think it would be a public convenience to allow the Company to have these powers? I think it would.
105. *Mr. Bowden.*] It is not likely to interfere with the rights or privileges of anyone else? Not in the slightest degree.
106. The towns are surrounded with large tracts of land, occupied merely for pastoral purposes? Yes.
107. It would not pay the Company to go there with their mains? No.

Alfred Johnson sworn and examined :—

- A. Johnson.
21 Oct., 1896.
108. *Chairman.*] What is your occupation? I have a boot and shoe warehouse in West Maitland.
109. Where do you reside? At Lorne.
110. *Mr. Bowden.*] You have certain properties at Lorne? I have two properties there.
111. Are they houses? I have a vacant allotment and two houses.
112. Are the residents of Lorne desirous of having the gas-main extended to their houses? Yes.
113. The residents generally are desirous of having the gas-mains extended to Lorne? Yes; I saw a number of the residents of Lorne during the week, and I heard of only one objection.
114. *Mr. Watkins.*] Why did he object? He told me that he had been under a kerosene lamp for ten or twelve years. He seems to prefer kerosene to gas.
115. The Bill would not compel him to take gas from the Company? No.
116. *Chairman.*] As a matter of fact, he has no objection to the Gas Company extending their mains? He has no objection at all.
117. *Mr. Bowden.*] He simply prefers to use kerosene for lighting his own house? Yes.
118. Do you know the settlements of Holmville and Oakhampton? Yes.
119. Are there a number of houses out there? Yes; Holmville, I think, has a considerable number of houses.
120. And at Oakhampton, beyond Hall's Creek? There are a number of houses all along there.
121. Do you consider it desirable or undesirable that the gas-mains should be extended into those places in order to light the streets, and to enable private persons to take gas if they chose? I do.
122. *Chairman.*] You think that if there had been any objectors to the Bill they would have seen the notification of the Company's intention in the newspapers;—you have seen the notices in the newspapers? Yes; I do not think there would be any objectors.
123. *Mr. Wheeler.*] Are you a shareholder in the West Maitland Gaslight Company? No.

Frederick Allan Shepherd Bowden sworn and examined :—

- F. A. S. Bowden.
21 Oct., 1896.
124. *Chairman.*] You are the solicitor for the Company promoting this Bill? I am.
125. And you reside in West Maitland? I do.
126. Do you desire to make a statement to the Committee? I do. In consequence of the partial destruction of the Company's deed of settlement by the floods, it will be a very difficult, as well as very expensive, matter in

in any legal proceedings, or in any arbitration, to prove the contents of the deed. During the life of the present Crown Solicitor it may be easily effected, as he can swear to the contents of the draft, and to the fact that the original deed was a copy of such draft; but after his death it will be a difficult and probably very expensive matter.

F. A. S.
Bowden.

21 Oct., 1896.

127. Is the document lying on the table the damaged deed to which you refer? Yes; this document is the damaged deed of settlement of the Company. As regards the Bill, the powers which it takes are the usual powers taken by a company on its formation under the Company's Act. Any company can take these powers under its memorandum of association; but through this company having been incorporated before the passing of the Company's Act in this Colony, it cannot acquire these powers without a special Act amending its original Act. These are simply powers authorizing the Company to go outside the boundaries of East and West Maitland. These powers it was not considered necessary to take when the Company was formed; but, in view of the extension of the buildings, it is necessary for the public convenience that the gas-mains should be extended. There is no other company able to supply gas, and unless this company is authorized to do so it will be absolutely impossible for these people to get supplied with gas. I know of my own personal knowledge that a number of houses have been erected with gas-fittings in anticipation of an extension of the gas-mains. The other powers which the Bill takes are the usual provisions to enable the Company to provide its customers with gas stoves and fittings in precisely the same way as the Sydney Gas Company does for the convenience of its customers. I consider it necessary, in order to set at rest all questions as to the power of acquisition and disposition of the Company's property, that the Company should if possible obtain these powers, which are merely the ordinary powers usually taken by any company in its memorandum of association. These powers were omitted when the document was prepared for the Company. The law in regard to companies was not then sufficiently clear, and in view of recent decisions it is advisable that the Company should have these powers.

128. Does the Maitland Gas Act of 1874 give the Company power to go through East Maitland? It does.

129. You are seeking for a renewal of power in that respect? The Bill does not affect the East Maitland gas system in any way.

130. *Mr. Watkins.*] It will not give the Company any greater powers within the boundaries in which people are consuming their gas? None, except that it will enable the Gas Company to supply the people with gas-stoves or to hire gas-stoves in the same way as the Australian Gaslight Company does.

131. That is purely a voluntary matter on the part of the consumer? Entirely. It will enable the Company to extend to the people certain other conveniences.

132. *Chairman.*] Does the Company supply meters to the people free of cost? It does. During the last few years the business of gas companies has altered considerably. They extend to their customers a certain number of conveniences which formerly they did not. They try to enable their customers to get the best fittings, to hire gas-stoves, or to purchase gas-stoves when otherwise they could not afford to do so.

133. As a resident of West Maitland and as alderman, are you aware of any objections to this Bill? I know of no objection whatever. I am sure there can be no objection to the Bill.

134. *Mr. Wheeler.*] Do you know of any objection to the Bill on the part of any of the shareholders in the Company? None at all. There was a meeting of the shareholders called, and I was present at the meeting, and it was unanimously decided to apply for a Bill.

1896.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

REPORT FROM THE SELECT COMMITTEE

ON THE

SYDNEY AND NORTH SYDNEY BRIDGE AND TRAMWAY BILL;

TOGETHER WITH THE

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE,

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE,

AND

APPENDIX.

ORDERED BY THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY TO BE PRINTED,
16 *July*, 1896.

SYDNEY : CHARLES POTTER, GOVERNMENT PRINTER.

1896.

1896.

EXTRACTS FROM THE VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS OF THE
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

VOTES No. 21. THURSDAY, 25 JUNE, 1896.

8. SYDNEY AND NORTH SYDNEY BRIDGE AND TRAMWAY BILL (*Formal Motion*):—Mr. E. M. Clark moved, pursuant to Notice,—
- (1.) That the Sydney and North Sydney Bridge and Tramway Bill be referred to a Select Committee for consideration and report.
- (2.) That such Committee consist of Mr. Howarth, Mr. Haynes, Mr. Watson, Mr. Nelson, Mr. Travers Jones, Mr. Griffith, Mr. Hawthorne, Mr. Price, Mr. Bull, and the Mover.
- Question put and passed.
-

VOTES No. 30. THURSDAY, 16 JULY, 1896.

6. SYDNEY AND NORTH SYDNEY BRIDGE AND TRAMWAY BILL:—Mr. E. M. Clark, as Chairman, brought up the 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 Bill was referred on 25th June, 1896; together with Appendix and a copy of the Bill as amended and agreed to by the Committee.
- Ordered to be printed.
- * * * * *
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1896.

 SYDNEY AND NORTH SYDNEY BRIDGE AND TRAMWAY BILL.

 REPORT.

THE SELECT COMMITTEE of the Legislative Assembly, for whose consideration and report was referred, on 25th June, 1896,—the "*Sydney and North Sydney Bridge and Tramway Bill*,"—beg to report to your Honorable House :—

That they have examined the witnesses named in the List* (whose evidence *See List, p. 7. will be found appended hereto); and the Preamble having been satisfactorily proved to your Committee, they proceeded to consider the Bill, in which it was deemed necessary to make certain amendments.

Your Committee now beg to lay before your Honorable House the Bill as amended by them.

EDWARD M. CLARK,
Chairman.

*No. 3 Committee Room,
Legislative Assembly,
15th July, 1896.*

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE.

TUESDAY, 30 JUNE, 1896.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. Bull,	|	Mr. E. M. Clark,
Mr. Griffith,	|	Mr. Hawthorne,
Mr. Howarth,	|	Mr. Travers Jones.

Mr. E. M. Clark called to the Chair.

Entry from Votes and Proceedings, appointing the Committee, *read* by the Clerk.

Printed copies of the Bill referred, together with original Petition to introduce same, before the Committee.

Present:—W. F. Brennan, Esq. (*Solicitor for the Bill*).

William Francis Brennan sworn and examined.

William Kenwood (*The Promoter*) sworn and examined.

Gamaliel Thompson called in, sworn, and examined.

Witness *produced* statutory declarations by the persons who collected the signatures to the Petition presented to Parliament in favour of the proposed bridge and tramway.

Witness withdrew.

[Adjourned till Thursday next at *Two* o'clock.]

THURSDAY, 2 JULY, 1896.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. E. M. Clark in the Chair.

Mr Bull,	|	Mr. Griffith,
Mr. Hawthorne,	|	Mr. Haynes,
Mr. Howarth,	|	Mr. Price.

Present:—W. F. Brennan, Esq. (*Solicitor for the Bill*).The Clerk, by direction of the Chairman, read a letter which had been addressed to the Clerk of the Legislative Assembly by the Under Secretary for Public Works and Commissioner for Roads, enclosing a copy of a joint Report by the Engineer-in-Chief for Public Works, and the Engineer-in-Chief for Railway Construction, in reference to the Bill. [*See Appendix.*]*Resolved (on motion of Mr. Griffith)*,—That the Report be printed and distributed to Members of the Committee.Alexander Walter Scott Gregg (*Managing Director, Messrs. Richardson and Wrench*) called in, sworn, and examined.

Witness withdrew.

John Bede Magney called in, sworn, and examined.

Witness withdrew.

Robert Newby Kirk (*Secretary of the North Shore Steam Ferry Company, Limited*) called in, sworn, and examined.

Witness withdrew.

William Barnard Smith (*Council Clerk of the Borough of North Sydney*) called in, sworn, and examined.

Witness withdrew.

The Clerk, by direction of the Chairman, read an excerpt from another Joint Report by the Engineer-in-Chief for Railway Construction, and the Engineer-in-Chief for Public Works, in reference to the Bill. [*See Appendix.*]*Resolved (on motion of Mr. Bull)*,—That the document be printed and distributed to Members of the Committee.[Adjourned till Tuesday next at *Two* o'clock.]

TUESDAY, 7 JULY, 1896.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. E. M. Clark in the Chair.

Mr. Bull,	|	Mr. Hawthorne,
Mr. Haynes,	|	Mr. Howarth,
	|	Mr. Nelson.

Present:—W. F. Brennan, Esq. (*Solicitor for the Bill*).Cecil West Darley (*Engineer-in-Chief for Public Works*) called in, sworn, and examined.

Witness withdrew.

Hugh McLachlan (*Secretary to the Railway Commissioners*) called in, sworn, and examined.

Witness withdrew.

Captain John Jackson (*Manager of Public Wharves*) called in, made an affirmation, and examined.Witness *handed in* Return giving the tonnage of certain ships, and the heights from main truck to water line. (*See Appendix.*)

Witness withdrew.

Captain James Edie (*Shipping Master*) called in, sworn, and examined.

Witness withdrew.

Robert Newby Kirk recalled and further examined.

William

William Richard Beaver (*Clerk of the Peace*), called in, sworn, and examined.
 Witness *produced* depositions in the case *Regina v. Arthur Deacon*, including the deposition of
 Robert Newby Kirk (Managing Accountant, North Shore Steam Ferry Company, Limited).
 Witness withdrew.
 Robert Newby Kirk further examined.
 Witness withdrew.
 James Anderson (*Council Clerk of the Borough of Willoughby*), called in, sworn, and examined.
 Witness withdrew.

[Adjourned till Thursday next at *Two o'clock*.]

THURSDAY, 9 JULY, 1896.

MEMBERS PRESENT :—

Mr. E. M. Clark in the Chair.
 Mr. Griffith, | Mr. Howarth.

Present :—W. F. Brennan, Esq. (*Solicitor for the Bill*).
 William Kenwood further examined.
 The Chairman at this stage left the Chair, which was taken by Mr. Griffith *pro tem*.
 Edward Mann Clark, Esq., a Member of the Committee, sworn and examined in his place.

[Adjourned till Tuesday next, at *Two o'clock*.]

TUESDAY, 14 JULY, 1896.

MEMBERS PRESENT :—

Mr. E. M. Clark in the Chair.
 Mr. Griffith, | Mr. Travers Jones.

Present :—W. F. Brennan, Esq. (*Solicitor for the Bill*).
 William Kenwood further examined.
 William Francis Brennan further examined.
 Room cleared.
 Preamble considered.
 Question,—“That this Preamble stand part of the Bill,”—put and passed.
 Parties called in and informed.

[Adjourned till To-morrow, at *Two o'clock*.]

WEDNESDAY, 15 JULY, 1896.

MEMBERS PRESENT :—

Mr. E. M. Clark in the Chair.
 Mr. Hawthorne, | Mr. Howarth.

Present :—W. F. Brennan, Esq. (*Solicitor for the Bill*).
Ordered,—That the Joint Report, and excerpt from a second Joint Report, by the Engineer-in-Chief
 for Public Works and the Engineer-in-Chief for Railway Construction, be appended. [*See Appendix B.*]
 Bill considered.

Clauses 1 to 3 read and *agreed to*.
 Clause 4 read, amended,* and *agreed to*.
 Clause 5 read and *agreed to*.
 Clause 6 read, amended,* and *agreed to*.
 Clauses 7 to 20 read and *agreed to*.
 Clause 21 read and omitted.
 Clause 22 read, amended,* and *agreed to*.
 Clauses 23 to 25 read and *agreed to*.
 Clause 26 read, amended,* and *agreed to*.
 Clauses 27 to 30 read and *agreed to*.
 Clause 31 read, amended,* and *agreed to*.
 Clause 32 read and *agreed to*.
 Clauses 33 and 34 read and omitted.
 Clause 35 read, amended,* and *agreed to*.
 Clauses 36 to 38 read and *agreed to*.
 Clause 39 read, amended,* and *agreed to*.
 Clauses 40 to 53 read and *agreed to*.
 Clause 54 read, amended,* and *agreed to*.
 Clause 55 read and *agreed to*.
 Clause 56 read, amended,* and *agreed to*.
 Clauses 57 to 66 read and *agreed to*.
 New clause to stand as clause 21 read and *agreed to*.
 New clause to follow clause 22 read and *agreed to*.
 New clause to follow clause 26 read and *agreed to*.
 New clause to follow clause 29 read and *agreed to*.
 Schedules read and *agreed to*.
 Title read and *agreed to*.
 Chairman to report the Bill with amendments to the House.

* See Schedule
 of Amendments.

SCHEDULE

SCHEDULE OF AMENDMENTS.

Pages 3 and 4, clause 4, line 55, page 3, to line 4 page 4. *Omit* " Provided that the said bridge shall be built of steel and iron, and shall have one clear span in that portion of it crossing the said waters of not less than six hundred feet, with a clear height or headway for shipping above high water-mark of not less than one hundred and fifty feet along such clear span, and shall have a clear width of not less than fifty feet, and a carrying capacity of not less than one hundred and twenty pounds to the square foot, with a wind pressure allowance calculated at a pressure of not less than fifty pounds to the square foot: " *insert* " Provided that the said bridge shall be built of steel and iron, and in that portion of it crossing the said waters shall be supported upon a set of piers placed at or about the centre of such waters and built of iron or steel upon a base of granite or trachyte masonry not exceeding one hundred feet square, and shall have two spans crossing the said waters of not less than seven hundred feet each in length with a clear height or headway for shipping of not less than one hundred and eighty feet above low water-mark for a length of at least four hundred feet along the central portion of each of such spans, and at the northern foreshore of the said waters shall be supported upon a set of piers built of iron or steel, and resting upon a base of granite or trachyte masonry not exceeding one hundred feet square built in the said waters and abutting upon the said northern foreshore thereof, and upon land shall be supported upon piers of iron and masonry, and shall have a clear width of not less than fifty feet, and a carrying capacity of not less than one hundred and thirty pounds to the square foot with a wind pressure allowance calculated at a pressure of not less than fifty pounds to the square foot. Provided also that before the said bridge shall be commenced to be built a plan or design and specifications of the same shall be submitted to and approved of by the said Minister or by the Agent-General in London for the Colony of New South Wales. Provided that if the Trinity House in England shall certify to the said Agent-General or to the said William Kenwood that a clear height or headway for shipping of any number of feet less than one hundred and eighty feet above low water-mark, but not less than one hundred and fifty feet above high water-mark, will be reasonably sufficient, then it shall be lawful for the said William Kenwood to construct the said bridge with such clear height or headway for shipping so certified as aforesaid to be sufficient."

Page 5, clause 6. At end of clause *add* " Provided that the said William Kenwood shall not commence to construct or erect any work under any of the powers contained in subsections (ii), (iii), (iv), and (v) hereof, until a plan or design of such work whenever the same is proposed to be constructed upon or in any Crown or private lands or the waters of Port Jackson shall have been submitted to and approved of by the Minister, and until a plan or design of such work whenever the same is proposed to be constructed upon or in any street shall have been submitted to and approved of by the Municipal Council of Sydney or the borough of North Sydney, as the case may be, in whom such street shall be vested."

Page 8, clause 21. *Omit* clause 21, *insert* the following new clause:—

21. The following provisions for the protection of the sewers, water-mains, and works of the Water and Sewerage Board, and of all house-services and connections in respect thereof, shall have effect, namely:—

- (i) The said William Kenwood shall comply with, and conform to all reasonable directions of the Water and Sewerage Board in the execution of the works, and shall not in any manner interfere with any of the sewers water-mains, or works of the Water and Sewerage Board, or with any house-services, or connections in respect thereof, without notice to (and the sanction of) the Water and Sewerage Board, and shall provide, to the reasonable satisfaction of the Water and Sewerage Board, for the proper protection of, and for preventing injury or impediment to any such sewers, water-mains, works, house-services, or connections, by reason of the works or any part thereof, and shall save harmless the Water and Sewerage Board and all owners of any such house-services or connections aforesaid, against all expenses to be occasioned by the works or any part thereof (and all costs, charges, and expenses which the Water and Sewerage Board, or any such owner as aforesaid, may be put to by reason of the works, whether in the supervision or inspection of the works, the examination of plans or designs, or otherwise, shall be paid on demand by the said William Kenwood to the Water and Sewerage Board or to such owner as aforesaid).
- (ii) The said William Kenwood shall be liable to make good with all reasonable despatch, and to the satisfaction of the Water and Sewerage Board, all injury or damage caused by, or resulting from any of the works to any such sewers, water-mains, works, house-services, or connections, as mentioned in subsection (i) of this section, and the Water and Sewerage Board, or any owner of any such house-service or connection sustaining injury or damage, shall from time to time have power to recover the amount thereof from the said William Kenwood in any Court of competent jurisdiction.
- (iii) The approval by the Water and Sewerage Board of any plans, or the inspection by the Water and Sewerage Board of any work under the provisions of this section, shall not exonerate the said William Kenwood from any liability or affect any claim for damages under this section or otherwise.
- (iv) If the said William Kenwood shall in any respect fail to comply with and conform to any such reasonable directions of the Water and Sewerage Board as are mentioned in subsection (i) of this section; or shall fail to provide to the reasonable satisfaction of the Water and Sewerage Board for the proper protection of and for preventing injury or impediment to any such sewers, water-mains, works, house-services, or connections as mentioned in the said subsection; or shall fail to make good with all reasonable despatch, and to the satisfaction of the Water and Sewerage Board, any such injury or damage to any sewers, water-mains, works, house-services, or connections, as is mentioned in subsection (ii) of this section, the Water and Sewerage Board, or any owner of any such house-service or connection, as the case may be, shall have full power and authority (in the case of the Water and Sewerage Board by their engineer, officers, workmen,

workmen, and servants, and in the case of any such owner by his workmen and servants) to enter upon the works of the said William Kenwood, or any part thereof, and to do all such acts and things and carry out all such works as may be necessary and proper for the protection, amendment, or repair of any such sewer, water-main, or other works, house-service, or connection, as the case may be, and any and all costs, charges, and expenses incurred by the Water and Sewerage Board, or by such owner, as the case may be, in the exercise of the powers in this subsection contained, shall be paid to the Water and Sewerage Board, or to such owner, as the case may be, by the said William Kenwood on demand, or in default may be recovered from the said William Kenwood by the Water and Sewerage Board or by such owner, as the case may be, in any Court of competent jurisdiction.

- (v) Otherwise than is herein expressly enacted the said William Kenwood shall, in the construction of the said works, observe and comply with the provisions of the Metropolitan Water and Sewerage Acts and the By-laws made by the Water and Sewerage Board under such Acts.

Pages 8 and 9, clause 22, lines 58 and 59, page 8, and 1 and 2, page 9. *Omit* "It shall be lawful for the Railway Commissioners at any time during the construction of the said tramway, or of any works in connection therewith, to appoint an engineer to enter upon and inspect the same and"

Page 9, clause 22, line 10. After "bridge" *insert* "and tramway"

Page 9, clause 22, line 16. *Omit* first word "or"

Page 9, clause 22. At end of clause *add* "or house-services or connections in respect thereof"

Page 9. *Insert* the following new clause to stand as clause 23:—

23. For the purposes of such inspection, as in the last section mentioned, the said William Kenwood shall before commencing to construct either the said bridge or the said tramway deposit with the Minister, the Municipal Council of Sydney, the borough of North Sydney, and the Water and Sewerage Board, respectively, a copy of the plan or design of the same, together with a copy of the specifications and all necessary drawings. Plans to be lodged.

Page 9, clause 26, 27, line 41. *Omit* "Railway Commissioners have" *insert* "Minister has".

Page 9, clause 26, 27, line 41. *Omit* "they" *insert* "he"

Page 9. *Insert* the following new clause to stand as clause 28:—

28. The said William Kenwood shall keep and maintain upon the said bridge in such places and at such times as the Marine Board shall from time to time prescribe, lights for the guidance of vessels navigating the harbour, and shall keep and maintain such other lights thereon as the Metropolitan Transit Commissioners for the time being may consider necessary. Lights.

Page 10. *Insert* the following new clause to stand as clause 32:—

32. The said William Kenwood shall allow the following persons and vehicles, together with the horses drawing such vehicles, free passage over the said bridge at all times, whether by day or night:— Exemptions from Tolls.

All persons on foot, mounted, or in any vehicle, wearing Her Majesty's uniform, whether of the army, of the navy, of the volunteer forces, of the police force, or of the postal or telegraphic service.

All members of fire brigades in uniform and on duty.

All vehicles and horses engaged in the military, naval, volunteer, police, or postal service; and all fire engines and other appliances connected with the extinguishment of fires, together with the horses drawing such fire engines.

Page 10, clause 34 34, line 19. *Omit* "and parcels"

Page 10. *Omit* clauses 33 and 34.

Page 10, clause 35 36, lines 50 and 51. *Omit* "or by such tug-boat" *insert* "or by any steam or other tug-boat towing or warping or attempting to tow or warp such ship under the said bridge"

Page 10, clause 35 36, lines 53 to 56. *Omit* "the written permission of the said William Kenwood for the said ship to pass under the said bridge may have been previously obtained, and notwithstanding that"

Page 11, clause 39 40, lines 35 and 36. *Omit* "and where any such penalty as aforesaid has been imposed it shall be lawful for a Stipendiary Magistrate"

Page 11, clause 39 40, line 37. *Omit* "in either case"

Page 11, clause 39 40, lines 38 and 39. *Omit* "or in respect of which such penalty has been imposed"

Page 11, clause 39 40, line 40. *Omit* "or penalty"

Page 11, clause 39 40, line 43. *Omit* "or penalty"

Page 14, clause 54 55, line 31. *Before* "damage" *insert* "unavoidable"

Page 14, clause 56 57, line 46. *Omit* "twelve" *insert* "six"

Page 14, clause 56 57, line 48. *Omit* "three" *insert* "five"

Page 14, clause 56 57, line 50. *Omit* "thirty" *insert* "one hundred"

Page 14, clause 56 57, line 54. *Omit* "three" *insert* "five"

Page 14, clause 56 57, line 58. *Omit* "thirty" *insert* "one hundred"

Page 14, clause 56 57, line 59. *Omit* "three" *insert* "five"

Page 15, clause 56 57, line 1. *Omit* "thirty" *insert* "one hundred"

Page 15, clause 56 57, line 3. *Omit* "three" *insert* "five"

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1896.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE

TAKEN BEFORE

THE SELECT COMMITTEE

ON THE

SYDNEY AND NORTH SYDNEY BRIDGE AND
TRAMWAY BILL.

TUESDAY, 30 JUNE, 1896.

Present:—

MR. BULL,
MR. E. M. CLARK,
MR. GRIFFITH,MR. HAWTHORNE,
MR. HOWARTH,
MR. TRAVERS JONES.

E. M. CLARK, ESQ., IN THE CHAIR.

William Francis Brennan, Esq., appeared as Solicitor for the Bill.

William Francis Brennan sworn and examined:—

1. *Chairman.*] You are the solicitor for the Bill? Yes.

2. Have you any statement to make to the Committee? Yes. Under instructions from Mr. Kenwood I posted copies of the Bill on the 2nd May last to the Secretary to the Railway Commissioners, the Minister for Public Works, the Crown Solicitor, the Engineer-in-Chief for Railway Construction, and the Secretary for the Water and Sewerage Board. On the 8th instant I posted twelve copies of the Bill, containing certain proposed amendments, to the North Shore Bridge Committee, which embraces the Mayors and Aldermen of Sydney, North Sydney, Lane Cove, Mosman, Manly, and Willoughby. The Committee embrace all the northern portion of the harbour—the places which will be affected by the Bill. I received an acknowledgment from the Secretary to the Railway Commissioners; and I also received an announcement from the Water and Sewerage Board to the effect that certain amendments which they wished to make in the Bill would be found at their office. I thereupon sent to the office and had a copy of the amendments made. Later on Mr. Kenwood will lay a copy of the amendments before you. They relate chiefly to matters affecting the sewers with which the Water and Sewerage Board have to deal.

W. F.
Brennan.
30 June, 1896.

William Kenwood, C.E., sworn and examined:—

3. *Chairman.*] Are you the promoter of the scheme mentioned in the Bill? Yes.

4. Have you any statement to read in order to lay your scheme before the Committee? Yes; I have prepared this statement for that purpose:—I am a civil engineer and a member of the Engineering Association of New South Wales—I am applying to Parliament for a Bill to enable me to construct, erect, and maintain a high-level bridge over the waters of Port Jackson, between the City of Sydney and the Borough of North Sydney, and to construct, maintain, and work a tramway upon and over the said bridge, and between the City of Sydney and the Borough of North Sydney and its environs. The population of North Sydney and its environs, including Manly and the districts served by the North Shore Railway, numbers (according to the Government Statistician, and from information obtained from one of the aldermen of the said borough) upwards of thirty-four thousand (34,000), while the population of Sydney and its suburbs (excluding North Sydney and the other places stated) numbers between three hundred and seventy thousand (370,000) and three hundred and eighty thousand (380,000). The increase of population along the line of railway from Milson's Point to Hornsby during the past four years amounts, I am

W. Kenwood,
C.E.
30 June, 1896.

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credibly informed, to upwards of three thousand (3,000). Communication between Sydney and North Sydney is effected by ferry-boats for passengers, and by horse-boats for horse and vehicular traffic and live stock. These boats belong to the North Shore Steam Ferry Company (Limited). This Company has at present a fleet of large penny-ferry passenger steamers running (1) between Sydney, Milson's Point, MacMahon's Point, and Lavender Bay; (2) between Sydney and Neutral Bay; and (3) between Sydney and Mosman's Bay, while there are large horse-boats running continuously throughout the day until midnight between Fort Denison and Milson's Point. The evidence taken before the Royal Commission appointed in 1891 to inquire into the city railway extension and North Shore Bridge connection, shows that the estimated passenger traffic on the Ferry Company during the preceding year was close on 5,000,000, while 378,500 vehicles and 43,800 horsemen used the horse-ferry, and that the estimated annual revenue for this traffic was £45,000. I am of opinion that the traffic has increased from 20 to 25 per cent. since 1891. The accommodation afforded by the fleet of steamers referred to is the only means of communication and mode of traffic between Sydney, North Sydney, and the other places specified, as there is no communication by land except by a detour of a considerable number of miles. The distance across the waters of Port Jackson, between Dawes Point and Milson's Point, is approximately between 1,500 and 1,600 feet. I am applying to Parliament for authority to construct and maintain a high-level bridge between Sydney and North Sydney, in order to afford the public the means of communication and facilities for traffic between the places named that are so urgently needed and have been so long looked for. The bridge I am prepared to erect will be constructed of steel and iron of the very best quality and description obtainable, and all the material used will be subjected to the severest tests. The workmanship will be of the very best class, and everything in connection with the bridge will be of the most modern and approved character, and of the highest order that engineering science can devise. My design of the bridge in question commences on one of the curves of Cumberland-street, a few chains north of Argyle-street. It then runs in a north-easterly direction through the site of some buildings for about 7 chains. Continuing thence again in a north-easterly direction, it runs in a straight line across Cumberland-street, George-street North, Dawes Point, the waters of Port Jackson, the Government Railway premises, and on to land, partly vacant, fronting Alfred-street, North Sydney, adjoining and to the east of the said Railway premises. From thence it runs in a north-westerly direction, and well to the west of Alfred-street; over some unoccupied lands to and terminates at the north-east corner of Glen-street where that street intersects Alfred-street, at the site of the North Sydney Council Chambers. The tramway, which is inseparable from the bridge, for the public convenience, and for the construction, maintenance, and working of which I am also asking in this Bill for Parliamentary sanction, will consist of a double line of rails, and will commence in York-street, at the corner of Wynward-street, will run thence along about the centre of York-street to Cumberland-street, thence along about the centre of Cumberland-street, according to its present or proper alignments, to the bridge, and then over and along the bridge to the corner of Glen and Alfred Streets, in North Sydney. At that corner, as well as at Milson's Point, the Government tramway, running to and from Milson's Point, will receive and set down any passengers desiring to alight from or go over the bridge tramway. I may here mention that the portions of York-street and Cumberland-street along which the tram will run are not busy streets, and traffic will not be impeded by the proposed tramway. The bridge tramway and the bridge will operate to feed the Government railway at Milson's Point and the Government tramways in North Sydney. Passengers wishing to go by tram from Sydney will be carried from the centre of the city across the harbour to the railway station; from thence the tram proceeds along the bridge to the Council Chambers. At the Milson's Point portion of the bridge there will be huge lifts working continuously, as well as footways and approaches, for the convenience of the public desiring to go by train, or by the Government tramway, or otherwise. My present intention is to use the electric traction for the tramways; but to meet possible developments in motive power, I am likewise asking for authority from time to time to use cable, steam, or other motive powers, accordingly as the Railway Commissioners may sanction. The cars will be of a handsome and approved pattern, somewhat similar to those in use on the King-street cable line, in Sydney, and the number supplied from time to time will always be ample for the public accommodation. There will be waiting-rooms at convenient places along the line of route, of the pattern and style of the Government waiting-rooms in Elizabeth-street and in Liverpool-street, Sydney. Referring to that portion of the bridge which crosses the harbour, there will be one large span of 664 feet width, with a clear continuous headway for shipping, under this span, of 165 feet from low water, and 160 feet from high water. There will be two other spans in the part crossing the water, each of 532 feet in width, with an average continuous headway for shipping of 100 feet from low water, and 155 feet from high water. I have avoided in my design any construction of parts that might affect the headway for shipping, and by doing so I secure a large and continuous shipping headway all across the harbour. The water-piers supporting the bridge crossing the harbour will have a base of 80 x 80 feet, constructed on rock foundations, and will be carried up to a height of 25 feet above high-water mark. The water-piers will be faced with massive blocks of the best trachyte stone, of the character used in the Equitable Life Insurance Company's building in George-street, and will be built of concrete of the best quality. The cylinders above this base will be of cast steel, braced and finished with semi-circular brackets. These brackets are introduced for effect only. The bridge is to be 60 feet wide, and is arranged for tram, passenger, vehicular, and live stock traffic. Provision is made in the Bill I am asking for so that the whole of the works may be inspected during their progress by the Minister for Works and his engineers, and the works are to be done in a substantial and workmanlike manner, and to the satisfaction in all respects of the Minister. Provision is also made that the bridge is not to be open for traffic until the Minister or his engineers certify it is efficiently built and thoroughly safe in all respects. The Minister and his engineers are also empowered to make such periodical inspections of the works as they may elect to make, from time to time, in the public interest; and by the Bill I am compelled from time to time to do whatever works they require to be done for its maintenance and efficiency. In like manner, the Railway Commissioners and their engineers have the supervision of the tramway during its construction, and have to certify to its efficiency before it can be used. They also have power to periodically inspect and order whatever they think necessary to be done for the maintenance of the tram-lines and the maintenance and equipment of the tram-cars, and I will be obliged from time to time to comply with their directions in that behalf. The route of the bridge I have already defined, but I desire to point out that in designing it I have so contrived as that no portions of the streets in Sydney,

Sydney, or in North Sydney, are altered or diverted in any way. As I have stated, the bridge begins in one of the curves in Cumberland-street. It goes thence through the site of some buildings for about 7 chains; it then crosses Cumberland-street, leaving a clear headway for traffic of about 25 feet, and then goes over George-street North, leaving a clear headway for traffic of 35 feet. There will be four sets of piers on the Battery Reserve at Dawes Point, but in such a position as not to interfere with the use of that reserve. The grades on to and off the bridge on the Sydney side will be 1 in 31, and on the North Sydney side 1 in 45, which are grades of an exceedingly easy nature for vehicular traffic. There will be very little land resumptions required in the carrying out of my project, while proper safeguards are provided in the Bill for the payment to owners in respect of all lands required, as well as for payment for the right to bridge over such lands as may be necessary to be bridged over. In arranging the table of tolls and fares I have adhered closely to, and, in fact, have copied the fares and rates charged by the North Shore Steam Ferry Company for the conveyance of passengers and horses, vehicles, &c. The fare in the ferry-boats for passengers is 1d. each way, and the following is the reduced table of fares of the said Company in respect of their horse-boats since 1st April last:—

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	s.	d.
Cart or sulky, with one horse	0	3
Cab, buggy, van, or dray, with one horse	0	6
Waggon, bus, lorry, carriage, or hearse, with two horses	1	0
(Any single load limited to 2 tons. Special rates for extra weight.)		
Each additional horse	0	3
Horse and rider	0	3
Bicycle and rider	0	2
Cattle (per head)	0	3
Sheep or pig	0	0½

All passengers, other than the person in charge of a horse or vehicle, 1d. each way.

Passengers using the bridge may go by tram, or walk, at their discretion, for the same fare as they are carried in the ferry-boats, namely, for 1d. each way, and the whole tram journey to and from the centre of the city, from and to the Council Chambers in North Sydney, is not to exceed 2d. each way, while the carriage of parcels is to be at the same rate as that charged on the Government railway for the like distance. The bridge, tramway, works, and resumptions I estimate will cost between five hundred thousand pounds (£500,000) and six hundred thousand pounds (£600,000). Taking into consideration the fact that the capital of the North Shore Steam Ferry Company is, I understand, sixty thousand pounds (£60,000), the proposition to only charge the same rates as that Company over a work involving the expenditure of over half a million of money, is one that will commend itself for its reasonableness. The entire length of the bridge will be 76½ chains, and the entire length of the tramway from Wynyard-street to its terminal point in North Sydney will be 1 mile 46 chains and 62 links. The works will be undertaken as an investment for capital, which, on a thirty years' tenure, is estimated to yield an average return of about 5 per cent. on the outlay. At the end of the thirty years' period the Crown will have power to purchase the works, &c., at any time, so it will be seen that in applying for this Bill I am not in any way seeking to obtain a monopoly. The bridge and tramway will operate to largely settle population in and around North Sydney and its environs, and along the line of Government railway from Milson's Point to Hornsby, covering a distance of about 13 miles. This line passes through a country acknowledged by everybody to be one of the sanitoriums of the Colony, and which is at present comparatively unpeopled. The passenger approaches and lifts to the bridge at Milson's Point, and the approach at near the Council Chambers, North Sydney, will convenience every person having occasion to cross the harbour. It is expected that there will be from 300 to 400 skilled and other workmen constantly employed on the works for the three years they will occupy in their construction. The bridge will be lighted at night by electricity. It will be a most graceful and substantial structure, and, from an artistic point of view, a feature to the harbour. As before stated, I have provided for a headway of 165 feet above low water in the central span, and an average headway of 160 feet above low water on the shore spans; and I append the following extract from the printed report of the Royal Commission on the city railway extension and North Shore bridge connection, furnished on 6th March, 1891 (page 68), relating to the height of any bridge between Sydney and North Sydney, and to the striking of top-gallant masts. As to height of bridge: "Presuming that there be need in the future for the construction of the bridge, the evidence seems to point to 160 feet as the proper headway to allow. This, with a 4-ft. rise and fall of tide, would give a possible passage of 164 feet. Mr. Darley, in his letter (Appendix K), suggests this height; and, he says, prior to the erection of the Forth Bridge the question was closely investigated, and the Trinity Board decided that a clear headway of 150 feet would be sufficient, and with this clearance the bridge was constructed. This is supported by Mr. Deane (Question 142), Mr. Selfe (Questions 467, 574), Mr. Spencer (Question 623), Mr. Young (Questions 920 and 1119), Mr. McCredie (Question 1207), and Mr. Mountain (Question 1289). The Secretary to this Commission, as the result of inquiry amongst nautical men, fixes the consensus of opinion as 160 feet. Captain Trouton states his opinion as 150 feet. The Commission, after considering evidence on this point, and as to the height of masts, are of opinion that, when the bridge is erected, 160 feet will be sufficient headway." As to striking top-gallant masts; the report states, at page 68: "As to striking top-gallant masts, the Marine Board estimate the costs, in large sailing ships, at £20 per mast. This statement was not questioned, as it might have been, had the evidence been given verbally. Upon this point the Secretary to this Commission reports (Appendix J) that the nautical men consulted do not attach the same importance to the operation; that as ships' crews while in port are not allowed to aid in discharge of cargo, and have only to scrape and paint, the work of striking masts could be performed without direct outlay." In designing the bridge, I have made it of sufficient strength to carry a railway, so that if the Railway Commissioners desire to utilise it as part of a railway scheme it will suffice for the purpose. In conclusion, I may add that a petition, signed by over 86,000 persons in favour of the adoption of the bridge and tramway designed by me, has been presented to and received by Parliament.

5. I understand you have consulted with the Water and Sewerage Board, and propose to consent to certain amendments which they have made in the Bill? Yes; we have crossed out those portions of their amendments with which we disagree.

6. You propose that the bridge shall be built of steel and iron, with piers on land of masonry, or masonry and

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and iron, and with piers in the water of trachyte masonry upon concrete in iron caissons, carrying steel cylinders supporting the bridge, or of steel cylinder filled with concrete carried down to the natural rock foundation? Yes.

7. I understand that you also propose to increase the centre span from 600 feet to 664 feet? Yes.
8. You are also willing to consent to an alteration in the Bill to provide that the height of the bridge above low-water mark shall be not less than 165 feet instead of 150 feet? Yes.
9. That height applies to the central portion of the bridge? Yes.
10. What will be the lowest height of the bridge in crossing any portion of the harbour? About 5 feet less than that.
11. You are also agreeable to keep and maintain upon the bridge, in such places and at such times as the Marine Board shall prescribe, lights for the guidance of vessels navigating the harbour, and also such other lights as the Metropolitan Transit Commissioners may consider necessary? Yes.
12. You are also prepared to make any necessary provisions so far as the Water and Sewerage Board works are concerned? Yes.
13. *Mr. Bull.*] Do I understand that the alterations in red ink show the amendments of the Water and Sewerage Board with which you disagree? Yes; we think they are asking too much.
14. *Chairman.*] In one clause of the Bill you provide that it shall not be lawful for any ships whose masts shall exceed a height of 140 feet above the water-line to pass under the bridge except at such times and upon such conditions as shall be specified in a permission in writing to be obtained for that purpose; are you willing to alter the height from 140 feet to 160 feet? Yes.
15. Are you also willing to agree to a clause which will provide that the following persons and vehicles, together with the horses drawing such vehicles, shall have free passage over the bridge at all times whether by day or night:—

All persons on foot, mounted, or in any vehicle, wearing Her Majesty's uniform, whether of the army, of the navy, of the volunteer forces, of the police force, or of the postal or telegraphic service.

All members of fire brigades in uniform and on duty.

All vehicles and horses engaged in the military, naval, volunteer, police, or postal service; and all fire-engines and other appliances connected with the extinguishment of fires, together with the horses drawing such fire-engines.

? Yes.

16. You are willing to agree to alterations and additions of that kind in the Bill? Yes.
17. With regard to the deposit—in clause 58 of the Bill you provide that you shall, within twelve months from the day on which the Act comes into force, deposit with the Colonial Treasurer the sum of £3,000? Yes.
18. I understand you are quite willing to deposit the sum of £5,000 within six months? Yes.
19. With regard to the progress of the work, the Bill provides that within three years from the day on which the Act comes into force you are to expend at least £30,000 in the actual construction of the works authorised by the Act;—I understand you are agreeable to spend £50,000? Yes.
20. *Mr. Bull.*] I understood you, when reading your statement, intimated that the width of the bridge would be 60 feet? Yes.
21. It is intended to carry foot-passengers? Yes.
22. And vehicular traffic, as well as a tramway or railway? Yes, on 60 feet.
23. Will provision be made for the protection of foot-passengers, so that they may not be interfered with? Yes; there will be a path on each side of the bridge 8 feet wide, and we propose also to put up a light handrail.
24. In other words, you will allow a width of 16 feet for passenger traffic? Yes.
25. And there will be a light barricade or some other protection? Yes, a handrail.

Mr. Gamaliel Thompson sworn and examined:—

Mr.
G. Thompson.
30 June, 1896.

26. *Chairman.*] What are you? I am managing clerk to Mr. W. S. Brennan, solicitor for the Bill.
27. You have a number of statutory declarations in connection with a petition which was presented to Parliament on the 21st May, in favour of the construction of the proposed bridge and tramway? Yes.
28. Do you produce a copy of the petition? Yes.
29. The statutory declarations are made by persons who were engaged in collecting signatures to the petition? Yes; I have counted the number of signatures, which I find is 86,266.

THURSDAY, 2 JULY, 1896.

Present:—

MR. BULL,	MR. GRIFFITH,
MR. HAWTHORNE,	MR. HAYNES,
MR. HOWARTH,	MR. PRICE.

E. M. CLARK, Esq., IN THE CHAIR.

W. F. Brennan, Esq., appeared as Solicitor for the Bill.

Alexander Walter Scott Gregg, sworn and examined:—

A. W. S.
Gregg.
2 July, 1896

30. *Chairman.*] You are a member of the firm of Richardson and Wrench (Limited)? I am managing director.
31. You know something of the district of North Sydney? Yes.
32. As well as of this side of the water? Yes.
33. I suppose you are aware that the wish has frequently been expressed that there should be better communication between Sydney and North Sydney? Yes.
34. Do you believe if we had better communication it would be of advantage to the community generally? Yes.
35. I suppose you know that the present facilities afforded passengers, so far as steam traffic is concerned, are almost inadequate to the requirements of the place? Yes. I do not think they are at all commensurate with the importance of that growing district. 36.

A. W. S.
Gregg.

2 July, 1896.

36. You know the district is on the increase? Yes.
37. I suppose of late years, since the construction of the railway, it has increased considerably in population? Yes.
38. Are you aware whether there are any available Government lands on the North Sydney side of the water? There are residues of lands.
39. *Mr. Hawthorne.*] The balance of lands, I presume, those resumed for railway purposes? No; large Government areas partly realised (portions reverted), and some not.
40. Are those lands some distance back? I am speaking of the whole of the North Sydney district, between Milson's Point and Hornsby. There are Government lands about Chatswood.
41. But the whole of the land required for bridge purposes on the North Sydney side would probably be private land necessary to be resumed? Wholly, so I believe.
42. *Mr. Griffith.*] There is no Government land on the North Sydney side, even up to Hornsby, accessible for private residences. All the land near the line is private land? At the back of Lindfield there is a fair area.
43. *Mr. Howarth.*] Do I understand you to say there is Government land in the vicinity of Chatswood? Yes; on this side near the Mowbray Road.
44. That is not in the vicinity of Chatswood? No. I should have said on this side of Mowbray Road.
45. *Chairman.*] You know something, of course, of the elevation of the land there, and of its noted position for health purposes? Yes.
46. Are you able to say anything in regard to that? I had very clear proof of that at a noted sale I had there a few weeks ago. It was a sale at Wahroongah.
47. *Mr. Griffith.*] How much an acre did it average? About £180.
48. What distance was the nearest of it from the station? About two minutes' walk. It was not in allotments, but in block areas.
49. What was the highest price obtained? £430 an acre.
50. How much did you sell? Thirty acres.
51. When? Four or five weeks ago.
52. Did you dispose of the whole of the land? Yes. I am sorry I had not two or three times as much.
53. What distance is Wahroongah from Sydney proper? About 11 miles from Milson's Point.
54. You know there are other projects for crossing the harbour—for instance, by means of a tunnel? Yes.
55. What do you think is the general public opinion in regard to this question? My preference would be for an overhead way—a bridge.
56. *Mr. Griffith.*] If a bridge were constructed, would not the bulk of the passengers still continue to travel by the ferry-boats? They might on occasions.
57. Would not the regular passengers by ferry continue to cross by ferry rather than walk or come by the tram? It depends on the fare.
58. The fare from North Sydney to the Post Office is to be 2d.? In many instances they would probably elect to travel as they do now, but if they had as much to do as some people have they would prefer to pay 2d. rather than 1d. They would be landed quicker, and they would have a more comfortable mode of transit.
59. *Chairman.*] You know something of the present vehicular traffic between Sydney and North Sydney? Yes. It is extensive and is growing.
60. What is your opinion of the present means of transporting vehicles from Sydney to North Sydney and *vice versa*? I know, as a business man, it is very annoying to me, and causes a loss of time at both ends, sometimes to the extent of twelve minutes. If I miss a steamer I have to wait sometimes fourteen minutes at each end. All that waste of time would be avoided by a direct bridge.
61. Do you think the erection of a bridge would increase settlement in that particular neighbourhood? I do not know it would do so around the terminus of the bridge itself, but I fully believe the bridge would be used by a great many people who have horses and vehicles who do not now take the steam ferry for various reasons.
62. *Mr. Griffith.*] Do you consider the proposed bridge, with its tramway, would render the present cable-tram service from Milson's Point Ferry practically unpayable;—would it not destroy traffic? No; because I take it that this only terminates a little beyond the present Milson's Point. The amount of fares earned as between the North Shore terminal station and Milson's Point is so slight that it would hardly be missed. I have heard that it is intended that the tramway should terminate at the present town-hall. The distance between Milson's Point and that is so small that the amount of fares earned now would not be thought of.
63. *Mr. Bull.*] I suppose you would go so far as to say that the fact of having a permanent structure as a means of communication from one side to the other would have the effect of expediting and materially increasing settlement? Yes, and I believe it would bring a class of residents who like to drive on a road, but do not care to go by a ferry.
64. Is not that your experience wherever a bridge has been erected? Yes.
65. Take the one at Iron Cove, in the direction of Drummoyne, is it not self-evident there? Yes.
66. *Chairman.*] And there would be a tendency on the part of those who would use carriages and vehicles to build a superior class of house? Yes.
67. *Mr. Bull.*] Have you ever known the people of North Sydney to be cut off from communication with Sydney owing to unpropitious weather? I have often noticed in the newspapers that the fogs have been so dense that there was danger in crossing by the ferry. All that would be avoided.
68. Have you ever known the weather to be so tempestuous that the North Shore steamers have ceased to run? No.
69. *Chairman.*] I suppose you know it in regard to Manly? Yes.
70. And Manly forms part of this particular district? Yes; there is a lot of land between the terminus and Manly which could be utilised for settlement.
71. *Mr. Griffith.*] They would still have to cross the spit? Yes.
72. *Chairman.*] There is another considerable and progressive district—Mosman? Yes; Mosman would be more directly affected favourably.
73. *Mr. Bull.*] We have one instance I think in that district in which a bridge which cost a large sum of money

A. W. S.
Gregg.
2 July, 1896.

money did not effect all the advantages which you are suggesting? It had not the effect of opening up or of increasing the population of the district? No; but there was a large element of speculation in that. There is no similarity between the land to which that bridge led and that to which this bridge will lead.

74. I suppose you mean that the element of speculation consisted in the erection of the bridge for the purpose of inducing settlement. The proposed bridge will not only satisfy a demand which at present exists, but will open up settlement in the future? Yes. And it provides a more satisfactory means of transit for the people.

75. *Mr. Howarth.*] What is your opinion of the increase in population along the Milson's Point line since its completion? I am not prepared to say what the proportion is, but there is a very marked increase. One cannot help noticing, in travelling over the line, that there are numerous houses of various grades and designs; and there is still an inquiry for land. Indeed, since the sale of which I have spoken, I have had a very large number of people asking me when the residue of the 300 acres is likely to be in the market.

76. *Mr. Griffith.*] Do you see any prospects of there being sufficient population there within a measurable time to support two bridges, or do you think one will be sufficient for a long time to come? What would be the object of the two bridges?

77. Do you think there is any probability in the remote future, or within a measurable space of time, of the population there being sufficient to make two bridges possible? I would hardly think so.

78. Then if the bridge is erected it means that for almost all time it will prevent the possibility of the Government having a railway bridge of their own? No; it may be that the great extension of settlement in the northern country, between this and the tablelands, may require, as I think it will, the erection of a railway bridge.

79. A great many people suppose, and I think justly, that if the bridge is built there will be no chance of the Government being able to construct another to connect the Government railways—I want your opinion upon that;—do you think in the near future there is a probability of there being sufficient traffic there to keep the proposed bridge and the Government bridge going? No; I think there will be quite enough traffic within the borders of Gordon and Willoughby to support this bridge alone without the aid of a railway.

80. *Chairman.*] You know that the railway is at present continued to Milson's Point, and you know that the cost of the railway was very considerable? Yes.

81. A bridge for railway purposes would have to connect somewhere at the top end of the district, near Bay Road or St. Leonards Station;—it would really mean that the whole of the work to Milson's Point would be a useless expenditure? Yes, as affecting the railway.

82. *Mr. Howarth.*] Have you any idea how much Government land still remains at Linfield? No. I had a most extensive sale for the Crown there in 1888. The land sold extravagantly high, and a good deal of it reverted to the Crown, but how much I am not prepared to say.

83. Have you had a sale there more lately? Yes, of a few pieces.

84. Did it realise anything like £50 an acre then? No; it was in a very inferior position. There was nothing to recommend the character of the site.

85. Did it realise £30 an acre? I think some of it realised from £30 to £40 an acre. It was inferior land. Of course there was a large shrinkage from the auction figures.

86. *Mr. Bull.*] Have you made yourself acquainted with Mr. Kenwood's scheme? Only in a cursory way—not sufficiently close to enable me to make an estimate of resumption values; but where resumption would occur the cost need not necessarily be high.

87. As a fact the scheme does not comprise lands in any neighbourhood of any material value? No. It is a weak end of the city where the bridge starts from. There are no material improvements there.

John Bede Magney sworn and examined:—

J. B. Magney.
2 July, 1896.

88. *Chairman.*] You are a member of the North Sydney Brick and Tile Company? Yes.

89. You do a very large business in North Sydney in connection with the manufacture of bricks? We do a moderate business.

90. Still it is a large brick manufactory? Yes.

91. We have called you, as a business man connected with North Sydney, to give us some information as to the connection of North Sydney with Sydney. What is your opinion as to whether bridge connection will be beneficial to the district? I believe a bridge connection would be beneficial.

92. *Mr. Bull.*] You are of opinion that connection is necessary? Yes.

93. For all purposes? Yes.

94. And you favour a bridge connection? Yes.

95. *Chairman.*] Would a connection of that kind be a great advantage to you in your business? I do not think so. It would be very small.

96. *Mr. Bull.*] You mean, I suppose, that the range of your business does not extend to this side of the water? No, and it is not likely to do so.

97. But if a bridge were erected, and people were encouraged to go to the locality, and purchase lands for the purpose of residence, necessarily your business would be benefited? Yes, in that way.

98. And that is a material way? Yes.

99. *Chairman.*] Is it a fact that, notwithstanding the fact of the existence of your business at North Sydney, bricks are brought from St. Peters to North Sydney at the present time? Yes.

100. By means of the present primitive horse-ferry service? Yes.

101. I suppose you, in your business, have experienced inconvenience in connection with the horse-ferry service? Very much so.

102. Judging from the experience you have had, are you prepared to say the service is altogether inadequate to the requirements of the district? I think it is behind the times. I also think the time is not very far distant when something more extensive will have to be provided both for vehicular and passenger traffic. We should not limit our ideas to the North Shore alone. We should look at the matter from a national point of view, and not from a local point of view alone. Some months ago I contributed a letter to the *Sydney Morning Herald*, which I have with me, and which indicates my views as to where the connection should go, and why I advocate such a connection.

103. *Mr. Bull.*] Could you not give us your reasons by referring to your letter yourself? Yes. I suggest two bridges, one to North Shore and one to Balmain, starting from Miller's Point. I say that the localities about Balmain, Leichhardt, Birkenhead, Drummoyne, Hunter's Hill, and Gladesville will be served by that connection. J. B. Magney,
2 July, 1896.

104. That is by the connection with Balmain? Yes; it should go from Miller's Point to Goat Island, from there to Balmain, and from Goat Island to Ball's Head. One reason for going that way is this: it would bring the railway to the foreshores of North Sydney, with a view to utilising a large water-frontage for shipping purposes; running on both sides of Ball's Head, notably on the western side. It will be seen at a glance that, from its elevation, a large shipping business could be done there very economically, considering the primitive method of bringing goods to a lower level. We could have it there at a higher level, and, consequently, we could ship it by gravitation. Leaving the shipping phase of the question, and going to the passenger question, we serve those districts say from Bay Road northwards as far as the borders of Queensland, perhaps inclusive of a portion of Queensland, in the facilities afforded of getting to Sydney by a quicker and a less circuitous route than that around by Homebush, saving some 9 miles. I hold that any bridge to North Sydney should be constructed in the light of the possibility of a very large population being concentrated around the Milson's Point to Hornsby Railway.

105. Am I to understand, from what you are saying, that this is one scheme and the other is an alternative scheme? No; there is no alternative scheme. This is one scheme embracing two bridges. I hold that the erection of a bridge lower down will be of very little value to people on the North Shore (say) from Alfred and Blue Streets.

106. Why do you say that? Because I believe that people will always go by steamer. They are not going to walk over a bridge, and you cannot afford to let them go over for less than 1d., and the boat will always take them for 1d.

107. *Chairman.*] What about the vehicular traffic? I do not think it would be much, seeing that you would cut off a large portion of the vehicular traffic (say) from the heights of St. Leonards about Lane Cove Road, North Sydney Road, and Mosman's, which would go by the route I have indicated.

108. Supposing your route was not adopted, and supposing a bridge was constructed to the low levels at Milson's Point, do you consider the vehicles would use that bridge in preference to the present steam-boats? Certainly I do. I hold that a portion of North Shore, out towards Mosman's, for passenger traffic, will certainly not be served by any bridge lower down, nor even by the bridge I propose, unless under very exceptional circumstances; they would still come by the boats. The Balmain scheme will serve the interests of Balmain, Leichhardt, Drummoyne, Birkenhead, Hunter's Hill, and Gladesville, either for horse traction, a railway, or a tramway. In urging the adoption of this route, I suggested it might be possible to adopt the betterment principle both for private and Crown lands. A very large area of private lands is immediately contiguous to the connection on the northern side of the harbour, and would certainly materially benefit it.

109. *Mr. Bull.*] How would you apply the principle of betterment to Government land? In this way: say the Government land at the present time is worth £1, it becomes worth £10. I have not spoken yet of this being a State railway; but if private enterprise steps in and makes this connection, and increases the value of State lands, the State should proportionately contribute as well as a private person.

110. *Mr. Price.*] Speaking roughly, what do you estimate the betterment would amount to? I have not made any computation.

111. *Mr. Bull.*] I suppose you are hardly aware of the area of Government lands which would be benefited? Not now. Some time ago I had the whole of these particulars at my fingers' ends, in order that they might be mentioned in the Upper House by the Hon. Alexander Dodds. I had a tabulated statement showing the number of acres of Crown lands which the Government held, and which would ultimately benefit by the connection with North Shore by means of a bridge. Since then the Kurrungai Chase has been taken out of it. Still, however, there is a large area of land left which would be materially benefited by this connection.

112. *Chairman.*] Have you any idea of the area of land remaining? No.

113. *Mr. Howarth.*] Can you keep pace with the demand for bricks from your yards? Not with our limited machinery.

114. Is it on account of your limited machinery, or is it on account of the great increase in population and the greater demand for building material? It is on account of the limited machinery.

115. What is the capability of your machinery? At the present it is capable of turning out a little over 200,000 bricks a week, but if we had a little more steam power and grinding power and another kiln we should turn out 400,000 a week.

116. Do you think that would be sufficient to meet the demand? Yes, at present; but within a very remote period it would not be.

117. Do you think Mr. Kenwood's scheme would be of any assistance to the people now residing along the North Shore line? Certainly.

118. Do you hold that by the construction of this bridge vehicular traffic would be increased? I do not know about that. Am I to infer that there is a railway to go over it?

119. Not as at present proposed? Then certainly it would be increased.

120. The district on the other side of the harbour is a splendid district for drives, is it not? Yes, unequalled in my opinion.

121. *Chairman.*] You say that the present means of vehicular traffic are altogether inadequate for the requirements? Yes. I would say not inadequate so much as unsuitable.

122. And anything would be really a relief? Yes.

123. Do you think relief would come better by means of a bridge or a tunnel? By means of a bridge.

Robert Newby Kirk, sworn and examined:—

124. *Chairman.*] You are secretary to the North Shore Ferry Company? Yes.

125. Will you state the number of passengers who passed through the turnstiles during the past twelve months? I am afraid I cannot do that without authority from my Board. R. N. Kirk.

126. Can you state the number of season-tickets issued by your company? No. Of course there are 2 July, 1896.
season-ticket-holders. 127.

- R. N. Kirk. 127. The charge to passengers is 1d. each way? Yes, except as regards season-ticket-holders.
 2 July, 1896. 128. What charge is made for season-ticket-holders? The present charge is 15s. per quarter.
 129. *Mr. Bull.*] In a recent prosecution I think you gave a lot of *in re* information;—had you the authority of the Board to give that information? Yes.
 130. For instance, you gave evidence as to the number of persons who passed through the turnstiles? Yes.
 131. Do you look upon this as a rival scheme which may eventually do the steam-ferry service some harm? No. I ought to explain it is not usual to give any information with regard to one's company's business without being authorised by the Board.
 132. Do you not give a great amount of information in your balance-sheets? Certainly; any information given in the balance-sheet is public property.
 133. Was no evidence of that character published by you in that sheet? No.
 134. I understand a letter was written by you on the 15th May, in reply to a letter of the 5th May from Mr. Kenwood, in which you say:—"In reply, I am directed to say that when the Bill you refer to has reached the stage of being referred to a Select Committee, your request will be considered";—were you asked for that information at that time? Yes; Mr. Kenwood wrote to the secretary.
 135. And on the 30th June you wrote again:—"I am instructed by the directors of this company to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 26th, and in reply to refer you to the published balance-sheets of the company"? Yes.
 136. Would that supply you with the information which Mr. Kenwood was then asking you for? I take it that was an intimation that all the information which could be given was the information as published.
 137. *Chairman.*] Can you tell us how many horse-boats the company has in use? There are two regularly running, and two others for use as may be required.
 138. Until what hour does the horse-ferry run? From 5 a.m. to midnight.
 139. And the passenger-ferry runs up to midnight also? Yes; the regular service closes then, and then there is a half-hourly service until 5 a.m.
 140. What charge do you make for the all-night service? Sixpence. It was reduced from 1s. to 6d.
 141. Do they run on Sundays at the same hours? No; on Sunday nights the all-night boats start at half-past 10.
 142. Have you seen the schedule of rates in the Bill? Yes.
 143. Can you say whether it is the same schedule of rates as charged by you? No. [*Bill produced.*] The charge for foot-passengers is the same; horse and rider, the same; bicycles, the same; horse and cart, horse not ridden or driven, the same.
 144. *Mr. Bull.*] How many passenger-boats have you in the fleet? Fourteen or fifteen.
 145. As a rule, two or three are laid up? Yes.
 146. When is the balance-sheet published? Every half-year, which ends in March and September.
 147. *Chairman.*] You gave some evidence in connection with the recent prosecution in connection with the sale of fraudulent tickets? Yes.
 148. Do you remember stating that Captain Summerbell ordered 4,300,000 tickets during 1895? Speaking from memory, I cannot say, but I know I did give some figures at that time.
 149. Do you remember that the excess of tickets for 1895 amounted to 268,000? Yes.
 150. *Mr. Bull.*] Not the excess of tickets, but the excess of persons who passed through the turnstiles without tickets for that year aggregated that amount? It was the excess of tickets received over those sold.
 151. *Chairman.*] That did not include, of course, the cash fares which had been received, nor the season-ticket-holders? No.

William Barnett Smith, sworn and examined:—

- W. B. Smith. 152. *Chairman.*] You are Council Clerk for the Borough of North Sydney? Yes.
 2 July, 1896. 153. And you have been a resident of North Sydney for a long time? Yes.
 154. Do you think a better means of communication with the city is necessary? Yes.
 155. Have you any idea of the increase of population in the district during the last four or five years? The present population of the district of North Sydney proper and Mosman is about 20,000; but the whole of the district—including the railway suburbs as far as Hornsby and Manly—has, I estimate, a population of about 34,000.
 156. You took considerable trouble in 1890 and 1891 to obtain information in connection with this particular matter for the Royal Commission which was sitting? Yes; in 1890 the population was about 24,000 in the whole of the area I have spoken of.
 157. So that the increase in six years has been about 10,000? Yes.
 158. Of this population, how many do you think would be concerned in obtaining improved transit facilities? I think the whole population is concerned. Of course some look at it in one way and some in another. I think the concern of the majority of the people about North Sydney and Manly is to obtain a traffic bridge.
 159. A traffic bridge would serve a large population? Yes; of about 20,000 to 25,000.
 160. What do you think the increase in population in North Sydney in ten years would be? The population would then, I estimate, reach 50,000, of which I should think 20,000 would be settled along the railway line. According to the last census returns the increase of population in the North Sydney district was, on an average, about 144 per cent. in ten years.
 161. Do you see any reason to think that the present ferry service will be inadequate for the requirements of the place? I think the present ferry service is a very good one as far as it goes, but as population increases I do not see how it will be possible to cope with the traffic unless it accelerates the service by making the boats run at shorter intervals, and I understand that cannot be done without causing danger to the harbour traffic.
 162. I suppose you know representations have been made from time to time for a more frequent service—for a 10-minute service? Yes, I believe so.
 163. The company have generally contended that there is an element of danger in a more frequent service? I think that is the view taken of the matter. Whilst the traffic is concentrated at one point, as it is at North Shore, there must be an element of danger.

164. *Mr. Bull.*] But is not this ferry service largely availed of by people not living there at all? To a great extent. W. B. Smith.
2 July, 1896.
165. There are 20,000 people there who are affected by the ferry service? More than that—30,000.
166. Do you happen to know what the average traffic upon the ferry is per day? Yes; I made an estimate during the time the Royal Commission was sitting. I took special pains to collect the traffic at that time. I forget the particulars of the daily traffic, but the annual traffic was then a little over 4,000,000. I think that it has now largely increased.
167. At what would you estimate the present traffic? I think it could not be much less than 6,000,000 passengers per annum.
168. What do you consider the vehicular traffic is? About 500,000 annually.
169. Can you tell us something of the annual value of ratable property in these incorporated districts? Yes; the annual value of property in the incorporated districts at the present time is about £340,000.
170. Which area is that? The incorporated districts—Manly, Mosman, Willoughby, and North Sydney. In North Sydney proper it is £188,000.
171. *Chairman.*] What is the number of dwellings within the incorporated area? About 6,000.
172. *Mr. Bull.*] Have you capitalised the value? No.
173. *Chairman.*] Some time ago you made a capitalisation in connection with North Sydney and Mosman alone? Yes; I think it was about £3,000,000.
174. Can you give us an estimate of the capital value in regard to Manly, Willoughby, and Lane Cove? In a general way. Assuming that the annual value of £340,000 is correct, I think the capital value will be about £7,000,000.
175. And outside this there is a considerable district not incorporated? Yes, a very large district.
176. That is the whole of the district from Chatswood to Hornsby, and on the other side from Manly to Pittwater? Yes; I include Pittwater with the Manly district.
177. *Mr. Bull.*] Have you considered Mr. Kenwood's scheme? Yes.
178. Do you think the present wants of North Shore would be met by a bridge built in the location suggested? I think so; and as far as I can judge, Mr. Kenwood's bridge appears to be a good one.
179. How long have you been in your present position? Ten years.
180. *Chairman.*] Have you any idea how many dwellings there are in the municipality of North Sydney itself? Three thousand seven hundred and ninety-six in the borough of North Sydney.
181. Have many new houses been erected during the last twelve months? Yes; 100 new houses have been erected during the last twelve months. In Willoughby and Mosman, I think the increased number of houses would be greater, relatively speaking.
182. Have you any idea of the percentage of unoccupied houses? In our municipality, last year, it was a little over 7 per cent.
183. *Mr. Bull.*] Would you say that that increase, not only of population but of the number of dwellings, is brought about by reason of the railway communication? Not in North Sydney. The railway communication does not benefit North Sydney.
184. *Chairman.*] With regard to the ferry traffic generally, you know that so far as the municipality itself is concerned there has been considerable difficulty in fighting with the North Shore Ferry Company to obtain concessions? The council has several times been in communication with the ferry company.
185. *Mr. Bull.*] Is not a great amount of time lost in transit by business people? Yes.
186. *Chairman.*] It is recognised, I suppose, that the present service is inadequate for the requirements of the district? That is generally recognised.
187. I understand you are the secretary of the committee representing the aldermen of the whole of these municipalities and representatives of the outside associations—unincorporated portions—now sitting to deal with this question? Yes.
188. They are making inquiries as to the best means of communication? Yes; they are inquiring into the various schemes now before the public.

TUESDAY, 7 JULY, 1896.

Present:—

MR. BULL,	MR. HAWTHORNE,
MR. HAYNES,	MR. HOWARTH,
MR. NELSON.	

E. M. CLARK, ESQ., IN THE CHAIR.

William Francis Brennan, Esq., appeared as Solicitor for the Bill.

Mr. Cecil West Darley, Engineer-in-Chief for Public Works, sworn and examined:—

189. *Chairman.*] Along with Mr. Deane you have submitted a joint report to the Committee? Yes.
190. Do you wish to supplement that report? The report was sent to the Minister, and after I left the room on the day the Committee last met I sent for the information of the Committee an extract from another report on the same subject which Mr. Deane and I had written. Mr.
C. W. Darley.
7 July, 1896.
191. Then do you wish to supplement that in any way? In any Bill of this kind it should be obligatory on the owners of the bridge to fix and keep lights upon it, as may be required by the Marine Board from time to time. Provision should be made to the effect that the owners "should be obliged to fix and keep lighted all lamps of approved description, power, and colour, necessary for safe navigation, that may be from time to time required by the Marine Board." The lights should be placed there in order to show the course ships must take. I would point out that, according to the design of the bridge, the abutment pier on the Milson's Point side is right across the Milson's Point railway station, and I do not see any provision in the Bill for diverting the railway. I may add the plan which has been produced is somewhat incorrect, the western wharf being out of position. I pointed out in my report that I have an objection to both lines of navigation—inward and outward—passing through one span. I may state that the illustration which has been put before the Committee shows a ship going out of the harbour on the wrong side.

- C. W. Darley. side. It would be a grave and serious objection to the design to force the navigation through one span in the harbour, as it is near a bend, and the result might be a collision.
- 7 July, 1896. 192. *Mr. Haynes.*] What is the extent of the spans nearest the shore? 500 feet.
193. Then there are two apertures of 500 feet each, and one of 600 feet? Yes; but there are not 500 feet available for navigation.
194. *Chairman.*] You suggest, then, that there should be one pier for inward and outward traffic, as it were? I prefer to see one pier in the centre of the harbour. It is best to have no pier at all, but the next best thing is to have one pier in the middle of the harbour.
195. *Mr. Haynes.*] Is it possible to have one pier only? Quite possible.
196. That is on the principle of the Brooklyn Bridge? Yes. One span of the Forth Bridge is 1,700 feet wide. The Brooklyn Bridge is 1,500 feet wide. There is a new bridge being designed now to go across the Hudson River at New York. A committee of experts sat and decided that no pier whatever should be in the water—either close to the water or in the water. I speak subject to correction, but I think that has forced the committee into a span of 3,250 feet.
197. *Mr. Bull.*] Would it not be an advantage to have one centre pier? I do not see much objection to one centre pier, because the inward and outward vessels have their own sides of the harbour. It is quite possible, of course, to make a bridge without a pier at all, but it would increase the expense.
198. *Mr. Haynes.*] What is the height of the Forth Bridge? 150 feet. There is no large shipping in the river above that bridge.
199. What is the height between the water and the Brooklyn Bridge? 135 feet.
200. What will be the height of the bridge over the east channel you speak of? I think it will be regulated by the existing Brooklyn Bridge; there are no lofty ships navigating above that point.
201. *Mr. Bull.*] Your great objection to the design is that it would concentrate the navigation, and lead possibly to serious collision? Yes; in the centre of the harbour.
202. *Chairman.*] And that would be got over by the substitution of a single central pier? Yes.
203. You suggest that the height of the bridge should be 180 feet? I have given the matter a good deal of consideration, and I think 180 feet ought to be obtained if possible.
204. I suppose a bridge of that height would be the highest bridge of its kind in the world? The highest bridge across navigation.
205. You have submitted a report in regard to the height of different masts;—I should like to know whether the height of those masts is from the keel or water-line? From the water-line—what we call the light-ship line, or ballast-line.
206. Could not the topmasts of all the vessels be lowered with comparatively little trouble? It would put ships to a certain amount of expense to do that.
207. With regard to the ships you have mentioned, how many have telescope masts? There is one ship at present in Newcastle Harbour with a telescope mast. She was built for passing under the Brooklyn Bridge. It is very rarely we have ships with telescope masts. That is the only one we have had on this coast.
208. Do you know that the masts of the steamer "Australian" are of steel, and can be lowered as required? I have not heard of that. Of course it is more easily done with a steamer than with sailing ships.
209. You do not know of any vessels here or in Newcastle of a height (say) of 165 feet which could not lower or telescope her masts if she required to go under a bridge? I do not think there is any ship in Newcastle at present but what could lower her masts. There are one or two, I think, with fixed iron masts in one piece, of 154 feet high. I think the mainmast of the "Orotava" is 150 feet high.
210. *Mr. Haynes.*] I suppose you have really no professional acquaintance with the maritime phase of this question. I suppose there are other officers of the Department who would be able to give more definite information on that point? In framing my report I caused a number of the masts to be measured by my officers in Newcastle and Sydney.
211. *Chairman.*] From a professional standpoint, have you any prejudice in favour of connection by bridge as opposed to connection by tunnel? I have not given the matter very much consideration.
212. Some time ago you forwarded a letter to the Royal Commission sitting in connection with this question, and you then gave an opinion rather favourable to the bridge? Yes. I may say at that time I was quite opposed to a tunnel, but I fancy a tunnel could be carried out. I have had some talk with Mr. Deane on the subject, although I have not gone into the matter from an engineering point of view. I have not seen the levels or sections until lately to see how it could be worked out. It struck me that if we had a tunnel it would be difficult to get out. Mr. Deane, however, has shown me a section which shows it is feasible, and not quite so difficult as I thought it to be.
213. You know something of the depth of water in connection with the wharfage accommodation of Woolloomooloo Bay;—would it not be possible for the few large ships which come into the harbour with masts exceeding 165 feet to be berthed there? Yes; but you would have to buy out all existing rights, and all the companies who have wharfage rights at Darling Harbour and Miller's Point.
214. The Public Works Department is spending a large amount of money in Woolloomooloo Bay? Yes. A large amount of wharfage can be provided there, but there are vested interests in wharves on both sides of the bridge.
215. You have pointed out that of ninety-three foreign trading vessels in Newcastle harbour there are only five, which is a small percentage, with masts exceeding 175 feet. It has struck me that they might be accommodated upon the wharfs at Woolloomooloo Bay, where so much money has been spent? I would point out that you could provide for those ships in Woolloomooloo Bay, but if they have a cargo to be delivered at Talbot's wharf he would decline to take delivery at Woolloomooloo Bay. Of course he would go in for a heavy claim for compensation if ships could not reach his wharf. You cannot move the trade; the trade must follow to where the ships are consigned.
216. Then you think the bridge should be 180 feet high? The nearer you can get to that the better.
217. And that one pier should be sufficient? Yes; one central pier.
218. *Mr. Haynes.*] But no pier would be better still? Yes.
219. *Mr. Bull.*] After all would not one pier be best;—might not a Marine Board regulation be made so as to make it penal for vessels to pass in or out except on one side? There is no objection to one pier. A little lower down the harbour we have Fort Denison or Pinchgut, and the ships go past on either side

side there. There is no serious objection whatever to one pier. Of course, each channel will be lighted— C. W. Darley.
on the one side for coming up and on the other side for going down the harbour.

220. *Mr. Nelson.*] What is your opinion with regard to the width of the bridge;—it is proposed to make it 60 feet wide, and to include two lines of tramway? My impression is that it is rather narrow. I should like to see it a little wider. It ought to be 70 feet wide. 7 July, 1896.

221. *Mr. Haynes.*] I suppose there will be two roadways as well as two tramways? There will be a roadway on each side of the tramway.

222. *Mr. Brennan.*] Do you know what is the width of King-street? I am not quite sure.

223. *Mr. Bull.*] Is it not less than 60 feet? I am not aware.

224. *Mr. Brennan.*] There are two footways of 12 feet each across? I think they are 10 feet each.

225. As a matter of fact, the actual road accommodation on this bridge of 60 feet will be more than is given to the public in King-street; assuming we set apart 10 feet for the passenger traffic, that will leave 50 feet clear, which is more than is available in King-street—there are only 40 feet available in King-street at present? I have not looked into the matter of width very much.

226. You have made a remark as to the expense of lowering topmasts:—what does that expense consist of? Sending the royal and topgallant yards down, and requiring the gear necessary to lower the masts.

227. Is not that done by deck-hands? It would take some time to do it.

228. But, as a matter of fact, is it not done by deck-hands? It is done by the crew, of course.

229. Then there is no actual expense? Of course there is; you would take men away from other work.

230. The ship crew is never required to discharge cargo? No; but they have painting and repairs to do.

231. How long would it take to get the masts down? It would be a day's work to lower the three.

232. At any rate, it will not involve an outlay of £ s. d.? I think shipmasters will say it costs the owners a considerable sum of money.

233. *Mr. Howarth.*] Could not you lower the three masts in one day? I daresay you could.

234. Generally speaking, a vessel lies down the harbour for a day before going to the wharf? Frequently, but not always. Very often they come direct from the sea to the private wharfs.

235. In the case of vessels, say from 150 to 170 feet in height from the water-line, it would not be necessary to lower the masts right down to the deck? No; you could strike them.

236. In the case of a vessel with double topgallant yards, the lowest topgallant yard is slung on the goose-neck on the topmost cap? Yes; the trouble would be that the upper topgallant yards would have to come down.

237. Is there any inconvenience attached to the telescope masts as against the fixed topgallant masts? I am not acquainted with the telescope masts. I suppose that only one vessel with telescope masts has been on this coast. It is now, or was recently, in Newcastle.

238. In your opinion is there any vessel in the harbour at the present time whose topmast head is more than 160 feet from the water-line? I do not think so.

Mr. Hugh McLachlan, Secretary to the Railway Commissioners, sworn and examined:—

239. *Chairman.*] Have you any statement to make with regard to the Bill before the Committee? A copy of the Bill was sent to the Commissioners by the solicitor, and they have looked through it. There are a number of points which I have marked against the different clauses. First of all, in regard to the policy of the Bill. The Commissioners wish me to say they express no opinion as to the policy of the construction of the bridge, believing that to be a matter for the Government and Parliament to determine. With regard to the bridge being of public benefit, so far as regards any increase of traffic is concerned, I may state that so far as it affects the railways and tramways it is doubtful whether it will be of any public benefit, because if there is an increase of settlement on North Shore it will be settlement which will be drawn from other places—that is to say, people that live at Waverley, and who now patronise the existing trams, will go to the Shore. The same remark applies to people living on the existing suburban lines. In other words, the Bill will not create a new population, but will bring it from one place to another. In that respect there will be no public benefit. So far as the tramways are concerned, it may also be considered to some extent as a competitor with the tramway proposed to be made, viz., the proposed electric tramway down George-street to Circular Quay. It will compete with that at a certain point, so that, so far as the public benefit is concerned in the increase of traffic, it will not be of benefit so far as the existing railways are concerned.

240. *Mr. Howarth.*] Would it be a benefit to the public residing on the other side of the water? It might be of some little benefit to them. With regard to the powers of the promoters to make approaches and other works connected with the bridge—clause 4—I would like to urge that general power to make approaches to the railway station at Milson's Point should not be given. Anything of that character should be subject to the approval of the Railway Commissioners being obtained in the first instance. The Commissioners have vested in them all railway lands, and are responsible for the efficient control and working of the railways. The concluding words of clause 4 are—

Provided always that the said William Kenwood shall not be made to adhere strictly to the hereinbefore-stated terminal points or line or route of the said bridge, but shall be at liberty to make such deviation therefrom or alterations . . . as may be approved of by the said Minister.

In the next clause—clause 5—power is also given for deviations to be made, but in that case the deviations are to be subject to the approval of the Railway Commissioners. I can see that there is some little difference between the two clauses, as the one deals with the bridge and the other with the tramway. The bridge will affect the railway very seriously—that is to say, in regard to the piers on the shore end at Milson's Point; so that no deviation or alteration should be allowed even in regard to the bridge unless it also has the approval of the Railway Commissioners, in whom, as I say, the land upon which railways are made is vested. Clause 6 provides the power to enter upon and take lands. That also, I think, requires to be made clearer. I think the power should be curtailed so far as it relates to railway land. The interpretation clause provides that private lands shall mean lands other than Crown lands belonging to or vested in the Railway Commissioners. If that is a correct interpretation, clause 6 would give the promoters power to enter upon railway lands. There should be no doubt in regard to the matter. Railway lands should be excluded from the provisions of the clause, except where the Railway Commissioners have first approved of any entry. Otherwise the promoters would probably

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probably have power to take possession of the station at Milson's Point, because clause 9 gives them power, after serving notice, to enter upon any lands. Clause 22 deals with works to be inspected. Railway construction works are dealt with by the Public Works Department, and would be subject to the approval of the Engineer-in-Chief for Railway Construction. The clause says that it should be lawful for the Railway Commissioners at any time during the construction of the tramway, or any works in connection therewith, to appoint an engineer to enter. I think it would be better if the matter were left to the Minister for Public Works. Whilst the line or bridge is under construction it should be subject to the Engineer-in-Chief for Construction. The Commissioners only come in when the line is taken over. Clause 26 also provides for the same thing—that the tramway shall be opened when the Railway Commissioners have certified that it has been sufficiently constructed. That certificate, in regard to new railway lines, is always given by the Engineer-in-Chief for Construction, who is an officer under the Minister for Public Works; but in regard to the rolling-stock it would be well to have that certified by the Railway Commissioners. There is one point that I might mention in regard to clause 30, and it would be well to make it clear. It gives power to the promoter to charge 50 per cent. higher rates for superior classes of accommodation. I do not know whether the Committee would think it wise to provide that each train should have both classes of accommodation. The Bill provides for the line being transferred, and amongst other things it would be well to make it perfectly clear that the public shall at all times have the right to the road at the lower charge. Otherwise, if a person wished to act a little sharply, he could provide that between 8 and 10 o'clock he would only run the higher-class carriages. It might be well to safeguard the matter in the way suggested. Clause 31 provides that goods and parcels may be carried at charges not exceeding the rates or charges in force on the Government railways. That, I think, will introduce a little difficulty in this way: We have a very comprehensive system, particularly in regard to the charges for parcels, in that we have only the one charge from 1 to 86 miles. If you allow that clause to stand as it is there would be a charge for $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles the same as the railway charge for 86 miles. For goods we charge the same rate from 1 to 10 miles. I think also that clause 41 should be omitted. It provides that the by-laws shall be deemed to have been approved of by the Governor after the expiration of one month after they have been laid before him, unless the Governor shall before the expiration of that period have signified his approbation thereof. It sometimes happens that the Governor may be busy or away, and may overlook a matter of this kind. I think that it is rather a dangerous clause to have in the Bill. With regard to the clause which provides that the Governor at any time after the expiration of thirty years shall have the right to take over and purchase the line it is provided:—

It shall be lawful for the Governor . . . to give notice . . . of the intention of the Crown to purchase the said bridge and tramway, and all rights . . . acquired by the said William Kenwood under or in pursuance of this Act, or used in connection with the construction, maintenance, or working of the said bridge and tramway; and the amount of compensation to be paid to the said William Kenwood upon such purchase by the Crown shall be the actual amount of the cost by acquisition, purchase, construction, erection, and maintenance of the bridge . . .

I take it that the word "maintenance" must be a mistake, because you could never be expected to pay for the maintenance of a line if you happened to buy it. The maintenance charges on a railway does not add to its capital value in any way. With regard to that matter it might be well to insert a clause which has been introduced in most other private railway Bills giving the Government power to resume. One of the last Bills of this kind passed is the Capertee Tramway Bill. Clause 38 provides:—

At any time, after two years from the commencement of this Act, the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, may, if he think fit, purchase such tramway, upon giving to the said John Lang, his heirs, executors, administrators, and assigns, six months' notice, in writing, of his intention to do so. If the amount tendered for the purchase of the property be considered inadequate by the said John Lang, his heirs, executors, administrators, and assigns, the amounts shall be ascertained by assessment in terms of the Lands for Public Purposes Acquisition Act: Provided that the cost of resumption shall not exceed by 10 per centum the original cost of construction: Provided further that on such resumption taking place the lands on which the tramway has been constructed shall be held to have reverted to the Crown.

That really leaves the matter to arbitration if the parties disagree to the amount to be paid. The matter of time is one which has to be determined by the Committee.

241. *Mr. Brennan.*] That only relates to the cost of construction, and not land? Of course, it would be considered in construction. I think it would lead to difficulties to introduce a clause such as the one shown in the Bill. I suggest that you should introduce a clause similar to clause 38 of the Capertee Tramway Bill. There is also another matter which it is as well to provide for. In regard to some of these Bills where private lines have been made, and where the Government railways and tramways are concerned, it has been usual to make some conditions as to running powers. This Bill provides for no running powers; but it might be wise to provide for them, and to allow the matter to be dealt subject to the payment by the Commissioners of half the charge made to the public for the use of the section of the line owned by the promoters. The object is to give the Commissioners power to run over the line. We would pay half the fares charged to the public where, of course, the promoters carry them. We would pay half-rates for running powers. Another thing which would follow would be in regard to the gauge. I do not think the Bill provides for a gauge, and it is important that it should do so. Another clause which we have suggested has been introduced into one or two Tramway Bills of late, and that is in regard to a line not being worked. This Bill provides for the line being taken over by the Government, and the money forfeited, if it is not made within a certain period. But supposing the line were built, and the company got into difficulties, and did not work it. It would be a great obstruction to the street if it were left idle. There is not power to meet such a difficulty as that. The clause, which is introduced in other private Bills, is to the effect that if the line is not worked continuously for a year the Government can take possession of it. I would suggest to the Committee whether they should not consider the introduction of some clause to meet such a contingency.

242. *Mr. Haynes.*] What do your engineers think about the bridge? They have not considered it. As I say, the Railway Commissioners have not expressed an opinion as to the policy of the matter at all. They would rather not.

243. Have they expressed any opinion as to the engineering results of a bridge of this character? Not to my knowledge.

244. Have you any information as to the life of a bridge of the height required, and bearing the traffic such a bridge as this would bear? No; it was not considered by any of our engineers. The Engineer-in-Chief for Railway Construction is the officer who should give you information on that point.

Captain

Captain John Jackson made affirmation and was examined:—

245. *Chairman.*] What is your position? Manager of Public Wharfs.

246. You gave some evidence in May last before the Public Works Committee in connection with the proposed removal of the Pyrmont and Glebe Island Bridges? Yes.

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247. You were asked the question:—

An increase of tonnage would not lead to a very great increase in height?

That is referring to the height of masts, and your answer was:—

No; because at the present time the policy is to make masts low and square.

? That is so.

248. Are you still of the same opinion? Yes. I have a statement with me upon which I based my evidence. I hand in a statement showing the height of masts from main truck to load-line of certain vessels. [*See Appendix.*]

249. Do you hold any opinion as to the height a bridge should be—say a bridge across the harbour? My opinion is only based on what I know the height of masts to be. I should say a bridge across the harbour would require to be 200 feet high.

250. On the occasion referred to you said 180 feet? Yes; but I find that there is a ship of 187 feet to the load-mark? Of course, if she were light she would be 200 feet.

251. You were asked the question before the Public Works Committee:—

Have you seen any of the proposals for crossing Darling Harbour by means of a subway or tunnel?

Your answer was:—

I have seen the accounts of the various proposals in the newspaper, and from the little experience I have had of subways, such as that under the Thames, I do not approve of them.

Are you still of the same opinion? Yes.

252. *Mr. Bull.*] You are not in favour of this subway? No.

253. What advantage would a bridge have over this subway? The little I know of subways is in regard to London. They had to do away with the great portion of the traffic which used to go through the subway on account of leakages.

254. *Mr. Haynes.*] That was a tunnel under the Thames? Yes.

255. *Mr. Howarth.*] Was it the old Thames tunnel? No; it was above that, nearer to London Bridge—somewhere about the Tower, I think.

256. It would be possible for some of these ships with high masts to strike their topmasts? Yes.

257. Would the expense be very great? There would only be the gallant-mast which would require striking. That would only take a few hours if it were properly arranged.

258. Could the three masts easily be sent down in one day? Yes, in an hour.

259. You could ease up all stays, back-stays, and send your yards and masts down in an hour? Yes.

260. *Mr. Haynes.*] Do you think it would be more beneficial to maritime trade if there were no pier in the water? I do not think that would be any advantage.

261. *Mr. Darley* says that a centre pier would obviate any danger of collision which might occur owing to the traffic coming through a centre arch? Yes, it would.

262. Then you think no pier at all would be preferable? Yes, I do.

263. *Chairman.*] With regard to the striking of the top-gallant-masts, what would be the height which would be saved by striking? The gallant and royal masts on some vessels, with the sky-sail mast and pole, would be 60 feet on a vessel of 1,700 or 1,800 tons.

264. *Mr. Nelson.*] And the whole of that could be taken down in two hours? Yes; always assuming that everything is kept in proper order.

265. *Mr. Bull.*] It would not mean considerable expense? No; a ship's crew ought to put it down in two hours.

266. You know the delay usually occasioned in coming up the harbour? Yes.

267. It could be down during that time? Easily.

268. *Mr. Howarth.*] Have you been master of a vessel? Yes, for about twenty years.

269. Do you not consider it would be a distinct advantage to have the gallant-masts down in port in order to overhaul the gear rather than to keep them up? No; they do not want to overhaul every time they come into port.

270. With regard to the reply you gave to the Public Works Committee in reference to the proposed removal of Pyrmont and Glebe Island Bridges, you then stated that the height should be 180 feet, and you now think it should be 200 feet? Yes; of course it is a rarity, but I have a vessel of 187 feet high, which is an exceptional height. She had three sky-sail masts.

271. And carrying poles? Yes. I may state that the captain of the "Brilliant" told me half an hour ago that his vessel was about 160 feet from the water-line.

272. Would 120 feet from the water-line reach the top-mast head of that vessel? Yes.

273. Do you think there is any vessel entering the port 160 feet in height from the water-line to the top-mast head? I do not think so.

274. I hold the opinion that so long as a vessel's top-mast head has a clear headway under a bridge that bridge ought to be sufficiently high to answer all purposes? I think so, too.

275. You say that the striking of two or three top-gallant-masts occasionally, which is only the work of a few hours, ought not to compel the construction of a bridge 200 feet high? I think you are right.

Captain James Edie, Shipping Master, sworn and examined:—

276. *Chairman.*] We have called you as an authority upon shipping, by reason of your position, to ask you some question in regard to the construction of a bridge across the harbour—more particularly with regard to the height of the masts—the proposal is for a bridge 150 feet in height from high water—we want to know what your opinion is as to what the height of a bridge here should be? I think the height of 150 feet would necessitate a good many ships striking their top-gallant masts.

277. Would that be a very expensive matter? No; it is a matter of time. As a rule the ship's company can do that. They have to do it in other parts of the world—at the Brooklyn Bridge, for instance. I have

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have not seen the Brooklyn Bridge, but from information I have received from shipmasters they have to strike their top-gallant masts to get through it. I will give you the heights of two or three ships in the harbour at present, which were furnished to me by the respective captains. There is the "Drumalis"; she is of 2,450 tons register, and from light-water mark—that is, what she would be if going from Circular Quay to Mort's Dock—she is 172 feet high. The "Thessalus," now lying in Neutral Bay, is 1,782 tons, and her height in similar trim would be 176 feet 6 inches. I may tell you she is one of the old-fashioned ships. The new style of ship is one of lower masts and squarer yards.

278. *Mr. Howarth.*] But she is much squarer than vessels built ten or twenty years previous? I think it has been the tendency of late years to lessen the height of masts and get it in the yards, but there is not a great deal of difference now. Then there is another ship—a four-masted one—the "Glenfinlas," of 2,148 tons, and in similar trim she would be 167 feet high. That ship, when the top-gallant mast and royal is struck, comes down to 124 feet 6 inches. There are ships coming here now and again—mostly Canadians—which have their top-gallant and royal masts divided for Brooklyn Bridge, but they are regular traders to that part of the world. The height of the Brooklyn Bridge is about 134 feet, that is over high-water mark. The Forth Bridge, which is the latest of the bridges, is 150 feet from high-water mark. I do not think there are any ships going beyond the Forth Bridge similar to those which come to Sydney.

279. *Mr. Haynes.*] Is it the ordinary duty of a ship's crew to strike the top-gallant masts? We will presume it is a four-master. There would be six or eight yards. Some of them have double top-gallant yards. That would be six top-gallant yards and three royals. It would be a good day's work on a large ship for a full ship's company.

280. *Chairman.*] A number of the steamships have telescope masts? I do not think it would affect the steamships if the bridge were of any height at all.

281. Do you think it would affect them if it were 165 feet high? I do not think it would touch any steamer which comes near the place. They are rigging steamboats less and less every day.

282. *Mr. Howarth.*] The height of the "Oratava's" masts has been given at 150 feet high;—have you any idea whether that is from the keel or water-line? The water-line, I think, when the ship is light. It will not be from the keel. That ship will be 34 feet in depth.

283. Would the top-mast head of the "Thessalus" be more than 120 feet from the water-line? Yes. The "Glenfinlas" is 167 feet. When the mast is housed it comes down to 124 feet 6 inches.

284. Does it carry sky-sails? No; I think the "Thessalus" is the only one which has sky-sails. Very few of the four-masters carry sky-sails.

285. *Mr. Haynes.*] Mr. Darley says that it would greatly facilitate the traffic on the harbour if instead of two piers there is only one. He says there would be some risk of collision if two piers were there, and vessels used the main span? If there were one pier instead of two I would make the same rule apply as applies to Pinchgut. One boat goes up one side and another down the other side.

286. I suppose it would greatly facilitate traffic if there were only one central pier? Yes; but it would be still better if there were none.

287. Judging from appearances, do you think the Forth Bridge, with no pier at all, is similar to the proposed bridge? The Forth Bridge is different from this. It is what they call a cantilever bridge.

288. *Mr. Howarth.*] Assuming that the proposed bridge will give the same headway all across the harbour, do you not think it is preferable to any single span or cantilever bridge which might be constructed? From a sailor's point of view it would be better to have no pier. I have worked a deep-draught ship in the harbour at night-time, and looking at the matter from a sailor's point of view I think it would be better to have no pier.

289. You could not approach either shore with a cantilever bridge? That would depend on how far back you would have to go to get the same amount of headway.

Robert Newby Kirk recalled and further examined:—

R. N. Kirk. 290. *Chairman.*] We asked you for some information the other day? Yes. May I refer to the evidence I gave the other day, when last before you. You asked me to prepare the rates charged on our horse-boats with a schedule in Mr. Kennedy's Bill? I said:—

The charge for foot passengers is the same; horse and rider, the same; bicycles, the same; horse and cart—horse not ridden or driven, the same.

The figures are the same, although the evidence is likely to be somewhat misleading. For foot passengers we charge one penny, but against that there are the subscribers' tickets—15s. for men, 10s. for women, and 6s. for children per quarter; that, of course, is a considerable reduction on one penny each way. Another thing is this, that we carry the passengers from one point to another.

291. *Mr. Bull.*] You mean that you carry them, and that in case a bridge is erected they will walk? Yes.

292. Have you consulted your directors with regard to the information you were asked for the other day? I think you have got pretty well all the information you asked me to get.

293. Are you in a position to say what is the amount of your traffic? I am not in a position to give any figures.

294. Are you in a position, personally, to give any information as to the approximate traffic? No.

William Richard Beaver, Clerk of the Peace, sworn and examined:—

W. R. Beaver. 295. *Chairman.*] You produce the papers in the case of Regina v. Deacon? Yes; tried at Quarter Sessions, in January last. The charge was forging tickets of the North Shore Ferry Company. I produce the deposition of Mr. Robert Newby Kirk, the managing accountant.

296. You have gone through the deposition for the purpose of gleaning what information you can as affecting this inquiry? Yes; from Mr. Kirk's deposition it appeared that the total number of tickets issued during the year 1895 was 4,074,000; that was exclusive of the people who travelled by the alleged forged tickets, which amounted to a very considerable number.

297. Was the number stated? Yes. According to the deposition, in March of last year the excess was 19,000; in April, 17,000; in May, 12,000; in June, 26,000; and in July, 35,000. That is, of course, entirely exclusive of subscribers.

298. And cash fares? I assume so.

Robert

Robert Newby Kirk further examined :—

299. *Mr. Bull.*] You are the Robert Newby Kirk who gave evidence in the case referred to by the Clerk of the Peace? Yes. R. N. Kirk.
7 July, 1896.
300. And the statements you made then were to all intents and purposes true? Yes.
301. *Mr. Haynes.*] Are you aware of the fact that the Brooklyn Bridge has not interfered with the ferry service? Mr. Bull asked me when I was here before whether I looked upon the proposed bridge as a rival scheme to the ferry service; I may say we do not. I do not anticipate this scheme will do us any harm. I do not know what effect the Brooklyn Bridge has had on the ferry traffic.

James Anderson, Council Clerk to the Borough of Willoughby, sworn and examined :—

302. *Chairman.*] You have been Council Clerk for a number of years? Twenty and a half years. J. Anderson.
7 July, 1896.
303. There has been great progress in Willoughby during the last two years? Very much so during the last two or three years.
304. What number of additional houses were built there last year? About ninety new houses were assessed. Others were in course of construction, and they are now being completed.
305. What is the present revenue of the borough? About £3,600 before a part of a ward separated recently.
306. That is in regard to the general rates? Yes.
307. Have you a lighting rate? We have not levied one for the last two or three years, because the lighting rate was to credit.
- 307½. *Mr. Haynes.*] There has been great developments all over the North Shore? Yes, all along the line. There is no doubt there would have been more settlement even before the railway if we had had a bridge. I know of two good houses which were for ten months without a tenant, because people could not get across to Sydney at night by means of the horse ferry. When I took the borough over there was not a mile of road laid in it. I was for fifteen years Council Clerk and Engineer, and I opened 33 miles of road in the borough.
308. *Chairman.*] It was for a considerable time the largest of our suburban municipalities? Yes, 12½ square miles.
309. In all something like 10,000 acres until the late separation took place? Yes.
310. Have you any idea what the increase of population at Willoughby has been since the construction of the railway? Some years ago it was only about 1,000. Our population is about 4,000.
311. Have you any idea of the increase in the value of land in that neighbourhood? Yes.
312. I suppose land has considerably increased in value in the neighbourhood of Chatswood Railway Station? Yes.
313. What is the highest price being paid for land there? £12 10s. per foot, at the corner of Victoria Avenue and Lane Cove Road.
314. *Mr. Haynes.*] I suppose the population has greatly increased also in consequence of the trams? Yes; we have a large number of stores and houses of the better class.
315. But since the tramway and railway station were built, has there been an increase? The tramway does not affect Willoughby as it does not come into it, but the railway, especially about Chatswood Ward, which the railway runs through, has brought about a large increase.
316. Is great inconvenience caused to vehicular traffic? There is no doubt of that, especially to people further on. Fruitgrowers, for instance, have to come down at all times of the night in order to catch the first boat, and they have to wait.
317. *Mr. Howarth.*] Are there not also a number of tanners who are inconvenienced? Yes; there have been no less than three fresh tanneries started during the last three years.
318. You have a large number of manufacturing businesses in the borough? Yes.
319. *Mr. Brennan.*] There is a lot of land between Milson's Point and Hornsby available for residential sites? Yes.
320. The construction of the proposed bridge will operate towards populating those lands? Yes, certainly. The last sale which was held was considered to be a very good one.

THURSDAY, 9 JULY, 1896.

Present:—

MR. GRIFFITH, | MR. HOWARTH.
E. M. CLARK, ESQ., IN THE CHAIR.

William Francis Brennan, Esq., appeared as Solicitor for the Bill.

William Kenwood, civil engineer, recalled and further examined :—

321. *Chairman.*] You made a statement to the Committee a few days ago; since then Mr. Darley has been examined, and he is of opinion that two piers in the harbour would be dangerous; he suggests that there should be one pier only, and that the height of the bridge should be 150 feet; I should be glad to know whether you feel inclined to fall in with Mr. Darley's view of the matter; and if not, why not? Mr. Darley's opinion with regard to one pier in the harbour doubtless has good reason in it, and I think that as far as navigation is concerned possibly it might be the best scheme of the two, but we have to regard the expense, and in designing this bridge I preferred the two piers as giving me a good bridge without the expense which would be incurred in one pier. W. Kenwood.
9 July, 1896.
322. *Mr. Griffith.*] If we insist on one pier, are you prepared to say whether you will throw up the scheme on that account? If one pier is insisted upon I do not think it would throw out the scheme. I think I am sufficiently supported to say it would not. Mr. Darley also said that one span would be better than one pier. Of course the cost of one span puts that out of the question.
323. But one pier would not put it out of the question? I believe it would not. Of course one pier makes that portion of the bridge very much more expensive. 324.

W. Kenwood.
9 July, 1896.

324. The ferry traffic in Sydney during the next twenty years will probably multiply ten or fifteen times, and with two separate piers it would be very difficult to manage. If there were only one pier there would be no risk. Of course, two piers might do for to-day, but they would not do ten years hence? I have amended my Bill in the plan to the intent of having one pier. I have thought the matter out carefully, and I find that one pier in the water is a very practical scheme and can be worked out. It is only a question of cost. I think Mr. Darley fixed the height at only 180 feet. I find that only fifteen ships out of the vast trade in connection with Sydney harbour in 1895 have entered the harbour which would not be able to go under a bridge at a height of 160 feet. The evidence we have had in regard to the facilities for striking masts, I think, goes to show that the expenditure and trouble incurred is very small indeed. Consequently, I see no reason why the height of the bridge should be increased beyond 165 feet. It would only advantage fifteen ships in twelve months. Certainly, in years to come there may be more than fifteen, but the chances are there will be a good many less. The tendency is to reduce and not to heighten masts. These bridges are being built all over the world, and, doubtless, shipping builders will build with the knowledge that they are increasing in number every year.

325. *Chairman.*] The evidence of Mr. Darley is to the effect that very large ships go under the Forth and Brooklyn Bridges? That may be perfectly right.

326. Do you know of any other places where ships pass under bridges of a like nature to this? There are many places where shipping had to meet with obstructions of this kind, and, of course, they are increasing it every day. The Kiel Canal, which is opening up the Baltic trade, has two bridges which have only recently been constructed. I suppose they are of latest design in high-level bridges, and their height is 130 feet.

327. *Mr. Griffith.*] But the ships need not go through the canal—they can go round through the Cattegat if they like? Yes.

328. I suppose the ships employed in the Baltic trade would be quite as large as any we have coming in here? The Baltic trade is principally a steamer trade, and, as far as sailing ships are concerned, it is not considered difficult to strike their masts—it is done with facility.

329. Do you know what is the tallest height a ship would be with her top-gallant down? 124 to 130 feet at the most. I would point out that of the fifteen vessels to which I have referred only two would have to strike their topmasts, supposing the bridge were 180 feet high. Therefore, in taking the bridge up to 180 feet you would only be studying two ships coming here in twelve months.

330. What is the amount of deposit the company propose to place in the hands of the Government? £5,000 as a guarantee that the work shall proceed.

331. Within three months? The Bill states six months, which is about as quickly, I think, as I could undertake to deposit it.

332. How much money do they bind themselves to spend in a certain time? £50,000 within three years, but a great deal more than that would really be expended.

333. *Chairman.*] How long would the work be completed in? Within three years.

334. Certainly less than five years? Yes.

335. *Mr. Griffith.*] Supposing there is only one pier and the bridge is 160 feet high, what will the bridge cost? I have not worked it out, but I should say it would make a difference of about £60,000.

336. What was your original estimate of the bridge and tramway? I gave an estimate for the newspapers which was based on the first design with a deck 50 feet wide and a height of 150 feet. That estimate was £450,000.

337. That is for bridge, tramway, and everything? Yes.

338. Did that include resumptions? No. I estimate that the bridge, such as Mr. Darley suggests, would cost £600,000.

339. That is a bridge 180 feet high? The height will increase the cost, but not very materially. It will increase the cost by means of additional wind pressures which will have to be calculated for, and also the additional height of columns, supports, and piers.

340. £50,000 in three years seems a small amount to guarantee to spend if the work is going to cost £600,000? I expect to expend the whole within that time.

341. *Chairman.*] Would you be willing to increase the amount to £50,000? I think I might say I would; still, I would like to point out that this is a commercial investment. Everything is worked on a commercial basis, and if the Bill is torn to pieces—that is, if one span is considered to be the proper design—of course I would not undertake any guarantee, for the simple reason that the venture would be out of court entirely; but if the Committee regard the venture on a commercial basis, I think I could guarantee that the work would be proceeded with within a reasonable time. I may point out that the basis we are building upon is a 5 per cent. one for thirty years. If the designs as agreed upon are such as can be carried out upon that basis, I think I can guarantee almost anything within reason.

342. *Mr. Griffith.*] Supposing the Committee or the House should agree to a height of 165 feet and to one pier, would you be prepared to put down, in place of £50,000 in three years, one-third of the whole—say, £200,000 in three years? Yes; that is to say, upon the actual construction of the bridge.

343. *Mr. Brennan.*] You have mentioned to me something about preferring to leave the question of height to people who are practically in touch with modern bridge-building? Yes. We have had many different heights suggested for this bridge, and there seems to be a good deal of difference of opinion in connection with the matter. I think a fair way to overcome the difficulty would be to submit the height (as I shall have to submit portions of my design in London) to some engineer whom the Government may please to appoint in London—the very best authority they can get, if they like. I would suggest the Trinity Board, and I am prepared to adopt the height they stipulate, the minimum being 150 feet. I am perfectly certain that the Trinity Board would never recommend a height of 180 feet. The highest steel mast in Sydney is 154 ft. 7 in. I take it that if we made provision for that one mast, seeing that it is in one length, 165 feet would be very ample. The Committee may have some idea that a bridge with one span would be the better. I would like to point out that across the harbour with one span you would have to adopt a bridge very much after the type of the Tay Bridge. A suspension bridge is not practicable. A bridge similar to the Tay Bridge is practically the only kind of bridge which could be adopted. That means that if the harbour is 1,500 feet across you will have an arm of gigantic iron construction going over land 750 feet each way. This gigantic work is obviously very expensive. That is the reason why a ne-span bridge is out of the question. The cost is altogether out of limit. It is made out of limit
by

by the ponderous construction over land. The Forth Bridge has a fall of the same kind. Engineers do not agree with that design for the same reason—that one large span is over land where much cheaper construction could have been erected. W. Kenwood,
9 July, 1896.

[The Chairman at this stage left the Chair, which was taken pro tem. by Mr. Griffith.]

Edward Mann Clark, Esq., a member of the Committee, sworn and examined:—

344. *Acting Chairman.*] Have you any statement to make to the Committee? Yes. I am a Member of the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, and an alderman for the borough of North Sydney. I am the representative of the electorate of St. Leonards, which embraces the larger portion of North Sydney. I previously represented the electorate of Willoughby, which embraced a large portion of the borough of North Sydney, the present borough of Willoughby, Lane Cove and the adjoining district, including the Hawkesbury River, under the old Electoral Bill. I represented St. Leonards, which embraced the boroughs of North Sydney, Willoughby, Lane Cove, Mosman, and Manly with its adjoining district, which extended to Pittwater on the one side and Hornsby on the other. I have been an alderman of the borough of North Sydney for thirteen years, having held the position of mayor for two terms. From my long residence in North Sydney, and thorough knowledge of the place and the requirements of the people, I feel qualified to speak with some authority regarding the advantages that will accrue to the district as the result of its bridge connections with Sydney. I am of opinion that the construction of such a bridge—located as that of Mr. Kenwood's—would very largely increase and facilitate the means of communication and traffic between Sydney and North Sydney, and that the carrying out of such a bridge scheme as that proposed by Mr. Kenwood, coupled with the proposed tramway from Wynyard-street, would be a great public and local convenience. The bridge communication is a matter of real necessity. The want of it is greatly retarding the growth and progress of North Sydney. The Milson's Point Railway to Hornsby runs along a beautiful high level and undulating country. There are hundreds and hundreds of acres available as residential sites along this railway. In my opinion I believe that in ten years after the erection of such a bridge as that proposed by Mr. Kenwood there will be from 50,000 to 70,000 people settled in the North Sydney districts, including Manly and Pittwater, as the result of this bridge. I think the present population is about 34,000, of which 26,000 are, in my opinion, chiefly concerned in obtaining facilities for travelling and for horse and vehicular traffic. The present means of meeting, or trying to meet, the horse and vehicular traffic is very primitive. I have a pretty accurate knowledge of the passenger traffic on the North Shore ferry-boats and in the horse-boats, and I estimate that at least 6,000,000 passengers are carried in the ferry-boats every year, and the vehicular and horse traffic I estimate at between 400,000 and 500,000 vehicles, and at least 100,000 horses and horsemen per annum. As to the height of the bridge, I think that great weight should be paid to the recommendation of the Royal Commission of 1891, namely, that 160-ft. headway would be sufficient. The highest bridge in the world of this character is the Forth Bridge, which allows a headway of 150 ft., while the Brooklyn Bridge has a headway of only 134 ft. I am satisfied, from inquiries, that of all the shipping that entered this port during the past twelve months only about a dozen vessels came in who would have to strike their top-gallant masts to go under a bridge with a headway of 160 ft.; all the rest might easily have gone under. It is well recognised that the Forth Bridge, of 150 ft., is the maximum shipping headway in the world, and, having regard to the facilities with which vessels strike their top-gallant masts nowadays, and to the fact that many of the lofty American ships are so constructed as to fairly admit of lowering top-gallant masts to go under bridges, I have no hesitation in saying that 150 ft. is ample for Sydney Harbour. At any rate, I think that any headway in excess of this should be determined by the greatest living authorities in England on bridges, who, with their experience, would readily dispense of a matter of this kind in a practical way. I quite agree with Mr. Darley and Mr. Deane in their recommendation that there be only one pier in the centre of that portion of the bridge crossing the water, and there be only two spans, one for inward and one for outward traffic, in order to ensure safe navigation. In regard to conveniencing abnormally high-masted vessels, it seems to me to be absurd that the convenience of Sydney and North Sydney and suburbs, numbering nearly 500,000, should be sacrificed to the convenience of the few abnormally high-masted vessels that come here, any of whom who will not lower their top-gallant masts could easily berth at Woolloomooloo Bay, where the Government have spent hundreds of thousands of pounds for wharfs for the accommodation of shipping. E. M. Clark,
Esq., M.P.
9 July, 1896.

TUESDAY, 14 JULY, 1896.

Present:—

MR. GRIFFITH, | MR. TRAVERS JONES.
E. M. CLARK, ESQ., IN THE CHAIR.

William Francis Brennan, Esq., appeared as Solicitor for the Bill.

William Kenwood, C.E., recalled and further examined:—

345. *Chairman.*] I understand you wish to make some explanation in regard to the width of the proposed bridge? I am inclined to adopt Mr. Darley's suggestion of one pier in the harbour. I certainly think it would be an improvement. It will facilitate navigation; but in adopting that suggestion I increase my cost very materially. I propose to adopt Mr. Darley's suggestion, and to leave the width of the bridge at 50 feet—the original design. I find 50 feet is ample. It is wider than King-street, where the cable trams run. I have measured King-street, and I find the actual road is only 38 feet wide. W. Kenwood,
C.E.
14 July, 1896.

346. *Mr. Griffith.*] How wide is King-street with the footpaths included? It has two footpaths, and with those the street would be wider than the bridge, but we should never have the crowd on the bridge which we have in King-street. I propose to put a footpath 10 feet wide in the centre of the bridge. I take it that the passenger traffic across the bridge will use our trams. People will not walk, as a rule, because the distance is too great. Some few may walk in order to get a view of the harbour, and so on.

- W. Kenwood. I think it would be safer for foot passengers to go along the centre. Of course we could make narrow paths on either side of the bridge—as is done in connection with Pymont Bridge—but we think the other plan is the best.
C. E.
- 14 July, 1896.
347. What is the width of Pymont Bridge? It is very narrow; the footpath is only 5 feet in its widest part.
348. *Mr. Brennan.*] Your suggestion will admit of traffic going up one way and down the other? Yes.
349. Keeping to the left, in fact? Yes; that is the object of putting the footpath in the centre, so as to divide the traffic.
350. *Chairman.*] Do you know of any other bridge where that is done? Yes; Brooklyn Bridge.
351. *Mr. Travers Jones.*] Do I understand that you propose to alter your design in order to meet the views of Mr. Darley? Yes.
352. Except in regard to the width of the bridge? I may say that Mr. Darley did not specify any width. I adopt all his suggestions, and with regard to the width instead of being extravagant I give what is sufficient, and no more. With regard to the height, Mr. Darley suggested 180 feet. I have adopted that, but I reserve to myself this point: I consider 180 feet is higher than is necessary, and I reserve to myself to adopt the opinion of some engineer in London appointed by the Government. For my own part I would leave it to the Trinity Board to determine the height of the bridge. The Trinity Board have, practically, to do with the whole of the commerce of the world. They have determined the height of several bridges, and I want them to do so in this instance. If the Board determine that it should be 180 feet high, I am perfectly agreeable.
353. *Mr. Griffith.*] I think it unlikely that Parliament would leave the matter to any outside body. That being so, would you be prepared to leave the matter to the decision of the Minister for Public Works? You may say the Minister for Works if you like. I merely require some authoritative person.
354. I think Parliament would be satisfied to leave the matter in the hands of the Minister, because no Minister would sanction a bridge at a height which would injure shipping? Yes. I think the Minister would obtain the opinion of the Trinity Board, and pass his opinion upon it. I would leave it in that way.
355. Say the Minister acting on the advice of the Trinity Board in London? Exactly. If he acts on the advice of local engineers he may adopt the height of 180 feet, but I am of opinion the Trinity Board would not say that height was necessary.
356. *Mr. Travers Jones.*] If you raise the height of the bridge, would you raise the height of the approaches in proportion, or would you ease the grades? I would make the grades as easy as I possibly could. I may say, however, that a height of 180 feet would make the grade very steep on the Sydney side. It would be far better for the bridge to remain at 165 feet; then it would not be so dangerous. It would not be under the influence of very high pressures, and it would be much easier to approach. I may say that the additional cost of carrying the height to 180 feet is not a point I am combating at present. I am combating now the vehicular advantages. Of course, the higher the bridge goes the more risk there is attached to it.
357. I suppose you have not gone into the question of the extra cost of raising the bridge? No; it is a very serious item. Of course, it needs very minute calculation—that is, so far as the additional wind pressure is concerned.
358. *Mr. Griffith.*] Would not that element make it more expensive? Yes, in this regard,—the pressure being greater, the metal would have to be greater. Wind pressures are not an ascertained fact at present. There is no absolute law in regard to them.
359. It is only an easterly or westerly which will catch the bridge at right angles? I do not anticipate any serious pressure. At the same time, if you have a bridge up to that height it is as well to be prepared for what may blow. In altering the design, I may point out that I escape, to a certain extent, that which the Secretary for Railways raised with regard to the land on the North Shore side. We should take considerably less of that land than we should do by the original scheme.

William Francis Brennan recalled and further examined:—

360. *Chairman.*] You told us the other day that the Chairman of Directors of the North Shore Ferry Co. had promised to give you certain information in regard to the passenger and vehicular traffic of the North Shore Ferry Co.? Yes.
361. Have you obtained that information? On the 9th instant I wrote to Mr. Russell, the Chairman of Directors, enclosing him certain questions, and asking him to answer them, in order to save the necessity of his attendance before the Committee. I have received no answer to the questions. I intimated in my letter that the Committee could compel his attendance under the Parliamentary Evidence Act, if necessary.
362. Practically, then, he has refused to answer the questions? He has not kept his promise to answer them.

SYDNEY AND NORTH SYDNEY BRIDGE AND TRAMWAY BILL.

APPENDIX.

A.

[To Evidence of Captain J. Jackson.]

HEIGHT of Masts from Main Truck to Load-line of Vessels.

Names of Vessels.	Tonnage of Vessels.		Height in feet.	
	Tons.		ft.	in.
"S. D. Carlton," ship	1,788		187	0
"Ingred," barque	1,312		146	0
"Anne Bow," schooner.....	250		90	0
"Amy," brig	230		80	0
"Louisa Russell," schooner	103		89	0
"Candidate," ketch	98		94	0
"Robroy," s.s.	231		67	6
"Beaga," s.s.	550		78	0
"Monowa," s.s.	2,136		130	0
"Oruba," s.s.	5,996		150	0

J.J., 7/7/96.

B.

[Appended by the Committee.]

Sir,

Public Works Department, Sydney, 1 July, 1896.

I am directed by the Secretary for Public Works to forward herewith, for the information of the Select Committee on the Sydney and North Sydney Bridge and Tramway Bill, a copy of a joint report on the subject by the Engineer-in-Chief for Public Works and Engineer-in-Chief for Railway Construction.

I have, &c.,

ROBT. HICKSON,

Under Secretary and Commissioner for Roads.

F. W. Webb, Esq., C.M.G., J.P.,
Clerk of the Legislative Assembly.

Public Works Department, Sydney, 10 May, 1896.

SYDNEY AND NORTH SYDNEY BRIDGES AND TRAMWAY BILL.

We have looked through the accompanying Bill, and beg to make the following observations thereon:—

Clause 4 is supposed to give some description of this scheme, but all we find stated is that a waterway 600 feet wide and 150 feet high is to be provided. The promoter would apparently otherwise have the right to block up the rest of the width of the harbour. It is evidently intended, in any case, only to provide one large span through which both inward and outward traffic must pass; this we consider an objectionable feature in the interest of safe navigation.

Clause 6. (1.) Authorises the promoter to enter upon Crown lands or private lands, or upon streets, for the purpose of survey.

(2.) To make any temporary or permanent works that he likes over any Crown or private lands or streets.

(3.) To make any alterations that he likes in the course of any of the streets, whether by diversion or by raising or sinking their level.

(4.) To construct or erect any coffer dams, floating stages, &c., that he likes in the waters of Port Jackson.

(5.) To erect any houses, workshops, machinery, &c., on Crown or private lands or streets that he likes, to assist in this work.

(6.) From time to time to alter, discontinue, and substitute others according to will.

(7.) Generally to do all other acts for constructing and repairing the said works.

The above provisions are included without any hint at any control whatever by the Government or any other authority.

Clauses 22 to 24 provide that inspection during progress may be made. This would be perfectly useless if designs had not been previously submitted. Also, the right to inspect is frequently placed in the hands of the wrong body.

Clause 33 makes it unlawful for any vessel with masts exceeding 140 feet (the bridge having 150 feet clear over H.W.) in height to pass under the bridge without authority from William Kenwood.

Clause 34 imposes penalties with master of any vessel or tug-boat passing under without the said authority in writing or "without complying with the conditions therein contained." No hint of what the conditions will be is given under the Bill. William Kenwood would have full power to insist upon any such ship's masts being wholly taken down.

To

To impose conditions on any ship is altogether unusual in Bills of this kind, seeing that the right of way belongs to the ship and not to the bridge. Should the master of any vessel, after being duly informed of the headway available, risk taking his ship under, he should be held liable for all damage done, but no more.

Clause 54 gives the promoter the right to temporarily block or obstruct any roadway affected by the works of construction, and relieves him of any control or penalties for negligence.

Clauses 58, 59, and 60 provide for inspection after construction, in order to watch the maintenance of the bridge and tramway, but they are not adequate for the purpose.

There are many other points which we do not at present think it necessary to refer to.

We would point out that this Bill, which fills up, with the Schedule, nearly seventeen pages of printed matter, and has been possibly the result of a great deal of thought, is nevertheless so full of defects and omissions that we think it would be better to oppose its entrance into Parliament altogether until it has been entirely recast. The alterations required are too extensive for a Select Committee to deal with.

We would like to suggest in connection with this matter, that no rights to use Crown lands at Milson's Point or its vicinity, or any other point or its vicinity, should be conferred upon any private person, until the whole matter has been most carefully inquired into.

We would point out as an argument in favour of this suggestion that the placing of piers on the land at Milson's Point, near the railway, might seriously interfere with future extension or enlargement of the railway accommodation there.

We think in any case that no Bill should be admitted which so crudely describes the work to be carried out.

A detailed scheme should be submitted by the promoter to which, if approved by Parliament, he should be bound, within reasonable limits of deviation, to adhere.

C. W. DARLEY,

Engineer-in-Chief for Public Works.

H. DEANE,

Engineer-in-Chief for Railway Construction.

Department of Public Works, Engineer-in-Chief's Office,

Sydney, 2 July, 1896.

Sir,

I consider it would be advisable at this stage to hand you an excerpt from another joint report by Mr. Deane and myself, which has a close bearing on the bridge now under consideration.

I think it might be advisable to let the members of the Committee have a copy, together with the joint report just now read to the Committee.

I should perhaps have handed it in before I left the room.

I have, &c.,

C. W. DARLEY,

Engineer-in-Chief for Public Works.

The Chairman of the Select Committee on the North Sydney

Bridge and Tramway Bill (Mr. Kenwood's Bill) No. 3 Committee Room.

NORTH SHORE BRIDGE BILL.

Clause 4 also fixes the headway at 150 feet over high-water mark. After careful consideration and inquiry, we think this insufficient to meet shipping requirements. There is, apparently, a tendency for the height of masts to increase over what was the practice a few years ago. During October, 1890, Mr. Darley, in a letter to the Secretary of the Royal Commission on the City Railway extension, then sitting, recommended a height of 160 feet over high-water mark, but from inquiries made we now recommend an increase in this height, and we think the minimum clear headway over high-water mark should be fixed at 180 feet.

From a return before us of the ships now lying at wharves above the bridge site, it appears that there are at least eight vessels with masts too high to pass under the bridge if only 150 feet high. The masts of one, the "Langdale" 1,899 tons register, are 184 feet high, but such a case may be exceptional. This is, however, the slack season, when but few large vessels are in port.

The Orient Coy.'s s.s. "Oratava" has pole masts in one length each, the mainmast being 154 ft. 7 in. high, so that, were the bridge constructed, this vessel could not go up to the Dock without cutting one mast at least. We understand there are other Orient steamers with pole masts of equal, if not greater, height.

In Newcastle Harbour, last week, there were 93 foreign trading vessels. Of this number 87 have masts exceeding 140 feet in height, and about 70 exceed 150 feet in height, the highest being the "John Ena," 2,568 tons register, with masts 191 feet 4 inches in height. There are five vessels in port with masts exceeding 170 feet in height.

We are aware that Forth Bridge was fixed with 150 feet clear headway, and Brooklyn Bridge with 155 feet headway, but neither of those cases compare with Sydney Harbour, as large ships have rarely to pass either bridge—the wharves on East River at New York being almost wholly below the bridge, most of the shipping being done on the Hudson River side.

C. W. DARLEY,

Engineer-in-Chief for Public Works.

H. DEANE,

Engineer-in-Chief for Railways.

1896.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

REPORT FROM THE SELECT COMMITTEE

ON THE

CITY AND NORTH SYDNEY TUNNEL-ROADWAY BILL;

TOGETHER WITH THE

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE

AND

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE.

ORDERED BY THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY TO BE PRINTED,
14 *July*, 1896.

SYDNEY: CHARLES POTTER, GOVERNMENT PRINTER.

1896.

1896.

EXTRACTS FROM THE VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS OF THE
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

VOTES No. 23. WEDNESDAY, 1 JULY, 1896.

9. CITY AND NORTH SYDNEY TUNNEL-ROADWAY BILL (*Formal Motion*):—Mr. Parkes moved, pursuant to Notice,—
- (1.) That the City and North Sydney Tunnel-roadway Bill be referred to a Select Committee for consideration and report.
- (2.) That such Committee consist of Mr. Ashton, Mr. Chapman, Mr. Watson, Mr. Fegan, Mr. Harris, Mr. Howarth, Mr. Lyne, Mr. W. H. B. Piddington, Mr. Waddell, and the Mover.
- Question put and passed.
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VOTES No. 28. TUESDAY, 14 JULY, 1896.

7. CITY AND NORTH SYDNEY TUNNEL-ROADWAY BILL:—Mr. Parkes, as Chairman, brought up the 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 Bill was referred on 1st July, 1896; together with a copy of the Bill as amended and agreed to by the Committee.
- Ordered to be printed.

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1896.

CITY AND NORTH SYDNEY TUNNEL-ROADWAY BILL.

REPORT.

THE SELECT COMMITTEE of the Legislative Assembly, for whose consideration and report was referred on 1st July, 1896, the "*City and North Sydney Tunnel-roadway Bill*,"—beg to report to your Honorable House :—

That they have examined the witnesses named in the List* (whose *See List, page 4. evidence will be found appended hereto), and the Preamble having been satisfactorily proved to your Committee, they proceeded to consider the Bill, in which it was deemed necessary to make certain amendments.

Your Committee now beg to lay before your Honorable House the Bill as amended by them.

VARNEY PARKES,
Chairman.

No. 2 Committee Room,

Legislative Assembly,

9th July, 1896.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE.

TUESDAY, 7 JULY, 1896.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. Ashton,
Mr. Harris,
Mr. Parkes,Mr. Fegan,
Mr. Howarth,
Mr. W. H. B. Piddington.

Mr. Parkes called to the Chair.

Entry from Votes and Proceedings, appointing the Committee, read by the Clerk.

Printed copies of the Bill *referred*, together with original Petition to introduce same, before the Committee.Present:—E. E. Fosbery, Esq. (*Solicitor for the Bill*).

Eustace Edmund Fosbery sworn and examined.

[Adjourned till Thursday next at *Eleven o'clock*.]

THURSDAY, 9 JULY, 1896.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. Parkes in the Chair.

Mr. Chapman,
Mr. Harris,Mr. Fegan,
Mr. Howarth.Present:—E. E. Fosbery, Esq. (*Solicitor for the Bill*).John Sulman (*the Promoter*) sworn and examined.Witness *produced* plan and section of proposed tunnel-roadway.Cecil West Darley (*Engineer-in-Chief for Public Works*) called in, sworn, and examined.

Witness withdrew.

John Moore Smail (*Engineer, Water and Sewerage Board*) called in, sworn, and examined.

Witness withdrew.

Jeremiah Roberts (*Mayor of Lane Cove*), called in, sworn, and examined.

Witness withdrew.

Eustace Edmund Fosbery further examined.

Room cleared.

Preamble considered.

Question,—“That this Preamble stand part of the Bill,”—put and passed.

Parties called in.

Clauses 1 to 18 read and *agreed to*.Clause 19 read, amended,* and *agreed to*.Clauses 20 and 21 read and *agreed to*.Clause 22 read, amended,* and *agreed to*.Clauses 23 to 48 read and *agreed to*.Schedule read and *agreed to*.Title read and *agreed to*.

Chairman to report the Bill, with amendments, to the House.

* See Schedule of Amendments.

SCHEDULE OF AMENDMENTS.

Page 9, clause 19. *Insert* the following new sub-section to stand as sub-section (vii):—

(vii.) The said John Sulman shall, in the construction of so much of the said tunnel-roadway as is under the waters of Port Jackson, provide under the bed of the road a channel or duct of such a kind as to carry water-mains or other similar mains, such channel or duct to be accessible by means of man-holes in the bed of the road at convenient distances apart, and the Water and Sewerage Board shall be at liberty, free from the payment of any rent, to enter upon the said tunnel-roadway and works, and to lay and place in the said channel or duct any water-main or water-mains of a gross total diameter of not more than 18 inches in all, and to alter or remove the same from time to time, and to conduct such water-main or water-mains to the shore on either side of Port Jackson through the ventilator shafts adjacent to each shore line. Provided that such powers of the Water and Sewerage Board shall be limited to that part of the said tunnel-roadway and works so provided as abovementioned with a right of access and connection through the ventilator shafts abovementioned. Provided also that such powers shall be exercised between the hours of midnight and five a.m., and shall be exercised in such a way as to interfere as little as possible with the public traffic, and with the enjoyment and use by the said John Sulman of the said tunnel-roadway and works. And provided further that the said Water and Sewerage Board shall, in the exercise of all of the said powers, do as little damage as possible to the said tunnel-roadway and works, and shall with all possible dispatch, and at the expense in all things of the said Water and Sewerage Board, proceed to make good whatever damage they shall so do.

Page 9, clause 22, line 34. *Omit* “thirty” *insert* “fifty”” 9, ” 22, ” 44. *Omit* “thirty” *insert* “fifty”” 9, ” 22, ” 47. *Omit* “thirty” *insert* “fifty”

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1896.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE

TAKEN BEFORE

THE SELECT COMMITTEE

ON THE

CITY AND NORTH SYDNEY TUNNEL-ROADWAY BILL.

TUESDAY, 7 JULY, 1896.

Present:—

MR. ASHTON,	MR. HARRIS,
MR. FEGAN,	MR. HOWARTH,
MR. W. H. B. PIDDINGTON.	

VARNEY PARKES, Esq., IN THE CHAIR.

E. E. Fosbery, Esq., appeared as Solicitor for the Bill.

Eustace Edmund Fosbery sworn and examined:—

1. *Chairman.*] What is your position? I am the Solicitor for this Bill.
2. Will you describe the purport of the Bill? It is a Bill to authorise Mr. John Sulman or his assigns to construct a tunnel-roadway from Milson's Point, North Sydney, by way of Macquarie Point, to a spot opposite Goldsbrough, Mort, & Co.'s wool warehouse, at Circular Quay. It has been framed on the lines of a similar Bill, of the contents and purport of which some members of this Committee have some knowledge. This Bill follows almost exactly the form of the previous Bill, which was to authorise Mr. Sulman to construct an underground railway from Milson's Point by Dawes Point, up George-street.
3. Are all the legal obligations which are necessary in the interests of the public embodied in the Bill? Yes; in fact, all the suggestions of the Select Committee which sat on the Electric Railway Bill have been embodied in this Bill so far as considered applicable.
4. Those which were proposed and carried by the last Committee? You will understand that this Bill is not exactly the same as the other Bill. The other Bill provided for set charges, but in this Bill the charges are in the nature of tolls.
5. Is it framed on the lines which are usually adopted in the interests of the public? Yes, there has been included in the Bill every safeguard for the public that occurred to me.
6. Does it embody the right of the State to resume on equitable terms? Yes. On referring to clause 45 it will be found that the Crown can resume the concern at the expiry of thirty years, on certain terms set out there.
7. Is there anything further which you would like to say? I have given notice to the Sydney Municipal Council, to the Municipal Council of North Sydney, to the Works Department, to various other departments which are usually notified, and to the Water and Sewerage Board, and forwarded to each a copy of the Bill, and asked for comment on it.
8. Have you received any objections? I have received a communication from the Water and Sewerage Board enclosing an addition to clause 19, to enable the Board to carry water-mains in the tunnel under the road-bed. I have been in communication with the Board's engineer in regard to that matter. I think before the Committee have finished their labours we shall have agreed upon a clause to carry out that object. The necessary provisions have been included in the Bill for the protection of the workmen—that is to say, as to the mode in which the works shall be carried out. This is all provided for expressly by the Bill so as to minimise the risk to the workmen employed.

E. E. Fosbery
7 July, 1896.

E. E. Fosbery. 9. On the lines of what Act of Parliament has the Bill been framed? The general scope of the Bill as regards the clauses dealing with the construction of the works is that of the Charing Cross, Euston and Hamstead Railway Act.

7 July, 1896.

10. The only work of this kind is that which has been carried on in the Continent and in Great Britain? In Great Britain.

11. You have framed your Bill on the liberal lines of such Continental or English Bills? On the lines of the English Bills. It was the only precedent which as a draftsman I had to guide me.

THURSDAY, 9 JULY, 1896.

Present:—

MR. CHAPMAN, MR. HARRIS,		MR. FEGAN, MR. HOWARTH.
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VARNEY PARKES, ESQ., IN THE CHAIR.

Mr. E. E. Fosbery appeared as Solicitor for the Bill.

John Sulman sworn and examined:—

J. Sulman.

12. *Chairman.*] What is your profession? I am an architect.

9 July, 1896.

13. You are the promoter of this Bill to construct a tunnel-roadway between North Sydney and the city of Sydney? Yes.

14. Have you prepared a statement to sustain your proposal? I have.

15. Will you read it to the Committee?

In submitting the plans of the proposed tunnel-roadway between Sydney and North Sydney for your consideration I may mention that this scheme was considered a long time since, but was not developed, as sufficient data had not been obtained to enable me to introduce a Bill at the same time as the North Sydney Electric Railway Bill. The present proposal is almost a copy of the tunnel under the Thames at Blackwall, which the London County Council is now constructing for vehicular traffic and communication between the thickly populated north and south banks of the Thames at that point. A bridge was considered out of the question, as it would have interfered with the shipping traffic of the river, which although great is not nearly so important as the traffic passing up our harbour, for most of the large sea-going vessels frequenting the port of London dock at Tilbury, Gravesend, or in the lower reaches of the river. If therefore considered an impediment to the traffic of the Thames how much more important is it to keep open the fairway of our harbour which, already the fourth port in the British Empire, may, if not blocked, become the third or second in the not very remote future. The route adopted for the proposed tunnel-roadway is as follows:—As the Circular Quay is the business centre of the city foreshore to which all traffic converges, it is here that the entrance to the tunnel will be made, and in a position that will not interfere with the ordinary traffic. It will be remembered that in front of Messrs. Goldsbrough, Mort, & Co.'s wool store there is a large open space practically unused on account of the quick rise of Phillip-street which bounds it on the eastern side. Now, if the slope of the roadway be commenced at the Quay and continued to the vertical face of Phillip-street, near the steps, sufficient headway will be obtained for the entrance to the tunnel. It will then continue under Albert-street as far as the Government House grounds, where it will be a considerable distance below the surface, and will then take an easy turn to the left and continue in a direct line for Macquarie Point, descending all the way till it cuts through the rock and enters the clay and silt of the harbour bottom. Here it will run at a level, and as soon as it touches rock on the other side will commence the ascent, and pass under the foreshore near Beulah-street. Here another turn to the left will be made, and following the line of Campbell-street, and passing under the tram-lines just above Milson's Point, will debouch through the vertical rocks near Western Wharf Road on to the road adjoining the Milson's Point Railway Station. From this point it is proposed to make a new road (of a very much easier grade than the Lane Cove Road, in which the tram-lines are laid), curving round the slopes of the high ground facing Lavender Bay till it reaches the intersection of Junction and Alfred Streets. The grades throughout the tunnel and roadway are so light that a heavily loaded dray can take them with ease, and are as follows:—

From Circular Quay to Harbour	1 in 27
Under the Harbour	Level
From Harbour to Milson's Point Railway Station	1 in 22
And the proposed new road	1 in 25

In order to give an idea of these grades, as compared with existing streets much used by traffic, the following are inserted, and should be carefully noted:—

Bridge-street, opposite Lands Department	1 in 22
King-street, between George and York Streets	1 in 27
Barrack-street, between George and York Streets	1 in 19

One point in favour of this tunnel, as compared with that at Blackwall, is that the subsoil is rock instead of the treacherous London clay, and although slightly more costly to excavate, yet the total outlay on the sections through the rock should be less, as the rock itself can be broken up by stone-breakers without removal, and used as a matrix for the concrete lining and floor of the tunnel. The tunnel will be concrete-lined until the clay and silt are reached, when a tunnel formed with cast-iron segments, exactly similar to that at Blackwall, will be adopted. These segments are also lined internally with cement concrete, and the tunnel will thus show a concrete face right through, and neatly covered with smooth-faced impervious cement. The inside of the iron tunnel is thus protected with cement, which adheres well to iron, and the outside, between the iron and the clay or silt, will also be protected by cement, which will thus encase the iron all round and render it so secure from corrosion, that a century hence there will be no appreciable loss of thickness or strength. The method by which the cement is got to the outside of the iron tunnel is very ingenious, and the subject of a patent by Mr. Greathead, the eminent engineer, who has carried out all the London sub-aqueous tunnels, and whose services have been secured in the present instance. For this purpose a cylindrical vessel is used, capable of withstanding a pressure of 70 or 80 lb. per square inch, and provided with paddles, internally working on a spindle operated by a handle outside. Cement grout is introduced through an opening at the top, having a lid capable of being closed air-tight, and the mixture is discharged by compressed air and the revolution of the paddles through a length of flexible hose-pipe ending in a branch and nozzle, which is inserted in holes in the tunnel lining provided for the purpose. As the space behind the tunnel lining is gradually filled, the holes through which the grouting is discharged are successively closed by screw-plugs. It has been found, in London, that this system of grouting is perfect. The tunnels were everywhere encased, and every cavity had been filled. In some cases, where nodules of septaria had been broken and moved by the cutting edge of the shield, the grout had penetrated through cracks in the stone and had filled the cavity behind the stone, the cement filling the cracks, themselves being sometimes not thicker than a sheet of paper.

Reverting now to the tunnel itself, I may state that it is 27 feet in diameter, viz., the same as the Blackwall Tunnel, giving a roadway of 20 feet, thus permitting of three lines of traffic. The clear height in the centre is 19 feet, and at the sides 16 feet. The roadway will be formed of concrete, covered with close-jointed wooden blocks, similar to those now being laid in the streets of the city, and it will be kept clean by hydrants placed at frequent intervals. The waste water will be carried off by drains under the roadway to a sump at the bottom level, whence it will be pumped up by a compressed air or electric motor and discharged into the sewers. Under the roadway a large tunnel will be formed for pipes, drains, electric lighting, telegraph and telephone wires, gas, water, and compressed air mains, &c., accessible at frequent intervals by ventilated man-holes in the roadway, thus obviating any interference with the wood-blocking, and enabling

enabling the roadway to be kept permanently open for traffic. The tunnel will be kept continuously lit by large electric lamps at frequent intervals. The most thorough ventilation will also be secured by a shaft on each side of the harbour, which, after being used in construction as a working shaft, will be retained for ventilation. The mode in which the tunnel will be excavated under the harbour itself will be by "shield." And in this connection I may add that so successful has this method proved itself in the formation of the Blackwall Tunnel that the London County Council has decided to at once construct another between Greenwich and Millwall. In conclusion, I think I may claim that everything necessary to render the work a success has thus been thought of; and as it is not a new departure, but follows closely on the lines of other successful examples, there is no element of uncertainty or risk beyond those met with every day in engineering works. The great advantage to the public of Sydney and the North Shore of a permanent low-level communication at a very much lower cost than is possible by bridge is apparent, and it is to their interest that the cheapest means of communication should be adopted, for the lower the capital outlay the lower it will be possible to reduce the tolls that must be charged to provide interest thereon. These tolls are expressly limited in the Act to somewhat less than those now charged by the North Shore Ferry Company, but as traffic increases it will be to the interest of the Company which constructs and owns the tunnel to reduce these tolls as low as possible, and so still further encourage the traffic and render competition impossible.

J. Sulman.
9 July, 1886.

16. Will you briefly describe the situation of the proposed tunnel? Between Circular Quay and Goldsbrough, Mort's warehouse is a large open space, which is unused by public traffic, because it is blocked by the vertical wall holding up Phillip-street. By commencing opposite the end of Mort's warehouse, and starting the gradient at Circular Quay, we get sufficient vertical space at Phillip-street to obtain an entrance to the tunnel. The tunnel will then pass under Albert-street, curve round under the Domain, and then follow in a perfectly straight line under Fort Macquarie to the opposite side of the harbour, near Beulah-street; there it takes a turn to the left, and generally follows the line of Campbell-street, making another slight turn to the left, until it passes under the Lane Cove Road with the tram-lines in it, and on the other side debouches on to the road by the side of the Government railway, near the Western Wharf Road, where there is another vertical face of rocks. That ends the tunnel. From the entrance to the higher ground of North Shore, in order to save the traffic the very steep slopes of Lane Cove Road which at present exist, I propose a new road right through the waste ground facing Lavender Bay, and meeting the Lane Cove Road up by Junction-street and Alfred-street. This new road would have a grade of only 1 in 25, which is very much less than the grade of Lane Cove Road, and would be of very great advantage to traffic of all kinds, especially to heavy traffic, of which a large quantity would be coming across the harbour.

17. What is your steepest grade? 1 in 25 on that new road, 1 in 27 on the Sydney side, and 1 in 22 on the North Sydney side.

18. *Mr. Chapman.*] Is it intended that the additional road shall be an entrance to the tunnel or a public road? A public road.

19. For all persons to use? No; we take that as part of our Act.

20. *Chairman.*] It is for public use? It will be for public use; persons using the tunnel will have the right to use the road.

21. *Mr. Chapman.*] It will not be used by anyone except those who use the tunnel? It may, but they will pay a toll.

22. *Chairman.*] What is the grade of Erskine-street? I do not know; but it is very steep.

23. What is the grade of Barrack-street? It is 1 in 19. Bridge-street, opposite the Lands Department, is 1 in 22, precisely the same as our steepest grade.

24. *Mr. Harris.*] What provision is made for ventilating the tunnel? The level part of the tunnel is exactly under the harbour, and the sloping part is on each side. The easiest way to excavate the tunnel is to make a vertical shaft on each side of the harbour. The spoil or excavated material will be taken up these shafts, and can be easily got rid of from the surface. These shafts will be retained for ventilating the tunnel.

25. *Mr. Chapman.*] What is the size of these shafts? I am proposing 15 feet diameter.

26. You propose to have a shaft close to the water on each side? Yes; and that is precisely the mode adopted in the Blackwall Tunnel.

27. Your steepest grade is no steeper than some grades on the railway? I think the steepest grades on the railway are 1 in 30.

28. I think we have some grades of 1 in 25? There may be.

29. Do you propose to charge persons using the road except at the tunnel entrance;—will the local people have to pay a toll to use the road even if they do not use the tunnel? I think it would be just to do so after we have gone to the expense of making the road. We would, however, be only too glad to facilitate traffic, and would do anything in reason to get traffic for the tunnel. It is purely a matter of business. I cannot say positively, but, perhaps, the people using the road only may be allowed to go free.

30. *Chairman.*] This is not a new experiment in engineering? Not at all. The Blackwall Tunnel is practically complete. This proposed tunnel is almost a copy of that tunnel.

31. Do you know if the other tunnel is a success? It is regarded by the London County Council as such a success that they are going to start another tunnel under the Thames from Greenwich to Millwall.

32. *Mr. Chapman.*] What time would it take to complete your tunnel? Three years.

33. *Mr. Howarth.*] Would such a road as you propose relieve Alfred-street of any considerable amount of traffic? I think it would.

34. What would that traffic consist of principally? Vehicular traffic.

35. What is the general grade of Alfred-street from the Western Wharf Road up to the junction with your new road? I do not know, but it is steep.

36. It is more than 1 in 25? Certainly.

37. In some places? Yes, because it rises and falls again. I have not had it surveyed, but I know it is steep.

38. It would be impossible to use that new road, perhaps, for any other purpose than that of entering the tunnel or arriving at the destination from the tunnel? No; it would be used if the Railway Commissioners would allow the traffic to go along their road. At present it is simply an approach to our tunnel.

39. You think three years will be sufficient to complete the scheme? Yes, according to the engineer.

40. Are you not asking for five years in your Bill? I think five years is asked for. There are unforeseen contingencies. For instance, in the Blackwall Tunnel they came against rock which dented the edge of the shield and caused delay. We may meet with the same difficulty, therefore it is necessary to allow a margin.

41. *Mr. Harris.*] What is the length of your tunnel? One and a quarter miles.

42.

- J. Sulman. 42. Do you think two ventilating shafts will be quite sufficient to ventilate a tunnel $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile long? Yes, I am quite satisfied. Long railway tunnels are perfectly sweet. The Mont Cenis Tunnel, I think 5 miles long, and the St. Gothard Tunnel, 7 or 8 miles long, when the trains are not passing through, are quite sweet. They are only filled by the steam and smoke. We have none of that here. This is a mere bagatelle in length compared to those tunnels.
43. *Chairman.*] That is on account of the natural draught? Yes. Wherever you get a tunnel you get a natural draught. With these shafts, in addition, I think you need have no fear.
44. *Mr. Howarth.*] What would be the width of the roadway in the tunnel? Twenty feet.
45. Are you asking for power to duplicate the roadway, if necessary. No.
46. Do you think it would be necessary? I do not. The roadway would permit of three lines of traffic, and gives rather more space for wheel traffic than that at Blackwall, which has a bigger population to serve, I believe, than this, so that it ought to be ample for all purposes.
47. *Mr. Fosbery.*] You are a resident of the North Sydney district? Yes, I reside at Turramurra.
48. Turramurra and a number of other places in North Sydney district would be benefited by better means of communication there? Undoubtedly.
49. In your opinion would a better means of communication tend to the general benefit and the increase of the residential population in the district? Yes.
50. This tunnel, as far as the harbour is concerned, will be too deep to affect dredging operations, or to interfere with ship's anchors? Yes.
51. Your tunnel on the other side of the harbour will not in any way interfere with the proper carrying out of the sewerage of Sydney or North Sydney? It will have no effect whatever on it.
52. Will the construction of these works necessitate the employment of any considerable number of workmen? A contractor has estimated that this tunnel will employ about 500 men.
53. For how long? For three years directly and indirectly a considerable number will be employed in the making of bricks and other material.
54. The carrying out of the works will necessitate the expenditure of a very large sum in the Colony? Yes. Almost the whole expenditure will be in the Colony.
55. You have no doubt whatever that if the concession is granted the money will be readily available for carrying out the works? I believe that if the Bill is granted the money will be available forthwith.
56. That is to say if the Bill contains no unreasonable provisions which a capitalist or a person putting money into the concern would object to? Certainly.

Cecil West Darley sworn and examined:—

- C. W. Darley. 57. *Chairman.*] What position do you hold under Government? I am Engineer-in-Chief for Public Works.
58. As Engineer-in-Chief for Public Works, have you had this Bill to promote a roadway-tunnel to North Sydney submitted to you? Yes.
59. What do you think of the proposal? Of course I looked at it chiefly in the interests of navigation, and as affecting the Government project. I do not see anything in the Bill to take any serious objection to.
60. Do you think a tunnel would be preferable to a bridge? In the interests of navigation it certainly would be.
61. From the point of view of jeopardising the interests of the people, do you see any objection to it? I do not think the public would appreciate it for driving through, and might prefer a bridge.
62. There is no reason why the public should take exception to it as dangerous? None whatever, if it is properly constructed. It is to be assumed that it will be properly constructed according to recent notions of construction.
63. *Mr. Fegan.*] Have you considered how it would interfere with any scheme the Government may want to lay down in reference to tram traction or anything of that sort? I left that point for the Engineer-in-Chief for Railways to consider.
64. You have not gone into that point? No, because I have not prepared any scheme for tram traffic across the harbour. That really rests with the Engineer-in-Chief for Railways. I thought it was likely that he would be called.
65. As far as you are concerned you have no objection to the tunnel being carried out? There is room for objection as regards the entrance to the tunnel, perhaps a rather serious objection, as it interferes with existing rights in front of Goldsbrough, Mort, & Co.'s store. I do not like the way it is proposed to go down, leaving a narrow entrance between the approach to the tunnel and Mort's store. I think that is open to rather serious objection. There is a storm-water sewer passing down Phillip-street which will have to be wholly diverted if this plan is adhered to. The difficulty could, however, be got over by taking it round in front of Mort's store. It could not be put underneath because it would be under low-water mark.
66. Could you suggest any better way? The same thing could be accomplished, in my opinion, by continuing on the level along Circular Quay, buying part of the Macquarie Bond stores, opposite M'Mahon's (now John Bridge's) store, taking down part of the store and passing under Macquarie-street, where there is ample head room. The store could be rebuilt over the tunnel with a frontage to Macquarie-street. If the same gradient is necessary, it may be made by taking a little detour. Practically, the tunnel would be no longer, and the same object could be obtained without interference with private rights.
67. Would not the same objection in reference to the sewer come in? No; because the approach would be on the level along Circular Quay, and would then dip down under Macquarie-street. It would pass over the sewer in Phillip-street.
68. Do you think it would make any difference as regards the expense between buying the store and altering the sewer? I do not see any serious difference at all. No doubt a claim for compensation would come in for interfering with the approach to Mort's store. I think it might be a very large claim.

John Moore Smail sworn and examined:—

- J. M. Smail. 69. *Chairman.*] You are a civil engineer? Yes; I am engineer to the Water and Sewerage Board.
70. You are in charge of the sewerage system? Yes.
71. You are aware of this proposal to connect North Sydney with Sydney by an underground vehicular tunnel? Yes.
72. Have you had this Bill submitted to you? Yes.

73. Have you given it any consideration? Full consideration.

74. Have you any objection to it? No; we raised some objections at first. These objections have all been met in the Bill by the promoter's solicitor.

J. M. Smail.

9 July, 1896.

75. You see no reason why Parliament should not authorise the construction of this tunnel? No; not as far as the Board is concerned.

76. Have you submitted your opinions to the Board? Yes; these papers go with my report to the Board, and they have approved of my report.

77. Have the promoters agreed to insert a clause in the Bill to meet your objections? The following clause was referred to our Board's solicitor, who has approved of it, and, I understand, the promoters have agreed to insert it in the Bill:—

VII. The said John Sulman shall, in the construction of so much of the said tunnel-roadway as is under the waters of Port Jackson, provide under the bed of the road a channel or duct of such a kind as to carry watermains or other similar mains, such channel or duct to be accessible by means of man-holes in the bed of the road, at convenient distances apart, and the Water and Sewerage Board shall be at liberty, free from the payment of any rent, to enter upon the said tunnel-roadway and works, and to lay and place in the said channel or duct any watermain or watermains of a gross total diameter of not more than 18 inches in all, and to alter or remove the same from time to time, and to conduct such watermain or watermains to the shore on either side of Port Jackson, through the ventilator-shafts adjacent to each shore-line. Provided that such powers of the Water and Sewerage Board shall be limited to that part of the said tunnel-roadway and works so provided as above-mentioned, with a right of access and connection through the ventilator-shafts above-mentioned. Provided also that such powers shall be exercised between the hours of midnight and 5 a. m., and shall be exercised in such a way as to interfere as little as possible with the public traffic and with the enjoyment and use by the said John Sulman of the said tunnel-roadway and works. And provided further that the said Water and Sewerage Board shall, in the exercise of all of the said powers, do as little damage as possible to the said tunnel-roadway and works, and shall with all possible dispatch, and at the expense in all things of the said Water and Sewerage Board, proceed to make good whatever damage they shall so do.

78. *Mr. Harris.*] Will the entrance to the tunnel at the Circular Quay interfere with any sewer? There is a storm-water sewer going down Phillip-street. It discharges at low water into Circular Quay. Any deviation of the sewer which may be occasioned by the construction of the tunnel will have to be carried out at the expense of the promoters of the Bill.

79. *Mr. Chapman.*] Is the entrance on the Sydney side a suitable one? Yes, it is a suitable level to enter at.

80. It has been suggested that, inasmuch as it interferes with a storm-water sewer in Phillip-street, it will, perhaps, be advisable to shift the entrance so that it will not interfere with that sewer, and will not be so close to Mort's store? The storm-water overflow before referred to is in connection with the old main sewer, which discharges at Fort Macquarie. Judging from this longitudinal section, the tunnel will intersect that. It will be a question for the promoters of the Bill to consider.

81. If they enter the tunnel at Macquarie-street? It will be clear, we have no sewer down there.

82. There can be no danger to the sewer at all? No.

83. The Bill provides that anything of that kind must be done at the expense of the promoters? It is fully provided for.

84. *Mr. Fegan.*] This matter has been before your Board? Yes.

85. You do not take any objection to it? No.

86. That is not only your opinion but also the opinion of the Board? It may be taken as the opinion of the Board, because all these matters are first submitted to the Board. All we want to do is to protect our right to lay mains, and to guard against any interference with existing works.

Jeremiah Roberts sworn and examined:—

87. *Chairman.*] What is your position? I am the Mayor of Lane Cove.

88. Have you had time and opportunity to consider this proposal to connect North Sydney with Sydney by a vehicular tunnel-roadway? I have looked over the plans.

J. Roberts.

9 July, 1896.

89. What do you think of the proposal? As there is no probability of getting a high-level bridge to carry a railway—which is really what we want—I think the next best substitute is this tunnel.

90. Is there any objection to it from a municipal point of view, or a residential point of view? None whatever that I can see.

91. Will it be a convenience to your district? A great convenience.

92. Have you discussed the proposal in your Municipal Council at all? I cannot say that we have. As a matter of fact the most thickly populated part of our municipality is got at by steamer although I get at it by the railway. It has not come before our notice at all for discussion.

93. How do you think your Council would view it? Favourably, in view of there being no probability of getting a high-level bridge.

94. Do you think you may fairly speak for your Council? Yes.

95. *Mr. Chapman.*] How do the people as a body, as far as you know, view this proposal to make a tunnel? There is a prejudice against it, but I think it is through ignorance.

96. Do they think it will depreciate the value of their property? No; they prefer to be in the air—above ground—rather than under ground.

97. If the people were quite sure that everything would be perfectly safe, you think it would be a great convenience to them? I am sure it would.

98. Would it have the effect of improving the values of properties over there? I think it would.

99. You think it would probably lead to greater settlement, and that sort of thing, there? I do, certainly.

Eustace Edmund Fosbery recalled and further examined:—

100. *Chairman.*] You wish, I understand, to give fresh evidence and to amend some evidence you gave the other day? I think I either said or implied, in my evidence the other day, that all the material and applicable recommendations of the Committee which sat on the Railway Bill had been embodied in this Bill. I want to add to that statement that clause 45 of this Bill differs in one or two points from the corresponding clause in the Railway Bill. By reason of the difference in the circumstances of the two matters two alterations of the Committee in the Railway Bill do not appear in clause 45.

E. E.

Fosbery.

9 July, 1896.

1896.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

REPORT FROM THE SELECT COMMITTEE

ON THE

NORTH SHORE BRIDGE BILL;

TOGETHER WITH THE

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE

AND

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE.

ORDERED BY THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY TO BE PRINTED,
28 *July*, 1896.

SYDNEY: CHARLES POTTER, GOVERNMENT PRINTER.

1896.

1896.

EXTRACTS FROM THE VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS OF THE
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

VOTES No. 23. WEDNESDAY, 1 JULY, 1896.

8. NORTH SHORE BRIDGE BILL (*Formal Motion*) :—Mr. Morton moved, pursuant to Notice,—
 (1.) That the North Shore Bridge Bill be referred to a Select Committee for consideration and report.
 (2.) That such Committee consist of Mr. Young, Mr. Lyne, Mr. McMillan, Mr. See, Mr. Hogue,
 Mr. Crick, Mr. Ashton, Mr. O'Sullivan, Mr. Nicholson, and the Mover.
 Question put and passed.
-

VOTES No. 34. TUESDAY, 28 JULY, 1896.

3. NORTH SHORE BRIDGE BILL :—Mr. Morton, as Chairman, brought up the 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 Bill was referred on 1st July, 1896; together with a copy of
 the Bill as agreed to by the Committee.
 Ordered to be printed.

* * * * *

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1896.

NORTH SHORE BRIDGE BILL.

REPORT.

THE SELECT COMMITTEE of the Legislative Assembly, for whose consideration and report was referred on 1st July, 1896, the "*North Shore Bridge Bill*,"—beg to report to your Honorable House :—

That they have examined the witness named in the margin (whose B. C. Simpson
C.E. evidence will be found appended hereto), and the Preamble having been satisfactorily proved to your Committee, they proceeded to consider the Bill, in which it was not deemed necessary to make any amendment.

Your Committee now beg to lay before your Honorable House the Bill, without amendment.

P. H. MORTON,
Chairman.

*No. 3 Committee Room,
Legislative Assembly,
23rd July, 1896.*

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE.

TUESDAY, 14 JULY, 1896.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. Hogue,
Mr. O'Sullivan,

Mr. Morton,
Mr. Nicholson.

Mr. Morton called to the Chair.

Entry from Votes and Proceedings, appointing the Committee, read by the Clerk.

Printed copies of the Bill *referred*, together with original Petition to introduce same, before the Committee.

Present:—George Rich, Esq., (*Counsel for the Promoter*).

Benjamin Crispin Simpson, called in, sworn and examined.

Witness produced plans in connection with proposed bridge.

Reassembling of Committee to be arranged by the Chairman.

[Adjourned.]

TUESDAY, 21 JULY, 1896.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. Morton.

In the absence of a quorum, the meeting called for this day lapsed.

WEDNESDAY, 22 JULY, 1896.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. Hogue,

Mr. Morton.

In the absence of a quorum, the meeting called for this day lapsed.

THURSDAY, 23 JULY, 1896.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. Morton in the Chair.

Mr. Hogue,

Mr. O'Sullivan.

Present:—George Rich, Esq., (*Counsel for the Promoter*).

Room cleared.

Preamble considered.

Question, "That this Preamble stand part of the Bill," put and passed.

Clauses 1 to 46 read and agreed to.

Schedules read and agreed to.

Title read and agreed to.

Chairman to report the Bill without amendment to the House.

1896.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE

TAKEN BEFORE

THE SELECT COMMITTEE

ON THE

NORTH SHORE BRIDGE BILL.

TUESDAY, 14 JULY, 1896.

Present:—

MR. HOGUE, | MR. NICHOLSON,
MR. O'SULLIVAN.

P. H. MORTON, ESQ., IN THE CHAIR.

George Rich, Esq., barrister-at-law, appeared for the promoter of the Bill.

Benjamin Crispin Simpson sworn and examined:—

1. *Chairman.*] You are a member of the Institute of Civil Engineers? Yes.
2. You have had a very large experience in your profession? About thirty-five years active experience.
3. You have had a large special experience in this particular kind of work? Yes; I have had a large experience in bridge designing and bridge construction.
4. In this Colony and in other countries? Yes; I designed nearly all the bridge work for the Glasgow City Union Railway, and afterwards for the Stockwell Railway, and I have done a good deal of similar work in other countries—in Turkey, America, and Australia.
5. Have you prepared a plan of a bridge between Dawes Point and Milson's Point? I have prepared a design for a bridge which I propose to carry a tramway and vehicular and pedestrian traffic between Dawes Point and Milson's Point.
6. Do you produce some drawings of the bridge? I produce a general plan showing the route from Cumberland-street to Dawes Point, and the mode of crossing the harbour. I also produce a general detailed plan showing the spans and height proposed. I also produce a plan which shows the details of the proposed work. The general principle of the bridge is a cantilever bridge, the centre part being formed of a girder. This design shows the cross-section through the centre of the bridge, also the cross-section through the piers, details of the span of, and wind bracing, and of the parapet, and details of the style of the abutments and piers it is proposed to erect on the approaches.
7. The route you propose to take is the route described in section 5 of the Bill? It is.
8. A description of the bridge is contained in clause 18? Yes, except that for reasons which I will state afterwards, I should suggest that the spans should be 550 feet instead of 500 feet, and that the headway should be 160 feet instead of 150 feet.
9. Any increase in these dimensions would of necessity add considerably to the cost, and make it practically impossible from a commercial point of view? It would.
10. That is, any increase of the proposed cost? Any important increase in the altered dimensions which I have stated. These, of course, mean extra expense, but still I think they are advisable in the public interest, and also in the interest of the work itself.
11. *Mr. Rich.*] I presume the main considerations in a Bill of this sort are convenience to the public and economy? Undoubtedly. It is, of course, important that the public convenience should be studied, but at the same time there is a limit at which a work of this character would become commercially impossible. That is to say, it would not, within any reasonable period, produce a return on the capital required for its construction.
12. And then the convenience of the public is to be looked at from two points of view—from the point of view of shipping and from the point of view of traffic? I think there are two points which must be regarded in considering the public interest. One is undoubtedly the important interest of the shipping, and the other is the interest of the many thousand passengers and vehicles which will pass over the bridge daily.
13. So far as the shipping is concerned, a height of 160 feet would allow any vessel that enters the harbour to pass under the bridge? Yes. The height I now propose would allow any vessel to go under the bridge, but a small proportion may have to strike their top-gallant masts, and that proportion will become less and less year by year, because when shipowners know the height of the bridges their ships will probably have to pass under the height of masts will be adapted to the height of the bridges.

B. C.
Simpson.
14 July, 1896.

B. C.
Simpson.
14 July, 1896.

14. I presume it would not be a very great inconvenience for ships to strike their top-gallant masts? The inconvenience would be very small, and the expense would be very small, if ship-masters know that the top-gallant masts would have to be struck before the crew is discharged.

15. Practically all the work would be done when the ships were entering the harbour? Yes; it would entail very little expense and very slight inconvenience.

16. Whereas if the height were increased beyond 160 feet it would cause very serious inconvenience to vehicular traffic along the artificial highway? It would. Every foot that is added to the height of the bridge means that that foot must be ascended and descended by every vehicle and every passenger which pass over the bridge, and as the passengers and the vehicles that pass over the bridge are probably thousands to one ship that passes under the bridge certainly more than that to one ship that would have to strike her top-gallant masts, the comparative inconvenience would be strongly against the vehicular and pedestrian traffic passing over the bridge.

17. In your opinion the minimum height, which is compatible with the public interest, is the height which ought to be adopted? I think so.

18. What is the object of having two spans? The object of having two spans instead of one, besides that of economy, is to separate the incoming and the outgoing courses, which I think will be a source of safety to navigation.

19. It is likewise a matter of economy to have two spans? A matter of great economy.

20. Is there any danger arising from the nature of the foundation? Yes; I have lately taken borings in the harbour to inform me as to the advisability of this centre pier, and the shallowest depth of rock which I obtained from my borings was really at the centre pier. I got rock at 65 feet below high water at that place. I may say that at the sites of my proposed northern and southern water piers I found deeper rock, but still within practicable depth. It is partly on that ground that I have proposed to increase the spans to 550 feet, because that will give me shallower rock for the foundation of these piers, and will still leave a passage between that pier and Milson's Point shore for the passage of North Shore steamers to Lavender Bay. But in the borings which I took at the sites of the central span of 600 or 700 feet, I found that although the foundation for the southern pier would be at a practicable depth, the foundation for the northern pier would be almost impracticable, if not quite impossible, as I failed to get rock there at a depth of 106 feet. You can only use an air lock for getting foundations in to a depth of a little over 90 feet.

21. You do not propose to provide a bridge to carry a railway as well as a road for traffic? No, I consider it is always an undesirable thing to have a railway and the ordinary road traffic passing over the same bridge. There is danger at the approaches to the bridge where the road and the railway must necessarily be very near together, and there is also the danger of horses getting frightened on the bridge. I may also say, as it would be quite necessary for any safety in the road traffic that the railway should be fenced in with a continuous fence for the whole length of the bridge, it would be exceedingly ugly, and would make the bridge a very unsightly work to cross the harbour. In this particular instance, there are special reasons why a road and railway bridge combined would be very undesirable. Railway connection across the harbour would only be necessary to connect a future city railway with the North Shore line. If the city railway is made, and connected with the North Shore line by means of a bridge, it would very materially shorten the distance to the north, and all the northern traffic must go over that bridge. In that case, you must consider that at once, and much more so in the future, there would be a very large railway traffic over any bridge connecting the city railway with the North Shore line; also the road traffic on that bridge will be exceedingly large. There will be a continual stream of vehicles and passengers passing over the bridge. Considering these two circumstances, and that both traffics would be heavy, it is, in my opinion, specially undesirable that such a double arrangement as a road and a railway, side by side on one bridge, should be adopted in this case. The economy of building one bridge for the two purposes is really very small. Such a bridge as I propose has two piers in cross-section, and it has only two main cantilevers and girders. If it were widened so as to make it a double bridge, it must have, at any rate, three piers, and the centre pier must be nearly double the two outside piers. In the same way you must have a centre cantilever, which must also be nearly double. The cost of a double bridge, therefore, would be very nearly the same as the cost of two single bridges, and the small economy which would be effected would not, in my opinion, in any way compensate for the very great disadvantages there are in having both road and railway traffic carried over one bridge under these circumstances.

22. With regard to this particular site between Dawes and Milson's Point, a railway would be hardly practicable on account of the levels? A high-level railway bridge to Milson's Point is simply an absurdity. A high-level bridge would be, at any rate, 130 feet over the level of Milson's Point station, and to connect with that station it would be necessary to reconstruct the Milson's Point line until you could effect a junction with it at an enormous expense.

23. *Chairman.*] How far back would you have to go? I do not quite know the grades of the Milson's Point line, but I should think you would have to go back nearly a mile until you could get a level where you could join, which would mean the reconstruction of the railway.

24. To the highest part at North Shore? Yes, or nearly so.

25. *Mr. Hogue.*] It would involve a complete alteration of the levels? You must construct another line until the levels of the two lines meet.

26. The grade would not be so very severe? No; it would mean that the railway would have to be reconstructed for nearly a mile.

27. *Chairman.*] The last mile of the present line would be rendered absolutely useless if a new line were put on higher ground to connect with the bridge? I should say it would be rendered useless. If the station at Milson's Point remained, it might be used for siding purposes, but for its present purpose it would be useless.

28. *Mr. Rich.*] So that the cost of reconstructing the line would be about as much as constructing the bridge? I think the cost of reconstructing the line would be more than the cost of the bridge, or as much, at any rate.

29. But you do propose to carry a tramway? The bridge is designed to carry a tramway, but as the Government work the tramways on the north side of the bridge, and as the Government propose to run a tramway along George-street, which undoubtedly will be connected over this bridge with the North Sydney tramways, the bridge is constructed so that the Government may be able to connect their tramways over the bridge.

30. *Mr. Hogue.*] Would there not be some difficulty in connecting the tramways at the point where your bridge strikes the North Shore? No; it is specially designed for that purpose.

31. *Chairman.*] On that side it gets on to the tram street? It debouches on to the tramway in Alfred-street.
32. *Mr. Hogue.*] Where do you propose to strike the tram-line? Near the Town-hall. There would be two tram-lines, nearly parallel. The continuation of the cable-tram between Milson's Point and the Town-hall would then, no doubt, only live to take the boat traffic. The Government would no doubt put a tram down Cumberland-street, coming out behind the Sydney Town-hall, where there is a broad place, and running into George-street.
33. *Chairman.*] Will you explain what the Government could do in running that tram-line? The Government could connect the George-street tramway by leaving the proposed line opposite the Town-hall, crossing into York-street, going through York-street and Cumberland-street, thence over the bridge to join the North Shore tramway in Alfred-street, near the Town-hall. But as the Government own the tramways on the north side, and will own a tramway in George-street, I think it would not be in the public interest that any private company should put an intervening link in that tramway service between these two tramways, because it would necessitate a double change of car.
34. On what conditions do you give the Government the right to run their tramway over the bridge? On terms to be arranged with the proprietors, or, if they do not agree, by arbitration.
35. The builders of the bridge could not impose prohibitory charges as regards the Government's right to run the tramway over the bridge? No; these charges would be regulated. If the Government thought that the proposed charges were exorbitant they could submit the matter to arbitration, and it could be decided under the Act.
36. Suppose the bridge was built, and the Government said, "We wish to run a tramway across the bridge; what will you charge us a year to do so?"—your company would charge the Government so much for the use of the bridge? The terms upon which the Government would be allowed to run tramways over the bridge would be subject to negotiation with the proprietors, and if that negotiation were not satisfactory to the Government it would be determined by arbitration. Under the Bill the Government would be empowered to run a tramway under these terms—that is, terms to be settled with the proprietors, or to be settled by arbitration.
37. The Government would not be at the mercy of the promoters? No; they could always submit the thing to arbitration.
38. *Mr. Rich.*] That is provided for in clause 22 of the Bill? Yes.
39. *Chairman.*] You do not propose to take any right to carry passengers over the bridge by tram? No.
40. You leave that to the general tramway system on both sides? Yes.
41. *Mr. Hogue.*] You propose to get your revenue from the passenger and vehicular traffic that cross the bridge? Yes.
42. If the Government construct a tramway over the bridge it will probably take a great proportion of your traffic? It would. In the first place, we should be quite willing to make very reasonable terms with the Government to construct a tramway, because it is by means of the tramway we should secure a great many passengers whom otherwise we probably would not secure. We do not rely on the bridge so much for pedestrian traffic as for vehicular traffic. The Government tramway would not interfere with the vehicular traffic. It would be almost impossible to name any one price at which you could allow the Government to run over the bridge. It must depend a great deal on the amount of traffic which runs over.
43. What kind of tramway service,—steam, electric, or cable? They could have steam, electric, and cable. I have not considered steam as a possibility, because I think that no new steam tramways will ever be constructed in Sydney. Steam tramways might run over, but I consider they are beyond the pale of possibility. No new steam tramways will ever be adopted here; they will be either cable or electric, probably electric.
44. *Mr. O'Sullivan.*] Do I understand that you will make no charge for passengers run over in the Government tramway? No. The charge would be a charge to be arranged under clause 22 of the Bill.
45. *Chairman.*] The Government would pay so much a year for running the tramway over the bridge? It might be arranged in that way. It must be subject to negotiation. However small or however large it may be must depend to some extent on the amount of traffic, and that is a variable quantity.
46. *Mr. Hogue.*] I presume you would ask the Government to pay you so much a head for the passengers you carry? Or probably so much a car.
47. If it is at so much a car you would not get at the amount of traffic with such correctness as you would if you charged at so much a head? No; but it would be quite correct enough for our purpose. The wear and tear of the bridge is almost as much by an unloaded car as by a loaded car.
48. The point is, the amount of traffic? Yes.
49. *Chairman.*] You are satisfied to give the Government the right to go to arbitration in the event of a disagreement? Yes, that is provided for in the Bill.
50. *Mr. Hogue.*] Have you made any estimate of the vehicular and foot traffic across the bridge, on the basis of the present population? I should say, from what I know at present, the vehicles which would pass over would be nearly 1,000 a day.
51. That is on the basis of the present population? On the basis of the present traffic, as nearly as I can gather.
52. Have you made any estimate of the foot traffic? It is very difficult to estimate the foot passenger traffic which would pass over this bridge. No doubt the ferry boats would still carry a very large number of the passengers, but, I should think, that probably at first 5,000 might pass per day.
53. That is 2,500 one way, and 2,500 the other way? Yes.
54. *Mr. Rich.*] That vehicular traffic would increase with increased facilities;—your calculations are based on the present traffic? Both would grow, no doubt, rapidly.
55. You have provided, I think, means of communicating with the railway at Milson's Point? Yes; I intend to communicate with the Milson's Point station by lift, and also to make a reverse tram line by arrangement with the Railway Commissioners, to connect with the Milson's Point line.
56. Power is given to you in the Bill to resume land for that purpose? Yes.
57. *Mr. O'Sullivan.*] I presume the space between the third pier and the Milson's Point railway station will allow the Lavender Bay ferry service to be carried on? At present there is 170 feet. If Parliament increased the spans to 550 feet there would be 120 feet. I would suggest that the Bill simply provides for a minimum of 500 feet, and if I increased the distance to 550 feet there would be then 120 feet between the Milson's Point shore and the northern side of that pier for the passage of the Lavender Bay ferry boats.

- B. C. Simpson.
4 July, 1896.
58. Would it allow two boats to pass at one time? Easily. As a matter of fact, there would be plenty of room for these boats to pass in the space between the piers.
59. *Chairman.*] In the Bill you propose to give certain Government officers the right to go over the bridge free at all times? Yes.
60. Will you name the officers to whom this right is to be given?
All persons wearing Her Majesty's uniform, whether of the army, of the navy, of the volunteer forces, of the police force, or of the postal service; all members of fire brigades, in uniform and on duty; all vehicles engaged in the military, naval, volunteer, police, or postal service; and all fire engines and other appliances connected with the extinguishment of fires.
61. *Mr. Rich.*] You also propose, in clause 23, to give the Government the power to purchase the bridge? Yes; after the expiration of 21 years.
62. You also provide, in clause 21, for the appointment of an inspector by the Government, to report on the condition of the bridge, to make inquiries as to the bridge, and you empower the inspector to enter on the bridge? Yes.
63. You also provide that certain lights shall be maintained on the bridge, in the manner indicated by the Marine Board? Yes; at our expense, in accordance with clause 19.
64. Clause 16 provides that the promoters shall, within six months of the passing of the Bill, deposit £5,000 with the Colonial Treasurer, and shall, within 18 months from the passing of the Bill, expend at least £10,000 in the actual work of construction, to the satisfaction of the Engineer-in-Chief for Public Works, and the deposit of £5,000 shall be returned to the promoters in the event of £10,000 being expended within that period;—if that £10,000 is not expended in that period, the deposit of £5,000 is forfeited? Yes.
65. Clause 17 provides as to the commencement and completion of the work? The bridge is to be commenced within one year from the passing of the Act, and completed and brought into use within 4 years from the time of its commencement.
66. You also take power to enter upon land to fix punts, lighters, and so on, for the purpose of constructing the bridge? Yes.
67. You take the usual powers? These are the usual powers which are necessary for constructing the works.
68. Clause 4 gives you power to dedicate highways? Yes.
69. Clause 6 gives you power to use and divert roads—to construct the bridge over streets and public highways? Yes.
70. Clause 8 gives you power to appropriate lands? Yes.
71. Clause 9 incorporates with the Bill the provisions of the Public Works Act as to mortgages, rent, charges, &c.? Yes.
72. Clause 10 gives you power to sell surplus lands? Yes.
73. Clause 11 authorises you to charge certain tolls to the public? Yes.
74. Clause 12 provides how the tolls are to be paid? Yes.
75. Clause 13 gives the promoters, with the sanction of the Governor, power to make by-laws and regulations, and to restrict the traffic? Yes.
76. Clauses 25 to 44, inclusive, are the usual arbitration clauses in regard to the purchase of land? Yes.
77. Where you entered into arbitration with the Government, either for the construction of a tramway or for other purposes connected with the bridge, the Arbitration Act of 1892 would apply? It would.
78. *Mr. Hogue.*] Touching clause 24 (exemption from tolls)—would not the promoters be disposed to include in the clause the members of hospital staffs and ambulance corps, in uniform? I think these might be very well included.
79. Would the promoters have any objection to include the members of the hospital staffs, in uniform, as well as hospital nurses? No; I think you might insert after the word "brigades," the words "members of hospital staffs and ambulance corps on duty."
80. Touching clause 20 as to the liability of the promoters for the safety of the bridge, according to the clause there is the same liability as extends to municipal corporations in their construction and maintenance of roads, &c.—what is your opinion as to giving a guarantee for the safety of the bridge? That is already guaranteed, for the bridge will be built to the satisfaction of the Engineer-in-Chief for Public Works, and in clause 17 it is provided that the bridge shall be inspected.
81. In clause 18 you have no objection to the two spans being increased to 550 feet each? 550 feet if deemed desirable by the House.
82. Or to the height of the bridge being increased to 160 feet? No.
83. Do you wish the Committee to make that alteration, or do you wish it to be submitted to Parliament? I must leave that to the Committee. Personally my wish would be that the Committee should introduce the height of 160 feet, and that you should leave me with elastic powers as regards the span, whether it is 500 or 550 feet. A certain amount of latitude in a work of this kind is very desirable, because a slight difference of span may very likely affect the economy of construction. Although I have had borings taken, yet before a work like this is constructed, it would be quite necessary that a series of very complete borings should be taken. If a hard and fast span were laid down, it is quite possible that in one place one might find it desirable to alter that span very slightly.
84. *Chairman.*] You wish the height of the bridge to be increased to 160 feet, and the other matter to be left open? Yes.
85. *Mr. Nicholson.*] Would the increased width of the spans in any way weaken the construction of the bridge? No, the strength of the superstructure must be adapted of course to the increased span.
86. *Mr. Hogue.*] How long do you estimate that a bridge of this design would last? I should think it would last hundreds of years. It depends so much on the maintenance.
87. Two hundred years? I should say 200 years if properly maintained.
88. *Chairman.*] Provided that it is reasonably maintained? Yes.
89. *Mr. Hogue.*] Have you any information as to the life of steel bridges? I can only estimate the life of steel bridges. It is impossible to determine them accurately, as they are comparatively modern, none of them have yet been used up to the limit of their life. It is very important that any river bridge should be properly maintained and painted. For that reason I have adopted a section of metal in this bridge which is susceptible of easy and inexpensive maintenance. The strut, instead of being circular, as in the Forth Bridge, I have made cruciform. With a circular strut it is difficult to get inside. If you adopt the cruciform shape, strengthened at the four sides, it can be painted regularly. Under these circumstances I should think the life of such a bridge would be at any rate 200 years. 90.

B. C.
Simpson.

14 July, 1896.

90. What do you estimate the cost of this bridge at? I estimate it will cost about £400,000, including land.
91. *Mr. Rich.*] What is the comparative economy between construction by private enterprise and construction by Government? Without any reflection on the very able superintendence of Government works, and referring entirely to the difference of systems, I think there is at least 10 per cent. difference between the cost of the construction of works by private enterprise and the cost of their construction under departmental management.
92. *Mr. Hogue.*] I presume you mean that the difference would be altogether in favour of private enterprise? Yes.
93. With no loss of stability? No, I mean entirely similar works. I have had a considerable amount of experience in the Government service, and also outside the Government service, and my experience is that the economy of private construction, independent altogether of the efficiency of the works, is at least 10 per cent. in favour of private enterprise.
94. *Mr. O'Sullivan.*] What do you consider would be the cause of the difference? There are many things to consider. Departmental management is more cumbrous. Type drawings are issued for various works where probably in private enterprise a special design would be used. Another thing is that by the centralisation of direction there are probably certain other real or fancied disadvantages to the contractors, which they charge for no doubt in their tenders. All restrictions placed on Government contracts must be considered by a contractor in tendering. There is no doubt that there is a certain liberal allowance made in Government contracts for contingencies which do not always apply in private work.
95. Do you propose to raise the capital in the Colony? Not entirely. I think I have a very strong financial support. I think a part of the capital would be subscribed in the Colony, but the bulk of the capital would be subscribed in England.
96. I suppose you have no doubt that it would be subscribed? None whatever.
97. You have no doubt that the scheme will not be left on your hands? None whatever.
98. *Mr. Hogue.*] I presume you have assurances on that point? I have a very strong financial support.
99. *Mr. O'Sullivan.*] As a matter of fact there is abundance of money in England available for such schemes? But only to be had for good schemes. I do not think English capital is to be had for any scheme that is proposed. I think there is plenty of money in England to be had if the scheme is properly vouched for as being a good one.
100. *Mr. Nicholson.*] Will the people of these colonies have the same privilege to subscribe capital as English people? Certainly.
101. *Mr. O'Sullivan.*] How long do you think it will take to get the bridge under weigh after the Bill is passed? I have undertaken to deposit £5,000 within six months, and to spend £10,000 within eighteen months, that is to say, my arrangements will be made in six months, and within twelve months of that time I shall be able to spend £10,000, perhaps very much more.
102. *Chairman.*] And you undertake to complete the whole work within what time of the passing of the Bill—four years? Yes.
103. *Mr. Hogue.*] What do you estimate would be the cost of the steel work? I estimate that it would be about £25 or £26 a ton. In estimating the cost of works, I always like to be full. I like to carry out my works under my estimates instead of over my estimates, and I have no doubt that the steel work for this bridge will be done under £26 a ton. I have lately done steel work on the Parramatta River at £23 a ton.
104. That is after the bridge is up? Total cost—bridge completed and painted.
105. Are you prepared to take colonial steel if it is made here and you can get it cheaper? Undoubtedly, if it is cheaper. Tenders will be called both here and at home.
106. I presume you would take the cheapest, wherever it could be got? Yes, wherever it could be got.
107. How many men do you estimate you would require to employ on the work? It is very difficult to say; the number must vary. It would be 400 or 500 men probably.
108. Four hundred or 500 men for about four years? Yes.
109. A certain number of professional men included? I should think you might say an average of 400 or 500 men. One cannot say the number exactly, but I should think you might take that average, because the works would have to be pushed on energetically.
110. *Chairman.*] In addition to a great number of other men who would get employment indirectly in manufacturing material, in shipping, and in carting? A large number of men would be employed in getting stone, carting material, getting broken stone for concrete, and possibly in the supply of cement.
111. *Mr. O'Sullivan.*] The right of the Government to resume the bridge is only to come into play at the end of twenty-one years;—suppose the Government should desire to purchase the bridge before that time arrives, what consideration would the company require? Under the Bill it could only be done by arrangement with the company. I should think that if the Government desire to resume the bridge before the end of twenty-one years, it is quite possible that terms could be made with the company for its resumption. It must be evident to the Committee that it would hardly be fair to allow private money to be employed in the construction of a work which might not be very remunerative at first, although it is a fairly remunerative scheme, but to allow private money to be employed in the construction of this bridge, and to authorise the Government directly it is remunerative to resume the work. Twenty-one years is supposed to allow a sufficient margin of dividend-paying time to recoup the company for the investment of its capital.
112. Do you recollect whether the Tasmanian Main Line Co.'s line was resumed by the Government of that colony before the end of twenty-one years? My information is not very trustworthy on that point. I do not think they had any such condition as that at all.
113. In the event of the Government requiring to purchase this bridge before the end of twenty-one years, it would be a matter of arrangement? It might be a matter of arrangement.

1896.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

REPORT FROM THE SELECT COMMITTEE
ON THE
CITY AND NORTH SYDNEY RAILWAY BILL,
THE
SYDNEY AND NORTH SYDNEY BRIDGE AND TRAMWAY BILL,
AND THE
NORTH SHORE BRIDGE BILL ;
TOGETHER WITH THE
PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE
AND
MINUTES OF EVIDENCE.

ORDERED BY THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY TO BE PRINTED,
21 *October*, 1896.

SYDNEY : CHARLES POTTER, GOVERNMENT PRINTER.

1896.

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1896.

EXTRACTS FROM THE VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS OF THE
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

VOTES, No. 31. TUESDAY, 21 JULY, 1896.

11. CITY AND NORTH SYDNEY RAILWAY BILL:—The Order of the Day having been read,—Mr. Parkes moved, That this "Bill" be now read a second time.

Debate ensued.

Mr. O'Sullivan moved, That this Debate be now adjourned.

Debate ensued.

Question put,—That this Debate be now adjourned.

The House divided.

Ayes, 14.

Mr. Fegan,
Mr. Waddell,
Mr. Wright,
Mr. Hughes,
Mr. James Thomson,
Mr. E. M. Clark,
Mr. Edden,
Mr. O'Sullivan,
Mr. Wilks,
Mr. Affleck,
Mr. Howarth,
Mr. Thomas Fitzpatrick.

Tellers,

Mr. Thomas,
Mr. Watson.

Noes, 35.

<p>Mr. Crick, Mr. Lyne, Mr. Price, Mr. Perry, Mr. Garrard, Mr. Cook, Mr. Young, Mr. Brunner, Mr. McCourt, Mr. McFarlane, Dr. Ross, Mr. Hurley, Mr. Nelson, Mr. Chanter, Mr. Henry Clarke, Mr. M. T. Phillips, Mr. Anderson, Mr. Wheeler, Mr. Whiddon,</p>	<p>Mr. Bull, Mr. Greene, Mr. Neild, Mr. Haynes, Mr. Bavister, Mr. Jessep, Mr. Cotton, Mr. Lonsdale, Mr. Dick, Mr. Reid, Mr. W. H. B. Piddington, Mr. O'Reilly, Mr. Hawthorne, Mr. Parkes.</p>
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Tellers,

Mr. Rigg,
Mr. J. C. L. Fitzpatrick.

And so it passed in the negative.

Debate on Main Question continued.

Mr. Crick moved, That this Debate be now adjourned.

Debate ensued.

Question put,—That this Debate be now adjourned.

The House divided.

Ayes, 22.

<p>Mr. Thomas, Mr. Fegan, Mr. Crick, Mr. Wood, Mr. Hughes, Mr. McGowen, Mr. Watson, Mr. E. M. Clark, Mr. James Thomson, Mr. Wilks, Mr. Law, Mr. Affleck, Mr. McLean, Mr. Mahony, Mr. Mackay,</p>	<p>Mr. Ferguson, Mr. Edden, Mr. A. B. Piddington, Mr. Thomas Fitzpatrick, Mr. Waddell.</p>
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Tellers,

Mr. Macdonald,
Mr. Watkins.

Noes, 28.

<p>Mr. Chanter, Mr. M. T. Phillips, Mr. Lyne, Mr. Young, Mr. Jessep, Mr. Perry, Mr. Garrard, Mr. Molesworth, Mr. Brunner, Mr. Ball, Mr. McCourt, Mr. Hurley, Mr. Pyers, Mr. Nelson, Mr. McLaughlin,</p>	<p>Mr. Cook, Mr. Anderson, Mr. Parkes, Mr. Millard, Mr. Howarth, Mr. Greene, Mr. Millen, Mr. Hogue, Mr. Cotton, Mr. Newman, Mr. Hawthorne.</p>
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Tellers,

Mr. Bavister,
Mr. Haynes.

And so it passed in the negative.

Debate on Main Question continued.

Mr. Millen moved, That the Question be amended by leaving out all the words after the word "Bill," and inserting the words "be referred to a Select Committee for inquiry and report.

"(2.) That such Committee consist of Mr. Young, Mr. Lyne, Mr. Crick, Mr. Greene, Mr. Waddell, Mr. Molesworth, Mr. Cann, Mr. Macdonald, Mr. Ashton, and Mr. Millen," instead thereof.

Question proposed,—That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the Question.

Debate continued.

Question,—That the words proposed to be omitted stand part of the Question,—put, and Division called for,—but there not being Tellers on the part of the *Ayes*, no Division could be had, and Mr. Speaker declared the Question to have passed in the *negative*.

Question

Question put,—That the words proposed to be inserted in the place of the words left out be so inserted.

The House divided.

Ayes, 38.		Noes, 10.	
Mr. M. T. Phillips,	Mr. Haynes,	Mr. McLean,	Mr. Hughes,
Mr. Brunner,	Mr. Smailes,	Mr. Wood,	Mr. Mackay,
Mr. Young,	Mr. Cotton,	Mr. A. B. Piddington,	Mr. Ferguson,
Mr. Garrard,	Mr. Newman,	Mr. Cann,	Mr. Watson,
Mr. Molesworth,	Mr. E. M. Clark,	Mr. Cook,	Mr. Edden,
Mr. Millen,	Mr. Lyne,	Mr. Wilks,	Mr. James Thomson,
Mr. Parkes,	Mr. Afleck,	Mr. Moore,	Mr. Watkins,
Mr. McCourt,	Mr. Bavister,	Mr. Hogue.	Mr. Fegan.
Mr. Hawthorne,	Mr. McGowen,	<i>Tellers,</i>	<i>Tellers,</i>
Mr. Thomas Fitzpatrick,	Mr. Davis,	Mr. Macdonald,	Mr. Law,
Mr. Jessep,	Mr. Pyers,	Mr. Perry.	Mr. Thomas.
Mr. J. C. L. Fitzpatrick,	Mr. Millard,		
Mr. Anderson,	Mr. Greene,		
Mr. Ball,	Mr. Howarth,		

And so it was resolved in the affirmative.

Question then,—

- (1.) That this Bill be referred to a Select Committee for inquiry and report.
- (2.) That such Committee consist of Mr. Young, Mr. Lyne, Mr. Crick, Mr. Greene, Mr. Waddell, Mr. Molesworth, Mr. Cann, Mr. Macdonald, Mr. Ashton, and Mr. Millen,—put and passed.

13. SYDNEY AND NORTH SYDNEY BRIDGE AND TRAMWAY BILL:—The Order of the Day having been read,—Mr. E. M. Clark moved, That this "Bill" be now read a second time.

Mr. Millen moved, That the Question be amended by leaving out all the words after the word "Bill," and inserting the words "be referred to a Select Committee for inquiry and report.

- (2.) That such Committee consist of Mr. Young, Mr. Lyne, Mr. Crick, Mr. Greene, Mr. Waddell, "Mr. Molesworth, Mr. Cann, Mr. Macdonald, Mr. Ashton, and Mr. Millen," instead thereof.

Question,—That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the Question,—put and negatived.

Question,—That the words proposed to be inserted in place of the words left out be so inserted,—put and passed.

Question then,—

- (1.) That this Bill be referred to a Select Committee for inquiry and report.
- (2.) That such Committee consist of Mr. Young, Mr. Lyne, Mr. Crick, Mr. Greene, Mr. Waddell, Mr. Molesworth, Mr. Cann, Mr. Macdonald, Mr. Ashton, and Mr. Millen,—put and passed.

VOTES NO. 33. THURSDAY, 30 JULY, 1896.

4. CITY AND NORTH SYDNEY RAILWAY BILL—SYDNEY AND NORTH SYDNEY BRIDGE AND TRAMWAY BILL:—Mr. Millen (*by consent*) moved, without Notice, That the Reports, Minutes of Proceedings, and Evidence of the Select Committees on the "City and North Sydney Railway Bill" and the "Sydney and North Sydney Bridge and Tramway Bill" be referred to the Select Committee now sitting on the two Bills above mentioned.

Question put and passed.

VOTES NO. 42. THURSDAY, 13 AUGUST, 1896.

13. NORTH SHORE BRIDGE BILL:—The Order of the Day having been read,—Mr. Morton moved, That this "Bill" be now read a second time.

Mr. Fegan moved, That the Question be amended by leaving out all the words after the word "Bill," and inserting the words "be referred to a Select Committee for inquiry and report.

- (2.) That such Committee consist of Mr. Young, Mr. Lyne, Mr. Crick, Mr. Greene, Mr. Waddell, "Mr. Molesworth, Mr. Cann, Mr. Macdonald, Mr. Ashton, and Mr. Millen," instead thereof.

Question,—That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the Question,—put and negatived.

Question,—That the words proposed to be inserted in the place of the words left out be so inserted,—put and passed.

Question then,—

- (1.) That this Bill be referred to a Select Committee for inquiry and report.
- (2.) That such Committee consist of Mr. Young, Mr. Lyne, Mr. Crick, Mr. Greene, Mr. Waddell, Mr. Molesworth, Mr. Cann, Mr. Macdonald, Mr. Ashton, and Mr. Millen,—put and passed.

VOTES NO. 71. WEDNESDAY, 21 OCTOBER, 1896.

11. CITY AND NORTH SYDNEY RAILWAY BILL—SYDNEY AND NORTH SYDNEY BRIDGE AND TRAMWAY BILL—NORTH SHORE BRIDGE BILL:—Mr. Millen, as Chairman, brought up the Report from, and laid upon the Table the Minutes of Proceedings of, and Evidence taken before, the Select Committee for whose consideration and report these Bills were referred on 21st July and 13th August, 1896, respectively, together with copies of the Bills as referred to such Committee.

Ordered to be printed.

1896.

CITY AND NORTH SYDNEY RAILWAY BILL:
 SYDNEY AND NORTH SYDNEY BRIDGE AND TRAMWAY BILL:
 NORTH SHORE BRIDGE BILL.

REPORT.

THE SELECT COMMITTEE of the Legislative Assembly, to whom was referred for inquiry and report, on 21st July, 1896,—the “*City and North Sydney Railway Bill*,” and the “*Sydney and North Sydney Bridge and Tramway Bill*,” and on 13th August, 1896,—the “*North Shore Bridge Bill*,”—and to whom was also referred, on 30th July, 1896, the Reports from the Select Committees on the “*City and North Sydney Railway Bill*,” and the “*Sydney and North Sydney Bridge and Tramway Bill*,”—beg to report to your Honorable House:—

Your Committee having examined the witnesses named in the List* * See List, p. 13. (whose evidence will be found appended hereto), and considered the Report and evidence referred, find as follows:—

1. That, from evidence given by a number of witnesses resident on or connected with the North Shore, it is evident that a very general and natural desire prevails for some improved means of communication between that portion of the metropolis and the city proper, and that generally these witnesses favour a bridge rather than a tunnel. The Committee are, however, of opinion that this preference is the result partly of a general prejudice against underground transit, with which the residents in New South Wales have as yet had no opportunity of becoming familiar, and partly of a belief that though a private corporation might undertake the construction of a passenger-tunnel it would not construct one to carry the vehicular traffic. Against the bridge proposals, however, the Committee urge two objections:—

AN IMPEDIMENT TO NAVIGATION.

- (a) Witnesses connected with shipping are unanimous that a bridge which would be commercially possible of construction would, to a greater or less extent, constitute an impediment to the navigation of that portion of the harbour lying above the line of the proposed bridge, and around the foreshores of which are gathered the wharfs, docks, and warehouses at which the bulk of the port's shipping operations are conducted. This view the Committee endorse.

A MONOPOLY OF SITE.

- (b) The prospects of North Sydney appear to point to the conclusion that, at some future date, it must be given direct communication with the main railway system of the Colony. Neither of the proposed bridges makes provision for such traffic, to provide for which, therefore, if permission be given to carry out either of the subject schemes, a second bridge would require to be erected, assuming that the railway were not an underground one. From the point of view of harbour navigation, the objections to this are so obvious that they need not be here stated. Reference, however, might be made to one fact, viz., that the evidence given by experts was to the effect that the proper course for a railway bridge is not the proposed course of the subject bridges, viz., from Dawes' Point to Milson's Point, but from Dawes' Point to M'Mahon's Point. Furthermore, the precise position of the southern end of a railway bridge must be determined by the course taken by the railway extension from the City to North Sydney, and it is therefore abundantly evident that no bridge should be constructed until the exact course of the said extension is definitely decided. Holding these views, your Committee cannot but regard any concession to private individuals of what is undoubtedly the most suitable site for a bridge abutment on the southern shore as calculated to establish a monopoly extremely dangerous to the public interest.

The objection stated in sub-paragraph (b) is, in the opinion of your Committee, an insuperable bar to the granting of any privileges to private individuals for bridge construction, while, even should the State propose to erect such a structure, the objection in sub-paragraph (a) is entitled to most serious consideration.

2. That having determined that the balance of evidence is in favour of a tunnel as against the proposed bridges, the Committee do not deem it necessary to consider the relative merits of the rival bridge proposals submitted to them.

3. That while unanimously of opinion that a tunnel promises the best means of those proposed for improved connection between the two shores, the Committee cannot recommend the specific proposals submitted in the City and North Sydney Railway Bill and the City and North Sydney Tunnel Roadway Bill without such modifications as practically amount to an entirely new scheme. The former Bill provides for the construction of a tramway tunnel (to be duplicated as traffic requires) running from King-street to Milson's Point, with an intermediate station at Circular Quay; the latter Bill for a roadway tunnel leaving the surface at Circular Quay and running from Fort Macquarie to Kirribilli Point, and then approaching the surface again on to a proposed new road leading, by easier gradients than those of existing thoroughfares, to the high land rising some distance from the shore. These two proposals, though embodied in separate Bills, can be considered as parts of one undertaking; for while the Committee would (if the work is to be carried out by private enterprise) insist upon making one contingent upon the other, Mr. Sulman (the representative of those making the two proposals) has expressed his perfect readiness to accept this condition. The necessity of thus joining the two proposals results from the fact that while the passenger-tunnel would appear to have the best financial prospects, the vehicular tunnel is more urgently required, present facilities for dealing with passenger traffic being much more perfect than those for dealing with vehicular traffic.

4. That side by side with the proposal submitted in the City and North Sydney Railway Bill, the Committee had an opportunity of considering a tramway tunnel scheme prepared some time ago by officers of the Public Works Department. This scheme provides for two tramway tunnels, accommodating the going and coming traffic respectively, 15 feet in diameter for the portion immediately under the harbour, and merging into one twenty-five feet tunnel at either end, and following
with

with one important deviation the route selected by Mr. Sulman for his roadway tunnel, already described. The deviation is at the northern end. Instead of curving to the north towards the high land, as does the roadway tunnel route, the departmental proposal is that the tunnel shall, after passing under Kirribilli Point and as it approaches the surface, gradually curve towards the termini of the North Shore Railway and Cable Tramway at Milson's Point, so as to permit of the tunnel cars running on to the lines of both. Although this route is longer than the direct one to Milson's Point, it presents so many advantages that the Committee have no hesitation in recommending it as the one that ought to be followed. These advantages may be thus summarised :—

- (a) It is more convenient for passengers, as it avoids the lifts necessary to enter and leave the tunnel as proposed in Mr. Sulman's scheme, passengers being received and landed on the surface at either end, and being placed where they can step from car to car if they arrive, or desire to proceed, by either the North Shore Railway or Tramway.
- (b) It avoids competition with the George-street Electric Tramway.
- (c) By this route it would be possible for the tunnel cars to proceed by a surface-line along Circular Quay to effect a junction with the George-street tram-line. This would presumably be the plan followed if the tunnel were under State control; and there should be no difficulty in making such an arrangement as would enable it to be adopted, even if the tunnel tram were under separate management.

Further, the Committee were very much impressed by a suggestion, evidently well matured, emanating from the Assistant Engineer for Tramway Construction, Mr. Fischer, to the effect that at a comparatively slight cost it would be possible to utilise the North Shore Railway and Cableway for electric tramway traction. If this were done, then it would be possible, by adopting the departmental scheme, for a tunnel tramway to provide for through traffic from the city to any of the points served by the lines at present in existence on the North Shore. This suggestion receives additional weight from the fact that it is intended to adopt electric traction on the city tramways, and that this system is already employed on the extension from the North Shore Cableway.

5. That your Committee having satisfied themselves that the departmental passenger-tunnel, in conjunction with the roadway-tunnel projected in the City and North Sydney Tunnel Roadway Bill, would best serve the public interest, then proceeded to consider whether, in view of the accepted policy of the country in regard to railways and tramways, there was any objection to allowing private enterprise to carry out such an undertaking. Your Committee do not feel called upon—nor would the scope of their inquiry enable them—to express an opinion whether the work does or does not justify the expenditure of public money at the present juncture. But they unhesitatingly express the opinion that if there is any intention on the part of the Government to deal with the matter within any reasonable period, no private concessions should be granted. If, however, the Government has decided against proceeding with such a project, then a public advantage will be secured by permitting private individuals who may be willing to do so to carry out the scheme now recommended.

6. That whatever decision the Government may arrive at should, the Committee would respectfully suggest, be announced as early as possible, as a matter of fairness to those who, at considerable expense and trouble, have submitted, or may be willing to submit, proposals to Parliament. For the same reason your Committee would also suggest that before the Session closes the Government—if not prepared to take up the work—should afford the Legislative Assembly an opportunity of expressing an opinion upon the various proposals dealt with in this Report. If the House, taking a different view from the Committee, holds that the public interest will be best served by the adoption of any of the schemes submitted, then it is desirable that the promoters should be authoritatively informed of the fact in the only way possible, viz., by the passing of the Bill covering the particular scheme approved. On the other

other hand, if the House approves the conclusions at which the Committee have arrived, it is equally desirable that this endorsement should be formally announced, in which case it is reasonable to suppose the promoters of other schemes would abstain from further efforts, and Parliament would have publicly announced the lines upon which it was prepared to permit private individuals to connect the north and south shores of the harbour.

E. D. MILLEN,
Chairman.

*No. 3 Committee Room, Legislative Assembly,
21st October, 1896.*

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE.

TUESDAY, 28 JULY, 1896.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. Ashton,
Mr. Lyne,

Mr. Waddell.

Mr. Cann,
Mr. Millen,

Mr. Millen called to the Chair.

Entries from Votes and Proceedings appointing the Committee read by the Clerk.

Printed copies of the Bills referred before the Committee.

Resolved (*on motion of Mr. Lyne*),—That the Committee sit on Tuesday and Thursday in each week.

Resolved (*on motion of Mr. Cann*),—That the Solicitors representing the Promoters of the various schemes be allowed only to examine their own witnesses in connection with the Bills before the Committee.

The Chairman read a letter from Mr. E. M. Clark, M.P., asking to be allowed to be present at the sittings of the Committee.

Parties called in.

Present:—E. E. Fosbery, Esq. (*Solicitor for the City and North Sydney Railway Bill*); W. F. Brennan, Esq. (*Solicitor for the Sydney and North Sydney Bridge and Tramway Bill*); T. B. Dibbs, Esq. (*Messrs. Dibbs and Gibson, Solicitors for the North Shore Bridge Bill*).

The Chairman informed the parties of the resolution adopted by the Committee in connection with the examination of witnesses.

[Adjourned till Thursday next at *Eleven* o'clock.]

THURSDAY, 30 JULY, 1896.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. Millen in the Chair.

Mr. Ashton,
Mr. Molesworth,

Mr. Cann,
Mr. Waddell.

The Clerk, by direction of the Chairman, read a Joint Minute by the Engineer-in-Chief for Public Works and the Engineer-in-Chief for Railway Construction in reference to the "City and North Sydney Railway Bill" and the "City and North Sydney Tunnel-roadway Bill."

Parties called in:—

Present—E. E. Fosbery, Esq. (*Solicitor for the City and North Sydney Railway Bill*); W. F. Brennan, Esq. (*Solicitor for the Sydney and North Sydney Bridge and Tramway Bill*); T. B. Dibbs, Esq. (*Messrs. Dibbs and Gibson, Solicitors for the North Shore Bridge Bill*).

John Sulman (the Promoter of the City and North Sydney Railway Bill) sworn and examined.

Witness withdrew.

[Adjourned till Tuesday next at *Eleven* o'clock.]

TUESDAY, 4 AUGUST, 1896.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. Ashton,
Mr. Greene,

Mr. Waddell.

Mr. Cann,
Mr. Molesworth,

In the absence of the Chairman, Mr. Ashton called to the Chair *pro tem*.

The Clerk, by direction of the Chairman, read the entry from Votes and Proceedings referring the Reports, Minutes of Proceedings, and Evidence of the Select Committees on the "City and North Sydney Railway Bill" and the "Sydney and North Sydney Bridge and Tramway Bill" to this Committee.

Parties called in.

Present:—E. E. Fosbery, Esq. (*Solicitor for the City and North Sydney Railway Bill*); W. F. Brennan, Esq. (*Solicitor for the Sydney and North Sydney Bridge and Tramway Bill*); T. B. Dibbs, Esq. (*Messrs. Dibbs and Gibson, Solicitors for the North Shore Bridge Bill*).

William Kenwood (*the Promoter of the Sydney and North Sydney Bridge and Tramway Bill*) sworn and examined.

Witness withdrew.

Edward

Edward Mann Clark (*a Member of the Legislative Assembly*) called in, sworn, and examined.
 Witness withdrew.
 Gamaliel Thompson called in, sworn, and examined.
 Witness produced copy of a petition, signed by 86,000 or 87,000 persons, in favour of the Sydney and North Sydney Bridge and Tramway Bill (Kenwood's scheme).
 Witness withdrew.
 John Young called in, sworn, and examined.
 Witness withdrew.
 William Kenwood further examined.
 Witness withdrew.
 William Barnett Smith (*Council Clerk, North Sydney*) called in, sworn, and examined.
 Witness withdrew.
 Francis Punch called in, sworn, and examined.
 Witness withdrew.
 William Anderson (*an Alderman of the Borough of North Sydney*) called in, sworn, and examined.
 Witness withdrew.

[Adjourned till Thursday next at *Eleven* o'clock.]

THURSDAY, 6 AUGUST, 1896.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. Ashton,	|	Mr. Greene,
Mr. Cann,	|	Mr. Molesworth,
Mr. Macdonald,	|	Mr. Waddell.

In the absence of the Chairman, Mr. Ashton called to the Chair *pro tem*.
 Parties called in.
 Present:—E. E. Fosbery, Esq. (*Solicitor for the City and North Sydney Railway Bill*); W. F. Brennan, Esq. (*Solicitor for the Sydney and North Sydney Bridge and Tramway Bill*); T. B. Dibbs, Esq. (*Messrs. Dibbs and Gibson, Solicitors for the North Shore Bridge Bill*).
 Isaac Ellis Ives (*Mayor of Sydney*) called in, sworn, and examined.
 Witness withdrew.
 Captain Joseph Barron called in, sworn, and examined.
 Witness withdrew.
 Edward Saunders called in, sworn, and examined.
 Witness withdrew.
 Charles Ludowici called in, sworn, and examined.
 Witness withdrew.
 James Brown Forsyth called in, sworn, and examined.
 Witness withdrew.
 Patrick MacMahon called in, sworn, and examined.
 Witness withdrew.
 George Howarth (*a Member of the Legislative Assembly*) called in, sworn, and examined.
 Witness withdrew.
 John Stuart Elliott called in, sworn, and examined.
 Witness withdrew.
 Dugald Thomson (*a Member of the Legislative Assembly*) called in, sworn, and examined.
 Witness withdrew.
 George Howarth recalled and further examined.
 Witness withdrew.

[Adjourned till Tuesday next at *Eleven* o'clock.]

TUESDAY, 11 AUGUST, 1896.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. Ashton,	|	Mr. Cann,
Mr. Greene,	|	Mr. Macdonald,
Mr. Molesworth,	|	Mr. Waddell.

In the absence of the Chairman, Mr. Ashton called to the Chair *pro tem*.
 Parties called in.
 Present:—E. E. Fosbery, Esq. (*Solicitor for the City and North Sydney Railway Bill*); W. F. Brennan, Esq. (*Solicitor for the Sydney and North Sydney Bridge and Tramway Bill*); T. B. Dibbs, Esq. (*Messrs. Dibbs and Gibson, Solicitors for the North Shore Bridge Bill*).
 Benjamin Crispin Simpson (*the Promoter of the North Shore Bridge Bill*) called in, sworn, and examined.
 Witness withdrew.
 John Patterson called in, sworn, and examined.
 Witness withdrew.
 Sir William Patrick Manning, Kt., called in, sworn, and examined.
 Witness withdrew.
 Tom Rolin called in, sworn, and examined.
 Witness withdrew.
 Norman Selfe (*Civil Engineer*) called in, sworn, and examined.
 Witness withdrew.

[Adjourned till Thursday next at *Eleven* o'clock.]

THURSDAY,

THURSDAY, 13 AUGUST, 1896.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. Ashton,	|	Mr. Cann,
Mr. Macdonald,	|	Mr. Molesworth,
	Mr. Waddell.	

In the absence of the Chairman, Mr. Ashton called to the Chair *pro tem*.

Parties called in.

Present:—E. E. Fosbery, Esq. (*Solicitor for the City and North Sydney Railway Bill*); W. F. Brennan, Esq. (*Solicitor for the Sydney and North Sydney Bridge and Tramway Bill*); T. B. Dibbs, Esq. (*Messrs. Dibbs and Gibson, Solicitors for the North Shore Bridge Bill*).

Thomas Forster Knox (*Chairman of the Wharf Association*) called in, sworn, and examined.

Witness withdrew.

John Sulman recalled and further examined.

Captain Francis Hixson (*President of the Marine Board*) called in, sworn, and examined.

Witness withdrew.

Captain Charles Percy Downes (*Marine Superintendent of the Australian United Steam Navigation Company*) called in, sworn, and examined.

Witness withdrew.

Captain Pettit (*Harbour Master*) called in, sworn, and examined.

Witness withdrew.

[Adjourned till Tuesday next at *Eleven* o'clock.]

TUESDAY, 18 AUGUST, 1896.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. Millen in the Chair.

Mr. Ashton,	|	Mr. Cann,
Mr. Macdonald,	|	Mr. Molesworth,

Entry from Votes and Proceedings referring the North Shore Bridge Bill to the Committee read by the Clerk.

Printed copies of the Bill referred before the Committee.

Parties called in.

Present:—E. E. Fosbery, Esq. (*Solicitor for the City and North Sydney Railway Bill*); W. F. Brennan, Esq. (*Solicitor for the Sydney and North Sydney Bridge and Tramway Bill*); T. B. Dibbs, Esq. (*Messrs. Dibbs and Gibson, Solicitors for the North Shore Bridge Bill*).

Captain John Richards Andrew called in, sworn, and examined.

Witness withdrew.

Captain John Henderson called in, sworn, and examined.

Witness withdrew.

William Robson Benson (*Manager of the Wharf Association*) called in, sworn, and examined.

Witness withdrew.

Ordered.—That Major-General French; the Engineer-in-Chief for Public Works; and the Engineer-in-Chief for Railway Construction be summoned to give evidence next meeting.

[Adjourned till Tuesday next at *Eleven* o'clock.]

TUESDAY, 25 AUGUST, 1896.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. Ashton,	|	Mr. Macdonald,
Mr. Molesworth,	|	Mr. Waddell.

In the absence of the Chairman, Mr. Ashton called to the Chair *pro tem*.

Parties called in.

Present:—E. E. Fosbery, Esq. (*Solicitor for the City and North Sydney Railway Bill*); W. F. Brennan, Esq. (*Solicitor for the Sydney and North Sydney Bridge and Tramway Bill*); L. Gibson, Esq. (*Messrs. Dibbs and Gibson, Solicitors for the North Shore Bridge Bill*).

Major-General George Arthur French (*Officer Commanding the Military Forces*) called in, sworn, and examined.

Witness withdrew.

Cecil West Darley (*Engineer-in-Chief for Public Works*) called in, sworn, and examined.

Witness withdrew.

Henry Deane (*Engineer-in-Chief for Railway Construction*) called in, sworn, and examined.

Witness withdrew.

Reassembling of the Committee to be arranged by the Chairman.

Adjourned.

TUESDAY,

TUESDAY, 1 SEPTEMBER, 1896.

MEMBERS PRESENT :—

Mr. Millen in the Chair.

Mr. Ashton,

Mr. Cann.

Parties called in.

Present:—E. E. Fosbery, Esq. (*Solicitor for the City and North Sydney Railway Bill*); W. F. Brennan, Esq. (*Solicitor for the Sydney and North Sydney Bridge and Tramway Bill*); L. Gibson, Esq. (*Messrs. Dibbs and Gibson, Solicitors for the North Shore Bridge Bill*).

Robert Henry Gordon (*Mayor of Willoughby*) called in, sworn, and examined.

Witness withdrew.

Benjamin Crispin Simpson recalled and further examined.

Witness withdrew.

William Kenwood recalled and further examined.

Witness withdrew.

Edward Mann Clark recalled and further examined.

Colonel Frederick Wells (*Civil Engineer*) called in, sworn, and examined.

Witness withdrew.

Reassembling of the Committee to be arranged by the Chairman.

Adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, 23 SEPTEMBER, 1896.

MEMBERS PRESENT :—

Mr. Millen in the Chair.

Mr. Ashton,

Mr. Cann,

Mr. Greene,

Mr. Lyne,

Mr. Macdonald,

Mr. Molesworth,

Mr. Waddell.

Committee deliberated.

[Adjourned till To-morrow at *half-past Eleven* o'clock.]

THURSDAY, 24 SEPTEMBER, 1896.

MEMBERS PRESENT :—

Mr. Millen in the Chair.

Mr. Ashton,

Mr. Cann,

Mr. Greene,

Mr. Lyne.

Present:—E. E. Fosbery, Esq. (*Solicitor for the City and North Sydney Railway Bill*).

John Sulman recalled and further examined.

Witness withdrew.

Gustave Fischer (*Assistant Engineer for Tramway Construction*) called in, sworn, and examined.

Witness withdrew.

[Adjourned till Wednesday next at *half-past Eleven* o'clock.]

WEDNESDAY, 30 SEPTEMBER, 1896.

MEMBERS PRESENT :—

Mr. Millen in the Chair.

Mr. Ashton,

Mr. Cann,

Mr. Greene,

Mr. Macdonald,

Mr. Lyne,

Mr. Waddell.

Present:—E. E. Fosbery, Esq. (*Solicitor for the City and North Sydney Railway Bill*); W. F. Brennan, Esq. (*Solicitor for the Sydney and North Sydney Bridge and Tramway Bill*); L. Gibson, Esq. (*Messrs. Dibbs and Gibson, Solicitors for the North Shore Bridge Bill*).

Gustave Fischer recalled and further examined.

Witness withdrew.

[Adjourned till Tuesday next at *half-past Eleven* o'clock.]

TUESDAY, 6 OCTOBER, 1896.

MEMBERS PRESENT :—

Mr. Millen in the Chair.

Mr. Cann,

Mr. Lyne,

Mr. Macdonald.

Present:—E. E. Fosbery, Esq. (*Solicitor for the City and North Sydney Railway Bill*).

[Adjourned till To-morrow at *half-past Two* o'clock.]

WEDNESDAY,

1

1896.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE

TAKEN BEFORE

THE SELECT COMMITTEE

ON THE

CITY AND NORTH SYDNEY RAILWAY BILL,

THE

SYDNEY AND NORTH SYDNEY BRIDGE AND
TRAMWAY BILL,

AND THE

NORTH SHORE BRIDGE BILL.

THURSDAY, 30 JULY, 1896.

Present:—

MR. ASHTON,
MR. CANN,

MR. WADDELL.

MR. MILLEN,
MR. MOLESWORTH,

E. D. MILLEN, Esq., IN THE CHAIR.

E. E. Fosbery, Esq., appeared as solicitor for the City and North Sydney Railway Bill.
W. F. Brennan, Esq., appeared as solicitor for the Sydney and the North Sydney Bridge and Tramway Bill.
T. B. Dibbs, Esq. (Messrs. Dibbs and Gibson), appeared as solicitor for the North Shore Bridge Bill.

John Sulman, Esq., sworn and examined:—

1. *Chairman.*] What are you by profession? An architect.
2. Where is your office? At the Mutual Life Buildings, Wynyard-street.
3. You are the promoter of the scheme embodied in the City and North Sydney Railway Bill previously inquired into by a Select Committee? I am.
4. You gave evidence at that inquiry? I did.
5. Do you wish to add anything to that evidence? I should like to give some additional evidence.
6. Do you wish to read a statement? Yes; it is as follows:—

In accordance with the decision of the Committee to admit only additional information, I have the pleasure to submit the following arguments in favour of my proposals for a better means of communication than at present exists between Sydney and the North Shore, and if they appear somewhat disjointed it is only from the necessity of excluding information given in my previous statements or in evidence:—

After considering various methods of communication, I came to the conclusion that sub-aqueous tunnels were the cheapest and freest from objections, and therefore most suitable.

As they are a novelty in the Southern Hemisphere, I will ask you to allow me to describe how this comparatively new mode of communication has been developed. The first attempt at sub-aqueous tunnelling was made early in the century by the celebrated Brunel, in the so-called Thames Tunnel, but, like most first attempts, it was only a modified success, and its cost prohibitory. It is, however, still in use, and two lines of rail pass through it.

Then, in 1869, the Tower subway was constructed by Mr. Peter Barlow and Mr. J. H. Greathead. It is interesting as being the first tunnel in which a shield pushed forward as one structure was used, and for the construction of which cast iron was adopted. The external diameter of the cast-iron rings was 7 ft. 1½ in. The tunnel was driven through the London clay for its whole length; no water had to be dealt with, and no difficulties were encountered. In 1886, Mr. J. H. Greathead, who has patented many improvements in shields, commenced the City and South London Railway in London, which

J. Sulman

30 July, 1896

J. Sulman. which runs from the Monument, under the Thames, to Stockwell, a length of about 3 miles. It consists of two separate tunnels lined with cast-iron segments, 11 ft. 3 in. external diameter, and all constructed by means of shields. In this undertaking compressed air was first used to keep back soakage water.

30 July, 1896.

Success being achieved, other and larger tunnels followed, viz. :—That under the Hudson, at New York, 19 feet in diameter, and the railway tunnel under the St. Clair River, in the region of the Great Lakes, which was 21 feet in diameter. Then came the tunnel under the Mersey; that under Glasgow Harbour on the Clyde, 17 feet in diameter; the Glasgow underground cable railway, 12 feet in diameter; and the Waterloo and City Electric Railway, 12 ft. 6 in. in diameter, which will carry the large suburban population brought in by the London and South-western Railway direct to the Mansion House in the heart of the city. But more important than any of the foregoing is the Blackwall Tunnel, now being built. This great work, in which Mr. Greathead is associated with the engineer to the London County Council, is to connect the populous quarters on each side of the Thames, about 6 miles below London Bridge, where the river is a quarter of a mile wide, and the river traffic is heavy. It is much larger than any tunnel yet constructed by the methods adopted, being 27 feet in external diameter.

So satisfied is the London County Council with this work that it is already contemplating another and similar tunnel a mile or two higher up the river, between Greenwich and Millwall.

In order to show the possibilities of tunnelling, I may also refer to the two other proposed tunnels which have not yet been carried out, but from an engineering point of view were quite possible. The celebrated tunnel between England and France, under the Straits of Dover, and 22 miles in length, was actually commenced, and only stopped for political reasons. The other is the proposed tunnel between Scotland and Ireland, 11 miles in length, and no less than 900 feet below high-water mark, an undertaking which engineers regard as perfectly feasible, but which was not proceeded with, as the prospective traffic would not have rendered it financially successful.

The recent rapid development of sub-aqueous tunnelling is entirely due to the great improvements that have been made during the last few years in the shields used for driving the tunnels through water-bearing strata, and referred to above; originated by Brunel at the Thames Tunnel, they have been so improved of late years by Mr. J. H. Greathead, that all danger of water flooding the works is practically eliminated. The shield used at the Blackwall Tunnel is the best yet developed, and is difficult to describe without diagrams, but it may be likened to one end of a drum, the rim of which forms the cutting edge, and the parchment the vertical bulkhead keeping the rim in shape. The rim is pushed forward by hydraulic rams, and the earth as excavated is passed through holes in the vertical bulkhead. The most difficult portion of the whole work is now successfully completed, and without any serious hitch or accident: How great the difficulties might have been will be realised when it is known that for 350 feet the tunnel was bored only 10 feet below the level of the river in water-bearing ballast, and in one place approached to within 6 feet of the actual flowing water.

As an evidence that this new mode of city communication has already become popular, I produce a plan of the underground electric railways built or building in London, and to which I referred in my evidence before the Select Committee on the Bills. In this connection I may also mention that the traffic on the City and Stockwell line amounted in 1891, when first opened, to a little over 5,000,000, and in 1894 to nearly 7,000,000, and has since gone on increasing.

The success of sub-aqueous tunnelling where engineers accustomed to this kind of work are employed is now proved beyond any possibility of doubt, and we have now only to apply the experience thus gained.

In my previous evidence I mentioned that the internal diameter of the tunnel will be 12 ft. 6 in., but I omitted to add that this is 1 foot more than the size recommended as desirable by the Joint Committee of the Lords and Commons which dealt with similar railways in London.

I also wish to make it quite clear that the cast-iron portion of the tunnels will be protected by cement, which will encase the iron all round, and render it so secure from corrosion that a century hence there will be no appreciable loss of thickness or strength.

With regard to the terminal stations, I may say that they will have two platforms each, so as to accommodate three trains at a time, and they will be made long enough to take trains of at least four carriages or more if required.

The trains also which I described as of two carriages will, in the busy portion of the day, be of four or more carriages in length, as the traffic may require.

I may also add that the City and Stockwell line has a station at Kennington Oval, and when a great match is on as many as 15,000 or 20,000 people are present, and a large proportion of these are easily dealt with by the electric underground railway.

The question of speed is also one I wish to draw special attention to, as the saving in time to King-street over the present or any other means of communication by tram or boat will be nearly 15 minutes, and there will be no tedious waits. The line will provide for all kinds of passengers from the North Shore-district, whether they arrive by foot, in train, or on trams, and they will be transported at a much quicker rate than is possible by any surface communication.

And on the ventilation of the electric railway tunnel and the question of temperature the following quotation from a paper read by Mr. Greathead before the Institute of Civil Engineers on the City and Stockwell Electric Railway will be interesting, and conclusively proves that on a hot summer day the tunnels will be the coolest place in Sydney:—“The tunnels of the railway give considerable climatic advantages. From observations taken on a hot day in summer when the surface temperature was 85 degrees, the tunnel temperature was 60 degrees, the platforms 59 degrees, and the first car of the train 62 degrees; and on a cold winter day, with surface temperature at 22 degrees, the tunnel was 59 degrees, the platforms 50 degrees, and the first car of the train 57 degrees. In foggy weather the atmosphere below is comparatively clear, never exceeding a slight haze, even during a dense fog on the surface.”

We may therefore assume that in the hot summer time, the electric railway will be the coolest place in Sydney, while in winter it will be protected from the keen westerly winds, which make the open air passage over the water so unpleasant.

Turning now to the provision for vehicular traffic, it will be remembered that I described the entrance to the tunnel roadway as being in front of Goldsbrough, Mort, & Co.'s stores, but Mr. Darley, in his evidence, suggested the corner of Circular Quay, at the Macquarie Bond Store, as a better ingress. When the time comes for deciding this point I should be quite prepared to accept Mr. Darley's suggestion, if the levels, &c., show it to be preferable.

I was asked by a member of the Select Committee on the Tunnel Roadway Bill the grade of Alfred-street above Milson's Point. This, I find, is 1 in 14 as far as Fitzroy-street, so that the proposed new road, with a grade of 1 in 25, will be greatly superior to the present route, and will prove a public convenience.

The roadway in the tunnel will be 21 feet in clear width, thus permitting of three lines of traffic, and as some doubt has been cast on its sufficiency for the traffic, I have made the following calculation:—Assuming that there are only two lines of traffic instead of three, and that each vehicle occupies 30 feet, thus leaving ample space between vehicle and vehicle, and that the stream of vehicles travels only at 4 miles an hour, 720 vehicles would pass each way, or a total of 1,440 per hour, which is half as many again as the present transit boats carry in the whole twenty-four hours. If the vehicles travelled at trotting pace, as most of them would, the total would be largely increased. Again, the Blackwall Tunnel has a roadway of only 16 feet in width, and has to serve the thickly-populated districts of Poplar and Bromley by Bow, with the E. and W. India docks on one side, and Woolwich and the manufacturing district, extending up to Greenwich, on the other. These districts contain a population of nearly 1,000,000, whereas the whole of the North Shore district, from Manly to Hornsby, at present numbers only 34,000. It is therefore quite certain that for several generations the tunnel will be ample for all traffic that will pass through it.

With regard to the tolls proposed to be charged in the tunnel roadway, the schedule shows a slight reduction on those now charged by the Ferry Company, but I of course anticipate that severe competition by the Ferry Company will commence as soon as the tunnel roadway is opened, so that it is very unlikely the above rates will be maintained, and this is a strong argument in favour of private enterprise being allowed to compete for the traffic.

On the general question of the amount of traffic and the tolls and fares received therefrom, a good deal of misapprehension exists owing to the refusal of the Ferry Company to disclose its receipts. Early in the negotiations with financiers which preceded the introduction of my Bill into Parliament it became necessary for me to know the probable revenue, so I employed men to take a tally of the traffic, and found therefrom that the gross returns from the passenger and vehicular traffic are about £27,000 per annum, which is a small revenue to provide working expenses, maintenance, and interest on a large undertaking, particularly after allowing for the portion the North Shore Ferry Company will retain.

I may now ask your attention to the length of concession for the electric railway which in the Bill was put at twenty years, but was cut down by the Select Committee thereon to fifteen years. In view of the time lost in construction, when no revenue is derivable, and the improbability of adequate returns for several years, I would respectfully ask your favourable consideration of a concession for twenty-five years, as it is only out of the anticipated surplus profits of the later years that the losses of the earlier can be made good.

Before

Before concluding I would like to refer to two statements made in the House when the Electric Railway Bill was brought up for second reading. It was stated that this scheme was not brought forward till after Mr. Deane had published a similar scheme about the middle of 1895 for a tramway tunnel, and inferred that mine was taken from Mr. Deane's. As a matter of fact my scheme has been under consideration since the early part of 1894, and I can produce a plan by Mr. Greathead, dated the 7th December, 1894.

J. Sulman.
30 July, 1896.

It was also stated that the Tunnel-Roadway Bill would most likely be dropped as soon as the Electric Railway Bill is passed, because I declined to pledge myself before a meeting of Mayors and Aldermen of the North Shore to form one company to carry out both schemes, although I stated the same financiers would back both. In case there is any doubt in your minds on this point, I may state that I am prepared to accept one Bill for the two schemes, if the Tunnel-Roadway Bill can be incorporated with the Electric Railway Bill.

In conclusion, may I be permitted to summarise the advantages I claim for the Electric Railway and Tunnel Roadway schemes:—

- (1.) Neither interferes with public or private rights or vested interests to any appreciable extent, and less so than any other scheme.
- (2.) There is no monopoly of site as in other modes of surface communication, for fifty tunnels can, if required, be run under the harbour.
- (3.) There is absolutely no interference with the very important shipping interests of the port.
- (4.) Accident to the structure of the tunnels is a practical impossibility.
- (5.) The Electric Railway serves all kinds of passenger traffic—rail, tram, and road—and not a section only.
- (6.) It is more speedy by nearly fifteen minutes than any other mode.
- (7.) It does not compete with the Government railway and tramway services, and, in fact, will help to feed them.
- (8.) It delivers passengers at Circular Quay and King-street, in the heart of the city.
- (9.) It can be built in two years.
- (10.) The tunnel-roadway connects the foreshores at water level, at the most central points for traffic, viz.:—Circular Quay and Milson's Point.
- (11.) The foreshores on both sides will eventually be thickly packed with warehouses and wharfs to which a tunnel would give the easiest access.
- (12.) In Lavender Bay there is much Government foreshore, which would be greatly improved in value for warehouse and wharfage purposes by the tunnel-roadway which debouches right on this position.
- (13.) The cost of both tunnels will be much below that of a suitable bridge. The cost to the country, if resumed by the Government, will, therefore, be less.
- (14.) The tunnels are practically undestructable, and hence cost of maintenance low, as there is no corrosion.
- (15.) If resumed by Government they would not have appreciably deteriorated.
- (16.) The whole of the expenditure for tunnels would be in the Colony except for electric plant. Consequently the employment given would be large, viz., about 1,000 men for two years on both tunnels, and 500 men on the tunnel-roadway for a third year, besides men employed indirectly in brickmaking, &c.

7. *Mr. Ashton.*] What is your estimate of the total cost of the two railway tunnels and the roadway? For one railway tunnel and the roadway tunnel, including working capital, the total amount of money required would be £600,000.

8. Does that include the cost of land resumption? Yes; because it is very small.

9. You propose to have a central city railway station somewhere on the north side of King-street, near George-street? Yes; somewhere about there—wherever we can best purchase a property.

10. Would much land be used for the purpose? No; a very small amount—simply an exit up to the surface for two lifts and a stairway; indeed, a single good-sized shop would serve the purpose.

11. The rates you propose to charge are 1d. to Circular Quay and 2d. to King-street? Yes.

12. The steam-boat rates are 1d. each way? Yes.

13. Do the North Shore Steam Ferry Company make any concession in connection with season tickets? A very slight concession. I think the charge is 15s. a quarter. At anyrate I know that for persons travelling only once each way per day it is scarcely worth while talking about.

14. But it would be a considerable concession to people travelling more than once each way per day? Yes; to people travelling twice to the city and back each day it is a concession.

15. I suppose it is premature to ask if you propose to make such an arrangement as that? If the Bill be passed by Parliament we shall do anything that is reasonable to get business.

16. *Chairman.*] You gave particulars showing that the provision which you intended to make for the vehicle traffic would be ample;—have you made a similar calculation as to the passenger tunnel? Yes; I have calculated that, and the passenger tunnel would be ample to take all possible traffic that could come to it either now or for some time to come.

17. You stated also that you regard the two tunnels as practically part of the one scheme? Yes.

18. Do I understand from that, that if Parliament were to sanction the proposals on the understanding that they were inseparable, the promoters would still be willing to go on with them? Certainly.

19. *Mr. Ashton.*] I suppose that in the Bill there is provision for the payment of security within a certain time from the passing of the Bill in connection with each scheme? Yes.

20. *Mr. Cann.*] In reference to the capital, you say it would take about £600,000? Yes.

21. Is there any doubt as to whether if a concession be granted to the promoters, they will be capable of going on with the undertaking—there is no doubt about their being able to raise that amount? I have no doubt whatever, because I have a financier at my back whom I have known for the last twenty years, and who has financed a good many other undertakings. I have been in communication with him all the way through, and he has already gone as far as he could in paving the way to float a company directly a Bill is passed. That is the news by the last mail from London. He can do nothing further until he has the Bill in his hand. There is absolutely no doubt that if reasonable Bills are granted the capital will be found at once and the work started immediately.

22. *Chairman.*] In any case, I understand that the promoters of the scheme are willing to make a cash deposit? Certainly.

23. Which of course would be forfeited if they failed to go on with it? Yes.

24. Does the estimate of cost which you have given cover the proposed new road to avoid the steep gradient? Yes.

25. There is some land resumption there? Yes.

26. It is all covered by that estimate? It is all covered. Every possible expense has been included.

27. *Mr. Fosbery.*] Going back to a question which was put to you by a member of the Committee just now, with regard to the fares of the railway, I understand that there is an alteration which has been made by the Select Committee which sat on that Bill, by the addition of a second proviso to clause 28, which you wish to have omitted because it in reality nullifies the first proviso? Yes. In clause 28, line 49, instead the word "section," where it first occurs, I wish to substitute the words "of the two sections"—that is, 1d. for each of the two sections—and then omit the proviso added by the Select Committee.

J. Sulman. 28. I understand that you also desire to make a slight verbal amendment in clause 4? Yes.
 30 July, 1896. 29. Because you find that the tunnel for the railway will need to go under the dock which runs into Dawes' Point? Yes; that is an alteration of a technical description. In clause 4, lines 50 and 51, I wish to omit the words, "the land forming part of what is known as Dawes' Battery, and the," and to insert the words "a Government reserve adjoining Dawes' Battery, and again under the waters of Port Jackson and certain wharves or jetties, and thence under the." In clause 6, subclause 7, line 47, I wish to insert after the word "borings" the words "mentioned in subsection 4 of this section." In clause 16, line 52, after the word "building," I wish to insert the words "or an easement in respect thereof." I wish to omit clause 23, with the view of inserting a clause, at greater length, in accordance with the wish of the Water and Sewerage Board. I now tender to the Committee the proposed new clause, which reads as follows:—

For the protection of sewers, &c., of Water and Sewerage Board.

23. The following provisions for the protection of the sewers, water-mains, and works of the Water and Sewerage Board, and of all house-services and connections in respect thereof, shall have effect, namely:—

- (i) The said John Sulman shall comply with and conform to all reasonable directions of the Water and Sewerage Board in the execution of the works, and shall not in any manner interfere with any of the sewers, water-mains, or works of the Water and Sewerage Board, or with any house-services or connections in respect thereof, without notice to and the sanction of the Water and Sewerage Board, and shall provide to the reasonable satisfaction of the Water and Sewerage Board for the proper protection of and for preventing injury or impediment to any such sewers, water-mains, works, house-services or connections by reason of the works or any part thereof; and shall save harmless the Water and Sewerage Board and all owners of any such house-services or connections as aforesaid against all expenses to be occasioned by the works or any part thereof, and all costs, charges, and expenses which the Water and Sewerage Board, or any such owner as aforesaid, may be put to by reason of the works, whether in the supervision or inspection of works, the examination of plans or designs, or otherwise, shall be paid on demand by the said John Sulman to the Water and Sewerage Board, or to such owner as aforesaid.
- (ii) The said John Sulman shall be liable to make good with all reasonable despatch and to the satisfaction of the Water and Sewerage Board all injury or damage caused by or resulting from any of the works to any such sewers, water-mains, works, house-services, or connections, as mentioned in subsection (i) of this section; and the Water and Sewerage Board or any owner of any such house-service or connection sustaining injury or damage shall from time to time have power to recover the amount thereof from the said John Sulman in any Court of competent jurisdiction.
- (iii) The approval by the Water and Sewerage Board of any plans, or the inspection by the Water and Sewerage Board of any work under the provisions of this section shall not exonerate the said John Sulman from any liability, or affect any claim for damages under this section or otherwise.
- (iv) This section shall only apply to such of the works, or such part thereof, as shall be in the vicinity of any such sewers, water-mains, works, house-services, or connections as are mentioned in this section.
- (v) If the said John Sulman shall in any respect fail to comply with and conform to any such reasonable directions of the Water and Sewerage Board as are mentioned in subsection (i) of this section, or shall fail to provide to the reasonable satisfaction of the Water and Sewerage Board for the proper protection of and for preventing injury or impediment to any such sewers, water-mains, works, house-services, or connections as mentioned in the said subsection, or shall fail to make good, with all reasonable despatch and to the satisfaction of the Water and Sewerage Board, any such injury or damage to any sewers, water-mains, works, house-services, or connections as is mentioned in subsection (ii) of this section, the Water and Sewerage Board, or any owner of any such house-service or connection, as the case may be, shall have full power and authority (in the case of the Water and Sewerage Board by their engineer, officers, workmen, and servants, and in the case of any such owner by his workmen and servants) to enter upon the works of the said John Sulman, or any part thereof; and to do all such acts and things, and carry out all such works as may be necessary and proper for the protection, amendment, or repair of any such sewer, water-main, or other works, house-service, or connection, as the case may be; and any and all costs, charges, and expenses incurred by the Water and Sewerage Board, or by such owner, as the case may be in the exercise of the powers in this subsection contained, shall be paid to the Water and Sewerage Board, or to such owner, as the case may be, by the said John Sulman on demand, or in default may be recovered from the said John Sulman by the Water and Sewerage Board, or by such owner, as the case may be, in any Court of competent jurisdiction.
- (vi) Otherwise than is herein expressly enacted the said John Sulman shall, in the construction of the said works, observe and comply with the provisions of the Metropolitan Water and Sewerage Acts, and the by-laws made by the Water and Sewerage Board under such Acts.

30. That, I understand, takes the place of clause 23 and is a clause which has been framed to meet the views of the Water and Sewerage Board, and as framed has their sanction? Yes.

31. In clause 24 there is a corresponding alteration, I believe, following out that last clause, and dovetailing in with it? Yes. In line 25 I wish to omit the word "or" after the word "sewers," and to insert the word "water," and at the end of the clause I wish to insert the words "or of any house-services or connections in respect thereof."

32. That is also an alteration asked for by the Water and Sewerage Board? Yes.

33. In clause 55, line 47, you wish to omit the word "fifteen" and substitute the word "twenty-five"? Yes.

34. Clause 58, I understand, you propose to omit altogether, as being unnecessary? Yes.

35. With regard to the underground electric railway to Shepherd's Bush which you spoke of in your evidence just now, I believe that that runs almost down the centre of Oxford-street, London? Yes.

36. Oxford-street is the main artery of London, I believe, is it not? It is.

37. It may be described as the spine of London? Yes,—the great east and west artery.

38. You have some knowledge of London, I believe—you have been there recently? I know it very well.

39. Such a thing as a popular objection to underground travelling in London would be laughed at now, would it not? Absolutely. It is such a convenience that it could not be dispensed with.

40. Any idea of the sort has vanished? Quite vanished.

41. In the evidence which has already been tendered to one of the Select Committees sitting on these schemes, it is mentioned by, I think, the Superintendent of Public Wharves, that a certain tunnel he knew of, running under the Thames, was very objectionable because it was very leaky; that could not be one of these modern iron cylinder tunnels, could it? He infers that it is the Tower subway, but I have not heard of any leakage in that. I know that the old Thames tunnel, built by Brunel, was rather leaky. It would appear from the evidence of the Superintendent of Public Wharves that it is the Tower subway that is leaky, but I think he is confusing the two, because the Tower subway is perfect in construction.

42. The old Thames tunnel is on an entirely different principle? Totally different.

TUESDAY, 4 AUGUST, 1896.

Present:—

MR. CANN,
MR. MOLESWORTH,MR. GREEN,
MR. WADDELL.

J. ASHTON, Esq., IN THE CHAIR.

E. E. Fosbery, Esq., appeared as solicitor for the City and North Sydney Railway Bill.
W. F. Brennan, Esq., appeared as solicitor for the Sydney and North Sydney Bridge and Tramway Bill.
T. B. Dibbs, Esq. (Gibson & Dibbs), appeared as solicitor for the North Shore Bridge Bill.

William Kenwood sworn and examined:—

43. *Mr. Brennan.*] You desire to supplement your evidence on the Sydney and North Sydney Bridge and Tramway Bill? I do. I desire to exhibit to this Committee a plan, as well as a perspective drawing of the high-level bridge provided for in my Bill. This drawing and plan vary from my original design, and the object of the variance is to embody and adopt the suggestion of Mr. C. W. Darley, Engineer-in-Chief for Public Works, to the effect that there should be only one pier in or about the centre of the harbour, with two spans, to the end that safe navigation may be thereby ensured. By this arrangement, vessels going down the harbour will use one span, while those coming up the harbour will use the other. Mr. Darley and Mr. Henry Deane, the Engineer-in-Chief for Railways, recommend a headway for shipping of 180 feet above high-water mark, and my altered design provides for a shipping headway of 180 feet above high-water mark along 325 feet of the centre of each span, and a height of 170 feet for at least 500 feet along the centre of each span. While I am willing to construct a bridge to this great elevation of 180 feet above high water, I beg to point out that I consider this height far above actual requirements. The approaches are made unnecessarily steep in consequence; the dangers from wind pressure are greatly enhanced; and the necessary ponderous nature of the construction will tend to overwhelm the surroundings. I still adhere to the opinion given in my evidence before the Select Committee that 165 feet from low water is an ample headway allowance for all shipping. The highest bridge of this kind in the world at present is the Forth Bridge, and that is 150 feet from high water. I understand that before the construction of the Forth Bridge the determination of its height was referred to Trinity House Corporation in London, a body that has to do with the shipping interests of Great Britain, and that, after an exhaustive inquiry, the Trinity House Corporation decided that 150 feet headway was ample for all shipping. All the suggestions made by Messrs. Darley and Deane regarding the provisions of my Bill have, so far as is practicable, been given effect to in the Bill now before the House—I desire to ask the Committee to allow me to amend section 4 of my Bill, by substituting the words “three hundred and twenty-five” in place of the words “four hundred” on the twelfth line of the fourth page thereof. W. Kenwood.
4 Aug., 1896.
44. *Mr. Cann.*] Suppose the concession you ask for is granted, is there any certainty, from a financial standpoint, that you will be able to carry out the work? I have not had a definite reply with regard to that question since my original design was altered. I cannot say positively, but I have not the slightest doubt that I am still in a position to carry out the bridge. This altered arrangement has come rather quickly upon me. It has enhanced the cost, but I believe I am quite able to carry out the work.
45. *Mr. Green.*] Can you state what additional cost will result from the altered arrangement? It is close upon £100,000.
46. *Chairman.*] That is the additional cost from increasing the height of the bridge from 165 feet to 180 feet? It is in substituting two spans in the place of three. Necessarily, larger and more costly construction is involved.
47. *Mr. Green.*] There are two spans according to your present suggestion;—how many were there before? We had three spans before.
48. *Chairman.*] Is there any provision in the Bill, in the event of the failure, to proceed with the work within a certain time? There is the penalty. I am prepared at the present time to deposit £5,000, and the penalty for not proceeding with the work within a reasonable time is the forfeiture of that money.
49. *Mr. Waddell.*] You are prepared to deposit that sum immediately the Bill becomes law? I am prepared to deposit that money within a reasonable time after the Bill becomes law—certainly within six months, probably within a less period.
50. *Chairman.*] What are the advantages which you think a bridge possesses as against a tunnel? The physical nature of the country speaks sufficiently loudly, I think, for the bridge. I have no objection whatever to a railway tunnel as far as passenger traffic is concerned. I think it is a very good scheme, but in my opinion it does not meet the requirements of vehicular traffic.
51. *Mr. Brennan.*] The real difficulty which has to be contended with is the vehicular traffic? That is the point we base our principal calculations upon.
52. Do you know that the proposed roadway tunnel has a 20-foot carriage-way? The road tunnel is 21 feet, and so very long that I take it people would use the present horse-boats in preference.
53. Do you know as a matter of fact that the road tunnel has a 20-foot carriage-way? I cannot say positively, but I believe it has 21 feet.
54. What would be the result if a lorry, heavily laden with bales of greasy wool or sheep-skins protruding over the sides, meets a heavily-laden vehicle coming along in the reverse direction in the tunnel? The tunnel will be too cramped.
55. The tunnel is 1 mile 26 chains long? I believe it is that length.
56. Do you know how many miles an hour a horse drawing a load will travel? ———.
57. Can you state from your own observation at what rate of speed a horse drawing a loaded vehicle would progress along the streets? A horse is supposed to draw at a speed of from 3 to 3½ miles an hour. The speed of a horse varies according to the loading.
58. How long would a horse and vehicle be in the tunnel if it is about 1¼ mile long—nearly half an hour? Undoubtedly so.
59. A horse drawing a load at the rate of 3 miles an hour, if the tunnel was at all full with vehicles, would naturally block all the traffic behind it? It is a question of the size of the tunnel.
60. The result of this tunnel being crowded with vehicles, including some heavily-laden vehicles, will be a block? Yes. 61.

- W. Kenwood. 61. If the vehicular tunnel is made of the proposed length no one will use the tunnel—they will go over by the punts? No one will go down to climb up a great hill if possible to avoid it.
- 4 Aug., 1896. 62. Will you state your views as to the question of ventilation of the roadway tunnel? The ventilation in the road tunnel could be made satisfactory. It is simply a question of getting air-shafts down.
63. *Chairman.*] What is the estimated cost of the land resumptions in connection with the bridge? I have not gone into that question; it is a matter of valuation. We did think at one time of getting a valuation from Richardson and Wrench, but we never carried that out entirely. I do not consider myself quite competent to make these valuations. At the outside, the resumptions will be £20,000.

Edward Mann Clark, Esq., M.P., sworn and examined:—

- E. M. Clark, Esq., M.P. 64. *Mr. Brennan.*] You are a Member of the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales? Yes.
- 4 Aug., 1896. 65. You are a member of the Committee which was appointed by the City Council and all the suburban boroughs which are affected by the construction of this bridge? I am.
66. I believe the Committee has had several sittings? A number.
67. Has it considered the various schemes? Yes.
68. The tunnel, the roadway tunnel, and the various bridges? Yes; and some additional bridges.
69. What was the result of all their deliberations? The Sub-committee decided to recommend to the General Conference that after having exhaustively considered the whole of the schemes they did not feel that they could recommend a scheme, but they recommended preferably that a bridge should be constructed. There was an amendment suggested that failing a bridge a tunnel should be constructed, but that was struck out of the recommendation.
70. Was a public meeting held at North Sydney last night? Yes.
71. What was the outcome of the meeting? Last night a resolution was carried at a large meeting that the meeting should support me in my endeavours to obtain communication by bridge and by the medium of private enterprise.
72. Was the resolution unanimously arrived at? Yes.
73. Was the meeting well attended? The hall was crowded. It holds 500 or 600 people.
74. Was any enthusiasm shown? The meeting was pretty enthusiastic. Any reference to a bridge was received with cheers. They seemed to prefer a bridge to a tunnel.
75. Efforts were made to get you to take the tunnel scheme in hand? About September or October last some one came to me and asked me would I undertake to introduce a Tunnel Bridge Bill to Parliament.
76. Who was the person? Mr. Withers.
77. He is known in connection with this scheme? I do not know that he is very generally known in connection with the scheme.
78. What is his Christian name? I do not know. He told me had just returned from England, and that he had seen some eminent authority—Mr. Greathead, who is an authority on the construction of tunnels—and that he was prepared to construct a railway tunnel. I at once told him that I could not introduce a Bill for passenger traffic alone, but I considered the more necessary traffic to be dealt with was the vehicular traffic. I pointed out to him that at times it was almost impossible for the vehicles to be accommodated. I said it would be impossible for me to undertake a Bill of that kind—I had a preference to a bridge—unless he also provided for the vehicular traffic. He said then that he would consider that matter.
79. Did it appear to you to be a new matter to him? Yes; he had no idea then, as far as he expressed himself to me, of dealing with the vehicular traffic at all. He did not think it was an important matter at all.
80. Later on, I believe, he formulated a scheme for a roadway tunnel? Some months afterwards. That is virtually Mr. Sulman's scheme.
81. The roadway tunnel was before the Committee you spoke of? It was considered by the Committee.
82. Mr. Sulman was examined before the Committee? Yes; he read an exhaustive paper on the question.
83. Did he convey to you the fact that it was one company getting up the two schemes? No; he said it would probably be done by separate companies—that the roadway would be carried out by another company.
84. In the last session of Parliament the Railway Bill had passed the Select Committee stage and was set down for second reading when the prorogation took place? Yes.
85. Then at the beginning of this session a petition was received asking the House to take up the Bill at that stage? Yes.
86. The Bill was thereupon set down for second reading on a certain date? Yes.
87. They then proceeded with the Roadway Tunnel Bill? It was then in Committee.
88. They had an opportunity of setting the Roadway Tunnel Bill down for the same day as the Railway Bill was set down for? Yes.
89. Instead of embracing that opportunity, what did they do? They put it ahead three months.
90. The Bill you had charge of was finished after the Roadway Tunnel Bill in Committee? Yes.
91. As the Bills are now before the House, is it possible, according to Parliamentary usage, to embody the Roadway Tunnel Bill with the Railway Passenger Bill? I think it is impossible.
92. Have you given any consideration to the question as to the capacity of the tunnel for the ordinary traffic? Mr. Sulman, before this Committee, exhibited a very large plan of a tunnel, showing vehicles passing and re-passing each other, foot passengers, and so forth. I was struck with the appearance of the size of the tunnel on paper, and I asked Mr. Sulman what would be the width of the roadway, and he told me 20 feet. I at once concluded it would be impossible for a tunnel of that kind to suit the growing requirements of a district such as mine. With a 20-foot roadway a stream of vehicles going backward and forwards would really mean a funeral procession.
93. How long would they be in the tunnel? From information given to me, a horse with a load can go at the rate of $2\frac{1}{2}$ or 3 miles an hour.
94. You have seen some of the principal carriers in Sydney? I have seen nearly all the carriers as well as people who use the ferry, and they all told me that a tunnel of that width would be impracticable for the traffic of the place. For instance, take these large furniture vans; I should think that the head of a man perched on the top of such a van would be near the ceiling of the tunnel or the electric light.

95. *Chairman.*] Have you any knowledge of the width of the vehicular way which is proposed for the bridge? The proposal I understand is to have a roadway 42 feet wide, which is the width of the ordinary roadway.

E. M. Clark,
Esq., M.P.
4 Aug., 1896.

96. The whole width of the bridge is 60 feet? It is according to the last proposal.

97. The provision for vehicular traffic in the bridge would be about twice the amount provided in the tunnel scheme? Yes; not only that, but with the additional width there would be additional facilities for passing and re-passing.

98. Have you obtained any information from the carriers with regard to the carriage of wool or hides about the city? I have seen pretty well the whole of the carriers.

99. What did they convey to you as the result of their experience with regard to a tunnel? They say that as regards heavy loads, such as they would have to carry, virtually a tunnel would be useless to them for vehicular traffic. I have seen Sanders and Horne, and the whole of the parcel delivery people, and they poohpooh the idea of a tunnel with a 20-foot roadway. A roadway of the kind really means to them a slow procession of vehicles going backward and forwards. It would be impossible for anyone to drive through the tunnel in a hurry. It would be better for them to take the primitive means they have of going across the harbour in the horse-boats, and having to wait ten or fifteen minutes for a horse-boat, than to take the long journey of half a mile underground.

100. Is there anything else you would like to state to the Committee? I had every opportunity of gauging public opinion in my electorate, as well as the whole of the surrounding districts. Under the last Electoral Act, I represented St. Leonards, which included Waroongah and Willoughby, and under the new Electoral Act I have been returned for two electorates—St. Leonards and Willoughby. I have, therefore, a very good opportunity of gauging public opinion on the requirements of the place. I certainly think the requirements of the place will never be met by means of a roadway tunnel, and, as far as the passenger tunnel is concerned, I do not think it will meet the requirements of the district.

101. You think you are sufficiently in touch with the people to gauge public opinion? I am. The fact that I am supported by the representatives of the two adjoining districts—by Mr. Howarth on one side, and by Mr. Thomson on the other—is evidence that I have a good grip of public opinion on this particular question. The people have for years been wanting a connection with Sydney, and there is no doubt that a connection is absolutely necessary. If the Committee will go down to Circular Quay any day between 5 p.m. and 6 p.m. they will see the wharfs simply crammed with people pushing their way backwards and forwards. It is just the same with the vehicular traffic. I have seen as many as thirty-seven vehicles there only a little while ago—including some very large vehicles too—waiting to get on the horse-boat at 6 o'clock, and failing to catch that boat, they had to wait until 6:30 p.m., because after 6 p.m. the horse-boats only run every half-hour. I know the carrying capacity of the horse-boats, and I know, at the very most, with that all that can be crammed on them, the horse-boats can only accommodate from twenty-four to twenty-eight vehicles. Twenty-four vehicles is the most I have seen on the horse-boats, but some persons have told me that they have seen as many as twenty-eight on a horse-boat. I have been there before 5 a.m. to count the vehicles; and cram them as much as they possibly could, they could not, to my mind, get more than twenty-four vehicles on a horse-boat. This district, apart from being a residential district, is a large producing district. I think from 15 to 20 per cent. of the produce which is brought into our markets—vegetables and fruit—comes from that district. The want of a bridge connection is a very great inconvenience to these people bringing fruit to market. If they miss the early boat—and they have to fight to get on the early boat—they have to wait half an hour, and all the producers in the other districts have that advantage over them. The only way they can catch the market early is by coming over to Sydney on the previous night, and sleeping there all night, which is a great expense to them, considering that their products do not bring a great amount. Again, we have a number of manufactories in our district. I suppose there are seven or eight very large tanneries in the district, and these people have to experience very great difficulty, and to pay very high charges. One advantage of these Bills will be that the highest charge will be about 1s. In some cases these people have to pay 4s. or 5s.—and, I know, as much as 7s. 6d.—a load, to bring a heavy load of material over in the horse-boat. All that will be got rid of. That will be a very great advantage to people there. This morning I met a very large property-owner, Dr. John Hay, who owns very large interests at North Shore, and in congratulating me upon this step, he said that if it was absolutely necessary, we should fight for a broad roadway. I have had every opportunity of gauging public opinion, and public opinion is unanimously in favour of a bridge connection.

102. Have you had any chance of gauging the probable success of the parties who may get the concession in raising sufficient funds to carry out any scheme? Mr. Kenwood has given me every information, and from the information he has given me—I suppose he has not revealed everything to me—I am quite satisfied as to his *bonâ-fides*. I would not have undertaken the Bill had I not thought that Parliament was going to carry the Bill, and that the work was going to be proceeded with. I am not going to say a word against the *bonâ-fides* of any of them. Mr. Withers has assured me that he has the money, and I am assured that Mr. Simpson has the money.

103. *Mr. Cann.*] I suppose, as a matter of fact, none of them have the money? I cannot say that; they say they have the money.

104. I suppose they will have to promote a company before they can carry the thing out? I could not say that. I think it will be a very good thing for any company, considering that the revenue of the North Shore Ferry Company is not far short of £50,000 a year.

105. *Mr. Green.*] Does that include the transit business? Yes; the horse-boats return about £20,000 a year. They carry at the rate of 1,200 vehicles daily.

106. *Mr. Brennan.*] 6,000,000 passengers? That is the estimated number.

Gamaliel Thompson called in, sworn, and examined:—

107. *Mr. Brennan.*] You are managing clerk for Mr. W. F. Brennan, solicitor? Yes.

108. Do you produce a copy of a petition which was presented to Parliament? Yes.

109. Signed by how many people? Between 86,000 and 87,000 persons.

G. Thompson.
4 Aug., 1896.

Mr.

Mr. John Young called in, sworn, and examined:—

- J. Young. 110. *Mr. Brennan.*] You were formerly Mayor of Sydney? Yes.
 4 Aug., 1896. 111. You gave evidence in 1891 before a Royal Commission in connection with a bridge connection with North Sydney? Yes.
 112. You have given this matter some considerable attention? Yes.
 113. Will you tell the Committee the outcome of your reflections on this topic? I think, all things considered, a bridge is the best way to connect Sydney with North Sydney. A bridge has various advantages over any other method, because persons going or wishing to go from Sydney to the higher parts and down to about half-way up the hill would go almost on a level, which is a great advantage; whereas, if you go under the water, to walk would be a difficult feat, because you would have double the height to walk. Of course, it would be quite possible to have a tubular tunnel underneath, and to go by electricity. So also you could do the same thing on a bridge. They are equal on the point of conveyance, but for walking they are not equal, as you would have double the hill to go down and double the hill to go up. I should imagine that a tubular tunnel would be 140 or 150 feet below the surface at the deepest part.
 114. The roadway tunnel is 1 mile 26 chains long, and 20 feet is available for vehicular traffic;—will you state your views on that point? A width of 20 feet would not get over the difficulty of the rise, because, instead of going on a level, you would have 150 or 160 feet to go down and 300 feet to rise, in the case of pedestrians; 20 feet is very narrow.
 115. Will you express your opinion as to what the crowded state of the traffic would be in that tunnel, where you will have to contend with heavily laden vehicles? I think it will be difficult to get air down.
 116. *Chairman.*] Do you consider that a roadway of 21 feet is sufficient provision for the vehicular traffic between Sydney and North Sydney? Decidedly not; it requires double that width.
 117. *Mr. Brennan.*] Would it be an advantage to have a passage down the centre of the bridge for passenger traffic? It would be a great advantage.
 118. The bridge is provided in the middle with a road for passengers, and each division for vehicular traffic is wider than what is allowed in a roadway tunnel for the whole traffic? That is, of course, so much the better, and it should be, because I strongly believe that you would probably double the traffic the first year, perhaps treble the traffic, and it may go on increasing indefinitely.
 119. Do you think a bridge would attract residents over there? Certainly.
 120. A bridge would be in the nature of a continuous street? Certainly.
 121. There is a prejudice against a tunnel? I think there is. I do not know any example that can be shown where a tube under the water carries the vehicular traffic as well as the pedestrian traffic. There may be such tunnels, but I do not know of them.
 122. The great majority of these tunnels in London are for passenger traffic? They are for special passenger traffic; they are better suited for that—in fact, for passenger traffic, these tubes are specially suitable, and, in my opinion, for nothing else.
 123. The conditions which obtain in London are quite the reverse of the conditions that obtain here? Yes.
 124. They are as a matter of necessity in London? Yes; the air is forced through by the carriages that take you through.
 125. The carriage drives the air out, and it draws the air in as it goes on? Certainly.
 126. The London County Council have left the vehicular traffic for the streets? Yes. There is no vehicular traffic in the tubes. I think the objections to that would be the construction. I understand something about these matters, having done similar things. Up to a certain size you could put an iron tube under the harbour, but if you get the tubes too big you increase the trouble, the cost, and the expense in every shape and form. They get unwieldy. Although I do not think it is an impossibility (for almost nothing is impossible), still I think that where you get tubes sufficiently large for vehicular traffic it would be almost impossible to get them through—constructively, I am speaking of.
 127. There is a lot of danger attending the use of all these shields? Yes; and the bigger they are the more trouble they are.
 128. An accident occurred under the Yarra Yarra not long ago—it resulted in the loss of a lot of lives? Yes, because it was in drift sand. I have done a great deal of work about this harbour under water. If they meet a drift it might cost them some hundreds of thousands of pounds before they got over it with a very large tube.
 129. A large tube would correspond with a tunnel roadway? If you had a tunnel roadway you must make it in a similar manner. With a tunnel roadway you would protect your shield and then brick it. There you have precisely the same thing to contend against. With the large shield, whether it is a tunnel lined with brick for a road or a tunnel for a cylinder.
 130. Have you given any consideration as to the height which this bridge should be above the water? I would sooner leave that question to nautical men to answer.
 131. *Chairman.*] Do you know the relative grades for the tunnel roadway and the bridge? If you use it for pedestrian traffic it should be the same for one as the other.
 132. Have you any knowledge of the two rival schemes and the relative grades proposed in connection with each scheme? To tell you the truth, I do not know much about the rival schemes. I have seen a plan by Mr. Politzer and a plan by Mr. Kenwood.

Mr. William Kenwood further examined:—

- W. Kenwood. 133. *Chairman.*] Will you tell us what the grade is in connection with the bridge as proposed? The grade on the Sydney side would be 1 in 24, with the increased height of the bridge at 187 ft. 6 in., but on the North Sydney side, where the ground rises very rapidly, the grade of this bridge will be 1 in 30.
 Aug., 1896. 134. *Mr. Molesworth.*] Do you know that there are steamships with masts over 187 feet long in one piece? There is no such mast, I think, in use. The tendency is to go down, not upwards. I certainly do not know of any mast of that extreme height. The highest steel mast at the present time is 156 ft. 6 in.
 135. Are you aware that there are ships afloat with masts 187 ft. 6 in. long? Not in one length. The highest mast I can discover is 156 ft. 6 in. My studies have gone to prove that ships' masts are decreasing,
 not

not increasing, in height. Bridge obstructions are being erected almost every year in various parts of the world, and it is very obvious that a ship with a steel mast of the height you mention would be debarred from going into some of the principal ports of the world. We have had very ample evidence in regard to the height of ships' masts before the Select Committee upon my Bill. W. Kenwood.
4 Aug., 1896.

136. Have you seen a petition presented to Parliament by the shipowners and merchants of Sydney against the erection of a bridge in the harbour with piers? I have heard of the petition, but have not yet seen it.

137. Are you not aware that it is signed by nearly the whole of the principal shipping people in this port? Yes.

138. Are you aware that it is a petition against the erection of any pier in the harbour, and that it requests that the height of the bridge be not less than 200 feet above high-water mark? Yes.

139. Would it be possible to construct the bridge without the piers, as is suggested in the petition? It is possible, but still I do not think it at all likely that anyone would ever dream of doing such a thing. It would throw the cost up to such an extreme point that it would be outside the limit of all commercial transactions.

140. What is your opinion as to the request of the petitioners that the bridge should be erected 200 feet above high-water mark? I consider 200 feet is absolutely ridiculous. It makes your structure so ponderous, and your wind pressures speculative, and so increases your responsibility in every regard that I do not think that any engineer would countenance that extreme height. The grades are made unnecessarily steep, and the shipping only would be studied, to the detriment of the vehicular traffic.

141. Are you a proprietor or an architect? I am simply an engineer, appointed by my syndicate.

142. Your company, you think, would not be willing to comply with the request of the petition? I am sure they would not. I am sure they would laugh at me if I made such a suggestion to them. The thing is ridiculous.

143. You stated that your extreme height is 180 feet? I adopt that height at Mr. Darley's suggestion. I do not adopt that height for my own satisfaction, because I believe that 165 feet above low-water mark is ample for all purposes. In 1891, Mr. Darley said that he thought that 160 feet would be ample, but now he recommends 180 feet, probably having in view the prayer of the petition in your hand.

144. *Chairman.*] Does the raising of the height lessen the chance of the bridge being constructed;—you said that your company would laugh at you if you proposed that it should be 200 feet high? Simply on this ground—that the height is so great that the primary calculations on all constructions of this kind are wind pressures.

145. You think that they would not have any objection to increase the height to 180 feet? Probably not. I am inclined to think they would not.

146. That matter has not been referred to them;—the Bill was originally drawn with a view to a height of 165 feet? I am communicating with them now in regard to this altered scheme. I have not received any definite reply from them. I believe myself that they would be prepared to approve of 180 feet.

147. Is it not a certainty that they would? No; I think a height of 180 feet is too high. It makes the grades all unnecessarily steep. It throws the construction up so high that the wind pressure, at all times a speculative quantity, makes it necessary that ample provision be made, consequently your construction is so much heavier, and the more ponderous it is the much more expensive it is. In every regard it is, in my opinion, above the height necessary.

148. Do you think there is any possibility when they learn that a height of 180 feet is insisted upon they will decline to go on any further with the scheme? It is a matter of pounds, shillings, and pence. I certainly think not.

149. You are not in a position to say whether they will? Not at the present moment; but I may possibly be in a position to say before this inquiry terminates, and if I know by that time I should be very pleased to give the information to the Committee.

150. You are not prepared to say that your people would persevere with the scheme? I am not. I am absolutely confident that they would, but I have no authority to say that they would positively. Before the first Select Committee the question of the height of ships' masts was very exhaustively gone into, and it was very clearly shown then that a height of 180 feet is altogether unnecessary. It is only necessary for the Committee to refer to the evidence taken on that occasion to be satisfied on that point.

151. *Mr. Brennan.*] This bridge, with a height of 180 feet, would be the highest bridge of its kind in the world? Exactly. The Forth Bridge, with a height of 150 feet, was determined to be sufficiently high by the Trinity Board. It is true that there is a difference in the rise and fall of the tides. I allow for that difference. As it is not very great here, I allow another 10 feet.

152. *Chairman.*] It is asserted by Mr. Darley that there is not much shipping in the river above the Forth Bridge? It may be asserted, but it does not show that a large ship may not require to go above the Forth Bridge. The largest steel masts are in steamships. All sailing ships have rigged masts, consequently they can be easily housed. In steamships the rule is to make their masts in one length of steel. The highest steel masts at the present time, as far as I can ascertain, is 156 ft. 6 in. The height of these masts is tending downwards, not upwards. I think if you go to the Circular Quay you will see a very large cargo ship, "The Perthshire," and her masts certainly do not exceed 100 feet from water-line. I should take her to be a cargo boat of 5,000 or 6,000 tons.

153. *Mr. Waddell.*] Sailing vessels have higher masts than steam vessels? Yes; but they are built masts; you never find a sailing ship with her masts in one length.

154. *Mr. Molesworth.*] I think, Mr. Kenwood, you are mistaken;—I believe there are sailing ships with steel masts in one length? I believe there are four-masted American ships with steel masts in one length, but these masts are not high masts. I think they are called four-masted schooners.

155. From what point of the ship do you count the height of her masts—from the stepping or from the deck? From the water-line. All my measurements have been taken as from the water-line.

William Barnett Smith called in, sworn, and examined:—

156. *Mr. Brennan.*] You are Council Clerk of the Borough of North Sydney? I have been Council Clerk at North Sydney and St. Leonards for about ten years. W. B. Smith.

157. You have acted as Secretary of the Committee which represented Sydney, North Sydney, and all the surrounding places in connection with this movement? Yes. 4 Aug., 1896.

- W. B. Smith. 158. How many sittings did the Committee hold? Eight or nine.
- 4 Aug., 1896. 159. The various schemes which were propounded were somewhat elaborately gone into by the Committee? The promoters of the various schemes appeared before the Committee, and explained them fully.
160. Mr. Sulman appeared amongst the number? Yes.
161. He explained to the Committee that in conjunction with his railway scheme he had a tunnel railway roadway which was 20 feet wide? Twenty-three feet or 24 feet, I think, he said.
162. That is the diameter of the tunnel, the roadway proper is about 20 feet wide;—will you state your opinion as to the sufficiency of such a roadway to meet the traffic between Sydney and North Sydney? I think it would be wide enough to carry the traffic at present.
163. What would be the effect of vehicles laden with wool or hides protruding over the sides going into such a tunnel? I suppose if there was a block in the tunnel it might be a serious thing for the traffic.
164. What would be the effect of a wheel going off a vehicle or a horse falling in the tunnel. It would block the traffic. The tunnel might be divided.
165. A 20-foot roadway would not admit of three vehicles going abreast in motion? No.
166. Would it allow of two vehicles going abreast in motion? Empty vehicles might.
167. Can you tell me at what rate of speed a vehicle heavily laden and drawn by horses would progress? I should think a vehicle would go at the rate of about 3 miles an hour.
168. You know the length of the proposed tunnel roadway? No.
169. It is 1 mile 26 chains long, how long will vehicles be in the tunnel? About twenty minutes, I suppose.
170. Suppose anything were to happen to the electric light which illuminates the tunnel day and night it would result in some confusion? I suppose if the light was to go out the tunnel would be in darkness.
171. You were asked to bring some resolutions? Yes; but I find I have not got them with me.
172. Will you undertake to forward the resolutions to the Chairman of this Committee? I will. I may explain that they are resolutions passed by a sub-committee, but they have not yet been adopted by the body which appointed the committee.
173. You gave some evidence before the Royal Commission in 1891 in favour of a bridge? Yes.
174. I suppose you still maintain the same opinions? Yes.
175. You are sufficiently in touch with public feeling in North Sydney to be able to voice it somewhat? I would not like to say that I represent public opinion at North Sydney. I hear the opinions of a good many people over there on the subject.
176. What is the general feeling of the people over there? I think the majority of the people prefer a bridge to a tunnel if they can get it.

Mr. Francis Punch called in, sworn, and examined:—

- F. Punch. 177. *Mr. Brennan.*] You are an alderman of the Borough of North Sydney? Yes.
- 4 Aug., 1896. 178. You are a member of the committee to which the question of a connection with Sydney was referred and which has been sitting recently? Yes.
179. The Committee has had several sittings, and the question has been somewhat extensively gone into? Yes.
180. You are also a member of the sub-committee? Yes.
181. A set of resolutions was passed by the sub-committee, recommending a bridge in place of a tunnel? Yes.
182. On two several occasions you were Mayor of North Sydney? On three successive occasions; I was Mayor altogether about four and a half years.
183. You have given some little consideration to this question? Yes.
184. I think you have some data which would be interesting information to this Committee? Yes.
185. Would you prefer to make a statement to the Committee? The information I have here is six years old. On the 1st November, 1890, a public meeting was held in the Town Hall at North Sydney. It was called for the purpose of urging upon the Royal Commission and the Government the claims of the district to bridge communication to the metropolis. It was stated at the meeting that "the estimated annual traffic between North Shore and Sydney by ferry service was—passengers, 4,015,000; vehicles, 378,500; and horsemen, 43,800, and the annual revenue derived from the service was about £45,000.
186. Can you bring this data up to date? No; not unless we put men on. We had two men on to get this information.
187. Referring to the vehicular tunnel with a roadway 21 feet wide, which Mr. Sulman explained to your committee—would that be sufficient to meet the requirements of traffic between Sydney and North Sydney, recollecting that 21 feet is only the ordinary width of a lane in Sydney? I do not think it would even at the present time, and I am sure it would not five years hence.
188. You have seen trollies laden with sheepskins and hides, or with bales of greasy wool stacked up and extending beyond the sides of the trollies. What do you think would be the effect of such trollies meeting one another, or other large vehicles in a 20 feet wide tunnel? I suppose, with hides and wool on, the trollies would be about 9 feet wide, so that two trollies would take up about 18 feet of the tunnel.
189. From your position, I suppose you may take it upon yourself to voice somewhat the public opinion of the district as to the desirability of forming a connection with Sydney? Yes.
190. What is the general feeling over there? In favour of a bridge, indisputably. If a vote was taken I believe it would be a vote of twenty to one in favour of a bridge connection.
191. You know the difficulties they have now to contend with as regards the vehicular traffic? That is behind the times. I think they make all their expenses out of it.
192. *Mr. Waddell.*] I suppose the people over there who have come to a conclusion as to the form of the connection can only be actuated by one feeling—as to what will suit North Sydney;—they do not consider the shipping in the harbour? Yes; they do. I do not think any bridge ought to be constructed under a height of 180 feet, but when you come to look at the reports which the Premier placed before Parliament a month ago, the number of vessels which went above where the bridge is proposed to be constructed during last year was about twelve or fourteen. You know the Government are spending a lot of money now in Woolloomooloo Bay, which will be most suitable for ships with high masts. If I had a voice in the determination of the matter, I would say let it be a high-level bridge, and let it be built strong enough to carry a railway. I would not object to make one of a syndicate to construct a bridge which will carry a railway as well as the ordinary traffic. There are plenty of men able to do it.

193. *Mr. Cann.*] Have you any doubt as to the ability of the parties interested to find the money? No doubt whatever. F. Punch.
4 Aug., 1896.
194. *Mr. Brennan.*] As a commercial undertaking it commends itself? As a grand success. I believe honestly and candidly, even with the present traffic and population on that side of the harbour, leaving the people of Sydney and the other suburbs out of the question, if we deduct 15 per cent. of the traffic for the Ferry Company, or more, to pay interest on its construction, it will leave us £25,000. Six years ago, if you capitalised £25,000 at 4 per cent., you could spend £600,000 on a bridge. As a commercial undertaking, if the Government do not undertake it, private enterprise will be only too glad to jump at it.
195. *Mr. Cann.*] I suppose whoever gets the concession will have to float a company? I do not know.
196. *Chairman.*] You have no direct connection with these proposals? None whatever.
197. It does not devolve upon you to finance the company? No. At a meeting of the sub-committee I went for the betterment principle. I know that if we have a bridge, or even a tunnel, it will increase the value of property to a very considerable amount. The Government have an enormous quantity of land over there. It will open up their land as well as other people's lands. Speaking from a personal point of view, I would be only too pleased if it was placed under the municipal bodies over there to have the betterment principle introduced.

William Anderson called in, sworn, and examined:—

198. *Mr. Brennan.*] You are an alderman of the borough of North Sydney? Yes. W. Anderson.
4 Aug., 1896.
199. You were a member of the sub-committee appointed to investigate the rival schemes for connecting Sydney and North Sydney? —
200. The sub-committee has held several meetings? Yes.
201. And the outcome of their meetings was a set of resolutions recommending the construction of a bridge? Yes.
202. Were you present at the meeting when Mr. Sulman attended and explained his roadway tunnel? I was at one meeting.
203. He advocated a roadway tunnel of a certain diameter, but with a roadway of 21 feet available for vehicular traffic? Yes.
204. You have been an alderman for some time? Yes.
205. You have taken some interest in public affairs locally for many years? For five and a half years alderman.
206. Can you say, from your knowledge of the public, what the trend of popular feeling is in regard to the form of the connection with Sydney? The general opinion is that a bridge would be the most satisfactory.
207. What is your own opinion? I think a bridge would be.
208. *Chairman.*] Why? I think it would be more getatable. It is very much better to travel over a bridge than to go under the water. The objection to the tunnel is the having to go up and down by lift every time you have to go through the tunnel. I think that is a serious objection.
209. *Mr. Brennan.*] You know the present difficulty is as to the vehicular traffic? Yes.
210. There have been complaints, but, as far as their fleet enables them to do, the Ferry Company meet the requirements of the passenger traffic? They carry the passengers, but I do not think I would be justified in saying that they meet the requirements.
211. The real trouble over there is as to the vehicular traffic? Principally, I think.
212. The mode of providing for the carriage of the vehicular traffic is very primitive—old-fashioned? I think it is rather primitive.
213. It is no uncommon thing for a block to ensue on either side at the wharf? That I could not say. I know that very often the passenger-boats have to wait until the horse-boats get past, or that the horse-boats have to give way to the passenger-boats. I think the horse-ferry is in a very bad place.
214. You have no doubt that the better form of connection would be by bridge instead of by tunnel? I would give the preference to a bridge by every means.
215. *Chairman.*] I suppose you know it is proposed to use lifts in connection with the bridge at Milson's Point? I cannot say that I know that; but I should not think it is absolutely necessary they should have lifts if they can get a fair incline from a certain point on the Shore.
216. It is proposed that every person who may go down to the terminus of the railway at Milson's Point may get on to the bridge there by means of a lift? That may apply to the railway passengers.
217. *Mr. Brennan.*] The people in the locality of the Milson's Point railway-station, wishing to go across to Sydney by the bridge, would necessarily use the lift? Yes.
218. You do not know how modern lifts are worked in the old country? No. I talk to many persons in the district, and they all seem to think that a bridge would be preferable to a tunnel.

THURSDAY, 6 AUGUST, 1896.

Present:—

MR. CANN, MR. MACDONALD,	|	MR. GREEN, MR. MOLESWORTH,
MR. WADDELL.		

JAMES ASHTON, ESQ., IN THE CHAIR.

E. E. Fosbery, Esq., appeared as Solicitor for the City and North Sydney Railway Bill.
W. F. Brennan, Esq., appeared as Solicitor for the Sydney and North Sydney Bridge and Tramway Bill.
T. B. Dibbs, Esq. (Messrs. Dibbs and Gibson), appeared as Solicitor for the North Shore Bridge Bill.

Isaac Ellis Ives, Esq., sworn and examined:—

219. *Mr. Brennan.*] You are the Mayor of Sydney? Yes.
220. For many years you have been an Alderman of Sydney? I have been in the City Council only two and a half years. I. E. Ives,
Esq.
6 Aug., 1896.
221. You have been Mayor of North Sydney half a dozen times? I was Mayor for five years, and Alderman for six years at North Sydney. 222.

- I. E. Ives,
Esq.
6 Aug., 1896.
222. For many years you have been endeavouring to procure improved communication between Sydney and North Sydney? Since about 1874.
223. You were Chairman of the Committee appointed by the City Council, and various Municipalities concerned in this movement? Yes.
224. You held several meetings and investigated several schemes? There have been several meetings; but unfortunately they were held at a time when it was impossible for me to attend.
225. You know officially what the result of the meetings was? Yes.
226. Did the subcommittee recommend that the communication should be by bridge or by tunnel? I have not had a report from the subcommittee.
227. You know that they did recommend that the bridge should be erected? That is their idea.
228. Do you know anything of modern London? No, it is about ten years since I was there.
229. You live at North Sydney? Not at present. I lived there for seventeen or eighteen years. My property is there.
230. From your official position in Sydney, and from your connection with this movement for many years past, I suppose you may say that you voice public opinion somewhat? I think so.
231. What do you think the public would prefer as a means of communication with Sydney? I believe the balance of opinion is in favour of a bridge.
232. Can you say that it is largely in favour of a bridge? Yes. In 1885-6 I, with a number of other gentlemen, when we found that there was no possibility of getting a bridge, went into the question and had a Bill before the House to enable us to construct a tunnel; but we found that the difficulties in constructing a tunnel would be very great, and that the convenience which it would afford would be a small recompense in proportion to the outlay, and the balance of opinion at that time was absolutely dead against the tunnel on any consideration.
233. That would be a passenger tunnel only? It was intended for vehicular as well as passenger traffic. A number of us went to very great expense as far as that was concerned.
234. Having regard to the fact that the grade of the tunnel on the Sydney side is 1 in 24, and on the North Sydney side 1 in 30; that in addition to the tunnel being 85 feet below the surface of the water, they have to rise to the top of Alfred-street where the town hall is situated, that the outlet of the tunnel is just past the railway station at a street called Western Wall Road, and that they have to go 1,300 feet to get to the council chambers;—having regard to the grades of the tunnel, and having regard to the fact that the bridge has a down grade, which project commends itself to you from the standpoint of grades? The bridge would most decidedly have the preference.
235. It has a roadway tunnel 21 feet wide to accommodate horses, lorries, and vehicles of every description;—I suppose you have had some experience of trying to drive along a 20-foot lane? Yes.
236. What will be the effect of lorries heavily laden with sheepskins or wool protruding over their sides, and drawn by four horses, going through a tunnel of that description? There is barely room for two lorries laden as we see them laden in the street to pass.
237. With the tunnel roadway 80 feet below the water, and with a distance of 1,300 feet to travel to the town hall, if a heavily-laden vehicle is going up the hill, what track will it take;—will it go straight up the hill, or will it go up the hill in a zigzag fashion? It would hardly be able to go straight up the hill unless there was extra horse-power.
238. A heavily laden vehicle would want the whole of the tunnel to itself to get up that hill? I should imagine that it would want a very great portion of it.

Captain Joseph Barron sworn and examined:—

- Capt. J.
Barron.
6 Aug., 1896.
239. *Mr. Brennan.*] You are a resident of North Sydney? I am.
240. You are a business man? Yes.
241. For some very considerable time you have given attention to this matter of providing a connection between Sydney and North Sydney? Yes.
242. Which form of connection do you prefer? I prefer a bridge most decidedly.
243. Do you know the width and the grades of the tunnel? I have heard about them.
244. With that knowledge do you prefer a bridge to a tunnel? Yes.
245. You are an old ship master? Yes.
246. You have some knowledge, then, of the cost of lowering top-gallant masts? Yes.
247. Is it a very expensive process? No.
248. What height do you think would be ample for all classes of ships with a capacity for lowering their topmasts? They would not require to lower their topmasts—only the top-gallant masts. I hear the bridge is to be 180 feet high above high-water mark. I think that would be ample. Vessels would not have to lower their top-gallant masts very much to go under a bridge of that height.
249. Can you give us an idea of the height of a topmast? I could not tell you exactly; ships are much larger now than they were when I went to sea.
250. *Chairman.*] What is the cost of striking a top-gallant mast? I should not think it ought to cost anything, they should do it with their own crew. It is many years since I went to sea, and top-gallant masts are a good deal higher now than they used to be. I consulted a rigger the other day on the point. I asked him what it would cost to strike the top-gallant masts, and when the ship was ready for sea to rig them again, and he said he would be very glad to do it for £10 or £12.
251. *Mr. Cann.*] How long would it take? At the outset half a day to send the masts down, and half a day again to send them up when you are ready for sea. The boats would have to go through the process before they came up the harbour. They always lie down in Neutral Bay a day or two unbending sails, cleaning ship, and entering in.
252. It is a usage for ships to remain down the harbour a certain time before they come up to their berthing-place? Often they have not a wharf engaged; it takes time to get the wharf one wants. They have all kinds of work to do—unbending sails and cleaning up ship. The crew are all busy at this work.
253. During that time they could strike their top-gallant masts? Yes.
254. *Mr. MacDonald.*] You stated that a rigger would be glad to strike the top-gallant masts, and to send them up again, for £15—is that per mast or per ship? From £10 to £12 per ship.

Edward Sanders called in, sworn, and examined:—

255. *Mr. Brennan.*] For many years you have been a carrier? Yes.
256. You are the oldest and probably the largest carrier in Sydney? I have been a carrier for forty years.
257. You know something of these schemes for providing a connection between Sydney and North Sydney? Yes.
258. Which scheme would be the more convenient for you in your business as a carrier? From my own ideas of the matter, and from my common sense too, I should judge that a bridge would be the best.
259. *Chairman.*] Why? It seems to me that in a tunnel we should be very much confined to space, and further, the grades would be very heavy.
260. The probable width of the tunnel is 21 feet, you do not think that would be adequate? I do not.
261. *Mr. Brennan.*] Suppose that on each side of that part of the bridge which is fenced off for passenger traffic a road is provided for vehicular traffic, in each case 21 feet wide, that the elevation of the bridge is 180 feet, and that the grade on the Sydney side is 1 in 24 and on the North Sydney side it is 1 in 30; and suppose that in this roadway tunnel the roof is 19 feet clear? It seems to me that the gradients which are now very heavy to get to the high lands of North Sydney, must be very much severer still with a tunnel.
262. *The Chairman.*] The steepest grade of the tunnel is 1 in 22 on the Milson's Point side, and 1 in 25 on the Sydney side. Suppose you were going up the grade on the other side with a full load in a big furniture-van drawn by four horses, how much of this roadway tunnel, 21 feet wide, would you require? Each vehicle and driver should require a height of 13 feet, and clear in width 10 feet; that would not allow for any extra height.
263. Would you go up in a straight line, or would you adopt the ordinary course? If we had room we would adopt the zig-zag course. It would be a pull, not a steep hill.
264. The grade of Barrack-street, between George-street and York-street, is 1 in 19; if you were going up that street with a load what would you do? I would go straight up. You will notice drays zig-zagging all the way up Market-street, as they come from Sussex-street to York-street.
265. *Mr. Cann.*] That is very much steeper than 1 in 22? It must be.
266. *Chairman.*] Do you regard a gradient of 1 in 22 as a very stiff pull? Not if that is the grade of Barrack-street, from George-street to York-street.
267. It is 1 in 19 there? It is a lighter pull than that I should think any horse can pull a fair load up that street.
268. Would it be necessary to zig-zag there with a load? Not unless the horse was unfairly loaded.
269. *Mr. Cann.*] If you could take your load straight up that road, what width of the road would you require? I should only require the space necessary for the vehicle to travel in.
270. What width would that be? About 10 feet; but I should not like to be confined to 10 feet.
271. *Mr. Brennan.*] You would have to drive to keep within that space? Yes.
272. *Chairman.*] Do you think 21 feet would be adequate space for all kinds of vehicles? I do not. Suppose I was going along with one of my large waggons, I might meet another large waggon on the other side—sometimes these waggons load over the sides—and we might get jammed.
273. *Mr. Waddell.*] Your waggons, I suppose, would be the very largest waggons used in the city? They are the largest waggons of that kind in the city.
274. Do you know whether it is likely there would be any other waggons larger than or as large as yours? Yes, there are the wool trollies which might be carrying wool or sheepskins.
275. *Mr. Brennan.*] Greasy wool, as well as sheepskins, generally protrude a lot over the sides of the waggon? Yes.
276. What rate of progress will a horse drawing a load ordinarily make? You cannot reckon much more than three miles an hour.
277. This tunnel is 1 mile 26 chains long, how long will it take you to get through the tunnel with a load? I should think you would not get through that tunnel in much under 25 minutes.
278. You have had to do with 20-foot lanes in your time with loads? Yes.
279. In a 20-foot lane nothing could go faster than the vehicle in front? No.
280. There could be no quicker rate of progress in this tunnel than 3 miles an hour? No.
281. *Mr. Green.*] Unless the stream of vehicles was continuous, a hinder vehicle could, on many occasions, pass a vehicle in front going in the same direction? They could do it.
282. *Chairman.*] It has been explained to me that the width of the roadway in the tunnel is 21 feet at the bottom, and that the diameter of the tunnel is 27 feet, so that the wheels of the vehicle would be within the space of 21 feet, and any protruding part of the load would have the benefit of the extra 6 feet? That would make a difference; but even if you have the extra width you would require to have a kerb at the side of the roadway, in order to keep you from running into the sides of the tunnel. When you are driving, especially in a tunnel, you cannot gauge the position of your vehicle to an inch. A horse may swerve, and the pole of the vehicle may swerve also, and drive the horses against the side of the tunnel.
283. If there was a kerb provided at the edge of the roadway? It would protect the sides of the tunnel, but if you had to pass another vehicle you would have a space of only 10 feet at your command.

Charles Ludowici called in, sworn, and examined:—

284. *Mr. Brennan.*] You are a member of a very large tanning firm whose tannery is situated at Lane Cove? Yes.
285. You have a great deal of traffic with heavy laden vehicles between Sydney and North Sydney? Yes.
286. You are acquainted with the different schemes before this Committee? I know them.
287. The roadway of the tunnel scheme is 21 feet wide with a clear height of 19 feet. What do you think of the capacity of that tunnel to meet the requirements of the traffic? I do not think it will be suitable at all. I consider a width of 21 feet is not sufficient.
288. Would a roadway of that width allow three vehicles to pass in the tunnel? No. You would require to have room enough to allow fast vehicles to overtake slow vehicles and to pass them.
289. *Chairman.*] Would there be room for three vehicles abreast? I do not consider it would be wide enough. I do not think it would meet the requirements of the case.
290. *Mr. Brennan.*] You prefer a bridge to a tunnel? Yes.

E. Sanders.

6 Aug., 1896.

C. Ludowici.

6 Aug., 1896.

291.

- C. Ludowici.
6 Aug., 1896.
291. *Mr. Cann.*] You send loads of goods and material from one side of the water to the other? Yes.
 292. What do your loads measure in width? We would want about 8 feet clear.
 293. What would you require in height? In height, about 8 feet.
 294. *Chairman.*] Would you consider that a roadway of 21 feet is ample for two lines of vehicles? That would be sufficient for two.
 295. *Mr. Brennan.*] It would require careful driving? Yes; especially in the light there would be in the tunnel.
 296. What about the uphill part of it? I do not know the grade.
 297. *Chairman.*] The grade of that part is 1 in 22? In any case it would be a much more difficult task to get goods across there with a tunnel than it would be with a bridge, because naturally a bridge would be pretty well all on the same level.
 298. The grade of the tunnel on the North Sydney side is 1 in 22; the grade of Barrack-street from the Post Office to the Central Coffee Palace is 1 in 19;—comparing a grade of 1 in 22 to the grade of 1 in 19 in Barrack-street, do you regard that grade as involving a very heavy pull? I would not.
 299. *Mr. Brennan.*] Do you not think that in matters of gradients the distance is a big factor to consider? No doubt it is.
 299½. It amounts to something very considerable? Yes.
 300. *Chairman.*] Would you regard going up the grade in Barrack-street with a load as anything serious? No; but with a tunnel you would have to go down to a low level and then come up again.
 301. *Mr. Fosbery.*] Are you aware that the grade in Bridge-street opposite the Lands Office is 1 in 22? That seems to me to be steeper than the grade in Barrack-street from the Post Office to the Coffee Palace.
 302. *Chairman.*] Do you consider that grade a very difficult one to negotiate? It entails a good pull on a horse in carrying a load if it is continued for any length.
 303. *Mr. Cann.*] What is the weight of your ordinary load? It is about 4 tons, reckoning lorry and all.
 304. How many horses would you use in drawing that load? About three horses for a 3-ton load. The lorry weighs about a ton.
 305. That is rather a heavy load for three horses to draw? Not for good horses. Ours are the very best horses. A ton is a very fair load for one horse.

James Brown Forsyth called in, sworn, and examined:—

- J. B. Forsyth.
6 Aug., 1896.
306. *Mr. Brennan.*] You are a tanner, and you are in a large way of business in North Sydney? Yes.
 307. You know something of the proposed roadway tunnel and bridge to connect Sydney and North Sydney? Yes.
 308. In the ordinary course of business you have to send large loads from North Sydney to Sydney? Yes.
 309. Will you tell the Committee the mode of connection you would prefer between Sydney and North Sydney, and why you prefer that particular mode? I prefer a bridge to a tunnel for several reasons. I think a bridge would be easier and better for the vehicular traffic, as well as the pedestrian traffic. And from what I have seen in my little travels, I prefer a bridge to a tunnel. I have ridden across bridges which have been erected across waters, and I am convinced that a bridge would be a great deal better than a tunnel.
 310. *Chairman.*] In what way do you consider a bridge would be superior to a tunnel? In the first place, it is just a question which is the simplest mode of getting on and getting off. There is no risk in the way you get on to a bridge and get off it.
 311. Do you know how it is proposed to get into the tunnel? I know you have to go under the water.
 312. Do you know anything about the grades? No.
 313. *Mr. Brennan.*] The roadway in the tunnel is only 21 feet wide; what facilities would a roadway of that width afford for vehicles heavily laden with bulk goods going backwards and forwards? If two heavily-laden vehicles, travelling in opposite directions, come in contact, and you have a light vehicle coming from either end, I do not see how it could get past.
 314. *Mr. Cann.*] Would you state the width and height of your trolley when it is loaded up? I cannot tell you the height, but the width would be about 8 feet when I am loaded with bark.
 315. Can you give an idea of the weight of the load? About 3 tons.
 316. How many horses do you put in? Three.
 317. *Mr. MacDonald.*] You have said that you have had experience of bridges in other places;—have you had any experience of tunnels? No. I know I was reared on the Tyne, and I know what facilities the bridge gives.

Patrick MacMahon sworn and examined:—

- P.
MacMahon.
6 Aug., 1896.
318. *Mr. Brennan.*] You are the proprietor of the Macquarie Bond, Circular Quay? Yes.
 319. You are an ex-alderman of the city of Sydney? Yes.
 320. Your residence is at North Sydney? Yes.
 321. You drive to and from the city? Sometimes, not always.
 322. You have occasion to use the horse-boats? Yes.
 323. You have given some little consideration to the question of connecting Sydney with North Sydney by means of a bridge or a tunnel? Yes.
 324. You know that the proposed roadway tunnel has an available roadway of 21 feet? Yes.
 325. And you know that the tunnel is a little over a mile and a quarter in length? I have seen a little of tunnels and bridges in the old country. I have crossed the Brooklyn Bridge several times. I have travelled in several tunnels in England and America, and, by all means, I give the preference to a bridge.
 326. Why do you prefer a bridge to a tunnel? I prefer a bridge from what I saw of the Brooklyn Bridge. In the Brooklyn Bridge there is a track for foot passengers in the centre. Then there is a cable-tram on each side of the passenger traffic, and on the outer side of each cable-tram there is a road for vehicular traffic. It was the most complete arrangement for dealing with the traffic that I ever saw. I was quite struck with its excellence. And as to a bridge being an impediment in this harbour and interfering with the shipping I have had forty years' experience of the port, and I really believe a bridge would be an ornament to the port if constructed like the Brooklyn Bridge.

327. Would the pier carrying the bridge in the centre of the fairway serve the same purpose as Pinchgut now serves of dividing the traffic up and down the harbour? It would. When I saw the Brooklyn Bridge lit up with electricity I thought it was the loveliest picture I had ever seen.
328. Do you consider that a track for passengers down the centre of the bridge would minimise the chances of accidents and collisions as regards the vehicular traffic? Certainly.
329. Do you consider the tunnel would be sufficient to admit of all classes of traffic passing between Sydney and North Sydney? I do not believe it would. From all I have seen and from all I have read, in my opinion, there is no comparison between a bridge and a tunnel. The comparison is entirely in favour of a bridge.

P.
MacMahon.
6 Aug., 1896.

George Howarth, Esq., M.L.A., sworn and examined:—

330. *Mr. Brennan.*] You are the representative of Willoughby in the Legislative Assembly? I am.
331. You have devoted some attention to the question of establishing a connection between Sydney and North Sydney? Yes. I have been a member of three committees sitting on the various Bills.
332. The largest committee I suppose was the committee of which the Mayor of Sydney was the chairman? I do not include that committee amongst the three. I was a member of the three Select Committees of the Legislative Assembly.
333. There has been a committee representing the municipalities and boroughs interested in this scheme? I was also a member of that committee.
334. What was the outcome of the meetings of that committee? The committee was in favour of a bridge connection.
335. You have had opportunities to see what takes place on the North Sydney side in regard to vehicular traffic? I have.
336. On that steep hill from the Milson's Point ferry up to the Council chambers? Yes.
337. You have seen the difficulties which the traffic has to encounter on that hill? Yes. I have driven over the road many times.
338. You have had practical experience of driving along that road? Yes.
339. What do you consider is the best means of communication to establish between Sydney and North Sydney? In my opinion, without any doubt, a bridge would be preferable to a tunnel.
340. *Chairman.*] Why? In the first place I am alluding to this bridge (Kenwood's) with its approaches and grades as against the proposed tunnels with their approaches and grades.
341. Do you know how they compare? I do; although the grade of the bridge is somewhat easier than the grade of the tunnel, the bridge would also lessen the length of the grade over which the horses would have to pull to the extent of at least three quarters of a mile. Whereas a tunnel will increase the length of the pull over the grades for at least a mile and a quarter.
342. Can you tell us the length of that pull? I understand from Mr. Sulman that on the Sydney side the length of the approach is 2,900 feet, and on the Milson's Point side the length of the approach is 3,200 feet. The bridge is preferable to the tunnel, because it dispenses with the heavy pull from Milson's Point up to the junction of Glen-street with Alfred-street, a distance of about three quarters of a mile.
343. Do you regard this grade as a very serious thing for the traffic to negotiate? No, I do not regard a grade of 1 in 22 as a serious grade. But taking into consideration that the grades of the bridge are so much easier than the grades of the tunnel, and that the bridge would relieve all those who travel by means of vehicles from Sydney to North Sydney of the heavy pull from Milson's Point to Glen-street, and that it would also relieve the traffic in Alfred-street to a very great extent, I think the bridge ought to be preferred to the tunnel. Alfred-street is not a very wide street. There are two lines of tramway in Alfred-street, and, of course, there are the vehicles travelling down to the ferry-boat as well as coming up from the ferry-boat. The bridge would be a great relief to the traffic in that portion of the street.
344. *Mr. Brennan.*] I think you said you think a 21 feet roadway in the tunnel would not be sufficient? I feel positive that it will not be sufficient to meet the requirements of the district at the present time, let alone in the near future. With a view to show the increased traffic in the northern suburbs I have obtained from the Railway Commissioners a return of the passenger traffic for last year, which is greatly in excess of the passenger traffic for the previous year. The influx of population on the other side of the harbour must of necessity be found in the necessaries of life, and as these necessaries are carried from Sydney, the vehicular traffic is increasing along with the passenger traffic. On the North Shore line 100,000 more tickets were issued last year than were issued in the previous year. The return reads as follows:—

G. Howarth,
Esq., M.L.A.
6 Aug., 1896.

RETURN of tickets issued at stations on the Milson's Point railway line for the year ending 30th June, 1896.

Station.	Tickets.	Amount.
Hornsby Junction.....	12,788	£ s. d. 452 0 1
Wahroonga.....	18,406	1,228 3 6
Turrumurra.....	17,046	1,087 10 6
Pymble.....	23,660	1,510 12 9
Gordon.....	14,174	644 1 1
Lindfield.....	10,960	625 0 6
Chatswood.....	59,173	2,447 1 10
St. Leonards.....	29,472	996 3 2
Bay Road.....	9,480	302 17 7
Milson's Point.....	126,672	6,498 18 0
	321,831	£15,792 9 0

Earnings on the North Shore cable tramway for year ending 30th June, 1896..... £11,340
 " " electric line " " 2,209
 £13,549

Mr.

Mr. John Stuart Elliott, sworn and examined:—

- J. S. Elliott, Esq., M.L.A.
6 Aug., 1896.
345. *Mr. Brennan.*] You are an alderman of the borough of North Sydney? Yes.
346. You are in business at North Sydney? I am.
347. You are a member of the recent committee which inquired into the question of connecting Sydney and North Sydney with a bridge or a tunnel? Yes.
348. You have frequent opportunities of seeing the traffic in the horse-boats? Continually. I am a member of the firm of Elliott Brothers, and I suppose we pay to the North Shore Ferry Company about a £100 a year.
349. You have given some consideration to the question of providing better means of communication with Sydney? A good deal.
350. Will you state to the Committee the outcome of your deliberations on this question? The conclusion I have come to is, that the present ferry company is quite inadequate to cope with the present traffic of North Sydney.
351. Which do you consider would be the better means of communication to establish with the city? A bridge by all means.
352. Why do you object to a tunnel? I prefer a bridge to a tunnel because we could go across by the bridge much more quickly than we could go across by the tunnel. It would take a considerable time to go through the tunnel.
353. How long do you think it would take? I should say from twenty-five minutes to half an hour. There would be an immense traffic with the tunnel; and it might take longer to get across the harbour because the vehicles passing to and fro would be blocked.
354. Do you know that the roadway available in the tunnel is only 21 feet wide? So I have been told.
355. Do you think that is anything like adequate? Not at all. In fact 40 feet would not be adequate for the present traffic of North Sydney.
356. *Chairman.*] The reason why you think it would take longer to go through the tunnel than to go across the bridge is on account of the narrowness of the tunnel? Yes; and then there would be the grade.
357. Do you know the difference in the grades? I do not.
358. You assume that there is a difference in the grades? I assume that there will be a great deal of difference. I am not a practical man.
359. There is a difference in the length of the grades, but not much difference in the grades themselves. The steepest grade in the tunnel is about equal to the grade in Bridge-street near the Lands Office? If there was a tunnel I think I would prefer my vehicles to go by the ferry sooner than go through the tunnel.
360. Why? Because of the length of time it would take to go through the tunnel.
361. How long would it take to go by the horse-boat? Between five and seven minutes, and when we get on the other side of the water we can go ahead again.
362. *Mr. Brennan.*] You are on the top of the hill when you go across by the bridge? Yes; I would prefer the ferry myself to a tunnel.
363. *Mr. Molesworth.*] Where is your place of business situated;—would it be nearer the approach to the bridge than the approach to the tunnel? I have an idea where it is proposed to put the bridge, but I have no idea where the tunnel is to be put.
364. The tunnel will come out close to the railway station at Milson's Point? One is just as near to me as the other.
365. There would not be any great advantage to you by reason of your contiguity? None at all.

Dugald Thomson, Esq., M.L.A., sworn and examined:—

- D. Thomson, Esq., M.L.A.
6 Aug., 1896.
366. *Mr. Brennan.*] You are the representative of Warringah, in the Legislative Assembly? I am.
367. Will you be good enough to state your views on this question to the Committee? My opinion on this matter pretty well agrees with the decision come to by the North Shore Committee. It differs to some extent from their decision. The difference is, that while they absolutely demand a bridge, and almost absolutely demand a railway bridge, I do not go that far. I hold that if they cannot get a suitable bridge, it is to the interests of the people of North Sydney to get the best other means of communication; and if they do get a bridge, but cannot, for various reasons, get a railway bridge, they ought to take the bridge without the railway provision. I think it will facilitate matters if I give my views on this question in a very few lines of print. My views are:—
1. That the Government be requested to undertake the work of providing better means of communication between North Sydney and Sydney, as being a work of a national character.
 2. That if the Government do not think fit to undertake the work, it should be asked to take the necessary steps, promptly, to ascertain the best that private enterprise throughout the world is prepared to do in the way of providing a connection between the two shores, with a view to the Government selecting and supporting the most desirable of any suitable proposals.
- As a North Shore Member, pure and simple, and representing only the interests of North Shore, I might say, "Get any bridge so long as communication is obtained." But looking at the question in a broader light, I think it is a very important matter to the Government, as representing the whole of the people of the Colony, to see that the bridge that is got—gives the best convenience, is structurally the best; that is, as regards its lasting properties; and will not interfere in any serious way with the traffic of the harbour. The bridges which are proposed, and which have had no examination hitherto, may be structurally defective. There may be no examination of the bridges in the future.
368. *Mr. Brennan.*] The Bill contains some very drastic provisions as to the examination of the bridge. The Minister for Works has to approve of every trifling thing in connection with the bridge. He has the power to see that every rivet is examined? If that provision is contained in your Bill, and it is passed, of course it is a check in that respect. I think the matter is of sufficient importance to the Government to justify a full test as to the best means of communication they can obtain. On the other hand, of course, if Parliament decide to accept one of the proposals before it, it is only a question which is the best proposal to accept. I think—
3. That in making a selection, the Government should have regard to the following considerations:—(A) That communication should be by bridge preferably.

I have seen some of the largest bridges in the world, and have gone through some of the largest tunnels both under land and under water, and I must say that I have a preference for a bridge. First of all a bridge is in the open air. Secondly, it provides better accommodation for pedestrian traffic; and, as regards this particular connection, it reduces at any rate the severity of the grade at a certain part. I understand that there is not much difference in the grades of the bridge and the tunnel, as a whole, but at a certain part there is. It is said that the grade of the whole is the same as that in Bridge-street, in front of the Lands Office; but anyone who knows the grade of the road from Milson's Point to the Town Hall, knows that it is very much more severe than that grade.

369. I think it is about 1 in 14? That grade has to be gone up. It is a difficult grade now for the vehicular traffic to negotiate. It has to be passed over by all the traffic coming out of the tunnel.

370. This bridge, you say, gets rid of that difficulty? Yes; those are my reasons for preferring a bridge to a tunnel.

371. Have you ever driven through any of these tunnels? Not driven, I have walked through tunnels. I have often gone by rail through the Mersey Tunnel, between Birkenhead and Liverpool. I have no particular objection to going through a tunnel. The objection as to travelling through a tunnel is, in most cases, more a sentimental one than anything else.

372. Do you know how long the Mersey Tunnel is? I do not know how long it is from actual knowledge, but I should say it is quite a mile in length.

373. *Mr. Cann.*] It is longer than this proposed tunnel? I do not know the figures. The river Mersey is a very much broader sheet of water than that part of Sydney Harbour lying between Milson's Point and Dawes Point, and then of course there are the approaches on each side of the harbour. There would be less objection to the proposed tunnel than to the Mersey Tunnel, the traffic in the latter is worked by steam, and of course the sulphur from the coal is felt in some degree. The motive power in the proposed tunnel is to be electricity. I am strongly in favour of a connection between Sydney and North Sydney. The necessity for the connection I believe is admitted. But the mere passing of these Bills will not give a connection. What I do not want to see is North Shore left in the lurch after one of these Bills has been selected and passed, and for certain reasons the project is not taken up by capitalists. We may then be left without any connection for many years. As the present is a very favourable time for construction, money could not be cheaper than it is to-day, and material could scarcely be cheaper than now. For that reason, I think, the tunnel ought to be in reserve and not rejected.

374. *Mr. Brennan.*] Reverting to the question of the width of the Mersey. That river is wider than our harbour is between Milson's Point and Dawes Point, but the tunnel under the Mersey is a straight one, while the proposed vehicular tunnel passes under the harbour in a curve. Standing on one side of the Mersey can you not almost see the mouth of the tunnel at the other side of the river? I do not say the Mersey Tunnel will be longer than the proposed vehicular tunnel here. I believe the Mersey Tunnel goes practically straight across.

375. Do you think a roadway of 21 feet wide in the tunnel is sufficient to carry the heavy traffic between Sydney and North Sydney. I think it is quite possible to carry that traffic with a 21-feet roadway, but it would not be as efficiently carried on as it would with a wider roadway. It would be just the same thing if the bridge was constructed with the same width of roadway.

376. In the bridge there is a roadway 20 feet wide on each side of the bridge? In a width of 20 feet there would be room for two vehicles to go the one way, and for the lighter traffic to get past the heavier traffic.

377. On either side of the track reserved for the pedestrian traffic on the bridge there will be a road. The bridge is divided in this way in order to prevent collisions and accidents? I quite admit, considering the formation of the land on each side and other matters, a bridge ought to be better than a tunnel for the vehicular traffic; but I do say, if we cannot get a suitable bridge, then if there was no vehicular traffic provided for by the tunnel; if it only provided a passenger connection we ought to try to get that much improved connection.

378. Assuming that this bridge is recommended, you would still adhere to your choice of this bridge over the proposed tunnel? I do not say this bridge; I say, a bridge. The other recommendations I have here in print practically agree with the North Shore Committee's recommendation, so I need not detail them.

379. *Chairman.*] You regard this scheme as being one of national importance? Speaking generally.

380. Still you take the view that a suitable means of communication between Sydney and North Sydney might in the future make North Sydney practically part of Sydney? Yes.

381. There is room for a good deal of expansion on the other side of the harbour? Yes, and there will be expansion.

382. You know there is a scheme on foot for the extension of the railway into the city? I do.

383. Would you consider it a very great advantage from the national point of view as well as the North Shore point of view, if the communication with North Shore formed part of the main railway system of the Colony? I would consider it a great improvement as connecting the two systems—the northern and the southern systems by the shortest route, and as carrying right into the city a very large population which is settled and will settle along the North Shore line. But I can see very great difficulties in the carrying out of that idea. The carrying of the railway line along the western side of Sydney will be a gigantic expense. The expensive large buildings on that side of Sydney may block the communication by that route. That is why I think it is folly to say there shall be a railway bridge and no other bridge. Then again the railway bridge may have to be taken in a different direction, say to Blue's Point instead of to Milson's Point.

384. *Mr. Brennan.*] Would you care to drive over a bridge of this length where you would have to meet a railway train? You would not absolutely have to meet a railway train. I would not object to drive over the bridge. If the railway is concealed from view and is well shut off I do not think it will effect the horses.

George Howarth, Esq., M.L.A., recalled and further examined:—

385. *Mr. Brennan.*] You desire to give some supplementary evidence? I do. As I understand this Committee, in taking evidence, is desirous of arriving at a conclusion which will be definite, I purpose confining my remarks within limits of reasonableness, and to avoid, if possible, going over ground already gone over by

G. Howarth, Esq., M.L.A.
6 Aug., 1896.

previous witnesses, and assuming that the Committee is satisfied that a more direct means of communication than that which obtains at present is not only desirable but necessary, I arrive at the question next in importance to this Committee, namely, What should that means of communication be—bridge or tunnel? First, I assume that the Committee having the Bills and the evidence taken before Select Committees on those Bills before it, is acquainted with the provisions of those Bills. That being so, I desire to deal with those Bills in the order in which they came before the House. First, there came the City and North Sydney Railway Bill, in which John Sulman seeks to be empowered to construct a tunnel from Milson's Point to Dawes' Point, and thence under George-street to near King-street for the purpose of running therein an electric tramway. At this juncture I must call the attention of the Committee to the fact that in September, 1895, the Engineer-in-Chief for Railway Construction presented a report on proposed development of the tramway system.

386. *Chairman.*] Could you not state your views briefly to the Committee? I desire to point out to the Committee that in December last Mr. Deane, the Engineer-in-Chief for Railway Construction, prepared a report—which has been circulated—in which he advocated an electric tramway down George-street and thence to Milson's Point by means of a tunnel. He advocated two different roads in order to get from Circular Quay to Milson's Point, namely, one from Dawes' Point and the other from Macquarie Point. Mr. Sulman's tunnel practically goes over the same ground as Mr. Deane's tunnel from Dawes' Point to Milson's Point, while the portion of the tunnel under George-street would enter into competition with the Government electric tram in George-street which has been favourably considered by the Public Works Committee. Again, the roadway tunnel goes over practically a portion of Mr. Deane's tunnel from Macquarie Point to Milson's Point—that is to say, it goes in front of Goldsbrough, Mort, & Co.'s wool warehouse to Macquarie Point, which is a portion of Mr. Deane's scheme. I think this is a matter which the Committee would do well to weigh in considering the tunnel. I wish specially to call the attention of the Committee to all the questions and answers given before the Select Committee on the Railway-Tunnel Bill from No. 82 to No. 102. Although power is asked for in the Railway-Tunnel Bill to construct a tunnel whose internal diameter is not to exceed 12 feet 6 inches, there is nothing in the Bill which would prevent the promoters from constructing a tunnel only 9 feet in diameter, which would be a mere sewer. Again, in clause 29 (tolls for goods and parcels), the promoters ask for power to charge the same rate for parcels as the Railway Commissioners charge for similar distance. The Railway Commissioners make one charge up to 86 miles, so that as a matter of fact the promoters of this Bill are asking for power to charge for carrying a parcel a mile and a half what the Railway Commissioners ask for carrying a parcel 86 miles. Mr. Deane also infers that the tunnel may deteriorate so much in twenty years as to make it almost impossible for the Government to resume it at the expiration of that time. With respect to the bridge, I may point out in the original Bill it was proposed to construct a bridge 150 feet high and that height was increased to 165 feet in order to meet the recommendations of the Railway Commission of 1891. Since then Mr. Darley has suggested that one of the piers should be taken away; that instead of the bridge having three spans and two piers in the water, it should have two spans and one pier in the centre of the harbour. That suggestion was accepted by the promoters of the scheme, and the height of the bridge was also increased to 180 feet. As a practical man, I consider that a bridge 150 feet high ought to be sufficient to meet all the requirements of the shipping in the harbour.

387. *Mr. Brennan.*] You have had to do with the sea? Yes.

388. *Mr. Molesworth.*] Are you in any way connected with shipping? Not at the present time.

389. Have you any knowledge of the height of ships' masts? Yes.

390. Are you aware that there is a ship with a mast over 180 feet in height? There was a vessel here recently with a mast 187 feet high; that is from the water-line to the mast-head.

391. Have you any idea what it costs to house a steel mast? Yes; any ordinary ship's crew could send down not only the three top-gallant masts, but the top masts in one day.

392. Of a steel mast? If it is a mast in one piece you cannot. But sailing ships carry built masts, and it is not a difficult matter to send down not only the top-gallant masts, but the top masts also.

393. *Mr. Brennan.*] Do steel masts go beyond the top masts? I have never heard of steel top-gallant masts in my life.

394. They are all rigged and telescoped? Generally speaking the first-class ships have their lower masts made of steel instead of wood, and their top masts of steel instead of wood. But I dare to say that not one vessel out of ten thousand has a steel top-gallant mast.

TUESDAY, 11 AUGUST, 1896.

Present:—

MR. CANN,	MR. GREENE,
MR. MACDONALD,	MR. MOLESWORTH,
MR. WADDELL.	

JAMES ASHTON, Esq., IN THE CHAIR.

W. F. Brennan, Esq., appeared as Solicitor for the Sydney and North Sydney Bridge and Tramway Bill.

T. B. Dibbs, Esq. (Dibbs and Gibson), appeared as Solicitor for the North Shore Bridge Bill.

E. E. Fosbery, Esq., appeared as Solicitor for the City and North Sydney Railway Bill.

Benjamin Crispin Simpson sworn and examined:—

B. C. Simpson.
11 Aug., 1896.

395. *Mr. Dibbs.*] You are a civil engineer? I am a member of the Institution of Civil Engineers.

396. You have a statement which you wish to read to the Committee? Yes.

Gentlemen,

It is hardly necessary that I should furnish any evidence as to the necessity of improved communication between the city and North Sydney, as the large and increasing population in the suburbs on the north of the harbour make that necessity evident. And, moreover, a bridge has been clamoured for for many years.

Five or six years ago, influential friends of mine asked me to promote a Bill in Parliament for this purpose, but I declined, as I did not think that the traffic to be expected would render such an enterprise commercially sound, more especially considering the expensive character of the single-span bridge then proposed.

B. C.
Simpson.

11 Aug., 1896.

Two years ago, however, this scheme was again urged on me, and I went very carefully into the probable revenue to be expected, and the necessary cost of the works. In that later consideration it occurred to me that it would be, not only much more economical, but desirable, to substitute two spans over the deepwater of Port Jackson for the one that had been before proposed, as the adoption of the two spans instead of one would be a source of safety to navigation by separating the incoming from the outgoing courses.

My second consideration of this scheme convinced me that such a bridge, economically designed, would be feasible as a commercial enterprise, and I prepared a design on the cantilever principle, which I now submit.

The lower drawing exhibited shows the general arrangements of my design, except that I now propose that the deep-water spans shall be 650 instead of 500 feet, as shown here, and that the highest shall be 160 feet above high-water mark, or such other height not exceeding 180 feet as may be required by this Committee or by Parliament, after considering the other public interests involved, as well as those of the ship-owners. The general design comprises cantilevers, each supported on a group of four piers, and carrying central girders 215 feet in length.

Each pier will be constructed in wrought-iron built cylinders, which will be sunk on the rock by means of air-locks. The portions of these cylinders between the mud-line and the rock will be filled with concrete, and will remain as the foundation for the completed pier. The upper part of the piers will then be built, and the wrought-iron cylinders above the mud-line will be removed and used in the construction of other piers.

The steel superstructure is so designed as to be easily constructed, and the larger struts of the cantilever will be cruciform in shape, to allow of repainting and maintenance.

The upper drawing shows the general details of the proposed work. For the sake of lightness the parapet will be of moulded timber, with ornamental iron brackets between the posts.

I have specially designed a new expansion arrangement, shown on this drawing, to allow for the expansion and contraction of the structure, which for a bridge of these spans will be about 8 inches. The flooring-boards at these joints will be fastened on hinged échelons, which will be attached to and carried by steel rails, sliding in these joints of the bridge, so that the maximum variation of 8 inches in length will be divided between sixteen flooring-boards, which will thus have only a maximum space of half an inch between these, in the coldest weather, and will be close together in the hottest. This arrangement is to supersede the ordinary steel arched cover-plate, which causes inconvenience and danger to horses.

In October of last year I published this design in the *Daily Telegraph*, intending to at once apply to Parliament for authority to carry out the work, but I was unable to do so before the prorogation of Parliament.

I propose to suggest to the Committee certain alterations in some details of my Bill, but before doing so I desire to lay before this Committee my reasons for advocating the particular form of road communication described in my Bill, and to do so, I must advert to the various propositions which have been brought forward, to satisfy the undoubted necessity for better communication:—

1. I will take the scheme advocated by the Royal Commission of 1891, viz., one span of about 1,500 feet, having a clear height at the centre of 160 feet.

The expense of long-span bridges increases in a far higher ratio than that of their spans, and such a bridge, with the necessary approaches, would probably cost over £1,000,000. This cost would render a bridge commercially impossible for many years, and also the extra cost is unnecessary, as a dividing pier in the centre would be an advantage instead of a disadvantage.

If the deep water of the harbour were crossed by a single span on the cantilever principle, there would still be only about 350 feet of the centre, having the full headway; and the incoming and outgoing traffic must both pass through that 350 feet, with risk of collision, whereas by the adoption of two spans these courses would be separated, and the consequent economy would be an absolute advantage to the safety of navigation.

2. With regard to a tunnel communication, which has been proposed before, and is now advocated by Mr. Sulman, I do not propose to enter on any adverse criticism of this scheme, but it is necessary for the justification of my own, that I should deal with the general principles of it.

The first scheme advocated by Mr. Sulman, for an electric railway tunnel to connect the city with North Sydney, would undoubtedly supply one want—that of communication to Milson's Point railway-station, but it is open to the objection that this tunnel would occupy the site probably wanted by the Government, should it ever be desirable to carry out Mr. Deane's scheme of a similar railway communication by tunnel.

But it is open to the further objection that it only very partially meets the requirements of the case. It neither provides for foot-passengers nor does it provide for the transit of vehicles, and anyone who uses, as I do, the present horse-ferry service to Milson's Point must realise that the improvement of vehicular communication is an absolute necessity of the near future.

When I published my design in October last I pointed out this want, and Mr. Sulman has since introduced a scheme for a second tunnel for vehicles. I can, however, only consider this proposal as a strategical move, as such a tunnel would involve over 100 feet of extra descent and ascent, and as it could only be kept dry by pumping, must be always damp and unpleasant, and the public would prefer the present ferry, in daylight and fresh air, to a mile's drive in a narrow tunnel, artificially lighted, and with the possibility that that light might fail.

Tunnel communication may be the only practicable mode of crossing a river like the Thames, with low banks, where the approaches to a high-level bridge would be enormously expensive, but it is not, in my opinion, suitable for such a crossing as Sydney Harbour, having high foreshores.

3. I have now to ask you to allow me to comment on suggestions which may possibly be brought before you—that a bridge should be constructed to McMahon's Point instead of to Milson's Point, and that it should be designed to carry a railway as well as a tramway and road.

I entirely disagree with such a proposition, and I think that the Committee will see that I have reason to do so.

It is never a desirable thing for vehicular and railway traffic to pass over the same bridge. It is undesirable, even when the road and the railway occupy separate tiers of the bridge, but in this case such an arrangement would be hardly possible, and it is specially undesirable that road and railway traffic should run over the same bridge side by side. It is hardly necessary for me to comment on the danger of fright to horses on the bridge, or the greater danger at the approaches. Such an arrangement can only be regarded as a make-shift for the sake of economy, and if sufficient width be provided for both road and railway the economy would be very small. In the bridge under consideration there must be three piers and three cantilevers laterally instead of two, and the additional centre pier and centre cantilever must be double the strength of those required for the road bridge. The cost of a joint road and railway bridge would therefore be very nearly equal to the cost of two separate bridges to serve the two purposes.

Moreover, as the railway must be screened from the road traffic, such a bridge would be unsightly and a disfigurement, instead of an ornament, to the harbour.

It must also be remembered that if a railway bridge be ever wanted across this part of the harbour, it will be to connect a future city railway extension with the North Shore railway. As such a connection would greatly shorten the road to the north, all the northern traffic, as well as the North Shore suburban traffic, would pass over this bridge. There would, therefore, be a very large railway traffic, as well as a very large road traffic, and each should certainly have a separate provision. Express trains could hardly travel, at express speed, side by side with vehicular traffic, without endangering the safety of the latter.

Economy was not my reason for the route I have selected. As a matter of fact, the crossing to McMahon's Point would not be more expensive than that to Milson's Point, as any extra cost entailed by the greater length of waterway would be compensated for by the economy of the approaches, as the ground at McMahon's Point is much higher than at Milson's Point.

My reasons for selecting Milson's Point were—(1) That Alfred-street is the main artery of approach from the harbour to the North Shore suburbs, and that a roadway taking this route would serve an area to the east not served by a road to McMahon's Point. (2) That if ever a railway bridge should be required McMahon's Point is undoubtedly its proper point of approach on the North Shore, and I preferred, therefore, to leave this course uninterfered with, and open for the purpose of such a bridge whenever it might be required.

I think, however, that it is a reversal of the proper order of things to construct a bridge to carry a railway, the route and details of which railway are not yet determined; moreover, it could hardly be expected that private enterprise should incur such an extra cost when the requirement of the extra accommodation, and consequent interest on the extra capital employed, may be matters of the distant future.

B. C.
Simpson.

11 Aug., 1896.

4. As regards the other proposal for a bridge which has been submitted before this Committee, I think it is only just to myself and to those who are supporting me in my proposals that I should inform the Committee as to the history of this scheme.

In October of last year, my proposals were published in the *Daily Telegraph*. In the early part of this year, when my notices were published for the second time, Mr. Kenwood, whom I do not know as an engineer, published notices for a very similar scheme, and I afterwards learnt from an outside source that Mr. E. M. Clark, who, as a North Shore Member, had been asked, and, I believe, had agreed to take charge of my Bill, had taken up this second scheme. I will not offer any speculation as to the cause of Mr. Clark's change of intention.

As, however, the main point of originality in Mr. Kenwood's Bill, viz., a single span of 600 feet to take the incoming and outgoing courses, was, in my opinion, its condemnation also, I did not take any trouble to express what I considered to be the other evident technical objections which appeared on the rough sketch, which purported to show his design.

As, however, I see by the alterations in his Bill that he has now abandoned the original element in his Bill, and has also adopted the principle of two spans over the deep water, first designed by me, instead of one, I am compelled to direct attention to other points in his proposal, which may show to Parliament the danger of authorising vague schemes, the details of which have not been thoroughly thought out.

Mr. Kenwood proposes in his Bill that his bridge shall carry a railway. Besides the objections previously pointed out to any joint road or railway bridge, such a bridge to Milson's Point would be an absurdity, as a bridge at the level he proposes would be more than 150 feet over the level of Milson's Point Railway Station, and to make this bridge available for the North Shore Railway, would involve the reconstruction of that railway at a higher level, and at enormous cost.

Mr. Kenwood proposes to erect this bridge on piers of a maximum size of 100 feet by 100 feet, and this maximum size would really be hardly sufficient to give stability to the bridge.

Such piers would not only be an unnecessary obstruction to the waterway, but their construction to the required depth would be so costly as to render the bridge commercially impracticable. The three piers suggested would alone cost nearly £500,000; and the difficulty of constructing such piers in deep water, and through soft material down to rock foundation, would be such as to make them nearly impracticable.

Mr. Kenwood also proposes two spans of 700 feet, each having a full headway of 180 feet for a centre length of 400 feet. To give this length of full headway would again largely increase the cost, and, in my opinion, is an unnecessary expense, which would tend to make this bridge commercially impossible. It is not possible, even with large experience, to estimate the cost of such a bridge without drawings, showing approximately the details required. From the details of my own design the cost of which has been very carefully calculated, I have no hesitation in saying that such a bridge as described in Mr. Kenwood's Bill could not be built for anything approaching to £600,000. I think it would cost £900,000 or £1,000,000. Considering the difficulty and expense of the piers, and the extra cost of the superstructure, I consider from the details obtained by me as to probable revenue that so extravagant a design would not gain financial support.

It is also proposed that the northern pier should abut on the north shore of Milson's Point. Considering the new angle of that foreshore with the line of the bridge, a 100-foot solid pier abutting on the foreshore would cause an obstruction to the steamer traffic to Lavender Bay of about 150 feet. Mr. Kenwood's Bill also provides for the construction and private ownership of a length of tramway intervening between the proposed Government tramway in George-street and the North Shore tramway. In my opinion, this is not in the public interest, as it would involve two changes of carriage. I consider that any bridge that is authorised by Parliament should be constructed so that the Government might lay over it a tramway which would connect the City and North Shore tramway systems, but I consider that it would be a source of great public inconvenience that such a connection should be owned and worked by a private company.

As regards the Bill promoted by me and now before this Committee, and concerning which a report has already been submitted to the Legislative Assembly, I do not propose to report the evidence given by me on the 14th ultimo, as I presume that that evidence is already before this Committee, but I desire to suggest the amendment of the Bill by the alteration of section 18 and the introduction of additional sections, which I now hand in, to provide for any necessary interference with sewers.

I propose to substitute the following in place of section 18:—

"The said bridge shall have two spans of not less than 650 feet clear width, and the centre portion of each of such spans, for a length of not less than 215 feet, shall have a clear headway of not less than feet over high-water mark.

"The general width of the roadways, including pathways, shall be 65 feet. The cantilevers, girders, and cross-girders for such bridge and approaches shall be of wrought steel. Each of the three groups of piers carrying the two water-spans shall be composed of four piers, having an intervening space in the direction of the bridge of not less than 80 feet, and a clear headway over such intervening space of not less than 25 feet above high-water mark. A plan showing the exact situation of the three groups shall be submitted to the Engineer-in-Chief for Public Works, or such other persons as may be appointed by the Governor for that purpose, and shall be approved by him before the commencement of the works."

I have suggested these increased spans, although I do not consider them necessary for the navigation, as they will still undoubtedly improve the bridge; and the borings lately taken by me show that the cost of the piers will be reduced thereby, although the cost of the superstructure will be increased.

I have left the headway of the water-spans of the bridge blank that it may be inserted by this Committee, but I strongly advise that no higher headway than 160 feet above high-water mark should be demanded, for the reasons adduced in my former evidence. Not only would the cost of the bridge be unnecessarily increased thereby, but the interest of the general public, in my opinion, will be best satisfied by this headway.

If the evidence lately submitted to this Committee be correct, as to the number per annum of passengers and vehicles crossing between the city and North Shore, and I believe it to be so, even if, as is unlikely, fifty ships have to strike their top-gallant masts during the year to pass under this bridge, even then, for every ship that is subjected to this slight inconvenience, 100,000 persons and about 7,000 vehicles would have to ascend and descend every extra foot of headway beyond the suggested height of 160 feet which may be required by Parliament. The gradient of the approaches, instead of being 1 in 30 would be increased to about 1 in 15, which is undesirably steep for road traffic.

397. *Mr. Cann.*] Referring to the blank which you have left for the Committee to fill in, would the increase of the height of the bridge to 180 feet involve the abandonment of the scheme? No. When I say that the alterations in the Bill might be such as to make the work so expensive that it would be commercially impossible, I mean even greater alterations than that. There is no limit to the alterations which may be made in the Bill. It may come out of Parliament in such a shape that it would be financially impossible.

398. *Chairman.*] But such an alteration as that would not be sufficiently serious to induce you to abandon the project? No. It would, of course, increase the expense, but after all the increase in the cost would not be enormous. The increase in the cost by the adoption of the extra height is really not so great as the increase in the cost by the adoption of the extra span. The arguments I have used are really more in the interests of the public than in the interests of the promoters of the Bill. I do not mean to say that my arguments are not in the interests of the promoters, for they are. But they are more in the interests of the public. I think that to make this bridge—which will for many generations be a means of communication for a very large population—in a form which would condemn that population to mount and descend an undesirable gradient would be a mistake. This will really be a main thoroughfare in the future, and it is advisable that this thoroughfare should be constructed with tolerably easy gradients.

399. *Mr. Green.*] Do you think the interests of the public are more to be considered than the interests of the owners of the ships which will have to strike their top-gallant masts? I think so. I think that while the mercantile and shipping interests should be considered they should not be considered to the exclusion of the interests of the enormous number of people who would use this bridge. Even supposing that fifty ships have to strike their top-gallant masts during the year; for every one ship that is subjected

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to that very slight inconvenience—because after all it is a very slight matter if they know that it has to be done before they discharge their crews—100,000 people will have to climb up and go down an undesirable grade.

400. *Mr. Macdonald.*] And vehicles? About 7,000 vehicles. The figures I believe to be approximately correct. They are taken from the evidence which has lately been put before this Committee as regards the number of passengers and vehicles that now pass by the ferry.

401. *Mr. Cann.*] You estimate that the cost of your bridge will be £400,000; can you give us an idea what additional cost will be entailed by altering the height of the bridge? Yes; I do not think the bridge as designed on the plan on the wall would cost £400,000; I left a margin for safety; but I think the extra height would probably cost nearly £100,000.

402. *Chairman.*] As regards the distances the length of 160 feet which you mentioned in your statement is the length from pillar to pillar; the length of the clear horizontal stretch at the maximum height is only 215 feet, and consequently a vessel with a mast 160 feet high would only have about 215 feet of clear headway? That is so.

403. *Mr. Macdonald.*] I suppose a limitation of the clear headway would be not only the most economical but the safer plan in the case of a cantilever structure? Decidedly so.

404. The stipulation of an extra height of (say) 20 feet would not be so likely to affect the rejection of the measure by the promoters as the stipulation by the Committee of an extra width of span? That is so. I may say positively that any reasonable extra height which was demanded, although I think it would be not in the interests of the promoters, nor in the interests of the public, would not cause their rejection of the scheme from a financial point of view.

405. *Mr. Cann.*] Have you worked out the grades of the roadway at the extra elevation of 20 feet? It would be a little over 1 in 15.

406. Would you be surprised to learn that it has been asserted here on oath that the grades at that elevation would be 1 in 22 and 1 in 25? Well, that depends on circumstances. I should be very much surprised if the length of the bridge and approaches are limited to what I believe to be their length in any scheme which has been brought before the Committee. The gradient is a matter which is affected not only by height but by length. Therefore, it would be quite possible to give the bridge any grade almost with any height; if you can get sufficient height on the shore you are approaching, and you have length for the extension of the approach.

407. That would mean additional cost? It would. It would not be possible within the limits scheduled in my Bill, and I believe it would not be possible in the limits of the other Bill before this Committee, because you could not get down in the space. If you took more ground you would interfere with the Town Hall at North Sydney. It would be impossible for that reason. I shall be very happy to submit the elevations to the Committee, and show Honorable Members exactly what the gradients will be at any level which may be suggested.

408. *Mr. Green.*] Do the drawings on the wall accurately represent the grades? They do. They represent the grade at 150-foot headway.

409. I am looking at the lower plan? Both of them do, but the lower plan gives it generally.

410. *Mr. Cann.*] That would be slightly altered by the increased elevation of 10 feet? Yes.

411. *Mr. Green.*] On that plan how far back from the water-line on the southern side does the roadway continue to rise? On the northern side the distance from the commencement of the down gradient towards Alfred-street to its termination in Alfred-street would be about 1,500 feet. On the southern side it would be about 1,700 feet.

412. *Chairman.*] That is with a height of 150 feet? That would be the distance at any height.

413. *Mr. Waddell.*] In the event of this scheme being sanctioned by Parliament, have you any doubt about your financial ability to carry it out? None whatever. If it is authorised, in the first place a proportion of the capital will be subscribed here, and is already arranged for, and I have several assurances from London that there will be no difficulty in providing capital. It is really impossible for anyone to give a further assurance than that, because I need not tell you that, however easy money may be in London, it is quite impossible for people to enter into a contract to supply money for a scheme, the details of which are not settled. Therefore, until the Bill is actually passed by Parliament, it will be quite impossible to have any actual provision for money.

414. *Chairman.*] Can you now give us the particulars of the grades? It would about 1 in 17½.

415. *Mr. Molesworth.*] That is with 150 feet headway? No; with 180 feet headway.

416. *Chairman.*] Are these grades on the basis of a height of 150 feet? No; 180 feet.

417. On the basis of a height of 150 feet? With a headway of 160 feet, it would only give you about 1 in 23.

418. That applies to both ends? It applies approximately to both ends, because, although you get a greater length at the southern end, you have to drop to a lower level. The reduced level at the point of commencement of my southern approach is 90 feet, and a little over 100 feet on the termination of the northern approach. The gradients would be about the same on the northern and southern approaches.

419. You have touched, more or less definitely, on the possibility of the tramway which may run over the bridge being connected with two systems on the North Sydney and Sydney side? Yes. My bridge is designed so as to enable the Government to lay such a tramway over it if they think it desirable to do so.

420. Where might the connections with the Government line take place? I am afraid my small scale is not extensive enough. From the bridge the southern approach would be along Cumberland-street into York-street, which goes down as far as the Town Hall, and in the space in Druiitt-street, between the Town Hall and the new markets, the tramway might make a reverse curve to join with the proposed Government electric tram in George-street.

421. *Mr. Cann.*] And on the northern side? On the northern side the approach runs up on the side of Alfred-street, and joins Alfred-street just south of the North Shore Town Hall—by the cable-tram. I may say that if that electric tramway is made on the Sydney side, and if this bridge is built across the harbour, I have no doubt that the Government would convert that cable tramway into an electric tramway, so as to have a through traffic. I think Mr. Deane will probably support that view when he gives evidence before the Committee. It would make a through connection with the North Shore tramway system, with the probable ramifications which, under these circumstances, would be added to that system.

422. *Mr. Molesworth.*] Have you seen a petition which has been presented to Parliament by the ship-owners and wharf proprietors praying that the bridge, if constructed, should not contain a less headway than 200 feet, and that it should contain no piers? I have not seen the petition; I have heard of it.

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423. Are you aware that the whole of the foreign and intercolonial shipping which visit this port, except the large mail boats which berth at Circular Quay, will have to pass to the westward of your bridge if it is constructed? I was not aware of that. But I do not think this bridge will offer any obstructions to their doing so.

424. Are you aware that some of the masts of the ships which pass to the westward of your bridge are of a greater height than the proposed height of your bridge? There are one or two ships, I believe, with masts over 180 feet high, but the proportion of these ships is very small, and the inconvenience they are subjected to is so very slight that I do not think that ought to have weight with honorable members against the enormous aggregated inconvenience which would be inflicted on the communities on the two sides of the harbour by having this increased height.

425. Are you also aware that all the dock accommodation of the port is to the westward of the proposed bridge, and that therefore all the ships requiring to go to the various docks will have to pass under the bridge? Yes; but I am imagine that most ships which go into dock do not go with their top-gallant masts standing.

426. What about those vessels which have their masts all in one piece? I believe there is an Orient boat with a steel mast of 134 feet, but that, you see, would not be obstructed by a bridge of 160 feet.

427. *Mr. Macdonald.*] Surely it is a telescopic mast? I do not know. I have heard that one of the Orient boats—and only one of them—has a mast of that height.

428. It has been stated that a vessel has been in this port, if she is not here now, with a mast of 180 feet all in one piece? I quite admit that there may be one such vessel with an extraordinary mast; but I think it would be a smaller interference with private rights to shorten that mast by a few feet than to cause some hundreds of pounds to be spent in building a bridge with that extra height.

429. *Chairman.*] Were you aware that there were so many vessels as are shown in this Parliamentary return with masts known or believed to be over 165 feet long? No; but I am not surprised to hear that there is this number. There are only twenty-six here.

430. *Mr. Molesworth.*] Most of these vessels are regular traders to the port;—some of them come twice and others three times a year? Some of them may come twice a year, others may not come at all.

431. This is a list of ships which were in the harbour during the past twelve months? Assuming that they were, and that the ships will come here twice a year, I have estimated a greater number. In my calculation I say that fifty times a year a ship would have to strike her top-gallant masts.

432. I understand that the clear headway of 160 feet in your proposed bridge only extends for a distance of 215 feet? Yes.

433. Then, in the event of a strong wind blowing, would there not be a liability of collision between the cantilevers of the bridge and the masts of the ships? I think 215 feet is a very large span to allow of a ship going under the bridge, more especially as the big ships are always tugged by a steamer.

434. Could not the bridge be constructed on some other principle, so as to do away with these cantilevers? It would make the bridge much more expensive.

435. Would it make the bridge commercially impossible? I think it would.

436. *Mr. Macdonald.*] I suppose the only other principle which could be used is the suspension principle? There are various other principles. I may say that before I arrived at a decision I had at least half a dozen designs prepared for the sake of determining economy, and I have no hesitation in saying that that is the most economical design which could be adopted for this bridge. It seems to me that 215 feet is an ample span of full headway to allow these ships which trade to the harbour to pass under the bridge, but you may perhaps get other evidence on this point which may be more convincing to you.

John Patterson sworn and examined:—

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437. *Mr. Brennan.*] You are a ship's rigger? Yes.

438. I suppose, in the ordinary course of your calling, you have occasionally to strike the top-gallant masts of ships? Yes; and sometimes I have to lift them back.

439. How long will it take you to strike the top-gallant mast of a ship of 1,500 tons, with the officers and crew of the vessel working under your direction? I should give them six hours.

440. You are dealing with the modern style of rigging ships? With wire ropes; the same as ships are usually rigged with now.

441. Will you state the greatest height from the water-line of any topmast-head you have had to do with in Sydney harbour? I will give you a ship of 2,000 tons; a ship of that tonnage is a very lofty ship, with top-gallant sails, royals, and skysails. From the deck to the truck is 166 feet. I think you will find in the case of ships of that tonnage, their average light-water free-board—that is, in shifting trim, not in sea-going ballast trim—is 18 feet. It is 184 feet from the water-line to the pole above the skysail.

442. *Chairman.*] Are there many ships of that height? That is as lofty a one as I know.

443. *Mr. Brennan.*] Are there many ships of that height which you have had to do with in Sydney Harbour? The difference in ships' top-gallant masts varies a good bit. In the lower masts and top-masts—that is, clear of the top-gallant mast you will find 106 feet is a good average.

444. *Chairman.*] What is your estimate of the cost of striking the top-gallant mast to enable the ship to get under a bridge 160 feet high? I should charge £12 for the three masts.

445. Would the work be carried out by the ship's crew under your supervision? No; I would provide all the labour.

446. What would it cost to put them back? In that estimate I include the cost of putting them back in the same position.

447. Are there any ships with masts of the height you mentioned, where it would not be possible to send the top-gallant masts up and down? No. All top-gallant masts are made to go up and down—they must be.

448. *Mr. Green.*] Could not this work be done easily by the ship's hands? Certainly.

449. In that case, what would be the cost? Suppose a ship has a crew of sixteen hands and two officers, I would give these eighteen persons five or six hours, because they would be longer than my men would be. Putting down the wages of the men at 2s. a day, that is 32s., and putting down the two officers at 5s. a day each, that is 10s.

450. *Chairman.*] I suppose, as a matter of fact, it would not entail any extra outlay on the shipowner—the crew would do the work in their ordinary time? Of course they would.

451.

451. *Mr. Brennan.*] What would you charge to supervise work of that description? If the captain supplied me with a competent crew, and the officers supplied me with the gear I required, I would charge £1 a day to supervise the work. J. Patterson.
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452. A ship reaching this port takes up her moorings in the vicinity of Pinchgut as a rule? At Watson's Bay, Garden Island, or somewhere down the harbour.
453. The ship has to clear the Customs? Yes.
454. A ship generally is a couple of days at her moorings? Very often; before she berths at a wharf, or before she has a berth to go to.
455. What are the deck-hands doing during that time? On a ship of that class the deck-hands have no cargo-gear to rig; it is all done by stevedores. If the ship was going to have a very long stay in port in all probability they might unbend the sails.
456. The crew are available, if required, to lower the top-gallant masts? Yes; that is their work.
457. *Mr. Green.*] Do you think, in the ordinary business in which these ships are engaged, it would put the mercantile community to any great loss if the captains were required to take down their top-gallant masts? No, I do not.
458. It would not cause any appreciable delay or loss? Nothing at all.
459. *Mr. Molesworth.*] If they were compelled to lower their topsails in the way you suggest, would it not cause a day's detention? No.
460. It would mean six hours' break into a day of eight hours;—have you any idea of the value of the demurrage if a ship of 2,000 tons is detained a day? I have an idea; but, of course, that is not my business.
461. We are trying to ascertain what is the possible loss to the owner of a ship if her captain has to lower his topgallant masts? If the ship comes up to an anchor it causes no loss of time; while the captain is getting the ship entered at the Customs-house and making arrangements with the stevedores and his agents to see what berth the ship is going to. She might unload at the Circular Quay, or she might have to go up to the top of the harbour.
462. Are you not aware that for the most part ships' berths are arranged before they leave the loading port in the United Kingdom? They cannot do that. The consignees of a ship here have another ship at a certain berth, and they cannot determine that they will have that berth clear when the other ship will arrive here.
463. *Chairman.*] Would your business be materially benefited by an increase in the number of ships which had to strike their top-gallant masts? I really do not think so; because very few ships which come here would employ riggers. I fancy they would do all the work with their own crew. They would not employ me at all.
464. *Mr. Macdonald.*] You say that a ship of 2,000 tons with a very high mast would measure 184 feet to the truck—that is, to the top of the sky-scraper? I am sure of that.
465. It would be impossible to lower the sky-scraper or the royal without having to lower the top-gallant masts? Just so.
466. You say with a 2,000-ton vessel you would have to have very high masts indeed for the truck to be 184 feet above the deck line? She would be a very lofty ship.
467. Do you know of any ship that has one mast without any break from the deck-line up to the truck—that is, a ship which has the lower mast, the topmast, the top-gallant mast, the royal and the sky-scraper all in one piece? No.

Sir William Patrick Manning, Kt., sworn and examined:—

468. *Mr. Fosbery.*] You have been a Member of Parliament as well as Mayor of Sydney? Yes.
469. You are now an alderman of Sydney? Yes.
470. You know something, I believe, of the various schemes proposed to afford better communication between Sydney and North Sydney? A little.
471. Do you know that Mr. Sulman has a scheme before the Assembly to construct an electric railway and also a vehicular tunnel? Yes.
472. Will you favour the Committee with your ideas as to the possibility of financing these two schemes? Before I went to England I was waited upon by a gentleman in Sydney, who showed me some plans connected with this scheme of tunnelling, and said it was probable that I would be seen in London about it. I did not pay much attention to that gentleman or to his plans, because I was not going to England to bother myself about this matter. I said that if I was spoken to in England I would give my advice on the question as far as I could there. In England I was waited upon by an engineer and another gentleman. They informed me that Mr. Greathead, an eminent engineer, was engaged upon the plans and specifications of a scheme of tunnelling, and that he was an engineer of very great eminence, who made a speciality of this kind of business there. I asked if Mr. Greathead had been placed in possession of full information with regard to the strata under the harbour of Port Jackson, so that whatever knowledge he might have at home would be supplemented with a knowledge of some peculiar difficulty that might exist under this harbour. I was informed that all that had been gone into. They asked me if I would interest myself in assuring people that financially the scheme would be a payable one. I declined to do so, because I had not then gone into the matter very fully. I was very much engaged on other things, and I could not give this matter consideration. I said that if the plans were submitted to me out here, and the scheme again explained to me, I would give the matter attention and advise upon it. The result of that was, that when the plans came out here they were submitted to me, and the whole scheme was explained to me. I have no hesitation in saying, having regard to the traffic across the harbour, that financially it would be a good scheme, and I do not think there would be any difficulty in getting the necessary capital to carry it through. In fact, I should not mind undertaking the matter myself.
473. *Chairman.*] It is not solely on the strength of the assurances these gentlemen in London gave you that you make that statement? Not solely. I am of opinion myself that it is likely to be an absolutely profitable adventure in the immediate future. Of course, you do not expect these things to pay straight away. I think it would undoubtedly pay, and that there would be no difficulty in getting the money.
474. *Mr. Molesworth.*] Do I understand you to say that you would have no objection to finance the scheme yourself? I would undertake the arrangements for financing it. I may say that with the advantage

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- advantage of Mr. Greathead's name in London, and the recommendation of business people here competent to judge in this matter, there could not be any difficulty about the financing of the scheme.
475. *Mr. Green.*] Does this apply simply to Mr. Sulman's scheme of two tunnels or does it apply to any other scheme? It applies only to the scheme of the tunnels, because I have not interested myself in any other schemes.
476. *Chairman.*] Any other scheme would not have the assistance of Mr. Greathead's name? I do not think it would. That is a mere conjecture of mine, of course.
477. I suppose if he takes a peculiar interest in tunnelling projects that would be so? Yes.
478. *Mr. Molesworth.*] Up to the present, you are in no wise interested in the proposal, I presume? No.
479. *Mr. Fosbery.*] The mere fact that Mr. Greathead had prepared these plans and approved of the scheme would, by reason of his position at home, add very great weight to the matter, and would assist the financing? Undoubtedly; but it would not be sufficient, because the business aspect as to income and expenditure would then come in.
480. The mere fact of Mr. Greathead's name being connected with the scheme would carry great weight? It would guarantee its being accepted eagerly, I think.
481. *Mr. Cann.*] It would guarantee its being investigated? Yes; because the business aspect of the question would come in. The financiers would, say "It is all very well as regards the scientific part of the thing. We want to know if it will pay."
482. *Mr. Molesworth.*] Do you know whether Mr. Greathead had a complete estimate of the probable cost? He had not completed it when I was in England.
483. You have not heard whether he has completed his estimate of the cost since then? I heard that he had; but I do not know what the amount is.

Tom Rolin sworn and examined :—

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484. *Mr. Fosbery.*] You are a barrister-at-law? Yes.
485. You have been a member of the North Shore Connection Committee? Yes.
486. You know something of the four schemes before Parliament for providing a better means of communication between Sydney and North Sydney? I know something of them.
487. Will you state your ideas with regard to the merits of these schemes as affecting the population residing along the Government railway line? I should state that I reside at Lindfield, and I am President of the Progress Association in that suburb. Speaking for myself, and I think representing the feeling of the people settled along the railway line, what we want is a bridge which will give us railway communication; and if we cannot get a bridge which will give us railway communication, my own view is, that we do not want a bridge that will not give us that advantage, and which at the same time will block a chance of our ever getting a bridge which will do so, because I think we are not at all likely to get two bridges across the harbour. That is my view, and I think the view of a large number of residents along the railway line. We feel that not only the present residents, but the increase of population which will take place along the railway line are entitled to some consideration.
488. I suppose you are aware that the two bridge schemes which the Committee is dealing with do not provide for railway construction? I believe not.
489. Will you, from the point of view of convenience to the residents along the railway line, contrast this underground electric tramway with the proposed bridges, as regards rapidity and facility of approach by railway passengers? I am afraid I have hardly sufficient data to make a contrast. As far as Mr. Simpson's bridge is concerned, my knowledge is only derived from what I heard on the sub-committee appointed by the mayors and aldermen of the North Sydney boroughs. With regard to his bridge, I do not recollect hearing of any provision for lifts to meet the railway passenger traffic at Milson's Point. As far as Mr. Kenwood's scheme is concerned, I believe it made some provision for lifts. I pointed out to Mr. Kenwood, when he was good enough to wait on me and show me something of his scheme, that it did not provide, to my mind, for getting away such traffic as the railway traffic at a sufficiently quick rate. Say there is a maximum of 400 passengers in a morning train to Milson's Point railway station, Mr. Kenwood's lifts for raising the passengers to a bridge between 150 feet and 180 feet high do not seem to provide for getting away these 400 persons in less than, perhaps, ten minutes.
490. We propose to have large lifts down to our railway platform and to run without any hitch to the corner of George and King Streets in four minutes;—do you think that is a means of communication which would offer facilities to these railway passengers? I think that would be a fair facility. The main question is to get the passengers from the railway station to the tram, and you have to deal with 400 people arriving at one time.
491. I may tell you that we have already given some evidence to the Committee as to the mode in which the people coming from the Kennington Oval are dealt with by an underground railway? I have not heard of that. Taking it that a train runs in with six or seven American cars approximately full, Mr. Sulman's suggestion, as he told the sub-committee, I think, is that we should have four cars waiting to carry that train-load away at once and four cars to run five minutes afterwards.
492. *Mr. Sulman.*] Two trains of four cars each? I did not know that that was so. Then it depends on the facility for getting the people down in the lifts. It would be unsatisfactory to my mind if half the train-load had to wait between five and ten minutes on the railway station before they could get into the lifts. And it would be equally unsatisfactory if they had to wait before they could be raised to a bridge. Rather than wait five minutes, I think they would probably travel by the steam ferry. If we can get a first-class bridge, with provision for traffic as good as the suggested tunnel, I think we are all in favour of a bridge. I think we would rather be carried in the open air than in a tunnel.
493. *Mr. Molesworth.*] To sum up your evidence, I presume you prefer a bridge, if you can get a first-class bridge, and if you cannot get a first-class bridge you would rather not have a bridge, because you are afraid it would block the erection of a first-class bridge in the future? More than a tunnel would.
494. *Chairman.*] Are the people whom you represent interested very much in the vehicular traffic question? Not so much. The people I am in contact with are business men who travel to and from the city.

Norman Selfe, M.I.C.E., M.I.M.E., sworn and examined:—

495. *Mr. Fosbery.*] You are a member of the Institution of Mechanical Engineers and a member of the Institution of Civil Engineers in England? Yes.

496. You have had considerable practical experience in both branches of the profession? I have.

497. You have had an opportunity to travel round the world? In 1884 and 1885 I travelled round the world observing engineering structures in Europe and America.

498. You know something of the schemes before Parliament for providing a better means of communication between Sydney and North Sydney? I know nothing about them but what I have seen in the press. I have seen illustrations of the different bridges and tunnels proposed.

499. You know that there are two schemes for bridges, and a scheme for an underground electric railway, and a scheme for a vehicular tunnel? Yes.

500. I understand that for some years past you have taken a little interest in this question of providing a means of communication to North Sydney? I have taken an interest in the question for a great number of years—ever since Mr. Henderson made his proposal many years ago. I have only taken a very active interest in the question since the appointment of the Royal Commission on the city railway extension, when I was deputed by Sir Henry Parkes to go into the matter. I gave evidence before that Commission.

501. Will you state your views on the matter as regards the traffic and the means of dealing with the traffic? My views are very simple. I hold that in the immediate future the Government will have to connect the railway systems on the two sides of the harbour; and my attention having been more particularly directed to this railway aspect of the connection, I came to the conclusion six years ago (after a close examination of the question of a tunnel or a bridge) that for railway communication a bridge is the only thing advisable. I have, therefore, made designs for bridges—one to carry ordinary road as well as railway traffic. The ground is very high where the railway now is, above McMahon's Point on the northern side; and if we connect thence to Wynyard-square it would there be from 60 to 80 feet above sea-level. It would, therefore, require impracticable inclines to get a direct connection below the water; but a railway connection with Sydney can be made by a bridge without interfering with the ruling gradients of the North Shore railway line. I still believe that a road and railway bridge should be, and will be, carried out by the Government to McMahon's Point; but I am rather opposed to a bridge at Milson's Point being erected that would set the more important structure back for any time, and I do not think a bridge is the best means for meeting what we may call the local traffic of the "Shore"—that is, the traffic close round the Circular Quay district, and the Milson's Point district. For that particular service, what you may call the Shore traffic—as distinguished from the long-distance traffic—I think a tunnel presents many great advantages.

502. The tunnel would also benefit the people coming in by the Government railway? I come in by that railway, and, of course, it would be more convenient with the present railway arrangements to have a tunnel from Milson's Point than to have a bridge.

503. *Chairman.*] Why? Because the bridge from Milson's Point would have to start right up by the Council Chambers, and the tunnel would start from the present railway terminus. The railway bridge I spoke of may possibly go over McMahon's Point, and strike the railway at Bay Road station, so as to keep all on high ground. If arrangements are made to take the railway passengers crossing by the bridge up and down by lifts at the station, it puts the two schemes very nearly on equal terms for connection with a tramway.

504. *Mr. Fosbery.*] Except as regards the point of speed;—an underground electric railway would be able to deliver passengers more quickly at this side than a bridge? It would. I am rather an enthusiast about the appearance of the harbour. I think one bridge should not if possible clash with another. I think twenty people might put tunnels under the harbour without interfering with anyone. But if a private bridge was put across the harbour, it would interfere with the Government scheme by putting it back, and the two bridges might not harmonise with one another. That is, no doubt, a sentimental objection rather than a practical one; but still we have to study all these things.

505. You know, from experience, that underground electric railways and vehicular tunnels are being considerably availed of, particularly in London? Yes. The only one I have been through is the Tower subway, but I am thoroughly acquainted with the details of the most recent ones, right down to that at Blackwall.

506. Does that leak? I never noticed it. I do not think so. If it did they could very soon stop it. There is nothing easier than to stop leaks in these modern tubular tunnels.

507. Is it unpleasant or damp in any way? No; that was only a footway. There was no trouble taken to paint it. If these tubes are lined, as they may be, you can make them just as cheerful as you like.

508. The lighting and ventilating are matters of the greatest simplicity? Since they have taken to travelling only one way through these tunnels the ventilation problem has practically been solved. In the Metropolitan and District railway of London the ventilation is very bad. The ventilation is mixed up by the trains going in opposite directions, and in the worst places they have large fans. When the traffic runs in one direction only, and the carriage practically fills the tube, it is like a piston going through a pump-barrel, and simply sweeps the whole volume of air out before it, while a fresh volume of air comes in behind. With electric traction also there is no polluting of the air by sulphurous fumes such as are given off from coal-burning engines.

509. The two railways you speak of are driven by steam? Yes.

510. That is unpleasant? It is.

511. That would not apply to electric traction or to cable traction? That does not apply to the South London, Clapham, or Stockwell railway at all.

512. Were you invited to take part in any scheme to provide any means of communication with North Shore? I was invited to take part in a scheme, but I had an objection to anticipating the Government scheme. There was also another bridge in the field at the time.

513. Have you any objection to state who approached you in the matter? The member for the district introduced some gentlemen to me; but unless the Committee require it, I do not think I should divulge private matters here.

514. *Mr. Molesworth.*] You spoke about the means of access to the tunnel;—do you know anything about the details of the Brooklyn Bridge? I have a plan of them. I have been over the bridge a good many times.

N. Selfe,
M.I.C.E.,
M.I.M.E.

11 Aug., 1896.

N. Selfe,
M.I.C.E.,
M.I.M.E.
11 Aug., 1896.

515. Do you know anything with regard to the working of the Brooklyn Bridge? No; only in regard to the working of the tramway. The trams practically never stop on the bridge. When they come to the end they turn round with a very large loop. The platform of the bridge is like a double-decked arrangement. The part where the tram goes through is like two tunnels.

516. It is stated that for a very long time after the bridge was built a large portion of the vehicular traffic went across the water in the steam ferry-boats? I am not quite sure on the East River how many ferry-boats there are, but I should think there were about twenty ferry-boats as well as the bridge. New York had over 2,000,000 of inhabitants, and on the Brooklyn side there was a population of over 1,200,000. The Navy yard lies over on that side. There is an immense traffic between these big cities. I am not at all surprised that there should be ferry-boats as well as the bridge.

517. As regards the district lying between the approach to the bridge and the water on either side, it is stated that a person with a loaded vehicle in any part of that district prefers to go across the East River by the ferry-boat rather than pull up the hill to the approach of the bridge, and go across by the bridge. There is a shore span of the Brooklyn Bridge which is over 100 feet high, passing above the tops of the houses. It is a span of about 900 feet.

518. Do you think that anything of the same kind would be likely to occur here;—would not a tunnel be more advantageous to a certain class of traffic than a bridge? I think that the tunnel would be much more available for the traffic immediately round Milson's Point.

519. With regard to the passenger traffic, there would be little advantage one way or the other between getting off and on to the bridge, and getting up or down to the tunnel? No; except that of course you would start right at the end of the tunnel, whereas you would start more in the middle of the bridge, practically to go up from the water's edge. I think it would introduce some serious problems to have lifts half-way up the bridge. You would have the traffic from Milson's Point joined in a long way from the commencement of the bridge.

520. Indicating a plan, do you think that the cantilevers on the bridge would interfere seriously with the traffic of the harbour? In the designs I have made I have given a great deal more head room than is shown on the plan here. I have not started to come over until the pier was 100 feet above the water. If the cantilevers project from the water-line it makes the bridge a much more economical one to build. I think the harbour there is wide enough for 100 times the traffic which now comes up. If the height under the bridge spans is sufficient in the middle, of course vessels can be steered to clear the sides, but these cantilevers, projecting booms, or struts, as they really are, would be liable to be fouled by a vessel passing. The plan I first submitted had steel piers, but I have since come to the conclusion that any bridge should have solid masonry piers right up, so that even if a 2,000 ship was to run against it, it would only be so much the worse for the ship, and the bridge would not be interfered with. I think now the bridge should be made with solid masonry piers. If a pier had 20,000 tons of stone in it, and a 2,000 tons ship collided with it, it might damage a few stones, but it would not damage the bridge; whereas a braced metallic structure would be liable to destruction with such a collision, not that I think the risk of damage in that way is very great.

THURSDAY, 13 AUGUST, 1896.

Present:—

MR. CANN,	|	MR. MACDONALD,
MR. MOLESWORTH,	|	MR. WADDELL.
JAMES ASHTON, Esq., IN THE CHAIR.		

E. Fosbery, Esq., appeared as solicitor for the Sydney and North Sydney Railway Bill.

W. F. Brennan, Esq., appeared as solicitor for the Sydney and North Sydney Bridge and Tramway Bill.

T. B. Dibbs, Esq. (Messrs. Dibbs and Gibson) appeared as solicitors for the North Shore Bridge Bill.

Thomas Forster Knox sworn and examined:—

T. F. Knox. 521. *Chairman.*] Do you hold an official position in connection with shipping? I am Managing Director of Dalgety & Co. (Limited), and Chairman of the Wharf Association.

13 Aug., 1896. 522. You understand that there are two schemes for connecting Sydney with North Sydney by a bridge? Yes.

523. What effect do you think a bridge will have on the shipping in the harbour? It depends upon where it comes from.

524. Each proposal is to construct a bridge from Dawes Point to Milson's Point, and the point on which there is most controversy is what should be the maximum headway? I think the effect it would have on the traffic of the harbour would depend on the height of the bridge.

525. How high do you think it should be? There are vessels coming here to my knowledge which would want a headway of 200 feet.

526. Are there many vessels with masts 200 feet long? There are a few which I could mention. The "S. D. Carlton's" mast is 200 feet from the water-line in ballast trim. The "Langdale's" mast is 194 feet, and then they run down to 170 feet, perhaps. All the private wharfs are to the west of the proposed bridge. Circular Quay and Woolloomooloo Bay would not be able to take the sailing vessels, if they could not get up past the bridge. Of course, they could strike their top-gallant masts, which would be an expense.

527. Would that be a serious matter? That is a question I would rather you put to some of the captains—for instance, to Captain Henderson, the master of the "Samuel Plimsoll."

528. *Mr. Molesworth.*] He has not a very long-spar ship? No; but he is a practical man.

529. *Chairman.*] With regard to the top plan of Mr. Kenwood's bridge, you do not think that the presence of a single pier would be any impediment to the traffic? I do not—not more than Pinchgut would be.

530. *Mr. Molesworth.*] The bottom plan is the plan of a bridge to be constructed on the cantilever principle at the span, 700 feet at the top from pier to pier, and a clear headway of 215 feet between the struts? I think the wider it is clear of the struts the better.

531.

T. F. Knox.
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531. *Chairman.*] Do you think a bridge constructed on the cantilever principle would be a serious impediment;—there would be a clear headway of 215 feet, and you can see the extent of the obstruction? My principal objection to either of the proposals is that I think the bridges should be high enough to admit of a ship coming in without having to strike her top-gallant masts. This is a most expensive port as it is. It is terribly handicapped with pilotage dues and harbour dues, and every expense you add to a ship only makes matters worse for the ship-owner.
532. *Mr. Waddell.*] What would be the probable cost of a ship striking her topmast? That I cannot say, except from hearsay.
533. *Mr. Molesworth.*] It would require a height of 200 feet to meet the requirements of vessels? Yes.
534. It is a fact that all the wharfs, except those at Circular Quay and Woolloomooloo Bay, are situated to the westward, and that all the ships would have to pass through the bridge? Yes; and every year there will be less accommodation at Circular Quay for sailing vessels.
535. It is now monopolised by the large mail-steamers? Still there are some sailing vessels there. Woolloomooloo Bay is unsuitable for sailing vessels, because cargo would have to go too far up to town. It is not near any of the bonds or storés.
536. Is it not a fact that the berthing-places of ships are fixed before they leave London? In nearly every case.
537. In most cases these berths are situated above the site of this bridge? In every instance, except Woolloomooloo and Circular Quay.
538. Is it a fact that all the docking accommodation is situated to the westward of the bridge? Yes.
539. Have you any information to give as to the effect the construction of the piers will have on navigation? I think Mr. Kenwood's scheme of bridge is preferable to the other. It provides more head-room.
540. The only information you have to give in regard to the bridge is that the height should be 200 feet, in order to enable ships to go under the structure? I think it should be at least 200 feet high.
541. And you think the piers should be so arranged as to offer the least possible impediment to shipping? Exactly.
542. If it is so built, you do not think it would be a serious obstruction? I do not think it would. As a matter of fact, the ships are all towed in and out.
543. *Chairman.*] Do you think that more than one pier would be an objection? I cannot see any objection to the pier shown in Mr. Kenwood's plan. The ships are nearly always brought in by pilots. If not, the captains are exempt.
544. This is a smaller plan of the lower bridge, showing three piers in the water? I do not see how it would be any impediment if it has two 600-foot gaps.
545. Provided that the headway was sufficient, you do not think that three piers would constitute any impediment? I do not think they would.
546. *Mr. McDonald.*] The reason why you suggest the height of the bridge ought to be 200 feet is because it would enable all the vessels you know of to pass under it? That is true.
547. And if it was only 180 feet high, do you not think it would be a very small percentage of vessels which would have to strike their topmasts compared to the number that come to the port? I think you should look a little bit ahead. The tendency is to increase the size of ships, so as to work them more cheaply. They either put four masts in the ships, or, in the case of a great many American ships, they have very long masts.
548. Do you not think that the percentage of vessels which would have to strike their top-gallant masts at a height of 180 feet is very small in comparison with the traffic in the port? Of the vessels I have mentioned the heights are 200 feet, 187 feet, 180 feet, 182 feet, and down to about 170 feet.
549. In reality you only know of six vessels which go above 180 feet? That is all I know of at present.
550. And in any case only the top-gallant mast would have to be struck on any ship to go under a height of 180 feet? So I should think.
551. *Mr. Fosbery.*] Do not the tugs sometimes have to stop, and does not a heavy ship often take command of a tug, and would there not be a danger of a ship by the sweep of the tide in that narrow fairway colliding with the pier in the middle? I do not think I am competent to give an opinion on that point. I do not think the piers would be a serious detriment to the harbour, but I could not speak of the effect of the tide.
552. If a heavy ship took charge of a tug, would not the pier in the centre of the fairway be an objectionable feature? I should not think so with that space between the piers.
553. Would not that be aggravated in the case of a bridge with struts? There is more risk with struts than without them.
554. If ships have to strike their topmasts and put them up again, would it not be likely to lead to maritime difficulties, owing to the extra labour it would throw on the crew? I feel sure it would not. It would be done in the stream before or after the ship left the wharf. If it had to be done at the wharf it might cause a little feeling, but I do not think any importance is to be attached to the work when you consider that it has to be done out in the stream prior to berthing or sailing. I am not competent to say whether the crew can or cannot do this work.
555. I suppose we may take it that, speaking as a representative of the wharf-owners, you have some knowledge of their views on this subject? I have not. I received the subpoena yesterday morning, and I have not discussed the matter with the wharf-owners.
556. As a means of communication with North Shore you think a tunnel would be preferable to a bridge from a wharf-owner's point of view? I do think it would.
557. Do you think a bridge less than 200 feet high would be prejudicial to the shipping interest? I do.
558. *Mr. Brennan.*] Is the Hon. James Dalton a member of your Board? Yes.
559. Would he be competent to speak as to the opinions of your Board? I would have very great pleasure in calling the Board together, and asking them if they would like severally to express their own opinions, or would like the Secretary or myself to attend on the Committee?

John

John Sulman sworn and further examined:—

J. Sulman.
13 Aug., 1896.

560. *Chairman.*] I understand that you desire to make a statement to the Committee? I do. In the examination of the tunnel and bridge schemes some points have arisen, on which I wish to tender further information, and I will, with your permission, summarise it in short statements under different headings. Mr. Simpson stated that the Vehicular Tunnel Bill is simply a strategic move to get the Electric Railway Bill through. This I most emphatically deny, and reiterate my offer to accept the Bills as inseparable. The width of the tunnel roadway under the water is 21 feet clear of the kerbing. This will admit of three vehicles of ordinary size, or two of the largest size, passing one another easily. The long approaches are 25 feet in width. As to numbers passing, I may instance London Bridge, where 4,000 vehicles pass every hour in four lines of traffic, so that the tunnel will carry at least 2,000 per hour, or double the number likely to pass in the whole day. The largest vehicle likely to pass is a fully loaded wool-dray, 8 feet wide by 14 feet high, or a furniture van, 8 feet wide by 10 feet high, of which I submit a drawing. There is no possibility of failure of the electric light, as stated by two witnesses, for the alternate lamps would be on two separate circuits, so that if one fails the other will serve till repairs are effected, or incandescent gas lamps can be used instead of electricity, if preferred. The question of grades has received much attention, and having again gone into this matter, I can offer a minimum grade of 1 in 25 everywhere by a slight diversion of the line of route. This is half as easy again as the 1 in 17½ given by the bridge approach. The bridge at 180 feet above high-water mark is in height double the depth of the tunnel below, which is only 90 feet, thus causing double haulage on steep grades (1 in 14 in Alfred-street) for loads (mostly heavy) from store to store at water's edge, with at least double the distance. The railway traffic is increasing rapidly, and in a short time I estimate that the population from St. Leonards to Hornsby will exceed that in St. Leonards and around the shore now served by tram. To the railway passengers a road bridge would be useless, as even the ferry would be much quicker and more accessible. Mr. Simpson professes to provide a lift, but does not show where it would be placed. Mr. Kenwood shows one, but it is 100 yards away up the steep hill from the railway station. Arrived at the top, Mr. Simpson has no means of conveying passengers across, and Mr. Kenwood only the ordinary street tram, of which at least twelve cars and dummies would be required to deal with a single full train-load of passengers. The absolute incapacity of the bridges to deal with railway traffic is thus proved. The electric railway will have two trains of four (or more) cars each in waiting, and despatch same immediately on arrival of a train, and thus afford railway travellers as well as tram passengers an adequate service, and quicker by nearly fifteen minutes than the ferry or by twenty minutes than the tram over the bridge. May I ask your attention to the fact that the electric railway has scarcely even been referred to by the advocates of a bridge, thus showing that it is unassailable. As a further testimony to the efficiency of electric railways, I beg to draw your attention to the article in the *Herald* of 5th August (extracted from the *St. James' Gazette*), describing the Central London Railway, which will have a traffic of fifty to sixty millions passengers per annum, and is capable of dealing with eighty-five millions. My proposal is, therefore, clearly ample to deal with five millions. There is only one possible site for a bridge between Sydney and Milson's Point. If that is monopolised by a road bridge only, it would prevent for all time direct railway connection between the opposite shores unless the Government resumed it, paid for it, pulled it down, and built a bridge strong enough to carry a railway as well as road traffic. If the railway bridge is built to McMahon's Point the Sydney end requires the same starting-point as a road bridge, and hence the same objection occurs. If this engineering difficulty could be got over there would still be the absolutely fatal effect of the two bridges on Sydney as a port. The tunnels, on the other hand, do not prevent a proper bridge being built, or even a number of tunnels. Both bridges have an obstruction pier near the Milson's Point railway station, which, if sanctioned by the Government, would in one case absolutely, and in the other very seriously, block the fairway to the Ferry Company's wharf, and this being freehold, would lay the Government open to a heavy claim for compensation. The estimated cost of each bridge is, I believe, quite inadequate to carry them out; and, moreover, the sums stated are for construction only, and do not represent the total capital on which interest would have to be paid, which would be considerably higher. Both bridges are of cantilever construction, hence seriously interfere with the clear headway for shipping. A proper bridge—and this only should be allowed—can be constructed on the stiffened suspension principle (as at Brooklyn), with a practically clear headway throughout. I went most thoroughly into the question of a bridge before I took up the tunnel schemes, and, in addition to the objections from the shipping point of view, I had to abandon it, as I found it could not pay interest on the outlay. Mr. Simpson depends on vehicular traffic, which, according to Mr. Russell, Chairman of the North Shore Ferry Company, amounts to less than one-third of £20,000 per annum—that is, less than £6,666 per annum (see letter in *Herald* of 7th August). Mr. Kenwood has a tram in addition, but it would not take one-tenth of the traffic, as the line would not serve railway passengers, whose destination is the business part of the city from Circular Quay to Hunter-street or eastwards thereof. A bridge, therefore, cannot possibly pay, and, consequently, no company could be formed to construct it. The Brooklyn and Forth Bridges have been frequently referred to as examples. The Brooklyn Bridge is 135 feet above high water, and about 153 feet above low water, but no large sea-going ships berth above it. They all berth on the other side of New York. It is also in one span of 1,595½ feet, and has no obstructive piers in the water. The Forth Bridge is 152 feet above high-water mark, and about 165 feet above low-water mark, but there is no large port above it, and the only traffic of any kind is by coasting vessels and steamers. There are two clear spans of 1,700 feet each. The Tay Bridge was only 92 feet in height, but on 28th December, 1879, was blown down by a gale, and seventy-five people killed. The strain on a bridge 180 feet high would be infinitely greater, and according to information supplied me by Mr. Russell, Government Astronomer, the wind in Sydney has reached 92 miles an hour, which, I believe, is considerably higher than the gale which wrecked the Tay Bridge. If a similar accident occurred here the port would be blocked, and ruinous loss incurred. It seems, therefore, desirable to ascertain, by independent opinion, whether the low-priced bridges proposed are calculated to withstand the strain. My investigations resulted in a much higher outlay being absolutely essential. In Mr. Simpson's design there is a further danger. The piers are caissons only, and the impact of a large ship would, in my opinion, wreck the bridge. I have ascertained that a ship, the "Benlarig," now at Newcastle, has pole masts 160 feet less 8 inches in height from water-line, and as these steel masts are increasing in use the height of a bridge should be such that neither now nor in the future would the free access to the wharfs and docks be hampered. Mr. Simpson has made much of the inconvenience to
people

people *versus* ships, but I must point out that if the trade of the port is seriously damaged, there would not be so many people to use the bridge. And a prejudice is easily formed. The actual lowering of top-gallant masts may not in itself be absolutely prohibitory, but ship captains and crews notoriously dislike bridges, and object to extra work in harbour. Melbourne is already proposing to make Hobson's Bay a free port, and would work such a pretext for all its worth. And if a ship happened to carry away her spars by fouling the cantilevers, it would be known all over the shipping world in a month, and irreparable damage caused to our high reputation as a port. To thus throw away our natural advantages, I venture to submit, would be the gravest of mistakes. In confirmation of this contention, as showing the opinion and practice of people elsewhere, I assert that there is no shipping port of any size in the whole world which is blocked by a bridge, no matter how high. And, in conclusion, I respectfully submit to this Committee that the interests of a great commercial port like Sydney, visited by many of the largest vessels and steamers in the world, should have the first consideration in deciding on any scheme of communication across the harbour.

561. *Chairman.*] I have received a letter from the Public Works Department in which this passage occurs:—The Orient Company's s.s. "Orizaba" has pole masts in one length each, the mainmast being 154 ft. 7 in. high, so that there were the bridge constructed this vessel could not go up to the dock without cutting one mast at least. We understand there are other Orient steamers with pole masts of equal if not greater heights? I believe my information is correct.

562. *Mr. Fosbery.*] You were present on the 4th August, and heard Mr. John Young give his evidence before the Committee? Yes.

563. You have since read his evidence? No; but I quite recollect it.

564. You desire to make a statement to the Committee in regard to his evidence? I have every respect for Mr. John Young, but it is perfectly clear to me that he does not know the development of shield tunnelling. He says that is practically impossible to run a tunnel of the large size I propose by that method, whereas the Blackwall tunnel is already executed.

565. It is apparent, too, that he cannot have had any clear knowledge of the details of your scheme? Yes.

566. With regard to loads of merchandise going between the two places, such as wool-drays, where would they be likely to go to? In my opinion only to a wharf or warehouse at the water's edge, and therefore they would use the ferry in preference to the bridge.

567. What would be the result of their having to go over the bridge? According to Mr. Simpson, they would have to go over a grade of 1 in 17, and then they would have to go down Alfred-street with a grade of 1 in 14, and return by the same way. They would go up 180 feet instead of going down 90 feet, with a grade of 1 in 25.

568. Do you know what Mr. Parkes's idea was in setting down the Vehicular Tunnel Bill for October? Simply because he could not get it first on the Order Paper for an earlier date. We were most anxious to get it on as early as possible.

569. You put it down for October so that it might take precedence for the evening? Exactly.

570. *Mr. Macdonald.*] Do I understand you to say that a waggon leaving a warehouse on the water's edge on one side of the harbour, or going to a warehouse at the water's edge on the other side would have to make a detour to get on the ontake and the offtake? Yes; it would come a much longer distance in the case of the bridge.

571. It would have to go round to negotiate the approaches? Yes.

572. *Chairman.*] What distance would a driver have to go to get at the tunnel and back again? I have roughly reckoned it at about a fourth of the distance.

573. *Mr. Molesworth.*] Would not the detour you speak of be to a certain extent a fault, and may that not exist in the tunnel scheme? I think not.

574. According to this plan they have to make a considerable detour in order to get through the tunnel? Yes.

575. Although there is a detour to the tunnel, you think it is not nearly as great as the detour to the bridge? Yes; and the vertical height to be negotiated is only one-half of that of the bridge.

Captain Francis Hixson called in, sworn, and examined:—

576. *Chairman.*] You are President of the Marine Board and Captain Commanding the Naval Forces? *Capt. Hixson.*
I am.

577. *Mr. Molesworth.*] The harbour is under the immediate control of the Marine Board? Yes.

578. You are aware that there are several proposals to connect Sydney and North Sydney with a bridge and a tunnel? Yes.

579. Will you kindly state your views as to the interference, if any, with the traffic of the harbour likely to be occasioned by a bridge constructed according to Mr. Kenwood's plan with a centre pier and two end piers? The Marine Board would like a bridge with a single span and a height of 200 feet.

580. *Chairman.*] Do you think a single pillar would be any serious impediment to the traffic? It would be a serious impediment to vessels working up or down the harbour, but it is not so serious an impediment to a vessel which is steaming or being towed.

581. Would it be any greater impediment than Pinchgut? Nature put Pinchgut where it is.

582. *Mr. Molesworth.*] Is there a wider stretch of water at Pinchgut than there is where this bridge is proposed to be erected? Certainly.

583. You think that a bridge across the harbour between these two points should be built at a height of not less than 200 feet? Yes.

584. And you think there should be no centre pier? It would be far better without one.

585. Do you think a centre pier would be a serious detriment to the shipping? It would be a serious detriment to vessels working up, but vessels with steam power would not suffer so much inconvenience.

586. Is there much working in the harbour done by sailing vessels? Not by vessels of large size.

587. Vessels of large tonnage would be under steam power of their own, or would be tugged? Yes.

588. Have you any information as to the height of the highest masts of vessels which usually trade to this port? Berthed at the Circular Quay at the present time is the "Orizaba," which has a height of 160 feet, and the "Harwood" has a height of 182 feet; and at Hoffnung's wharf the "Rathdown" has a height of 183 feet. I understand you are in possession of a list of the vessels which have visited the port during the last twelve months whose masts are known to be 165 feet and over.

589.

J. Sulman.
13 Aug., 1896

- Capt. Hixson.
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589. Of the vessels trading to the port, what is the greatest length of the mast in one piece from the water line? The "Orizaba" just mentioned has her masts in one piece.
590. Is it not a fact that all the private wharfs and the docking accommodation of the port lie to the westward of the proposed bridge? Yes.
591. The only wharfs to the eastward of the bridge would be the wharfs at Circular Quay and Woolloomooloo Bay? Yes.
592. Have you had any suggestions you would like to make to the Committee with a view to conserve the shipping interests of the port? The Marine Board, as the conservators of the navigable waters, would prefer to see communication with North Sydney by tunnel.
593. Have they any objection to a bridge if built with one span and without a pier? Not much.
594. In that case there would be no objection on the part of your Board? No, if the bridge had a single span with a 200-foot headway there would be no impediment to navigation to speak of.
595. How much space would you require for working a vessel under the bridge? About 100 yards in width. The navigation of the harbour is not like the navigation of a road where the course is straight—we require room.
596. *Chairman.*] Suppose that the bridge was 180 feet high, do you think much inconvenience would be caused to shipping if the the top-gallant masts have to be struck? A little inconvenience, but still I do not consider it would be an inconvenience which could not be overcome.
597. The percentage of ships you quoted would be small? Very small.
598. You think a bridge 180 feet high would be an objectionable thing from your point of view? Next to having it 200 feet high, 180 feet perhaps would not be a great inconvenience.
599. You do not think it would be a serious inconvenience? No; I do not attach very much importance to the talk about the expense of having to strike top-gallant masts.
600. *Mr. Macdonald.*] A rigger has given evidence that he was prepared to send down and up the top-gallant mast for £12, is that a fair charge to make? Yes; and perhaps it might be done with the crew.
601. Do you think you would require 100 yards of clear headway? I said "about" 100 yards. I dare say we could do with a little less.
602. The clear headway in this bridge is 215 feet? That would be sufficient.
603. *Chairman.*] You think a maximum headway for a length of 215 feet would be sufficient? Yes.
604. What would you say about a bridge having three piers? Piers are objectionable.
605. Your objection against one pier would be very much stronger against three piers? Yes.
606. The rule for the navigation of the harbour is to keep on the starboard side? Yes; so if there are two spans, of course one span will take the up harbour traffic and the other the down harbour traffic. That perhaps would be an element of safety.
607. *Mr. Fosbery.*] If a tugboat were taking a ship along, and the ship became unmanageable and took charge, would serious damage be likely to ensue? Of course if these impediments to navigation above the water are there it is possible that accidents will arise. It increases the risk of navigation.
608. *Mr. Macdonald.*] Supposing a tug is in the centre of the fairway under the bridge, do you think the vessel in tow would be likely to bump against either of the cantilevers? It is possible that such a thing might occur.
609. *Mr. Cann.*] It would depend on the length of the tow-line? There is a regulation restricting the length of the line. As a rule, vessels moving about the harbour lash a tug along side. We do not allow length of tug-rope about that part of the harbour.
610. *Chairman.*] In Mr. Simpson's bridge the limitation of the fairway by the struts would increase the danger? Yes, somewhat.
611. *Mr. Molesworth.*] You still adhere to your opinion that the bridge to be constructed should have no pier? I should prefer it. The traffic of the harbour is enormous, and it is growing rapidly. It would be a pity to obstruct the access to and from any of the wharfs if it is possible not to do so.
612. *Mr. Brennan.*] Would not a bridge of one pier add to the safe navigation of the harbour? If there is a pier in the centre of the harbour, the up harbour traffic and the down harbour traffic would necessarily take different sides of the pier; in that case it might be an element of safety.
613. It would go a long way towards counteracting the disadvantage of having an obstacle in the water? Yes; but I must not omit to mention that we have fogs sometimes; and then any impediment in the harbour is objectionable.
614. Would not the electric light, when you have a fog in the harbour, materially diminish the danger? I know nothing that can penetrate a fog. We know that the sun is sometimes shut out by a fog.
615. In the time of fog you would consider the presence of a pier in the harbour an element of danger? I consider that any impediment to navigation offers dangers in times of fog or thick squally weather.
616. *Mr. Molesworth.*] A serious element of danger in the case of a fog? Yes.
617. *Chairman.*] Do you know of any port of the size of Port Jackson which has a bridge? I know that at the Port of New York, between New York and Brooklyn, there is a very extensive bridge with a headway of, I think, 130 feet.
618. A suspension bridge of one clear span? I do not know the characteristics of the bridge.
619. Is it true that there is no large shipping above that bridge? Nothing like the amount of large shipping there is above a line drawn from Dawes' Point to Milson's Point in Port Jackson.
620. *Mr. Molesworth.*] Is it not a fact that the Government railway wharf, where all the country produce must necessarily come, is situated above the site of this bridge? Yes; heavy railway plant is also landed at the railway wharf from large sailing ships.
621. The whole of the internal connection of the metropolis is centered above the site of the bridge? Yes, pretty well.

Captain Charles Percy Downes called in, sworn, and examined:—

- Capt. Downes.
13 Aug., 1896.
622. *Chairman.*] You are the marine superintendent of the A.U.S.N. Company? Yes.
623. We want to ascertain what effect the construction of a bridge from Dawes' Point to Milson's Point would have on the shipping of the harbour. Mr. Kenwood proposes to build a bridge with a pier and with spans of 700 feet, and a headway of 180 feet;—do you think 180 feet would be sufficient? It would meet the requirements for the smaller vessels, for steamers, and even for large steamers, because many of the large steamers are very short in their masts. If you take the "Oak Branch" and these vessels

Capt. Downes.
13 Aug., 1896.

vessels which have been out here lately you will notice that they have very small masts in comparison with their large tonnage. Sailing ships will have the greatest difficulty. The larger you increase the size of a sailing vessel the higher you must put the masts. I think we can reckon safely we have reached to a period when we shall not require the mast of any steamer to exceed from 160 to 180 feet. 180 feet is, I think, about 10 feet higher than the mast of any British India steamer; they run to 170 feet in vessels which were built five or six years ago. Indeed, some of the vessels are not that height. Take the "Muttra," lying at Graton Wharf. The height of her permanent foremast is 45 feet from the deck, and a pole of about 30 feet above that. If you take the height from the water-line to the deck-line it will give another 30 feet. That vessel was built about two years ago; her tonnage is 4,600 tons. She was built for the Manchester ship canal, and can strike her topmast.

624. There are several sailing vessels with masts over 180 feet? I believe there are masts in existence 210 feet long.

625. The percentage of these is very small? The percentage is small.

626. It would be possible for all these ships to strike their top-gallant mast in order to go under the bridge? Undoubtedly it is possible, but it would cause considerable expense and delay.

627. Would it be a serious matter? It would be a matter, I suppose, of from £15 to £20 perhaps per mast. If a vessel has four masts, whether she is square-rigged or not, she would have to strike her mizzen topmast.

628. Are there many ships of that class? The majority of four-masted vessels now are square-rigged on three masts.

629. *Mr. Macdonald.*] But all the masts are not of equal height? No; the mizzen is very little different. As a rule, the mizzen goes to the height of the main top-gallant mast, which would be 17 feet less than the main and fore.

630. They may not have to strike the top-gallant mast of all the mizzen masts? On a four-masted ship nearly all the masts are of the same height; a little difference is made with the mizzen.

631. *Chairman.*] Would there be many ships' masts 180 feet? I could not say exactly the percentage of four-masted vessels to three-masted and others that come out. There is no doubt, as sailing ships are built, four-masted ships will be built in preference to three-masted ships. They are becoming so large that it is necessary to have four masts.

632. Would the percentage of ships with a fore top-gallant mast 180 feet be large where the other masts would be of equal height? If it cost £15 for striking one mast it would be a serious matter, but if they had to take down three or four masts it would be a very serious matter.

633. Three-masted and four-masted sailing-vessels would have to strike their top-gallant masts? Large three-masted and four-masted sailing vessels would.

634. In the case of every mast? In these large vessels.

635. How long would be occupied in lowering and raising the top-gallant mast;—what delay would be caused to a vessel? A four-masted sailing-vessel, without engaging any extra labour, and with men very little acquainted with that sort of work, as seamen are, I think would take pretty well a day each way. It would probably take a little longer going out, sending the masts and yards aloft again.

636. Per mast? No; for the lot.

637. *Mr. Molesworth.*] That would mean an additional expense to the ship by reason of her demurrage? Yes.

638. What would the demurrage come to in the case of a 4,000-ton steamer or vessel? About £120 per day for a steamer. In the case of a sailing ship it would be very much less.

639. What would the demurrage of a sailing ship of the same size be? About a third. That is about the lowest it would be.

640. Would the necessity of striking the top-gallant mast be calculated to entail a demurrage? Undoubtedly it would.

641. *Mr. Cann.*] Do ships usually go straight to their berthing place when they enter the harbour? I believe not. My experience is chiefly with steamers; but I understand that some of the sailing vessels that arrive here generally bring up for a short time in one of the bays until their berthing arrangements are made. There are several things which the crew have to do before they can go to their berth. They have sails to unbend, and their time is fully occupied until they take up their berth.

642. In that instance there would be no demurrage charged? It might be necessary to provide for this demurrage in the charter of a vessel. For instance, if a vessel arrived here during daylight on any day, her berthing arrangements would be made for the following morning, but if she had to strike her top-gallants, she could not possibly do it; she would have to wait and lose another day.

643. Do you think the existence of a bridge, with one pier in the centre and a headway of 180 feet, would make the harbour less attractive than it is at present;—do you think that is a fact which would weigh with ship-owners? I think it would, in the same way as the bridges of the Manchester Canal weighed with the shippers at home.

644. *Mr. Molesworth.*] What would be the effect of a centre pier in the bridge in case of fog? It would be dangerous to attempt to make a narrow opening, such as that existing between the two piers, during foggy weather. At present a vessel can crawl along during a fog, knowing there is plenty of room.

645. *Chairman.*] The distance is about 700 feet? If the weather were foggy, I do not think the master of any steamer or vessel would be justified in attempting the bridge, unless he could see both piers plainly.

646. *Mr. Macdonald.*] Do you think any master would attempt to shift about in the harbour at all in foggy weather, knowing there was a bridge there? No.

647. *Mr. Molesworth.*] That would mean a delay? It would.

648. *Mr. Macdonald.*] If the bridge were not there, do you think vessels would shift about in the harbour in very thick weather? Yes; they do so now.

649. *Mr. Brennan.*] As a matter of fact, is not traffic practically suspended during heavy fog? It is practically suspended during very heavy fogs.

650. Would not the electric light of a pier, such as that suggested, so penetrate the gloom as to admit of the obstacle being discerned by any navigator? I am afraid the electric light would be an obstruction to shipping. I rather fancy that if any master got a glare of electric light in his eyes, he would not be able to see anything else about there. I think it has been found necessary to blind one side of the South Head light on that account.

- C. P. Downes. 651. But are not the lights so regulated that it is only when you come abreast of them that you see them? I do not know how you would regulate the light on the bridge. If you want to see an opening, you would put a light upon it. You could not obscure the light in such a way as to enable you to see the end of the bridge first, unless you reflected a light upon the end of the bridge.
- 13 Aug., 1896. 652. Is it not the common practice at sea, that big ships and passing vessels obscure the port or starboard cabin lights? I do not think so; I have not known it done, and I have been in many steamers which have the electric light. Of course the lights are generally so placed that they will not interfere with the signal lights of the ship.
653. The ordinary trade of the port will not, I suppose, have occasion to use the bridge at night? I think you will find that one-fifth, if not one-third, of the ships in this port move about at night.
654. *Mr. Molesworth.*] Nearly all the intercolonial traffic is subject to night work? Yes. For instance, we always despatch our own steamers about 5 p.m., and very often it is very much later.
655. *Mr. Brennan.*] But that does not apply to sailing vessels? Sailing vessels rarely move about at night.
656. *Chairman.*] What effect do you consider a bridge like that of Simpson's would have? I think it would be the better bridge of the two during clear weather. I do not think it would hinder the navigation—certainly not of the coastal steamers.
657. Then you think three piers are less objectionable than one? There is an objection, certainly, to the third pier, but we have the benefit of the height.
658. No; the height is the same—180 feet in both cases; one bridge has one set of piers in the water, and the other has three sets, and there is a longer length of maximum headway under Mr. Kenwood's proposal than under that of Mr. Simpson;—do you think the bridge with the greater length of maximum headway would be the best? Yes.
659. Do you consider two or three piers in the water instead of one an additional objection? Yes; it would be, but I do not think the objection would be very great.
660. *Mr. Molesworth.*] You have stated that sailing vessels do not move about the harbour at night? It is very rarely that they do.
661. Are you aware that the almost invariable custom is for sailing vessels which are being towed to Newcastle for loading to leave about midnight in order to get to Newcastle about daylight? I am not aware of that.
662. *Mr. Macdonald.*] In a four-masted sailing vessel is the mast abaft the mizzen called the jigger-mast? Sometimes it is, and sometimes it is called the mizen. I have not been in a four-masted sailing vessel myself. Of course, in steamers we usually call it the jigger.
663. In a four-masted vessel it would be the bow, foremast, main, and mizzen? Yes.
664. Supposing there were five masts? It would then be the mizzen and jigger.

(Captain Henry Pettit, Harbour-master, sworn and examined :—

- Captain H. Pettit. 665. *Mr. Molesworth.*] You have been connected with the harbour navigation, both in private employment and in your official capacity, for a number of years? Yes.
- 13 Aug., 1896. 666. Have you heard of the proposals to connect Sydney with North Sydney by way of a bridge and tunnel? Yes.
667. Have you given the matter any thoughtful consideration with a view of deciding how it will affect the navigation of the port? We have often thought the matter over.
668. What is your opinion in regard to the construction of a bridge from Dawes' Point to Milson's Point as proposed? The great thing is the head room required for the class of ships going up our harbour. The principal wharfs for the large class of ships visiting the port are above Dawes' Point.
669. What is your opinion with regard to the headway which should be given to a bridge at that point? My idea is that it should not be less than 200 feet. The usual height of ships is 180 feet; that is, without striking their royals and top gallant masts.
670. Would the striking of the royal and top-gallant masts involve any serious expense or delay? Yes; both delay and expense.
671. Can you estimate the probable cost of doing this work? It depends on how it is done. If you employ rigging labour on shore, or the crew to do it, it will make a great difference in the cost of the ship, but, of course, if you employ regular riggers and men from the shore they would have the necessary appliances, and perhaps do it better than the crew.
672. Have you any idea what the riggers would charge per mast? About £15; but it may be more.
673. What delay would an ordinary vessel have to incur in taking the mast down and putting it up again? One and a half days.
674. Each way? Yes? Perhaps they might be more at times. You do not know what difficulties crop up if any of the gear breaks.
675. *Chairman.*] With a bridge of 180-foot headway, do you think the percentage of vessels which would have to strike their masts would be large? Do you mean 180 feet at low water. There is a difference of 6 feet rise and fall in spring tides. There are several ships considerably over 180 feet high.
676. Mr. Kenwood's scheme provides for 180 feet at low water, and the other provides for 180 feet at high water;—with 180 feet at low water, do you think the percentage of ships affected would be large? It would mean the detention of a good many ships.
677. Would there be many ships which would have to strike one mast? Yes; there is very little difference. The mainmast is generally the tautest, but they are rigged now in such a way that the masts of the ships are pretty much of the same height. There may be an extra pole on the mainmast of 3 or 4 feet.
678. Would the four masts have to be struck? No; perhaps the three. The mizzen-mast would, perhaps, be the smaller mast.
679. And the cost would be about £15 per mast? About that for the large vessels of 2,000 or 3,000 tons.
680. *Mr. Molesworth.*] With regard to the question of the pier, will you give us your views on the matter;—Mr. Kenwood's scheme provides for one central pier? You get the head room in the middle of the opening, and then it depresses at each end apparently. You do not want to be confined to a very small space. You want all the room you can get.

681. In the first place, do you take any objection to piers at all? I think an uninterrupted span would be the best if it could be done. H. Pettit.
682. *Chairman.*] Do you think one pier would be a serious obstruction? It would, perhaps, be a line for the purpose of enabling ships going up and down the harbour; but it confines the space. 13 Aug., 1896.
683. *Mr. Macdonald.*] It would be a bad line in a fog? Yes; a very bad line.
684. What is your opinion with regard to the existence of a pier there in foggy weather? Personally, I would not like to see a bridge there at all.
685. *Mr. Cann.*] Do you consider the electric light any security in a fog? It is very powerful, but it appears to me to blend with the fog. It is not so penetrating as some old lamps I have seen. You do not see it in a fog at any distance. There will be a great traffic through the bridge, inasmuch as our docks and private wharfs are above it. We have only one place above which would be made use of for discharging—Cowper Wharf, Woolloomooloo Bay.
686. Are you inclined to look upon a single pier as an obstruction? We want an uninterrupted span, if possible.
687. What maximum headway would you stipulate? Nothing less than 200 feet.
688. *Chairman.*] Do you think it would be a serious matter to limit it to 180 feet? I would point out that there are two ships at present in the port—one at Circular Quay and the other at Hawthorne's Wharf—one is 182 feet and the other 183 feet.
689. *Mr. Simpson's* scheme provides for three piers in the water. The distance between them is 700 feet, but the length of maximum headway is limited to 215 feet, on account of certain struts. That gives you an available opening of 215 feet, with a height of 180 feet? If there is not sufficient room to go through the ships will be liable to damage.
690. *Mr. Molesworth.*] You consider the struts a disadvantage? The bridge should be made as plain as possible.
691. *Chairman.*] Do you think the presence of extra piers an objection? Yes.
692. *Mr. Molesworth.*] Will you give the Committee the information you possess as to the extent of traffic that would go through the bridge during the night time? There is a vast traffic there, including all the intercolonial steamers. It would sometimes be difficult for them to keep clear of each other. Sometimes at night you meet between Dawes' Point and Milson's Point four or five large steamers at one time.
693. Is it not a fact that vessels going to Newcastle in ballast under tow, frequently leave the wharfs about midnight in charge of the tugs? Usually. Night is the favourite time for leaving. They leave about 8 or 9 o'clock at night, so as to be in Newcastle at peep of day in the morning.
694. Then, in a general way, the traffic underneath the bridge would be as heavy at night as during the day? Not altogether; but there is a very great traffic at night time.
695. Most of the intercolonial traffic occurs at night? Yes.
696. *Mr. Brennan.*] Is it not a rare thing for a fog of sufficient denseness to exist in the harbour to obscure the view of a bridge? It is not a rare occurrence.
697. Two or three times a year, perhaps? It varies.
698. But it is not a frequent occurrence? No; there are times in the year when you get them. Perhaps you will have three or four foggy mornings in succession.
699. *Chairman.*] Is traffic practically suspended in such a fog as that? Yes.
700. And it would be suspended even if the bridge were not there? Yes. Some people run the gauntlet through there, and get up successfully by coasting along the wharfs, but there is a certain amount of risk.
701. *Mr. Fosbery.*] The risk would be increased with the pier there? I consider it would. You cannot hit the middle of the headway as neatly as you could if you could see it distinctly.
702. *Mr. Brennan.*] In going through that channel vessels keep well to starboard. They would not go in mid-channel during such a fog as has been spoken of. You would feel your way to a certain extent along the shore line? Yes. If you managed to see Kirribilli Point, and want to hit Dawes' Point, you can make a course.
703. In any case you would avoid the mid-channel? As a rule, we try to keep to mid-channel in going through a bridge with large ships.
704. Have you ever known a collision at that particular part of Port Jackson? Yes.
705. Both vessels were in the middle of the stream at that time? Yes.
706. And there was a dispute as to the sides the vessels were on? Yes.
707. They both claimed to be on their right side, and clear of the middle of the stream? There have been several cases of that kind.
708. I suppose there is plenty of water there? Yes.
709. And what we magnify in our port is regarded as of little moment in some of the larger ports of the world? That is so.

TUESDAY, 18 AUGUST, 1896.

Present:—

MR. ASHTON, MR. MACDONALD,	|	MR. CANN, MR. MOLESWORTH,
E. D. MILLEN, Esq., IN THE CHAIR.		

W. F. Brennan, Esq., appeared as Solicitor for the Sydney and North Sydney Bridge and Tramway Bill.
 T. B. Dibbs, Esq. (Dibbs and Gibson), appeared as Solicitor for the North Shore Bridge Bill.
 E. E. Fosbery, Esq., appeared as Solicitor for the City and North Sydney Railway Bill.

Captain John Richards Andrew sworn and examined:—

710. *Chairman.*] What is your occupation? I am a master mariner.
711. *Mr. Ashton.*] What is the name of your ship? The "Derwent." Andrew.
Captain
712. There are two bridge proposals before this Committee to connect North Sydney and Sydney; and our object is to ascertain to what extent the proposals will constitute an impediment to the traffic in the harbour;— 18 Aug., 1896.

Captain
Andrew.
18 Aug., 1896.

harbour;—as regards Mr. Kenwood's scheme, it is proposed to have a bridge with one pier in the centre of the harbour, a pier on Dawes Point, and another pier in the water near Milson's Point, and with a space of 700 feet between the piers, and a headway of 180 feet at high water—would that constitute a serious impediment to traffic in the harbour? I think so.

713. For what reason? On account of the pier in the centre of the harbour. That would not be an obstruction in itself, because it would make two channels and the ships would pass on either side of the pier. A headway of 180 feet is not sufficient.

714. Not 180 feet? No; not for all the ships that come here. A great many of the ships are more than that height.

715. Is the percentage of the ships with masts that would not pass under a bridge 180 feet high large? I should say so; and ships are getting larger every day, especially in their tonnage.

716. Would it be a very expensive matter for these ships to strike their top-gallant mast? It would be a very expensive matter to strike the top-gallant mast in each ship. After a ship arrived she would want two or three days to strike her top-gallant mast before she could go to her berth.

717. What would the cost be? That would depend on the tonnage of the ship. There would be the demurrage of the ship. You cannot strike the top-gallant mast of each ship and send it up again without causing some expense and some renewal of material. You could hardly form an estimate of the expense.

718. *Mr. Cann.*] What is the maximum headway which you would reckon secure? I should say it ought to be 190 feet.

719. *Mr. Ashton.*] Would the traffic be interfered with by a bridge of that height? No.

720. In the case of a ship with a mast 180 feet high would it be only one mast that would be interfered with? No; if she was a four-masted ship three masts would be interfered with.

721. Almost certainly? Certainly, three masts would be interfered with.

722. There has been an estimate given that the cost would be about £15 for striking each mast, would that be a fair one? It would hardly be so much as that, I should think. I should say about £10 a mast would do it.

723. What would the demurrage amount to? 4d. per ton of her registered tonnage.

724. Per day? Per day.

725. That would be loss to the owners? Yes.

726. What is your definition of this demurrage charge;—is it an actual payment or merely lost time? It is an actual payment.

727. If a man chartered a ship he would have to pay the man from whom he chartered her 4d. per ton per day? 4d. a ton if he overran the days he chartered her for.

728. It is a fair view to take that the value of a ship under charter is 4d. per ton per day? Yes.

729. *Mr. Molesworth.*] That rate applies only to sailing vessels? Yes; the rate for steamers is very much higher. Suppose a ship is chartered to arrive to a date, and she has only few hours to save her charter, perhaps half a day, if she had to lower the top-gallant masts it would obstruct her from going up to her moorings to give notice that she was ready to discharge or to load, and, therefore, the charter-party would be cancelled at a loss, perhaps, of some thousands of pounds, or a thousand pounds.

730. As a matter of fact, if such a bridge existed, and was known to exist, the charterer would always take that fact into account? No; the ship-owner would take into account the bridge too, and he would sign the charter party, "the ship to be discharged and loaded below the bridge." Therefore, you would have all the tonnage congested at the eastern side of the harbour if you had not sufficient headway for ships to go under the bridge.

731. *Mr. Cann.*] Do ships generally go straight to their moorings? If they come in during the afternoon they generally go next morning to their moorings. They have to go and get their orders where they are to go.

732. There is always a certain amount of delay? There is a few hours' delay. I have known some ships to come straight up and go to their berths.

733. Taking an average, what do they do? They generally lie a few hours at Garden Island or Neutral Bay before they go to their discharging berth.

734. Would that give them sufficient time to lower their fore top-gallant masts? No; I commenced to strike my main top-gallant mast on Thursday afternoon, and I finished it on Saturday—that is, one mast.

735. *Mr. Ashton.*] With the crew? With my men; I have not a full crew on board. I give that as a practical illustration.

736. *Mr. Molesworth.*] Have you seen or heard of a petition from the wharf-owners and ship proprietors in reference to the proposed height of the bridge? No.

737. You are not aware that the height they set down as a minimum of safety is 200 feet? I am not aware of it at all.

738. Do you think a bridge 200 feet high would give ample accommodation for all the shipping to pass under without obstruction? There may be one ship here or there which could not pass under a bridge of that height; but in a general way that height would be ample.

739. *Mr. Macdonald.*] Evidence has been given here by a rigger that he would send down the top-gallant mast of three masts and send them up again for £12;—do you think that is an under-estimate of the cost? I wish you would send him down to my ship.

740. *Mr. Ashton.*] Assuming that a bridge existed between Dawes Point and Milson's Point, and a ship was coming out and found it necessary to strike her top-gallant mast, would she inevitably be delayed;—would not the striking of her top-gallant mast fit in with any other arrangement, or do you regard delay as inevitable? Delay is inevitable.

741. *Mr. Macdonald.*] Surely you do not say that there would be a delay in the case of a ship coming out? Not in coming out, because the masts would be already down.

742. *Mr. Ashton.*] I mean when the ship is coming into the harbour? Delay would be inevitable, and the striking of the top-gallant mast could not be made to fit in with any other of her arrangements.

743. *Mr. Macdonald.*] Would a ship have to strike her top-gallant masts at all when coming out? Provided she went up with them on end and came down light. If she went up loaded and came down light she would have to strike them when coming down.

744. What difference would it make in the height of the mast if she was loaded or unloaded? From 10 to 11 feet.

745. *Mr. Ashton.*] Assuming that the charter rate was 4d. per ton per day, you would regard any delay lost in striking her foretop-gallant mast as involving an expenditure to that amount? It might not occur as a ship might have plenty of time to do it all. It is only in case of the days being expended that it would occur.

Captain
Andrew.
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746. In that case there would not be an inevitable delay? It would be worth that to the shipowner in any case.

747. But it would be possible for him, I suppose, to fit in the striking of the top-gallant mast with other arrangements? Not at all.

748. *Mr. Molesworth.*] Will you make it quite clear to the Committee whether or not the striking of the top-gallant masts, and setting them up again, would be an absolute loss of time to the owner in any case? Unless the ship was going to lie idle for any time. If she was chartered for a cargo of coals to go down to Newcastle, and then run across to San Francisco, it would be a dead loss to her owner.

749. The time you generally lie down the stream could not be utilised for the purpose of scuding down or sending up a top-gallant mast? If the ship had to leave the port, she would go with them down and send them up at the port she was going to.

750. *Mr. Cann.*] I suppose your movements generally occur in the day-time? Mostly.

751. Do you ever move at night? No.

752. Going to sea? We come in in the night, and go out in the night.

753. In that case, do you think a pier in the centre of the harbour would be any impediment to you either in entering or in leaving? I do not fancy so. Ships would keep on their respective sides of the pier the same as they keep on their respective sides of Pinchgut when they are going up and down the harbour.

754. Do you consider a fog would be any impediment? In a dense fog I suppose ships could not move in the harbour.

755. I suppose you do not move at all when fogs are prevailing? No.

756. *Mr. Ashton.*] Generally speaking, suppose a bridge were erected with a headway of not more than 180 feet, what do you think the effect on the harbour would be—would it have a deterrent effect as far as ships were concerned? I should think so, rather.

757. *Mr. Cann.*] It has been estimated that a headway of 160 feet is quite sufficient—I suppose that would be a greater impediment? That would stop everything.

758. *Chairman.*] Under what headway, that is from high-water mark, could you go with your ship? 174 feet in all probability.

759. *Mr. Cann.*] For entering or leaving the port, do you think that a channel of 325 feet on either side of the centre pier would be sufficient? Yes, because there are two channels of that breadth.

760. *Mr. Ashton.*] In the case of Mr. Simpson's bridge the proposal is to build a bridge with a probable headway of 180 feet, but the maximum fairway is limited to 215 feet. The struts interfere with the maximum fairway to the extent you observe on the plan, and it is proposed to have three sets of piers in the water. Do you consider that these struts, leaving a clear fairway of only 215 feet, would be a serious obstruction? Very objectionable, I should say. Three piers would be also very objectionable.

761. With a fairway of 215 feet between pier and pier, do you think there would be much chance of an accident occurring? Yes.

762. Looking at these two plans, you consider Mr. Kenwood's plan the least objectionable one, from the mariner's point of view? Yes.

763. *Mr. Cann.*] But even that you stipulate should be 10 feet higher than it is? Yes.

764. *Mr. Molesworth.*] Will you tell the Committee if you know the highest-masted ships trading to this port? The "S.D. Carlton" is 200 feet, the "Cromdale" is a little over 190 feet; and the "Mount Stewart" is the same height. These are the only three of the very tall ships I could mention now.

765. There was or is a ship named the "Rathdown" in port, do you know the height of her mast? About 168 feet, I suppose,

766. No higher than the mast of your own ship? About the same; I should not think she was any higher.

767. *Mr. Ashton.*] I suppose the vast majority of ships could go under a bridge 180 feet high? A good number of them would go under a bridge 180 feet high. That class of ship is dying out; they are getting larger ships now.

768. The tendency is for the masts to go up? Yes.

769. *Mr. Molesworth.*] Have you had any experience of ships charters with reference to Brooklyn Bridge, in New York? Yes.

770. What is the custom in reference to the bridge clause of the charter? I was only in the Indian trade there. We always sign the charter party "to be discharged below the bridge".

771. If it is stipulated in the charter that you shall go above the bridge, does that incur an increased freight? No.

772. You simply do not go? We do not go.

773. Have you had any experience in regard to the bridge traffic at Calcutta? There is an open bridge built on pontoons; it is opened and we pass through.

774. *Mr. Brennan.*] Have you ever had any experience as the captain of a chartered ship? Yes.

775. Have you ever had any claim made upon you for demurrage under any circumstances? No.

776. You have made claims for demurrage yourself? Yes.

777. That was because your ship was delayed, I suppose? Yes.

778. Delayed by whom? By the charterer.

779. Did you ever, in all your experience, know a claim to be made against a ship for demurrage? Yes.

780. Under what circumstances? They said the ship was not in time to take in cargo. For instance, she might go an intermediate voyage and the charterer might consider that she was delayed longer in that port than was necessary, and then they would make a claim against the ship for demurrage.

781. That is when she is an unreasonable time? Yes.

782. Have you ever known vessels lie down below Pinchgut for a week after they come here? I cannot say that I have for a week.

783. What is the longest spell you have had down there? Two days, when I had power to discharge.

784. What was your crew doing during the two days? Unbending sails, and getting sea gear down, and discharging powder.

785.

Captain
Andrew.
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785. The same delay in discharging powder would take place if you were berthed at a wharf? No; because you are not allowed to come up with ships when you have powder.
786. I am speaking as to the question of time? Exactly so.
787. You say the men unbend the sails? I do not see any occasion for inquiring into the internal working on this point. If the men are unbending sails they cannot be sending top-gallant masts down—in fact, you cannot send them down until you unbend your sails.
788. You do not know, as a matter of fact, that it is a frequent practice to unbend sails when you are alongside your berth? Exactly so.
789. *Mr. Molesworth.*] That is when you have not had time to unbend them in the stream? Yes; that is when you come straight up.
790. *Mr. Brennan.*] When you reach port you give notice to the consignees? Yes.
791. They provide you with a berth? Yes.
792. When you get alongside the berth the time for discharging the vessel begins? Yes.
793. It is generally thirty days in this port;—what do they allow for discharging here? It depends on the tonnage of the ship.
794. Is it not the general custom to allow twenty-one days? It is about that for an 1,800 ton ship.
795. The custom of the port is to allow twenty-one days for loading according to your charter, that is subject to any special arrangement? It is not according to the charter; the charter has nothing to do with that.
796. Do you mean to say that in the charter the actual working days are not specially set out? Yes; according to the custom of the port.
797. Do you mean to say the actual working days are not set down, Sundays and Custom-house holidays excepted? In the case of a chartered ship; but many ships come here without charters.
798. You know, as an experienced captain, that there can be no custom where the charter-party specially makes a condition? Yes.
799. If the whole of the thirty days are absorbed in loading the vessel, and a longer time is taken up by the charterer in finding cargo, it is in respect to that longer time the ship makes a claim for demurrage; and that is demurrage? Yes.
800. *Mr. Molesworth.*] In reference to the number of days which are allowed to a chartered ship here, is that not absolutely fixed according to the size of the ship's tonnage;—in other words, does not a larger ship require more lay days than a small ship? As a general rule, yes.
801. They generally compute it according to the size of the ship? Yes.
802. *Mr. Macdonald.*] I understood you to say that the custom is to allow twenty-one days to a ship up to 1,800 tons? A ship does not pay wharfage while she is discharging her cargo; but if she takes longer than the usual time which is allowed for discharging cargo, the Wharf Association of Sydney charge her wharfage.
803. I understood you to say that a ship up to 1,800 tons would have twenty-one days to load according to port custom? To discharge, not to load.
804. *Chairman.*] Any vessel up to 1,800 tons would have twenty-one days to discharge her cargo? Yes.
805. A 1,000-ton vessel, for instance, would have twenty-one days? Yes.
806. Your statement as to the twenty-one days applies to the wharfage rates, and has nothing to do with the terms of the charter? Nothing whatever.
807. The terms of a charter may vary with every ship? Yes.
808. *Mr. Brennan.*] If a vessel is delayed beyond twenty-one days through the fault of the charterer the ship makes a claim for such delay, and that claim is what is called demurrage? Yes.
809. *Chairman.*] In lowering the top-gallant masts and sending them up again, apart from any question of loss of time, there is waste of material? Waste of material.

Captain John Henderson sworn and examined:—

Captain
Henderson.
18 Aug., 1896

810. *Chairman.*] What is your occupation? I am a ship-master.
811. What is the name of your ship? The "Samuel Plimsoll."
812. *Mr. Ashton.*] There are two bridge proposals before this Committee to connect North Sydney and Sydney. Mr. Kenwood proposes to build a bridge from Dawes Point to Milson's Point with a centre pier standing practically in mid-stream, with spans of 700 feet each, and with a clear headway of 180 feet from high-water to the floor of the bridge. The struts interfere with the clear fairway to a certain extent, but still there is a clear fairway of 325 feet left. What the Committee want to know is to what extent, if any, that bridge would constitute an impediment to the traffic. Do you think a bridge 180 feet high would constitute a serious impediment to traffic? I should think so, because there are many ships over 180 feet in height above high-water mark.
813. A large percentage? A large percentage, I should think.
814. I suppose the ships could get under the bridge by striking their topgallant masts? I daresay they could.
815. Would that be a very expensive matter? I should think it would take me about three days to strike my top-gallant masts.
816. How many top-gallant masts would you have to strike—three? No; I would have to strike the main one.
817. Would a ship with a mainmast of 180 feet have to strike more than one topgallant mast? No; only in the case of the mainmast.
818. There are some ships which might have to strike the topgallant masts of three masts? Yes.
819. What would the cost be in a case of that kind? I do not think a vessel coming here can strike her topgallant masts in less than three days.
820. That is, if she had to strike three? Yes; and one day if she had to strike one.
821. What would you estimate the cost at per mast? Of course all the men could not work at one mast. In the case of a vessel which had to strike three masts it would run into a matter of £10.
822. For the three masts? Yes.
823. *Mr. Molesworth.*] That is per mast? No; for wages alone. It would involve disturbing the rigging, and different things of that sort. The material is never replaceable again—not the main rigging, but much of the detail in connection with it.

824. *Mr. Ashton.*] If she had only one mast to strike, what would be a fair thing to cover the cost? I suppose £10 would cover one mast. It would take £10 for wages for three days' work to send a mast down, and then there is the value of the material which has to be replaced.

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Henderson.
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825. £15 or £20 would cover the whole cost? Yes.

826. And in the case of one mast, what would it be? £10.

827. Do you think the delay would be a serious matter? Yes.

828. In what respect? In regard to people getting their cargoes. When we arrive in Sydney we always like to get the wharf at the end of twenty-four hours, and if we have to strike our topgallant mast we could not get there within twenty-four hours; and if the three topgallant masts would have to come down it would take us three days before we could get there. It would mean two days' detention before the consignees could get delivery of cargo, or, rather, before the ship could begin to discharge.

829. That would be unavoidable in every case where a topgallant mast would have to be struck? Yes.

830. It is not the time which would necessarily be going to waste in any other way? No.

831. Would the two or three days wasted entail an extra charge on the charterer? I do not think it. The detention of the three days would go against the ship.

832. You think that £10 or £15 would cover everything? Yes.

833. There would be no other detention? The only detention would be in regard to the consignees getting their goods from the ship.

834. *Mr. Cann.*] Would that be a charge against the ship? It would not be a loss to the ship.

835. Have they any right to make a charge against the ship for it? None whatever.

836. *Mr. Ashton.*] Suppose a delay of three days inevitably occurred in the case of a high-masted ship, that would mean that her trip would be lengthened by three days? Yes.

837. In chartering her for the trip, would not that be taken into account? In most cases ships are not chartered coming out here. We load a cargo in a berth in London; we come here and we go to our berth within twenty-four hours of our arrival, and we abide by the rules of the port—cargo to be taken out with all despatch, according to the custom of the port.

838. You think that £15 or £20 would cover all the expense? Yes, as far as the ship is concerned.

839. The other point would be merely the inconvenience caused to the consignees in getting their cargo? Yes.

840. Which might be a large matter or a small matter? Yes.

841. The maximum waterway for a ship going under this bridge is 325 feet—do you think that would be ample? Quite sufficient.

842. Do you think the centre pier would constitute an impediment to traffic? I don't think it.

843. It might be regarded as defining the ways up and down;—you would not regard it as any more impediment than Pinchgut? I should not think so.

844. In the case of *Mr. Simpson's* scheme, it is proposed to have a bridge with three sets of piers in the water;—by this plan you will observe that the struts in each span diminish the width of the waterway from 700 feet to 215 feet, and the height of the bridge from high water is 180 feet;—would you consider that the three sets of piers and the presence of the struts which limit the waterway to 215 feet would constitute any impediment? I should think much more than the other one.

845. Would you consider that there would be any danger of a high-masted ship getting tangled up with the struts;—might she become comparatively unmanageable, and with a stretch of only 215 feet of water might her masts catch against the struts? Not at that width.

846. You consider the greater width is an advantage? Almost in any case there is a certain amount of danger in going under a bridge.

847. Of course, to the extent that the water-way is narrowed the danger is increased? Yes. I have been through Pymont Bridge with my ship. There is always a risk in going through that bridge. When a ship comes to the parapet of a bridge the tug has to cast off. A ship wavers about a little, and sometimes in going through a bridge her anchor or different things about a ship may do damage, however much width she has. It is the same in going into the docks at Home.

848. *Chairman.*] The more sea-room you have the less the danger? Yes.

849. *Mr. Cann.*] What maximum height would you stipulate for a bridge? I should think 200 feet. There are very few ships over 200 feet. You may find one occasionally over that height.

850. *Mr. Ashton.*] I suppose the percentage of ships over 180 feet is not very large? I should not think so. I do not know if there is any vessel in port which exceeds 180 feet; there may be.

851. It would only be an occasional vessel which would be interfered with by the bridge? An occasional one.

852. In that case the expense would be from £10 to £20? Yes. Many of the four-masted vessels are not so "taut" as the three-masted vessels. In many cases it would not be necessary to send the topgallant masts on deck; we would house them. My top-gallant mast is 30 feet long. Suppose I had to house my top-gallant mast, I would lower it 30 feet, and I would not disturb the rigging at all.

853. Would that be possible? Yes; it is much easier than sending them down on deck.

854. In which case the expense would be reduced? Yes.

855. *Mr. Macdonald.*] And the time lessened? Yes.

856. *Mr. Ashton.*] I suppose in very many cases that practice would be resorted to? Yes, that would be adopted. It is a very inconvenient matter to strike a topgallant mast on board a ship. If I may be permitted to offer an opinion to the Committee, I think a tunnel would be better than a bridge.

857. *Mr. Molesworth.*] That is from the shipmaster's point of view? Yes. This bridge, I suppose, is intended for the convenience of vehicular traffic. Suppose you could not get a bridge of that height, and you had a bridge made to open like the Tower Bridge in London, it will be a great inconvenience to the community. The Tower Bridge opens to the very great inconvenience of the community. You have to walk up to the tower.

858. *Chairman.*] Your objection, I suppose, is from a seafaring point of view? Yes.

859. *Mr. Molesworth.*] Your ship is one of the well-known London clippers? Yes.

860. She is a very valuable vessel;—in days gone by her earnings have been considerable? Yes.

861. You say, if you were called on to lower your top-gallant-masts to go through the bridge it would cause the loss of three days to lower the top-gallant-masts? Yes.

862. Would not the loss of those three days be a matter of considerable importance to the owners of the ship? It would in one sense, but I do not see where it would be in another. For instance, a vessel comes here

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here to discharge her cargo. If she was chartered and was going to leave immediately it would make a difference to her; but in the case of a vessel which comes here the same as my vessel does, and has to lie here for months waiting for wool to come down, it would make no material difference to her owner.

863. What demurrage do you place per day on your ship? If I was chartering my vessel to go away to-morrow I would put on a value of £14 per day.

864. You would expect that to be paid for any loss of time that occurred under the charter? Yes.

865. If you were under charter you would expect to be paid that demurrage for any loss of time? Yes. There are so many lay-days in the charter, and when those lay-days are expired, the master gives a written notice to the charterer that the vessel is ready to receive her cargo, and from that date the lay-days count; so that in the event of a vessel having thirty lay-days, which would count from the date of the notice, and the charterer taking thirty-five days, there would be five days of demurrage to pay at the rate of £14 per day.

866. I understand that if you were not pressed for time you would not consider a delay of three days below the bridge as incurring a loss to the owner? I would not.

867. But if you were under a charter it would be a loss to the owner? Yes.

868. Then you estimate that loss in the case of your ship at the rate of £14 a day? Yes.

869. If I understand aright you see no objection to a bridge, provided the height is ample to allow a ship to pass under it without the delay of lowering the top-gallant mast? Not any whatever.

870. Yet, on the other hand, you think a tunnel would be preferable to a bridge? I do.

871. *Mr. Brennan.*] Instead of lowering the top-gallant masts on deck, you think it more economical to house them? Yes.

872. Instead of doing it with your crew, you think it would be still more economical to get a ship's rigger to do it? I do not think it would.

873. Not a man skilled at the work? No.

874. Do you not think he could do it in less time? He might; but the question is, would he do it for such a small amount.

875. He could do it as effectively? Probably better and more quickly.

876. *Mr. Ashton.*] I suppose if it was done by the crew it would be done in their time and would no incur any extra outlay for wages? When I say it would cost £10 or £15, I mean for wages and material. I suppose their wages would run into £8 or £10; I allow the balance for material.

877. Even if they did not strike their top-gallant-masts their wages would be accruing all the time? Yes; still there is the extra three days.

878. *Mr. Brennan.*] It is no uncommon thing when a ship is in haste to unbend sails at her berth? Very often that happens.

879. Will you give the Committee your own experience; where did you go to your moorings? In Neutral Bay.

880. How long did you stay there? For twenty-four hours.

881. You had a berth found for you? I had a berth to go to.

882. You proceeded at once to your berth? Yes; during the twenty-four hours I was lying in Neutral Bay I unbent all my sails.

883. During those twenty-four hours could you not, with the assistance of a rigger, have housed your top-gallant mast if there had been occasion for doing so? I do not think so; there is not sufficient time.

884. The men were not doing anything except unbending the sails? They were unbending sails and getting up ropes and chains.

885. All of which might have been done alongside the wharf? No; we have to get our ropes and chains up to make the ship fast to the wharf.

886. I mean the chains and ropes used for sailing the vessel? No; they are all stowed below.

887. The greater part of the work could be done alongside the wharf as well as in the stream? All the unbending of sails could. You must understand that the chains and wire ropes required to moor the ship to the wharf are kept below and must be taken up before she can come up to the wharf.

888. Do you not do all that kind of thing while you are being towed into port? We cannot do it outside. We sometimes cannot get a tow rope up outside.

889. Do you keep your ship's stores with your cargo under hatches? We do.

890. *Mr. Fosbery.*] Your estimate of the cost of striking the top-gallant masts—from £10 to £20—is independent of the cost of sending them up again? That is so.

891. There would be an additional cost of sending them up again? Yes.

892. And additional delay? Yes.

893. What would be the increased cost of sending them up again? It would be much about the same as the first.

894. So that your estimate of taking down the top-gallant masts and sending them up again would be double that which you mentioned? It would be double that.

William Robson Benson sworn and examined:—

W. R. Benson.
18 Aug., 1896.

895. *Chairman.*] What is your occupation? I am the manager of the Wharf Association.

896. *Mr. Ashton.*] You are aware that there are some proposals before the Committee for connecting Sydney and North Sydney by means of a bridge and a tunnel? Yes.

897. Mr. Kenwood proposes to build a bridge from Dawes' Point to Milson's Point with one centre pier in the middle of the harbour, with a span of 700 feet on either side of that pier, and a maximum headway of 180 feet and a clear waterway of 325 feet for a ship on either side of the centre pier;—would you consider that a bridge of that description would offer any impediment to the harbour traffic? The height, in the first place, would probably do so. We have many ships here exceeding that height. The tendency is now to build ships of larger tonnage, and necessarily they will be much loftier than the ships of the present age.

898. Would the percentage of ships coming here which would be interfered with by that bridge be large? I have a list of the ships that come here, and about a third of these ships, at least, exceed 180 feet in height.

898½. Can you give any idea of the percentage of such ships? That is very hard to say. It is not what ships

- ships are now, but what they will probably be in the future. They are bound to increase in tonnage. W.R. Benson.
Ships must be constructed of very large capacity to pay at all.
899. Have you any practical knowledge of the cost of striking top-gallant masts? I have no practical knowledge; I can only speak from what I have heard. 18 Aug., 1896.
900. You would not regard the centre pier in that bridge as constituting any impediment to the traffic in the harbour? A fairway of 315 feet is not a great space in which to take one or two ships in at the same time, as probably you would have to do.
901. That would be on very rare occasions? I have seen three or four ships abreast going through that water at one time, many small ships and large ships.
902. There will be a clear waterway of 315 feet for vessels going up the harbour, and the same width of waterway for vessels going down the harbour? Probably it would not be an impediment. It would make a channel; and possibly that would be an advantage.
903. Mr. Simpson proposes to build a bridge from Dawes' Point to Milson's Point, with three sets of piers in the water. The struts in his scheme take up a good deal more of the space between the piers than they do in the other scheme, leaving a maximum waterway of 215 feet, with a height of 180 feet at high water-mark to the floor of the bridge;—what would be your views in regard to his scheme? I should certainly prefer Mr. Kenwood's plan.
904. *Mr. Cann.*] What would you consider the maximum headway that should be allowed? If you make ships undertake the expense of striking their topgallant-masts, it would be most prejudicial to the interests of the wharf owners on the western side of the bridge, because nearly the whole of the sailing vessels are accommodated there. If the ships were required to strike their topgallant-masts before proceeding to their berthing-places, some other accommodation would have to be provided for them, and under existing conditions I do not see how they could procure it.
905. You did not mention the maximum headway which you think should be stipulated? I think about 200 feet would clear anything. We have had one ship here about 200 feet—the *S. D. Carlton*—which is likely to come again.
906. *Mr. Ashton.*] Do you think it would be necessary to raise the bridge 20 feet in order to accommodate half a dozen ships which might come here in the course of twelve months? It is not what have come, it is what will come. Ships are increasing in magnitude.
907. You think that a height of 200 feet would be ample? Yes.
908. *Mr. Molesworth.*] Is it not a fact that all the shipping from abroad, with the exception of the mail boats principally, is accommodated to the west of the site of the proposed bridge? With very few exceptions they are.
909. The only exceptions would be those which have the opportunity of berthing at Circular Quay or Cowper's Wharf? Occasionally.
910. Is it not also a fact that the whole of the docking accommodation of the port is situated to the westward of the site of the proposed bridge? Yes.
911. The railway wharves are also situated in that direction? Yes.
912. As a matter of fact, the traffic through the bridge would be very great? No doubt.
913. Will you explain to the Committee what you meant by saying that it was possible for three or four vessels to be abreast at one time in going under the bridge? All the small ships as well as large ships proceed up Darling Harbour. At times you may see three or four coastal steamers, three or four ketches or small schooners, and probably one or two over-sea ships going up there.
914. What the Committee are to infer is not that you expect three of these large high-masted ships would attempt to pass through abreast, but that the intercolonial or smaller craft might happen to meet them just as they were going through? Yes.
915. *Mr. Brennan.*] Do you mean that the vessels you spoke of in reply to Mr. Molesworth's question are not vessels requiring a height of 190 feet? Many of them;—probably a number of them would not require that height.
916. Do you know as a fact that large steamers are superseding sailing vessels? In a great measure.
917. When you informed the Committee that the carrying capacity of vessels would probably be increased, I suppose you meant to convey what might happen in reference to the construction of steamers? Not steamers alone, but sailing vessels also are increasing in tonnage.
918. *Mr. Fosbery.*] Do you think that if a bridge is put across the harbour from Dawes' Point to Milson's Point with a 180-foot headway it would have a prejudicial effect on the port as a port? On the shipping interest.
919. If it will prejudice the interest of ships, then, it will prejudice the interest of the port. Is it likely that if a bridge with a headway of only 180 feet is constructed there, any of the shipping which now comes here would drift to Melbourne? That is a question I could not venture to answer.

TUESDAY, 25 AUGUST, 1896.

Present:—

MR. WADDELL,

MR. MOLESWORTH,

MR. MACDONALD.

JAMES ASHTON, Esq., IN THE CHAIR.

E. E. Fosbery, Esq., appeared as solicitor for the City and North Sydney Railway Bill.

W. F. Brennan, Esq., appeared as solicitor for the Sydney and North Sydney Bridge and Tramway Bill.

L. Gibson, Esq. (Messrs. Dibbs and Gibson), appeared as solicitor for the North Shore Bridge Bill.

Major-General George Arthur French sworn and examined:—

920. *Chairman.*] Are you the officer commanding the Military Forces of New South Wales? Yes. Major-Gen. French.
921. There are two distinct bridge proposals before the Committee, and the plans are before you; it is proposed in both cases to give a maximum headway of 180 feet. In one case there will be three piers, and in the other case a centre pier only. The Committee would like to hear your views on the proposed work? 25 Aug., 1896.
- Of course any means of connecting Sydney and North Shore will be very valuable from a defence point of

Major-Gen.
G. A. French.
25 Aug., 1896.

of view. It would be of great importance to avoid the embarkation and disembarkation of troops, particularly mounted troops and guns, which is always a source of delay. The question as between the two bridges and a number of piers does not affect us while there is a good roadway.

922. Have you any preference for a bridge rather than for a tunnel? I should be strongly in favour of a bridge, because I assume that there would be a good roadway, which there would not be in a tunnel.

923. What are the advantages which you see from a connection of the two shores of the harbour? It would be a means of communication for troops in case of an attack on one side or the other. We could at once throw reinforcements on whichever side they were wanted, without the delay of embarking and disembarking in vessels.

924. Do you consider that that would be a very great improvement? Yes, from a defence point of view.

925. Your preference would be for a bridge as against a tunnel? Yes.

926. *Mr. Macdonald.*] As the officer commanding the troops, and responsible for the transport of troops and munitions of war, and as a means of establishing continuity of connection between the various posts of defence, do I understand you to say it is a matter of very grave importance that there should be some means of communication other than by water between the city and the north side of the harbour? Yes.

927. Do you think that a bridge, such as has been roughly described, would answer all the purposes required from every point of view, as regards the transport of troops, heavy guns, and munitions of war? Yes.

928. Do I understand you to say that a tunnel would not meet the requirements of the service in that respect? Of course a tunnel would be better than to embark and disembark troops; but I do not think a tunnel would be as good as a bridge, because I conclude that a tunnel must be a very much narrower roadway than a bridge, and probably you would have to stop traffic in one direction while we were going in the other direction. I also conclude that in order to get under the river, and to rise to the height on the other side, there would have to be a very steep grade.

929. *Chairman.*] As a matter of fact, the grades are about the same? Then there must be a very much longer distance to get over in the case of a tunnel.

930. Having the grades before you and the relative distances, do you see any strong objection to the tunnel? No, the grades in each case are quite easy.

931. There are proposals for two separate tunnels, one for a tramway, with which, I suppose, you are not particularly concerned? I do not suppose it could carry any large number of troops at one time.

932. It is supposed to cope with all the passenger traffic which goes by ferry at present, then there is a vehicular tunnel which has a clear roadway width of 21 feet;—what is your view with regard to those proposals? I do not think the tramway would help us, because I think that 1,000 or 500 men would march through the tunnel quicker than any tramway could take them.

933. What about the transport of guns? Twenty-one feet is wide enough, the width between the wheels is only about 6 feet 8 inches. Twenty-one feet will leave ample room for two lines of traffic in opposite directions, except, perhaps, when there are waggons with heavy loads of skins or bales of wool. On looking into the figures, I find that, leaving the high ground on this side to reach the high ground on the North Shore side, the bridge will be only 4,000 feet long, whereas the length by the tunnel will be 8,800 feet.

934. Having the figures before you, would you consider the tunnel offers any great objection so far as the gradients are concerned? No, the gradients are quite easy; only they must be a little longer.

935. Would it be a serious matter? No; practically it means a difference in the time in marching over that distance. It would not be very much; perhaps 20 minutes.

936. *Mr. Macdonald.*] From the point of strategics, in case the city was under siege, and there was a bombardment, do you think the bridge would be likely to be as permanent, and would it afford as effectual a means of transport as a tunnel;—in other words, do you not think the bridge would offer a mark more likely to be demolished by an enemy than a submarine tunnel? Yes, assuming that the enemy was in a position to land a large force with guns; but we do not usually consider that likely.

937. But might not great damage be done even by one gun if it got into position? Yes, it might injure the bridge.

938. Do you consider it a matter of very great importance that either the one or the other means of communication should be established? Yes, from a defence point of view.

939. *Mr. Brennan.*] Would not the defence of the city be below the bridge and down about the Heads? Yes, the water defence.

940. Do not the defences of Sydney and Botany consist mainly of the Bare Island Fort, George's Head Fort, and Middle Head Fort? Yes.

941. Did you not answer with regard to the continuity of transport in connection with those forts? A force might be landed at either side beyond the range of the guns. It is most likely that would be done. We might have to move a large body of troops to one side or the other. A hostile force might be landed beyond Manly or beyond Botany Bay. They would probably not land under the guns if they could avoid doing so. Then it would become a question of opposing them with a sufficient field force. We should like to send all the men we could spare to whichever side was necessary.

942. On the question of grades do you know something of the pull up Alfred-street, North Sydney, where the traffic goes? Yes; that is very steep and long.

943. Do you know the Council Chambers at the top of the hill? Yes.

944. That is where our bridge will come out? Yes.

945. Comparing that position with the circuitous tunnel proposed, although the grades are somewhat similar, considering that we land you on a high ground, would not the advantages be in favour of a bridge as against a tunnel? That is the point I took when I compared the tunnel with the bridge. You start in one case from high ground wanting to get to high ground, therefore the bridge will give less pull, which would be of great advantage in moving guns and so on. If you have to go down 50 or 60 feet below the water level, you will have to get up the grade on the other side.

946. Your experience has not been limited to military work? No.

947. Can you tell us anything about striking topgallant masts? As a matter of fact, I take interest in all engineering questions, and certainly I do not see the sense of making everybody ascend 30 or 40 feet extra simply in order to avoid striking topgallant masts.

948. The height of the Forth Bridge is 150 feet. Here we are asked to go 180 feet above high-water mark;—

- mark;—would you express an opinion as to the necessity for this greater height in New South Wales than at the Forth Bridge? I think 180 feet is excessive.
949. *Mr. Fosbery.*] Comparing the length of the bridge with the tunnel, would it not be more convenient to take men from any of the military depôts to a tunnel on the level of Circular Quay, rather than to take them from Dawes Point up George-street to Cumberland-street, in order to get them on to the bridge? No doubt it would, but there would be no troops at Dawes Point.
950. Does it not entirely depend upon where you are taking the men from? Yes; but the great bulk of the troops would probably be camped at Centennial Park to be moved in any direction.
951. Would it not be more convenient to take stores to the level of Circular Quay rather than to the heights of Cumberland-street? Yes, if they happened to be there.
952. Is not that where most of them are at present? Yes.

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Cecil West Darley, Engineer-in-Chief for Public Works, sworn and examined:—

953. *Chairman.*] Are you acquainted with the proposals before the Committee? I have seen all the proposals except Mr. Kenwood's new scheme.
954. It is proposed to raise the headway of the bridge to 180 feet above high-water level, and the other alteration is to have one pier in the harbour? Putting one pier in the centre removes the objection I first raised to Mr. Kenwood's proposal which was only to have one opening for navigation, which I consider to be a fatal objection to a bridge across the harbour. Of course one pier is less objectionable.
955. Would you regard that objection as fatal in connection with the other bridge proposal, having three sets of piers? No, I do not see any objection to that, because there is a passage through for inward and outward vessels.
956. Then you do not object to three piers? No, what I object to is forcing all the navigation through one opening.
957. Will you give the Committee the benefit of your views as to the relative advantages or disadvantages of a bridge as compared with a tunnel? Of course, generally speaking, a bridge is preferable to a tunnel. It is in daylight, and you can get a broader structure, but a tunnel will not interfere with the navigation. Even if the bridge is 180 feet high, it will keep out a certain number of ships. A small number of ships would have to strike their masts to pass under. Then there will have to be a pier in the harbour; a bridge with one span would be very costly, but it would be less objectionable. There must always be an objection to a pier in the harbour. A tunnel would offer no such objection. A bridge would be pleasanter possibly for travelling over. As far as gradients are concerned for ordinary traffic a bridge would be more objectionable than a tunnel. You could enter a tunnel from a central place like Circular Quay, but in order to cross a bridge you must climb up Observatory Hill and the gradients there are rather bad unless you go right away back to the markets.
958. What do you say with regard to the accommodation that will be furnished by the two tunnel schemes, one for tramway traffic and the other for vehicular traffic? Of course the tramway tunnel would take all the passenger traffic, the vehicular tunnel would be for wheeled vehicles and it would be 21 feet wide under the water. It is narrow but properly lighted and painted white inside; I think the traffic could be safely carried through. There would be plenty of room for two vehicles to pass and that is all that can be required. Of course, at present, all the traffic is concentrated into quarter hour loads which makes it appear to be very great. With a tunnel the traffic could go through as it arrived and there would be no concentration.
959. Having the knowledge you possess of the proposals, are you prepared to say which, in your opinion, should be carried out? In the interests of navigation, I would sooner see the tunnel carried out. I do not think the bridge will take away the traffic from the ferrys. I am sure the bridge will never attract the passenger traffic.
960. What is your reason for thinking so? No one would walk up to the top of Observatory Hill, if he could get shot through the tunnel in a few minutes. All the offices are concentrated about King-street, Bridge-street, and Circular Quay. People would far sooner walk to Circular Quay on a level, and go through a tunnel. I do not know the details of the passenger scheme; but possibly there would be a station for the tunnel near Bridge-street.
961. There would be one at King-street, and one at Circular Quay? It would be far better to go through that way than to go to the top of Observatory Hill.
962. Then both from the point of view of passenger requirements and navigation you think a tunnel would be preferable? Yes; I am quite satisfied that if a bridge is constructed the steamers would still carry the bulk of the passengers.
963. If a tunnel were constructed do you think that would affect the ferry service? The steamers might still run, but stations at King-street, Bridge-street, and Circular Quay, would interfere more with the steamers than a bridge. Then again, the tunnel would carry the passengers and deliver them at different points up the hill. If you go over the bridge, all the people going to Milson's Point and the lower levels where the largest population is, will be landed on the heights of North Shore and will have to walk down hill.
964. Have you given any consideration to the question of the connection between Sydney and North Sydney in its bearing on the question of extending the city railway? I have left that to the Engineer-in-Chief for Railways.
965. *Mr. Macdonald.*] Do you think the Government should carry out the work of connecting the two sides of the harbour instead of its being left to private enterprise? I think that is very much a matter of policy. The Government policy hitherto has been to provide means of communication.
966. Do you think there would be any serious obstacle in the way of providing a scheme by the Government for a connection between the north and south sides of the city over the harbour? No.
967. Do you think it could be done just as easily by the Government officers as by private enterprise? Yes.
968. *Chairman.*] That is if you regard it only as a matter of money? Yes.
969. *Mr. Molesworth.*] Although you have left it to the Engineer-in-Chief for Railway Construction, I would like to ask you this question: Supposing this bridge were constructed, and afterwards it was necessary to construct a bridge to connect the railway at these two points, would it be a very serious matter in connection with harbour traffic to have two bridges? Yes, it would aggravate the evil.

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- C. W. Darley. 970. Then, if there is to be a bridge, do you think there should be only one bridge? Yes; and the interests of railway communication should be considered in locating and designing the bridge.
- 25 Aug., 1896. 971. *Chairman.*] That is to say, no bridge should be constructed except one which provides for connecting North Shore with the main railway system of the Colony? Yes. The necessity should be considered of making the bridge a means of railway communication so as to avoid the necessity of another bridge.
972. Then, in your opinion, the bridge should not be constructed unless provision were made for that? I say it should not be designed or constructed without fully considering whether it is necessary to provide accommodation for railway traffic.
973. You would not commit yourself to the statement now that such provision should be made in any bridge that is constructed? No; I leave that to the Railway Department. A railway engineer might come in and say that he would prefer to take the railway through the tunnel.
974. *Mr. Molesworth.*] Would you see any objection to erecting a bridge with a headway of 200 feet? No; but it would aggravate the evil of gradients.
975. But would it not lessen the difficulty as to navigation? Yes, there are a few ships which exceed even that.
976. *Chairman.*] Would that not make it still more disadvantageous for passenger traffic? Yes.
977. *Mr. Molesworth.*] Do you take any exception to the erection of the pier in the centre of the harbour for the support of the bridge? No; but I would prefer to see the bridge span the harbour. The American engineers had that under consideration in connection with the New Hudson River Bridge. The authorities decided that they would never allow any pier in the river above high-water mark. They have been forced to design a bridge with a span of over 2,800 feet, which is nearly double the span of this harbour. There the engineers will not permit any bridge to go into the river. I do not go so far as that. I think communication is desirable between the two points, but I do not think the population in the Colony is sufficient to warrant the cost of a bridge without a pier in the centre. Therefore, if a bridge has to be put up and a pier has to go in the harbour, I would prefer to see that pier in the centre of the harbour rather than to have two piers making one span in the centre of the harbour.
978. At the same time, if it is possible to incur the expenditure of avoiding a pier, you would prefer to have no pier at all? Unquestionably.
979. *Chairman.*] Have you already given evidence on the Bills proposed to be passed? I did not give evidence on Mr. Simpson's bridge. I have already given evidence on Mr. Kenwood's Bill with respect to the way in which it should be amended.
980. *Mr. Brennan.*] Has it been pointed out to you that there are lifts on the bridge at Milson's Point to the street-level? No.
981. Do you know how they propose to get the passengers up from the tunnel at Milson's Point? By a tunnel at the end.
982. When a passenger train reaches Milson's Point, how do they propose to get the passengers up to the street-level? By lifts at that end.
983. I may tell you that there are corresponding lifts in the bridge at the same position; having regard to that explanation, will you say that the advantages of a bridge for the convenience of passengers are less than those provided by a tunnel? They are less at the Sydney side; but I will go so far as to say that they are equal on the North Shore side.
984. Do you also know that the bridge scheme will take people up to the corner of Wynyard-street and York-street by tramway? I did know that, but you have to get up to the tramway.
985. With that information I suppose you would like to qualify your evidence having regard to the fact that the bridge-tramway discharges passengers at the corner of York-street and Wynyard-street? It is better than I thought it was, but it is not so convenient as taking up passengers at Circular Quay and Bridge-street.
986. Still it is practically the same? No, it is not; it is much more difficult to climb up to Wynyard-street and York-street than to walk on the level.
987. Does not that depend upon where you are? The great bulk of the public offices are in the neighbourhood of Bridge-street.
988. Are not Sussex and the other streets about there very busy streets? Yes.
989. In your reply you pay no regard to that part of the population? I do not think those people would use the bridge very much. The bridge is used chiefly by business people.
990. You study only the business people? I think if you leave them out you might as well leave out the bridge.
991. *Mr. Macdonald.*] Did I understand you to say that in your opinion any bridge erected by private enterprise would be a certain impediment to the navigation of the harbour, and that if at a future day the Government had to erect a bridge for railway communication it would be an aggravation of the evil? It certainly would.
992. *Mr. Fosbery.*] Do you clearly understand that the lifts in connection with the electric railway will be quite close to the Government railway station, and that the lifts at the bridge will be about 100 yards away and on a rise? I do not see that there is much difference between the two schemes at the Milson's Point end. I would have to look closely into the designs before I gave a definite opinion.
993. Have you ever made an estimate of the cost of any kind of bridge across the harbour? No.

Henry Deane, Engineer-in-Chief for Railway Construction, sworn and examined:—

- H. Deane. 994. *Chairman.*] With the knowledge which you possess of what is proposed, and having had the advantage of hearing the points we have submitted to Mr. Darley, would you give the Committee the benefit of your views on the different proposals? Mr. Darley and I made a report on the bridges, and we objected to Mr. Kenwood's scheme on account of the single central span. I understand that this has been altered, so that the objection no longer holds. We did not object to Mr. Simpson's bridge on that account, as it had already two central spans. As to the headway, I believe the objection has been met, the promoters being prepared to undertake to make the headway of the bridge of a sufficient height. One point with regard to the bridges which I had a very strong opinion about was that if a bridge was built across the harbour from Dawes Point, it must remain the only bridge for all time, because there is not room for two bridges

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bridges starting from Dawes' Point; moreover, I consider that even were it possible to have two bridges from Dawes' Point, they would offer a very much more serious impediment to navigation than one bridge. That being the case, I have no doubt that whatever bridge is built, it should be so constructed as to carry a railway. Not that railway connection is at present necessary, but I feel sure that if a road bridge were constructed now, the want of the railway would forcibly present itself; therefore I think that the question of railway communication should be taken into consideration at the same time in the design of the bridge.

995. That is to say, you think such provision should be made? Yes; I am sure of it. Now there is no doubt on my mind that Milson's Point is the wrong point to take it to. The proper point would be McMahon's Point. The latter is more directly in line with the road to the top of the hill, whereas Alfred-street is not in the direct line. It is a mere accident that the traffic goes up Alfred-street now, Milson's Point having been adopted for the ferry. McMahon's Point is, however, in a direct line with Miller-street, which is the direct road to the top of the hill, and it has the same advantage with regard to the Lane Cove Road, which is the main road for traffic along the northern shore to the westward, and it also leads more directly to the Military Road, which is the main road to the east. Also, if you pass over to McMahon's Point, you are in a better position to join the railway. I do not know that I need say more on the subject, except to point out that there is this other objection to crossing to Milson's Point. Supposing you connect with the railway communication from there, you have to drop down into a hollow a little distance beyond the Council Chambers, and afterwards rise again, thus losing height. Then, again, I think any pier or abutment placed on the shore near the present station would be very objectionable. I do not say that it would not be possible to arrange the position of that pier so as not to interfere with the future development of the railway; but according to Mr. Kenwood's plan shown here (I am not quite certain about Mr. Simpson's pier, but I think it is open to the same objection), it offers a very serious obstruction to the enlargement of the railway accommodation there. When the Milson's Point railway proposal was before the Public Works Committee I was asked how would it be possible to provide in future for the very large increase in traffic which might be anticipated; and I then submitted to the Committee a plan showing an enlarged railway terminus, to carry out which a complete re-arrangement at the Point is necessary. I do not see how the increased traffic could be provided for otherwise than in the way shown on that plan; but its adoption would be entirely prevented by the construction of the pier before referred to, which it is proposed to place at the corner of Campbell-street. I produce a map of the North Shore which shows in pink the area required for the future development of the station. I think it will be seen that although it does not cover the whole of the site occupied by the pier in question, it occupies a very large portion of it. The traffic on the North Shore Railway is very largely increasing; and if, as the North Shore residents like to believe, the North Shore district is going to be a future Brooklyn, there is no doubt that no permission must be given to the erection of a structure which would interfere with the enlargement of the railway terminus. I believe to a great extent in the future of North Sydney; but as to whether it will ever be a Brooklyn or not I should not like to give an opinion. I think, however, its importance will largely increase, and I should consequently be sorry to see anything that would interfere with the development of the traffic arrangements at Milson's Point. With regard to the tunnel, I have already given evidence. I think it was in November of last year when Mr. Sulman's first scheme of an electric tunnel was under consideration. I think as I stated then, that it would fairly meet the requirements of the public. The position of the terminus at Milson's Point is open to the same objections as the pier before mentioned. It would constitute an interference with the station; but it could be got rid of in future by extending the tunnel, and putting the lifts in another position. I am strongly of opinion that the best method of connecting the North Shore and Sydney is a tunnel to carry an extension of the George-street tramway right through to Milson's Point without change, where passengers could get out at the station, or be conveyed up the hill. Under this scheme, which was submitted by me about a year ago, there would be no time lost in waiting, and no trouble in going up and down lifts.

996. In connection with making provision for a railway between North Shore and the city, can that be done later on, independently of the present tunnels, if found necessary? Yes.

997. Are you free to say whether that could be done by tunnel, or would it involve the erection of a bridge? Communication could be made either by a tunnel or bridge. For a railway I think the most convenient way would be by a bridge. The only objection to the bridge proposal would be, that it would carry the railway over to the western side of the city; and railway construction on that side, on account of the interference with buildings, would probably be rather an expensive matter.

998. Have you considered the question of connecting Sydney and North Shore in its relation to the extension of the City Railway? Not very recently. When the Royal Commission was sitting in 1891, I gave some little attention to the matter then; but I have not done so since. If this question had to be considered separately from any other bridge proposal, it would be desirable to know first where the city railway is coming to; as, on the other hand, if a bridge is erected across the harbour, its position will determine the direction in which the railway connection will take.

999. Has there not been some scheme propounded for a connection by means of an underground railway all the way from Redfern to North Sydney? Yes; the Railway Commissioners suggested a scheme of that kind in 1891. It could be done by carrying a railway in a tunnel under the harbour, and bringing it up so as to join the present railway in Lavender Bay.

1000. Are you in a position to say whether they still favour that scheme? From some conversation I had with the Chief Commissioner not very long ago, I gathered that they were averse to devoting any money at all to that object. The connection was scarcely considered to be necessary at present, and not likely to be required for a long time.

1001. But there is a proposal very close at hand now for a city railway extension of a very definite character, and if that proposal to connect Redfern with North Sydney underground still remained a practicable one, part of that scheme would have been to give the city railway extension by the same means; that would provide for a connection with North Shore and a city railway extension in one scheme? I think myself they are two separate questions; because if you have to carry the railway across in a tunnel, you must necessarily keep down at a much lower level than if you were simply carrying the city railway on to, say, Circular Quay. If you carried it in the ordinary way to Circular Quay only, you could not then continue it through the tunnel, because you would be at too high a level.

1002. Then I understand that if the Railway Commissioners still adhere to the proposal to connect North Shore with the city, and then to make some provision for the extension of the city railway, they would be two separate works? They are two distinct proposals.

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1003. Is it likely that both will ever be carried out? I do not know, but I consider them quite distinct; they each have their own merits. If we want to go under the harbour, it would be too low down for a convenient city railway to Circular Quay. Even in the case of the present proposal—to go to Hyde Park—which I have been actually working at a scheme for an extension of the railway into the city. Now, if that railway had to be continued through to Circular Quay, even apart from the question of a tunnel, it would have to be erected below the level of the station. We would have to take a couple of lines, even as it is, lower than the terminal station. I mention that because I think that if these schemes are not taken and considered in their entirety they will involve extra work and alteration afterwards.

1004. Another point bearing in some degree on that is this: it is proposed to bring a tramway, either in connection with the bridge or in connection with the tunnel, up to a point in Wynyard and York Streets, or in King-street;—would such a tramway come into competition with the proposed George-street electric tramway? I do not think it would compete, because I am quite sure people would prefer to travel over-ground instead of underground.

1005. Once they connect with the tramway at North Shore they would finish their journey, while if they came over by ferry they might take the electric tramway by George-street? Yes, that might be.

1006. Would it not divert all the North Shore traffic in the case of all those persons not going further than King-street? Yes.

1007. Would that hold good also in connection with the bridge as far as the tramway is concerned? Yes.

1008. *Mr. Macdonald.*] In view of the probable necessity in future for railway connection between the north and south sides of the harbour by bridge, and the advantages conferred as a starting-point by Dawes Point, do you think it would be wise for the Government to give up that starting-point to the promoters of any private enterprise? Not unless the promoters carried out a design which would suit the Government later on.

1009. Taking into consideration the large amount of money that has been spent in bringing the Milson's Point railway to the low-level terminus, do you not think that if railway communication were established on the high ground it would be robbing Peter to pay Paul;—would it not interfere with the present Milson's Point line? Yes, I think it would.

1010. *Mr. Molesworth.*] Do you not think the connection of two points on the north and south sides of the harbour is almost a national undertaking? I think I am scarcely in a position to give an opinion. That is really a matter of Government policy. Nearly everything that is done in connection with schemes of communication is carried out by the Government, so that this one might naturally be undertaken by them.

1011. Do you not think that means of communication like this would affect the well being of the whole community? There is not the slightest doubt that it is a very important matter—one of the most important brought forward.

1012. Is it not one of the most important public works in the Colony? Yes.

1013. Would it not affect the well-being of the whole community? The erection of a bridge would alter the character of the city.

1014. Therefore you attach very great importance to a structure of that kind? Yes.

1015. Do you think that a bridge erected over the harbour should make provision for railway connection? Yes.

1016. If a bridge were erected without that provision, and it was intended later on to connect the two points by rail, would a second bridge have to be erected? Yes; and that would be very objectionable, in fact almost impossible, because there is not room for two at Dawes Point. I may be permitted to add that objections have been made to me that to make provision for railway traffic would very seriously add to the expense of a bridge. I do not consider that it would. I cannot say exactly to what extent the expense would be increased, but without going into the matter very closely, and without making all the calculations that are necessary, I am of opinion at the present moment that the extra provision would not add to the cost of the piers, and would only add to the cost of the superstructure from 25 to 30 p. c.

1017. *Chairman.*] Supposing that a bridge company got permission to construct the bridge, and agreed to make provision for a railway, would you not consider it a great objection that a private company should practically control the way between the terminal points of two systems? I think it would be better for the Government to have the control. Of course these conditions exist in other parts of the world, in America especially. Distinct companies are frequently found to build and work the railway termini and bridges. The railway companies then pay for their use. If a bridge were erected by a private company, possibly some equitable arrangement might be entered into for the Government to run trains over it. I think it might be very easily arranged, but I do not think the Government should be called upon to pay, in the first place, for the necessary strengthening of the bridge. It has been suggested to me that if the Government insisted on such a large increase of cost as 30 per cent. on the superstructure, they should pay the increase in the cost, but I do not agree to that at all.

1018. Would you inform the Committee whether it would be possible to construct a bridge across Sydney Harbour in the space available sufficient to carry all kinds of traffic, inclusive of a railway? Yes.

1019. Would that be a very expensive bridge? No; it need not be much more expensive than the present proposed bridges. I am not quite sure as to the estimated cost of those bridges when raised to 180 feet.

1020. Do you think the proposed points of connection are the best that could be selected? No; I consider Dawes Point and McMahon's Point are the best.

1021. *Mr. Brennan.*] Have you paid regard to the fact that the railways in England and the bridges are owned by private companies, when you tell the Committee that you think this particular bridge should be constructed by the public, and not left to private enterprise? I would scarcely go so far as to say that I think it should be constructed by the Government. I do not think I put it in those words.

1022. Is there not plenty of room at Dawes Point for two bridges? There is plenty of room near the water's edge for the abutments of two bridges, but when you get a little further back there is no room.

1023. Is there not plenty of tableland up there? I am afraid there is not.

1024. As a railway man, do you not know as a matter of fact that in other parts of the world it is no uncommon thing to see railway bridges runningside by side, or nearly so—for instance, crossing the Clyde? Yes, and also in London—for instance, the London-Chatham and Dover Railway Bridge and Blackfriars Bridge over the Thames.

1025. If the Government wish to start a railway from Dawes Point to Milson's Point, is there any reason why

why another bridge could not be erected with the piers running on the same line? It would be an unsightly structure and ought not to be tolerated.

1026. I am speaking of the matter simply as one of practicability? It would be a question of lengthening the piers and widening the bridge, and it would be a great waste of expenditure.

1027. Is there not plenty of available land to the west of the present Milson's Point railway station, for lengthening the station? It is not a question of lengthening. What is wanted is to put in more platforms to widen it.

1028. Would it not be possible to reclaim more land for that purpose? There is another pier which would interfere with that.

1029. Would it not be possible to obtain more available land for the expansion of the station by excavation or reclamation? Yes, back in Lavender Bay, but it would not be suitable, we want to bring the passengers on to Milson's Point.

1030. Why to Milson's Point in particular? That was decided some time ago by the Public Works Committee and Parliament.

1031. Why is it absolutely essential to go to Milson's Point? That point is already used for that purpose, why should we go back.

1032. I am assuming that this place may develop largely. Is there an absolute necessity to go to Milson's Point? Yes, because the traffic goes there now.

1033. Is there any other reason? It would be a very serious loss to do otherwise. When you alter a station you do not as a rule, go further back, the tendency would be to go further forward. In this case the only way to increase the accommodation is to widen it, because we have gone as far as we want to. If we went back we should go away from the tram terminus.

1034. Is not the present station large enough for many years to come? I am not sure about that. It will last for another five years, probably.

1035. Do you think the accommodation will require to be enlarged in five years? I think it will be a matter for very serious consideration then. I went up that line the other day, and I was quite surprised to see the way in which buildings were running up. The commercial success of all these schemes is based upon the future of North Soore.

1036. If you take the railway to some other point on the North Shore, will it not do away with any necessity for enlarging the Milson's Point railway station? Possibly, I believe the bridge ought to go to McMahan's Point.

1037. There are two tunnels proposed, one for a railway and the other for a roadway, what do you think of the roadway tunnel, 21 feet wide for a length of 1 mile 26 chains. What is your opinion as to the relative merits of a bridge for vehicular traffic, and a roadway tunnel under water only 21 feet wide? If I had to choose between a bridge and a tunnel, of course, I would go by a bridge if equally convenient. At the same time, the section of the tunnel seems to be quite a reasonable one. I think it is practically the same as the Blackwall Tunnel, which is now about to be completed.

1038. You have heard my question with regard to the lifts in connection with the bridge as well as the tunnels? Yes.

1039. Do you think they are pretty well the same? Yes, as far as the Milson's Point end is concerned.

TUESDAY, 1 SEPTEMBER, 1896.

Present:—

MR. ASHTON, | MR. CANN,
E. D. MILLEN, ESQ., IN THE CHAIR.

E. E. Fosbery, Esq., appeared as Solicitor for the City and North Sydney Railway Bill.

W. F. Brennan, Esq., appeared as Solicitor for the Sydney and North Sydney Bridge and Tramway Bill.

L. Gibson, Esq. (Messrs. Dibbs and Gibson), appeared as Solicitor for the North Shore Bridge Bill.

Robert Henry Gordon sworn and examined:—

1040. *Chairman.*] Where do you reside? Sydney-street, Willoughby. I am Mayor of Willoughby.

1041. Will you briefly state the purpose for which you wish to be heard? At the request of my Council I have come here in response to your invitation, to give evidence particularly with reference to provision being made in any proposed bridge at North Shore for direct communication by rail with the city. A resolution was passed unanimously that no bridge that does not provide for railway communication direct with the city should have the countenance of the Council. A resolution to the same effect was also carried at a public meeting. Our idea is that there would be only one bridge at North Shore, and if provision is not made on that bridge for a railway the railway will be blocked. We think that it is hardly likely that the Railway Commissioners themselves will build a bridge to carry the railway. Therefore, we ask that your Committee in any report that they make should urge that provision be made for carrying the railway over any bridge that may be constructed. At present the break at the ferry causes a great delay. We are anxious that the bridge should be built, and that there should be some direct communication with the city. Of course, a high-level bridge is preferable to a tunnel.

1042. *Mr. Cann.*] Do you think it is practicable to connect the railway system at its present terminus with the proposed bridge? Certainly not. Such a connection would have to be made at Bay Road, or about there. That is about $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile up the line.

1043. Would that answer the purposes of the residents about there? Yes, all north of that. Of course, it would not serve the lower levels. To get a high-level bridge at an elevation of 165 or 170 feet, it will be necessary to go almost as high as Bay Road. It is proposed, as far as I can see, by one scheme to bring the bridge out at Alfred-street; that will meet the views of people who live at Milson's Point, but the bulk of the people would be served by a bridge to Blue's Point, which is the most direct point for people living on the Lane Cove Road or Gordon. They would be compelled to travel down Alfred-street and then cross the proposed bridge, whereas, if the bridge came out at Blue's Point, they could go direct to the city. The point in favour of Alfred-street is that it is likely to serve the lower levels at Milson's Point, but the majority of the people would be better served at Blue's Point.

1044.

H. Deane.
25 Aug., 1896.

R. H.
Gordon.
1 Sept., 1896

- R. H. Gordon. 1044. What proportion of the population would be served by each route? It would be difficult to answer that question, but I should say that an equal number of people would be served at Blue's Point as at Alfred-street. The North Shore railway suburb is only a new settlement which is progressing very rapidly, almost doubling itself every year.
- 1 Sept., 1896. 1045. Do you not think that your proposal would have the effect of sending the people by the present mode of transit—that is to say, if the bridge were to connect with the railway at Bay Road instead of at Alfred-street? Yes, undoubtedly that would be the case. All the people living at the lower level would have to be served from Milson's Point; but I maintain that only a small percentage of the population live at Milson's Point. Of course, they are an influential body of people.
1046. *Mr. Brennan.*] Do you know what the railway extension from St. Leonards to Milson's Point cost the Government? No.
1047. Would it surprise you to hear that it cost over £350,000? No, if you include unnecessary land resumptions.
1048. If this scheme of taking the bridge to Blue's Point were adopted, do you not know that the result would be that the portion of the railway from Bay Road to Milson's Point would have to be practically abandoned? So far as passenger traffic is concerned that would be the case, but no doubt the goods traffic would still go down there.
1049. You would still leave us the goods traffic for the expenditure of £350,000? Yes; but that expenditure of £350,000 includes portion of the line from St. Leonards to Bay Road and two stations, Edwards Road and Bay Road, and also the land resumptions.
1050. Do you propose to leave those stations to meet the requirements of the goods traffic? Only Milson's Point and the tunnel (Lavender Bay tunnel) would be abandoned so far as passenger traffic is concerned.
1051. Is not that a distance of $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile? No.
1052. Will you swear that it is not fully $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile, or, at any rate, over $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile? I stated at first that I cannot say positively.
1053. Will you undertake to swear that your proposal will convenience more than one-third of the present population as compared with those on the lower levels and North Sydney? I say either from Blue's Point or Bay Road. If the connection were made from Blue's Point it would serve more than two-thirds of the population at present.
1054. What is the population of Willoughby? About 3,000; but Willoughby is only one of several places.
1055. Will you tell me, approximately, the population of the parts of North Sydney which would be served by connection with Blue's Point? I cannot give you the population; but I maintain that Manly, Mosman, and the higher levels of North Sydney would be equally served by connection at Blue's Point as they would be by Alfred-street. I have not worked out the figures. I have only come here to express an opinion as it affects Willoughby.
1056. *Mr. Cann.*] With reference to the short line from Bay Road to the present terminus, whether it is $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile or three-quarters of a mile in length, do I understand that it cost £350,000 to construct it? I understand that is the total cost of the line from St. Leonards to Milson's Point. I believe it is $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles in length. The bulk of the money was spent in land resumption. I understand that £40,000 worth of land at Lavender Bay is lying idle. The Lavender Bay water frontage owned by the Railway Commissioners is a valuable asset.

Benjamin Crispin Simpson, recalled and further examined:—

- B. C. Simpson. 1057. *Mr. Gibson.*] Did you hear the evidence given by Mr. Darley and Mr. Deane? Yes.
- 1 Sept., 1896. 1058. Mr. Darley spoke of the steepness of the grades approaching the bridge from George-street;—have you prepared a plan showing the grades? Yes; I may say I was very much astonished to hear Mr. Darley's evidence, which I think he could hardly have sufficiently considered. It must be well known to members of the Committee that the gradients of the approach along York-street and Cumberland street are not steep; they are particularly easy. I have prepared a section showing the grades of the approaches from George-street. Considering first the route along York-street, there is a drop from George-street, by the side of the Town Hall, to York-street, of 1 in 22; beyond that the grades are all quite easy. I am about to quote the steepest grades, but many are nearly level—1 in 38, 1 in 36, 1 in 34; that is on the approach to the bridge; the others are practically level. Besides the direct approach to the bridge from the Town Hall, of course there are approaches to York-street from various other points in George-street. By Market-street the approach from George-street is 1 in 30. The approach by King-street from George-street is 1 in 30, and by Barrack-street 1 in 32. On the other side, in the direction of the water, the grades are easier. At Margaret-street there is a bit of a steep grade of 1 in 10. I may point out, comparing the convenience of bridge communication with that afforded by a tunnel, that all these points of access to the bridge would be open to the public, and that my bridge is designed with the object of affording an opportunity of tramway communication between the proposed George-street tramway and the North Shore system. If the Government (which I think would be very unlikely) did not avail themselves of the opportunity, the promoters of this Bill would certainly seek power to provide such a tramway themselves; but we think it is undesirable to have a link of private tramway between two Government tramways. Therefore, we simply afford facilities for such communication in the construction of the bridge.
1059. Something was said by Mr. Deane about the cost of constructing the bridge to carry both a railway and ordinary traffic being about the same as if it were made to carry only the ordinary vehicular traffic? What I think he said was that the cost of the piers would be the same, and that the cost of the superstructure would only be increased by about 30 per cent. I think Mr. Deane could not have considered the question very carefully, otherwise he would not have given such evidence. It must be evident that if you construct a bridge to carry a road and a railway on the same level, the bridge must be at least 24 feet wider than it would otherwise be, so that instead of a bridge 55 feet wide, you would require one about 80 feet wide. Then as to the details of the structure, it would be necessary to have three piers instead of two to bear the extra weight, without necessitating, such long cross-girders that the superstructure would be extravagant. But apart even from that matter of detail, it is perfectly evident that

that if you have to carry double the weight, and such a vibratory weight as that of railway traffic, you must certainly have more foundation. Either you would convict yourself of having been extravagant in your original foundations, or else you would require to provide more. I am opinion that the foundations would be actually doubled—that is to say, you must have three piers instead of two, and the central pier, as it carries twice the weight, must be twice the size of the outside piers.

B. C. Simpson.
1 Sept., 1896.

1060. *Chairman.*] What do you think would be the increased cost? Altogether it would be very nearly the cost of two separate bridges. There are small economies in detail which would be made by combining the two bridges, but it is absurd for any engineer, with all respect to Mr. Deane, to say that you can construct a bridge to do double service of road and railway traffic for a little more than you can construct a bridge to do the single service of road traffic. I must point out that a bridge for railway communication must require greater provision with regard to the foundations because of the vibratory character of the traffic.

1061. *Mr. Gibson.*] In your opinion is it advantageous or otherwise to use a bridge for the dual purposes of trains and ordinary road traffic? At any time a joint bridge for road and railway traffic is only an economical make-shift, but under these circumstances where if such a bridge were constructed, it must be done to accommodate a future city railway which would have to carry all the northern traffic and all the northern suburban traffic. It seems to me a very undesirable thing, to say the least, to construct a joint bridge.

1062. Are there any further remarks you wish to make on the evidence? I regret that I have not been able to hear all the proceedings, but I believe that strong opinions have been expressed to the effect that the arms of the cantilever in my design would interfere with the traffic. I do not think that would be the case. The central span of 215 feet would, I think, be ample for the passage of ships, considering that all large ships would be towed, but as a great deal of evidence has been placed before the Committee to the effect that the arms of the cantilever would be an obstruction, I have prepared an amendment of clause 18, so that if the Committee admit the force of the evidence given respecting that obstruction I shall be willing to adopt that amendment in place of the style of construction originally proposed. I may say that in getting out a design on paper for a bridge of that kind one most important thing to consider is the feasibility and the facility of construction. The design was prepared by me with that view—that is to say, the construction can be carried out from the piers after the piers are erected. The cantilevers can be built on each side so as to balance one another with ease, but if you increase the central span the construction of the bridge would become exceedingly expensive, if not impossible, and it would require so expensive a temporary arrangement, staging being impossible in the harbour, that I think it would be better to adopt a different principle. In fact, from an engineering point of view if the full headway portion of the span is to be much increased it would be preferable to adopt another style of construction. Therefore, if the evidence to which I have referred is approved by the Committee—that the arms of the cantilever would be an obstruction, I should propose to alter the design altogether, and to adopt the suspension principle, which would practically be necessary for so long a central girder as a temporary work for erection. By the adoption of the braced suspension principle the bridge would have the full headway right across its entire length. I, therefore, submit an amendment to the Committee which I should be willing to accept in place of clause 18, as it now stands in my Bill.

The said bridge shall have two spans of not less than 650 feet clear width, and having a clear headway through their entire length of not less than feet over high-water mark.

It will be seen that I have left the height of the headway to be determined by the Committee up to 180 feet. My previous evidence will no doubt be borne in mind.

1063. *Mr. Cann.*] Supposing the Committee went over the limit of 180 feet? Then I consider that would make it impracticable. The amended proposal goes on as follows:—

The general width of the roadway, including pathways, shall be 55 feet. The superstructure of the bridge and the approaches thereto shall be of wrought steel, each of the three groups of piers carrying the two water spans shall be composed of four piers having an intervening space in the direction of the bridge of not less than 80 feet, and a clear headway over each intervening space of not less than 25 feet above high-water mark. A plan showing the exact position of the three groups of piers shall be submitted to the Engineer-in-Chief for Public Works or such other persons as may be approved by the Governor for such purpose, and shall be approved by him before the commencement of the works. Communication by lifts shall be established between the said bridge and Milson's Point Railway Station, if approved by the Railway Commissioners of New South Wales. A plan for the proposed communication shall be submitted, and shall be approved by them before its construction.

I have here a sketch which will show the position of the piers under the amended arrangement. In proposing this amendment I am accepting the position which public opinion has apparently taken up. I still consider that the bridge which I first submitted is the best to adopt from an engineering point of view, and for public convenience, but I should be quite willing to accept the amendment I have submitted, and I think the project would be still practicable from a commercial point of view.

William Kenwood recalled and further examined:—

1064. *Mr. Brennan.*] Do you wish to supplement your evidence? Yes; I desire to submit the following statement:—

W. Kenwood.
1 Sept., 1896.

In order to furnish the Committee with the exact grades on my bridge, constructed with a headway allowance of 180 feet above high water, I have recalculated the grades, and now confirm my former evidence. The grades on the Sydney side are 1 in 22, and those on the North Sydney side are 1 in 28. I desire to amend section 4 of my Bill in page 4, line 12, by substituting the words "high water for a length of at least 325 feet," in place of the words "low-water mark for at least 400 feet."

As I am afraid I have not made myself very clear regarding the lifts of the bridge at the Milson's Point railway station, I would like to state that for commercial reasons I have so located the bridge at Milson's Point and arranged the lifts there, as that they will directly convenience persons using the Milson's Point railway. There will be four huge lifts working continuously, each of which will accommodate fifty passengers—in all, 100 up and 100 down at the same—and each lift will take half a minute to ascend and descend. The lifts are twin lifts, and will work alternately, so that as one pair ascends the other pair descends. By these means I estimate I can effectively deal with 400 passengers within five minutes. Bearing in mind that the Bridge proprietary will have to compete with the ferry steamers for the traffic, it almost goes without saying that the former will leave nothing undone to secure the safety, convenience, and comfort of their patrons, and ensure their quick transit to and fro between the Milson's Point railway station and the centre of the city, and that from time to time every conceivable method will doubtless be adopted to meet, and even anticipate the requirements

W. Kenwood. requirements of traffic. In conclusion, I beg to refer the Committee to sections 4, 22, 23, 26, 60, and 61 of my Bill, where it will be seen that provision is made for the following, namely :—

1 Sept., 1896.

- That, before the said bridge shall be commenced, a plan or design and specifications of the same shall be submitted to, and approved of by, the Minister for Works.
- That the bridge is to be built in a substantial and workmanlike manner, and to the satisfaction of the Minister for Works.
- That the Minister may appoint an engineer to inspect the works from time to time during their progress.
- That the bridge is not to be opened for public traffic until the Minister certifies it has been efficiently constructed, and may be safely used for public traffic.
- And that the Minister may from time to time cause the bridge and works to be inspected, and I am bound to execute any repairs he may deem necessary; and, failing such repairs, the Governor may prevent the use of the bridge until such repairs are satisfactorily effected.

1065. *Mr. Ashton.*] When you gave your former evidence, I think you were in doubt whether, in the event of an alteration of the headway to 180 feet, your principals would be prepared to go on with the bridge;—can you now speak with more positiveness on that point? I cannot speak with any more certainty than at that time, inasmuch as the arrangements were made upon my first scheme, and were perfectly worked out with regard to details and cost. This new scheme has been one prepared during the sitting of the Committee, and consequently I have not had time to go sufficiently into the details of the design in order to enable my principals to determine whether or not they will take up the matter. That is a question I am now going into. I have gone into it sufficiently to satisfy myself, and I certainly do not think that the bridge is outside the limit of commercial enterprise, and I think they will take it up. I can speak definitely with regard to my first scheme if it is allowed to stand. I have not received any authority yet to speak positively about the altered scheme.

1066. Is that equivalent to saying that, even if the Committee and Parliament approved of this modified scheme, you are not prepared to say that you would be in a position to go on with it? I believe I am in a position to go with it—in fact, I feel certain about it; but I cannot speak positively. My principals are not in Sydney.

Edward Mann Clark, Esq., M.P., recalled and further examined :—

E. M. Clark,
Esq., M.P.

1 Sept., 1896.

1067. *Mr. Brennan.*] You have heard the evidence given by the Mayor of Willoughby;—will you tell the Committee what it cost the Government to construct the railway to the lower level at Milson's Point from Bay Road? The cost of the railway from St. Leonards to Milson's Point was £356,796—that is, the actual capital cost. I may point out that that may be virtually said to be the cost of constructing the railway from Bay Road to Milson's Point, for the reason that the land between St. Leonards and Bay Road was given free of cost for the railway by Mr. Hay. The distance is less than a mile between St. Leonards and Bay Road. Between Bay Road and Milson's Point is 2 miles. Mr. Gordon said it was only about three-quarters of a mile. I have given the official railway distance. The great cost of land resumption occurred between Bay Road and Milson's Point. The sum of £40,000 was paid to Cliff's Estate; £20,000 was paid to the North Shore Ferry Company. I think all the other people got as much as £60 per foot for their land. Roughly speaking, the cost of the railway from Bay Road to Milson's Point might be put down at £350,000.

1068. Did you take part in the agitation to continue the railway to Milson's Point? Yes.

1069. Was it not intended to continue it by tunnel to the city? Yes; that was the general idea.

1070. Is it not a fact that Mr. Deane formulated a scheme of that kind? Yes, by tunnel, only a few years ago.

1071. If that scheme were carried out, would it not intersect the tunnel scheme now before the Committee? Yes, virtually it would intersect the vehicular tunnel, because Mr. Deane's proposal would commence at Milson's Point to go to Fort Macquarie, and to take the whole of the traffic on to Circular Quay.

1072. That was to utilise the railway from the lower level? Yes; that was something less than two years ago.

1073. How long ago did Mr. Darley advocate a bridge and not a tunnel? His evidence before the Royal Commission in 1890 was very strongly against a tunnel. He said a tunnel was altogether impracticable and impossible for vehicular and foot traffic. That will be found in the Appendix to the report of the Commission. I heard Mr. Deane's evidence with regard to the proposed bridge from Dawes' Point to Milson's Point. The whole of the railway from Bay Road to Milson's Point must become utterly useless if such a bridge as Mr. Deane proposes is constructed at Dawes' Point to carry the railway traffic.

1074. What would be the comparative convenience of the bridge as proposed by Mr. Deane to the public? The population which would be served by such a railway bridge would be simply the population of Willoughby, consisting of 3,000 persons, and an outlying population of 2,000. Against that there is the population of North Sydney, 18,000 persons, who would be served by the Milson's Point route. Then there is a population of 3,000 at Mosman's Bay, and also the population of Manly and district. These are districts which have no railway advantages. Those in favour of the railway bridge are the people living in the railway suburbs. Of course, everybody prefers a bridge to a tunnel.

Colonel Frederick Wells, C.E., sworn and examined :—

Colonel
Wells.

Sept., 1896.

1075. *Chairman.*] What is your occupation? I am a member of the Institute of Civil Engineers, and for several years I was Engineer for Roads in the service of the Government.

1076. Do you wish to make a statement to the Committee? I am told that there is a scheme before the Committee which proposes to run a railway and a road on the same structure. Such a thing is highly undesirable. In the first place, there is the objection to the consideration of a railway in connection with a crossing to the North Shore at the present time at all. It is almost an engineering axiom that a bridge is not to be the objective of a railway. The bridge should be built to suit the railway, not the railway to suit the bridge. The danger to vehicular traffic would also be very considerable, supposing a line of railway were carried across the bridge. In this instance it is a particularly long bridge—two thirds of a mile. We have experienced great difficulty in connection with other bridges at Penrith and Singleton. If a railway were constructed over such a bridge it would inevitably be the Main Northern Line, as the distance would be 8 or 9 miles shorter than the present line by Hornsby, Ryde, and Strathfield. There is no doubt the

the traffic by rail would be enormous. As in the case of the Western and Illawarra railways, the suburban traffic would in a very short time grow rapidly. Therefore, it would be very much better that the railway should be left out of consideration in connection with the bridge proposed to be built for vehicular traffic. If the railway crossed the bridge at the same level as the road it would be absolutely necessary to screen the railway by a substantial screen, which would add materially to the wind strain on the bridge. I scarcely see how any private corporation could manage to arrive at an equitable system of tolls to be paid for by the Government for the passage of trains. In a very short time it would be found absolutely necessary for the Government to take over the bridge.

Colonel
Wells.
1 Sept., 1896.

1077. *Mr. Gibson.*] Would it be desirable to construct a bridge from Dawes' Point to Blue's Point, considering that it would throw out of use a large portion of the railway to Milson's Point? If that is done it is evident that there must be a very considerable sacrifice of the present railway. It might be necessary, perhaps, to cross to McMahon's Point if a railway bridge is constructed in order to get to the higher level, but that is a question for the railway engineers. I have not gone into that question, but it is inevitable that it would involve a considerable sacrifice of the present line in any case.

1078. *Mr. Brennan.*] Like all engineers, I suppose you would say that a railway bridge should be a railway bridge pure and simple? Yes; and the control should rest with the railway authorities.

1079. *Mr. Gibson.*] Would a bridge to carry a railway as well as road traffic cost more than a bridge built merely for road traffic? It would inevitably cost more. It would require a more substantial structure on account of the vibration and wind stress.

1080. Would it not have to be wider? Yes, much wider.

1081. *Mr. Brennan.*] Would not the combination of a railway and a vehicular bridge involve a large element of danger to vehicular traffic? Yes.

1082. Have you had experience of the Singleton bridge? Yes.

1083. Have you ever driven over there? Many times. It is very risky, and I have always had to wait until the train passed over.

THURSDAY, 24 SEPTEMBER, 1896.

Present:—

MR. CANN,	|	MR. ASHTON,
MR. GREENE,	|	MR. LYNE.

E. D. MILLEN, ESQ., IN THE CHAIR.

Mr. E. E. Fosbery, solicitor, appeared for Mr. Sulman, the promoter of the City and North Sydney Railway Bill.

John Sulman recalled and further examined:—

1084. *Chairman.*] A point has been raised as to whether it would not be possible, instead of running the tramway tunnel from Dawes' Point to Milson's Point, to make that tunnel parallel with the vehicular tunnel from Fort Macquarie to Milson's Point in order that it may junction more conveniently with the tram service at Milson's Point and the tram service in George-street, if it was possible to effect such a junction? It is possible as an engineering matter; but it would involve very steep grades for the electric line, and the cost of the power would be so heavy that it would not be a paying concern. Indeed I may say that point was carefully considered and suggested by myself, and the question of giving a service on the Milson's Point side without lifts was submitted to Mr. Greathead, the engineer; but, in his opinion, it was practically and commercially impossible to make a good scheme. Moreover, it would have taken away the very essential point we were aiming at, viz., rapidity of transit. It is a longer route with steeper grades, and we could not possibly run the cars to compete favourably in time with the ferry, and that is the chief object in view.

J. Sulman.
24 Sept., 1896.

1085. *Mr. Lyne.*] It seemed to me yesterday, when I looked at this diagram, that it would be very much more convenient if possible to put the tramway-tunnel alongside the roadway-tunnel. Suppose we have a tramway down George-street, we can run it round Circular Quay and enter the tunnel at that point and come out at the other end which would give a continuous connection, and would not involve getting in and out of lifts on the other side. There is no doubt, that if the Bill is passed with a clause giving Government power to resume this scheme, it will be better for the Government, whenever it is resumed, to work it in connection with their own tramway system. The first point I wish to know is, what would be the extra cost of putting the tramway-tunnel alongside the roadway-tunnel? I cannot give you any information.

1086. First of all, is it possible to do it? Commercially impossible from our point of view.

1087. But is it possible? The engineer reported against it, on the question of grades and the much higher power required.

1088. Surely you can take an electric tramway where you can take a roadway? You can; but I wish to point out that the essential feature of our scheme is rapidity of transit from Milson's Point to the heart of the city. The Government scheme is most excellent for surface stopping traffic; but it would not suit the great majority of the people who come down both by railway and tramway to North Shore. They want to get across the water more quickly than they do now, whereas the tram which you suggest, and which is a very good thing in its own way, would not meet that need. It would be slower than, or as slow as the ferry boats. What we want to do is to run the people across much more quickly than the boats do.

1089. You would require to have three tubes? No, we propose at the present moment, one tunnel for the electric line to be duplicated in future when the traffic requires it. The vehicular tunnel is a separate one.

1090. You only propose to have one tunnel for the tramway, and one tunnel for the vehicular traffic? Yes, at present.

1091. If you put down a double line, when the traffic increases you will require to have three tunnels? Yes.

J. Sulman.
24 Sept., 1896.

1092. Would there be any possibility of danger if the tunnels were placed side by side under the harbour for that length? No, judging by London experience as there. They have in several cases two tunnels side by side, and I should say that they can put three side by side.
1093. It is possible to carry a tramway tunnel round there as far as the grades are concerned? For a slow tramway, but not for a quick electric railway? For instance, the Government tramway down George-street could be continued through our vehicular tunnel at the surface rate of travelling, viz., 8 miles an hour, because the grades on that route would permit that slow rate of progress; but on the grades in our vehicular tunnel we could not run a quick electric railway through at that speed. We must have a grade of not more than 1 in 60 for quick transit. That is what Mr. Greathead has arranged for.
1094. *Mr. Ashton.*] Are steep gradients a recognised difficulty in connection with electric traction? Yes. I am not enough of an electrician to tell you the progressive increase; but to use an old phrase, I think it increases by geometrical progression.
1095. *Mr. Lyne.*] Can you tell us at what grade you can take an electric tramway? With high power you can go at a slow rate up ordinary steep grades. They have done that in America, although they found a difficulty in carrying it up some of the steeper street grades. The flatter the grade the more easy and economical it is for electric power.
1096. Can you give an idea as to what the extra cost would be to take it by this longer route? I cannot.
1097. Can you not give the Committee an approximate estimate of the extra cost? I am depending entirely on the engineer's estimate. I do not profess to be able to estimate the cost.
1098. If it was taken by the longer route is there room at Circular Quay to get into the tunnel in front of Mort's Store if you have a double tunnel? No.
1099. I should think there was? You could not put more than one tunnel there because it would take away access to Mort's store. We must leave access to that store. Our vehicular tunnel is twice the diameter of the electric-railway-tunnel. It is 27 feet in diameter; the other is 12 feet 6 inches.
1100. Could the tramway go up to the junction at Alfred and Junction Streets at a grade of 1 in 25? A tramway; but not my proposed electric railway.
1101. A surface tramway could be brought up from the outlet of the roadway tunnel, as shown on this plan, up to the junction of Alfred-street and Junction-street, at a grade of about 1 in 25? That is so.
1102. Not at a lesser grade? No, that is the grade of the proposed new road.
1103. *Mr. Cann.*] I suppose the grade at the other end would be similar? No, it would be 1 in 22.
1104. *Mr. Lyne.*] In the year 1886 or 1887, a proposal was submitted to the Public Works Department, to construct a double tunnel under the harbour, going in somewhere about Fort Macquarie, passing a little further down the harbour, coming in at Kirribilli Point, and tunnelling in there with a larger sweep than you propose in your scheme. The plans and specifications are now in the Works Department? They started the tunnel just below Government House gates, and on the other side of the water, I think they went up the Carreening Cove side and came out at Alfred-st. I did not know of that proposal, but I may mention that that was one of the schemes which I inquired into, but I abandoned it in favour of this scheme as affording a much greater public convenience.
1105. I fancy you could get a better grade on that route, but the advantage of your scheme is that it would strike the traffic? Yes; it would strike the railway traffic and the tramway traffic, and it is a shorter route than the route you have described.
1106. I wish you could give the Committee an idea of the extra cost to place the two tunnels side by side? I cannot. I may say from our point of view it would be commercially impracticable—it would not pay. It would take just as long, perhaps longer, for people to go through as it takes to go by the present ferry—the people would not use it.
1107. Do you not think there will be a great deal of time lost with a large number of people getting up and down in the lifts in a short time? No; we have worked that out very carefully, basing our calculations on the speed at which lifts are worked, and on the size of the lifts we propose to provide. We propose to have two very large lifts at Milson's Point, taking about 125 people each, and if the traffic warrants it we will put in a third one. We have also the experience of the London electric underground railways to guide us where ten times the traffic is dealt with by smaller lifts than we propose.
1108. Some of these ferry steamers take 500 or 600 passengers on each trip? I do not think so, but the fullest steamers are those which carry the passengers by the morning and evening trains.
1109. It was stated last night in the Legislative Assembly by an hon. member that 500 and 600 passengers are taken by a steamer at times? I have counted the number of people out of the most heavily-laden trains, and they average about 330.
1110. That would be augmented by the tramway traffic coming down to meet the steamers? On the steamer, but the steamer only travels once in a quarter of an hour. Our trams would go once in three minutes, so that there would not be a rush of people from the tram at the same time as from the train.
1111. *Mr. Ashton.*] Do the steamers travel more frequently in the busy parts of the day? Yes.
1112. Every five minutes? No, but for a short time in the morning and after 5 o'clock in the evening I think they run every ten minutes. I always come into, and return from town by train.
1113. *Mr. Greene.*] Can you run electric trams once in three minutes through a single tunnel? Yes; that has been worked out. There is a passing station midway at Circular Quay.
1114. *Mr. Lyne.*] Suppose that you were making three tunnels or two tunnels side by side, with the machinery which you would use for tunnelling, could you not do the work proportionately cheaper by having a large face to work upon than a single tunnel? We work by shields, and they will all be worked separately.
1115. It will make no difference in the cost? No.
1116. The same power would not work two shields which work one shield? There would be no saving in combining them. They must have separate shields for each tunnel, and they must be circular.
1117. I thought you worked an oblong tunnel? No, it would not work under the harbour. You raised a point this morning about the advantage of a surface connection without lifts. I wish to point out to the Committee that a tramway of that kind would be quite ineffective to deal with the railway traffic. A surface tramline on the grades which are shown on the plan, would only carry a couple of carriages at a time. That would be quite insufficient to take the train load which comes down. We propose, on our flatter grades, to have trains of four carriages each. Each carriage will be as big as an American railway carriage;

carriage; and we would have two trains in waiting, and these two trains would take the whole of the passengers from the eight-carriage railway train. I have worked it out carefully, especially in connection with the bridge schemes, and it would be impossible to deal with that rush of people from a railway train by any light surface electric tram line, such as would be possible on the steeper grades going in to the vehicular tunnel. J. Sulman.
24 Sept., 1896.

1118. What greater power would you want to have? I cannot tell you the difference in power. It is purely an engineering question. I know generally that what I have stated is about the thing.

1119. *Mr. Greene.*] I suppose the capital cost would be increased in proportion to the additional distance? Yes.

1120. *Mr. Ashton.*] The passengers would descend from the railway platform by the lifts to the station underneath, and the entrance to the tram-line through the vehicular tunnel would be some distance away? I think it would be a couple of hundred yards from the railway station at Milson's Point, and up a rise too.

1121. As much as 300 yards? I think so.

1122. *Mr. Cann.*] At what rate of speed do you propose to run your electric trams? Thirty miles an hour full speed.

1123. Is it possible to run the trams at that rate with other traffic in the tunnel? Utterly impossible; 8 miles an hour is the maximum speed we could run.

1124. That is really your difficulty? Yes.

1125. *Mr. Lyne.*] How are you going to run at the rate of 30 miles an hour with a loop in the centre? We stop at the loop, and that is the maximum speed attained.

1126. That would be for about 3 minutes? Yes.

1127. I do not see how you could do that in 3 minutes with a loop in the centre? The Engineer says so and we stop at the loop because it is a station.

1128. You could not run 30 miles an hour without stopping? Not from Milson's point right through to King-street, until the second tunnel is carried out, and that is the running speed which has been estimated as obtainable.

1129. *Mr. Ashton.*] Would it be practicable to widen the roadway tunnel? Quite practicable; but the cost would be prohibitory.

1130. I mean would it be practicable from all your points of view? No, it is the maximum size which is commercially possible; it is the same size as the Blackwall Tunnel, which gives a connection to a very large population on both sides of the Thames.

1131. That is a vehicular tunnel? Yes.

1132. *Mr. Cann.*] Are we to understand that you are willing to combine the two Bills? I am quite agreeable to combine the two Bills.

1133. *Chairman.*] Is there any other evidence which you desire to give? I want to point out the reason why this proposal to run the tramway tunnel alongside the vehicular tunnel would not pay. The length of the vehicular tunnel from Milson's Point to Circular Quay is just about the same as the distance from Milson's Point to King-street, and that the cost would, therefore, be about the same. Assuming for the sake of argument, that the cost of a similar tunnel would be much about the same, on that route we could only earn a 1d. per passenger, because the steamers take people from Milson's Point to Circular Quay for a 1d., but with the same length of road continued along George or Pitt to King-street, we could earn 2d.

1134. *Mr. Lyne.*] Why? We propose to charge 1d. to Circular Quay and 2d. to King-street, because we land the people further in the heart of the City. If they want to go a further distance, or in a different direction, of course they can get out at Circular Quay, or if they want to get to any place near Circular Quay they can also get out there.

1135. *Mr. Ashton.*] They can get the service of the ferry boat now for the same money? Yes, and this proposed route would not pay at a 1d. per passenger.

1136. *Mr. Lyne.*] It would not pay at a 1d. unless the traffic increased very much beyond your estimate? I have already reckoned for a large increase in the traffic, even to make my scheme pay, and it will take some years for it to arrive at that point; but to arrive at the point of making half the revenue pay the interest on the outlay would be so many years ahead that commercially it would be impracticable.

1137. Suppose that Parliament is prepared to adopt your scheme for a direct tramway communication, and wants to insert a provision that you can only charge 1d. fare to King-street, you could not possibly carry it out? No, most certainly not.

Gustave Fischer sworn and examined:—

1138. *Chairman.*] What is your position? I am assistant engineer for tramway construction.

1139. *Mr. Lyne.*] Have you heard of any old scheme in the Department for connecting North Sydney with Sydney by means of a tunnel? I remember that there was a scheme about ten years ago, but I cannot recollect the exact route. G. Fischer.
24 Sept., 1896.

1140. You do not remember the details of the scheme? No.

1141. Do you remember where it was proposed to take it across? I remember that it started on the Sydney side under Fort Macquarie, and landed at Kirribilli on the other side, but I do not recollect the Shore approaches.

1142. Do you recollect whether it was a double or single tunnel? I do not recollect the details of the scheme.

1143. Have you investigated the schemes which are now before this Committee? The principal proposal which I have investigated is this tunnel roadway. When Mr. Sulman proposed his roadway tunnel, we had already worked out a tramway tunnel.

1144. Have you a diagram of that tunnel? I understood that it was up here when I left the office.

1145. I saw it in the House? The papers are marked off "To Parliament House," and I expected when I left the office to find them up here. It is almost similar to Mr. Sulman's proposal, so far as the direction of the tunnel is concerned; but it is arranged in such a way that it connects with the Government tramway on the other side of the Harbour. On the Sydney side, instead of putting the approach to the tunnel in front of Mort's Wool Warehouse where it would block up a great deal of traffic, we propose to resume the first of the Blackwall Wool Stores which adjoin McMahan's Bond, and to tunnel under Marquarie-street. 1146.

- G. Fischer. 1146. *Mr. Ashton.*] Are you speaking of a vehicular tunnel? No, of a tramway tunnel. It is simply to continue the proposed George-street electric tramway, and to connect it with the North Shore tramway system. The gradients on our tramway are easier than the gradients on Mr. Sulman's. The steepest grade on our tramway is 1 in 25 on the Sydney side. We come out on the other side with a grade of 1 in 30, and get out on our present level.
1147. But the grade on his tramway tunnel is only 1 in 60? I am speaking of the departmental tramway tunnel in comparison with Mr. Sulman's roadway tunnel.
1148. You are comparing the departmental tramway tunnel with his roadway tunnel? Only because the location is exactly the same. He can get the same grades as we can get.
1149. But comparing the two tramway tunnels, his grade is quite a different thing? Yes.
1150. *Mr. Cann.*] I understand that with your tramway you would not require any lifts? No.
1151. *Mr. Ashton.*] Was that scheme thoroughly worked out? Only the preliminaries. We know all the gradients, and we have all the levels and the soundings.
1152. Was it done with a view to a proposal being submitted to the House? It has simply been worked out for the Minister's information so far as these bridge and tunnel schemes have been brought forward. Mr. Deane thought it was desirable to show how the Government tramway system could be connected on both sides of the harbour.
1153. What would be the rate of speed at which a tramway would run with the grades you have described? Twenty miles an hour comfortably. If we have a clear road the tramways can run at a very great speed.
1154. Was it proposed to make a double line? Yes.
1155. Was an estimate made of the cost? Yes; it is between £270,000 and £280,000, completely equipped, including land resumptions.
1156. Would a tramway, such as that designed in the department, cater satisfactorily for the railway traffic coming down to Milson's Point? I think so, decidedly, because at North Shore the trains run very infrequently. We had an idea that by simply wiring the North Shore Railway, we could run trams right up to Hornsby if desirable, by electricity.
1157. *Mr. Cann.*] You would use the railway line instead of laying down a tramway line? I would use the present railway line, and give them a more frequent service by using tramcars instead of railway cars.
1158. *Mr. Ashton.*] You would carry out a tramway for the purpose of doing work which is now imperfectly done by the railway? Yes; you get a service sometimes two hours apart.
1159. Practically, it means the substitution of a tram service for the railway service? Yes; it would give a good service at a much less cost.
1160. *Mr. Lyne.*] That would cause a reduction in the fares? I should think it would. The goods traffic on the North Shore line is next to nothing.
- 1160½. *Mr. Cann.*] Do you propose to use electric traction to work the tramway under the harbour? It is simply a continuation of the proposed George-street electric tramway.
1161. You would continue that tramway on to the railway at Milson's Point, and go on right up to Hornsby? Yes.
1162. Is there any difficulty as to the grades you get? No, they are very much easier than we have in the city. The maximum grade, I think, over there is 1 in 40, if it is as much as that.
1163. We have it in evidence that one of the difficulties in working the electric system with heavier grades is that it would require so much increased power? They would want some more power, but the additional power is not prohibitive.
1164. It is really practicable to work an electric system as against a cable system? Up to a grade of 1 in 12, I would not hesitate to recommend an electric tramway at any time. We are now putting one down in Mossman's Bay with a grade of 1 in 12.
1165. *Mr. Lyne.*] You can take an electric tram on a grade of 1 in 12? Certainly. It is simply a question of power properly proportioned. It is not desirable, of course, to put in such heavy grades I would not recommend it, but it is not an obstacle.
1166. *Chairman.*] The departmental scheme makes no provision for vehicular traffic? None whatever; it is purely a tramway tunnel.
1167. *Mr. Lyne.*] Your estimate of £280,000 is only for a tunnel? For a tramway completely equipped ready for traffic. We do not provide any separate power-station, because we get power from the new station we are going to instal.
1168. You would not require to go to any extra expense for power? No; it would come from the power-station of the George-street tramway.
1169. *Mr. Ashton.*] What is the diameter of the proposed tunnel? The approaches are for a double tunnel. Under the harbour we propose to put in two 15-foot tubes, as we find that 12-ft. 6-in. tubes will not be sufficiently large for our tramcars.
1170. *Mr. Lyne.*] What do you mean by saying two tubes 12-ft. 6-in. each? Two tubes of that diameter side by side, and each tube to carry a tramcar.
1171. You propose to have a double tunnel from the beginning? That is to say, two 15-foot tunnels under the harbour, and an ordinary 25-foot approach on either side?
1172. Would not these be stronger in one large tunnel? It is rather difficult to construct these 25-foot tunnels. They have had enormous difficulties to contend with at Blackwall, though I would not be afraid to do one of them myself.
1173. *Mr. Ashton.*] It is desirable to run the tramcars through separate tunnels for ventilating purposes? Yes.
1174. There would be no difficulty in the way of the transshipment of passengers from the Milson's Point Railway to the Government Tramway? No.

WEDNESDAY, 30 SEPTEMBER, 1896.

Present:—

MR. ASHTON,	|	MR. LYNE,
MR. GREENE,	|	MR. MACDONALD,
MR. CANN,	|	MR. WADDELL.

E. D. MILLEN, Esq., IN THE CHAIR.

E. E. Fosbery, Esq., solicitor, appeared for the promoter of the City and North Sydney Railway Bill.
 W. F. Brennan, Esq., solicitor, appeared for Sydney and North Sydney Bridge and Tramway Bill.
 L. Gibson, Esq., solicitor (of Messrs. Dibbs and Gibson), appeared for the North Shore Bridge Bill.

Gustave Fischer, Assistant Engineer for Tramway Construction, recalled and further examined:—

1175. *Chairman.*] Are you prepared now to give the Committee an explanation of the Departmental scheme to which you referred in your evidence last week? I have not been able to find the original papers, but I have brought, for the information of the Committee, a copy of my report to the Engineer-in-Chief, and a copy of the plans which will show the route of the scheme.

G. Fischer.
 30 Sept., 1896.

1176. Will you be good enough to read the report which you made to the Engineer-in-Chief? It is as follows:—

Department of Public Works, Sydney, 6 July, 1896.

A SCHEME TO CONNECT THE TRAMWAY SYSTEMS OF SYDNEY AND NORTH SYDNEY BY MEANS OF A SUB-AQUEOUS TUNNEL.—
 REPORT AND ESTIMATE.

To the Engineer-in-Chief.

IN accordance with your verbal instructions, I beg to submit herewith a scheme for connecting the tramway systems of Sydney and North Sydney, by means of a sub-aqueous tunnel.

The route, which has been chosen after careful consideration of existing borings across the harbour, and also with a view of obtaining comparatively easy gradients in the approaches, so as to admit of high speeds, is shown on attached sketch map by a red line. It will be seen that it is on the Sydney side a continuation of the proposed George-street Electric Tramway, shown by a broken blue line, and it could also, if found desirable, be connected with the existing steam tramways as shown in green. By removing one of the old small wool stores, the tramway will enter a double track tunnel under Macquarie-street, at the level of Circular Quay, so as to avoid interference with existing street levels. This tunnel then descends on a gradient of 1 in 29 under Government House grounds and Fort Macquarie until soft ground is met with, when it is proposed to use two cast-iron tubes of a diameter of 15 feet, and accommodating one track each, until solid ground is again reached at North Shore, when a double track tunnel construction will again be used, rising on a gradient of 1 in 30, until the tracks emerge into the open at Walters-street, and from thence in side cutting parallel with the road approach to the Milson's Point railway goods yards, merging eventually into the North Shore Cable Tramway, at the existing level.

The total length of double track is 1 mile 32 chains, of which 1¼ mile is in tunnel.

The estimated cost of construction is £270,452, while the necessary land resumptions should not amount to more than £9,000 or £10,000, making the total cost therefore about £280,000.

GUSTAVE FISCHER,
 Assistant Engineer for Tramway Construction.

1177. Do you produce the plans showing the route of the proposed line? I do. At the last meeting of the Committee an Honorable Member said it was a pity that the Departmental scheme was not mentioned before. I may explain that it was mentioned in the joint report of Mr. Deane and Mr. Darley on Mr. Sulman's road tunnel. It says very distinctly in that report that the road tunnel of Mr. Sulman is almost entirely on the same lines as the Departmental scheme for a tramway tunnel. The matter has been before the Department for a considerable time. Although my report is dated July 6, 1896, the matter had been for more than twelve months before the Department.

1178. *Mr. Ashton.*] In the event of the Departmental scheme being carried out, would it interfere at all with the construction of a road tunnel along the same line of route? It might to a certain extent. There may be room sufficient for the two tunnels to be laid side by side; but still there might be some engineering difficulties cropping up if the two were laid in the same centre line practically.

1179. Your opinion is, that in the event of this tramway tunnel being carried out by the Department it would prejudice the roadway tunnel proposal—that it would make that proposal uncertain of accomplishment? It would prejudice it to that extent. No doubt the road tunnel would depend to a certain extent on the passenger traffic, not on the goods traffic alone.

1180. I mean from an engineering point of view? Not necessarily. If the tramway tunnel is first laid, and a private company feels inclined to risk laying down a tunnel close to that tunnel, provided that the Government Engineers have a right to see that they do not come too close, there should be no objection.

1181. You think that there will be no difficulties, from an engineering point of view, to carry a roadway tunnel along practically the same line of route? No; not if proper precautions are taken.

1182. Would there be any difficulty about the approach on the Sydney side? The roadway tunnel commences in front of Goldsborough, Mort, & Co.'s wool-store, and they can keep away from the tramway tunnel comfortably all the way through.

1183. There would be no difficulty about the approach at the terminal point? No; they come out at different points. On the other side they could swing inside. I do not think there would be any difficulty as far as that is concerned.

1184. You do not think that there will be any difficulty in finding an outlet at the other side? No; they can easily get an outlet from there.

1185. You are tolerably conversant with the details of Mr. Sulman's tramway proposal now? I would not like to say. I did not go carefully into his proposal, because it would not interfere in any way with our proposal as far as the engineering work is concerned. It is entirely separate from our surface tramway.

1186. Do you consider yourself in a position to make a comparison between the two schemes from the standpoint of the convenience to the public? I think it would be a great convenience if the public had the Departmental tramway tunnel, because you might run cars from outlying suburbs, such as Marrickville, right through to North Shore and on to the heights of St. Leonards. There would be no transshipment.

1187. *Chairman.*] That implies the substitution of electric traction for cable traction on North Shore? It could easily be done. It would not necessarily mean the substitution of one system for the other. Simply by wiring the tracks over there you could run electric cars as easily as cable cars.

1188.

- G. Fischer. 1188. *Mr. Greene.*] Could the existing tramway in Phillip-street be connected with that tramway? Yes, as the plan shows.
- 30Sept., 1896. 1189. It would be a very awkward turn to make? No.
1190. *Mr. Ashton.*] That is, in the event of electricity being substituted for steam traction in Phillip-street? Yes. Electricity overcomes a gradient like 1 in 15 or 1 in 16 comfortably.
1191. *Chairman.*] In the matter of overcoming grades, electricity is superior to steam? It is vastly superior. We would never attempt to work grades of 1 in 12 by steam traction. It is done every day by electricity. In a month you will see a tramway running on a less than 1 in 12 grade at Mosman Bay.
1192. *Mr. Greene.*] As regards the convenience to the public, how would the departmental line going by that long route compare with Mr. Sulman's line, which goes direct from Milson's Point to George-street;—it would be a much shorter line? Yes; but you have to consider the transit in the lifts at the other end, and the time occupied in changing cars. Considering the time which would be occupied in leaving the car to ascend the lift, a tram-car would run through in less time than an underground railway could. The transshipment takes up all the time.
1193. There would be the purely local traffic, which would not arrive at Milson's Point by train—the people who would go from their own houses to Milson's Point? It would open up all that traffic, because it starts on the surface; still I think that most people who walk down to Milson's Point will continue to use the ferry unless they want to go high up into the town.
1194. *Chairman.*] In your previous evidence you referred to an alteration of the North Shore railway to an electric tramway;—has that idea been considered by the department? As far as I know, nothing definite has ever been done, but it has been spoken of, and some preliminary estimates have been made by the Railway Commissioners' Department.
1195. The alteration of the railway and the alteration of the cable line could be made without incurring very much additional expense? The additional expense, as far as the wiring of the tracks is concerned, would amount to £1,500 a mile at the outside. The power would be generated from the main station, and therefore the expense would be much smaller than otherwise it would be.
1196. *Mr. Fosbery.*] Comparing the departmental scheme with Mr. Sulman's scheme for an electric railway to the city, even taking the lifts into account, do you not think the passengers would be landed by Mr. Sulman's scheme much more quickly in the centre of the city? Yes, if they want to go to the centre of the city; but if they do not want to go as far as King-street it will be much easier for them to get there by the tramway than by his proposal. I have nothing to say against his proposal. It would be a convenience, but I consider that this tramway would be a greater convenience to the travelling public. It would drop you almost at the place where you wanted to go; but with a railway run at a high speed, as Mr. Sulman proposes to do, the stations must be a considerable distance apart.
1197. *Mr. Ashton.*] One station at Circular Quay, and the other at King-street? Yes; if you wanted to get out at any point between the stations you have to go on; but the electric tramway stops at every cross-street.
1198. *Mr. Fosbery.*] For the purpose of giving quick and direct communication between North Sydney and the centre of the city Mr. Sulman's railway scheme would be quicker? It might save a minute or two at the outside.
1199. The mere fact you alluded to, that the surface tramway stops to pick up and set down, would make it slower than the other? Yes, the average speed would be less; but the transshipment from the station to the lift, and from the lift to the cars, would take up a considerable time.
1200. But the railway passengers by the North Sydney line would have to tranship in any event? Not necessarily, if, as I mentioned at the last meeting of the Committee, the tramcars were run right through on the North Shore railway line. Instead of running big trains, we could run small electric cars, and give them a quick and more frequent service.
1201. As it is at present they would have to tranship? Certainly.
1202. *Chairman.*] What time would it take by the departmental scheme to run from Milson's Point to Circular Quay? Four minutes.
1203. *Mr. Fosbery.*] How much longer would it take to go to the corner of King-street, having regard to the stoppages of the traffic in King-street? It would take about ten minutes altogether.
1204. That is, taking a fair average for the stoppages? Yes.
1205. *Mr. Ashton.*] That is, from Milson's Point to King-street? Yes; with all the stoppages that is the outside time it would take.
1206. *Mr. Lyne.*] In your report you state that "the necessary land resumptions should not amount to more than £9,000 or £10,000";—do you think they should amount to as much as that? That estimate includes a small wool-store on the Sydney side.
1207. That is the reason why you estimate the land resumptions at so large an amount? Yes; the land at North Shore is worth next to nothing.
1208. Have you brought with you the papers relating to a proposal which was made to the department about ten years ago for a submarine tunnel between Sydney and North Shore? I have here the papers relating to a scheme which was proposed ten years ago by Mr. Carson Wood, and Mr. A. Armstrong, to construct a submarine tunnel to North Shore. I have also a sketch of the proposed tunnel.
1209. It was to go somewhere near where you propose to put the departmental tunnel? Yes. On the Sydney side it runs on the same line from Fort Macquarie to the other side. It comes out at Kirribilli Point, and then it deviates a little towards the Point and goes through a tunnel over to Careening Cove and comes up Careening Cove.
1210. I think at that time the cost was estimated at £400,000 or £500,000? At £400,000, as far as I can find out from the papers.
1211. You estimate the cost of the departmental proposal at £280,000? Yes.
1212. I presume the reason for the difference between the two estimates is, viz., the reduced price of doing the work? The art of tunnelling through mud is so much better known now than it was in those days. This scheme meant more land resumptions at North Shore than our scheme means. We are nearly all in tunnel.

WEDNESDAY, 7 OCTOBER, 1896.

Present:—

MR. ASHTON,

MR. LYNE.

MR. MACDONALD,

E. D. MILLEN, ESQ., IN THE CHAIR.

Mr. E. E. Fosbery, Solicitor, appeared for the Promoter of the City and North Sydney Railway Bill.

Mr. Gustave Fischer recalled and further examined:—

1213. *Chairman.*] A question arose yesterday as to whether, instead of having two tunnels for tramway purposes and one tunnel for vehicular purposes, it would not be possible to have two tunnels carrying both the tramway and the ordinary traffic—that is, one from the north to the south shore, carrying the traffic going in that direction, and the other carrying all the traffic, both tramway and vehicular, going in the other direction. It seemed to the Committee that there would be economy in having two tunnels of a larger size rather than three tunnels, two of which would be smaller and the other larger, we wish to ascertain from you if there are any engineering difficulties in the way of carrying out that idea, or if there would be economy or otherwise in doing so? I thought that you wanted to combine the two matters, and put them all into the one tunnel. I ran out some figures and found that it is quite impracticable to put them into one tunnel. I do not think it is desirable to put them into two tunnels. I think it is cheaper, and, from an engineering point of view, better to have the tramway entirely separate from the roadway tunnel. G. Fischer.
7 Oct., 1896.

1214. There will be no difficulty whatever in building three tunnels parallel to one another? Since I was here last I have looked more into the matter, and I find there is no difficulty whatever. You will find, if you will compare my estimate for a tramway tunnel with Mr. Sulman's estimate for a roadway tunnel, that it will run out to about the same. I am certain that the two 15-ft. tubes which I propose to use can be constructed for as little as, if not for less than, the one 25-ft. tube which Mr. Sulman proposes to have. There will be much less chance of anything going wrong in the construction of a 15-ft. tunnel than in the case of a 25-ft. tunnel. The trouble is that we must have, from high water to the top of our tunnel, whatever diameter we may use, at least 65 feet, to get sufficient core, so that the roof will not break down as we tunnel through. That only gives something like 15 feet of core in the deepest water. The invert in our case is 15 feet lower, while it would be 25 feet for a big tube, which makes the grades and approaches steeper at once. Another thing is, that this 25-ft. tube, with the cover I propose for our 15-ft. tube, would get partly in rock, and partly in soft stuff. The 15-ft. tubes just skim over the top of the rock bottom. It is all in soft material under the harbour. While with the other, for about one-third of the height, you would want to cut through rock. I believe for the roadway tunnel it would be better to make two small tunnels also, the traffic in each tunnel to travel in one direction.

1215. *Mr. Ashton.*] But in the two small tunnels there would not be room for a fast vehicle to pass a slow one? No.

1216. The slowest vehicle would determine the rate of speed? Yes. You would not get 15 feet at the road level; you would have only about 10 feet 6 inches at the road level. From an engineering point of view it is much simpler to construct two 15-ft. tunnels than one 25-ft. tunnel.

1217. *Chairman.*] And the cost? It is certainly not more, more likely it is less.

1218. *Mr. Lyne.*] Will the tubes which will form your tunnel be all in the rock or above the rock? After they leave the rock they get into soft stuff—clay and shale.

1896.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

CITY AND NORTH SYDNEY RAILWAY BILL ; SYDNEY
AND NORTH SYDNEY BRIDGE AND TRAMWAY
BILL ; NORTH SHORE BRIDGE BILL.

(PETITION FROM THE MUNICIPAL COUNCIL OF LANE COVE PRAYING FOR A MORE RAPID MEANS
OF TRANSIT BETWEEN SYDNEY AND NORTH SYDNEY THAN BY THE PROPOSED TRAMWAY
TUNNEL.)

Received by the Legislative Assembly, 27 October, 1896.

To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales in Parliament assembled.

The humble Petition of the undersigned members of the Municipal Council of the Municipality of Lane Cove,—

SHOWETH :—

1. That your Petitioners are informed that various private Bills have been introduced into your Honorable House for the purpose of establishing better means of communication for both passenger and vehicular traffic between the city of Sydney and North Sydney, and that your Honorable House some time since referred the whole matter to a Select Committee for report as to the relative merits of the various schemes propounded.

2. That your Petitioners are informed that the said Select Committee did, on the 21st day of October instant, report to your Honorable House on the subject.

3. That your Petitioners having been made aware of the contents of the said report, respectfully agree with the said Select Committee that if the Government has no intention of dealing with the matter within a reasonable period, a public advantage will be secured by permitting private individuals who may be willing to do so to carry out whatever scheme or schemes Parliament may sanction.

4. That your Petitioners observe that, with regard to the vehicular traffic, the said Select Committee have expressed their approval of one of the schemes above referred to, namely, that for a proposed tunnel-roadway from Circular Quay by way of Macquarie Point and the approximate position of Campbell-street to Milson's Point ; but that with regard to the passenger traffic, the said Select Committee suggest in effect a tramway tunnel to follow, with one deviation, the route of the tunnel-roadway above referred to.

5. That your Petitioners respectfully express the opinion that the said last-mentioned scheme for dealing with the passenger traffic would be but little improvement, if any, on the present ferry service by reason of it being so circuitous, and by reason of its not communicating direct with the centre of the city.

Your Petitioners therefore humbly pray that any Bill which your Honorable House shall sanction for affording a better means of passenger communication as aforesaid, shall provide for a more direct route and a more rapid means of reaching the centre of the city than the tramway tunnel above referred to.

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

Dated this 26th day of October in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six.

[Here follow 8 signatures.]

Similar Petitions were received—

On 27th October, from certain members of the Municipal Council of the Borough of Willoughby ; 7 signatures.

On 28th October, from certain members of the Municipal Council of the Municipality of Manly.

„ from certain members of the Municipal Council of the Municipality of Mosman.

1896.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

CITY AND NORTH SYDNEY RAILWAY BILL ; SYDNEY
AND NORTH SYDNEY BRIDGE AND TRAMWAY
BILL ; NORTH SHORE BRIDGE BILL.

(PETITION FROM CERTAIN MEMBERS OF THE MUNICIPAL COUNCIL OF THE BOROUGH OF NORTH SYDNEY PRAYING FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF BETTER MEANS OF COMMUNICATION FOR BOTH PASSENGER AND VEHICULAR TRAFFIC BETWEEN SYDNEY AND NORTH SYDNEY.)

Received by the Legislative Assembly, 3 November, 1896.

To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales in Parliament assembled.

The humble Petition of the undersigned members of the Municipal Council of the Borough of North Sydney,—

SHOWETH :—

1. That your Petitioners are informed that various private Bills have been introduced into your honorable House for the purpose of establishing better means of communication for both passenger and vehicular traffic between the city of Sydney and North Sydney, and that your honorable House some time since referred the whole matter to a Select Committee for report as to the relative merits of the various schemes propounded.

2. That your Petitioners are informed that the said Select Committee did, on the 21st day of October instant, report to your honorable House on the subject.

3. That your Petitioners having been made aware of the contents of the said report, respectfully agree with the said Select Committee that if the Government has no intention of dealing with the matter within a reasonable period, a public advantage will be secured by permitting private individuals who may be willing to do so to carry out whatever scheme or schemes Parliament may sanction.

4. That your Petitioners observe that, with regard to the vehicular traffic, the said Select Committee have expressed their approval of one of the schemes above referred to, namely, that for a proposed tunnel-roadway from Circular Quay by way of Macquarie Point and the approximate position of Campbell-street to Milson's Point ; but that with regard to the passenger traffic, the said Select Committee suggest in effect a tramway tunnel to follow, with one deviation, the route of the tunnel-roadway above referred to.

5. That your Petitioners respectfully express the opinion that the said last-mentioned scheme for dealing with the passenger traffic would be but little improvement, if any, on the present ferry service by reason of it being so circuitous, and by reason of its not communicating direct with the centre of the city.

Your Petitioners therefore humbly pray that any Bill which your honorable House shall sanction for affording a better means of passenger communication as aforesaid, shall provide for a more direct route and a more rapid means of reaching the centre of the city than the tramway tunnel above referred to.

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

Dated this 28th day of October, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six.

[Here follow 9 signatures.]

1896.

—
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

STATUTE-LAW CONSOLIDATION COMMISSION.
(REPORT RESPECTING.)

—
Printed under No. 11 Report from Printing Committee, 30 July, 1896.
—

Statute-Law Consolidation Commission,
Sydney, June 4th, 1896.

To the Honorable the Chief Secretary,—

Sir,

At a meeting of the Royal Commission for the consolidation of the Statute Law of the Colony, held in the Supreme Court, on Wednesday, the 27th May, it was resolved that I, as Chairman of that meeting, should place before you the present position of the Commission.

At the initiation of the work of this Commission, having as its President the Chief Justice, the body of members was divided into eight Committees, seven of these being presided over by a Judge of the Supreme Court, with a District Court Judge as Vice-Chairman, and one Committee presided over by the President of the Land Court, with the ex-President as Vice-Chairman. A Revising Committee, comprising the greater number of the Supreme Court and District Court Judges, with the Chief Justice as its Chairman, was also appointed, its duty being to settle questions of dispute or doubt in the Divisional Committees, and to revise the work of these sections before its final submission to the Commission as a whole.

Of the seven Judges of the Supreme Court appointed Chairmen of the Divisional Committees, two have resigned office, viz., the Chief Justice, who was President of the Commission, and Mr. Justice Stephen; and two of them are absent in England on leave. There are thus left only three members of the Supreme Court now acting as Chairmen.

The positions of Vice-Chairmen, except in the case of one Committee, have been filled by the District Court Judges, whose judicial duties necessitate frequent and long-continued absences from Sydney.

The Revising Committee, being composed of Judges of the Supreme Court, the District Court, and leading Counsel, has suffered in a similar degree to the Divisional Committees through the resignations of members and the heavy demands made upon the time of those remaining upon its list.

The only hours available for meetings of the Revising and other Committees have been after the rising of the Court or Saturday mornings, and even with regard to those times the attendance of members, has necessarily been subject to the discharge of their public and professional duties.

Under such circumstances it has been found very difficult to secure the attendance of members at meetings, or to devote sufficient time and the close attention needed to the work of efficient consolidation.

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These matters having been fully considered at the meeting, the opinion was unanimously expressed that the Commission as at present constituted was cumbersome and inefficient. It was felt that work of the character committed to it could not be effectually carried out under conditions which did not allow of continuous attention being given to it. Not only was the intermittent attention of Committees, composed of busy men distracted by the calls of office or their professions, necessarily defective in itself, but it involved also extending the work of consolidating the Statutes over an indefinite period, and so adding considerably to the cost of the work.

The Commission also had to face a difficulty in the inability of the Government Printer, through the insufficiency of material at his command, to keep all the Bills required standing in type.

The Commission, having regard to all these circumstances, was unanimously of opinion that it would be undesirable to continue its existence in the present form, and that it was its duty to lay these matters before the Government without further delay.

At the same time, a great deal of very careful and important work has been carried out by the Commission, even under the unfavourable circumstances referred to, and it would be a serious loss if it were not utilised for the benefit of the community. Details of this work will be found set out in the Report attached hereto. From the statements contained therein it will be seen that the consolidation of the Statutes has been advanced a very considerable stage. The Statutes have all been classified and arranged under different heads or groups of subjects, and all the Statutes affecting each subject have been collected and arranged under each head, and a large number of Statutes have been consolidated by the Divisional Committees.

The Commission is of opinion that the completion of the work placed in its hands would be more efficiently, expeditiously, and economically effected if transferred to a smaller body of Commissioners. It suggests that the work at its present stage might be handed over to a Commission of one or more members, assisted by competent draftsmen, and that these gentlemen should be adequately remunerated so as to enable them to devote the whole of their time to the work. Were this done the Commission has little doubt that from the advanced point to which work has already been brought it could be carried on to completion in a comparatively short time, and without any great expense.

The Commission also considers that it would be desirable to give power to the new Commission to make such amendments as may be deemed necessary for the proper consolidation of the Statutes. Unless such power be given the errors and ambiguities of the present Statutes must be perpetuated, and it will be impossible to make the consolidated Statutes clear and harmonious as they ought to be.

A similar work—though covering a much shorter period—was carried out in Victoria by a Committee consisting of the Chief Justice and a staff of draftsmen acting under his sole control. By this means he was enabled to do the work much more quickly than could possibly have been the case with a more cumbersome body, such as our Commission. There were also, in this instance, facilities such as the purchase of special type provided, whereas in the case of our work not only has it been delayed by the circumstances already mentioned, but also by the fact that the Government Printer cannot meet the demands upon him without seriously encroaching on his stock of type.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

WM. OWEN,

Chairman.

STATUTE-LAW CONSOLIDATION COMMISSION.

REPORT.

At a meeting of the Revision Committee, held in the Supreme Court, on Monday, 27th April, to consider the course to be adopted in view of the resignation of the President, the Honorable the Chief Justice, it was resolved that the Secretary be directed to draw up a Report on the work of the Commission for submission to a meeting of that body, to be called by him at an early date, and that such Report should embrace suggestions for the utilisation of the material prepared by the draftsmen under the direction of their several Committees.

In accordance with the instructions contained in the above resolution, the following Report is now submitted :—

SCHEME OF WORK.

Although the Royal Commission to inquire into and consolidate the Statutes in force in the Colony was issued on December 29th, 1893, it was not till March 12th, 1894, that members were called together. At that meeting the President, the Honorable the Chief Justice, pointed out that the Commission authorised members :

- (1.) To make a diligent and full inquiry into the Statute law in force in this Colony.
- (2.) To submit proposals, in the form of Bills ready for presentation to Parliament, for the consolidation and for the amendment of the Statute law ; but, as to the amendment, only in so far as such amendment might be deemed necessary for effective and useful consolidation.

At this meeting a committee was appointed to consider and report as to the best mode of subdividing the work of the Commission, and upon the principles which should guide it in the work of consolidation. This Committee sat for the first time on the 19th March, and it was then resolved that the members of the Commission should be divided into seven (subsequently enlarged to eight) Committees, each to be presided over by a Judge of the Supreme Court, with a District Court Judge as Vice-Chairman. At the same time it was determined that a draftsman be nominated by each Committee to prepare work for its consideration ; each such draftsman to be paid at the rate of £300 per annum for his services, the engagement to be terminable at one month's notice. At a subsequent meeting, held on March 27th, it was resolved to recommend to the Commission the appointment of a Consulting and Revising Committee, consisting of two members of each Divisional Committee, to which should be referred any question upon which a Committee might require direction, and which should, in the event of any difference of opinion between two Committees upon any point arising out of their work, settle the matter in dispute, and to which also should be referred each Statute prepared by the Committees for revision and approval before submission to the whole Commission for its final approval. By this course being taken the work would pass through the hands of three bodies before being finally approved, namely, those of :—

- (1.) The Divisional Committee.
- (2.) The Revision Committee.
- (3.) The full Commission.

On

On the 11th June the Committee brought up its Report to the Commission, having held six meetings at which details of the scheme submitted were discussed. The Report made the following recommendation :—

That the work of the Commission should be confined to the consolidation of the local Statutes, and that no attempt should be made to consolidate the Statutes in force (or supposed to be in force) in the Colony by virtue of the Act 9 Geo. IV, c. 83, but that all Imperial Statutes expressly enacted to be in force in the Colony should be appended to the Consolidated Statutes bearing on the same subject-matter. In order that consolidation may not be impaired by subsequent Amending Acts, progress reports should be presented to the Government as occasion may require, suggesting Acts to be passed prior to the consolidation of any Statute.

The general scheme of work outlined by the Committee was approved, and it was resolved to confine the consolidation within the lines recommended.

In accordance with the scheme adopted by the Commission, the following draftsmen were appointed to the several Committees :—

- No. 1 Committee, dealing with Constitution, General Government, Revenue and Services, J. Meillon, Esq.
- No. 2 Committee, dealing with Local Government and Regulating Acts, A. J. Kelynack, Esq.
- No. 3 Committee, dealing with Land, Mining, and Roads, G. H. Pike, Esq.
- No. 4 Committee, dealing with Real and Personal Property, J. M. Harvey, Esq.
- No. 5 Committee, dealing with Commercial and General Law, Wilfred Blacket, Esq.
- No. 6 Committee, dealing with Criminal Law, Divorce, and Marriage, P. J. Healy, Esq. (since deceased).
- No. 7 Committee, dealing with legal principles and procedure, D. G. Ferguson, Esq.
- No. 8 Committee, dealing with Bankruptcy, District Courts, Companies, &c., F. J. Bethune, Esq.

The initial work of the Commission, the preparation of an Interpretation Bill, was entrusted to No. 5 Committee. Simultaneously each of the eight Committees set about the preparation of a list of the general Statutes of the Colony apportioned to it. A skeleton list of the Public Acts of Parliament was prepared by the Secretary, and from this each draftsman appropriated the Statutes coming within his division. The appropriation having been made, meetings of the draftsmen were held to assure themselves of the placing of every Statute upon some one or other Committee list, and steps were then taken to classify the appropriations. Each Committee drew up, through its draftsman, three lists of the Statutes assigned to it, arranged in chronological order, and showing :—

- (1.) Statutes repealed, expired, or disallowed.
- (2.) Statutes the operation of which is exhausted, or which are obsolete or inapplicable to New South Wales.
- (3.) Statutes now in force.

These lists were further subdivided according to the subject-matter of the Statutes. A list was also prepared by No. 3 Committee of all the Imperial Statutes expressly enacting that they were applicable to the British possessions or to this Colony. Another special list by No. 2 Committee collated the local and particular Statutes of the Colony under the headings of the localities and particular institutions or bodies dealt with. By instruction of the Revision Committee, each of the lists was checked for accuracy by the draftsman of a Committee other than the one compiling it. By means of these lists, with their contents grouped under subject heads, the scattered Statutes dealing with any one subject were brought together, those repealed or exhausted being eliminated. The eight sets of lists in themselves thus form the nucleus of a valuable index to our Statutes.

The compilation of the lists being completed the several Committees gave instructions to the draftsmen as to the subjects first to be dealt with in consolidation.

The Interpretation Bill was, on the 12th November, 1894, submitted to the Revision Committee, presided over by the Honorable the Chief Justice. This Bill was not rigidly confined to a consolidation of the Acts Shortening Acts, but included such provisions of the Imperial Interpretation Act (1889) as the Committee thought it desirable should be embodied in the legislation of the Colony. It was not till
after

after eleven meetings had been held that this measure was finally sent on to the Commission for approval. Having been approved, it was duly forwarded to the Honorable the Colonial Secretary, and draftsmen were instructed to draft the Consolidating Statutes in harmony with its provisions.

For the information of the Commission, the Secretary of the Statute Law Committee, House of Lords, H. C. Malkin, Esq., was communicated with, and through his courtesy a complete set of the papers and reports laid before the Imperial Parliament on the subject of the consolidation of the Statute law was obtained. The Committee, in forwarding these, stated that it would be much gratified if it should be in its power to render any further assistance to the New South Wales Commission.

As the work of the various Committees progressed numerous questions arising out of the consolidation were submitted to the Revision Committee. Among the principal of these, involving the application of a general principle, were the following:—

- (1.) The construction to be placed on the words contained in the Commission, and as applied to the Statutes to be consolidated “for the amendment thereof, in so far as amendment may be deemed necessary for effective and useful consolidation.”
- (2.) Where a section, or any words in a section, of any Act, had received a judicial interpretation, whether that interpretation ought to be embodied in the Consolidating Bill.

In connection with the first of these important points, not only did the question of substantially amending the law simultaneously with its consolidation present itself, but also the kindred one whether a draftsman might in the case of amending Acts supplement the intentions of the Legislature as therein expressed in such a way as to bring the amending provisions into line with previous legislation.

The Revision Committee having given this question its careful consideration, instructed your secretary to reply as follows:—

“This Committee is of opinion that draftsmen have no power to make the alterations they suggest in the enactments. Their proper course is to frame a Bill embodying the amendments they think desirable to make the law harmonious, and submit it to the Revision Committee in order that when it is approved of by that Committee, it may be passed by the Legislature, and be then embodied in the Consolidation Bill of the subject referred to. It is permissible to draft their Consolidation Bills on the assumption that the amendments will be passed into law.”

The second point whether the effect of a judicial interpretation of any words or part of a Statute should be embodied in the consolidating measure was brought before the Revision Committee on the following resolution, submitted by Committee No. 4, “That where a section of an Act has, or any words in a section of any Act have, received a judicial interpretation, that interpretation ought to be embodied in the Consolidating Bill.” Appended to this resolution was the following note by Mr. Justice Owen, “The attention of the Revision Committee ought to be specially directed by each draftsman to such inclusion, so that the Committee may take into consideration the nature of the decision and the circumstances under which it was given, as for example, if it were a decision given in Chambers, that of a single Judge, or the full Court, and so on.” This resolution and note were adopted by the Revision Committee, and made an instruction to draftsmen.

THE SCOPE OF CONSOLIDATION.

The scope of the work of the Commission was, in the light of the Report and resolutions quoted, confined to the consolidation of the local Statutes, such consolidation embodying any authoritative judicial interpretation that might have been placed on any section or words of any section in an Act, but excluding all amendments except such as were deemed to be absolutely “necessary for effective and useful consolidation.” Side by side with the work of consolidation was to be carried out the drafting of amending Bills for presentation to Parliament, with a view to their ultimate inclusion in the consolidating measures. As

As an additional check to those already imposed for securing the accuracy of the work, instructions were given by the Revision Committee that each Bill presented by a draftsman for the consideration of his own Committee should bear on its face a certificate from the draftsman of some other Committee that it had been checked by him. The object of the checking was not only to secure verbal accuracy, but also criticism, where a draftsman had to depart from the wording of the Acts consolidated. Should it happen that the draftsman of the Bill and the checking draftsman were not in agreement upon any point, it was provided that such point should be referred for settlement when the Bill was submitted to its Committee.

WORK COMPLETED AND IN PROGRESS.

The following tables show the work carried out, or in process of being carried out, at the date of the drafting of this Report:—

NOTE.—The letter P in brackets indicates that the Bill to which it is attached is in print.

COMMITTEE No. 1.

No.	Bills in Revision Committee.	No.	Bills in own Committee.	No.	Bills in hand.
3	Quarantine Bill (P.) Banks and Bank Holidays Bill. Stamp Duties Bill.			3	Navigation Bill. Shipping and Seamen (2 Bills).

Remarks.

The Navigation Bill and the Shipping and Seamen Bill, now in hand, together constitute a large and difficult piece of work. The former Bill consolidates five Acts, containing, in the aggregate, one hundred and ninety-five sections; and the latter, nine Acts of two hundred sections. The draftsman is working at them together, as the subjects are intimately connected; and further, because the Imperial Statutes on these subjects contain provisions binding on the whole of the British Dominions, so that care must be taken that these latter are not contravened.

COMMITTEE No. 2.

No.	Bills in Revision Committee.	No.	Bills in own Committee.	No.	Bills in hand.
4	Municipalities Bill (P.) Liquor Bill (P.) Adulteration of Food or Drink Bill (P.) Nuisances Prevention Bill (P.)	1	Distillation Bill (P.)	5	Public Entertainments Bill (<i>ready for Printer</i>). Cattle Driving Bill (<i>ready for Printer</i>). Bill to give effect to the Amendments of the Acts relating to Municipalities, suggested by this Committee (<i>ready for Printer</i>). Impounding Bill. Newspapers Bill.

Remarks.

The Municipalities Bill consolidates fourteen statutes. During the consideration of the above Bill in the No. 2 Committee it was resolved to recommend:—That the Act 19 Vic. No. 10 be repealed, and that the Act 40 Vic. No. 13 be transferred to the list of obsolete statutes. The above Bill, on being forwarded to the Revision Committee, was accompanied by a report suggesting (*inter alia*) certain amendments of the Acts consolidated by the said Bill. These suggested amendments have been put into the form of a Bill, as hereinafter mentioned.

The Acts consolidated in the Liquor Bill were:—45 Vic. No. 14, 46 Vic. No. 24, and 55 Vic. No. 5, section 25.

The Acts consolidated in the Adulteration of Food and Drink Bill were:—14 Vic. No. 14, 19 Vic. No. 19, and 42 Vic. No. 14. The No. 2 Committee did not consider the above Bill in detail, but sent forward a report thereon to the Revision Committee, suggesting that it was advisable to supersede the present Acts by fresh legislation.

The Nuisances Prevention Bill consolidates 39 Vic. No. 24 and 55 Vic. No. 20.

The Distillation Bill consolidates 13 Vic. No. 26, 13 Vic. No. 27, 14 Vic. No. 22, 16 Vic. No. 45, and 30 Vic. No. 15. This Bill is at present being revised by the No. 2 Committee.

The Acts consolidated in the Public Entertainments Bill are as follows:—14 Vic. No. 23 and 36 Vic. No. 8. This Bill has been revised, and is ready for submission to No. 2 Committee as soon as it is printed.

The Cattle Driving Bill consolidates 16 Vic. No. 23 and 24 Vic. No. 22. This Bill has been revised, and is ready for submission to No. 2 Committee as soon as it is printed.

The Acts consolidated in the Impounding Bill are the following:—29 Vic. No. 2, 32 Vic. No. 11, 42 Vic. No. 23, 45 Vic. No. 13, and 57 Vic. No. 31. This Bill is almost ready for the printer.

The Newspapers Bill consolidates 8 Geo. IV No. 2, 2 Vic. No. 20, 5 Vic. No. 19, 13 Vic. No. 47, and 16 Vic. No. 37.

COMMITTEE

COMMITTEE NO. 3.

No.	Bills in Revision Committee.	No.	Bills in own Committee.	No.	Bill in hand.
				1	Crown Lands Consolidation Bill.

Remarks.

The Crown Lands Consolidation Bill will consolidate the principal Act (48 Vic. No. 18) with twelve other Statutes.

COMMITTEE NO. 4.

No.	Bills in Revision Committee.	No.	Bills in own Committee.	No.	Bill in hand.
2	Trustee Bill (P). Registration of Deeds Bill (P).	4	Conveyancing and Law of Property Bill (P). Landlord and Tenant Bill. Married Women's Property Bill. Consolidating and Amending Equity Procedure Bill.	1	Real Property Act.

Remarks.

The Bill in hand and the Bills that remain will be little more than mere reprints of existing Statutes with verbal alterations, all the heavy work of this Committee, so far as the drafting is concerned, being now done. The draftsman has also prepared in manuscript, under instructions from the Revision Committee, an amending Trustee Bill. If this were passed by Parliament, it could be embodied in the Consolidating Bill with a few verbal alterations. The Consolidating Bills represent thirty whole Acts of Parliament and parts of eighteen Acts. The Equity Procedure Bill has been prepared under the instructions of the Chairman (the Chief Judge in Equity), although, strictly speaking, it is outside the scope of the Commission. It would, however, render any consolidation of the Equity Procedure Statutes unnecessary.

COMMITTEE NO. 5.

No.	Bills in Revision Committee.	No.	Bills in own Committee.	No.	Bills in hand.
2	Interpretation Bill (P). Employers' Liability Bill (P).	2	Contractors' Debts Bill (P). Lien on Crops ; Wool and Stock Mortgages (P).	2	Agreements Validating and Master and Servants' Bill (P). Trade Marks, Copyright, and Patents Bill.

Remarks.

The Agreements Validating and Master and Servants Bill is now being checked. The Trade Marks, &c., Bill cannot be completed pending the passing of an amending Bill introduced last Session.

COMMITTEE NO. 6.

No.	Bills in Revision Committee.	No.	Bills in own Committee.	No.	Bill in hand.
				1	Criminal Law Bill (P).

Remarks.

The work of this Committee is at a standstill, no appointment of a draftsman having been made since the death of Mr. P. J. Healy in September of last year.

COMMITTEE No. 7.

No.	Bills in Revision Committee.	No.	Bills in own Committee.	No.	Bills in hand.
				12	Supreme Court. Common Law Procedure. Evidence. Oaths. Juries. Sheriff. Legal Practitioners. Interpleader. Intercolonial Judgments. Creditors' Remedies. Arrest. Defamation.

Remarks.

The Bills in hand being intimately connected in their subject-matter are being prepared simultaneously. They embody the contents of over eighty Acts of Parliament, comprising almost all that have been allotted to this Committee.

COMMITTEE No. 8.

No.	Bills in Revision Committee.	No.	Bills in own Committee.	No.	Bills in hand.
		12	Lunacy Bill (P). Claims against Government Bill (P). Wills and Probate Bill (P). Companies Bill (P). District Courts (Amendment) Bill (P). Bankruptcy Bill. Bills of Sale Bill. Limitations Bill (2). Usury Bill. Partition Bill. Compensation to Relatives of Deceased Persons Bill.	1	District Courts (Consolidation) Bill.

Remarks.

Two District Court Bills, the one amending and the other consolidating, are being prepared. In like manner the subject of the limitation of actions and suits is being dealt with in a consolidating measure, and in an amending Bill adopting the provisions contained in certain English Acts of Parliament.

The District Court (Consolidating) Bill is completed, subject to the passing of the amending Bill, which it was thought expedient to submit first, but has not been set up in print pending the passing of the amending Bill, which contains some fifty sections. In the Bill to consolidate the law with regard to the limitation of actions and suits certain English provisions of a date prior to 9 Geo. IV, c. 83, have been inserted for the sake of completeness, and also certain sections of 19 and 20 Vic., c. 97, which have not been adopted in the Colony as yet, but which are now adopted by the amending Bill.

The draftsman has, so far, been unable to draft a Bill dealing with the law relating to Infants, as his Committee have not yet had the opportunity of considering the scope of such a Bill as distinct from Bills in preparation by the Committee dealing with Equity matters.

SUMMARY.

Number of Bills in Revision Committee.	Number of Bills in Divisional Committees.	Number of Bills in hand.	Total.
9	20	26	55

MEETINGS OF REVISION AND OTHER COMMITTEES.

It has been the course hitherto for all Bills passed by the Divisional Committees to be considered in detail by the Revision Committee. In other words, the whole of the work done by eight separate Committees will have eventually—under the present scheme—to pass through the hands of the Revision Committee for its endorsement. This, it need hardly be pointed out, will cast a burden of work upon the revising body that can only be met by almost daily meetings if the stream of work from the eight Divisional Committees is to be coped with. The summary of work in the Divisional Committees and in the hands of draftsmen indicates the pressure that will be put upon this central body. With the additional pressure must also be taken into consideration the fact that the Revision Committee is composed of the Judges of the Supreme Court and other members whose time is so fully occupied by professional duties that it is extremely difficult to secure frequent meetings. Under the present scheme, therefore, it cannot be hoped that the work of the Commission will be concluded under a very considerable time.

EXPENDITURE.

The expenditure of the Commission has been well within the Parliamentary supplies voted for its maintenance, as will be seen from the following statement:—

<i>Supplies—</i>						£	s.	d.
1894	By	Vote...	...	...	...	800	0	0
1895	„	Vote (6 months)	...	...	...	3,000	0	0
1895-6	„	Vote...	...	...	...	3,000	0	0
						<hr/>		
						£6,800	0	0
						<hr/>		
<i>Expenditure—</i>						£	s.	d.
1894	To	Salaries, &c....	...	...	...	947	9	4
1895	„	„	(6 months)	...	...	1,373	2	6
1895-6	„	„	(to April 30th, 1896)...	...	...	1,974	18	10
						<hr/>		
						£4,295	10	8
						<hr/>		
<i>Cr.—Unexpended Balance</i>						2,504	9	4
						<hr/>		
						£6,800	0	0

In addition, however, to the expenditure in draftsmen's salaries and maintenance of a Board-room, as shown by the above figures, is the cost of printing. This, in round numbers, only amounts to £300 for the whole term of the Commission's existence, a fact due to the close check kept upon outlay in this direction, copy for the printers not being accepted by the Secretary until the work is brought well up to a point where the subsequent cost of revision will not be disproportionate.

The total cost of the work of the Commission to date is therefore £4,595 10s. 8d.

It may be useful, as a means of comparison, to state here the cost in 1890 of bringing up to that date the consolidation of the Victorian Statutes.

The cost of that work—which covered a far smaller area than that to be covered by the New South Wales Commission—involved the following expenditure:—

Professional services	...	...	...	...	...	£3,034
Printer's expenditure (including printing and binding of complete sets)	...	...	...	...	...	13,483
						<hr/>
Total cost	...	...	...	...	...	£16,517

In the Victorian Hansard of 11th June, 1890, an expenditure of about £7,000 for special type, imported from England, for this work is referred to, and it does not appear clearly that this sum is included in the printer's expenditure given above.

The

The difficulty of locking up type in connection with the work of the New South Wales Commission has already presented itself. I am in receipt of a letter from the Government Printer directing my attention to the fact that there are about 500 pages of matter now locked up in printer's formes in connection with this work. Not only is a quantity of type thus left idle, but the printer's stock is seriously encroached upon. Mr. Potter informs me that in view of the increased strain upon his type resources during the Parliamentary Session he must either have means to purchase new type for our work, or must distribute some of the printed matter now standing.

It was hoped when the work of this Commission was undertaken that a crisis of this kind would be avoided, by sending on the Bills as they were completed to be passed through Parliament, instead of, as in Victoria, completing the whole work and passing it *in globo*. However, the completed work of eight Committees having to be passed through the one Revision Committee has necessarily tended to the accumulation of printed matter waiting its turn for revision.

In Victoria, as I have indicated, this difficulty was met by a large purchase of special type.

I might here point out how much greater the work involved in consolidating the Statutes is in the mother colony than it was in Victoria. In the latter colony the work was greatly facilitated by an existing consolidation carried out some twenty-five years before, whereas in New South Wales the whole body of our Colonial legislation had to be collated, sifted, and put in order, before any attempt at consolidation could be made. A further difficulty was encountered in giving effect to the powers of amendment entrusted to this Commission for the purpose of effective and useful consolidation. A simple compilation of the existing statutory provisions, as in Victoria, without material alteration of phraseology, would in all cases have been much easier, but in most cases less serviceable than the recasting of clauses so as to preserve the sense whilst getting rid of redundant and circuitous modes of expression.

MEETINGS.

Since the initiation of the Commission's work seventy-eight meetings have been held, of which number twenty-four are to be credited to the Revision Committee. In nearly every instance these meetings have had to be held after the rising of the Supreme Court, the only time available to their Honors the Judges.

Appended to this Report are statements kindly furnished to me by the draftsmen containing suggestions relative to the utilization of their work.

T. B. CLEGG,
Secretary.

APPENDICES.

REPORTS BY THE DRAFTSMEN OF COMMITTEES ON THE UTILISATION OF THEIR WORK.

The following Reports were prepared by the draftsmen attached to the several Committees, in reply to a request by the Secretary for suggestions as to the way in which the work accomplished in each case could be utilised in the event of the scheme of Consolidation not being carried out in its entirety.

COMMITTEE No. 1.

In the event of the Consolidation of the Statutes not being completed, it does not necessarily follow that the work done by this Committee should be altogether wasted. The Bills already passed could be taken advantage of, and, in particular, it would, in my opinion, be highly desirable to pass into law the Bill consolidating the enactments relating to Quarantine. These enactments in their present state are very unsatisfactory; the Principal Act is as early as 3 Wm. IV, and is largely characterised by the clumsiness of form, want of arrangement, and redundant verbiage found in Acts of that period. The latest amending Act is that of 58 Victoria, and it becomes an extremely difficult task to read the early Act in conjunction with this Act drafted in modern form. In the Consolidation Bill the phraseology of the Principal Act was largely retained (as this Act has always worked satisfactorily) and, consequently, the Bill lacks the conciseness of expression that should characterise a contemporary Statute, but having this Bill in hand it would be a very simple matter to prepare a Bill which would in no way alter the existing law, but would express it in a form far more concise and tangible than was possible in a Consolidation Bill in which any possibility of altering existing legislation had to be scrupulously avoided.

A valuable part of the work of this Committee (for present purposes) is the arrangement in lists of the Statutes to be dealt with by them. These Statutes embrace nearly one-third of the total legislation of New South Wales, and have been arranged in lists showing the history of each enactment. Thus an index to a large portion of our Statute law has been formed, which might, in my opinion, be profitably utilised, at least by the passing of a Statute Law Revision Act, clearing our Statute Book of the Acts which are clearly no part of existing law, but which for want of an express repeal cannot be disregarded, and which might perhaps in some cases, by the repeal of Acts superseding them, be inadvertently revived. These Acts could be included in a Schedule to the Act, and expressly repealed.

It may perhaps be acceptable if I here indicate the work yet to be done by this Committee. The list of Statutes to be dealt with numbers, as I have said before, about 230. Of these thirty-five have since been found to be exhausted, but recent legislation has added about twenty new ones. So there remain about 200. But of these 200 it has been discovered by careful analysis that some seventy-two only are susceptible of consolidation, the remainder being Acts either standing alone, or, for the most part, Acts both standing alone and undesirable of consolidation, as not being of sufficient permanency and of general public interest sufficient to warrant the undertaking, *e.g.*, Acts authorising the construction of different public works, and of railways.

The Acts susceptible and desirable of consolidation are included in the following:—Aliens, 2 Acts; Audit, 3 Acts; Banks, 4 Acts; Civil Service, 3 Acts; Constitution, 8 Acts; Defence, 7 Acts; Industrial Schools, 3 Acts; Navigation, 5 Acts; Parliamentary Elections, 3 Acts; Quarantine, 3 Acts; Shipping and Seamen (2 Bills), 9 Acts; Stamp Duties, 5 Acts; the Post Office, 2 Acts; University, 9 Acts; Weights and Measures, 2 Acts; Wharfage and Tonnage, 3 Acts, making a total of 17 Bills dealing with 72 Acts, of which 3 Bills dealing with 12 Acts are already passed, and 3 Bills dealing with 14 Acts are in hand, leaving 10 Bills dealing with 46 Acts yet to be done, and even of these, the Acts dealing with the subjects of Defence and of the University might be dropped as not being of sufficient general public utility to warrant the expense of consolidation. This course being adopted, there would remain 8 Bills dealing with 30 Acts to be drafted and considered.

J. MEILLON.

COMMITTEE No. 2.

The preliminary work of the No. 2 Committee consisted in the classification by that Committee in co-operation with the other Committees, of all Statutes passed in the Colony of New South Wales.

If the scheme for consolidating the Statute Law is not carried out in its entirety this preliminary work of classification could be utilised by passing a Statute Law Revision Act repealing the Statutes contained in the List of Statutes, the operation of which is exhausted, or which are obsolete, or inapplicable to New South Wales. There are seventy such Statutes on the lists prepared by the No. 2 Committee.

With regard to the work of actual consolidation accomplished by the No. 2 Committee, it will be seen from the progress return, that forty-two Statutes have been completely dealt with in Bills which are in various stages of revision. The Bills consolidating these forty-two Statutes could be utilised by being passed through Parliament.

The work of Consolidation has been carried out upon the assumption that the Interpretation Bill prepared under the supervision of the Revision Committee would be passed by Parliament before the passing of any Consolidating Bill. It has further been assumed that the sections of the Acts Shortening Acts which were omitted from the Interpretation Bill, *viz.*, sections 14, 15, and 16 of 16 Vic. No. 1, and sections 7 and 9 of 22 Vic. No. 12, would be dealt with in other Consolidating Bills, as mentioned in the table accompanying the Interpretation Bill. Any departure from the course above mentioned might involve alterations in the Consolidating Bills, but it is not probable that any such departure would involve any alterations which could not be readily made.

Of the 428 Statutes allotted to the No. 2 Committee, 253 Statutes have been more or less completely dealt with. A large number of the Statutes remaining to be dealt with are isolated Statutes in connection with which the work to be done is nominal, and will be dealt with last of all to avoid the expense of locking up type.

ARTHUR J. KELYNACK.

COMMITTEE

COMMITTEE No. 3.

The special duty was assigned to the Draftsman of this Committee of preparing a list of the Imperial Statutes, expressly enacting that they are applicable to the British possessions or this Colony. This list, which, apart from the work of consolidation, will be of great value, necessitated an expenditure of much care and time.

As the Crown Lands Consolidated Bill is now nearing completion, on my part I would strongly urge that it be carried forward, and when complete brought into operation, as the present state of the land laws leads to endless litigation. In the present state of the Bill I cannot suggest any scheme for its utilisation.

G. HERBERT PIKE.

COMMITTEE No. 4.

The Revision Committee has considered and passed, with certain alterations, the first twenty-eight sections of the Trustee Bill, with the exception of sections 4-8, which were left to be dealt with by an amending Bill. When the Revision Committee rose it was engaged in considering the second proviso to section 29; when this section is passed I am of opinion that there will be few matters calling for any lengthened consideration in the Bill. The amending Bill has been framed with a view of bringing the statutory law with regard to trustees in this Colony into line, so far as was practicable, with the recent legislation in England. In doing so it has appeared to me advisable to depart as little as possible from the language of the English Statutes, and discussion upon the Amending Bill would probably be limited mainly to consideration of the advisability of adopting the different provisions of the English Statutes. If it is decided to adopt any provision, the Commission would probably adopt the language of the English Statutes without alteration, except where alteration appeared imperative. If three members of the Commission could give two periods of two consecutive hours each to the Consolidating Bill and the Amending Bill, I believe they could be thoroughly dealt with. Any points upon which the three felt any doubt might be submitted to the Revision Committee. Failing this I would suggest that the Amending Bill be embodied in one draft with the Consolidating Bill, and the whole submitted to Parliament in the ordinary way.

The Registration of Deeds Bill has been passed by No. 4 Committee. This Bill also might, in my opinion, be dealt with by a sub-committee of three, of whom at least one if not two should be solicitors; any matter of doubt could be referred to the Revision Committee. It is a short Bill of eighteen sections collecting from five Statutes enactments relating to registration.

The other Bills prepared have not been before Committee No. 4; I would suggest that that Committee should consider them, and that the Revision Committee should in all cases be solely a Committee of reference to consider points submitted by the various committees.

If the Trustee Bill, and Trustee Amending Bill, the Registration of Deeds Bill, the Landlord and Tenant Bill, the Conveyancing and Law of Property Bill were passed by the Commission, the only subjects allotted to No. 4 Committee that really require consolidation will have been dealt with. I understand that the Equity Amending Bill will probably be proceeded with, whether the Commission decides to go on with the work already prepared or not.

J. M. HARVEY.

COMMITTEE No. 5.

The Interpretation Bill which has been finally passed by the Revision Committee and by the Commission is now ready to be submitted to Parliament; but if the consolidation scheme should not be carried out it would be necessary to provide in some way for the re-enactment or continuance of several sections of the Acts Shortening Acts, 16 Vic. No. 1 and 22 Vic. No. 12, omitted from the Interpretation Bill. These sections are 14, 15, and 16 of 16 Vic. No. 1, and 7 and 9 of the Act 22 Vic. No. 12. It was intended that the sections of the former Act mentioned should be included or dealt with in the Justices (Consolidation) Bill, and that section 7 of the Act 22 Vic. No. 12 should be dealt with in the Criminal Law (Consolidation) Bill, and section 9 should be included in the Common Law Procedure (Consolidation) Bill. These five sections relate respectively to the summary exercise by Justices of the Peace of their powers, the appropriation of penalties, the right to sue for penalties, the meanings of the words "statute" and "Act" in indictments and pleadings, and the plea of "not guilty" in actions against officers. It is submitted that if the work of consolidation is not completed these sections could be dealt with either (a) by limiting clause 2 of the Interpretation Bill so as to leave the sections mentioned operative in respect of all Acts; this might be done by inserting the words "except as to sections 14, 15, and 16 of the Act 16 Vic. No. 1, and sections 7 and 9 of the Act 22 Vic. No. 12," after the word "but" in the third line of that clause; or (b) by adding the sections as supplemental clauses in the last part of the Bill; or (c) by preparing a Bill to include these sections, and to be submitted to Parliament with the Interpretation Bill.

If the Interpretation Bill is passed, the Employers' Liability (Consolidation) Bill and Contractors' Debts (Consolidation) Bill could be submitted in their present form, or as passed by the Revision Committee. The Liens on Crops, Wool, and Stock Mortgages (Consolidation) Bill has been delayed pending the decision in the case of *Piper v. the Bank of New South Wales*, but that case having now been decided the Bill may be at once dealt with by my Committee. If the Interpretation Bill is not passed the other Bills mentioned will need careful revision and certain alterations before being submitted to Parliament.

Bills to repeal the Agreements Validating Act and the Masters and Servants' Act were introduced in the Legislative Assembly last Session, and, therefore, the Bill to consolidate these Acts must, I assume, be kept back for the present. Consolidation of the Copyrights, Trade Marks, and Patents Acts is also delayed pending the decision of Parliament in respect of a Bill introduced to amend the Patents Acts.

I would like to mention, further, that if the work of consolidation is not completed it is still possible that use may be made of the lists of Acts made out and checked by the draftsmen.

WILFRED BLACKET.

COMMITTEE

COMMITTEE No. 6.

The late draftsman, Mr. Healy, had the Criminal Law (Consolidation) Bill in type at the time of his death, and, I understand, a considerable quantity of material prepared for the Justices (Consolidation) Bill. The Criminal Law Bill consolidates 31 Vic. No. 25, 42 Vic. No. 9, 42 Vic. No. 13, 46 Vic. No. 17, 55 Vic. No. 5 (in part), and 57 Vic. No. 23.

The Bill, consisting of 478 clauses, is divided into twelve parts. In effect, it completes and brings up to date the Criminal Law Amendment Act of 1883, and, subject to the passing of the Interpretation Bill, could, when revised, be at once passed into law.

SECRETARY.

COMMITTEE No. 7.

An important part of the work done consists of a digest of all the Statutes allotted to the Committee, that is to say, all the Acts of the New South Wales Parliament dealing with the following subjects:—Supreme Court, The Judges, Barristers, Attorneys, The Sheriff, Common Law Procedure, Absent Defendants, Creditors' Remedies, Intercolonial Judgments, Payment of Debts out of Realty, Imprisonment for Debt, Oaths, Juries, Evidence, Trespass to Land, Defamation, Admiralty.

Over 120 Statutes have been thus treated, and the substance of them has been redistributed and put in order under the headings of the proposed new Bills, the effect of all repeals and amendments up to date being duly noted. The Bills themselves are in course of preparation.

Should it be thought desirable at any time to proceed with the consolidation of the Statutes relating to any one or more of the above subjects, the work could be taken up at its present stage.

Should an amendment of the law in any of these branches be contemplated, the digest would afford a ready guide to the provisions of the existing Statutes, and so facilitate the work of the draftsman and of the Legislature.

The mere collocation of the sections and parts of sections relating to the same subject-matter brings many of the defects of the existing law into prominence, and suggests the direction which amending legislation might usefully take. I refer here chiefly to defects in form—inconsistencies, omissions, and redundancies. There are very many obsolete and conflicting enactments which encumber the Statute Book, and which might easily be dealt with even if no comprehensive scheme of reform were undertaken. For instance, the lists prepared by this and the other Committees, of Statutes exhausted, obsolete, or inapplicable to New South Wales, supply the material for a simple repealing Act which would at once relieve the Statute Book of a great deal of useless and embarrassing matter. If to those lists were added the many parts of Statutes and single sections which come within the same category, the value of the repeal would, of course, be enormously increased.

It seems to have been the frequent practice of the Legislature in the past to adopt English Acts without taking care to ascertain whether the matters to which they related, or any of them, had already been dealt with by local Acts. This has naturally led to great confusion. Thus—to take one of many examples—there are five Acts making separate and distinct provision for the trial by a jury of questions of fact without formal pleading. One of these Acts (14 Vic. No. 9) is "An Act to amend the law concerning games and wagers," where one would hardly expect to find a section dealing with a matter purely of legal procedure. It would be easy to multiply instances of this sort. Then again, nearly all the old Statutes are full of provisions, obsolete in fact, and long displaced by the terms of later Statutes, but never expressly repealed. There is a section, for example, in an Act of 1841 (5 Vic. No. 4, s. 5) which enacts that civil cases in Circuit Courts are to be tried by a judge and two magistrates sitting as assessors. (See Oliver's Statutes, 1207.) This, of course, is no longer so. The present law requires a jury of four in such cases. Yet that section, and hundreds of other such sections, stand unrepealed, except by implication. In fact, that particular section substituted a new system for the system in force under an earlier enactment, providing for trials by a jury of twelve, which enactment itself stands also unrepealed. (See 4 Vic. No. 28, s. 1; Oliver, 1201.) Such defects as these could easily be dealt with at once by a simple measure of repeal.

If any considerable amendment of the system of procedure is to be proposed, no doubt it will be based to a large extent on the English Judicature Acts. In that case the digest of our Statutes should be of great service. It would enable the group of provisions of the local law dealing with any given branch of the subject to be readily compared with the corresponding provisions of the English law, and so help in determining whether it would be better to adopt the English procedure in that particular case, or retain our own procedure with or without modification.

DAVID G. FERGUSON.

COMMITTEE No. 8.

In my opinion it is hardly possible or necessary for the Revision Committee to go through each Bill line by line and clause by clause. Such a course would make their work interminable. If their work were confined to deciding points reserved for their consideration by the various Committees, no block would occur. That seems to me to be a matter within the powers of the Commission itself to rectify. It would be a matter of regret if the work already bestowed on the Statutes were to be thrown away, and I would suggest that the various Committees complete the Bills assigned to them, and that the work of the Revision Committee be confined to deciding points reserved. Let the various Committees then certify their work, or, if thought advisable, send the completed Bills on to certain persons to be appointed in the Commission for the purpose of checking the same. The Bills could then be returned to the Minister by the Commission, together with such report as they may think right.

With these Bills I would suggest that a short Bill be submitted, declaring the Statutes contained in the various lists of Statutes repealed, expired, &c., which have already been prepared by the Committees, to be no longer in force; such Statutes should be set out in a Schedule to the Bill. That would have the effect of clearing away a great deal of useless matter from the Statute Book.

If the course suggested be adopted, I think that the work of the Commission can be brought to a satisfactory conclusion in the near future; otherwise it will be interminable.

To stop the work now would cause great confusion in any attempt to use what has been done, and might result in many sections of Acts, which in the course of consolidation have been removed from their original context, being lost sight of.

FRANCIS J. BETHUNE.

1896.

—
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

RULES OF THE SUPREME COURT.
 (IN EQUITY JURISDICTION.)

—
Printed under No. 11 Report from Printing Committee, 30 July, 1896.
 —

REGULÆ GENERALES.

The 3rd day of July, 1896.

In pursuance of the several powers vested in us in that behalf we order and direct that, from and after this date, Rules 23 and 264 of the "Consolidated Equity Rules of 1891" be rescinded, and in lieu thereof the following shall be Rules 23 and 264 respectively:—

23. The Deputy Registrar or Chief Clerk may sign for the Master any process issuing out of this Court which now requires the signature of the Master. And the Chief Clerk, when directed by the Court or Master, may discharge the duties of sitting in Court as Registrar.

264. No such withdrawal or payment shall be made by the said Bank or the Colonial Treasurer without an order signed by the Master, or in his absence or illness by the Deputy Registrar, and counter-signed by the Chief Clerk or Accountant in Equity.

FREDK. M. DARLEY, C.J.

WM. OWEN, J.

C. J. MANNING, J.

1896.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

RULES OF THE SUPREME COURT.
(IN PROBATE JURISDICTION.)

Printed under No. 11 Report from Printing Committee, 30 July, 1896.

In the Supreme Court of New South Wales, Probate Jurisdiction.

REGULA GENERALIS.

The third day of July in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six.

RULE 42 of the General Rules in the above Jurisdiction is hereby repealed, and the following substituted therefor:—

The Probate Judge may refer to the Master in Equity any Bill of Costs for taxation by him, provided that Rule 24 of the Equity Rules of the 7th May, 1891, is to apply to all such taxations, and that all office fees chargeable thereon shall be paid to the Registrar of Probates' Revenue Account.

FREDK. M. DARLEY, C.J.

WM. OWEN, J.

C. J. MANNING, J.

1896.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

CORONER'S INQUEST ON DEATH OF FREDERICK HEXTER.
(INFORMATION RESPECTING.)

Printed under No. 20 Report from Printing Committee, 1 October, 1896.

[Laid upon the Table of the House in answer to Question No. 5 of 24 September, 1896.]

Question.

5. INQUEST UPON FREDERICK HEXTER:—MR. KNOX asked THE MINISTER OF JUSTICE,—
- (1.) Has his attention been directed to the newspaper reports of the Coroner's Inquest on the death of Frederick Hexter?
 - (2.) Is the report in the *Sydney Morning Herald* an accurate report of the proceedings?
 - (3.) Is it a fact that the jury agreed upon and returned a verdict of accidental death?
 - (4.) Is it a fact that after such verdict had been returned the Coroner directed the jury to reconsider the verdict returned?
 - (5.) If so, what authority had the Coroner to so direct the jury?
 - (6.) Did the Coroner refuse to take a note of the objection raised by the solicitor for Francis Paranthoienne that the verdict having been returned could not be reconsidered?
 - (7.) If so, upon what grounds?
 - (8.) Is the Coroner in the habit of refusing audience to solicitors who appear before him on behalf of persons interested, or of treating such solicitors as having no *locus standi*?
 - (9.) If so, upon what grounds does the Coroner adopt this course?

Answer.

- (1.) Yes. The Coroner has furnished the following replies to the other Questions:—
- (2.) The report in the *Sydney Morning Herald* is not a correct report of what took place.
- (3.) The foreman of the jury, upon being asked by me whether the jury had agreed upon a verdict, replied, "Yes, your worship; accidental death." I replied, "I am very much surprised at the verdict; the case is a very simple one"; and I explained the law clearly. I wish it to be noted that I did not ask the foreman for any explanation. The foreman then voluntarily made an explanation to the effect that they were satisfied both as to the law and the evidence; that the driver of the cart, Paranthoienne, was in the wrong, but they considered that there were extenuating circumstances in his favour, and for that reason they had agreed upon a verdict of accidental death. Seeing that the jury had evidently fallen into an error as to their powers, I then explained to them that a coroner's jury has no power to take into consideration any extenuating circumstances, or any contributory negligence on the part of the deceased; that their duty was simply to find whether or not a *prima facie* case of manslaughter had been made out by the evidence as laid before them, of which they alone were the judges, and, by the law as explained to them by me, that it was my duty to explain the law to them, which in this case was very clear; but, if they chose to, as it were, take the bit in their teeth and ignore the law, and go beyond their powers by considering extenuating circumstances, it was my duty, notwithstanding, to record their verdict, whatever it might be. If, however, they desired to consider it further, they were at liberty to do so. What did they wish to do—to have a verdict of accidental death recorded or to consider it further? They then elected to consider it further, and retired.

(4 and 5.) I did not direct the jury to reconsider their verdict.

(6 and 7.)

(6 and 7.) Mr. Cowper, solicitor for Paranthoienne, saw me in my room at about 2 p.m. yesterday, and wished to point out that the jury having agreed upon a verdict of accidental death, any other verdict they might return, after further consideration, would be invalid. I replied that I could not prevent the jury from retiring to further consider their verdict if they desired to do so, and was bound to record any verdict that they might agree upon. Mr. Cowper then asked me if I would allow him to address the jury. I replied that solicitors had never been allowed by the City Coroner to address the jury, and I could not allow him to do so. Upon the jury returning into Court I asked the foreman whether they had agreed upon a verdict. He replied that the verdict was accidental death. I said I would record that verdict, when two jurymen got up and said they would not agree to anything but a verdict of manslaughter. The foreman then commenced a consultation with the other jurymen, and at this point Mr. Cowper got up and commenced addressing me (his address, no doubt, being intended for the jury), and wished me to take a note of the objection he raised with respect to the verdict. I objected to hearing him in the presence of the jury while they were considering their verdict, and repeatedly requested him to discontinue and sit down; but he persisted in his address, though I told him he was committing a contempt of Court by doing so. I considered any interference by Mr. Cowper with the jury while they were considering their verdict, either by addressing them or addressing me in their presence, as improper; but if the jury had returned a verdict other than accidental, or after having failed to agree upon a verdict, Mr. Cowper had then, at the proper time, asked me to make a note of his objection to the verdict, I would have done so.

(8 and 9.) I am not in the habit of refusing audience to solicitors or of treating solicitors as having no *locus standi*.

1896.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

REPORT FROM THE SELECT COMMITTEE

ON

CLAIM OF MR. THEOPHILUS STEPHENS—CROWN
LAW DEPARTMENT;

TOGETHER WITH THE

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE,

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE,

AND

APPENDIX.

Printed under No. 27 Report from Printing Committee, 13 November, 1896, a.m.

SYDNEY : WILLIAM APPLIGATE GULLICK, GOVERNMENT PRINTER.

1896.

1896.

EXTRACTS FROM THE VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS OF THE
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

VOTES No. 70. TUESDAY, 20 OCTOBER, 1896.

9. CLAIM OF MR. THEOPHILUS STEPHENS—CROWN LAW DEPARTMENT:—Mr. Howarth moved, pursuant to Notice,—
- (1.) That a Select Committee be appointed to inquire into and report upon the claim of Mr. Theophilus Stephens against the Crown Law Department.
- (2.) That such Committee consist of Mr. Gould, Mr. Lee, Mr. Anderson, Mr. Whiddon, Mr. E. M. Clark, Mr. McGowen, Mr. Hughes, Mr. Bull, and the Mover.
- Debate ensued.
Question put.
The House divided.

Ayes, 34.

Mr. Travers Jones,	Mr. Harris,
Mr. Lyne,	Mr. Moore,
Mr. W. H. B. Piddington,	Mr. Howarth,
Mr. Schey,	Mr. Hurley,
Dr. Ross,	Mr. Gormly,
Mr. Dacey,	Mr. Nicholson,
Mr. Alexander Campbell,	Mr. Law,
Mr. Anderson,	Mr. Henry Clarke,
Mr. Macdonald,	Mr. Black,
Mr. Ashton,	Mr. Dick,
Mr. Cotton,	Mr. O'Reilly,
Mr. Reymond,	Mr. Ferguson,
Mr. E. M. Clark,	Mr. Fegan,
Mr. Thomas,	Mr. Price.
Mr. Hughes,	<i>Tellers,</i>
Mr. O'Sullivan,	
Mr. Watson,	Mr. Affleck,
Mr. Bavister,	Mr. Dugald Thomson.

Noes, 20.

Mr. Wright,	<i>Tellers,</i>
Mr. Cook,	
Mr. McLaughlin,	Mr. Millen,
Mr. Hogue,	Mr. Molesworth.
Mr. Willis,	
Mr. Brunker,	
Mr. Gould,	
Mr. Levien,	
Mr. Carruthers,	
Mr. Kelly,	
Mr. Garrard,	
Mr. Rose,	
Mr. Nelson,	
Mr. Jessep,	
Mr. Young,	
Mr. Sydney Smith,	
Mr. Greene,	
Mr. Hawthorne.	

And so it was resolved in the affirmative.

VOTES No. 79. TUESDAY, 10 NOVEMBER, 1896.

3. MR. HOWARTH (*by consent*) moved, without Notice, That the Return to Order, "Claims of Mr. Theophilus Stephens—*Regina v. Sugarman and Fernandez*," laid upon the Table on 10th September, 1896, be referred to the Select Committee now sitting on "Claim of Mr. Theophilus Stephens—Crown Law Department."
Question put and passed.

VOTES No. 80. WEDNESDAY, 11 NOVEMBER, 1896.

3. CLAIM OF MR. THEOPHILUS STEPHENS—CROWN LAW DEPARTMENT:—Mr. Howarth, as Chairman, brought up the 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 20th October, 1896; together with Appendix.
Referred by Sessional Order to the Printing Committee.

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1896.

CLAIM OF MR. THEOPHILUS STEPHENS—CROWN LAW DEPARTMENT.

REPORT.

THE SELECT COMMITTEE of the Legislative Assembly, appointed on 20th October, 1896, “to inquire into and report upon the claim of Mr. Theophilus Stephens against the Crown Law Department,” and to whom was referred, on 10th November, 1896, the *Return to Order* “*Claims of Mr. Theophilus Stephens—Regina v. Sugarman and Fernandez, laid upon the Table on 10th September, 1896,*”—have agreed to the following Report:—

Your Committee having examined the witnesses named in the List* (whose evidence will be found appended hereto), find:—

*See List,
p. 4.

1. That the action against Mr. Stephens for £3,000 damages was the direct outcome of the Crown prosecution of Sugarman. Mr. Stephens immediately gave notice to the Attorney-General, and claimed protection from the Crown, which was refused.
2. That the Attorney-General informed Mr. Stephens by letter that he, Mr. Stephens, could not be held responsible for what the Crown did. The Crown prosecuted, and bound Mr. Stephens over to appear as a witness only.
3. That the Police took the entire responsibility of the criminal prosecution of Sugarman.
4. That the Police have no similar action against a witness following a Crown indictment where the witness had to pay the costs of such action.
5. That Mr. Stephens laid no information against Sugarman, or anyone else, but simply reported the robbery.

Your Committee therefore recommend Mr. Stephens's claim to the favourable consideration of the Government.

GEO. HOWARTH,
Chairman.

No. 3 Committee Room,
Legislative Assembly,
11th November, 1896.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE.

TUESDAY, 10 NOVEMBER, 1896.

MEMBERS PRESENT :—

Mr. Anderson,	|	Mr. E. M. Clark,
Mr. Howarth,		Mr. Lee,
	Mr. Whiddon.	

Mr. Howarth called to the Chair.

Entry from Votes and Proceedings, appointing the Committee, *read* by the Clerk.

Theophilus Stephens called in, sworn, and examined.

Witness *handed in* copies of the correspondence between himself and the Attorney-General. (*See Appendix.*)

Witness withdrew.

Thomas Johnston (*Sergeant of Police*) called in, sworn, and examined.

Witness withdrew.

[Adjourned till To-morrow at 11 o'clock.]

WEDNESDAY, 11 NOVEMBER, 1896.

MEMBERS PRESENT :—

Mr. Howarth in the Chair.

Mr. E. M. Clark,	|	Mr. Lee,
	Mr. Whiddon.	

Entry from Votes and Proceedings referring the Return to Order "Claims of Mr. Theophilus Stephens—*Regina v. Sugarman and Fernandez*," to the Committee, read by the Clerk.

Papers referred before the Committee.

Hugh Pollock (*Secretary to the Attorney-General*) called in, sworn, and examined.

Witness withdrew.

Chairman submitted Draft Report.

Same *read* and *agreed to*.

Chairman to report to the House.

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1896.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE

TAKEN BEFORE

THE SELECT COMMITTEE

ON

CLAIM OF THEOPHILUS STEPHENS—CROWN LAW
DEPARTMENT.

TUESDAY, 10 NOVEMBER, 1896.

Present:—

MR. ANDERSON,		MR. E. M. CLARK,
MR. HOWARTH,		MR. LEE,
	MR. WHIDDON.	

G. HOWARTH, ESQ., IN THE CHAIR.

Theophilus Stephens called in, sworn, and examined:—

1. *Chairman.*] What are you? Woollen draper, out of business.
2. You are making a claim against the Crown Law Department for costs incurred in connection with a trial? Yes.
3. *Mr. Whiddon.*] How many years were you in business in this city? About twenty-five years.
4. *Chairman.*] You wish to make a statement in reference to your claim? Yes; I desire to make the following statement:—

T. Stephens.
10 Nov., 1896.

On December 29th, 1893, I reported a robbery to the police of a quantity of woollen goods, valued at £150, taken from my store, 120½, Liverpool-street. A month later, Detective Johnson requested me to accompany him to a small shop at the Haymarket, kept by one Louis Sugarman, to identify some of my stolen property, when about £30 worth was recovered. He then arrested Sugarman, and on the same day he also arrested one Ralph Fernandez. On February 6th, 1894, at the Central Police Court, Sugarman and Fernandez were committed to take their trial at the Criminal Court, Darlinghurst. The Crown prosecuted. On February 22nd they were tried before His Honor Mr. Justice Windeyer, when Fernandez was found guilty and sentenced to two years' imprisonment, and Sugarman eventually was discharged. On March 31st a Supreme Court writ was issued by Sugarman, and served on me, damages being laid at £3,000. On September 7th and 10th the case was heard before Mr. Justice Stephen, in No. 3 Jury Court. The only plea was not guilty, and the only question for determination, therefore, was, did I cause the arrest? This question was answered in the negative, and a verdict (which was unanimous) was given for me in the action, with costs. On September 13th, Sugarman became insolvent—assets, 15s.; Mr. W. H. Palmer, official assignee. As this action came about entirely in consequence of the Crown prosecution, as fully set out in my letters of the 4th, 8th, and 20th of June, 1894, to the Attorney-General, giving due notice of this before the trial, I beg to apply for the sum of £90 10s. 3d., amount of costs incurred in defending this action. I submit that this is clearly a matter in which the Crown should not allow me to suffer in any way. I have already lost £120 worth of property. It would have been far better for me to have suffered the loss of my goods without going to the police, thereby allowing criminals to go free. Having made me a witness, the Crown should not have deserted me, and allowed a Supreme Court action to follow. Mr. Heydon, in reply to my letter of the 4th June, 1894, said, "You are not liable for anything the Crown did," and yet I was compelled to defend an action for £3,000, which should have been brought (if at all) against the Crown. I beg to lay before you a copy of a voucher payable at the Treasury, published in the *Sydney Morning Herald*, where a Crown witness was paid the cost of his defence, and Mr. Heydon said that it became the duty of the Crown to see that he was not placed in any personal difficulty because of his being such a witness; also Mr. Wilshire's evidence that he had known a few cases in which the Government had employed an attorney to defend a prisoner other than in cases where counsel had been assigned. I am only asking for the amount of my solicitor's costs. Twice the amount would not compensate me for the time and trouble I have had over this matter. As Parliament is the highest Court of appeal, I trust, gentlemen, that you will consider my claim a just one. I hand in copies of correspondence between myself and the Attorney-General. The first letter is dated the 4th June, addressed by me to the Attorney-General, claiming the protection of the Crown in the action brought against me by Sugarman, also the reply of the Attorney-General. The second letter is dated the 20th of June, addressed by me to Mr. Heydon, and there is also the reply. The third letter is addressed to Mr. Heydon, and is dated the 29th June. The fourth letter is addressed to Mr. Simpson, and is dated the 3rd October, 1894. In the latter I applied for payment of costs.

- T. Stephens. 5. You have also I believe made a claim to the present Attorney-General for costs? I have, but strange to say I received no reply directly from Mr. Want. Mr. Clark and Mr. Lees introduced me to him in his office one day, and he read my letter very carefully, and said it was a very hard case, but there was no reply at that time, and I have had no reply since.
- 10 Nov., 1896. 6. *Mr. Whiddon.*] You say that Mr. Heydon said that you were not responsible for anything the Crown did;—was that statement of Mr. Heydon's made verbally or in writing? In writing. It was before the case came on.
7. You did not cause the arrest of Sugarman? Not at all, as the sergeant of police will tell you. I was somewhat timid in the matter, and he said you have nothing whatever to do with that Mr. Stephens, you have only to identify your property.
8. *Mr. Anderson.*] The claim you are making now is in consequence of the arrest of Sugarman by the police? It is in consequence of the action that arose from the arrest of Sugarman by the police.
9. *Mr. Whiddon.*] You did not at any time issue a warrant for the arrest of anybody? No.
10. You simply reported the robbery to the police? That is so.
11. You had no knowledge of any warrant being issued? No.
12. *Mr. Clark.*] You were only asked to identify your property prior to the arrest of Sugarman? Yes.
13. *Mr. Lee.*] And you were called as a Crown witness? Yes.
14. *Chairman.*] And bound over? Yes, and bound over to appear in the sum of £40.
15. *Mr. Anderson.*] Did you identify the goods in Sugarman's possession? I did. When I went into Sugarman's shop with the sergeant of police, having gone at his request, he said, "Do you see any of your property here?" I looked round and I could see some of the patterns, and he said, "How do you know it is your property?" And I pulled down one piece after another, and there was a little thread with a ticket attached, and I pulled it out, and there was my own writing on the goods, and I said, "That is my property." He said, "Look round," and I pulled down seven pieces. Then the constable arrested him. I called the constable on one side and said, "What are you going to do; have you a warrant?"; and he said, resting his hand on me, "Mr. Stephens, you have nothing to do with that; I shall arrest him on my own responsibility."
16. *Mr. Lee.*] What was the name of the constable? Sergeant Johnston.
17. *Mr. Whiddon.*] The police asked you to go to his place. It was not from any information you gave? No.
18. Had you expressed any suspicion of this particular man? No. The police had patterns of my stuff for more than a month, and they went round to different places examining, and I made great complaints to the sub-inspector. I said, "There has been nothing done about my lost property," and the sub-inspector said, "I will send down a good man to-morrow; give him all the information you can"; and in less than two days the police found a portion of the goods. It was only £30 worth out of £150. The police officer said, "I shall want you at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning to go down and identify your property"; and I did so.
19. He did not discover the plant as a result of anything you told him directly in connection with Sugarman? No.
20. *Mr. Anderson.*] Was Sugarman discharged on a technical point? The jury were outside till after 8 o'clock, but eventually he was discharged.
21. *Mr. Lee.*] He was not placed on his trial at your instigation? No. The following is a copy of the voucher referred to in my statement as having been published in the *Sydney Morning Herald*:—
- Head of Service, Attorney-General. Payable from vote, £2,594, item No. 212, Appropriation Act, 1895. Contingent expenses, Department of Attorney-General. Special head of Estimate—Incidental expenses of prosecutions, &c. Claimant—J. W. Gail, North Sydney, April 26. Allowance made by Attorney-General for the defence of Gail on a charge of bigamy, Newtown. Approved.—J.H.W., A.G. Signature of claimant, J. W. Gail. Amount, £5 5s. W. W. Stephen, head of department.
- The following is also the reference to Mr. Heydon's statement contained in my evidence just given. It is an extract from the summing up of the Judge in the Dean conspiracy case.
- The answer of Mr. Heydon was that this had been done because Gail was a Crown witness, and that he had been attacked as a Crown witness, and that it therefore became the duty of the Crown to see that he was not placed in any personal difficulty because of his being such a witness.
- Then, again, Mr. Wilshire, of the Crown Law Department, in his evidence in the Dean conspiracy case, said:—
- He had known a few cases in which the Government had employed an attorney to defend a prisoner other than in cases where counsel had been assigned.

Thomas Johnston called in, sworn, and examined:—

- T. Johnston. 22. *Chairman.*] What are you? Sergeant of police.
- 10 Nov., 1896. 23. Were you the arresting constable in the case of Sugarman and Fernandez? I was.
24. Did you make the arrest on behalf of the Crown, and without Mr. Stephens taking any action in the matter? I did. I made the arrest on the 29th January, 1893.
25. You received your instructions from the head of the department? Mr. Stephens, I think, a month previously, on the 29th of December, 1893, reported a robbery to the police—that his warehouse had been robbed of about £150 worth of goods, consisting of cloth, tweeds, and other materials. I had patterns of the stuffs which Mr. Stephens had lost, and on the morning of the 19th I was passing a shop kept by a man named Sugarman, in George-street, Haymarket. I saw a roll of tweed inside the door, and having a pattern of Mr. Stephens's goods I had a look at the roll of tweed, and it seemed to correspond with the stuff Mr. Stephens had lost. I went to Mr. Stephens and made an appointment with him to go down to this shop. Mr. Stephens accordingly accompanied me, and on going into the shop I saw the proprietor, Mr. Sugarman, who asked me if I wanted a suit of clothes. I told him perhaps I might. I then had a look at the roll of tweeds, and I told Mr. Stephens to have a look at it to see if it was his property. He identified it as his property by a ticket inside one of the rolls of tweed which bore his private mark. I asked Sugarman where he got it from—my memory is not quite as fresh as it was at the time—or if he bought any more stuff. He said no, that was all, that if that was Mr. Stephens's he could have it. So I told him I was not satisfied, and that I was going to search his shop, which I did. I found several half-rolls and pieces of tweed and cloth, and also three or four rolls of lining concealed under his counter—in fact,

fact, with the exception of a few overcoats, he had nothing in his shop except stolen property. Then I arrested him. I brought him to the station, and I charged him with stealing, in company with another, goods to the value of £150. I afterwards arrested a man named Fernandez, and charged him with stealing in company with Sugarman. They were brought before the Court and committed to the Criminal Court for trial. Fernandez got a sentence of two years, and Sugarman was acquitted. T. Johnston.
10 Nov., 1896.

26. *Mr. Lee.*] Would you like to say on what ground Sugarman was acquitted? I could not say. The jury were away half an hour considering their verdict.

27. Was it on a technical ground? I could not say.

28. The shop was kept by Sugarman? Yes.

29. The premises were in his name, and the stolen property was found there? Yes.

30. Was Fernandez a partner of his? No. Sugarman told me after I had taken him to the station that he bought the goods from Fernandez, but Sugarman had no receipt, and nothing to show that he bought the goods from any person, though I asked him.

31. After the discovery of the stolen property, and its identification by Mr. Stephens by means of his private mark on the ticket, you arrested Sugarman by your own authority? I did.

32. Was he, or was he not, given into your charge by Mr. Stephens? He was not. I arrested him myself, and His Honor Judge Windeyer told me I did what was quite right.

33. *Mr. Whiddon.*] Did you go to Sugarman as the result of something Mr. Stephens told you, or in consequence of information you obtained from other quarters? From my own information.

34. Mr. Stephens had nothing to do with your going to Sugarman? He had not.

35. And Fernandez was discovered to be the thief, and it was assumed that Sugarman was the receiver? Yes. Fernandez, when I arrested him, said he had bought the tweed from a man named Woods, a dealer. I made every effort to find Woods, and could find no such man. Fernandez told me that he paid him for the goods in one of the hotels, and when I asked him which hotel he could not tell me. In his statement at the Court afterwards he told His Honor and the jury that it was outside an auctioneer's shop that he got the receipt.

36. You said that with the exception of a few overcoats Sugarman had nothing in his place but stolen goods;—how did you know that? I took the whole of the things away except a few overcoats. It was all Mr. Stephens's property, and Judge Windeyer ordered it to be handed over to Mr. Stephens when the case was over.

37. You say that you charged Sugarman with stealing goods—to the value of how much? £150, in company with Fernandez.

38. *Mr. E. M. Clark.*] How did you get the suspicion of Fernandez—was it not through Sugarman? When I took him to the station, Sugarman said he had bought the goods from Fernandez; but when I asked him at the shop, Sugarman said that the one roll was all the stuff he had. He had several suits made up of Mr. Stephens's stuff, and these were handed over to Mr. Stephens. Sugarman is a man I always looked upon as a receiver of stolen property.

39. He was well known to the police in that particular line of business? He had a shop close to Mr. Stephens's place at the time, and he shifted from there to the Haymarket. He has now gone away.

40. *Chairman.*] Have you any trouble in getting information from the public who have goods stolen from them? No.

41. They are not afraid of the consequences if they give evidence? No. It is to their interest to assist us, but they are not responsible unless they give a person into custody or obtain a warrant.

42. They are not supposed to be held responsible for your action? No, I think not. If a warrant were issued, then they would be responsible.

WEDNESDAY, 11 NOVEMBER, 1896.

Present:—

MR. E. M. CLARK, | MR. LEE,
MR. WHIDDON.

G. HOWARTH, ESQ., IN THE CHAIR.

Hugh Pollock called in, sworn, and examined:—

43. *Chairman.*] What are you? Secretary to the Attorney-General.

44. We have called you in reference to the case of Theophilus Stephens;—you have the papers in connection with the case of Sugarman v. Stephens? I have not the papers in connection with the case, because they do not belong to our department; but I have all the communications that have passed between us and Mr. Stephens. The other records in that case are with the Prothonotary.

45. Have you any knowledge of the case? Nothing more than I have learnt in going through the papers. All the matters took place before I took charge.

46. Do you know if any similar case has ever come before the department—a case in which a witness for the Crown was afterwards sued for damages by one of the parties, and in which the Crown refused to protect the witness? I do not know of any case in which an application has been made to the Crown to pay the costs of a successful defendant in an action brought against him for either malicious prosecution or wrongful arrest. I do not think such a case has arisen, but I have not been through the records of the department to see.

47. You are aware that the applicant in this case was a witness for the Crown? I know from the papers only.

48. Has the department at any time allowed a sum of money for the defence of a Crown witness? With regard to a malicious prosecution?

49. In any action arising out of a case in which the applicant was a witness for the Crown? I cannot say without looking the matter up. But I should not think so. I cannot say without looking at the papers.

50. You have no knowledge of an amount having been granted to pay the expenses of a witness named Gail in the Dean case? No, I have no knowledge of that—no official knowledge.

H. Pollock.
11 Nov., 1896.

H. Pollock. 51. Is this a true copy of the voucher generally used in your department :—

11 Nov., 1896. Head of Service, Attorney-General. Payable from Vote £2,594, item No. 212, Appropriation Act, 1895. Contingent Expenses, Department of Attorney-General. Special head of Estimate—incidental expenses of prosecutions, &c. Claimant—J. W. Gail, North Sydney, 26th April. Allowance made by Attorney-General for the defence of Gail on a charge of bigamy at Newtown. Approved.—J. H. W., A.G. Signature of claimant—J. W. Gail. Amount, £5 5s.—W. W. Stephen, head of department.

That sounds to me to be in the usual form.

52. *Mr. Whiddon.*] What was the suit against Stephens based upon—wrongful arrest, or malicious prosecution? Malicious arrest and false imprisonment.

53. How long have you been in the Attorney-General's Department? Only since May.

54. Previously to that, were you officially connected with the department? No.

55. What experience have you had of criminal law? I have been a practising barrister for six years. I have defended several criminals, and have also been Crown Prosecutor on several occasions.

56. Having discovered what the case was based on, do you, of your own knowledge, know of a case in which the expenses were allowed by the Crown under similar circumstances? No; I could not have any such knowledge without looking the matter up.

57. *Mr. E. M. Clark.*] Proceedings of this kind are pretty exceptional? I think so.* I would point out that a great distinction can be drawn between Gail's case and the case of Mr. Stephens. The latter was simply a civil action, brought for personal damages, whereas the Gail matter was a criminal proceeding taken against Gail himself. One was a charge for a felony, and the other was for private gain.

58. *Chairman.*] But in both instances the defendants were Crown witnesses? Yes.

59. *Mr. Whiddon.*] But the circumstances are widely different? Yes, widely different.†

* NOTE (on revision) :—That is, proceedings to try and recover costs from the Crown, but proceedings for malicious prosecution, &c., by a person who has been accused of a crime, and acquitted, are far from uncommon.

† NOTE (on revision) :—The proceedings against Gail were taken before he had given evidence for the Crown; the proceedings against Mr. Stephens some time after the case in which he was a witness was finished.

APPENDIX.

[To Evidence of Mr. Theophilus Stephens.]

Sir,

Union-street, North Sydney, 4 June, 1894.

I have the honor to submit for your kind consideration the following :—

In December last I was robbed of over £150 worth of woollen goods. I immediately informed the police. A month later I was requested by one of the police officers to accompany him to a tailor's shop owned by one Louis Sugarman, where I easily and at once identified a quantity of my stolen goods, the tickets with my own handwriting being rolled in the centre; whereupon the police officer searched the shop and found a lot more of my property, and then forthwith arrested Louis Sugarman, the officer taking the stolen property to the police-station. He also subsequently arrested one Ralph Fernandez. These men were committed for trial, I being bound over to appear as witness, and were tried before Mr. Justice Windeyer, in February last, when Fernandez was convicted and sentenced to two years' imprisonment, and for some time the jury could not agree in Sugarman's case, and ultimately he was acquitted and discharged. The matter was throughout in the hands of Police-sergeant Johnson, then of No. 1 Station, Clarence-street. As the outcome of these proceedings Mr. Sugarman issued a writ against me, claiming £3,000 damages. I took legal advice, and was advised that I must of necessity defend the action, and accordingly this is being done, Mr. Joseph Thompson, of Vickery's Chambers, Pitt-street, acting for me, Dr. Sly being my counsel. The case is set down for hearing on the 22nd instant. As the Crown prosecuted and bound me over in the sum of £40 to appear as a witness, I desire respectfully to bring the matter and the facts under your notice, with a view of seeing whether, under the circumstances, as this was throughout a Crown prosecution, the Crown will be willing to assist me in the matter, and arrange that I should not suffer any further loss in the way of either expenses or possible damages. Thanking you in anticipation, and apologising for trespassing on your valuable time.

I have, &c.,

THEOPHILUS STEPHENS.

The Hon. the Attorney-General, Department of Justice.

Sir,

Attorney-General's Department, Sydney, 7 June, 1894.

In reference to your letter of the 4th instant, stating that in December last you laid an information against one Louis Sugarman for receiving stolen property, who was in due course placed upon his trial and acquitted, and asking that, as Sugarman has now issued a writ against you for £3,000 damages, the Crown will protect you against any further loss likely to be incurred in legal expenses, or in the event of possible damages, I am directed by the Attorney-General to inform you that this request cannot be complied with.

You are not liable, Mr. Heydon desires me to point out, for anything the Crown did, but only for what you did yourself, which he supposes was laying the information against Sugarman.

I have, &c.,

W. W. STEPHEN.

Theophilus Stephens, Esq., Union-street, North Sydney.

Sir,

Union-street, North Sydney, 8 June, 1894.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your favour of 7th (94-1,297), in reply to mine of 4th instant to the Hon. the Attorney-General. My letter would seem to have been misunderstood. Had I laid an information I should no doubt have had to put up with the consequence. I wish to make it quite clear that I never laid any information of any kind at any time against Mr. Sugarman or anyone else, and that the prosecution was in substance and fact a Crown prosecution. No information was ever laid by me against Mr. Sugarman, and it was for this reason that I desired to bring the matter under the notice of the Attorney-General.

I have, &c.,

THEOPHILUS STEPHENS.

W. W. Stephen, Esq., Attorney-General's Department, Sydney.

Sir,

Attorney-General's Department, Sydney, 15 June, 1894.

In reference to your letter of the 6th instant, respecting your application for assistance from the Crown in an action being brought against you by one Sugarman in connection with an information laid against him for having in his possession certain stolen property belonging to you, I am directed by the Attorney-General to again inform you that the Crown can do nothing in this matter. You can only, I am further to point out, be made responsible for your own acts, whatever they were.

I have, &c.,

W. W. STEPHEN.

Mr. Theophilus Stephens, Union-street, North Sydney.

Dear

Dear Sir,

Union-street, North Sydney, 20 June, 1894.

I am in receipt of yours of 15th instant, No. 94-1,323, for which I thank you. And adverting to the concluding portion thereof, what I desire to bring specially under the notice of the Hon. the Attorney-General is this, that while I can only be made responsible for my own acts, whatever they were, they, as a matter of fact, being nil. At the same time I am harassed with an action, and am obliged to incur certain liabilities in defending same, which action should never have been brought against me, inasmuch as the prosecution was entirely by the Crown; and it is in this direction, and for relief from this liability for the costs and expenses, that I have taken the liberty of addressing the learned Attorney-General. I am advised both by solicitor and counsel that so far as the action is concerned I am not, under the circumstances of the case, likely to be mulct in damages; but I was also advised that when I was served with a Supreme Court writ claiming £3,000 damages I must of necessity defend the action, although it be a matter in which the Crown prosecuted throughout, and any action in respect of the alleged grievance should have been brought (if at all) against the Crown—in fact, that I am compelled to defend what is in effect an action against the Crown.

Trusting this may have the further and favourable consideration of the learned Attorney-General.

I have, &c.,

THEOPHILUS STEPHENS.

W. W. Stephen, Esq., Attorney-General's Department, Macquarie-street, Sydney.

Sir,

Attorney-General's Department, Sydney, 29 June, 1894.

In reference to your letter of the 20th instant, asking, on the grounds therein set forth, if the Attorney-General will further consider his refusal to grant your request for Crown assistance in a suit shortly to be brought against you by one Louis Sugarman, a person who was tried and acquitted at the Criminal Court in February last on a charge of receiving stolen property, belonging to you, I am directed by Mr. Heydon to inform you that, having perused the pleadings, he can see no reason for altering his former decision.

I have, &c.,

W. W. STEPHEN.

Theophilus Stephens, Esq., Union-street, North Sydney.

Dear Sir,

Union-street, 1 July.

Referring to yours of the 29th June last, it is only necessary for me to say that the action to which I have referred in my former correspondence is not an action shortly to be brought, but was commenced some months ago, and I have necessarily been obliged to incur the expense of defending the action, which I am advised on all hands should have been brought, if at all, against the Government.

I have, &c.,

THEOPHILUS STEPHENS.

W. W. Stephen, Esq., Attorney-General's Department, Sydney.

Dear Sir,

Attorney-General's Department, 8 November, 1894.

I send you herewith, as requested, a copy of the letter addressed to you by this department on the 11th October last, which appears to have miscarried.

I have, &c.,

HERBERT MORRIS.

T. Stephens, Esq., Union-street, North Sydney.

Acknowledgment of letter of 11th August, 1894, which only reached me on 9th November, 1894, as to which I will address you at more length in a few days.

Sir,

Attorney-General's Department, Sydney, 11 October, 1894.

In reference to your letter of the 3rd instant, respecting the action brought against you by one Sugarman, for malicious prosecution, which you state has terminated in a verdict in your favour; and, further, that the plaintiff, shortly after the trial, became insolvent, thus rendering you incapable of procuring costs from him, which you now ask that the Crown will pay, I am directed by the Attorney-General to refer you to the previous correspondence which has passed between this department and yourself upon the subject of your previous applications for monetary assistance from the Crown, and to state that Mr. Simpson can see no reason whatever for granting the request contained in your letter.

I have, &c.,

HERBERT MORRIS,

(for the Secretary).

T. Stephens, Esq.

Stephens ats. Sugarman.

Union-street, North Sydney, 3 October, 1894.

Referring to a letter from the Attorney-General of the 7th June last (94-1,287), and sent to me, I have the honor to intimate that the action brought by one Louis Sugarman against me to recover £3,000 damages came on for hearing before His Honor Mr. Justice Stephen and a jury, on the 7th and 10th September, and resulted in a verdict being given in my favour. At the trial the plaintiff abandoned the claim for malicious arrest, and rested his claim on the count for false imprisonment only. The only plea was not guilty, and the only question for determination, therefore, was: Did I (the defendant) cause the arrest? This question was answered in the negative, and a verdict (which was unanimous) was given for myself (the defendant) in the action. My solicitor, Mr. Joseph Thompson, now informs me that a day or two after the termination of the trial the plaintiff became insolvent, and he, presumably having no assets, cannot be made to pay the costs of the action. As this action came about entirely in consequence of the Crown prosecution, fully set out in my letters of the 4th, 8th, and 20th of June last, I beg respectfully to apply for the sum of £90 10s. 3d., amount of costs incurred in defending this action, which was, to all intents and purposes, in consequence of the action of the Crown, as I submit that this is clearly a matter in which the Crown should not allow me to suffer in any way.

I have, &c.,

THEOPHILUS STEPHENS.

The Hon. the Attorney-General, Department of Justice.

1896.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

REPORT FROM THE SELECT COMMITTEE

ON

CLAIM OF RICHARDSON, TURNER, & Co.,

TOGETHER WITH THE

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE

AND

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE.

Printed under No. 27 Report from Printing Committee, 13 November, 1896, a.m.

SYDNEY: WILLIAM APPLIGATE GULLICK, GOVERNMENT PRINTER.

1896.

1896.

EXTRACTS FROM THE VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS OF THE
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

VOTES No. 71. WEDNESDAY, 21 OCTOBER, 1896.

18. CLAIM OF RICHARDSON, TURNER, & Co.—Mr. Sleath moved, pursuant to *amended* Notice,—
- (1.) That a Select Committee be appointed to inquire into and report upon the claim of Richardson, Turner, & Co., for value of opal belonging to them, and stolen while in possession of the police.
- (2.) That such Committee consist of Mr. Bruncker, Mr. Dick, Mr. Moore, Mr. O'Sullivan, Mr. Mackay, Mr. Waddell, Mr. Nicholson, Mr. James Thomson, Mr. Lonsdale, and the Mover.
- Question put and passed.
-

VOTES No. 81. THURSDAY, 12 NOVEMBER, 1896.

5. CLAIM OF RICHARDSON, TURNER, & Co.:—Mr. Sleath, as Chairman, brought up the 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 21st October, 1896. Referred by Sessional Order to the Printing Committee.
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1896.

CLAIM OF RICHARDSON, TURNER, & CO.

REPORT.

THE SELECT COMMITTEE of the Legislative Assembly, appointed on 21st October, 1896, "*to inquire into and report upon the claim of Richardson, Turner, & Co., for value of opal belonging to them and stolen while in possession of the police,*" have agreed to the following Report :—

Your Committee having examined the witnesses named in the List* * See List, p. 4. (whose evidence will be found appended hereto), find—

1. That the facts disclosed in the evidence referred to show that the opal stolen while in the custody of the police was the property of Richardson, Turner, & Co.
2. That Duffy was sentenced to four years imprisonment for stealing the opal from Richardson, Turner, & Co.
3. That Police Constable Arnold was sentenced to five years imprisonment for stealing the same opal, the property of the Queen.
4. That it is apparent, considering the indictment preferred against Arnold, that the Crown recognised their responsibility as custodians of the opal.
5. That no dispute exists between the police authorities and Richardson, Turner, & Co. as to the value of said opal.

In view of all the circumstances, your Committee are of opinion that the Government are responsible to Richardson, Turner, & Co. for value of opal stolen while in possession of their servants, and they therefore strongly recommend to the favourable consideration of the Government the case of Richardson, Turner, & Co.

RICHARD SLEATH,
Chairman.

No. 2 Committee Room,
Legislative Assembly,
11th November, 1896.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE.

THURSDAY, 22 OCTOBER, 1896.

MEMBERS PRESENT :—

Mr. Lonsdale,	|	Mr. Nicholson,
Mr. Sleath,	|	Mr. Waddell.

Mr. Sleath called to the Chair.

Entry from Votes and Proceedings, appointing the Committee, *read* by the Clerk.

Ordered,—That the Inspector-General of Police be summoned to give evidence next meeting.

Adjourned till Tuesday next at 2 o'clock.

TUESDAY, 27 OCTOBER, 1896.

MEMBERS PRESENT :—

Mr. Sleath in the Chair.

Mr. Lonsdale,	|	Mr. Mackay,
Mr. Nicholson,	|	Mr. Moore,
Mr. O'Sullivan,	|	Mr. James Thomson.

Edmund Walcott Fosbery, Inspector-General of Police, called in, sworn, and examined.

Witness withdrew.

Adjourned till To-morrow at 2 o'clock.

WEDNESDAY, 28 OCTOBER, 1896.

MEMBERS PRESENT :—

Mr. Sleath in the Chair.

Mr. Lonsdale,	|	Mr. Mackay,
Mr. Moore,	|	Mr. O'Sullivan,
Mr. James Thomson,	|	Mr. Waddell.

Nicholas Larkin, Superintendent of Police, called in, sworn, and examined.

Witness withdrew.

Reassembling of the Committee to be arranged by the Chairman.

Adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, 11 NOVEMBER, 1896.

MEMBERS PRESENT :—

Mr. Sleath in the Chair.

Mr. Dick,	|	Mr. Lonsdale,
Mr. O'Sullivan,	|	Mr. James Thomson.

The Chairman submitted Draft Report.

Same read, amended, and *agreed to*.

Chairman to report to the House.

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1896.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE

TAKEN BEFORE

THE SELECT COMMITTEE

APPOINTED TO INQUIRE INTO THE

CLAIM OF RICHARDSON, TURNER, & Co.

TUESDAY, 27 OCTOBER, 1896.

Present:—

MR. JAMES THOMSON,
MR. LONSDALE,
MR. MACKAY,

MR. NICHOLSON,
MR. O'SULLIVAN,
MR. MOORE.

RICHARD SLEATH, ESQ., IN THE CHAIR.

Edmund Walcott Fosbery called in, sworn, and examined:—

1. *Chairman.*] Are you Inspector-General of Police? Yes.
2. Are you in possession of the facts of the case with regard to the claim made by Richardson, Turner, & Co.? Yes; I recollect the facts.
3. Will you make a statement to the Committee? The opal in question was an exhibit in a case of 27 Oct., 1896. larceny, and was taken possession of by Sub-Inspector Goff, who was in charge of the police at Wilcannia, on the 21st May, 1893. It was his duty to retain possession of it, which he did by placing it in a safe at the police station in his own quarters; and he hung the key on a nail where he kept it. Sometime between the day mentioned and the 27th July he went to the safe and discovered that the exhibit was gone. I sent the Superintendent of Police, Mr. Larkins, who is now at Maitland, to hold an investigation. The result was that a constable, who up to that time had been held in good repute, was charged with stealing this opal. He was prosecuted and sentenced to five years' imprisonment. Mr. Goff's conduct was held to be unsatisfactory in this matter, and it was believed that, after a long life of activity, he was commencing to lose his vigour of mind, and I had to cause his examination by the police surgeon. I relieved him from duty, and he shortly afterwards died. It may be pertinent to say that he left no means. The whole of the papers connected with the matter are now out of my province, and they are in the hands of the Colonial Secretary. I would suggest that Mr. Larkins, who is thoroughly conversant with all the facts of the case, should be called as a witness. I may add that the original thief was also prosecuted and convicted.
4. I suppose there is no dispute with regard to the facts of the case? No; the whole of the facts have been laid before the Government at greater length than I have given them.
5. Was not the opal valued by the Crown? I am not aware that that is the case. The claimants valued it at £900, and as far as I know the value was not questioned.
6. I understand from the claimants that the police authorities had the opal valued by the two local authorities on the subject? I have no knowledge of that, but its value does not appear to have been questioned. I may say that I have been advised by the Crown law officers that there is no claim against the Government.
7. *Mr. Lonsdale.*] Did Sub-Inspector Goff hold the opal by virtue of his official position? It is the duty of the police, as a rule, to hold all exhibits for production at subsequent trials.
8. Therefore it was under his protection and care? Certainly.

E. W.
Fosbery.

E. W.
Fosbery.
27 Oct., 1896.

9. *Mr. J. Thomson.*] Without any responsibility? That is a legal question; but if, as we do in thousands of cases, we take possession of a stolen horse there are occasions when the horse is stolen or dies before the trial, in which case no claim has ever been entertained as far as I know, but the circumstances in this case are exceptional.

10. *Chairman.*] Has ever such a case occurred before? I have been 44 years in the police and I never knew a case where a valuable exhibit of this kind disappeared under similar circumstances.

11. *Mr. J. Thomson.*] Apart from the legal aspect of the question, I suppose you will admit there is moral liability? I do not think I should be asked that question, because the matter is out of my hands, and in the hands of the Crown law officers, who have said there is no claim against the Government. It would put me in an invidious position if I answered the question one way or the other. I think on reflection you will not press the question.

12. You will admit that it is a hard case as far as the claimants are concerned? Yes, it is remarkably hard that they should lose their property.

13. *Mr. Lonsdale.*] Had the policeman who stole the opal charge of it? No, he was one of the station police.

14. Was he on duty there? Yes.

15. *Chairman.*] Is it not a fact that the policeman in question was in charge of the station on the night when the opal was stolen? I cannot charge my memory with that, but Mr. Larkins, who went into the matter very closely, will be able to tell you.

16. *Mr. O'Sullivan.*] The man left in charge of the opal was afterwards convicted and received five years' imprisonment for stealing the opal? Yes; but he was not left in charge of the opal. It was constructively in Mr. Goff's charge the whole time. It was legally and constructively in his charge as he locked it in the safe and under ordinary circumstances probably the key would have been in his possession.

17. Do you contend that the responsibility should rest solely with the sub-inspector? Had he been a man of means and had the parties making the claim taken advantage of their civil remedy they would probably have recovered.

18. Why should there be a civil remedy against a man acting as an officer of the Government? Because a policeman has an individual responsibility. The law takes a different view with regard to a policeman as compared with an ordinary servant. For instance, if a constable makes a false arrest and puts an innocent person in the lock-up the Government is certainly not liable, but the constable is personally liable to an action at law.

19. *Mr. Nicholson.*] In a case of this kind, where property is placed in charge of a certain policeman, do you not think, on account of his negligence, the Government are directly responsible for that property? I should say that from a legal point of view the Government has no such responsibility, but the question you have opened up is a new one with regard to the question of his negligence; and it would be a matter for consideration and decision whether he took reasonable and proper precautions for the care of the property. Some people might think that the key of a safe was not safely kept when it was left upon a nail in his quarters.

20. *Mr. Lonsdale.*] Was it not part of his duty to keep the key in safe custody? I think it is manifest to the intelligence of every gentleman here that if we had charge of the key of a safe we would put it where no one but ourselves could get at it.

21. Have you said that the sub-inspector was failing mentally? Yes; that was discovered subsequently.

22. But did not that investigation take place in consequence of the loss of this opal? I do not think so, but I think that the great suffering which he endured owing to this loss accelerated the complaint from which he was suffering. It was precipitated into a very acute form. When I saw him I was convinced that he had not only failed in his intellect, but that he was in a bad way.

23. *Mr. O'Sullivan.*] Let me put this point to you: Supposing the opal had been consigned to the care of the Sydney Safe Deposit Co., that it had been placed inside the company's premises, and afterwards stolen from there, would not that company be responsible for it? That depends upon the contract they make with a depositor. I do not know the legal form of their contract, but I think in a great many cases they exclude themselves from liability for loss. Of course you must bear this in mind: it was necessary that this exhibit should remain in the hands of one person, so that upon its production in Court there should be a chain of identity; and it could not be put here, there, and everywhere. It must remain constructively in the possession of the officer to whom it is entrusted, so that he may be able to swear that it was the identical exhibit that was produced in Court.

24. *Chairman.*] As a matter of fact, did not they convict both men, although the opal was not produced at the trial? The production of the opal in the first Court, and its having been sworn to there, was held to be sufficient evidence.

25. But what about the policeman who was charged lastly? We traced a piece of the opal to Constable Arnold.

26. *Mr. J. Thomson.*] Was it assumed that that piece formed a portion of the opal contained in the bag? It was assumed that he did not go to where there were £900 of material of this kind and take only one piece; it is a natural presumption that he took the lot.

27. I suppose you had no precedent to go by so far as this case is concerned;—did you ever have any claim lodged against you for losing exhibits? Without giving a specific case, we have had claims where stock has died, but they have never been entertained.

28. *Chairman.*] Has there ever been a case similar in character to this one? No. I understand you to mean that there is no parallel case in which an employee of the Government was the means of taking away an exhibit. If it had been stolen by burglars during the night, while Mr. Goff was asleep—if the safe had been broken open or taken away—there could be no blame attached to the police officer, and the circumstances would have been quite different.

29. There is no precedent for this case? No.

30. *Mr. O'Sullivan.*] Have you a recollection of the sticking up of the Eugowra escort? Yes.

31. The gold in that case was placed in the custody of certain policemen who were riding on the coach; some of that gold was never recovered;—did the owners of that gold ever sue the Government for damages or get compensation? As far as my memory serves me the owner was never compensated, because the Government pleaded that they only had the liability of common carriers and that they had taken all reasonable precautions. That would not be a parallel case.

32. I cannot clearly see where the question of responsibility of the sub-inspector comes in;—was he not acting all the time as an officer of the Government? No; he was acting as an officer of the law. He is bound over by the Court to produce this exhibit at the trial, and it is part of his duty to keep it in as safe possession as circumstances will allow, so as to be able to produce it.

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33. Why? As an officer of the Court.

34. Then that Court is portion of the Government of the country, and therefore it seems that the Government are responsible in this matter? Yes; but, as regards the legal aspect of the case, it admits of no question that the constable is responsible for his own individual acts or his *laches*.

35. *Mr. Nicholson.*] Was this sub-inspector acting under a written code of rules and regulations particularly applicable to the police force? Certainly; his position demanded that he should act in accordance with the regulations under which he served.

36. Would that not render the department responsible for anything left in his charge when he was really fulfilling his duties? No, because, as explained, if he, through private spleen or ill-conduct, wrongfully made the arrest of an innocent person and incarcerated him, the remedy would not lie against the Government, but against the officer personally for his wrongful act.

37. *Mr. O'Sullivan.*] Is there not a distinction between that case and the one under consideration, because in the case you refer to the constable acts on his own judgment, but in this case the officer is commanded by the Court to retain and exhibit, and he must retain it; he is ordered by his superior power to do so;—therefore, is not he only a machine in the hands of a superior power, and must not that superior power be made responsible? No; he must do his best to preserve this exhibit from loss in any way, but it might so happen, as it has happened before now, that he would not even have been provided with a fire-proof safe. He would then have to retain the exhibit in the best way he could, so that he would be sure not to lose it even if he had to mount sentry over it. He has to do his best.

38. *Chairman.*] Has it come to your knowledge that when Sub-inspector Goff first missed the opal after he looked in the police safe, he went round to several of the banks and asked if he had left it in their charge? I have no knowledge of that, but Mr. Larkin will be able to give you information about it.

39. *Mr. Nicholson.*] Are you aware whether Richardson and Turner valued the opal at £900 themselves, or did they employ professional valuers for the purpose? I cannot say. There has been no question as to the value placed upon it.

THURSDAY, 28 OCTOBER, 1896.

Present:—

MR. MOORE,
MR. MACKAY,
MR. JAMES THOMSON,

MR. O'SULLIVAN,
MR. WADDELL,
MR. LONSDALE.

RICHARD SLEATH, ESQ., IN THE CHAIR.

Superintendent Nicholas Larkin called in, sworn, and examined:—

40. *Chairman.*] You know the subject that we want some information about, Mr. Larkin;—you went up to inquire into that case of the opal of Richardson, Turner, & Co., at Wilcannia? Yes.

Superinten-
dent
Larkin.

41. The Inspector-General was here yesterday, and he said you went up there to investigate the case;—just give us a brief statement of it? The history?

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42. Just the main points? It was about April, 1893, a constable who was stationed at Wilcannia, named Arnold, arrested a man named Duffy for having a quantity of opals in his possession reasonably suspected to have been stolen. The constable made his arrest near Wilcannia. I am not aware whether the constable knew of Turner and Richardson's loss when he made the arrest.

43. Are you confident of the time? No; I am only speaking from memory. I have not examined the papers. The constable charged Duffy at the police station with stealing Turner and Richardson's property. I am not quite sure when he first arrested Duffy on the coach that he knew that the opal belonged to them. I know he charged him at the station with stealing the opal, the property of Richardson, Turner, & Co. A day or two after the arrest Duffy was committed to take his trial. Sub-inspector Goff was in charge of the station at that time. Goff put the opal in the safe, and kept the keys in his office. I think Duffy had to take his trial at the Quarter Sessions held some time in August. The sub-inspector, according to what he said, placed the opal in the safe in his office, I think, a day after the trial at the Police Court, and he never saw it again. Late in July, or at the beginning of August, the sub-inspector missed the opal from his safe. At all events, three or four months after Duffy's committal it was reported to me that the opal had been stolen from the safe. I went to inquire. The result of the inquiry was that Constable Arnold was arrested and was convicted of stealing about £70 worth of opal, the property of the Queen.

44. *Mr. Moore.*] He was convicted? Yes; he was convicted, and got five years. I think he was charged with stealing some £60 or £70 worth of opal, the property of the Queen. I fancy it was about £70—at all events, not £100 worth of opal. Between £80 and £100 was traced to Constable Arnold.

45. Worth, not weight? Worth. There was one piece amongst the lot that was sworn to as being the property of Richardson, Turner, & Co., that I think was valued from £35 to £40. There was about £70 or £80 worth of opal traced to the constable, which had been disposed of in one way or another. He gave an unsatisfactory account of it, consequently it was the principal evidence against him.

46. *Chairman.*] They only traced a portion of it to him? The sub-inspector, who was in charge of the station, had two rooms—one he kept as an office, and the other he occupied as a bedroom. He was a single man, and never allowed, as far as I can understand, anyone to interfere with those rooms. He did the whole work of the rooms himself, and did not allow a constable or anyone to enter the rooms in his absence. That is all I know about it.

47. You have not got the papers showing what Constable Arnold arrested Duffy for? I was under the impression that Duffy was arrested for having the opal in his possession, but am not certain without examining the papers.

47½. Is it not a fact that Richardson, Turner, & Co. had a suspicion that Duffy had been stealing their opals for some months, and had known he had disposed of some in Melbourne and Adelaide, and believed that

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that he had stolen a quantity of their opals, they wished to have him arrested, and on that account Constable Arnold arrested him on the coach, Richardson following on horseback, and found a bag of opals in his possession? It is possible it might be that way. It was an ordinary case, and we did not think there was anything extraordinary about it at the time. I simply know that this man was arrested by Constable Arnold. It was the after events that of course caused me to go there, and take anything more than an ordinary interest in the case. You can have a man arrested for having property in his possession and not being able to account for it.

48. There must have been some reason in taking the man from the coach while going to Wilcannia? Of course.

49. *Mr. O'Sullivan.*] You say that this constable was prosecuted for stealing a certain amount of opal, the property of the Queen;—how did the Queen become possessed of the opal? By the police having possession of it as stolen property.

50. *Chairman.*] The property of Richardson, Turner, & Co.? He was convicted for stealing the opal that Duffy had.

51. Previously stolen from Richardson, Turner, & Co.? That was the presumption.

52. You said in your evidence before it was proved beyond a doubt that certain portions of it were traced to the constable? I said there was a piece of opal traced to Arnold that was sworn to by Richardson and Turner as being their property. Arnold said that the piece of opal referred to had been given to him by Richardson and Turner, as a reward for arresting Duffy.

53. *Mr. O'Sullivan.*] The point I want to establish is this: how this came to be the property of the Queen? As stolen property it was in possession of the Crown. It might have been the property of the sub-inspector for all I know. It might have been laid in that way. I am only speaking of the matter without examining the papers. It happened three or four years ago.

54. *Mr. Lonsdale.*] Was not the opal held by the sub-inspector in custody for the purposes of the trial? Yes; he would be the man to keep it.

55. It was in his custody as an official of the Government? Yes: an official of the Government. It had to be laid in someone's name. My theory was at the time that there was no direct evidence that the constable ever tampered with the opal in the safe. The only thing was the tracing of a certain amount of opal to his possession which he was unable to account for satisfactorily. Then I made a report that followed the papers and depositions, and I said that if the constable was indicted for stealing the opal out of the safe, the property of Richardson and Turner, that the jury might not find him guilty, and that it was possible that he had taken a certain amount of opal out of the bag between the time he arrested Duffy and the time he reached the watchhouse at Wilcannia. Arnold was indicted, in the first place, for stealing about £70 worth of opal, the property of the Queen, and, secondly, with stealing £1,000 worth of opal, the property of Richardson and Turner. The second information was not proceeded with when he was found guilty on the first.

56. *Mr. O'Sullivan.*] Still there are reasonable grounds for supposing that this opal all the time was the property of Richardson and Turner? Yes.

57. These opals in the bag were put inside the safe? The bag of opals was taken possession of at the time of the arrest by the constable. I do not know what course was pursued between the time of the arrest and the time they reached the watchhouse. I do not know whether Arnold had an opportunity of taking the opal from the bag during that time.

58. *Mr. Lonsdale.*] The keys of the safe were in the sub-inspector's possession? Yes.

59. It seems to me the whole thing hinges on that;—if you are responsible for the property, then undoubtedly the Queen and the Government are responsible to Richardson, Turner, & Co.? I am unable to answer that question. The papers in connection with the case are, no doubt, at the Crown Law Office.

60. *Mr. O'Sullivan.*] Was the constable prosecuted for stealing an opal, the property of the Queen. It simply is this: the Queen and the Government had charge of a property, and they are responsible for it? I cannot answer that question.

61. *Mr. Lonsdale.*] As a matter of fact, you had charge of it? Yes.

62. There is no doubt about it—the opal was in the custody of the police? There was a bag of opals, but whether this identical opal was in custody in the safe I cannot say.

63. *Mr. Moore.*] There is no doubt the opal that was in the custody of the police was stolen? Yes.

64. And not recovered? Yes.

65. *Mr. Thomson.*] I think you mentioned there were two charges against this Constable Arnold? Yes.

66. Had you failed with the first, I suppose you would have gone on with the second? Oh, yes. I did not make the two charges. It was within the province of the Crown to frame one or more indictments from the depositions; and I suggested, in my report, that the constable should be indicted for stealing the opal traced to his possession.

67. It was a sort of double-barrelled affair; had you failed in the first, you would still have prosecuted on the second? I presume so.

68. You had no reasonable doubt in your mind that Constable Arnold abstracted the opal from the safe? I am not prepared to answer that.

69. *Mr. Lonsdale.*] You had no reasonable doubt that there was that part of the opal found in Duffy's possession? I had no doubt that the opal traced to Arnold was the property of Turner and Richardson.

70. *Mr. Thomson.*] Did you or anybody else ascertain, or take any means of ascertaining, the value of the opal the bag contained? I think the value was sworn to be about £1,000, or something like it.

71. Did the Government officials take steps to ascertain this value? No, I do not think so. It was sworn to, I think, at the Police Court; as far as my memory serves me, when the case was heard at the Police Court. The opals were put up, weighed, and sealed. So that we had nothing at all to do with the value, whether it was £20,000 or £30,000. What we had to do was to produce it in the same state, in another Court, as it was then.

72. It was a very material point of the people who owned the opals? As far as I am personally aware I think the value of that piece of stone was £35 or £40.

73. *Chairman.*] Sold afterwards for £80? Yes. I think one piece was sold at the time for £35; it might have been sold for that. Two jewellers, watchmakers, and opal-dealers of Wilcannia valued the opal. We had nothing to do with the value; we had simply to take care of the opal. The property had to be taken care of, regardless of the value.

74. Are you satisfied, of your own knowledge and from an examination of the papers, of the value placed on the opal? I cannot say I know anything of it one way or the other. As I said before, I reported that there was a possibility of the jury not finding him guilty of stealing the opal from the safe. There was a possibility of the jury saying there was no evidence that this constable took the bag, no evidence of him having access to the place, and that he could not take this piece of opal from the bag. I thought the jury might say there was a reasonable doubt.

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75. *Mr. Mackay.*] The Inspector-General was asked a question yesterday by the Chairman: "Is it not a fact that the police in charge of the station at the time the opal was stolen, that this man, Constable Arnold, was in charge of the station, and he said he could not charge his memory, but that Inspector Larkins, who went into the matter very closely, would be able to tell us";—can you tell us whether Constable Arnold was in charge of the station on the night that the opal was stolen? They did not know when it was stolen. It was some time between the 29th of April and the early part of August. They could not fix any date except that it was in the early part of May—I think between the 1st and 8th or 9th. Constable Arnold had a piece of opal about that time, for which he was afterwards convicted. There was a man named Wysenbach, a jeweller, carrying on business at Wilcannia, who had some dealings with Constable Arnold about the 5th of May, and again on the 8th or 9th of May. There were three or four transactions between Arnold and Wysenbach. I found there was another piece of opal made into a brooch and worn by Mrs. Arnold. We asked Constable Arnold where he got this piece from, and he said he got it from a constable three years before that. The constable who gave him a piece of opal three years before came and put the counterpart of the piece of opal against Arnold's, and they did not correspond at all—a piece of opal given to a Mr. May by the constable in July. May was manager of a station near Wilcannia, and the constable made him a present of the opal, which was worth £6 or £7. The constable denied he ever gave it to May. That was one of the strong points against him. He did not give a satisfactory account of this opal.

76. *Mr. Thomson.*] After the termination of the case it would have been the duty of the sub-inspector or the police authorities in connection with this opal to do what;—what would you have done with it after the criminal prosecution? After the criminal prosecution it would have been for the Judge to order how the property should be disposed of. As a rule, property is handed over to the owners. In this case, of course, Richardson, Turner, & Co. were the only claimants.

77. It was only for the purposes of framing an indictment and for prosecuting in that way that I suppose it was laid in the name of the Queen;—I suppose I am correct in saying so? Yes, that is so.

78. *Chairman.*] Can you tell us whether it was customary in a station such as Wilcannia for any officers of the station to leave certain constables, or any one constable, in charge of the station during certain hours of the night? No. The evidence in this case showed that no one had access to the safe except the sub-inspector.

79. But to the police station? Of course all the police slept and lived there. Three or four men were there. There is no proof that Sub-Inspector Goff allowed anyone access to his rooms. Sub-Inspector Goff, in his evidence, said that he always left his keys on the mantelpiece in his bedroom for safety; he said they were always safer there than if he had them in his pocket. When he went up the town he locked the door, and never allowed anyone into the rooms. No one had access to the rooms except the Clerk of Petty Sessions, who was there once with Sub-Inspector Goff.

80. What did he leave the keys for safety there for? He thought they were safer there than carrying them with him in the town:

81. *Mr. Mackay.*] Do you think reasonable care was taken by leaving the keys on the mantelpiece in the other room? He always did it. I would not leave keys on the mantelpiece.

82. I suppose you will admit that it was an ordinary lock, and that it would be a very simple matter for any man who wished to get into this room to do so;—of course you know, as a rule, half-a-dozen keys will open one lock, if it is an ordinary lock;—was there a window? There was no trace of any injury to the windows, or anything of that description. There was no mark on the window or the door to show that either had been forced open.

83. I suppose you will admit that it was possible for a man determined to get in and effect an entrance to go back again without leaving any marks? It would be possible if a person had a key for the door and another for the safe.

84. *Mr. Thomson.*] The only difficulty in the way was to open the safe, and the keys were on the mantelpiece? If the keys were found, the difficulty would be removed.

85. *Mr. Moore.*] I think you said that when you went up there you found that Sub-Inspector Goff was not performing his duty satisfactorily? Oh, no, I did not say that.

86. You were sent up there specially to investigate? I was in charge of that district, and stationed at Deniliquin at the time.

87. *Mr. Lonsdale.*] Still you were sent to investigate? Yes.

88. *Mr. Moore.*] When you went to investigate at Wilcannia, is that the time you found he was not acting satisfactorily? No.

89. What I want to get at is this: At this particular time when the opal was lost, was that the time that you heard little whispers going about him not being satisfactory? No. I knew nothing of what was going on at the time the robbery was reported. When I went up there I found a sober man, who was seemingly attending to his duties in every way, but in the course of the inquiry I had some reason to believe that he was not always sober. I had never seen Sub-Inspector Goff before that time. I was only in charge of the district a short time.

90. Were any complaints made about him to you or to the Inspector-General? I am not aware if any complaints were made to the Inspector-General—certainly none were made to me.

91. *Chairman.*] You were only in charge of the district for a short time before this? It was in that year; no complaints were made against him in 1892? I was never aware that any complaints were made against him whilst I was there. At all events, none were made to me from the early part of 1893 until he left. He did not give satisfaction to me in reference to papers and reports which were due every week. It was sometimes three or four weeks before I got his reports. I had to complain of that. There was no reason to doubt his honesty.

92. *Mr. Moore.*] Can you give us some idea as to the value of the opals? I came to the conclusion from the evidence of Richardson and Turner that they were worth £1,000. There was an expert in the case,

- Superintendent
Larkin.
28 Oct., 1896.
- Mr. Wallaston, who was one of the largest buyers of opals in the Colony. Very few know anything of the value of opals.
93. You have no reason to doubt that the valuation was somewhere about the mark? No. As I said, I did not care whether they were worth £100,000 or 100 pence, as long as the opals were returned to the custody of the persons who owned them. It would be necessary to use a little more care than in an ordinary case.
94. *Mr. Moore.*] There is another point of view—that is, protecting the valuable property of a citizen of the Colony—that is the real point just now? Of course, as a custodian, I would be bound as a police officer to have every care taken of it. I would be bound to take ordinary care. If I did not take ordinary care I would undoubtedly be censured or punished.
95. *Mr. Thomson.*] Do you think ordinary care was exercised in connection with this matter? That is a matter of opinion. You have to take the Sub-Inspector's habits into consideration. He seemed to take every precaution to keep his bedroom and office strictly private, and was under the impression that the keys of the safe were more secure in his bedroom than in his pocket.
96. *Chairman.*] Was he not examined medically afterwards? I think so. I recommended towards the end of '93, when he was not giving satisfaction, that he should be sent to Sydney and examined by the Police doctor.
97. *Mr. Thomson.*] Do you think he took ordinary care when he did not have the keys of the safe in his pocket? As I said before, that is a matter of opinion, when all the surroundings are considered.
98. *Chairman.*] Suppose you were in Sub-Inspector Goff's place, and were in charge of the station, would you have left your keys lying on the mantelpiece while you went round the town? I certainly would not. I would not have done many things he did, whilst he might have been equally as careful as I am.
99. I suppose you can tell us nothing more? No; that is all I know.

1896.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

PIONEER DAIRY COMPANY—CASE OF JAMES *v.* GREY.

(PETITION FROM WILLIAM GREY, HUGH S. ROBB, AND OTHERS.)

Received by the Legislative Assembly, 27 August, 1896.

To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The Petition of the undersigned,—

RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH:—

That they, as partners with others in a concern known as the Pioneer Dairy Company, having been appointed by their co-partners as a Committee or Board of Management in connection with the working of the Pioneer Dairy Factory, were sued in the District Court, Kiama, by three of their co-partners for certain moneys alleged to be due to them, the plaintiffs in the three cases being severally George James, Robert Booth, jun., and Messrs. Fredericks and Robb.

Case cited as James *v.* Grey.

The case came on for hearing before Mr. Justice Fitzhardinge on the 30th August, 1895, when the plaintiffs' case having been stated, and *before any evidence for the defence was either called or given*, the counsel for the defendants (your Petitioners) applied for a nonsuit on the grounds that by the plaintiffs' own showing the plaintiffs were co-partners with the defendants, and consequently were not entitled to recover; also, that the 17th section of the District Courts Act, under which the defendants were sued, did not apply to a partnership. The Judge neither granted or refused the nonsuit, but stated that he would reserve his decision *on the point* and send it to the Registrar when arrived at. When the Judge's decision was received it was a *verdict* for the plaintiff, *without one tittle of evidence for the defence having been heard*, and the application for a nonsuit altogether ignored.

An application for a *rule nisi* was made to the Supreme Court, which was granted by Mr. Justice Cohen on all the points submitted by the counsel for the defendants, and the appeal heard by Messrs. Justice Stephen and Simpson on July 28, 1896, but dismissed with costs.

Your Petitioners particularly call attention to the fact that the Judge's notes are the only evidence admitted on appeal, and seeing that *no evidence for the defence had been heard* the notes referred to were doubtless of an *ex parte* nature. Their defence would have shown that they never attempted to withhold the money from the plaintiffs, but that their accounts, with cheques enclosed, were forwarded to the Commercial Bank, Kiama, where the plaintiffs could obtain the same on complying with the conditions of partnership, as all others were required to do, *viz.*, to sign a bond to the Bank for an overdraft, which had been obtained for the joint benefit of both plaintiffs and defendants alike. The plaintiffs were advised accordingly by letter, and duplicate accounts sent to them.

The Bank overdraft was obtained on the conditions that all the parties concerned should sign the bond, but through your Petitioners being deprived of the opportunity of giving evidence in defence they have been compelled to commit an act of breach of faith with the Bank. The plaintiffs have been enabled to evade their responsibility as partners. They, with others, are thus encouraged to attempt to further do so, and the only means available to your Petitioners to resist such attempts would be recourse to law. In such case they would probably come before the same Judge, and we do most respectfully point out that his former decision (without evidence for the defence being heard) would probably create a prejudice against your Petitioners to their injury and probable loss.

Your Petitioners most humbly claim the common right of all citizens to be heard before a judgment is given against them, and pray the protection of your Honorable House, desiring that you will, by Commission or other means, as you may seem expedient, make such inquiries as may be necessary to ascertain the truth or otherwise of the statements herein contained, and if found to be true, as we contend, and as shown by the Press *vide Kiama Independent* of August 4th and 11th, 1896), we humbly pray that our rights as citizens and British subjects be restored to us.

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

WILLIAM GREY.
HUGH S. ROBB.
FRANCIS ALEXANDER.
ROBT. H. WALKER.
CHARLES CAMERON, JUN.
HENRY H. HONEY.

1896.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

POLICE DEPARTMENT.

(REPORT FOR 1895.)

Printed in accordance with Resolutions of both Houses of Parliament.

Printed under No. 1 Report from Printing Committee, 21 May, 1896.

The Inspector-General of Police to The Principal Under Secretary.

Sir, Police Department, Inspector-General's Office, Sydney, 9 January, 1896.

In accordance with the Police Regulations and special instructions, I have the honor to submit, for the Chief Secretary's information, the following Report for the year 1895, respecting the Department under my control, together with particulars, as usually furnished, of the strength and distribution of the Establishment.

During the year thirteen new stations have been formed at the places named hereunder:—

Berridale	Southern District.
Bibbenluke	Southern District.
Dobokin	North-Western District.
Eulowrie (re-established)	North-Western District.
Fifield	Western District.
Grong Grong	Murray District.
Humula	Murray District.
Noorooma... ..	Southern District.
Nymboida	Northern District.
Reefton	Southern District.
Warroo	Western District.
Woodstock	Western District.
Woolwich... ..	Eastern District.

The strength of the Police Force has also been increased in the Metropolitan District, and at the following places in the country:—Mount Hope, Yantabulla, Wanaaring, Oxley, Torrowangee, Dungog, Aberdeen, Wellington, Binalong, Narrabri, Berrigan, Walgett, Albury, and Narrandera.

To provide for these increases, and to fill vacancies occasioned as under, 123 appointments were made during the year:—

Resignations	39
Discharges	15
Dismissals	10
Superannuations	13
Deaths	11

The stations at the following places were discontinued:—Blick's River, Euriowie, Eurobodalla, Hatfield, Kyamba, Nine-mile, Pinnacles, and Toogong.

Fifteen Police pensioners died in 1895, who had been in receipt of pensions amounting in the aggregate to £1,533 per annum.

Thirteen members of the Force were superannuated during the year, nine receiving pensions at rates varying from £136 17s. 6d. to £325 per annum, and amounting in all to £1,646 15s. per annum, and four were granted gratuities upon their discharge, which entailed a further charge of £582 upon the Fund.

Seven widows of members of the Force were awarded gratuities from the Police Reward Fund, amounting in all to £1,506 16s. 8d.

A temporary pension of £75 per annum to a widow lapsed during the year, and a gratuity of £100 was awarded as a final payment in lieu thereof. The rate of temporary pension paid to another widow was reduced from £75 to £50 per annum.

The

The following figures taken from the station watch-house records in the Metropolitan District show an increase for the year of 103 apprehensions as compared with 1894:—

Total number of arrests during 1894	...	...	...	...	...	22,755
Do do 1895	...	...	...	...	...	22,858

There was an increase of 331 apprehensions for drunkenness, simple or accompanied, by disorderly conduct.

As regards the Colony generally, there has been some increase in homicide and other serious offences against the person during the year. Other offences maintain about the usual average.

The following statement will serve to show the extent of the licensing business transacted in the Metropolitan District during the year:—

Applications.	Granted.	Refused.	Withdrawn.	No Parties.	Total.
For new publicans' licenses.....	3	3	1	1	8
For conditional licenses	4	3	3	.....	10
By landlords, under section 16	20	.....	2	1	23
For colonial wine licenses	32	1	5	5	43
For publicans' transfers	399	15	43	30	487
For colonial wine transfers	32	1	5	5	43

At the close of the year there were four less publicans' licenses in existence than twelve months back, the numbers being 797 in 1894, and 793 in 1895.

There were 279 colonial wine licenses in existence in 1895, an increase of 48 during the year; 116 spirit merchants' licenses, an increase of 10; 170 billiard licenses, an increase of 9; and 19 packet licenses, the same as in 1894.

The Superintendent of Police in charge of the Metropolitan District reports:—

- “From the scarcity of employment, and the consequent impoverishment of the people, I had hoped that there would have been a considerable decrease in the number of arrests for drunkenness, but I regret to have to return an increase of slightly over 300. There is, however, I am glad to say, a very gratifying decrease in the number of cases of serious crime, and in no previous year have the Police more satisfactorily accounted for the crime of my district, both in the city and suburbs.
- “Considerable difficulty continues to be experienced in the proper enforcement of the Sunday-closing clause of the Licensing Act, and probably it is not strictly observed by one in twenty of the licensees. The evidence necessary to warrant a prosecution is so difficult to obtain that I have little hope of any improvement, unless an amending Act is passed rendering persons found on licensed premises without lawful excuse liable to a severe penalty. A provision of this nature exists in the English Act, and I am informed the result of its operation has been fairly satisfactory. The trade, as a whole, is certainly not now remunerative. The transfers of licenses were less than in the previous year, but this is probably more largely attributable to the difficulty of obtaining suitable customers than to the desire of licensees to remain in the trade.
- “Although over 800 prosecutions were instituted between the years 1890 and 1895 for offences against the various gambling laws, in which pecuniary penalties were, with but few exceptions, imposed, they failed to have the slightest deterrent effect, and the ‘tote-shop’ evil would have continued unabated had not the Magistrates judiciously intimated to keepers of these establishments, through the Police, that after a certain date (1st October last) they intended to sentence all offenders to imprisonment without the option of a fine. The effect of this notice was the immediate closing of nearly the whole of the gambling-dens, both in the city and suburbs, thus substantiating the correctness of the opinion I had frequently expressed in my reports, that if the severer penalties provided by law were imposed the gambling nuisance would very speedily be sensibly abated. If the Magistrates adhere to their expressed intention to punish with imprisonment, I have no apprehension of a revival of the evil.
- “I should perhaps mention that since the ‘tote-shops’ were closed a larger number of persons of gambling propensities resort to the various racecourses than formerly, and that perhaps the most distressing feature in racecourse gatherings is the number of women who participate in the gambling evil. There are still various forms of gambling carried on in the city which it is very desirable in the interests of public morality should be suppressed, but unless the law is amended they cannot be dealt with effectively.”

During the year, 1,150 inquests were held on the bodies of deceased persons, being 40 more than during 1894. In 96 cases death was found to be the result of intemperance.

One hundred and sixty-one inquests on fires were held, in which 62 were returned as “wilful,” 52 as “accidental,” and 47 not specified.

Five hundred and twenty-seven cases of inquiry for missing persons, made from the Australian Colonies, Great Britain, and other countries, have been instituted, many involving considerable correspondence, and in 279 instances the persons inquired for have been traced.

Proceedings have been taken by the Police on behalf of the Public Instruction Department in 1,381 cases under the compulsory clauses of the Education Act, and cautions issued by them in 243 cases. The Minister of Public Instruction, in his report for the year 1894, in recognising the assistance rendered by the Police in this direction, states as follows:—

- “As stated in last year's report, the services of school attendance officers have been dispensed with, and their functions in the matter of inquiry and prosecution are now performed throughout the Colony by the Police. This has proved a more economical arrangement, and has so far worked satisfactorily.
- “The

“The class of children which the Department has hitherto been altogether unable to reach, through the defects in the Act before alluded to, come more readily under the notice of the Police, and are more amenable to their authority than to that of ordinary attendance officers.

“It may be mentioned that much of the work done by the Police is not represented by any action taken by this Department, for it would appear that, outside the warnings issued from this office, a considerable amount of default is prevented by the activity of the Police. There can be no doubt that the increase in the percentage of average attendance to enrolment is largely due to the interest taken by the Police authorities in this branch of their work.”

Four hundred and eighty-seven notices were served on behalf of the Land Board, and inquiries conducted in 781 cases at the instance of the Master-in-Lunacy, 452 cases for the State Children's Relief Department and the Government Asylums, and 116 cases on behalf of the Superintendent of the N.S.S. “Sobraon.” The services of the Police have also been availed of to a large extent in the preparation of reports and returns, and acting as agents for other Departments.

The undermentioned works in connection with buildings have been completed during the year on behalf of the Department:—

Berry ...	...	...	Erection of lock-up.
Broadwater ...	...	...	Erection of court and watch-house.
Dandaloo ...	...	...	” ” ”
Drake ...	...	...	” ” ”
Fernmount ...	...	...	” ” ”
Guy Fawkes ...	...	...	Erection of police station.
Katoomba ...	...	...	Erection of court and watch-house.
Kogarah ...	...	...	” ” ”
Liverpool ...	...	...	Erection of lock-up.
Macleay ...	...	...	” ” ”
Moruya ...	...	...	Erection of new lock-up, and conversion of old lock-up into sergeant's quarters.
Mount Drysdale ...	...	...	Erection of police station.
Nymboida ...	...	...	” ” ”
Rockdale ...	...	...	Erection of court and watch-house.
Rylstone ...	...	...	Erection of lock-up.
Sydney ...	...	...	Erection of dormitories at police-depôt.

The condition of the Police Reward and Superannuation Funds continues each year to become more unsatisfactory. After debiting the pensions to the 31st December last, there remains a balance to the credit of the combined funds of only £11,944 7s. 3d.

In conclusion, I am happy to be able to refer to the prompt and able assistance I have received at all times from the Superintendents and the other officers in carrying out the ordinary duties of the Department, and also in acting upon special instructions from the Chief Secretary on various matters affecting the public interests.

One Superintendent, Mr. J. D. Meares, has retired at 67 years of age, after 33 years service, and several other officers have reached an age when they are entitled to claim full-pay pensions, and although still active and assiduous in the discharge of their duties, the time cannot be distant when they must seek superannuation on the terms provided by the Act.

I desire, also, to take advantage of this opportunity to acknowledge the very cordial and prompt assistance the Police of this Colony have received from the Department in other Colonies. The means of inter-communication being now so constant, and the cost of passages so low, criminals are ever ready to take advantage of a change of scene for their operations, and without constant assistance willingly rendered throughout the Colonies, the task of the Police in coping with crime and criminals would be almost hopeless.

The conduct of the members of the Police Force, as a whole, has been exemplary during the past year. They have been extremely successful in the arrest of offenders and detection of crime, and their services have been constantly the subject of commendation by Judges, Magistrates, and the community generally.

I have, &c.,

EDMUND FOSBERY,

Inspector-General of Police.

RETURN of the Strength and Distribution of the Police Force on the 31st December, 1895.

DISTRICT.	STATION	MOUNTED.							FOOT			
		Superintendents	Inspectors.	Subinspectors	Senior-sergeants	Sergeants	Senior-constables	Constables	Senior-sergeants.	Sergeants	Senior-constables.	Constables.
Metropolitan..	No. 1 Head Station	1	2	2	..	..	..	..	1	8	14	55
	Central	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	4
	Pymont	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	3
	General Post Office..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
	Mint	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	3
	Glebe Island	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	No. 2 Head Station	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	2	4	10	59
	Glebe	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	5	10
	Redfern and Darling-	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	7	23
	ton	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Waterloo and Alex-	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	10
	andria	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Beaconsfield Estate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Mitchell Road	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Irish Town	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	No. 3 Head Station	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	2	4	9	56
	Watson's Bay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Waverley and Bondi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	12
	Paddington and	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Woollahra	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	5	20
	Botany	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3
	Double Bay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Rose Bay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Rushcutters' Bay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Randwick & Coogee	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	6
	No. 4 Head Station	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	5	6	27
	Colonial Secretary's	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
	Office	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
	Lands Office	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
	Treasury	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
	Balmain	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	4	12
	Manly	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	4
	Government House..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
	No. 5 Head Station	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	6	6	23
	Cook's River	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
	Concord	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
	Petersham	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	11
	Leichhardt	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	8
	Camperdown	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	4
	Ashfield	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	6
	Enfield	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
	Canterbury	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Marrickville	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	11
	Burwood	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	5
	Erskineville	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
	Kogarah	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	3
	Five Dock	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
	Stammore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
	Summer Hill	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
	Homebush	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Strathfield	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
	Hurstville	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
	Belmore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Croydon	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
	Mortlake	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Anndale	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
	Drummoyne	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
	St. Peter's	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2
	Helsarmel	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Rockdale	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
	Peakhurst	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Arncliffe	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Dulwich Hill	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
	Rosedale	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	North Sydney	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	4	21
	Willoughby	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
	Neutral Bay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2
	Lane Cove	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
	Mossman's	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2
	Greenwich	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Water Police	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	9	16	
Northern	Armidale	1	..	..	1	..	..	4	1	..	..	6
	Do West	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Uralla	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
	Walcha Road	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
	Walcha	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Bendemeer	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
	Guyra	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
	Glen Innes	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	3
	Kookabookra	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
	Deepwater	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Guy Fawkes	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Emmaville	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	
Tenterfield	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	
Wilson's Downfall..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..

DISTRICT.	STATION.	MOUNTED.							FOOT.			
		Super-intendents.	Inspectors.	Sub-inspectors.	Senior-sergeants.	Ser-geants.	Senior-con-stables.	Con-stables.	Senior-ser-geants.	Ser-geants.	Senior-con-stables.	Con-stables.
Northern— <i>continued.</i>	Bundarra .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
	Tingha .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
	Inverell .....	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	3
	Ashford .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Hillgrove .....	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2
	Do West .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Grafton .....	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	5
	Do South .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...
	Woolgoolga .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Ulmara .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Brushgrove .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Lawrence .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
	Maclean .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
	Harwood Island .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Chatsworth .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Palmer's Island .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
	Yamba .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Copmanhurst .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Dalmorton .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Nymboida .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Lismore .....	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	4
	Casino .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1
	Coraki .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1
	Woodburn .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
	Broadwater .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1
	Wardell .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
	Rous .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1
	Ballina .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1
	Woodenbong .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
	Drake .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
	Brunswick Head .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
	Murwillumbah .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1
	Tumbulgum .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
	Cudgen .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1
	Cooloon .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1
Byron Bay .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Southern	Goulburn	1	...	1	...	...	2	3	1	1	2	12
	Collector .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
	Bungonia .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
	Marulan .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
	Crookwell .....	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...
	Taralga .....	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...
	Yass .....	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	3
	Gunning .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1
	Dalton .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
	Gundaroo .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
	Ginninderra .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
	Burrowa .....	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	1	...
	Binalong .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1
	Frogmore .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
	Reid's Flat .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
	Fudman Creek .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
	Wee Jasper .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
	Bowning .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1
	Young .....	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	3
	Cootamundra .....	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	...	...	...	4
	Temora .....	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	2
	Murrumburrah .....	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	1
	Marengo .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
	Wombat .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
	Wallendbeen .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
	Morangarell .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
	Barmedman .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
	Bethungra .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
	Stockinbingal .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
	Wyalong .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	4
	Harden .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1
	Braidwood .....	...	...	1	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	2
	Queanbeyan .....	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	3
	Moruya .....	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	1
	Araluen .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1
	Bungendore .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
	Tarago .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
	Bateman's Bay .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
	Nelligen .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
	Reefton .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
	Nerrigundah .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
	Cobargo .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
	Bermagui .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
	Mongarlowe .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
	Major's Creek .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Emu Flat .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Captain's Flat .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Animbo .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Cooma .....	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	3	
Bega .....	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	3	
Bombala .....	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	

DISTRICT.	STATION.	MOUNTED.							FOOT.			
		Super-intendents.	Inspec-tors.	Sub-inspec-tors.	Senior-ser-geants.	Ser-geants.	Senior-con-stables.	Con-stables.	Senior-ser-geants.	Ser-geants.	Senior-con-stables.	Con-stables.
Southern— <i>continued.</i>	Panbula .....	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1
	Eden .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
	Candelo .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Buckley's Crossing .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Michelago .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Adaminaby .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Kiandra .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Delegate .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Nimitybelle .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Jindabyne .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Wolumla .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Wyndham .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Colombo .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Towamba .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Merimbula .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Berridale .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Narooma .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Bibbenluke .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Eastern	Depôt	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Parramatta .....	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	1	...	2	14
	Granville .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
	Castle Hill .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Rookwood .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Prospect .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Auburn .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Dundas .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Harris Park .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Ryde .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1
	Hunter's Hill .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Hornsby .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Gladesville .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Peat's Ferry .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Penrith .....	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	2
	St. Mary's .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Mulgoa .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
	Rooty Hill .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Emu Plains .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Springwood .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
	Katoomba .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
	Windsor .....	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	3
	Wilberforce .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
	St. Alban's .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
	Richmond .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
	Richmond, North .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
	Rouse Hill .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
	Riverstone .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Liverpool .....	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1
	Smithfield .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
	Bankstown .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Sutherland .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Campbelltown .....	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1
	Appin .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
	Camden .....	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1
	Picton .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1
	Berrima .....	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
	Moss Vale .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1
	Robertson .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
	Burrawang .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Bowral .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	
Mittagong .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	
Wollongong .....	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	
Dapto .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Fig-tree .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Bulli .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	
Clifton .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	
Helensburgh .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Kiama .....	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	
Shellharbour .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	
Jamberoo .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Albion Park .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Gerringong .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Nowra .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	2	
Berry .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	
Kangaroo Valley .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Milton .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	
Ulladulla .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Yalwal .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Woolwich .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	
Western	Bathurst	1	...	...	...	1	...	4	2	...	2	11
	Kelso .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Mill Town .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
	Oberon .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1
	Sunny Corner (Mitchell) .....	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1
	Rydal .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
	Wallerawang .....	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	2

DISTRICT.	STATION.	MOUNTED.							FOOT.			
		Super-intendents.	Inspec-tors.	Sub-inspec-tors.	Senior-ser-geants.	Ser-geants.	Senior-con-stables.	Con-stables.	Senior-ser-geants.	Ser-geants.	Senior-con-stables.	Con-stables.
Western— <i>continued.</i>	Hartley Vale.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Mount Victoria.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Hill End.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
	Sofala.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Wyagdon.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Rockley.....	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Burruga.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Newbridge.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	O'Connell.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Blackheath.....	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...
	Orange.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	...	6
	Do East.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
	Lucknow.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
	Millthorpe.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Blayney.....	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Trunkey.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Tuena.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
	Carcoar.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
	Mandurama.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
	Mount McDonald.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Cowra.....	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	2
	Canowindra.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
	Cargo.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
	Cudal.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
	Woodstock.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
	Molong.....	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1
	Manildra.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
	Mudgee.....	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	5
	Wollar.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
	Gulgong.....	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	1
	Cobbora.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
	Mundooran.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
	Leadville.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
	Iford.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
	Hargraves.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
	Rylstone.....	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	1
	Windeyer.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
	Coolah.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
	Dubbo.....	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	4	1	...	4
	Wellington.....	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	2
	Coonamble.....	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	3
	Obley.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
	Warren.....	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	2
	Dandaloo.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
	Nevertire.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
Narramine.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
Collie.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
Gilgandra.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...
Quambone.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
Stuart Town.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
Cumnock.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
Peak Hill.....	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	2	
Trangie.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
Gulargambone.....	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...
Forbes.....	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	1	...	1	4	
Condoobin.....	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	1	
Wollongough.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
Marsden.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
Grenfell.....	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	2	
Goolagong.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
Eugowra.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
Parkes.....	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	3	
Alectown.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
Trundle.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
Warroo.....	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...
Fifield.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
Bourke	Bourke.....	1	...	...	1	1	...	3	...	...	1	5
	Do North.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
	Brewarrina.....	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1
	Byrock.....	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	3
	Cobar.....	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	3
	Gongolgan.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Louth.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
	Tilpa.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Enngonia.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Nymagee.....	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1
	Nyngan.....	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	2
	Cannonbar.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Coolabah.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Yantabulla.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
	Barringun.....	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
	Wanaaring.....	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	3
	Walgett.....	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	3
	Collarendabri.....	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
	Mogil Mogil.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
	Mungindi.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
Angledool.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...

DISTRICT.	STATION.	MOUNTED.						FOOT.					
		Super-intendents	Inspec-tors	Sub-inspec-tors.	Senior-ser-geants	Ser-geants.	Senior-con-stables	Con-stables	Senior-ser-geants	Ser-geants	Senior-con-stables	Con-stables.	
Bourke— <i>continued.</i>	Goodooga ...						1	2					
	Grawin . . .							1					
	Tatalla ..							2					
	Carinda . . .							1					
	Pilliga . . .						1	1					
Mount Drysdale . . .							1				1		
North-eastern	West Maitland . .	*2		1			1	2		2	2	10	
	East Maitland . .					1		2				3	
	Largs . . .											1	
	Paterson . . .					1		1					
	Gresford . . .							1					
	Branxton . . .						1						
	Greta . . .											2	
	Cessnock . . .							1					
	Ellalong . . .							1					
	Wollombi . . .							1	1				
	Morpeth . . .							1					
	Hinton . . .											2	
	Raymond Terrace . .							1				1	
	Clarence Town . . .							1					
	Mulbring . . .							1					
	Cooranbong . . .								1				
	Wyong . . .								1				
	Gosford . . .							1				1	
	Howe's Valley . . .								1				
	Dungog . . .								1				
	Stroud . . .								1				
	Gloucester . . .								1				
	Copeland . . .								1				
	Bullahdelah . . .								1				
	Tea Gardens . . .								1				
	Bungwall Flat . . .								1				
	Forster . . .								1				
	Newcastle . . .		1	1					1	2	2	3	28
	Point Road . . .												2
	Lake Road . . .												2
	Wickham . . .												2
	Ishington . . .												1
	Tighe's Hill . . .												1
	Lochinvar . . .								1				
	Lambton . . .							1					2
	New Lambton . . .												1
	Minni . . .												2
	Wallsend . . .							1					3
	West Wallsend . . .												1
	Charlestown . . .												1
	Dudley . . .												1
	Teralba . . .												1
	Swansea . . .								1				
	Catherine Hill Bay..												1
	Stockton . . .												2
	Hamilton . . .												2
	Adamstown . . .												2
Waratah . . .												2	
Carrington . . .											1	2	
The Glebe . . .											1	1	
Singleton . . .				1				2			1	3	
Jerry's Plains . . .								1					
Broke . . .								1					
Muswellbrook . . .				1				1			1	1	
Denman . . .								1					
Aberdeen . . .												2	
Scone . . .					1			1				1	
Stewart's Brook . . .								1					
Merriwa . . .								1				1	
Kerribee . . .								1					
Cassilis . . .								1					
Timonee . . .								1					
Taree . . .							1					2	
Wingham . . .								1					
Cundletown . . .								1					
Coopernook . . .								1					
Camden Haven . . .								1					
Port Macquarie . . .						1		1				1	
Wauchope . . .								1					
Bellbrook . . .								1					
Kempsey . . .			1			1		1				1	
Frederickton . . .								1					
Smithtown . . .								1				1	
Gladstone . . .								1					
Arakoon . . .								1					
Macksville . . .								1				1	
Nambucca Heads . . .								1					
Fernmount . . .								1					
Bellingen . . .								1					
Bowiaville . . .								1					

* Includes Superintendent Meares to be superannuated.

DISTRICT.	STATION.	MOUNTED.						FOOT.				
		Super-intendents.	Inspectors.	Sub-inspectors.	Senior-sergeants.	Sergeants.	Senior-constables.	Constables.	Senior-sergeants.	Sergeants.	Senior-constables.	Constables.
North-western	Tamworth	1	...	...	...	1	...	3	1	...	...	6
	Do West .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2
	Murrurundi .....	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	2
	Blackville .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2
	Gunnedah .....	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	2
	Barraba .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
	Manilla .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
	Nundle .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
	Quirindi .....	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1
	Somerton .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Moonbi .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Carroll .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
	Werris Creek .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
	Boggabri .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
	Tambar Springs .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Baradine .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Coonabarabran .....	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1
	Swamp Oak .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
	Narrabri .....	...	...	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	5
	Do West .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
	Wee Waa .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
	Keramingby .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
	Meroe .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Moree .....	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	3
	Bingera .....	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1
	Warialda .....	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1
	Yetman .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Boggabilla .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
	Pallamallawa .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Garah .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Burren .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Eulowrie .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
South-western	Balranald .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1
	Berrigan .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
	Booligal .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Broken Hill .....	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	11
	Do North .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Do South .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
	Do (Railway Town) .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Carathool .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
	Clare .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Darlington Point .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Deniliquin .....	...	1	...	...	1	...	3	...	1	...	5
	Euabalong .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
	Euston .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
	Gilgunnia .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
	Hay .....	...	...	1	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	4
	Hillston .....	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1
	Ivanhoe .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Jerilderie .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1
	Lake Cudjelic .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
	Mathoura .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
	Mande .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Menindie .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
	Milparinka .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
	Moama .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1
	Mossgiel .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
	Moulamein .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
	Mount Hope .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
	Oxley .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
	Pooncarie .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
	Round Hill .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Silverton .....	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Tareena (Cal Lal) .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Thackaringa .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Tibooburra .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Tocumwal .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Torrawangee .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
Wentworth .....	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	
Whitton .....	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	
Wilcannia .....	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	
White Cliffs .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
Murray	Albury	1	...	...	...	...	3	2	...	2	8	
	Bowna .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Germanton .....	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
	Walbundrie .....	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
	Corowa .....	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	2	
	Daysdale .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Howlong .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
	Mulwala .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
	Tumberumba .....	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	
	Weleragang .....	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...
	Gerogery .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Jindera .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Culcairn .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Gundagai .....	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	3	

DISTRICT.	STATION.	MOUNTED.							FOOT.			
		Super-intendents.	Inspec-tors.	Sub-inspec-tors.	Senior-ser-geants.	Ser-geants.	Senior-con-stables.	Con-stables.	Senior-ser-geants.	Ser-geants.	Senior-con-stables.	Con-stables.
Murray— <i>continued.</i>	Tumut.....	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1
	Adelong.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
	Shepherdstown.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Batlow.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Jugiong.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Coolac.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Garangula.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Wagga Wagga.....	...	1	...	...	1	...	2	1	...	1	7
	Junee.....	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	2
	Urana.....	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1
	Narrandera.....	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	1	3
	Tarcutta.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	The Rock.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Humula.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Yerong Creek.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Coolaman.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
Grong Grong.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
BELMORE BARRACKS.												
Constables in course of instruction, under orders for transfer.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	...	...	...	24
Orderlies to His Excellency the Governor.....	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...
Police Storekeeper.....	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armourer.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Drill Instructors, Van Drivers, &c.....	...	...	1	1	...	2	...	...	1	2	...	...
DETECTIVES.												
Superintendent in charge.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sub-Inspectors.....	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
First-class Detectives.....	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Second-class do.....	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Third-class do.....	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL.....	16	11	11	32	25	59	134	419	32	51	135	928

Total of all ranks... 1,853.

Police Department,
Inspector General's Office,
January, 1896.

1896.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

SENIOR-SERGEANT VAUGHAN'S REDUCTION AND REMOVAL
FROM NARRANDERA.

(PETITION FROM PATRICK LAURENCE VAUGHAN, OF SYDNEY, PRAYING TO BE REPRESENTED BY
COUNSEL, ATTORNEY, OR IN PERSON, BEFORE SELECT COMMITTEE ON.)

Received by the Legislative Assembly, 17 September, 1896.

To the Honorable the Speaker and Members of the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in
Parliament assembled.

The Petition of Patrick Laurence Vaughan, of Sydney, in the Colony of New South Wales,—

HUMBLY SHOWETH:—

That, on the 8th day of September, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six, your Honorable House appointed a Select Committee to inquire into and report on Senior-Sergeant's Vaughan's reduction and removal from Narrandera, in June, 1888.

2. That your Petitioner humbly prays that he may be represented by counsel or attorney, or in person, before the Select Committee appointed to inquire into and report upon the said matter, with the right to call witnesses and adduce evidence, and to examine and cross-examine such witnesses as may give evidence before the said Committee.

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

PATRICK LAURENCE VAUGHAN.

Sydney, 17th September, 1896.

1896.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

REPORT FROM THE SELECT COMMITTEE

ON

SENIOR-SERGEANT VAUGHAN'S REDUCTION AND
REMOVAL FROM NARRANDERA ;

TOGETHER WITH THE

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE,

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE,

AND

APPENDIX.

Printed under No. 25 Report from Printing Committee, 5 November, 1896.

SYDNEY : WILLIAM APPLIGATE GULLICK, GOVERNMENT PRINTER.

1896.

1896.

EXTRACTS FROM THE VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS OF THE
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

VOTES No. 52. TUESDAY, 8 SEPTEMBER, 1896.

13. SENIOR-SERGEANT VAUGHAN'S REDUCTION, AND REMOVAL FROM NARRANDERA:—Mr. Chanter moved, pursuant to *amended* Notice,—
- (1.) That a Select Committee be appointed to inquire into and report upon Senior-Sergeant Vaughan's reduction, and removal from Narrandera in June, 1888.
- (2.) That such Committee consist of Mr. Brunker, Mr. Gormly, Mr. Travers Jones, Mr. Barnes, Mr. McLaughlin, Mr. Gillies, Mr. Moore, Mr. Bavister, and the Mover.
- Debate ensued.
Question put and passed.
-

VOTES No. 56. WEDNESDAY, 16 SEPTEMBER, 1896.

5. SENIOR-SERGEANT VAUGHAN'S REDUCTION, AND REMOVAL FROM NARRANDERA:—Mr. Chanter (*by consent*) moved, without Notice, That the Return to Order, "Senior-Sergeant Vaughan," of Session 1894-5, and the further Return to Order, of Session 1895, on the same subject, be referred to the Select Committee now sitting on "Senior-Sergeant Vaughan's reduction and removal from Narrandera."
- Question put and passed.
-

VOTES No. 57. THURSDAY, 17 SEPTEMBER, 1896.

2. SENIOR-SERGEANT VAUGHAN'S REDUCTION, AND REMOVAL FROM NARRANDERA:—Mr. Chanter presented a Petition from Patrick Laurence Vaughan, of Sydney, stating that a Select Committee had been appointed by the House to inquire into and report upon Senior-Sergeant Vaughan's reduction, and removal from Narrandera; and praying to be represented by counsel or attorney, or in person, before the said Committee, with the right to call witnesses, and to examine and cross-examine all witnesses that may give evidence.
- Petition received.
Ordered to be referred to the Select Committee.
-

VOTES No. 75. THURSDAY, 29 OCTOBER, 1896.

2. SENIOR-SERGEANT VAUGHAN'S REDUCTION, AND REMOVAL FROM NARRANDERA:—Mr. Chanter, as Chairman, brought up the 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 8th September, 1896, together with Appendix.
- Referred by Sessional Order to the Printing Committee.
-

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1896.

**SENIOR-SERGEANT VAUGHAN'S REDUCTION AND REMOVAL FROM
NARRANDERA.**

REPORT.

THE SELECT COMMITTEE of the Legislative Assembly appointed on 8th September, 1896, "to inquire into and report upon Senior-Sergeant Vaughan's reduction and removal from Narrandera," and to whom was referred on 16th September, 1896, "the Return to Order of Session 1894-5, and the Further Return to Order of Session 1895, on the same subject,"—have agreed to the following Report:—

Your Committee having examined the witnesses named in the List* (whose evidence will be found appended hereto) and considered the papers referred, find as follows:—

*See List,
page 5.

1. That Senior-sergeant Vaughan was removed from Narrandera in June, 1888, on the recommendation of Superintendent Battye, then in charge of the district.

2. That during the time Vaughan was in charge of the Police Station at Narrandera he carried out his duties in a zealous and intelligent manner.

3. That the charges of neglecting to promptly furnish official returns on various occasions are not sustained.

4. That the late Inspector Harrison exhibited a strong personal animus towards Vaughan, and subjected him to many annoyances.

5. That the Acting Inspector-General of Police took action against Vaughan solely on the reports of Superintendent Battye, which were founded on inquiries by Inspector Harrison, and that although the leading citizens of Narrandera presented a petition requesting that an investigation might be held and Vaughan allowed to answer the charges made against him, no such opportunity was afforded, although he himself requested such an inquiry.

6. That the case against the aboriginal Druitt appears to your Committee to have been ably conducted, and every precaution taken by Vaughan prior to the trial and the prisoner's conviction.

Your Committee consider that Vaughan should be reinstated in the Police Force and his previous length of service recognised; and therefore beg to recommend his case to the favourable consideration of the Government.

J. M. CHANTER,
Chairman.

No. 1 Committee Room,
Legislative Assembly,
29th October, 1896.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE.

TUESDAY, 8 SEPTEMBER, 1896.

MEMBERS PRESENT :—

Mr. Chanter, | Mr. Gormly,
Mr. Travers Jones.

Mr. Chanter called to the Chair.

Entry from Votes and Proceedings appointing the Committee read by the Clerk.

[Adjourned till Thursday next at *Eleven* o'clock.]

THURSDAY, 17 SEPTEMBER, 1896.

MEMBERS PRESENT :—

Mr. Chanter in the Chair.

Mr. Barnes, | Mr. Gormly,
Mr. Travers Jones.

Entry from Votes and Proceedings referring the Return to Order, "Senior-Sergeant Vaughan," of Session 1894-5, and the Further Return to Order of Session 1895 on the same subject, to the Committee read by the Clerk.

Printed copies of the papers referred, before the Committee.

Edmund Walcott Fosbery (*Inspector-General of Police*) called in, sworn, and examined.

Witness withdrew.

Martin Brennan (*Superintendent of Police*) called in, sworn, and examined.

Witness withdrew.

[Adjourned till Wednesday next at *Eleven* o'clock.]

WEDNESDAY, 23 SEPTEMBER, 1896.

MEMBERS PRESENT :—

Mr. Barnes, | Mr. Gormly,
Mr. Travers Jones.

In the absence of the Chairman, Mr. Gormly called to the Chair *pro tem*.

Entry from Votes and Proceedings, referring the Petition of Patrick Laurence Vaughan to the Committee, read by the Clerk.

Mr. P. L. Vaughan appeared on his own behalf.

Walter Selway called in, sworn, and examined.

Witness withdrew.

John Dowling Brown called in, sworn, and examined.

Witness withdrew.

George Lewis called in, sworn, and examined.

Witness withdrew.

Frank Elliott called in, sworn, and examined.

Witness withdrew.

John Edward East Gray called in, sworn, and examined.

Witness withdrew.

James Smith called in, sworn, and examined.

Witness withdrew.

[Adjourned till Wednesday next at *Eleven* o'clock.]

WEDNESDAY, 30 SEPTEMBER, 1896.

MEMBERS PRESENT :—

Mr. Chanter in the Chair.

Mr. Barnes, | Mr. Gormly,
Mr. Travers Jones.

Mr. P. L. Vaughan appeared on his own behalf.

Edmund Walcott Fosbery recalled and further examined.

Witness produced charge books from 8th March, 1883, to 24th September, 1892, and occurrence books from 8th June, 1883, to 5th June, 1888, and from 12th May, 1889, to 7th January, 1893, for Narrandera Station; and handed in return showing police and summons cases for years 1883 to 1891 inclusive. [*See Appendix.*]

Witness withdrew.

John Campbell called in, sworn, and examined.

Witness withdrew.

Captain Edward Montague Batty called in, sworn and examined.

[Adjourned till *Two* o'clock p.m. This Day.]

There not being a quorum at the hour named, the sitting lapsed.

THURSDAY,

THURSDAY, 1 OCTOBER, 1896.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. Barnes, | Mr. Gormly,
Mr. Travers Jones.

In the absence of the Chairman, Mr. Gormly called to the Chair *pro tem*.

Mr. P. L. Vaughan appeared on his own behalf.

Captain Edward Montague Battye recalled and further examined.

Witness withdrew.

George Read (*Police Superintendent of the Metropolitan District*) called in, sworn, and examined.

Witness withdrew.

[Adjourned till Wednesday next at *Eleven o'clock*.]

WEDNESDAY, 7 OCTOBER, 1896.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. Chanter in the Chair.
Mr. Barnes, | Mr. Gormly,
Mr. Travers Jones.

Mr. P. L. Vaughan appeared on his own behalf.

Constable Robert Bell called in, sworn, and examined.

Witness withdrew.

James Frederick Davison called in, sworn, and examined.

Witness withdrew.

Senior-constable Samuel Wilkin Ray called in, sworn, and examined.

Witness withdrew.

William James Fimister called in, sworn, and examined.

Witness withdrew.

Henry Grugeon (*Senior Sergeant of Police*) called in, sworn, and examined.

Witness withdrew.

Constable Robert Bell recalled and further examined.

Witness withdrew.

[Adjourned till Wednesday next at *Eleven o'clock*.]

WEDNESDAY, 14 OCTOBER, 1896.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. Chanter in the Chair.
Mr. Barnes, | Mr. Gillies,
Mr. Gormly.

Mr. P. L. Vaughan appeared on his own behalf.

Henry Grugeon recalled and further examined.

Witness withdrew.

Samuel Wilkin Ray recalled and further examined.

Witness withdrew.

Patrick Laurence Vaughan sworn and examined.

Re-assembling of the Committee to be arranged by the Chairman.

[Adjourned.]

THURSDAY, 29 OCTOBER, 1896.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. Chanter in the Chair.
Mr. Barnes, | Mr. Gillies,
Mr. Gormly, | Mr. Travers Jones.

Chairman submitted draft report.

Same read, amended, and agreed to.

Chairman to report to the House.

LIST OF WITNESSES.

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1896.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE

TAKEN BEFORE

THE SELECT COMMITTEE

APPOINTED TO INQUIRE INTO

SENIOR-SERGEANT VAUGHAN'S REDUCTION AND
REMOVAL FROM NARRANDERA.

THURSDAY, 17 SEPTEMBER, 1896.

Present:—

MR. GORMLY, | MR. BARNES,
MR. TRAVERS JONES.

J. M. CHANTER, ESQ., IN THE CHAIR.

Edmund Walcott Fosbery, sworn and examined:—

1. *Chairman.*] Are you Inspector-General of Police for the Colony? Yes.
2. This inquiry has been called for the purpose of examining into the circumstances connected with the E.W. Fosbery reduction and removal from the Service of Senior-sergeant Vaughan in June, 1888; did you know that officer, who was in the Service for a considerable time? Yes. He was appointed to the Service originally 17 Sept., 1896. in 1865.
3. Was he then located in Sydney? I think he went to the south-western district on his appointment, as far as my memory serves me.
4. Can you state to the Committee Senior-sergeant Vaughan's career in the police force from the date of his admission up to the time he went to Narrandera? He was appointed as senior constable in March, 1873. He was appointed sergeant of the second class in August, 1875, and he was appointed a first-class sergeant in July, 1880. He was reduced to the rank of second-class sergeant in May, 1888. He was reduced to the rank of constable of the first class in July, 1889. He was then repromoted in November of that year to the rank of senior constable. He was again promoted to the rank of sergeant of the second class in January, 1891. He was reduced again to the rank of senior constable in June, 1892. In July, 1892, he was discharged from the police force on the recommendation of Superintendent Battye.
5. Where was Senior-sergeant Vaughan transferred from? I think he was at Moama originally when I first took notice of him; then, I think, he went to head-quarters at Deniliquin, and he was subsequently transferred to the Murray district in 1883.
6. During the time he was located in or near Sydney was his conduct satisfactory? I do not remember his career in Sydney. Out of some 7,000 men who have been under my orders, I cannot recollect the career of any particular one. I know there was nothing in his disfavour during that time.
7. Was he transferred from Cockatoo Island to Deniliquin? Yes.
8. Was there anything to his discredit during the time he had charge of the Deniliquin district? There is no record in the defaulters' sheet against him for that time. There is nothing shown in the records against him.
9. Is Deniliquin rather an important district? He was not in charge of it.
10. Would the position he occupied, and the duties he had to perform, require special skill, tact, and ability? He was promoted twice while he was in that district, and that shows his duties must have been important. I think he was promoted three times during that period.
11. Would those promotions have been made by you on the report of your officers as to the conduct of the constable? Yes; they were made on the recommendation of his officers,

E.W. Fosbery. 12. Was Mr. Vaughan's next step in the force his being located at Moama? Yes. He was in charge at Moama.

17 Sept., 1896. 13. During that time, had you any records to show that his conduct was not satisfactory? I think not. I think he was a very efficient man while he was there.

14. Moama being situated on the Border, would it require what you might call a first-class officer to be in charge of the station there? Yes, it requires a careful man.

15. From Moama was Mr. Vaughan transferred to Narrandera? I cannot tell the stations at which he was successively. He was transferred to the Murray district, and was at various stations in the district. I think Narrandera was his first station.

16. Does the record which you have give the year when he left Moama? No; this is merely a record of misconduct recorded against him.

17. Do you consider that Narrandera, in comparison with the other districts of the Murray, is a very important district? Yes.

18. Is that specially caused by an influx of what may be termed the criminal classes? No; it is an isolated and populous district.

19. During the period that elapsed after the removal of Mr. Vaughan from Narrandera and the time when proceedings were taken which led to his removal, were you absent in England? I was away from the Colony during 1888, when this charge was preferred against Vaughan.

20. Who acted in your absence? The Superintendent of the Metropolitan District, Mr. Read.

21. Do you know anything personally, beyond what the papers show, as to what led up to the removal of Mr. Vaughan from Narrandera? No; I did not read the papers attentively. It was dealt with in my absence, and I cannot recall the particulars; but both Mr. Read and Captain Battye could give evidence in that regard. The officer who held the investigation, who, I must say, was a careful, dependable officer, is now dead, that is, Mr. Harrison. I should consider him a fair man.

22. *Chairman.*] Mr. Vaughan desires me to ask, with regard to a memorandum which you wrote to Sir George Dibbs, have you, amongst the papers you have produced, the reply which Vaughan wrote to that? No doubt it is amongst the papers. He wrote so many letters that I do not remember the particular one. It is sure to be amongst the papers.

23. Was it not a fact that Vaughan was twenty-two years in the service before there was one record against him in the defaulters' sheet? Yes.

24. During how many years of that period was he sergeant and senior sergeant? About fifteen years as sergeant.

25. During that period of fifteen years was there ever a charge made against him of drunkenness or intemperance? Not to my knowledge; there is nothing recorded.

26. Do you only recognise charges of that kind which come to you officially? I can only recognise the reports of the Superintendent and the official records.

27. Does any report show any charge of that kind? No; not in the defaulters' sheet.

28. Vaughan asks how could you write to Sir George Dibbs saying that since he was appointed sergeant he gave way to drink, when your statement shows that during the fifteen years he was sergeant no record can be found of any charge of intemperance against him? That is not my statement. I said that up to the time that Vaughan was a sergeant his conduct was irreproachable. The period I referred to was the last five years of his service.

29. Would that five years be subsequent to Mr. Vaughan's location at Deniliquin and Moama? Certainly.

30. When he was leaving Moama and Deniliquin did he not get flattering testimonials from the public? I know nothing of that; I have no recollection of it. That was unnecessary. Up to that time I knew his character, and I was satisfied.

31. Is it a regulation of the force that members are not allowed to receive testimonials or gifts without your sanction? They can receive no gift without the approval of the Inspector-General.

32. Then the papers would show if that was the case, I presume? Not necessarily. If such a thing did take place, no doubt it was approved.

33. If it is shown in the papers that a series of testimonials and gifts of money were given to him I assume that that would have been done with your approval? Yes, certainly.

34. If you considered that this officer's services were at that time of an unsatisfactory character, would that induce you to refuse your sanction to the reception of money or testimonials? Yes; I have refused permission in a case where an officer's services or character have not in my opinion been such as to warrant the presentation.

35. Did you write a letter to Mr. Gormly, Member for the district, with regard to Vaughan's position, stating that you considered him to be more eligible for promotion than anybody else in the district at that time? I have no recollection of such a letter. I do not think I ever wrote a letter in such terms in my life.

36. Did you ever receive the letter of which the following is a copy:—

E. Fosbery, Esq., Inspector-General of Police, N.S.W.,—
Mr. dear Fosbery—

B.W. Stores, Sydney, 21st July, 1884.

About the 7th instant I received a note from one of your officers, Senior-sergeant Vaughan, who has charge of the police in Narrandera, and who informed me that he had detained a dray-load of furniture and other effects, which a tenant had removed from a house of mine, in town of Narrandera, a little before midnight. In consequence of this information I was enabled to get a quarter's rent, of £37 10s., which, in all probability, I should have lost, had it not been for the great care and watchfulness of the above officer. I, therefore, think it desirable to inform you of the praiseworthy conduct of Senior-sergeant Vaughan.

Yours, &c.,

EDWARD FLOOD.

? I have not the slightest recollection of receiving such a letter.

37. If you received such a letter would you treat it as an official letter? I do not think I would; there is nothing in it.

38. Up to the time of the 1887 transaction, when Mr. Harrison became inspector of police, were not the reports upon his conduct most satisfactory? They were most satisfactory in every respect up to that time.

39. Up to the year 1887, when Inspector Harrison was placed in charge of that district, was the conduct of Mr. Vaughan satisfactory to you or otherwise? I would rather that that question should be asked of the Superintendent of Police, because that gentleman did not always speak to me in favourable terms of him.

40. Is there any record to show, apart from any statement that might have been made, that up to 1887 Mr. Vaughan's conduct was other than satisfactory? I do not know that there is any record. Of course it is my duty when inspecting districts to inquire of the local officers as to the capacity, character, and conduct of all the police. It is from that that I derive my personal knowledge of the claims and capacity of all the members of the police force. E.W. Fosbery.
17 Sept., 1896.
41. Can you speak from memory up to that period? I think Superintendent Brown, on more than one occasion, did not speak of Vaughan's conduct as being altogether satisfactory, owing, as I said before, to some domestic trouble which I understood he was suffering from.

Martin Brennan, sworn and examined:—

42. *Chairman.*] Are you Superintendent of Police? Yes, of the Eastern district, and I am also in charge of the depôt. M. Brennan.
17 Sept., 1896.
43. Is Senior-sergeant Vaughan known to you? Yes, he has been personally known to me since 1883.
44. Where was Senior-sergeant Vaughan located in 1883? The first time I knew him was when he was transferred from Deniliquin to Narrandera, in the Murray District in 1883. He was then immediately under me, I being in charge of the Wagga sub-district.
45. During the time he was under your supervision was the conduct of Mr. Vaughan as a police officer satisfactory to you or otherwise? It was most satisfactory.
46. At that period was Narrandera considered an important station? Yes; Narrandera was one of the most important stations in Riverina at that time. There was a large population then at Narrandera. They were constructing a railway bridge over the Murrumbidgee. There were a large number of public-houses, and a great deal of police duty had to be done. I had frequently to go to Narrandera in connection with the supervision of that station from Wagga. I invariably found the senior-sergeant active and attentive to his duties. He was a most efficient man to my mind, and probably one of the most efficient senior-sergeants in the Colony, and that was from 1883 to September, 1886. I never saw him in any way given to drink, nor had I the slightest notion that he had any weakness in that direction. I felt convinced from his efficiency then, and from the absolute impartiality of the Inspector-General, that when I left Wagga, Senior-sergeant Vaughan was in a fair way for promotion to the position of sub-inspector. I had a very high opinion of him, and I was very much surprised after this when I saw his downfall, particularly as I do not think men become bad at once without any previous indication of it. There was a murder case at Narrandera at that time, a very serious one, in which a man was sentenced to death, although he was not hanged, and Senior-sergeant Vaughan gave me very great assistance in the elucidation of that case. He knew his duty, and had an intelligent grasp of things that a man of less education could not have shown.
47. Do you remember the Killen murder case in which there was a Coroner's inquest? Yes, that was an important case.
48. Did not Senior-sergeant Vaughan take part in that case? I believe he did.
49. I gather from what you have said that during the time that Mr. Vaughan was under your supervision as a police officer, you had nothing but commendation for his conduct? Yes, the duty-book would show that I had nothing but praise to enter as to the state in which I found the station. I am quite certain I had never any occasion to say anything but what was most favourable as to the way in which things were conducted. There were two Chinese camps there at the time, and sly-grog selling was carried on to a very great extent. I had to applaud him for the success of his efforts in dealing with those evils.
50. *Mr. Gormly.*] I suppose you are aware that a great many robberies took place at Narrandera at that time, owing to bushmen getting drunk and going to those camps? Yes; if there had been fifty police stationed there, instead of four or five, the robberies would have taken place all the same.
51. Did not a large number of the cases which were tried at Wagga come from Narrandera? Yes, the principal portion of them. I consider that no man could do more than Senior-sergeant Vaughan did.
52. *Chairman.*] I gather from your answer to Mr. Gormly, that Narrandera must be looked upon as a very important district from a police point of view? Yes, it was at that time; it is not so important now. At that time, consequent upon the construction of the railway from Jerilderie and the railway bridge over the Murrumbidgee, a large number of persons were camped in various places along the bank of the Murrumbidgee. The place at that time was more prosperous, apparently, than it is at present.
53. *Mr. Gormly.*] Was Narrandera the centre of a very important district? Yes; it was the only station of importance between Hay and Wagga.
54. Did it extend back for a considerable distance to the Lachlan? Yes; more than a hundred miles.
55. *Chairman.*] What was the strength of the police force at Narrandera during the years we are speaking of? I think there were the senior-sergeant, four men, and a black-tracker.
56. Then the area of the district outside the town was immensely large? Yes, the area was large.
57. Might not cases often arise which would require the personal supervision of Mr. Vaughan or some other police officer? Yes; the officer performing the duty might have to be away for days.
58. Would that be only an occasional or a frequent occurrence? A frequent occurrence. He could not be back, perhaps, for three or five days—that is assuming he went himself.
59. During those periods when duty would demand the absence of Senior-sergeant Vaughan from Narrandera for several days, would the responsibility be thrown upon the other members of the force at Narrandera? Yes, the senior man in charge would have to undertake the responsibility.
60. Could the returns and documents required by the Police Department be completed only by Senior-sergeant Vaughan? Yes.
61. So that if any delay arose it would be in consequence of his absence? Yes, in the absence of the Senior-sergeant; no one else could do it. Everything requiring a certificate or of importance would have to be completed by the senior-sergeant.
62. It appears from the papers that neglect has been charged against Senior-sergeant Vaughan for not forwarding returns from time to time;—do I gather from your answer that returns could only be forwarded by him? I did not say the returns. I say that when he would be absent no returns of importance could be furnished without his certificate.
63. Could important returns, the responsibility for which rested entirely upon the senior sergeant, be supplied by anyone else during his absence? No; any important returns would have to come from the senior

M. Brennan,
17 Sept., 1896. senior sergeant. They could not be completed without his signature. Sometimes there might be a difficulty in getting a voucher signed—when a constable went out, the man might be absent. There might have been delay in obtaining signatures to aborigines' vouchers and others, but any delay of that kind would be easily understood by those persons who know the difficulty there is in obtaining such signatures in the country.

64. From 1883 to 1886, did not the electoral law provide that the police should personally collect and compile the rolls? Yes, and the police had to collect agricultural, live stock, and other statistical returns as well.

65. What time would that occupy in the Narrandera district? They had to complete the electoral returns in January; of course the police had to ride long distances to get the names of persons, and they sometimes had to go two or three times to get the necessary information. There is always a difficulty in getting information in sparsely populated districts.

66. Would it not necessarily follow that the compulsory absence of the senior sergeant during those periods must cause the ordinary office-work to fall into arrears? I could not say that the senior sergeant would be engaged in that work. He would be expected to do the work in the township. The mounted men would do the outer portion of the districts.

67. Would that apply equally to the collection of agricultural statistics? Yes.

68. *Mr. Gormly.*] In such a large district as Narrandera, and with the limited number of police stationed there, would it not be necessary for the senior sergeant to be frequently absent from the town? Yes, it would be imperatively necessary that he should be frequently absent.

69. Was he not licensing inspector for the Narrandera district? I believe he was.

70. Were there a large number of public-houses in the district of Narrandera at that time? Yes.

71. Were there not a large number of public-houses between Wagga and Hay, and did not that form portion of the Narrandera police district? Yes; I believe the Narrandera licensing district extended to and included Darlington Point.

72. *Chairman.*] Did you ever hear a complaint from the public with regard to Senior-sergeant Vaughan during the period you have mentioned? Never. Whenever his name was mentioned, he was always spoken of in the highest terms of praise. If a plebiscite had been held, I do not believe one man would have given a vote against him.

WEDNESDAY, 23 SEPTEMBER, 1896.

Present:—

MR. BARNES, | MR. TRAVERS JONES.

JAMES GORMLY, ESQ., IN THE CHAIR.

Mr. P. L. Vaughan appeared on his own behalf.

Walter Selway, sworn and examined:—

W. Selway. 73. *Mr. Vaughan.*] Are you a clerk in the head office of the Australian Joint Stock Bank, Sydney? Yes.

23 Sept., 1896. 74. Will you tell the Committee during what period you were manager of the bank at Narrandera? From September, 1884, until May, 1892. I knew Mr. Vaughan from 1884 to 1888.

75. During that time was I senior-sergeant of police at Narrandera? Yes.

76. What was the public opinion generally with regard to my efficiency, and the manner in which I conducted police duties at the station? As far as my experience went, you were held in very good estimation; people seemed to have a considerable amount of respect for you, and you were well liked by the inhabitants generally.

77. Did you ever hear it said that I neglected my duties in any way? No.

78. In your position as bank manager did you know pretty well the feeling of the people in the town? Yes.

79. Were you not one of the most prominent members of the Hospital Committee? Yes; I was secretary to the committee.

80. Along with yourself and Mr. Harry Adams, was I not always elected as one of the committee? Yes; you were always on the committee during my time, and before that, I think.

81. Was I also a member of the committee of the Mechanics' Institute? Yes; you were one of the promoters. I was also one of the first members of the committee.

82. This is one of the statements made by Mr. Harrison against me:—"The applicants for extra police protection alleged that the police go off duty at 11 p.m., and are not about any more until after breakfast the following day—that some of the public-houses sell nearly all night, entailing any amount of drunkenness and rowdyism, which the police make no apparent effort to check; as also the sale of liquor on a Sunday to both whites and blacks." As far as your observation went, is that true? With regard to night duty, that was rectified after I went there—that is to say, previously there was no provision for night duty, and night constables were put on in your time.

83. *Chairman.*] Do you state that neglect of police protection at night had been rectified? I do not know that it was neglect.

84. Was it neglect to provide police protection? Yes; it was rectified, and a constable put on.

85. Was there extra police protection given? Yes.

86. Was there not sufficient police protection before? That was what I surmised. There was no provision for a night constable until attention was called to it, and then it was rectified.

87. Was that because there were not sufficient police available in the town? Yes.

88. The neglect of providing sufficient police would not be attributed to the local officer? Certainly not.

89. Was it owing to the want of sufficient police for the purpose? Yes.

90. *Mr. Vaughan.*] With regard to that part of the charge about rowdyism and drunkenness, do you think that could be correct? I do not think so, any more than was the case in any of the Riverina towns. I have seen more of that kind of thing in other places than I saw at Narrandera.

91. From your general observation, were not the police there able to cope with all the crime? Yes.

92. Did you ever know any case of an important crime which went unchecked or unpunished? No.

93. Do you remember that during that time there were some very important cases at Narrandera? I do not remember any particular case; but I know there was a good deal of police work during the whole of the time.

94. Were there about seventeen or eighteen public-houses in the town? There were fourteen in my time; but I believe there were more before I went there. W. Selway
23 Sept., 1896
95. Was there not a Chinese camp there, which naturally required police supervision? Yes; it was a very difficult place to manage.
96. Was there not a large travelling population, especially at shearing-time? The migratory population was large.
97. In another report of Mr. Harrison's, dated 22nd April, 1888, he said, referring to Senior-sergeant Vaughan: "It is a well-known fact that the best part of his time is passed in public-houses, and that he is more or less constantly in a muddled state";—is that true or false? As far as I know, nothing came under my notice to show that that is true.
98. Did I come under your observation almost daily? Yes.
99. What is the result of your observation as to that alleged charge? I certainly never found you unable to attend to your duties. You were always there when you were wanted, and always quite capable of fulfilling your duties. I very often had occasion to go to the Court-house, and I always found you there or on duty.
100. In the conduct of police cases what was my general character with regard to efficiency or otherwise? Very few such cases came under my notice, but those that did come under my notice were always satisfactory. Public opinion was always favourable to you.
101. If I had always been in a muddled state would that have come under your observation? Yes, I think so.
102. Were you present at a meeting held by the inhabitants of Narrandera when I was about to leave there? Yes.
103. I now read to you the following extract from the *Narrandera Argus*, 8th June, 1888:—

A meeting of the friends of Senior-sergeant Vaughan was held at M'Mahon's Hall on Monday evening, when there was an excellent attendance. Mr. James Moulton occupied the chair. Apologies for non-attendance were received from Messrs. G. Lewis, H. D. Adams, J. Henshaw, and C. Hunt. It was decided, on the motion of Mr. Eldred, seconded by Dr. Mitchell, that Mr. N. Levoi be requested to act as secretary, and on the motion of Mr. O'Farrell, seconded by Mr. S. M. Smith, that Mr. Eldred be treasurer. Mr. Turner then moved, and Mr. J. W. Keegan seconded, that the presentation take the form of an illuminated address and a presentation to Mrs. Vaughan. It was further decided that Messrs. Keegan, Adams, Turner, and Dr. Mitchell be requested to act as a sub-committee to further the object in view. Other matters of details having been arranged, those present adjourned to the "Crown Hotel," where the health of Mr. Vaughan was drunk, and a number of those present bore cordial testimony to the esteem in which he was held, to his efficient discharge of duty and to his services, as a resident, in the advancement of the various public institutions of the town. Mr. Vaughan responded feelingly, and after other toasts had been honored, the meeting broke up. A large number of persons assembled at the railway station on Tuesday to bid Mr. Vaughan farewell. It may be mentioned that the estimation in which he is held may be gathered from the fact that the sum of over £50 was collected in the room towards the presentation to Mrs. Vaughan.

Do you think that that is a correct statement of the public feeling at Narrandera at that time? Yes; that is a very fair report of what took place.

104. Were the people mentioned there estimable residents? Yes; they were the leading townspeople.
105. *Mr. Travers Jones.*] During the time you were speaking of, was the railway being constructed through the town? No; the Jerilderie railway had been opened just before I went there.
106. Was the increase of population the reason for wanting more police protection? I knew the population had increased largely.
107. *Mr. Barnes.*] With regard to the complaint that the police went off duty at 11 o'clock at night, is it a fact that at that time there was no police protection in any of the country towns after that hour? That is the case. I knew that there was a complaint made by the townspeople, and an extra constable was put on at night on account of an attempted robbery that took place.
108. Are you aware that it is generally the case all through the Colony that if you want police protection at night it has to be asked for? Yes.
109. *Chairman.*] Did a large number of bushmen come into the town of Narrandera from the back stations? Yes.
110. Did they usually come in to have a spree? Yes, at shearing-time.
111. Did that give the police additional work? Yes.
112. *Mr. Vaughan.*] Have you been in many other country towns in Queensland, and in one or two places in New South Wales? Yes.
113. Did you find the floating population of Narrandera more extensive than it was in other places? Yes; at certain times in the year.
114. Did that give the police additional work? Yes; I think it was the floating population that caused all the trouble.
115. *Mr. Travers Jones.*] Would you know from the business of the bank that there was an increase of population through the railway being opened, and that caused more police work? The town was pretty well settled down when I went there. It went on increasing, and it improved during my residence there. There was a large increase of business, especially in connection with the country population. Settlement in the district doubled itself.

John Dowling Browne, sworn and examined:—

116. *Mr. Vaughan.*] Are you a retired Superintendent of Police? Yes.
117. Were you superintendent in charge of the South-western District at Deniliquin from 1873? Yes; I was for about eighteen years, beginning about the early part of 1873. J. D. Browne.
23 Sept., 1896
118. When you came to the district to take charge was I at Moama in charge of the station? Yes.
119. Shortly afterwards was I not promoted on your recommendation to be senior-constable? Yes.
120. And a few years afterwards, on your recommendation and while at that station, was I promoted to be sergeant? Yes.
121. Do you remember that I was transferred from Moama to Deniliquin on your recommendation, on account of a disagreement that we had with the Victorian police over the Foley and Hicken fight? Yes.
122. The result was creditable to the New South Wales police, and I was transferred to Deniliquin? Yes, by way of promotion.
123. Shortly after going to Deniliquin, was I promoted again to the rank of senior-sergeant on your recommendation? Yes.

J. D. Browne. 124. Did your absence on inspection sometimes extend over periods of weeks, and did not your district embrace Broken Hill, Silverton, and Wilcannia? My district was bounded by Queensland on the north, South Australia to the west, and Victoria to the south, and then on the east by another district only about 50 miles wide. I was sometimes absent four, five, or six weeks.

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125. During those periods was I the officer in charge of the town and police court business, and everything else in your absence? Yes; and to a certain extent in charge of the district with regard to minor matters.

126. In charge of everything except matters that must necessarily be brought under your notice? Yes.

127. While I was acting in that capacity did you ever find that I was guilty of any neglect of duty? I never had cause for complaint of neglect of duty on your part in any instance.

128. What was the public opinion in regard to me in the town and district? It was just the same as I always found you myself, that you were a smart, intelligent, energetic officer.

129. Was not the police court business very important there? Yes.

130. How was it conducted? As a matter of fact, I used to conduct the cases myself, but you did them so well that I left them in your hands.

131. When I left for Narrandera was it not at your suggestion, on account of some domestic private matter, about which there was no investigation? It is on the official record. I made the recommendation on that account, because I thought that going to a strange place and leaving old friends behind would be an advantage to you. It was not done by way of punishment at all. I thought it would be an advantage to you and a benefit to the Service, and I thought it better that you should be removed to Narrandera from Deniliquin.

132. Was that an important station at that time? Yes; it was always looked upon as an important station.

133. When I left Deniliquin did I get a public testimonial, which was approved of by the department? Yes; it was approved of by the Inspector-General, on my recommendation.

134. Do you know the gentleman who wrote this letter? Yes; it was written by a man I knew very well—Mr. Thomas Brown, Tuppal. The letter is as follows:—

Dear Sir,

I have much pleasure in enclosing a cheque for £5 as my subscription to Sergeant Vaughan's testimonial. A more deserving officer is not in the police.

Tuppal, 28 April, 1883.

Yours, &c.,

THOMAS BROWN.

He was a man who was universally respected in the district.

135. Is he not one of the most estimable magistrates in the district? Yes; no man in the Colony was more respected than Mr. Thomas Brown.

136. Did I have in my charge an important sheep-stealing case, in which Mr. Brown was interested, and in connection with which I rode all night? Yes.

137. Were not the prisoners defended by Mr. Purves, of Melbourne, and were they not convicted? Yes.

138. Did not the Judge compliment us on the way the evidence was got up? Yes.

139. At the time I left Narrandera had I not got all the promotion up to the rank of senior-sergeant under you? Yes.

140. Would you not be very much surprised if I was guilty of any breach of duty afterwards, especially neglect of duty in police court cases? Yes; and I was very much surprised when I heard of your reduction and removal.

George Lewis, sworn and examined:—

G. Lewis. 141. *Mr. Vaughan.*] Are you a hotel-keeper at present living at North Sydney? Yes, at the "North Shore Hotel."

23 Sept., 1896.

142. At one time did you keep the "Royal Hotel" at Narrandera? Yes; for nearly eight years.

143. During part of that time was I senior-sergeant in charge of the police, and did I live close to your hotel? Yes.

144. Was your hotel and another the two principal hotels in the town? Yes.

145. Is it a fact that I allowed publicans to infringe the law? Not to my knowledge.

146. Were not the public-houses at Narrandera at that time as well conducted as in any other country towns within your knowledge? I do not think you could find them better conducted anywhere else.

146½. Was the police supervision as good as anywhere else? Yes.

147. Would any publican in the town attempt to evade the law and think that I would condone it or overlook it? No.

148. What was your opinion of me? I found you a thoroughly efficient officer in my time.

149. This is said in an official report that "some of the public-houses sell nearly all night, entailing any amount of drunkenness and rowdiness which the police make no apparent effort to check;"—what is your opinion with regard to that? That was not the case to my knowledge; I am certain you would not allow it.

150. This is another charge: "It is a well-known fact that the best part of his time is passed in public-houses, and that he is more or less constantly in a muddled state;"—what is your opinion of that? I certainly say it is not correct. You were a thoroughly efficient officer, always doing your duty.

151. Was I not always under your observation almost daily, as the police court was opposite your hotel? Yes.

152. In what sort of estimation was I held by the public generally, so far as the people who visited your hotel were concerned? They gave you a first-class name.

153. Was your hotel patronised by people of the highest character? Yes; from the Chief Justice and other legal gentlemen of high standing right down.

154. *Chairman.*] During the time that Sergeant Vaughan was stationed at Narrandera, did the greatest number of pastoralists and large property-owners in the district stop at your hotel? Yes.

155. Did a number of magistrates likewise stop at your hotel? Nearly all of them did.

156. Then you had an opportunity of judging what that class of persons thought of Sergeant Vaughan, and the way in which the police generally conducted their business under his supervision? Yes; I had the best of opportunities.

157. Did the residents of the district, particularly magistrates, express an unfavourable opinion as to the way in which police business was conducted at Narrandera? Not one of them made the least complaint.

INTO SENIOR-SERGEANT VAUGHAN'S REDUCTION AND REMOVAL FROM NARRANDERA.

158. Would you have an opportunity of judging whether Sergeant Vaughan was in a continuously muddled state, as reported by an officer of the department? I never saw him in that condition at all. He was always thoroughly capable of performing his duty, and he was a thoroughly efficient officer.
159. Was the police court immediately opposite your hotel? Yes.
160. Therefore you had an opportunity of continually seeing Sergeant Vaughan attending to the police court business? Yes.
161. Were you of opinion that Sergeant Vaughan carried out his duties properly? Yes.
162. Were you of opinion that the police under his supervision likewise carried out their duties? Yes.
163. Therefore you thought he was an officer who was capable for and did actually perform his duty? Yes; and I am still of that opinion from my personal observations.
164. *Mr. Travers Jones.*] Did you have an opportunity of observing his conduct night and day? I saw him frequently during the day, and occasionally I saw him at night.
165. Did you always see him capable of doing his duty as a police officer? Yes.
166. How do you account for the charges contained in the following letter:—

G. Lewis.
23 Sept., 1896

The Municipal Council of Narrandera to the Inspector-General of Police.

Sir,

Narrandera, 9 June, 1887.

I have been instructed by the Narrandera Borough Council to bring before your notice the necessity for an additional police constable for night duty in this town. For some considerable time, and during the small hours of the night, numerous robberies and other offences have been committed, and being no police protection after a certain hour, this practice is carried on with impunity, and to such an extent that has caused the townspeople to solicit the custody of their property. The council therefore beg to make the foregoing application, and trust that it will receive a favourable consideration at the hands of your department, as the complaint is certainly one that should be attended to.

Yours, &c.,
P. HIGGINS,
Council Clerk.

I do not think that is correct.

167. Did you know the councillors? Yes.
168. Did you ever hear them complain? Never.

Frank Elliott, sworn and examined:—

169. *Mr. Vaughan.*] Are you a clerk in the firm of Goldsbrough, Mort, & Co.? Yes.
170. Were you overseer of Murrill Creek Station when I was senior-sergeant of police at Narrandera? Yes.
171. Did you visit Narrandera often? Yes, fairly often; when business took me there.
172. Did you often have occasion to see me? Yes.
173. Will you tell the Committee your experience of me with regard to my official duties? I always found you very obliging and painstaking in every way. As far as I was concerned, you performed your duties as well as they could possibly have been done.
174. *Chairman.*] Did Mr. Vaughan always appear to be in a fit state to perform his duties? Yes.
175. Where did you stay? At Gough's hotel.
176. Were that and Lewis's hotel the two principal hotels in the town? Yes.
177. During any time that you stayed at that hotel was the hotel conducted in a proper manner? Yes; most decidedly.
178. Was there any such thing as drunkenness, rowdyism, or selling after hours? Not that I ever saw.
179. Were you a fairly constant visitor? Yes; I always stayed there. There were a good many general boarders, bank clerks, and others. The town clerk stayed there.
180. *Mr. Vaughan.*] Did you ever see me in a muddled state or unfit to perform my duties, or did you ever hear of such a thing? No.
181. Did you hear the contrary? Always.

F. Elliott.
23 Sept., 1896.

Captain John Edward East Gray sworn and examined:—

182. *Mr. Vaughan.*] I believe you were in business in Narrandera while I was stationed there as senior-sergeant? Yes; I was in business, and also in one or two Government appointments in the Mines Department, and also the cadet corps in connection with the public school.
183. Did you see me almost daily while you were there? Yes; sometimes two or three times a day.
184. What was your opinion with regard to my efficiency? I speak as an old soldier of forty years' service, and I never met with an officer in the police force who was more efficient or a smarter man than Sergeant Vaughan. I noticed it before I knew him, when I first went to the town. I thought he was a very smart officer, and that the men under his charge did him great credit.
185. Was there a great deal of police work during the time you were at Narrandera? Yes.
186. *Chairman.*] Was Narrandera a town that threw a great deal of work on the police? Yes.
187. Was there a large floating population of bushmen who came in to spend their cheques, and who were incapable of protecting their money? Yes; at that time it was much more the case than it is now. Ten or twelve years ago things were much rougher in Narrandera than they are now.
188. From your observation of other places, did you think that Narrandera was particularly difficult to manage from a police point of view? Yes; owing to the Chinese and aboriginals having camps there; there was a great deal of work to do.
189. Did you seldom see any other place where it was so difficult for the police to keep order? Yes; the only place equal to it was Bourke, where I was editing a newspaper for some time. The two towns were very similar, and I used to call Narrandera the Bourke of the South.
190. *Mr. Vaughan.*] Did you ever see me in a muddled state or incapable of performing my duties? I cannot recall a single occasion. I had occasion to see you frequently on Government matters and other business, and I never saw you otherwise than thoroughly capable of conducting business at any time.
191. Was I always elected on the Hospital Committee and the School of Arts Committee? I may say that during ten years residence in Narrandera I have not known any man in an official capacity who was more respected than Sergeant Vaughan until he left. I was very much surprised at his being taken away, and it was felt to be a great loss to the township.
192. *Chairman.*] Were you in Narrandera at the time Sergeant Vaughan was removed? Yes.

Capt. Gray.
23 Sept., 1896

- Capt. Gray. 193. Were you in the habit of seeing him immediately before he was removed? Yes.
- 23 Sept., 1896. 194. Were you very much surprised at his removal and his being disgraced? Very much.
195. Did you see any cause for that being done? Certainly not. I am sure that, as far as the disgracing was concerned, it would not be done on account of the townspeople complaining.
196. You state that you have been a military officer for a great number of years;—from your experience, do you think Sergeant Vaughan was a man capable of conducting his duties as a police officer? Yes. I can take my memory back to the old times when we used to make the non-commissioned officers toe the line in order to prove themselves, and I never saw Sergeant Vaughan in such a condition that he could not do that.
197. From your knowledge of military discipline, did you see any reason why Sergeant Vaughan should be removed and disgraced? Certainly not.
198. Your observation did not cause you to think he deserved that treatment? Certainly not. In conversation with several townspeople afterwards they, like myself, expressed surprise, and spoke in terms of admiration and respect of his services there.
199. Do you think Sergeant Vaughan's conduct came sufficiently under your observation to enable you to give an opinion? I lived in the centre of the town for some years till he went away. I took an hotel afterwards, but that was long after he left. I certainly had as good an opportunity of observing his conduct as any man in the town. I was town inspector for some time, and that frequently brought me into contact with Sergeant Vaughan.
200. Did you frequently go through the town day and night? Yes; that was my business at the time.
201. Did you not have unusual opportunities of observing Sergeant Vaughan's conduct? Yes.
202. Did you not likewise have an opportunity of judging whether the police under Sergeant Vaughan carried out their duties properly? Yes; and I never saw anything that would lead me to any conclusion other than that they were excellently managed.
203. Did you have any cause to believe that Sergeant Vaughan was neglecting his duties? No.
204. Would you not have known if he had neglected his duties? I am sure I would. For a considerable time I must have seen Sergeant Vaughan twice or three times a day.
205. Did you see him often at night? Yes.
206. So that you had an opportunity of knowing how the police business was conducted day and night? Yes.
207. Therefore, when you heard that Sergeant Vaughan was to be removed and disgraced you were surprised? Yes.
208. And you could not account for it? I could not.
209. *Mr. Travers Jones.*] Was it the general opinion of the inhabitants that the sergeant was efficient and attentive to his duty? Yes; I took part in most of the political and social life of the place, and, therefore, I was brought into contact with most of the people.
210. Did you hear of any complaints before he was disgraced? I never heard any complaint about him. He was always spoken of in the highest terms, both whilst he was there and afterwards, accompanied with expressions of regret at his removal.
211. Could you account for his dismissal? No.
212. *Mr. Barnes.*] Were you out day and night? Yes.
213. Sergeant Vaughan was accused of allowing rowdyism and drinking in hotels late at night;—did you ever see anything of that kind? No. We were brought into frequent communication. I am not a teetotaler, and I take my glass of ale like any other man, but during the whole of the time I never saw Sergeant Vaughan more than twice or three times in a hotel, and then he came in on business. I can safely say I never had a drink with him.
214. Would you not be likely to know if there was any rowdyism after hours? Certainly. I was living in the centre of the town, in East-street, and I do not remember anything of the kind night or day. There was nothing to show that the police were inefficient or not on duty.

James Smith sworn and examined:—

- J. Smith. 215. *Mr. Vaughan.*] Are you at present living privately at Bulli? Yes.
- 23 Sept., 1896. 216. Do you remember when I was senior-sergeant of police at Narrandera? Yes.
217. Did you then keep the "Criterion Hotel" at Narrandera? Yes.
218. Did you have occasion to see me often? Yes.
219. Is it a fact that any of the public-houses at Narrandera, or your house, was allowed by the police to keep open during prohibited hours, or was not under proper supervision by the police? I never was allowed to do anything of the kind; and I always thought you were a little too hard with me.
220. It has been said that some of the public-houses "sell nearly all night, entailing any amount of rowdyism and drunkenness, which the police make no apparent effort to check; as also the sale of liquor on a Sunday to both whites and blacks";—what have you to say about that? I was never allowed to do so, and I never saw it done.
221. As a publican, would you have attempted to do such a thing? I would not run the risk.
222. Would you not know very well that I would be there? Yes; I thought too much of my license.
223. Did you keep an important hotel, which was your own property? Yes.
224. It was also stated by an officer who made the charge against me, and who visited there occasionally, that I was constantly in public-houses, and in a muddled state? I never knew that. You have been in my house, looking through it, to see that everything was right.
225. As licensing inspector? Yes.
226. Did you ever see me in a muddled state? I cannot say that I did.
227. Was I always capable of performing my duties? Yes.
228. Was there then a great deal of duty to be performed at Narrandera? Yes.
229. Did you know what the public feeling was when I left Narrandera? Most of the people thought they were losing a good man; as far as I was concerned I thought so.

WEDNESDAY,

WEDNESDAY, 30 SEPTEMBER, 1896.

Present:—

MR. GORMLY, | MR. BARNES,
MR. TRAVERS JONES.

J. M. CHANTER, ESQ., IN THE CHAIR.

Mr. P. L. Vaughan appeared on his own behalf.

Edmund Walcott Fosbery, Esq., further examined:—

230. *Chairman.*] You produce these books? Yes; they are the charge books from the 8th March, 1883, to the 24th September, 1892, and the occurrence books from the 8th June, 1883, to the 5th June, 1888, and from the 12th May, 1889, to the 7th January, 1893, for the Narrandera station; and this is a return of the police cases and summons cases for the years 1883 to 1891 inclusive. [*Return produced.*]

E. W.
Fosbery.
30 Sept., 1896.

231. *Mr. Vaughan.*] Are the criminal returns available for production covering the same period? Are they not all here?

232. There is one paper that I miss from the printed papers, an application dated from Gundagai, 19th February, 1889, with a letter from Messrs. Moran and Duval. I made application for that to you some time ago, but I have not received a copy of it? If you, Mr. Chairman, will send a notice to my office, I will have search made for the document as soon as I get back.

John Campbell sworn and examined:—

233. *Chairman.*] Your occupation is? Railway station-master.

234. *Mr. Vaughan.*] You are now at Riverstone? Yes.

235. When were you at Narrandera? I went to Narrandera in 1884.

236. I was then stationed there as sergeant of police? Yes.

237. *Chairman.*] When did you leave Narrandera? In 1889.

238. *Mr. Vaughan.*] You were there until I was removed from Narrandera? Yes.

239. During that time, were you in the habit of seeing me daily? Generally three times daily at the railway station.

240. It is said in the report against me that—

Some of the public-houses sell nearly all night, entailing any amount of drunkenness and rowdyism, which the police make no apparent effort to check, as also the sale of liquor on a Sunday to both whites and blacks.

? As far as I know, that is quite untrue.

241. And you had a very extensive knowledge of the way the work was done by the police? Yes.

242. As far as you know, were the public-houses under proper police control? Yes, as far as I know.

243. On Sundays, trains came in and went out? Four different trains on Sundays came into Narrandera and went out.

244. It was a place where the passengers had to stay for refreshments? Yes.

245. And the hotels used to run 'buses and cabs to the station to meet passengers? Yes.

246. Of course these passengers had to be entertained? Just so.

247. You know Mr. Harrison, Inspector of Police at Wagga Wagga? Yes.

248. This is another statement made by him on the 22nd April, 1888:—

It is a well-known fact that the best part of his time is passed in public-houses, and that he is more or less constantly in a muddled state.

? Well, during my time I have never seen you the worse for drink or unfit for duty.

249. Did you ever see me even in a muddled state? No.

250. Either evening or day? No. In fact I have seen you late at night, but have never seen you the worse of liquor in any way.

251. You were at Narrandera when I left? Yes.

252. There was a representative public meeting on the occasion of my leaving? Yes.

253. The best people of the town and district took part? Yes; and the clergymen of all denominations.

254. *Chairman.*] In your position as railway station-master you would have opportunities of observing whether Mr. Vaughan was present at the trains? Yes.

255. Daily? Yes; every time he came to the station he always came to my office. I have seen him sometimes six times a day. Some days he might be away from town on other duties, but, at the very least, I have seen him three times a day.

256. If he were in any such state as asserted, would it be noticeable to you? Oh, I would notice it if he were in any way under the influence or not capable of performing his duty. I have had so much experience of that with passengers that if he were really inclined that way I would notice it in an instant. Since I have known Mr. Vaughan I have never known him to be incapable for his duty.

257. Do you know, of your own knowledge, or from the feeling of the community, that the police duties were in any way neglected at Narrandera;—were there any comments by the public? I never heard of any complaints by the public, as far as I know. I think the police duties were perfect there.

258. Do you recollect a particular case of an aboriginal who was charged with having committed a rape? I was there at the time.

259. Did the feeling of the community at that particular time run high;—what was the general feeling of the community, as far as you could judge, in regard to Senior-sergeant Vaughan's conduct in that case;—was it antagonistic to him? There was no feeling, so far as I can say. I never heard any remarks about the case.

260. Did you hear the public comment unfavourably at any time in regard to Mr. Vaughan's conduct in that particular case? No; I heard no remarks at all. Mr. Vaughan was capable on that particular day, because I was with him a long time after the case.

261. I believe a banquet and presentation were tendered to Mr. Vaughan at Narrandera prior to his leaving? Yes; I was there.

262. Were the parties who attended that banquet, or took part in that presentation, including yourself, of such standing in Narrandera that they would show that mark of commendation if in their honest opinion Mr. Vaughan was not worthy of it? They thought he was worthy of it. Mr. Vaughan was a popular officer with the public. Everybody always had a kind word for him.

- J. Campbell. 263. Would that favourable opinion be formed of him in regard to the manner in which he conducted the various duties pertaining to the police, apart from his social position? Yes.
- 30 Sept., 1896. *Mr. Gormly.*] It is asserted in the report that Senior-sergeant Vaughan was often in a muddled state—continuously, I might say;—do you think you would be capable of judging, from the time you have seen Mr. Vaughan, whether he was in a muddled state or not? I am certain of it.
265. You understand what is generally meant by a muddled state? Well, when a man is not capable of knowing what he is doing from the effects of drink.
266. Do you think Mr. Vaughan was in that state? I say he was not in that state.
267. And you had frequent opportunities of judging? Yes.
268. You have seen men in a muddled state? I have.
269. You are, therefore, of opinion that such a statement would not be correct applied to Mr. Vaughan? Yes.
270. You come to that conclusion from meeting Sergeant Vaughan almost continuously for several years while you were in Narrandera? Yes.
271. You think that statement was absolutely incorrect? Yes.
272. *Mr. Vaughan.*] You remember a goods clerk you had who absconded with some money? Yes; Gamble.
273. I believe he went away during the Christmas holidays? Yes.
274. The amount of his defalcations could not be ascertained until work was resumed, and the Banks opened after the Christmas holidays? Yes; there happened to be five days' holidays.
275. Was that man traced to Brisbane and brought back through me? Yes.
276. I had that man traced, brought back, prosecuted, and convicted? Yes.

Edward Montague Battye, Esq., sworn and examined:—

- E. M. Battye. 277. *Chairman.*] You are a Superintendent of Police? I was up to the 1st of April, 1893.
- 30 Sept., 1896. 278. You were then stationed at Albury? Yes.
279. You know Mr. Vaughan, late senior sergeant? I do, well.
280. He was within your district? He was in the sub-district of Wagga Wagga, in the Wagga Wagga district.
281. You are aware of the whole of the circumstances that led to Senior-sergeant Vaughan's retirement? I am sorry to say I am.
282. And his removal from Narrandera, and subsequent retirement from the service? Yes; he had three or four moves before then.
283. *Mr. Vaughan.*] Mr. Harrison was inspector at Wagga Wagga;—I am speaking now of 1888? Yes; he was then in charge of that sub-district.
284. You remember an application by the Municipal Council of Narrandera, dated 9th June, 1887, for extra police protection? I cannot say I do—it is so long ago.
285. Well, the application is this:—

Sir,

Narrandera, 9 June, 1887.

I have been instructed by the Narrandera Borough Council to bring before your notice the necessity of an additional police constable for night duty in this town.

For some considerable time, and during the small hours of the night, numerous robberies and other offences have been committed, and being no police protection after a certain hour, this practice is carried on with impunity, and to such an extent that has caused the townspeople to solicit the custody of their property.

The Council, therefore, beg to make the foregoing application, and trust that it will receive a favourable consideration at the hands of your department, as the complaint is certainly one that should be attended to.

Yours, &c.,

P. HIGGINS,
Council Clerk.

The Inspector-General of Police.

Referred to Superintendent Battye, Albury, for report.—EDMUND FOSBERY, Inspector-General of Police, 11/6/87.

? The letter was so referred to me. I recollect it.

286. You forwarded it to Mr. Harrison for report? Decidedly.

287. Will you read Mr. Harrison's report, dated Wagga Wagga, 20th June, 1887? Yes. [*Witness reads report.*]

288. You saw my report attached to that, dated 4th July, 1887? I received it.

289. That report of mine denies the allegations in Mr. Harrison's letter;—is not that so? It does in a great measure.

290. Did you take any steps to ascertain whether my report was correct or not before you wrote your report to the Inspector-General, dated 9th July? I did not.

291. Then, you did not believe my report when you wrote your report of 9th July, which goes on the same lines as Mr. Harrison's? I was not satisfied.

292. Did you take any means to satisfy yourself? I did not then take any steps.

293. But you wrote the letter of 9th July without ascertaining for yourself whether these gross charges were true or false? On the 25th I inspected the station.

294. I want to finish with the 9th of July please? I had not inspected the station on the 9th July.

295. And you did not take any trouble, before writing that letter, to ascertain whether Mr. Harrison's charges were true or false? Not before I wrote the letter.

296. And you wrote recommending my removal from the district on Mr. Harrison's report? Yes; and from other matters besides.

297. Will you state to the Committee the other matters, and also state what steps you took to ascertain the true facts of these other matters? I merely gave it as my opinion, from what came of my knowledge, that you would be far better removed from there.

298. What came to your knowledge? Unsteadiness.

299. In any of your visits to Narrandera did you ever make an adverse entry in my occurrence book? No; I believe I did not. I may state here that when Sergeant Vaughan came to Narrandera first I had a very high opinion of him, and I believed that he would be an excellent senior-sergeant in the district. He was an able man in conversation, and so forth. I found him to be a very able man. I gave him hints, but he was ultimately removed from there. My suggestion was carried out.

300. *Chairman.*] Would you kindly explain what you mean by giving hints, hints in reference to what—
 laxity of duty in any particular form? No; it was more for tipping than anything else.

E. M. Battye.
 30 Sept., 1896.

301. What you term unsteadiness? Yes.

302. *Mr. Vaughan.*] Did anything like that come under your observation during your visits? Not particularly at Narrandera. I was generally there for only about a couple of hours in the middle of the day.

303. How would it come to your notice then;—was it not through Mr. Harrison? No, it was not. I told him.

304. Would it not be your duty as superintendent, if any person made a charge against me, to tell that person he would have to bring it before you? I would not consider it my duty, unless he made the charge positively against you.

305. So any man could say what he thought proper, and you would entertain it as Gospel truth without calling upon me to defend myself? Not at all. I think it will be found that that was not the only thing; it was neglect in sending in reports, accounts, and all sorts of things. This was an unfortunate failing. I never could get quarterly accounts from you; in fact I have sent a wire to you direct for them.

306. You recommended my removal to Corowa on the 25th July, 1887? Yes; I suggested your removal to some other station.

307. Do you see what the Inspector-General said to that—

I cannot deal so severely with an old officer who has borne a high character without some more specific charge proved against him. Senior-sergeant Vaughan should be called upon for his defence. What he has said at present is not unreasonable.

? Yes.

308. After the Inspector-General suggested in that letter that I should be called upon to answer those charges, did you instruct Mr. Harrison to prefer those charges, and bring me face to face with him? What charges?

309. The charges you state, the neglect of duty, and this tipping, as you call it? No.

310. Why not;—was it not your duty, as superintendent of the district, to do so, as suggested by the Inspector-General? I thought you were better where you were.

311. You thought it better I should be punished behind my back than be confronted with my accusers? Not punished behind your back at all.

312. *Chairman.*] On that minute of the Inspector-General there is a memorandum to this effect:—

Forwarded to Inspector Harrison for Senior-sergeant Vaughan to be called upon for his defence, and for Inspector Harrison's opinion to Senior-sergeant Vaughan's transfer to Junee.—E. M. BATTYE, Superintendent, Albury, 28/8/87.

Was Senior-sergeant Vaughan called upon for his defence? There is a minute from Inspector Harrison, dated 1st August, 1887, to this effect:—

The attached papers are forwarded to Senior-sergeant Vaughan for his information and defence.

313. *Mr. Vaughan.*] Well, read my report of 6th August, 1887:—

SENIOR-SERGEANT VAUGHAN has read these papers, and begs leave to state that he has very little to add in defence of his two reports already attached, which are true.

A series of omissions and neglects are attached by Mr. Inspector Harrison, most of them frivolous and previously explained by the senior-sergeant, which explanations might also be attached. These neglects in almost every case were due to local duty interfering, which could not be neglected; and Senior-sergeant Vaughan would again repeat that very few stations of the strength of Narrandera could show better results, and where the public are better satisfied. Senior-sergeant Vaughan regrets that Captain Battye, for whom the senior-sergeant has the highest regard as a superintendent and a gentleman, should doubt the fact of senior-sergeant's illness. The truth is that the sergeant resumed duty before fit for it, and the pressing duty during the month of July, and the worry of memos. *re* returns and accounts, which could not possibly be completed (*vide* previous report), further delayed matters.

Was there anything unreasonable in reports being delayed owing to other duties? You were invariably the last in sending in your quarterly reports. I could never get them from you; moreover, I had to wire to you direct a positive order to forward your reports. I do not recollect you being reported on sick list.

314. With regard to these returns, was Narrandera at that time an important station with regard to police duties? It was so much so that we had to increase the strength of it.

315. Did I not apply for a senior-constable at that time? I do not know; it may be so.

316. A senior-constable was afterwards sent there? I will not be certain about that; it is so long ago.

317. Do you consider that when the strength of the station was increased, after my having left there, the duties were more important when I left than during the time I was there? I cannot say. The town greatly increased after you left.

318. Can you say whether the police duty increased? Yes; the street duties were increased.

319. In the year 1887 there were 234 cases; in 1886, 317 cases; in 1885, 225 cases; and in the year I left there were 265 cases; in the year 1890 there were 322 cases; and in the year 1891 there were 311 cases;—is that such a great increase that a senior-constable should be sent after I left, but not sent when I applied for one? [*No reply.*]

320. Up to the time Mr. Harrison came to the district there was nothing at all against me, was there? I will not be certain, but I do not think there was. I did everything I possibly could for you, and you thanked me in the street.

321. Have you any recollection of the Drewitt case? Not to give evidence on.

322. Suppose I was preparing my weekly or quarterly returns, and a case of crime occurred, would you, as superintendent, expect me to go on with my returns, and let the case of crime stand? A most important case should be gone on with as a matter of course, but I could never see the slightest necessity for delay in connection with the quarterly returns. No other sergeant or senior-constable ever gave me so much trouble; all our quarterly returns were in long before yours.

323. You know I had no clerical assistance; there was not a man on the station fit to keep the duty-book for a day? There were plenty of others to perform the duty.

324. As to the Drewitt case, Mr. Harrison went to Narrandera to make inquiries? Well?

325. Did you read my explanation about that affair? No doubt I did.

326. When you forwarded the papers to Sydney did you take any trouble to ascertain whether or not I took any trouble in the case? No, I did not; not that I am aware of. I cannot recollect; I left it, I believe, to Inspector Harrison.

327. Did you read my reports in reply to the charges made by Mr. Harrison? I read them; but I have never bothered my head about them since.

328. Did you bother your head, then, to find out for yourself whether the reports against me were true or not? I am sorry to say that I knew a good deal.

- E. M. Battye. 329. But you did not inquire to see whether I was right in my reports or not? No, I did not.
 330. But you wrote, recommending my removal on the same lines as Mr. Harrison did? I strongly recommended your removal from Narrandera.
 30Sept., 1896. 331. In your report of 4th May, 1888, you said:—

My opinion is that I consider great blame is attributable to the careless and indifferent way in which Senior-sergeant Vaughan got up the case in not sifting the most important evidence of identification, or exerting himself in any way to obtain it prior to committal, apparently because offender was arrested by civilians.

What steps did you take to ascertain that blame was attachable to me in that case? I could not tell you.

332. Before writing such a memo. would you not consider it your duty, as superintendent of the district, to go there and investigate the case, to find out whether I had committed neglect or not? I felt that I could trust Mr. Harrison in a case of that kind.

333. And you followed on his lines? Followed on his lines?—unfortunately I was quite of his opinion with reference to you.

334. Did you consider that I should be reduced? I think I did, if I recollect aright.

335. But it appears you did not on your report for May, 1888? I do not see in that report where I did state it. I must have left it entirely to the Inspector-General, who decides all such matters.

336. You did not consider I should be reduced? I did not state it.

337. Although you did recommend it before, and the Inspector-General did not fall in with your views? When did I recommend it before?

338. When you recommended that I should be sent to Corowa, and reduced one step in rank, and Sergeant Jones brought to Narrandera? Very likely I did.

339. Have you any recollection of Mr. Harrison and other witnesses coming to Sydney to give evidence before the Executive Council over the Drewitt case? No.

340. There is a memo. of yours, dated 4th of May, 1888, to the following effect:—

MR. HARRISON has shown me your telegram of Wednesday; he and constables Bell and Davison will reach Sydney to-morrow morning. I shall post you important papers, statements, and reports *re* case this evening, and intend ordering Senior-sergeant Vaughan to Sydney by Monday, to answer personally for his conduct in that matter and on other occasions.

E. M. BATTYE,
 Superintendent.

Are you aware that I did not go to Sydney? I am not; I have no recollection at all.

341. And the Acting Inspector-General of Police wired to you that unless I could give evidence as to the identity of the offender, or otherwise assist the Executive Council in the inquiry, there was no necessity for my being sent to Sydney at present? Yes.

342. You know that steps were taken, and that I did not go to Sydney? I suppose so.

343. Because I could answer for myself before the Executive Council, you do not know that that was the reason, do you? No.

344. Are you aware that the witnesses with Mr. Harrison, who were brought to Sydney, threw no further light on the case? I do not know a word about it.

345. At all events, I was reduced? Yes.

346. You sent the memorandum of the Acting Inspector-General, dated 17th May, 1888, to Mr. Harrison at Narrandera, and you wrote the following memo. on the paper:—

I think it advisable for Inspector Harrison to proceed to Narrandera with these papers, and bring them back with him.

Is that so? Yes.

347. Did you not think I was capable of being entrusted with the papers? Perhaps I did.

348. Do you consider that fair treatment? Well, the papers were not to go out of Mr. Harrison's hands.

349. Why?—I was not fit to be trusted with them, I suppose? I was not going to ask you what I was to do.

350. I am asking you now why you did not forward them to me in the usual way, and I want you to tell the Committee why you did not? [*No reply.*]

351. *Chairman.*] Was there any reason why these papers should not be forwarded to Mr. Vaughan, to be noted in the ordinary way and returned to you;—was there any special reason why they should be sent to the inspector? Well, I cannot say exactly. I have no doubt in my own mind it was because so many papers had been lost, and Mr. Harrison was officer in charge of district.

352. But in the printed correspondence there is nothing to show that any charge was brought against Mr. Vaughan for the loss or non-return of papers;—is it the usual course in matters of this kind, when the officers are retained in the Service, to send them correspondence of this character with the minute to be noted and returned? To be noted and returned, yes; but in several cases Mr. Harrison could not recover the papers.

353. The statement made by Mr. Harrison was not that he could not get papers but that there was a delay in the sending them? Yes.

354. But if you can tax your memory so far back as 1888, what was the reason for this special departure of sending Inspector Harrison with this letter from the Acting Inspector-General to be shown to Senior-sergeant Vaughan, and then sent back to you by Inspector Harrison, it being the usual practice for papers to be noted and returned;—why in this case was that practice departed from? Because documents have been difficult to obtain from Senior-sergeant Vaughan.

355. You give that as your reason? Yes; at least I fancy that must have been it.

356. *Mr. Vaughan.*] Can you recall an instance when I did not return documents? Yes, certainly; when you have been away from your barracks I have gone into your room, and have seen documents all over the place. I have picked them up myself, and taken them home to Albury.

357. Where was this? At Germanton.

358. Will you tell this Committee on your oath that such a thing occurred? Of course I will, and Sergeant Barnett picked up others.

359. That was after I left Germanton? The day after you left he picked up some, and I picked up others.

360. But that did not occur when this Narrandera affair was on—that was five years afterwards? Sub-inspector Harrison complained very frequently of the difficulty of getting documents back.

361. Do you remember that after the decision of the Acting Inspector-General the papers were returned? I do not recollect it.

362. Do you remember my sending you a telegram on the 23rd of May, 1888, to this effect:—

E. M. Battye.

Before leaving Narrandera Sergeant Vaughan expects an investigation into Mr. Harrison's charges. He can find sufficient evidence to refute all the charges levelled against him by Mr. Harrison. 30 Sept., 1896.

? Yes.

363. Did you think it a reasonable request to ask for an investigation? In my telegram in reply I stated that any further investigation would have to be made in writing through the proper channel.

364. Was there time to reply through the proper channel? I cannot tell you after eight years.

365. But it is on these papers that I was under very prompt orders to leave for Wagga Wagga? Yes.

366. You did not consider I should have an investigation? I do not know what I considered then.

367. What do you think now;—was it fair not to give a man, after twenty-two years' service, an opportunity to defend his character before the proper person? What I think now is that there never was a man breathing who had more consideration given to him than you. The four removals were done partly for your own good.

368. When I was removed to Gundagai, what loss did I suffer through the reduction? I do not know what you lost.

369. Did I not lose in rank about £31 18s. 3d., besides £15 as licensing inspector—in all, about £50 a year—because of an alleged offence I was not allowed to investigate? [No reply.]

370. Do you remember whether there were sergeant's quarters at Gundagai when I went there? Yes; they are all in the same barracks.

371. Was there not a sub-inspector's house at Gundagai? I think it was finished then.

372. Also a sergeant's quarters in the barracks? There were a certain number of rooms allotted.

373. Do you remember that there was a constable occupying the sergeant's quarters, and that I had to get a house of my own and pay 11s. a week rent? I cannot remember—the sub-inspector would know all about that.

374. Do you remember the Inspector-General visiting Gundagai after I left and altering that state of things, ordering the sub-inspector into his own house, and the constable out of it, and making the sergeant of that time take the quarters? I have a recollection that the sub-inspector, Mr. Cornett, had the end rooms in that place.

375. And do you know that there was a house specially purchased for the sub-inspector which was occupied by a constable, and I had to pay 11s. a week rent;—have you any recollection of that? No; and I had no complaint either.

376. At that time I applied for leave of absence;—you did not recommend that leave? No; it was just at the time of your removal to Gundagai by order of the Inspector-General.

377. Was that not a reasonable application? Circumstances prevented it.

378. Would they not be more likely to be favourable, as I was leaving a station and finishing with it? Well, I objected.

379. And it was not granted? I do not suppose so.

380. Which I had a loss of £300 over? £300!

381. Of course you do not know anything about that. I wanted to go to Moama to protect some property I had there, which was afterwards lost to me through that application not being granted? [No reply.]

382. I shall now refer to the time when I was reduced to the position of first-class constable at Gundagai. I will read the report that was sent in against me by Sub-Inspector Cornett, dated 30th June, 1889:—

Captain Battye,

Sir,

I regret having to report the conduct of Sergeant Vaughan. On the 25th instant I instructed Sergeant Vaughan and Constable Field to proceed to Tumut on temporary duty, as all the Tumut police had to attend the Gundagai Quarter Sessions held on the 27th. The two mounted constables, Bulmer and Winch, returned to Tumut on the evening of the 27th, Sergeant Coveny and Constable Bell on the morning of the 28th. I wired to Sergeant Vaughan to return that day. He replied that they could not leave till the morning of the 29th. I heard nothing further of them till 7:30 p.m., when Constable Field returned to the station and reported to me that Sergeant Vaughan had been driven home in a buggy, not being able to ride his horse, as he, the sergeant, stated to Field that he had been hurt before leaving Tumut. Field states that they left Tumut at 10:30 a.m. The sergeant rode his horse a few miles, when they halted at the public-house for about two hours. The sergeant then walked on foot for a short distance, when he sat down and told Field he could go no further. Field then had to ride to South Gundagai for a buggy to convey him home. After Constable Field reported the matter to me I went to Sergeant Vaughan's house to see him. He came into the room to me. I asked him what had happened to him that he was not able to ride his horse home. He replied, that as he was in the act of mounting his horse in the police-yard at Tumut the horse threw him, hurting his side. I then said, "Why did you leave Tumut if you felt hurt?" He answered, "I thought you wanted me home." I am sorry to inform Captain Battye that Sergeant Vaughan appeared quite stupid, as if from drink. I may also state that this is the third time that Sergeant Vaughan has returned from bush duty in a buggy, and been driven straight to his home without reporting himself to me. This report was handed to Sergeant Vaughan to afford him an opportunity of explaining it before sending it to Captain Battye. Sergeant Vaughan will also state cause of delay in coming from Tumut to Gundagai on the 29th instant, with Constable Field.

JAMES CORNETT,

Sub-inspector.

This is a report of Constable Field's to Sub-Inspector Cornett:—

Police Station, Gundagai, 1 July, 1889.

With reference to attached memo., Constable Field, No. 5,645, most respectfully begs to report, for the information of Sub-Inspector Cornett, that he and Sergeant Vaughan left Tumut Police Station at 10 a.m. on the 29th instant. Constables Winch and Bulmer stated that they were going to Gocup, to search for a Chinaman that was drowned there, and would be along with us for 7 or 8 miles on our way to Gundagai. Constables Winch, Bulmer, and Field mounted their horses, and rode out of the yard on to the road. Constable Field turned round to see if Sergeant Vaughan was coming, and he saw the sergeant's horse rushing out of the yard, and he helped to catch him, and returned him to the sergeant. Constable Winch rode Sergeant Vaughan's horse, and the sergeant rode the constable's horse to Back's Hotel, a distance of about 5 miles from Tumut. Constable Field states that he believes the sergeant had been drinking before leaving Tumut. When the constable and the sergeant rode about 2 miles from Tumut the sergeant got incapable of riding from what appeared to the constable to be the effects of drink. Constable Field and the sergeant halted at Back's Hotel, the sergeant being then unable to ride his horse, and the sergeant lay down for about two hours. We made a start from the hotel for Gundagai, the sergeant riding his own horse, until about 5 miles from Gundagai, when the sergeant complained of being ill, and stated that he could ride no further. The constable then proceeded to South Gundagai for a conveyance to take the sergeant home, as he was still unable to ride his horse. The constable states that Sergeant Vaughan had a drink at Woodbridge's Hotel, South Gundagai, on his way going home. On my arrival at the Police Station, Gundagai, I reported the circumstances to Sub-Inspector Cornett.

MICHAEL FIELD,

Constable, No. 4,645.

Sergeant

E. M. Battye. Sergeant Coveny, who was there when I mounted, reports as follows:—

30 Sept., 1896.

SERGEANT COVENY, No. 1,848, reports for the information of his Sub-Inspector that Sergeant Vaughan, Constables Bulmer, Winch, and Field were ready to make a start, the sergeant and Constable Field from Gundagai, and Constables Bulmer and Winch to search for the Chinaman that was drowned at Gocup. The constables mounted their horses and rode out of the yard. The sergeant delayed for about a minute before he mounted, and when he did, and before he got his foot in the off stirrup-iron his horse made a jump to get away after the others, and after going about 10 yards threw the sergeant. He got up and made no complaint of being hurt, and when his horse was caught he seemed very excited, and from the way he went after he threw the sergeant, he, Sergeant Coveny, told Constable Winch to ride him for a mile or two, and let Sergeant Vaughan ride his horse, as he was going about 8 miles on the same road. Sergeant Vaughan appeared to the sergeant to have had some drink, but he could not say he was drunk, as he walked over from the hotel where he was stopping, and carried his valise, and spoke to the sergeant before and after he was thrown, and was quite capable of taking care of himself. He left with the other constable at 10 a.m. on the 29th instant.

Police Station, Tumut, 30 June, 1889.

ROBERT COVENY,
Sergeant, 1,848.

This is Constable Bulmer's report to Sub-Inspector Cornett:—

CONSTABLE BULMER, 4,313, begs to state that he and Constable Winch, after leaving the barracks, rode straight out to Gocup and waited at the hotel there for Sergeant Vaughan and Constable Field, who arrived some twenty minutes or more afterwards, and they last saw the sergeant and Field close to Gocup School some 7 or 8 miles from Tumut, as they were returning off duty about 2 p.m. Constable Field was perfectly sober, and the sergeant also appeared to be sober, and capable of managing his horse. Constables Bulmer and Winch did assist the sergeant off his horse at Back's, when he made some remark about being hurt by a fall in the barrack-yard.

Police Station, Tumut, 3 July, 1889.

FRED. W. BULMER,
First-class Constable.

Constable Winch also made a report:—

IN answer to Sub-Inspector Cornett's inquiries *re* Sergeant Vaughan, constable begs to state that he did not ride with Sergeant Vaughan and constable Field, but went ahead with Constable Bulmer as far as Beck's Hotel, where the constable waited for Sergeant Vaughan to exchange horses. On the arrival of Sergeant Vaughan and Constable Field, Constable Winch saw that Sergeant Vaughan had been drinking, and assisted him off his horse, when he said, "I feel hurt." Constable Field was strictly sober. Constable Winch and Bulmer then proceeded about 3 miles further on the road, and returning about 2 o'clock met Sergeant Vaughan and Constable Field riding their horses, Sergeant Vaughan then appearing perfectly sober, and quite capable of riding his horse.

Police Station, Tumut, 3 July, 1889.

W. WINCH,
Constable, 15,465.

This is the report I wrote in reply:—

SERGEANT VAUGHAN begs to report, in reply to Sub-Inspector Cornett's report of 30th ultimo, that shortly before the sergeant left Tumut, on Saturday, the 29th instant, he went to say good-bye to a Mr. Nestor, in business at Tumut as a hotel-keeper, who went to school with Sergeant Vaughan at Home; and meeting there Mr. Robertson, solicitor, of Tumut, having a few drinks of whisky, the morning being very cold. The sergeant felt all right, and on passing the office of Mr. Lloyd, C.P.S., said good-bye to him.

Police Station, Gundagai, 5 July, 1889.

He then went to mount his horse, which was already saddled (the other constables having just left the yard), and when doing so his horse shied, being in a hurry to follow the other horses, and the sergeant got a nasty fall on the back. Not feeling hurt at the time, the sergeant mounted Constable Winch's, a quieter horse, and when at Gocup Hotel felt sick and faint, and sore in the back, lay down for a couple of hours, and then went on riding his own horse, and had to get off again as described in Constable Field's report, hence the reason for the sergeant returning in a buggy, taken out by young Mr. Woodbridge, and when passing the latter's public-house the sergeant had a little whisky, this being the only drink the sergeant had since leaving Tumut. No doubt Mr. Cornett's statements are correct as to his belief, but the sergeant can positively say the above statement is true as substantially borne out by the statements of Sergeant Coveny and the constables. The sergeant has since felt very sore in the back, but is now nearly recovered. Sergeant Vaughan is sure Mr. Cornett will bear testimony to his efficiency and attention to duty since his being stationed at Gundagai. Since this affair has occurred the sergeant has resolved not to take any liquor at all, and he earnestly begs that Captain Battye will see fit not to send the matter any further.

P. L. VAUGHAN,
Sergeant.

I wrote another letter as follows:—

CONSTABLE VAUGHAN most respectfully begs to request that the Inspector-General will be good enough to reconsider his decision in his the constable's case, which was founded on Captain Battye's minute on the papers, and not by the evidence contained in the papers themselves. No doubt Captain Battye was actuated by the best intentions for the good of the service, but the evidence before him did not justify the severity of his remarks. In support, Constable Vaughan begs to attach statements from Mr. Robertson, solicitor, and Mr. Lloyd, C.P.S., Tumut, the gentlemen whom Sergeant Vaughan mentioned in his explanation as being the last the sergeant saw, which statement they are prepared to verify on oath, if necessary. And again Constable Vaughan most respectfully asserts that his statement and Sergeant Coveny's statement are literally correct, and that there was no drunken exhibition riding through the streets of Tumut. Sergeant Vaughan candidly admitted having a few glasses of grog under the conditions mentioned in his statement, which he hopes will not be taken as an admission that he was drunk, a charge that was never preferred against him. Sergeant Vaughan would rather be punished than charged with being a liar. The Inspector-General will no doubt recollect Sergeant Vaughan's career in the service, and so on.

Police Station, Gundagai, 23 July, 1889.

I asked for a reopening of the case, and attached the following letters:—

Dear Sir,

In reply to your question as to your condition on the 29th June last, I have to say that when I left you on that morning at 9:45 a.m., after talking over some little matter of business with you, you were perfectly sober.

Tumut, 17 July, 1889.

To Sergeant Vaughan, Gundagai.

Yours truly,

ALFRED J. ROBERTSON.

My Dear Sergeant Vaughan,

As requested by you, I have much pleasure in stating that you called at my office about 10 a.m. on the morning of the 29th June last, and were then quite sober.

Tumut, 17 July, 1889.

Yours faithfully,

CHARLES J. LLOYD, C.P.S.

I asked for an investigation of the case, which was refused me, and the present Inspector-General, no doubt from what was on the previous papers, thought this charge was correct, and I was reduced. You recommended me then to be dismissed, I believe? It occurred so many times; I do not like to say how many.

383. *Chairman.*] But in regard to this particular case, did you recommend Mr. Vaughan for dismissal on account of the alleged drunkenness at Tumut? I cannot say. I reported as follows:—

Corowa, 9 July, 1889.

IN forwarding these papers to the Inspector-General, containing grave charges against Sergeant Vaughan, I much regret that the sergeant does not deserve, neither do I recommend, any further leniency being shown him. He has so thoroughly given way to drink that he is not to be trusted on any duty; therefore I consider him totally unfit to remain in the service. I consider

consider Sergeant Coveny greatly to blame for not preventing Sergeant Vaughan from making such an exhibition of himself E. M. Battye. in riding drunk through the streets of Tumut, for he must have observed that he was unfit to proceed on his journey. Yet in his report he attempts to shelter him by saying, "He could not say he was drunk." I do not consider a sergeant who makes such a statement reliable or fit for his position. I am also much displeased with First-class Constable Bulmer in asserting in his report that Sergeant Vaughan "appeared to be sober," well knowing he was not. Such conduct as this, both on his and Sergeant Coveny's part, is totally unbecoming their rank and position in the Force. I have instructed Senior-sergeant Grugeon to forward you the defaulter sheets. 30 Sept., 1896.

E. M. BATTYE, Captain,
Superintendent.

That was my report to the Inspector-General, and the Inspector-General bears me out.
384. Where was the evidence before you? In these papers.

THURSDAY, 1 OCTOBER, 1896.

Present:—

MR. BARNES, | MR. TRAVERS JONES.
J. GORMLY, ESQ., IN THE CHAIR.

Mr. P. L. Vaughan appeared on his own behalf.
Edward Montague Battye, further examined:—

385. *Mr. Vaughan.*] In the face of the letters from Mr. Robertson and Mr. Lloyd, and of Sergeant Coveny's report, did you not think it advisable or just to me to have a personal investigation of that matter? No; I did not. I could not tell you why at the present moment. E. M. Battye. 1 Oct., 1896.

386. And you also sent Sergeant Coveny's defaulter's sheet to the Inspector-General with a view to his being punished for writing his report? I believe I did.

387. What evidence had you that Sergeant Coveny made an untruthful report? I cannot recollect every little statement made eight or nine years ago. I have no doubt whatever the statement I made in these papers is correct.

388. You held Sergeant Coveny to blame for writing a report stating I was not drunk;—was not that so? I will read an extract from my memo., dated Albury, 13th July, 1889, written to Sub-Inspector Cornett:—

It is now my disagreeable duty to point these facts out to Sergeant Coveny and First-class Constable Bulmer, both of whom were asked by their officer a certain question, viz. :—Sergeant Coveny—Was Sergeant Vaughan strictly sober when about to leave Tumut? To this he did not, or would not, give a direct answer, but stated: "Sergeant Vaughan appeared to him to have had some drink, but he could not say he was drunk." And First-class Constable Bulmer was asked: "Did Sergeant Vaughan appear to be suffering from the effects of drink?" He could or would not give a direct answer, but says: "Constable Field was perfectly sober, and the sergeant appeared to be sober." Now, why the words "perfectly sober" were applied to Constable Field and the words "appeared to be sober" applied to the sergeant I cannot understand, unless the sergeant did appear to him (Bulmer) to be suffering from the effects of drink, as asked by his officer (Mr. Cornett), which fact was clearly proved by Mr. Vaughan's own admission and the statements of Constables Field and Winch, and as the Inspector-General remarks, "It must have been observable." He (the Inspector-General), therefore desires me to express my opinion to both Sergeant Coveny and First-class Constable Bulmer "with an admonition," which I now do, trusting that no evasive answers will ever again be given, that no drunkenness (or similar drunken exhibition) will ever be passed over or screened by them, or by any member of the Force, tending thereby to bring disgrace upon it. Those who venture to do so must stand the consequences.

E. M. BATTYE, Captain.

389. In the report of mine did I admit that I was drunk? I cannot say now, it is so long ago.

390. I admitted, as I always did, taking a glass of grog; but because I told the truth, and said I had a glass of whisky, you took it as an admission that I was drunk? I am not aware of doing that kind of thing.

391. What evidence had you to rely upon in making your statement to the Inspector-General in face of the letter from Mr. Robertson and the Clerk of Petty Sessions, and of Sergeant Coveny's report? My replies are in these papers.

392. Do you remember an application of mine from Gundagai for reinstatement after the Inspector-General's return from England? I recollect receiving your memorandum, dated 14th February, 1889, on that subject. In a district like this there are only a certain number of senior-sergeants allotted to it. So, if the crown is taken from one, and there is no vacancy, he cannot be promoted till there is a vacancy in the district. He cannot be advanced in pay and rank unless there is a vacancy in the meantime. The Inspector-General might appoint him to a district where there is a vacancy, but when once a man loses his rank he cannot be reinstated unless an opportunity occurs.

393. Before you forwarded that to the Inspector-General, you forwarded it to Mr. Harrison at Wagga Wagga for his report? I dare say I did. Once a man loses his position he is done for, until a vacancy occurs, and then the most trustworthy, the one considered most fit, is appointed by the Inspector-General, not by me, and without my recommendation, or anything of the kind.

394. Why did you think it necessary to send that report to Mr. Harrison for his report, he then having no control of that sub-district? It went to Mr. Cornett.

395. It went from Mr. Cornett to you, and from you to Mr. Harrison in another sub-district? Because you had so recently come from there, I suppose. The more backers you had the better. I wrote to Mr. Harrison in these terms:—

Before I forward this application from Sergeant Vaughan to Inspector-General I will be glad of Mr. Harrison's remarks thereon, *re* case alluded to and tried before His Honor the Chief Justice, should he (Mr. Harrison) have any to make?

396. What does Mr. Harrison say in reply? This is an extract from Mr. Harrison's report:—

In returning the attached application to Captain Battye, I regret I can say nothing favourable of Sergeant Vaughan's conduct during the eighteen months he was under my orders and in charge of Narrandera. From his constant muddled state the whole of his police duties were neglected.

397. *Mr. Gormly.*] What was the reason for sending it on to Mr. Harrison? To show the Inspector-General what Mr. Harrison's opinion was of Sergeant Vaughan's ability.

398. Because of his having been under Mr. Harrison? Yes; as a matter of course.

399. *Mr. Vaughan.*] What was Mr. Cornett's opinion then—was it not favourable? Mr. Cornett stated: "During the time Sergeant Vaughan has been stationed here he has been steady and most efficient in the discharge of his police duties. Trusting Captain Battye will see fit to recommend him to the Inspector-General for reinstatement to his former rank."
400.

- E. M. Battye. 400. *Mr. Gormly.*] Sub-Inspector Cornett reported favourably from Gundagai? Yes; but I cannot reconcile this with his reports against Vaughan on 30th June, 1889.
- 1 Oct., 1896. 401. *Mr. Vaughan.*] Did you not know for a fact that ever since Mr. Harrison came to Wagga Wagga he had a personal grudge against me? Certainly I did not; I never had knowledge to that effect.
402. Did you not, on your inspection at Narrandera, tell me personally that almost by every mail there was a report against me by Mr. Harrison? Very likely I did.
403. And I said to you, "I don't care if he sends a report every day, if I have an opportunity to defend myself," and you said, "You certainly shall have that"? It is a great pity the poor fellow is dead.
404. What complaint had you from Germanton that you should recommend my reduction;—did you make any investigation? I did.
405. Examined witnesses? Do you mean civilian witnesses?
406. Yes? No, I did not. I do not approve of calling in against the head of the police at the different stations Tom, Dick, and Harry from the streets.
407. Was there any complaint from the public of Germanton of laxity of duty on my part? There were complaints in my office, and here is a list of documents that were sent to you, and that you neglected to return:—19th January, *re* delay of completing district returns; 30th January, *re* criminal statistics delay; 3rd February, for reply to queries *re* wheat crops sent on 7th January; 3rd March, for return of circular 92-945, sent you on 15th February; 15th March, for stock and crop returns, sent you December, 1891; 30th March, *re* delay in payment of accounts; and so on.
408. *Mr. Gormly.*] Your cause of complaint was that he had not sent in returns? Yes.
409. Your visit to Germanton was to make inquiry into this neglect of duty? Exactly.
410. *Mr. Vaughan.*] Were not these each explained away as they occurred? I cannot say that. Most certainly they were not; because I picked up some of the papers in your office, after which were scattered about, and Sergeant Barnett picked up some.
411. Was it not a fact that when I was sick for a week at Germanton you ordered me into Albury—took me out of a sick bed? I was not aware you were sick. I ordered you to my office because I could not get you to complete the returns. I wished you to attend at my office daily until they were completed.
412. Do you think your office the proper place in which to complete returns which should be done at the station where the questions arose? They should not be completed in a hotel bed, where I saw you at half-past 11 in the morning, whereas you should have been at my office at 9. I did not like to send a constable to the hotel with a message, so I went myself, and was told you were in bed, and not fit to come down.
413. You are not answering my question—you did not go to Germanton and make an investigation, but you brought me in to Albury, where I had not my books or anything else to answer things that I could not answer without a record of my statements;—is not that so? Decidedly not; the Police Departments records I went for. I found some kicking about in your quarters.
414. I was Clerk of Petty Sessions at Germanton, was I not? You were.
415. And mining registrar? You did not do your police duties, or could not do it, or something of the kind.
416. Did not do what? The duties as senior-constable that were required of you. Unfortunately, I sent you there in the hope that you would perform them. It would have been a stepping-stone for you.
417. You know Mr. Browne, Police Magistrate at Albury? Yes.
418. He used to visit Germanton every month? Yes.
419. Well, he is capable of forming an opinion of how the duties were done at Germanton? He has nothing to do with you, excepting in his Court.
420. Was he not Police Magistrate of my district? Exactly.
421. *Mr. Gormly.*] Sergeant Vaughan was acting Clerk of Petty Sessions at Germanton? Exactly.
422. And Mr. Browne visited there as Police Magistrate? Yes.
423. Would not Mr. Browne, therefore, be capable of judging whether Mr. Vaughan performed the duties of Clerk of Petty Sessions correctly or not? I daresay; but that has nothing to do with my office.
424. Are you of opinion that Mr. Browne would be capable of saying whether Mr. Vaughan performed his duties correctly or not? He would be capable of expressing an opinion. This is what Mr. Browne said in a letter, dated from "Petty's Hotel," Sydney, 7th January, 1893:—

Mr. P. L. Vaughan, ex-Sergeant of Police in the Albury District, has been known to me as being in charge at Germanton and Bowna. Personally I have found him highly capable in the discharge of his duties, and I am aware that his departure from the district was generally regretted.

425. Do you think Mr. Browne would be capable of telling a falsehood? Mr. Browne has nothing to do with my police office.

426. Mr. Reilly, Inspector of Public Accounts, would, of course, know how the duties were performed? Of course.

427. This is what he says in a memo., dated 16th October, 1890:—

I HAVE this day completed my inspection of the accounts of Senior-constable Vaughan, acting in the capacity of Clerk of Petty Sessions at Germanton, and have much pleasure in stating that I found the books neatly kept, and in every way satisfactory.

R. H. REILLY,
Acting Treasury Inspector.

That is what Mr. Reilly says? Of course; perfectly satisfactory.

428. Have you any reason to think that that statement of Mr. Reilly's is not correct? Most decidedly not, but that is out of the way of my department altogether, and in a different building.

429. *Mr. Jones.*] I suppose if Mr. Vaughan, as a police officer, was not capable of doing his duty as C.P.S., it would be reported to you? Most undoubtedly. Mr. Browne would have reported it to me. I always had the highest possible opinion of Sergeant Vaughan's ability, when he had not been drinking.

George Read sworn and examined:—

G. Read. 430. *Chairman.*] What is your position? I am Superintendent of the Metropolitan District.

1 Oct., 1896. 431. *Mr. Vaughan.*] I believe you were acting Inspector-General in May, 1888? Yes; I was acting from March until early in December of that year.

432. Had you up to then any recollection of me in the police? I cannot say that I had any distinct recollection.

recollection of you, but I noticed by the records that you served in the Metropolitan District for something more than a year; I think in the year 1865, and a portion of the year 1866.

433. You had to deal with a report against me by Mr. Harrison, in reference to a case of rape? Reports were made by the late Inspector Harrison, and your Superintendent, Captain Battye.

434. And you dealt with those reports? I dealt with them early in May.

435. Your decision was that I should be reduced in rank? Yes; from the rank of a senior-sergeant to that of a sergeant, and you were removed to Gundagai.

436. Do you know what loss per annum that would entail? I have not calculated it. It would entail of course the difference in pay between that of a sergeant and that of a senior-sergeant.

437. It would be about £60 per year, and I was also C.P.S.? I could not say. I only knew you as Senior-sergeant of Police. What other appointments you had, I am not aware of.

438. What evidence had you before you in coming to your decision? I relied on the reports of the late Inspector Harrison, and your Superintendent, Captain Battye. They were both men of probity; men whose evidence would be considered sufficient in any court of justice in the Colony to warrant a verdict, and, therefore, I could not reasonably discredit their statements. I had served in conjunction with Mr. Harrison in Sydney for a number of years, and I always had every confidence in his integrity. I believed him incapable of saying what was not true.

439. Did you not have my report of the 4th of May with the papers? I received a report from you in your defence to the charges preferred against you by your responsible officers.

440. You did not credit that? I did not credit it, because it was uncorroborated, and you did not even insinuate that your officers were actuated by any other than motives of duty.

441. In my report of 4th May appears this paragraph:—

Now, as to Senior-sergeant Vaughan not troubling himself about the matter, what are the facts: Middleton states, while in the chemist's I told the senior-sergeant all I knew about the case, and he told us all to be down to the Court on Monday morning. Senior-sergeant Vaughan made note of all the particulars from Middleton, Ross, and the woman Roberts, which Mr. Duval, the chemist, can prove. The statement of the latter two witnesses is not correct in this respect. Senior-sergeant Vaughan also saw Nellie, the black gin, and asked her why she left the child alone in the tent; she merely said she was lonely and could not stay. She could not give any evidence bearing on the case.

A statement of the tracker and Allen, the aboriginal, could not bear on the case unless the hat was introduced into it. Had it, the senior-sergeant would have made every inquiry in that direction. The witnesses Ross and Roberts were to blame, not mentioning the finding of the hat to Senior-sergeant Vaughan, as they could see he was trying to find out all the particulars of the case.

In conclusion, Senior-sergeant Vaughan most respectfully submits that he has done all he could in connection with the case, and that he is free from all blame in the matter.

Was not that a denial? Yes; you denied the whole statements of your two responsible officers.

442. Then, as Acting Inspector-General of Police, what steps did you take to decide whether I was right, or they were right? I took no steps, for the simple reason that if you had evidence to substantiate your denial, you could, if you had seen fit, have forwarded statements in your favour from a dozen persons with your own written defence.

443. Do you think there was sufficient evidence for you to come to your decision? I think so. I have already said that I knew Mr. Harrison as an officer on whose word I could thoroughly rely. I had not so much experience of your Superintendent, Captain Battye, but these men's statements would be relied on in any court of justice in the Colony, and I could discover no motive for untruthfulness on the part of either of them. That is why I credited their reports.

444. Is it not usual for a man of the rank of a senior-sergeant, if he appeals, to have his request granted by the Inspector-General? Yes, if he appeals in the proper form. In making appeals it is usual to state what evidence can be adduced in support of the appeal. That is the practice in my district.

445. Did this telegram from me to Superintendent Battye reach you:—

Narrandera, 23 May, 1888.

BEFORE leaving Narrandera Sergeant Vaughan expects an investigation into Mr. Harrison's charges. He can find sufficient evidence to refute all the charges levelled against him by Mr. Harrison.

Did you receive that? I probably received it, but I have no distinct recollection of it. Perhaps it is proper that I should remark that your appeal would be against my own decision. I do not know that I could entertain such an appeal, but it was competent for you, when the Inspector-General returned from Europe, to address an appeal to him, accompanied by any evidence that you might have to adduce in your defence.

446. Do you remember a petition from the people of Narrandera in these terms:—

Sir,

Narrandera, 28 May, 1888.

We, the undersigned residents of Narrandera and district, have the honor to bring under your notice the following facts, and ask you to kindly give the same your favourable consideration:—

- (1.) Senior-sergeant Vaughan has been in charge of Narrandera station for the past five years, and as far as we are aware, has satisfactorily carried out the duties of his office.
- (2.) We hear with great regret that he is under orders for transfer, and it comes on us as a surprise to hear that he is not only to be removed but also reduced in grade.
- (3.) We venture to think if Senior-sergeant Vaughan is afforded the opportunity, he can satisfactorily account for any apparent laches of duty.
- (4.) While not presuming to interfere with departmental regulations, we desire to place upon record our esteem and appreciation of Senior-sergeant Vaughan's services.

Respectfully soliciting your kind reconsideration of the matter,

We have, &c.,

BRUCE KENNEDY,

Mayor.

? Yes.

And 71 signatures following.

447. And this is your letter in reply:—

Sir,

Sydney, 30 May, 1888.

In acknowledging the receipt of your petition of the 28th instant, I beg to inform you that Sergeant Vaughan's removal from Narrandera has been decided upon after very mature consideration, and is deemed necessary in his own interests and those of the public and the department alike. He has been afforded ample opportunity of replying to the complaint made against him. I regret, therefore, that I cannot reconsider my decision.

I have, &c.,

GEO. READ,

Acting Inspector-General of Police.

B. Kennedy, Esq., and others.

Is that correct, that I had "ample opportunity"? Yes; so far as I am aware.

G. Read.
1 Oct., 1896.

448. Were you aware that I was never charged with anything, or brought to face either with Superintendent Battye or Mr. Harrison in regard to the matter? It is not usual for men in the country to be brought face to face with the officer who makes the complaint against them. Matters are replied to in writing, and when you were informed of the particulars of the complaint of your officers, Mr. Harrison and Captain Battye, you had an opportunity of saying anything you wished, and you did say a good deal in your defence. And you had an opportunity also of forwarding statements from any persons who, you thought, could assist you.
449. Did I not ask for an investigation there and then, and that the parties should be brought face to face with me? That was after the matter was decided.
450. Did you ever take the trouble to get the depositions in the Drewitt case, to see what I did in that matter? No; I relied on the reports of Mr. Harrison.
451. And punished me to the extent of £60 a year, and deprived me of the rank of sub-inspector that I was then entitled to? Not for that offence alone.
452. That is what you had to deal with? No; I had to deal with several matters. I had to deal with you, not only for your neglect in the Drewitt case, but for being in a constant state of muddle from the effects of drink. I had to deal with you for disobeying the orders of your inspector, Mr. Harrison, disregarding the admonition of your superintendent, disregarding also the censures of the Inspector-General, and for neglect in not sending in your returns. If my memory serves me, you had neglected to send in your returns, and in consequence the returns of the whole district were delayed.
453. In the face of my denying all these statements, would you convict a man after twenty-two years' service without the scratch of a pen on his defaulter's sheet? It would depend on the character of the evidence against him.
454. There could not be eye-witnesses to this thing;—would not the greatest criminal be allowed to defend himself and come face to face with his accusers? It is not usual in the Police Department in the country. You would have required to go to Albury if your superintendent was at his head station, and you would have required also to go to Wagga to confront the officer who complained against you there.
455. Is it not the usual course for an officer to go to the station where the offence occurred? I understood Mr. Harrison did go to Narrandera. He informed me that he had a conversation with the Chief Justice while the Drewitt case was being tried, and the Chief Justice concurred in his going to Narrandera to make some inquiries.
456. Do you know that although Mr. Harrison came to Narrandera and took some statements, yet I was not present, nor was I asked for a statement? I do not know.
457. Did you know that although other witnesses were brought to Sydney, that I was kept conveniently at Narrandera, and was not brought to Sydney to explain away matters before the Executive Council in the Drewitt case? In that case the witnesses who were brought to Sydney were brought solely to be examined with regard to the identity of the offender, of which there would appear to have been some doubt.
458. Would it not occur to your mind that I would be very likely to give additional evidence on that point? I was guided by the officers in the district, who knew the facts very much better than I did. I was at a distance, and could not know the facts.
459. Are you aware that the Executive Council called for me several times in Sydney? I am not.
460. Do you remember Mr. Gormly, Member for the Murrumbidgee, and Mr. Lakeman calling on you about the matter? I remember some gentleman calling. I think I remember Mr. Gormly calling on one occasion. I notice that I said I considered it would be to your advantage if you were removed to Gundagai.
461. You considered it to my advantage to be reduced £50 a year? I have served some forty-seven years in the Police Service here and in London, and I never knew an instance where such conduct as yours was dealt with by a less severe punishment.
462. And you did not consider that I should be heard in defence? You were heard in defence.
463. Before what tribunal? I got your written defence unaccompanied by a single statement in support of it. And it is very much the practice in the Police Department, as well as in other places, for men, when they are complained of for misconduct, to deny the truth of the complaint.
464. Is it not often the case when officers in the police appeal against a decision of the Inspector-General, that the Inspector-General refers the case to the Bench of Magistrates when it is a question of neglect of duty? It has been done; but you were dealt with mainly for breaches of police discipline, and it is not the practice to refer breaches of police discipline to Benches of Magistrates.
465. Would you not, at all events, think that I would be entitled to an investigation? I understood there was an investigation. The complaints of your officers were either read to you or shown to you, and you were acquainted with all the facts alleged against you.
466. The first and only possible opportunity in getting an investigation in the matter was denied by you? Denied by me? The case was investigated before ever I decided it. I received your defence before I decided the case.
467. And, of course, you did not believe my statement? I could not believe the statement of an accused person against the statements of two thoroughly reliable officers of police, who were never known to have led the department astray in any instance, so far as I am aware.
468. Mr. Harrison was down in Sydney then, I believe? Yes.
469. And, of course, he had a conversation with you about the matter? I exchanged a few words with him. I remember in substance what I said.
470. Do you remember this letter from Mr. R. H. Ferrier to Mr. G. R. Dibbs, M.P., dated Narrandera, 29th May, 1888:—

My dear Sir,

By to-day's mail a petition goes forward to Inspector-General of Police on Sergeant Vaughan's behalf, specially asking that his case should be reopened, with the object of enabling himself an opportunity of further explaining away the various departmental charges made against him.

I would deem it a favour if you would kindly wait on the Inspector-General and do what you can, as the people here deem the sergeant fully worthy of the trouble they have taken in him.

Yours, &c.,

Per R. H. FERRIER,
D.F.

Was not that asking for an investigation? I declined all applications to reopen the case, because you had been given, as I understood, ample opportunity to make your defence, and you made your defence in writing,

writing, but it was not accompanied by any statement in its support. It was open to you to send a dozen statements from persons who could assist you, if you thought fit.

471. You refused Mr. Dibbs to have the case investigated? I replied to his communication. I do not remember the reply.

472. This was your reply:—

Sir,

Sydney, 31 May, 1888.

With reference to the letter addressed to you by Mr. R. H. Ferrier, of Narrandera, respecting the transfer of Sergeant Vaughan from that place, I beg to state that the sergeant's removal had been decided upon after careful consideration, alike in his own interest and that of the public and the department. He is being sent to a better station, but does not appear to understand that the change will be to his advantage.

I have, &c.,

GEO. READ,

Acting Inspector-General of Police.

? I will tell you why I ordered you to Gundagai, if you wish.

473. I do wish? I have said that I had a short conversation with Mr. Harrison, and he informed me that although your associates at Narrandera were otherwise respectable, some of them were free drinkers, and that drink was your weakness, and that he had little hope of your improvement while you remained with your associates there, and I therefore thought it would give you a better chance if you were sent to Gundagai. That was my sole motive. I sent you to Gundagai, not as a punishment, but for your benefit.

474. And you took in these verbal statements from every source and did not allow me to defend myself? It was not a breach of discipline—it was an indiscretion. It was no breach of discipline to be intimate with men who were otherwise respectable, but were free drinkers. A man often has to be friendly with men who drink, but in your case, and with your propensity at that time, it might be a temptation that you would not be able to withstand, and it was the duty of the head of the department to try to save you if he could. I have done the same thing in several instances.

475. And you allowed not only myself but the respectable people of Narrandera to be slandered in that way? I do not think they were slandered—they were not charged with any offence. It was said some of them were free drinkers. It was not even alleged they were drunkards. It was alleged that you took so much drink as to be almost constantly in a state of muddle.

WEDNESDAY, 7 OCTOBER, 1896.

Present:—

MR. BARNES, | MR. GORMLY,

MR. TRAVERS JONES.

J. M. CHANTER, Esq., IN THE CHAIR.

Mr. P. L. Vaughan appeared on his own behalf.

Robert Bell called in, sworn, and examined:—

476. *Chairman.*] You are a constable of police? Yes; stationed at Tumut at present.

477. This is an inquiry into the removal of Senior-sergeant Vaughan from Narrandera;—were you stationed at Narrandera? I was. R. Bell.
Oct., 1896.

478. During what years? I think I went there in April, 1883, and left on the 26th November, 1887.

479. You were there the whole time that Mr. Vaughan was in charge of the police station at Narrandera? No; I was there about two or three months before he came to Narrandera, and I think I left six or seven months before he left Narrandera.

480. Upon what date did you arrive at Narrandera? I think it was either the 3rd or the 4th April, 1883. I was there about four years and nine months altogether.

481. And you remained there until the end of 1887? I left on the 26th November, 1887, when I was removed to Tumut.

482. *Mr. Vaughan.*] I believe that you were lockup-keeper during the whole of the time that you were at Narrandera? I was.

483. In the charge-book now produced do you recognise certain entries as being in your own handwriting? Yes; that is my handwriting.

484. You see the name James Drewitt? Yes; I do.

485. What was the date of his arrest? 2nd October, 1887.

486. At what hour? 12:30 a.m.

487. Who was the apprehending constable? J. F. Davison.

488. Do you remember when I came on the scene at the lock-up on that morning after the arrest? I would not be certain.

489. Do you remember either of us going to the chemist's shop that morning after the occurrence? I remember something about it.

490. Do you remember the following day my having a shirt taken from the prisoner and securing it? I do.

491. And having it produced in evidence? Yes; it was.

492. Have you any recollection as to whether Dr. Mitchell was or was not absent on that morning? I cannot remember whether he was or was not absent.

493. Do you remember how the prisoner was dressed? I think I remember that he had no hat on.

494. He was an aboriginal? Yes.

495. *Chairman.*] Was that when he was brought to the lock-up? Yes; when Constable Davison brought him.

496. *Mr. Vaughan.*] Do you remember Constable Davison bringing a hat to you at any time whilst the prisoner was in the lock-up? Yes, I think I remember Constable Davison having a hat belonging to a prisoner near the cell-door—in the passage.

497. Do you remember whether that was ever brought under my notice or anything about the hat? So far as I am aware, it was not brought under your notice—at that time, it was not.

498. Do you remember after the Circuit Court at Wagga in the following April, something turning up about a hat being in evidence, and Mr. Harrison coming to Narrandera to make some inquiries;—I believe you had left that station then? Yes; I had left the station at that time.

499. But you supplied a report from Tumut? I cannot remember.

500.

R. Bell.
7 Oct., 1896

500. Will you read this report on page 7 of the printed papers? Yes.

501. Is that your report? Yes; that is my report.

502. After refreshing your memory by looking at that report, can you carry your recollection back to anything that occurred about the hat? Yes; I think I recollect Davison fetching a hat some time after the arrest, and informing me that someone had picked up the hat near the tent where the outrage had been committed, and had given it to him.

503. But that did not come to my knowledge? Not that I am aware of.

504. As the apprehending constable, it would be Davison's business to tell me all about it? Yes, it would; it would be his business to report the matter to you.

505. Do you know, of your own knowledge, that I had the clothing worn by the child taken and kept until Dr. Mitchell's arrival the next evening? I do.

506. I did everything that I possibly could to get up a case? Yes. I remember Dr. Mitchell examining the clothing of the child, and also the prisoner's shirt.

507. With regard to cases generally while you were at Narrandera, did I not on every occasion pay the greatest possible attention to cases of arrest and to the getting up of evidence? In every case.

508. In regard to the cases that came under your notice, what was the general character of my conduct of the cases? You were always most particular in looking after the cases, getting up the evidence, and conducting them in the court. That was my experience whilst I was at Narrandera.

509. Did I always conduct important cases myself? Always. I do not remember your failing to do so.

510. Did you ever know a miscarriage of justice in any case? No.

511. Were there not a great many prosecutions for sly grog-selling and other offences committed in the Chinese camp? There were at the time you were there. There was a great deal of business at the court, and a large number of apprehensions.

512. What was the result of the cases? In nearly every case convictions took place.

513. You were brought down to Sydney to appear before the Executive Council in the Drewitt case? I was.

514. I was not brought down, was I? No. I came down with Inspector Harrison, Constable Davison, and a man of the name of Roberts.

515. They were witnesses at the trial? They were.

516. Do you know whether the Executive Council did or did not call me at the inquiry? I would not be certain, but I think you were called.

517. But I was not there? You were not there.

518. *Mr. Gormly.*] You mean that the person who was calling in the witnesses called for Senior-sergeant Vaughan? Yes; he called his name out the same as he called for Constable Bell.

519. *Mr. Vaughan.*] In Mr. Harrison's report of the 20th June, 1887, in referring to an application from the Municipal Council of Narrandera for extra Police protection, he says:—

That some of the public-houses sell nearly all night, entailing any amount of drunkenness and rowdyism, which the Police make no apparent effort to check, as also the sale of liquor on a Sunday to both whites and blacks.

Is that correct? That was not a fact.

520. Was there proper vigilance over the public-houses? Yes; there was until late. I have been out until 3 or 4 o'clock in the morning very often with yourself.

521. In the same report by Mr. Harrison he uses these words:—

I may mention that the lock-up keeper performs no town duty, even though the lock-up may be free from prisoners for more than a week at a time.

Is that correct? No; the lock-up was scarcely ever free from prisoners.

522. How was your time filled up when you were not at the lock-up? Sometimes in attending Court and at odd times in meeting the trains, and in doing various things just as I received orders from you.

523. You always had to attend the courts? I always attended every court—the land court or any other court.

524. Your duty was also to attend to the post? Yes.

525. And to be in quarters for anybody calling when you were not detailed off for any other duty? Yes; I had to be ready to attend to any calls.

526. In that way was not your time fully filled up? Yes; it was.

527. More than eight hours a day? Yes; I used to consider that I was employed more than eight hours a day.

528. Were there not frequent calls from the Chinese camp and other places at all hours of the night? Very frequently; especially at night.

529. And both you and I had to attend to them? Yes. An order was issued by Captain Battye to the effect that the lock-up keeper was not to be put on town duty when there were prisoners in the lock-up. Captain Battye was then our superintendent.

530. On page 6 of the printed papers there is a report from Mr. Harrison to Superintendent Battye, dated Wagga Wagga, 22nd April, 1888, in which Mr. Harrison, referring to me, says:—

It is a well-known fact that the best part of his time is passed in public-houses, and that he is more or less constantly in a muddled state.

Is that correct? No; that is not correct.

531. Is there any truth at all in it? No.

532. Was it not part of your duty to accompany me when, having nothing particular to do at the lock-up, I called upon you to go up town with me to see that the public-houses were properly closed or to attend to other matters? Yes; you frequently called me out of my bed to attend to town duties.

533. Did you ever see me in a state of intoxication or unfit to perform my duties? No.

534. With regard to Mr. Harrison, was it known to you personally that he had a great deal of ill-feeling towards me in every matter that occurred? Well, I considered that he had.

535. And that that feeling was apart from his anxiety for the good of the service, so far as you know? That would be my private opinion. I considered that he had some ill-feeling towards you.

536. *Mr. Gormly.*] For what reason did you arrive at that conclusion? He would sometimes make inquiries of me, and from those inquiries I formed that opinion.

537. *Chairman.*] You mean that from the tone of the inquiries you judged that there was some personal animus;—is that what you wish the Committee to understand? Yes. 538.

R. Bell.
7 Oct., 1896.

538. During your stay at Narrandera you say you never saw Mr. Vaughan in a muddled state or the worse for liquor;—did you ever hear anyone else say that they had seen him in such a state? I have heard some who have been through his hands pass such remarks.
539. You mean prisoners? Yes; persons who have been in the lock-up.
540. Did Inspector Harrison at any time ask you a question as to Mr. Vaughan's sobriety or otherwise? Yes; I remember that on one occasion he did. One morning Inspector Harrison came to the lock-up and asked me a question about Mr. Vaughan's sobriety, but I really could not tell you the exact question which he asked me.
541. And from your own knowledge, your answer to Inspector Harrison was—what? I really could not tell you now. It occurred a long time ago.
542. Can you recollect whether, in reply to a question of that kind, you said that Senior-sergeant Vaughan had or had not been in a muddled state? I recollect the time. It was one morning soon after the Municipal Council made an application for a night constable.
543. Do you recollect the answer that you gave to Inspector Harrison? No. I remember his asking me how I put in my duty when there were no prisoners in the lock-up, and also when there were prisoners in it.
544. *Mr. Gormly.*] But you have said that Inspector Harrison asked you a question as to Mr. Vaughan's sobriety? Yes.
545. Is it not probable that if you remember the question which he asked you, you would also remember what reply you made? I think he asked me if I ever saw Senior-sergeant Vaughan under the influence of drink; I think those were the words he used, but I would not be sure.
546. But can you say what answer you gave? I denied it; I said "No."
547. In regard to the prisoner Drewitt, and a report being made in regard to a hat,—are aboriginals in the habit of going about without hats? No.
548. They are not? No. Sometimes they are in the habit of going about without boots, but not without hats.
549. Have you seen any aboriginals going about without hats? In my experience, I have seen very few aboriginals going regularly about without hats.
550. If an aboriginal were brought to the lockup without a hat would it strike you as being anything unusual that the hat was absent, or would you think that the aboriginal might be in the habit of going about without a hat? I should notice it, and if he were drunk I should think that he had lost his hat through being drunk. If he were sober I might think that he had not come quietly with the constable, and had lost his hat through that.
551. *Mr. Travers Jones.*] On page 2 of the printed papers, Mr. Harrison in his report says:—
As to an additional constable being required, I do not consider that at the present time there is full employment for the men that are there.
Were the men who were there at that time fully employed? Yes; they were fully employed.
552. Some of the residents at that time applied for an additional constable,—was it necessary to have an additional constable at that time? Well, there was no one regularly out on duty at night unless Senior-sergeant Vaughan sent some of us out on special occasions. He would sometimes call me up and take one of the other constables and patrol around the Chinese camp, and different places.
553. *Chairman.*] The question is, was the work so constant there as to necessitate an additional constable? Yes; I think so, between the hours of 12 and 4 or 5 o'clock in the morning.
554. *Mr. Travers Jones.*] And if duty required it, the members of the Force had to be called out of their beds at night, and had to work extra hours? Yes.

James Frederick Davison called in, sworn, and examined:—

J. F.
Davison.
7 Oct., 1896.

555. *Chairman.*] What is your occupation? Storekeeper.
556. Where do you reside? At Jamberoo.
557. Were you at one time in the Police Force? I was.
558. Stationed where? Narrandera, Wagga Wagga, and the Rock.
559. During what period were you stationed at Narrandera? I could not exactly say.
560. Can you mention the year? I went to Narrandera at the end of 1887.
561. What length of time were you at Narrandera? I could not say.
562. Were you there twelve months? Over twelve months.
563. Were you there two years? No.
564. You were there between one and two years? Yes.
565. You know Mr. Vaughan, late senior-sergeant? Yes.
566. Was he in charge of the Narrandera Police Station when you were there? He was.
567. You had something to do with the arrest of an aboriginal named Drewitt for an offence committed upon a child? Yes.
568. Did Senior-sergeant Vaughan take any interest in that case? He took an interest in it after I had arrested the aboriginal.
569. You made the arrest? Yes.
570. Did you report the arrest to Senior-sergeant Vaughan? Yes.
571. How long after the arrest was made? About half an hour.
572. Did Mr. Vaughan take any action? He did.
573. What did he do? I could not say exactly.
574. Did he go to the tent with you? I could not say.
575. Were you present when he took the child to the doctor to be examined? I was not present, but I knew he had done so.
576. Were you present when he took the child to the chemist to undergo an examination? No, I was not.
577. Will you tell the Committee the exact facts about this hat—you made the arrest? Yes.
578. How was the prisoner dressed when you arrested him? I could not say now, but I know that he had no hat on when I arrested him.
579. Did you arrest him in the tent? No, on the road.
580. On the road away from the tent? Yes; a long way from the tent.

581.

J. F.
Davison.
7 Oct., 1896.

581. On the road to the town? Yes.
 582. And you took him to where? To the lockup.
 583. And handed him over to the lockup-keeper? Yes.
 584. You then reported the matter? Yes.
 585. Can you tell the Committee what instructions you received from Senior-sergeant Vaughan in reference to any future conduct of that case? I cannot remember.
 586. Was anything said about a hat at that stage? No, not at that stage.
 587. When did you first hear about this hat? I think it was on the following Monday, but I could not say for certain.
 588. On what day was the arrest made? On a Saturday.
 589. Did you hear about the hat prior to the prisoner being charged at the Police Court? No.
 590. It was subsequent to that? Yes, after that.
 591. Who reported this matter about the hat to you? One of the men belonging to the tent told me that a strange hat had been found.
 592. Do you remember to whom that tent belonged, or to whom it was alleged to belong? I believe it belonged to the man who shared it with a woman who was living with him.
 593. Do you recollect his name? No, I do not.
 594. When he gave you the hat, what did he say, as near as your memory serves you;—I mean the man who owned the tent? I could not say. All I can remember is that he said something about a strange hat having been found in the tent.
 595. On page 8 of the printed papers there is a statement made by Constable James F. Davison;—was that statement made by you? Yes.
 596. To whom was that statement given? Inspector Harrison.
 597. I will read it:—

Constable James F. Davison states that "the hat Ross gave me he said he found in his tent on the Sunday; I took it to the lockup, and said to Constable Bell, 'Here's a hat found there; I believe it belongs to the prisoner.'"

? That is a mistake. I may say that I said that without making inquiries, and I found out afterwards that Constable Bell was not there at the time.

598. The statement goes on to say:—

I can't say whether the prisoner was in the cell or the exercise-yard at the time I gave the hat to the prisoner.

? He was in the cell, because there was no exercise-yard there at the time.

599. The statement goes on to say:—

I cannot recollect what the prisoner said in reply, or what he did with the hat.

? I can recollect now.

600. What did he say? He owned to the hat.

601. The statement goes on to say:—

I never saw the hat to my knowledge afterwards; on the Sunday morning I went to Ross's tent, as I was going to the train.

Is Ross the name of the man who owned the tent? Yes.

602. The statement goes on to say:—

And told him and his wife to bring the child to the Police Court on Monday morning.

? Yes.

603. The statement goes on to say:—

I also told Middleten (who was there); I went to them on my own account; I was not sent; I saw Queanbeyan Nellie in town under the influence of liquor twice on the Saturday night, and I ordered her off to the camp; I think she was camped near, and on the other side of the Show-ground; I do not know where Drewitt was camped; I cannot say when Drewitt was given into my custody by Ross whether he had boots on, or how he was dressed; he had on some kind of trousers and shirt; I think he had a coat on, and no boots; he struggled all the way to the lockup; I handed him over to Constable Bell a few minutes before midnight; when I spoke about the hat in Court I meant the prisoner must have lost it up the road in the struggle, as he had none on when I arrested him; I made no inquiry as to who the hat belonged to found in Ross's tent.

Is that correct? No.

604. What do you say now? I only asked the prisoner if it belonged to him; I made no other inquiries about it.

605. The statement goes on to say:—

I only asked the prisoner; I cannot now recollect what the prisoner said; what I told you in Wagga Wagga about the conversation I had with the prisoner about the hat was incorrect; I cannot remember anything about it or what became of it; he may have worn it when removed to Wagga Wagga Gaol.

? He did wear it to Wagga Wagga gaol.

606. The statement goes on to say:—

I escorted the prisoner to Wagga Wagga; Queanbeyan Nellie was about the town till a few weeks ago; I was told by Mrs. Roberts the child was left in Nellie's care (the next morning); I do not remember speaking to her (Nellie) about it; I do not know whether any other constable spoke to Nellie about it; Nellie was not a witness; I do not know of any other making inquiry into the evidence in the case; I cannot recollect whether the prisoner claimed the hat or did not claim the hat when I took it to the lockup.

? Senior-sergeant Vaughan had the case in hand after I arrested the prisoner.

607. What do you now say in regard to the latter sentence:—

I cannot recollect whether the prisoner claimed the hat or did not claim the hat when I took it to the lockup.

? He did claim the hat when I took it to the lockup.

608. *Mr. Vaughan.*] Do you remember my sending you to take the child down to Mr. Duval, the chemist? I do now remember it. You told me to take the child to the chemist.

609. Do you remember the child being at the chemist's, and being examined by Mr. Duval? I was not there.

610. Do you remember my telling you to have the child taken to the chemist, and the woman and the two men? Yes.

611. That was done? Yes; the same night.

612. Do you know whether I went to the chemist? Yes; you did.

613. Do you remember whether Dr. Mitchell was or was not away from home that night? He was away from home. I think he returned on the Monday evening.

J. F.
Davison.

7 Oct., 1896.

614. Now about the hat;—did you tell me anything about the hat? I do not think so.
615. There was nothing said at the Police Court about the hat? No, there was not.
616. Do you remember at the Circuit Court at Wagga Wagga that the matter of the hat came up when the woman Roberts was giving her evidence? I remember something about it.
617. Do you remember that that witness's evidence was stopped, and I was called in and was asked by the Chief Justice a question about the hat? I cannot say that I remember it.
618. But you know, as a matter of fact, that you never mentioned the matter of the hat to me before the Police Court inquiry? Certainly, not before the Police Court inquiry.
619. Can you say now why you did not? Because I myself did not know anything about the hat until after the prisoner was committed.
620. The jury convicted him, did they not? Yes.
621. Can you tell the Committee why there is any discrepancy in the report;—you have pointed out some portion of the report which is not correct? I never had a chance to make any inquiries.
622. You made the report from memory? Yes; just from questions which he asked me.
623. Was I present when those statements were taken down? You were not.
624. Do you know whether I was called in to make any statement? I did not see you called in;—in fact the statement was not taken down in the office but in the side room.
625. Do you remember, from your own knowledge, what was Mr. Harrison's private feeling towards me whilst I was in the district? Everything pointed out that it was a feeling of personal enmity.
626. Over that case I believe that you were fined £2;—that was the decision of the Acting Inspector-General? Yes.
627. And you were transferred to Wagga Wagga? Yes.
628. And I was reduced to the rank of sergeant and transferred? Yes.
629. Can you say that there was any possible blame attached to me in connection with that hat business? No; certainly there was not. It was my fault.
630. I could not know anything at all about it? No, you could not.
631. This is another matter; Mr. Harrison is reported on page 1 of the printed papers to have stated—
That some of the public-houses sell nearly all night, entailing any amount of drunkenness and rowdyism, which the police make no apparent effort to check, as also the sale of liquor on a Sunday to both whites and blacks.
—is that correct? That is not true.
632. This is another statement: On page 6, referring to me, Mr. Harrison says:—
It is a well-known fact that the best part of his time is passed in public-houses, and that he is more or less constantly in a muddled state.
—is that true? No, that is not true.
633. *Chairman.*] Did you ever see Mr. Vaughan, during the time he was in charge of that town the worse for drink or in such a state that he was unfit to perform his duties? No; not incapable of performing his duties.
634. You never saw him unfit to perform his duties? No.
635. How many times would you see him during the day? I could not say.
636. You would see him every day? I would see him two or three times every day while he was in Narrandera.
637. And if he was in that state you must have noticed it? I must have noticed it.
638. And you did not notice any sign of drink upon him unfitting him for the performance of his duty? I never saw him in such a state that he could not perform his duty.

Samuel Wilkin Ray called in, sworn, and examined:—

S. W. Ray.

7 Oct., 1896.

639. *Chairman.*] You are a senior constable of police? Yes.
640. Stationed where? At Howlong.
641. Were you ever stationed at Narrandera? Yes.
642. During what period? I left Narrandera in 1887.
643. When did you commence your duty at Narrandera? I was there about three years—I think from 1884 to 1887. I know I left there in 1887.
644. Was Senior-sergeant Vaughan then in charge of the police force at Narrandera? Yes.
645. Were you in any way connected with the Drewitt case? No; not at all. I was there at the time, but I had nothing whatever to do with it. I was on other duty.
646. You know nothing whatever of that case? Only what I have heard.
647. *Mr. Vaughan.*] A report by Mr. Harrison, on page 1 of the printed papers, in reference to an application for more police protection at Narrandera, says:—
That some of the public-houses sell nearly all night, entailing any amount of drunkenness and rowdyism, which the police make no apparent effort to check, as also the sale of liquor on a Sunday to both whites and blacks.
Is that correct? No; not so far as I know.
648. This is another statement, on page 6. Referring to me, Mr. Harrison says:—
It is a well-known fact that the best part of his time is passed in public-houses, and that he is more or less constantly in a muddled state.
Is that correct? No.
649. Do you, of your own knowledge, know what was Mr. Harrison's personal feeling towards me? I know that Mr. Harrison had a "set" on the Narrandera station, and everybody at the station.
650. *Chairman.*] What do you mean by a "set"—that he had some personal animus? He had some personal ill-feeling against the police on the Narrandera station, and did everything to annoy them in every possible way.
651. Did that include Mr. Vaughan? Yes; and myself as well.
652. *Mr. Vaughan.*] Do you remember making an application for a transfer from Narrandera to Howlong? Yes; it was either in October or November of 1887 that I applied for the transfer.
653. Do you remember my recommending it? Yes, and also the reply you got.

654.

- S. W. Ray.
7 Oct., 1896.
654. Do you remember what Mr. Harrison put on that application? Yes; I remember nearly the exact words. Mr. Harrison stated that I was not a fit man to take charge of a station—that I was a tippler, and that I ought to be sent to a station where there was a strict man in charge.
655. He said that he could not recommend the application because you were a confirmed tippler? I do not know that the word “confirmed” was used, but I remember that the word tippler was used, and he said that I ought to be sent to a station under a strict man.
656. Do you remember that coming back to me from Captain Battye with a reproof for my recommending a tippler to take charge of a station? I remember its coming back from Captain Battye with a memorandum asking what you meant by recommending me for that station if I was a tippler.
657. Do you remember what I said in reply to that? You told him that I was not a tippler, and you requested that Mr. Harrison might be asked to produce his evidence to prove that I was a tippler.
658. He did not attempt to prove it? No; and I got the station.
659. Your application was granted? Yes.
660. Since then you have been promoted? Yes.
661. You are now a senior-constable and Acting Clerk of Petty Sessions? Yes.
662. What was my conduct generally in regard to Police Court cases? You were a man who was always looked upon as being a smart officer in court, and very particular about anything—anything that was put in your hands you always did see was carried out by the police under you.
663. Do you remember the case of the arrest of a man named Layton? Yes—Robert Wallace Layton, *alias* Close.
664. Do you remember when that was? In September or October, 1887, he was arrested.
665. There is an entry on the 30th September, 1887, showing that you and I were at Buckingbong station on the 30th September, 1887? Yes.
666. And that we returned to the Narrandera station at 6 p.m.? Yes.
667. We were at Buckingbong all day? Yes.
668. Do you remember that in returning to Narrandera I got some information from a person on the way? Yes; I was with you when you got the information.
669. Do you remember the instructions I gave you—to be ready to start at 8 p.m., and to feed the horses, because I had to send a telegram to Albury? Yes.
670. Do you remember you and I starting that night at 8 p.m. and riding to Mumbledool, and arresting Layton the next morning? Yes.
671. At the shearers' camp or in the paddock? Yes.
672. Do you remember the circumstance of our missing him at the camp? Yes.
673. And when searching for him you found him near a brush fence? I found him planted under a tree.
674. Do you remember the ordinary apprehension report that follows a case of that kind going in? Yes.
675. And I sent in the apprehension report respecting Senior-sergeant Vaughan and Constable Ray? Yes.
676. Do you remember Mr. Harrison noting on it that he objected to it, as the arrest was immediately made by you, and that I should not have been mentioned in the report of the arrest? Yes.
677. Was that usual? No; I have never seen it so.
678. The report was a proper one, although you had to prove the arrest? Yes.
679. I got the information for the man's arrest? Yes.
680. And he was arrested? Yes.
681. And convicted afterwards? Yes; and I think he got twenty-one years.
682. That would show Mr. Harrison's private feeling towards me? Yes.
683. Did you ever know any important case of crime to go unpunished at Narrandera while you and I were there? No.
684. You knew Constable Davison? Yes.
685. At that time was he not very inexperienced? Yes.
686. He had no police experience? No, he had not.
687. And you could understand his neglecting to report to me the finding of a hat? Yes.
688. *Chairman.*] When you arrested Layton, Senior-sergeant Vaughan and yourself were together the whole time? Not when the arrest actually took place. I went one way with a selector named O'Shannessy, of Mumbledool, and Senior-sergeant Vaughan, with another station-hand, went in another direction, and after riding about in the bush for about an hour I rode fairly on to where the man was planted. Senior-sergeant Vaughan was in the same paddock the whole time.
689. Then, you consider that the arrest was a dual arrest—made by Senior-sergeant Vaughan and yourself? Decidedly, although I actually arrested the man.
690. And under those circumstances the report should show that the arrest was made by the two officers? I should consider so.
691. *Mr. Gormly.*] You both went from Narrandera for the purpose of endeavouring to make the arrest? We both received the information when coming home from Buckingbong that Layton had gone to Mumbledool, and as soon as we had our tea we followed him.
692. *Chairman.*] You have already answered questions put to you in reference to Mr. Vaughan's sobriety or otherwise;—will you now tell the Committee whether you at any time saw Senior-sergeant Vaughan in such a state as to be unfit to perform his duties? I have seen Senior-sergeant Vaughan under the influence of drink.
693. Unfit to perform his duties? Well, I have seen him under the influence of drink, but I have never seen him drunk when he has had duty to perform.
694. When on duty he has been in a fit state to perform his duties? When he was on duty I have never seen Senior-sergeant Vaughan under the influence of drink.
695. *Mr. Travers Jones.*] When you had arrested Layton, did you and Senior-sergeant Vaughan travel in with him to the lockup? We brought him right into Narrandera.
696. From your own knowledge, do you consider that Mr. Harrison was rather severe on Senior-sergeant Vaughan? I always considered that he was severe on Senior-sergeant Vaughan, and on myself as well. He treated me worse than he treated Senior-sergeant Vaughan.
697. He was more severe on you than on any of the other constables at the station? He had a personal animosity against all the police at the Narrandera station, except Constable Bell. That was a well-known fact.

William James Fimister called in, sworn, and examined :—

698. *Chairman.*] What is your occupation? I am a publican at present.
699. Residing where? At the "Commercial Hotel," Wollongong.
700. Where you ever at Narrandera? I was.
701. During what period? I cannot exactly tell you from memory.
702. When did you leave Narrandera? About 1889 or 1890.
703. So far as your memory serves you, how many years were you at Narrandera? I was there about seven years.
704. Were you in business at Narrandera? Yes.
705. As an hotelkeeper? As a coachbuilder and an hotelkeeper.
706. Which hotel did you keep? "Tattersall's Hotel."
707. You know Mr. Vaughan—then Senior-sergeant of Police? I do.
708. Were you a resident of Narrandera during the whole of the time that Mr. Vaughan was in charge of the police station there? I was.
709. In reply to an application for extra police protection at Narrandera the statement has been made by Mr. Inspector Harrison "That some of the public-houses sell nearly all night, entailing any amount of drunkenness and rowdiness, which the police make no apparent effort to check";—is that a correct statement? Not that I know of—not while I resided there there; I can faithfully say that.
710. That statement was made in June, 1887? I was in Narrandera at that time.
711. On the 22nd April, 1888, Mr. Inspector Harrison, in a report to his Superintendent, referring to Senior-sergeant Vaughan, says, "It is a well-known fact that the best part of his time is passed in public-houses, and that he is more or less constantly in a muddled state";—is that statement correct? I can positively say that it is not true so far as I have seen personally.*
712. Would your business, either as a coachbuilder or an hotelkeeper, give you an opportunity of seeing Mr. Vaughan very often? Yes, as my place was only 300 or 400 yards from the police station, and I had more opportunity of seeing him than most of the hotelkeepers, I dare say.
713. You would have an opportunity of seeing him at least once a day, or more than once? I have seen him several times a day.
714. And that being the case, would it be possible for Mr. Vaughan to be in the state described there without your noticing it? Not very probably.
715. From your own knowledge, your reply is that you believe the statement to be untrue? Yes, as far as I know; from my own knowledge, I can say that I never saw anything wrong with Mr. Vaughan.
716. Have you any recollection of the arrest of an aboriginal named Drewitt for committing a rape on a child at Narrandera? I cannot call it to memory.
717. What was the opinion of the public when they asked for extra police accommodation at Narrandera—did they ask for this on account of the magnitude of the work or on account of the inefficiency of the service there? Well, as far as I have seen anything of the service in the Narrandera Police District, I think that while I was there it was very well managed—a great deal better than it was after Senior-sergeant Vaughan left. The people were very indignant when he left.
718. I believe that the people of Narrandera gave Mr. Vaughan a testimonial? Yes, they did.
719. From your knowledge of the people there as a whole, do you think that if Mr. Vaughan had been in the state described by his inspector at that time the people of Narrandera would have subscribed to that testimonial? I do not think so; in fact, I am sure that the people who did subscribe towards it would not have done so.
720. As to your own opinion of him as an officer, did you consider that he was attentive to his duties or otherwise? I considered that he was a very good officer—very attentive—while I knew him.
721. Do you know anything personally of the late Inspector Harrison? No; I cannot say that I know anything personally of him, but I have seen him several times, and I know him.
722. Did you ever have any conversation with him in regard to Mr. Vaughan? Not that I know of.
723. Or did he make any inquiries of you? Not that I remember.
724. *Mr. Gormly.*] Were you in the habit of occasionally speaking to Senior-sergeant Vaughan? Yes; I have often spoken to him.
725. About the time it is alleged in this report that he was in a muddled state? Yes; I have often spoken to him.
726. Do you think from your knowledge of men in general who are in the habit of drinking to excess that Senior-sergeant Vaughan was or was not in a muddled state? I should say no.
727. You think that if he were in a muddled state you would be capable of knowing he was? Most decidedly I would, and I would say so too.
728. And you think from your personal observation and your conversation with Senior-sergeant Vaughan that at the time he was reported by Mr. Harrison, Senior-sergeant Vaughan was not in a muddled state? I am quite sure, so far as I myself know personally, that it was wrong information, whoever gave it.
729. But Inspector Harrison reported to his superior officer that Senior-sergeant Vaughan was in a muddled state;—are you of opinion, from your personal observation, that Senior-sergeant Vaughan was not in a muddled state? From my personal observation, I think he was not.
730. If he was in a muddled state you think you would have known it? I would, most decidedly.
731. During the number of years that you have kept hotels you have seen other persons in a muddled state? Yes.
732. And you think you are capable of judging as to whether a man was or was not in a muddled state from the effects of drink? Yes.
733. And you are of opinion that Senior-sergeant Vaughan was not in a muddled state during the time you were acquainted with him in Narrandera? Never to my knowledge did I ever see Senior-sergeant Vaughan in any way unfit to do his duty.
734. You are of opinion, therefore, that this report of Mr. Harrison, that Senior-sergeant Vaughan was constantly in a muddled state, was not correct? So far as I know, it was not correct.
735. *Mr. Travers Jones.*] Were Senior-sergeant Vaughan and the other police in the habit of seeing that the public-houses were closed at the proper time? Yes.

W. J.
Fimister.
7 Oct., 1896.

736.

* NOTE (on revision) :—I wish to correct this part of the statement in saying that I have seen Sergeant Vaughan once or twice a little the worse, but not often.

- W. J. Fimister.
7 Oct., 1896.
736. And that there was no selling of grog on Sunday? Yes.
737. If so, is the statement of Mr. Harrison that the hotels were allowed by the police to be kept open all hours of the night selling grog, correct? Nothing of the sort, so far as I know. I was very strictly supervised all the time I was there. If my door was open a minute after 11 o'clock, or any person was in the house after 11 o'clock, I would get into trouble.
738. Mr. Harrison also states that at the public-houses on Sunday, liquor was sold to both whites and blacks without that being prevented by the police;—is that true? I do not think so; never to my knowledge.
739. So far as your house was concerned, the police looked after you and saw that you did not sell after hours? I do not know whether they were more severe on me than on other people; but I had more supervision there than in any other place, and I have been in Forbes, Nowra, and Wollongong.
740. Did you reside in Narrandera after Mr. Vaughan left? Yes; I was there for some time after he left.
741. Was the place better conducted by the police after he left? There was more liberty, if anything, after he left.
742. That is to say that Senior-sergeant Vaughan was more strict than the man who came after him? I think so, so far as I could see.
743. *Mr. Vaughan.*] You say you had a lot of hotels after that—in three or four towns? Yes.
744. Did not the supervision by the police at Narrandera compare favourably with the supervision in any of the towns you have mentioned? It did.

Henry Grugeon called in, sworn, and examined:—

- H. Grugeon.
7 Oct., 1896.
745. *Chairman.*] What is your occupation? I am Senior-sergeant of police, stationed at Albury. I am also clerk to the Superintendent of Police at Albury.
746. Were you ever stationed at Narrandera? No.
747. *Mr. Vaughan.*] You were the Superintendent's clerk at Albury whilst I was senior-sergeant of Police at Narrandera? Yes.
748. During that time there were several reports made against me by Mr. Harrison of neglect in sending in several returns? Yes.
749. If any items in those reports had not been properly explained, would I not have been liable to punishment? Certainly you would.
750. And consequently, if they were not explained properly, I should have been censured and punished in some way or other? Yes.
751. Do you know, of your own knowledge, Mr. Harrison's private feeling towards me, whilst he was in charge of the district? I think I do. I have heard him express himself in strong terms about you. He has told me that he did not consider that you should be in charge of a station—that you drank to excess, and he did not consider you were fit to be in charge of a station.
752. Do you know that Narrandera was an important station about that time? A very important station.
753. Was it not the most important station outside Wagga Wagga and Albury? I think it was the most important station outside Wagga Wagga and Albury.
754. Was there always a great deal of work there with regard to the aborigines' accounts? There was a great deal of work.
755. And would not delays naturally occur? Yes.
756. *Chairman.*] Comparing the returns sent in from the Narrandera station—the various returns that passed through your hands—with returns from other stations, how did they compare with them—favourably or otherwise? Favourably.
757. *Mr. Vaughan.*] Being the Superintendent's clerk, you could form an opinion yourself as to the way in which the returns were sent in, and the duty generally was carried out? Yes.
758. Have you any recollection of the Drewitt case? Very little.
759. Do you know, for a fact, that some witnesses were sent to Sydney to give evidence before the Executive Council? Yes.
760. Do you know that I was not sent down? I know that you did not go.
761. *Chairman.*] Do you know the reason why he did not go? I do not.
762. *Mr. Vaughan.*] Do you know it was a suggestion of Mr. Harrison that I should not go? I really cannot recollect.
763. About that time—1887 and 1888—Captain Battye was of a good age? He was.
764. And you knew Mr. Harrison? Yes; I knew him personally.
765. Do you not think that, owing to Captain Battye's age at that time, he would be a good deal influenced by what Mr. Harrison would say? I do not think so.
766. But he would be guided by his reports and statements? He would take them in consideration, of course.
767. Do you remember, after my leaving Germanton, Superintendent Battye taking you out to Germanton to examine my books? I do.
768. I was not there then? You were not.
769. It was after I had left the station that you went out to make an examination of my books? Yes.
770. Did you discover any irregularities? No.
771. *Chairman.*] Had you personally any opportunities of meeting Mr. Vaughan? Once or twice at Albury, but I have known him for years.
772. Did he ever give you the impression that he was a man giving way to drink? I was afraid that he had.
773. What was his condition when you saw him—was he sober? I have seen him under the influence of drink.
774. When on duty? Not when on actual police duty.
775. Your answer is that you have not seen him under the influence of drink when on duty? I should like to explain that once I did see him under the influence of drink when he may have been considered to be on duty. It was when he was ordered from Germanton to Albury to prepare a statement of his accounts and returns. If that was considered being on duty, then I have seen him under the influence of drink when on duty.
- 776.

776. Well, strictly speaking, would you consider that being on duty? I must say yes, to that question. H. Grugeon.
777. *Mr. Vaughan.*] Was I not subjected to a considerable amount of annoyance the week before that, and on that occasion was I not taken out of a sick-bed to go into Albury? I believe so. 7 Oct., 1896.
778. And did you consider it was proper treatment to bring a man in from his station to head-quarters to answer complaints of irregularities on the station? I see no reason why it should not have been done.
779. Would I not have to refer to accounts on the station in preparing returns? But you were brought to Albury to prepare returns that you had not prepared at your station.
780. Do you not know that I was not allowed time to prepare them at Germanton before I was ordered away? I know that you did not prepare them.
781. Do you know that I was Clerk of Petty Sessions at the time? There is no doubt that you had a good deal to do.
782. And it was as much as I possibly could do to complete my C.P.S. accounts on being ordered to go away? Very likely.
783. And I could not possibly prepare them? I cannot say positively as to that.
784. You know that at that time I did suffer considerable annoyance? You had a great deal of worry.
785. Do you produce the minute-book of the superintendent's station at Albury? Yes.
786. Covering what period? From November, 1886, to December, 1888—from the time Mr. Harrison took charge at Wagga Wagga to your removal from Narrandera.

Police Constable Robert Bell recalled and further examined:—

787. *Chairman.*] I understand that you wish to correct a statement? Yes; I was asked in one part of my evidence if I had ever seen Senior-sergeant Vaughan in a muddled state. I wish to say that I remember seeing him on two or three occasions in a muddled state, but never in a muddled state when performing duty. I remember seeing him once in that state in his own residence when off duty. R. Bell. 7 Oct., 1896.
788. *Mr. Vaughan.*] Can you particularise any instance? I can particularise two occasions. One occasion, I remember, it was about supper time, and on another I think you were with the Clerk of Petty Sessions, leaving his residence with him one night, and I noticed drink on you.
789. *Chairman.*] What do you mean by "noticed drink"? Well, I noticed it by his manner and speech.
790. Was his gait steady;—was he able to walk properly? Yes; he was able to walk all right.
791. Would he know what he was doing;—had he his senses about him? Yes; he was not incapable, but I could notice drink on him.
792. That is, he would be a little merry, would he? Yes; a little merry—that is all. But I never, on any occasion, remember seeing him incapable.
793. *Mr. Vaughan.*] That was late in the evening, and I was coming from the residence of the Clerk of Petty Sessions? Yes; about 11 or 12 o'clock one night.
794. The same gentleman is now a Police Magistrate? Yes; I think he is Police Magistrate at Tamworth now—Mr. Scott.
795. *Chairman.*] Was Mr. Scott sober? They would be both about alike.
796. *Mr. Vaughan.*] It was a private party—there were some other gentlemen there? It was. Mr. Scott, although a bachelor, had a residence of his own.

WEDNESDAY, 14 OCTOBER, 1896.

Present:—

MR. GILLIES,	|	MR. GORMLY,
MR. BARNES,	|	MR. CHANTER.

J. M. CHANTER, Esq., IN THE CHAIR.

Mr. P. L. Vaughan appeared on his own behalf.

Senior-sergeant Henry Grugeon further examined:—

797. *Mr. Vaughan.*] On looking through the minute-book I could not see any of those cases mentioned in the enclosure on page 5 of the printed report;—will you explain why they would not appear? It is not usual to make such entries in the minute-book; an error such as that is not regarded as anything serious. Trifling errors are not mentioned in the minute-book. H. Grugeon. 14 Oct., 1896.
798. They are matters of every-day occurrence? Yes.
799. No importance is attached to them? None whatever.
800. You would not keep such a record in your office? No.
801. Were my returns generally complete? They compare favourably with others.
802. In your evidence you said that you knew me at Albury;—state how long you knew me and my general character? I have known you now for sixteen or seventeen years. You were always regarded as a very smart, faithful officer, with an unusually extensive knowledge of criminal law and police duties.
803. You knew me at Deniliquin? Yes.
804. And what was the public opinion of me there? I think much the same as my own. That was the general opinion amongst the police, and I think the opinion of the public.
805. *Chairman.*] You said in reply to Mr. Vaughan that there was no entry under the item at the head of enclosure, on page 5? I could not say that none were entered. An occasional entry might be made.
806. From what book would these records be taken? From some record evidently kept at the office. The officer of the sub-district in which Mr. Vaughan was stationed was Inspector Harrison's office.
807. You had no charge of this book? No.
808. And you have no knowledge of what entries he would make? No; they would be kept at Wagga Wagga.
809. *Mr. Gillies.*] These charges in the enclosure you think are so trifling that they are not generally taken notice of? Yes.
810. And can you account for their being put in print as against Mr. Vaughan;—would there be any object in doing that? Mr. Harrison's object, I presume, would be to bring home his charge of carelessness against Mr. Vaughan.

- H. Grugeon. 811. You say that he would compare favourably with other good and efficient officers? Certainly.
 812. That is to say, that Mr. Vaughan's record will compare favourably with men who are considered good men, and who are still retained in the service? Yes.
 14 Oct., 1896. 813. *Mr. Barnes.*] Is there a record kept, as a general rule, of such things as these? Not in the superintendent's office to which I belong.
 814. Do they keep them in the up-country offices? I could not say. I have no knowledge of what they do outside our own office.
 815. They are not compelled to keep such a book? No.
 816. *Mr. Vaughan.*] Then, you presume that there would be some object in keeping such a list? Yes.
 817. *Mr. Gormly.*] Those on page 5 would be all original paper? Yes.
 818. Therefore, papers of that character are usually filed in the office? Yes, in some offices.
 819. And would be accessible at any time? Yes, most likely.

Samuel Wilkin Ray recalled and further examined:—

- [S. W. Ray. 820. *Mr. Vaughan.*] You were stationed with me at Narrandera? Yes.
 14 Oct., 1896. 821. In patrolling the back country, did any publican show you a letter which he had received? Yes; two of them.
 822. In whose handwriting were they? In Inspector Harrison's.
 823. What was the purport of the letters? It was asking what was charged for stabling at the hotels, and what the Narrandera police paid. This was at two hotels—one at Grong Grong, and the other the "Broken Down Hotel."
 824. Did that tend to bring suspicion on the police that some overcharge was made by them? That was what I thought. One publican asked me what he was to do with it, and he destroyed it.
 825. *Chairman.*] Did you read the letter? Yes.
 826. Was it your impression that Inspector Harrison had a suspicion that the police were charging more for their stabling than the hotelkeepers charged them? That was my impression.
 827. Did anything happen at any time to give rise to any suspicion of that kind? Not whilst I was stationed there. I never heard of anything of the sort. We always paid for our horses by requisition.

Patrick Laurence Vaughan sworn and examined:—

- P. L. Vaughan. 828. *Chairman.*] You were senior-sergeant of police? Yes.
 14 Oct., 1896. 829. You are Patrick Laurence Vaughan, the person in reference to whom this inquiry is held? Yes. I joined the police force of the Colony on the 4th July, 1865. After serving eighteen months in the metropolitan district, I was transferred to Deniliquin, in the south-western district. I served seven years in Deniliquin as a constable. I was transferred to Moama station in charge by Mr. Inspector Davidson, who has since retired from the service. I was shortly afterwards promoted to the rank of senior-constable, and about three years afterwards I was promoted to the rank of sergeant second-class. In 1879, whilst I was stationed at Moama, the Foley and Hicken fight took place on the border. There was some difference of opinion between myself and the sergeant on the other side as to the conduct of the Victorian police as to their vigilance in trying to prevent the fight. An investigation was held by the Victorian authorities, and I established the character of the New South Wales police in the matter that there was no blame attached to them. Strained relations existed between the police on the two sides. It was then deemed desirable that both the sergeants should be removed from the place. It was suggested by the Inspector-General that I should be sent to Wagga Wagga, and Superintendent Brown, who had charge of the district, used his influence to prevent me from leaving the district, and it was ultimately decided that I should be transferred to Deniliquin. On leaving Moama I was presented with a testimonial, and a gold watch and chain, by the inhabitants of the district, the testimonial being signed by the Magistrates and the clergymen of all denominations. Shortly after I went to Deniliquin I was promoted to the rank of senior-sergeant. That is the head-quarters of the district. I had the control of the station, the police-court work, and of the district generally, whilst the superintendent was absent, which he generally was from one to five or six weeks at a time. After I had been there about four years, I was transferred to Narrandera, then a very important station in the Murray district, Captain Battye, the Superintendent at Albury, and Mr. Superintendent Brennan, in charge at Wagga Wagga. During my time there several very important cases were heard; it was an important station; there was a large traffic, which entailed great police supervision, and the railway from Narrandera to Jerilderie brought a great many strangers into the town. Mr. Brennan gave evidence of my character whilst there until he left. Mr. Brennan was transferred to Newcastle, and Inspector Harrison took charge of Wagga Wagga. From the time that I took charge he commenced attacking me by writing insulting memoranda on small matters of detail. He was invariably wrong, and I resented it, and showed that I was right. But his enmity increased until it was proverbial in the district. A considerable portion of my time was occupied in answering his memoranda, and explaining matters which were of no importance and of no consequence to the service. I applied several times for an additional constable, but they always refused to entertain it. The Municipal Council of Narrandera at the time required a constable to do town duty later at night than the force at the station would permit. I told them I could not get an additional constable. They, without consulting me, on the 9th June, 1887, applied to the Inspector-General for an additional constable. The application was written by the council clerk, and, I suppose, to make his case better, he made an exaggerated statement of the numerous robberies, and so on. The matter was referred to Captain Battye, and from him to Mr. Harrison for report. Mr. Harrison visited the station, but did not consult me on the subject. He inspected the station, made an entry in the book, and went away. He made a report dated 20th June, 1887, in which he made a serious attack on me. One of the things he said was, "that some of the public-houses sell nearly all night, entailing any amount of drunkenness and rowdyism, which the police make no apparent effort to check, and also the sale of liquor on a Sunday to both whites and blacks." That was not true. Ultimately the papers were sent to me for a reply. I replied on the 4th July, 1887, and my letter is on page 2 of the printed papers. I set out true and honestly all the facts of the case. Amongst other things, I state that, during my first year at Narrandera, £430 was paid in fines for sly-grog selling alone, besides others convicted who went to prison, completely putting a stop to that offence

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offence at the Chinese camp and other places. Up to this time Captain Battye had been a personal friend of mine. He did not come out to make an inspection to find out whether what had been stated was correct, but he endorsed everything that Mr. Harrison had said in his report, and recommended my reduction. The Inspector-General, however, very properly said, "I cannot deal so severely with an old officer who has borne a high character without some more specific charge being proved against him. Senior-Sergeant Vaughan should be called upon for his defence. What he has said at present is not unreasonable." There was no charge formulated. They did not bring any charge against me. I reported on the 6th August, 1887, and the Inspector-General did not take any steps to consider my report. It was allowed to stand over. The feud between Mr. Harrison and myself went on.—Of course he was annoyed at the Inspector-General not dealing with me as he suggested, and in October, 1887, a case occurred at Narrandera in which an aboriginal named Druitt was charged with committing a rape on a little girl in a tent. Constable Davison, who was stationed with me then, arrested the prisoner on Sunday morning shortly after midnight. I went at once and gave instructions to have the child taken to the shop of Mr. Duval the chemist, for Dr. Mitchell, the only medical man in the town, being absent. I had the girl's mother and two men witnesses who were in the tent brought there. I had the child examined, and took charge of the underclothing worn by the child and also took charge of the shirt worn by the prisoner, and took statements from the three witnesses. All this was done at the chemist's shop. As soon as Dr. Mitchell returned, which was late on the Sunday afternoon, I got him to examine the child, and had the clothing of the prisoner and of the child also examined under a microscope. The case was proceeded with on Monday following, and the prisoner was committed for trial at the Wagga Wagga Circuit Court. The Circuit Court did not sit at Wagga Wagga until April in the following year. The prisoner appeared in the Police Court without hat or boots, and I did not think that strange, because I have seen aboriginals hundreds of times in that condition.

830. *Mr. Gormly.*] Is it usual for aboriginals in that district to go without hats or boots? Yes.

831. That circumstance was not likely to make you believe that they had lost them? No; it would not arouse any man's suspicion. But at the hearing of the case at the Wagga Wagga Circuit Court, a witness named Mrs. Roberts, the child's mother, then, for the first time mentioned a hat which she found in the tent, and the Chief Justice had me called in, and I was asked if I knew anything about the hat. I replied it was the first time that I had heard of a hat in the case, and I was very much astonished. I questioned Constable Davison about it, and he then had some recollection of Mrs. Roberts giving him a hat which he did not give to me. He stated that he handed it to the prisoner, which, of course, was improper.

832. *Mr. Gormly.*] Did you find that Constable Davison was an intelligent officer? He was inexperienced, and rather dull.

833. Was he a smart officer? No; he was neither smart nor intelligent.

834. He was an officer who was likely to neglect to hand over the hat, though it might be of importance? He could not see the importance of it, or he forgot it.

835. Would it be his duty to hand it over to you? Certainly.

836. You should have had all the circumstances of the case brought under your attention by this officer? Yes.

837. And Davison did not bring this hat under your notice? He did not. Mr. Harrison then wrote a report, making a violent attack upon me personally for carelessness. In that report he says:—

It is a well-known fact that the best part of his time is passed in public-houses, and that he is more or less constantly in a muddled state. When in the witness-box giving evidence on Friday it was apparent, and was noticed by the Crown Prosecutor and others.

That statement is not true. I gave evidence before the Chief Justice, and I am sure that if the Chief Justice had seen any want of decency about me, he would not have spared me any more than he would any other man in the Service. Inspector Harrison then had an interview with the Chief Justice, after which he went to Narrandera, took statements from several persons there—one statement from Constable Davison, one from Richard Weston, a black-tracker, one from George Allen, an aboriginal, and one from Joseph Ross. He did not take any statement from me, and I was not present when the statements were obtained from the others. I should like to call attention to one thing that was said in one of the statements. The black-tracker is made to say, "I believe I could have got evidence if I had been told to do so." I need hardly say that the man had no intelligence, and did not know what evidence was. Some of these witnesses were brought to Sydney with Mr. Harrison. I may state that the jury convicted the man accused of the rape; but on account of the hat being neglected, those witnesses were brought to Sydney, and gave evidence before the Executive Council. I was not brought to Sydney to explain my part of the business, although I understand that the Executive Council required my attendance. I was kept away. When these things were completed, I was called into Wagga Wagga to make another report, which I did on the 4th May, 1888, and another report of the same date on page 10 of the papers in which I set out all the facts, and what I had done in the matter. In the fourth paragraph of the letter I told exactly what I did, and no man could have done more. At this time Mr. Superintendent Read, of the city, was acting as Inspector-General of the Police, the Inspector-General being absent on leave in England. Mr. Read went into the case on the statement made by Mr. Harrison, and reduced me to the rank of a sergeant of the second-class, transferring me to Gundagai, and he fined the man Davison £2—the man who was guilty of all the wrong. The papers were brought to me by Mr. Harrison, at Narrandera, and the decision was read to me, and the papers were taken back. I was not allowed to see them. On the same date I sent a telegram to Captain Battye, at Albury, demanding an investigation into the case. I was refused it. I also sent a telegram to the Acting Inspector-General on the same subject. Those telegrams are in the printed papers, pages 14 and 15. That was refused. I wrote to Mr. Gormly, one of the Members for the district, asking him to interview the Inspector-General and demand an investigation. He did so, and he and Mr. Lakeman, the late Member for Hay, used their influence. Superintendent Read, Acting Inspector-General, told them that I was better off. That is the way in which he put them off. The people of Narrandera also sent a petition to Sir George Dibbs, who was then one of the Members for The Murrumbidgee, on the same matter, asking if I might be allowed to be heard in my defence. That was refused. I made an application also for leave of absence for three weeks, one of my objects being to go to Moama to deal with some property that I had there, on which I had a slight mortgage. I was refused leave of absence, and consequently I lost the property, that involving a loss of £300. I had to remain at Gundagai. The reduction in rank involved me in a loss of £22 16s. 2d. per annum;

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annum; as licensing inspector a loss of £10 per annum; lodging allowance, rent for premises to live in, for excess of lodging allowance, £7 16s.; loss in sale of furniture and other expenses, about £40. That was a loss for the first year of £91 2s. 2d., and at that time I was entitled to rank as sub-inspector, which of course, I also lost. As soon as the Inspector-General reached home, I made an application for reinstatement, dated Gundagai, 14th February, 1889, asking him to reopen the case, or to look through the papers, as I know very well that if the matter had come before the Inspector-General personally it would not have resulted as it did. That application was forwarded to Captain Battye, superintendent for the district, and before he sent it on to the Inspector-General he sent it to Mr. Harrison, Wagga Wagga, for his opinion. Mr. Harrison wrote a most venomous letter in returning the application to Captain Battye. He said, "I regret that I can say nothing favourable of Sergeant Vaughan." After that I got a letter from Mr. Moran, who was one of the jurors in the Court at Wagga Wagga. Mr. Moran is a J.P., and one of the most respectable men in the Wagga Wagga District, I believe. He writes:—

To Sergeant Vaughan, Narrandera.—I regret to learn that the proposed intention of your officers in the matter of their deciding to remove your status as an efficient officer, particularly as I am informed that it is through no direct fault on your part, and has arisen in connection with the late case against Druitt, tried at Wagga Wagga. I was in attendance at the Court as a jurymen, and listened carefully to the evidence adduced, particularly to yours, which was most clear, distinct, careful, most intelligent, and conscientious. I remarked at the time to a fellow-townsmen that you were an able and deserving man; hence my reason for addressing a word of sympathy, as I am convinced your duty was so efficiently done in the case under notice that you deserved the approbation of your officers. Instead of that, I learn the reverse. I have known you for a number of years as a sober man, an able officer, and a gentleman in all your relations with your fellows, and I assure you I am only echoing the sentiments of every law-abiding man in this district that there will be a reconsideration of your case, and that the Acting Inspector-General of Police will withdraw his temporary decision.

I remain, &c.

P. MORAN.

I have also a letter from Mr. Duval, the chemist, to show what I actually did in the case. He says:—

Re Druitt.

Narrandera, 22 June, 1888.

I BEG to state that on the night of the 1st October last, as far as my memory serves me, Sergeant Vaughan brought to my shop a woman and child. I examined the child, and satisfied myself as to the injuries inflicted. He then went behind my counter, and I supplied him with writing materials, and he remained there for upwards of an hour, and in my presence took down in writing the whole of the evidence, the woman and the two men accompanying her. I may state it was close on to midnight, and it was past 1 o'clock on the following morning when they left.

That showed that I did everything in my power in that case. The decision in that case, and the refusal of the Inspector-General to reopen it, caused me trouble, mental worry, and injured me in mind and body, I having no redress. Whilst I was at Narrandera the business was very heavy, entailing a great deal of clerical work, especially with regard to accounts, which took a lot of time. I doubt whether on any day there would be less than ten or twelve hours' work one way or another. These are the accounts that are said to have caused some trouble to Mr. Harrison. There were about twenty aborigines in the district getting rations from the Government, and also medical advice. Orders had to be given for each item of rations. Then, at the end of the quarter, the accounts had to be got from the storekeeper and from the doctor. The items had to be checked and vouchers prepared, entailing a great amount of clerical work. There was always considerable difficulty in getting the accounts from the storekeeper, and also from Dr. Mitchell, and it necessitated delay that I could not help. This was also made a subject of report for neglect. Other returns were sometimes delayed in the same manner. If a case of crime occurred, whilst even preparing these returns, I would certainly leave the returns to attend to the crime, because I thought it was of greater importance. There are always things occurring—coroners' inquests, fire inquests, and other things which required the sergeant in charge to give his personal attendance and observation. All these things tended, of course, to delay the returns, which, if attended to, would involve the neglect of more important business. The public duty was so well done that, on leaving Narrandera, I was presented with a testimonial and a purse of sovereigns, the testimonial being signed by the principal people of the place. Also leaving Deniliquin, I was presented with an illuminated address signed by the best people in the district, with a purse of sovereigns. When stationed at Gundagai, I was sent to Tumut on special duty about the latter end of June, 1889. I was there for two days relieving the men who were absent. I was returning to the station on Saturday, 29th June, 1889. I stayed at the hotel opposite the barracks. Before I left there, Mr. Robertson's solicitor called on me on his way to his office. We had a conversation, and my horse was standing waiting. We had a drink at the hotel, and I left, came to the Court-house yard, said good-bye to the Clerk of Petty Sessions and another man who was with him, and the other man who was with me had gone out of the yard. Whilst I was mounting my horse, the animal swerved, throwing me off, and I fell on my back on the hard ground. Sergeant Coveny was present, and saw the whole thing. I got up and felt very hurt for the moment. The horse ran away. I mounted the horse of one of the other constables and rode along the road. Whilst going along I discovered that I was more seriously hurt than I had thought, and I had to lay up at the next hotel we came to for a couple of hours. I mounted my horse again, but I was unable to ride. I then saw that I was seriously hurt in the spine. I rode and walked most of the way to near Gundagai. Then the constable got a buggy and I was driven home to Gundagai. I was laid up, for four or five days. I was reported for that, and the only thing that was said about me was that "Sergeant Vaughan looked stupid," and there was a suspicion that I was under the influence of drink. Reports were called from the constables who were there, and one was got from Constable Field. I know how the reports were got from this constable. The most he said in it was that he believed that the sergeant had been drinking. Sergeant Coveny's report is attached to the papers. He said, "Sergeant Vaughan appeared to have had some drink, but he could not say that he was drunk. As he went over from the hotel where he was stopping he carried his valise, and spoke to the sergeant before and after he was thrown, and he was quite capable of taking care of himself. He left with the other constable at 10 o'clock." The other reports are to the same effect. I stated truly what drink I had. I think I had two drinks, and it was at the very moment when I was going away. Mr. Robertson's solicitor says, "In reply to your question as to your condition on the 29th June last, when I left you on that morning at 9'45, after talking over some little matter of business, you were perfectly sober." There is also a letter from Mr. Lloyd, Clerk of Petty Sessions, who says: "My dear Sergeant Vaughan,—As requested by you, I have much pleasure in stating that you called at my office on the 29th July, and you were then perfectly sober." He was the last man I saw in Tumut, except Sergeant Coveny. In reporting me, Mr. Cornett, the Sub-Inspector, says: "He called at my place, and I found him quite stupid." I

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deny that I was quite stupid. I was quite sick, and although the doctor was seen in the meantime by Sub-Inspector Cornett, he also states in some other part "that it was the third time that Sergeant Vaughan had returned to the station from bush duty in a buggy, and has been driven straight to his home without reporting himself to me." I may state now that I was riding a horse that was broken down, and on several occasions he fell with me, on the third occasion nearly killing me. That was used to blacken the case. That can be proved by men who were on duty with me. Captain Battye on that, without coming to Tumut to satisfy himself as to the truth of this charge, wrote a very violent letter, dated from Albury, to the Inspector-General recommending my dismissal, and describing this as a drunken exhibition through the streets, the result being that I was reduced from the rank of sergeant to that of first-class constable, and sent to a place where there was only one man stationed. I suppose that hearing the repeated reports against me, the Inspector-General was getting tired of me. He admitted that he never inquired into the truth of the charges. I was sent to Gerogery, and shortly afterwards I was transferred to Germanton, where I was Acting Clerk of Petty Sessions, and I was again advanced, after some time, to the rank of sergeant. I was Acting Clerk of Petty Sessions, Mining Registrar, and other things. I was there acting for three years. Everything went on all right, and I got back to the rank of second-class sergeant. I became ill there—I was laid up with influenza—in June, 1892. I had several memoranda from Captain Battye calling me into Albury, and explaining one thing or another. He did not come out to the station. After being ill for three or four days, in very cold weather, I decided to go into Albury against the doctor's instructions. There I was put through the ordeal of answering a lot of questions which Captain Battye wrote down, and I was sick and annoyed at the way he attacked me again, having in view his former treatment of me. I had some drink taken. That is the only time that ever I appeared during the whole time of my service under the influence of drink. I was reduced again and sent to Bowna, where I decided not to remain, and did not apply myself to my duties on account of the treatment which I received. I was reported again, and discharged from the Service. I came down to Sydney and requested to see the Inspector-General, to lay the whole matter before him. He refused to see me, and said I was to write to him. I expected that then, at all events, I should get what I was entitled to—the pension which I had earned, having been twenty-seven years in the Service. I was entitled, on discharge, I consider, to three-fourths of my pay at that time. After several letters had passed between us, the Inspector-General refused to re-open the case altogether, especially the Drutt case. Through the kindness of Mr. Chanter, after some considerable trouble this Committee was appointed. That is a statement of my whole career in the Service. During that time very few men in the Service have done more good for the country or done more for the credit of the Service than I have done, with the result that at every place I was stationed at I had the confidence and respect of the public. Mr. T. A. Browne, Police Magistrate at Albury, author of "Robbery Under Arms," says: "Mr. P. L. Vaughan, sergeant of police in the Albury district, has been known to me as being in charge of Germanton and Bowna. Personally, I have found him highly capable in the discharge of his duties, and I am aware that his departure from the district is generally regretted." Mr. William Purtell, a magistrate at Germanton, wrote to me as follows:—

Mr. P. L. Vaughan,—

Germanton, 11 October, 1896.

Dear Vaughan,—Yours of the 3rd duly received. I will at once set to work and get an expression of opinion for you, signed by all the magistrates who, during your term of office, were residents of Germanton and surrounding districts. I feel that what you ask for from the magistrates of Germanton, more especially those who attended the Police Court, will be readily given to you, as from my own experience of police officers, more especially the C.P.S. work arising in this Germanton Police Court, I feel confident that you were the best officer appointed to the charge of this district. As sergeant of police there was no one more competent to perform the duties attaching to such a position, and as for C.P.S. work, no better officer could be appointed to the position to suit the Germanton Court than yourself. I have been for twenty-four years doing Police Court work in Germanton, and I always felt a pleasure to preside at this Court when you were here, as from your competency as an officer of the Court, and the able and careful manner in which you prepared the cases for the Court, no magistrate could possibly make a mistake in adjudicating or administering the law. I am very pleased to learn that you have an appointment, and hope that it will grow into something better for you.

I hand that in as evidence, and that is all the evidence that I have to give.

838. *Mr. Gillies.*] You say that in the controversy between the police of New South Wales and the police on the other side of the border, you proved indisputably that your side was correct? Yes, I proved that; and I was promoted shortly afterwards.

839. And that your police acted strictly in accordance with their duty? Yes.

840. You have several references of merit from people among whom you have served? At every place at which I have been stationed.

841. Were the heads of the department aware of those presentations? Yes; they were always made by their permission until the Narrandera one.

842. Can you conceive of anything existing that you would make Inspector Harrison or Captain Battye have a "down" on you;—have you had any private quarrel with those gentlemen? In Mr. Harrison's case it started by his writing insulting memoranda questioning the proper performance of some duty or other. I resisted his attacks, and showed that I was right, and he was wrong. Then it got into open enmity between us. After that nothing which I did was right.

843. With regard to your being in a state of muddle at the time of your fall from the horse;—did you say that you had a medical gentleman to prove that you were simply suffering from the effects of an accident? He could not diagnose anything, because I was not muddled. He only came in next morning.

844. Did the medical man say that you were not suffering from drink? He only appeared on the scene the next morning. I sent for a medical man that night, but he could not attend.

845. If you had been drunk could he not have ascertained that from your appearance? Possibly he could.

846. You are in a position to prove that neither the Chief Justice nor the Crown Prosecutor made comments upon your inability to discharge your duties when you were acting in that case? Certainly.

847. Although the heads of your department have made these strictures upon you, that is not true? That is not true.

848. Is it the practice for heads of departments to allow their subordinates to ride broken-down horses, which render them liable to accident? It is very often the case. Accidents often occur, even with sound horses.

849. Last time you were charged you pleaded guilty previous to your discharge? I did not plead guilty in answer to any charge. I said I was under the influence of drink once. On under date 16th July,

1892,

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1892, it is said that you pleaded guilty? It is down on the papers, but I did not plead guilty. I was not asked to plead. I was brought in, and Captain Battye took down statements.

850. Although you applied for a fair investigation, prior to dismissal, the Inspector-General refused it? Yes.

851. *Chairman.*] You say that the entry on these records, shown on page 13, the item "16th July, 1892, neglect of duty, disobedience of orders, and no longer to be trusted as a constable," with the plea of "guilty" entered, is not correct? I have never pleaded; I was never asked to plead.

852. Then that entry is a false one? That was false up to the time of the Druitt charge. No man in the district could have done more than I did. The Tumut charge was an untrue charge, and but for the violent report of Captain Battye the Inspector-General would never have put these things on the defaulter's sheet.

853. *Mr. Barnes.*] In that last case, where the plea of "guilty" is entered, that is Captain Battye's verdict? Yes.

854. *Mr. Gillies.*] In that Druitt case, as soon as you became aware of the charge, you instructed the woman to take her child to the chemist? Yes, the doctor being absent.

855. And as soon as possible you followed the parties up? I was waiting for them at the chemist's shop.

856. It was not necessary for you to accompany them as long as you were there;—I see the papers say that you ought to have taken the child? A lot of things are said.

857. You went there as soon as possible? I sent a constable to have the woman and her child brought to the chemist's shop, and I waited at the shop until they arrived, then took the statements of all the witnesses. Dr. Mitchell is now dead. I intended to have him here. It was my intention to call the Chief Justice, but I am informed that there would be some difficulty in getting the original depositions in Druitt case now, and that a motion in Parliament would have to be made on the subject. I beg to say a few words with regard to the evidence given by Mr. Superintendent Read. I would call attention to the difference between the conduct of the Inspector-General, as shown on the papers, and the conduct of Mr. Read in the Druitt case. The Inspector-General refused to deal with me in the harsh manner suggested by Captain Battye, in the 1887 papers, and said that they must formulate a charge against me, and they dropped the business. Then when the Druitt case came up, I was not brought to Sydney. Mr. Harrison, who was a very shrewd man, and a man with very extreme views with regard to people to whom he takes a dislike, carefully worked the business. He did not bring me to Sydney where I could account for myself before the Executive Council, but he came to Sydney with his witnesses. He could not prove anything more than was given in the evidence. Mr. Read himself, in his evidence the other day, said that he had a conversation with Mr. Harrison in Sydney about the case, and that he said in reply to a question that he did not take any steps to ascertain the truth or falsehood of the report against me. And when I said "Didn't I make a report" he replied "Yes, you denied everything." I said, "Did you take the trouble to see the depositions?" "No; I relied on the reports of our officer." This was an officer who had an ill-feeling against me of over two years, and an officer who was in Sydney with Mr. Read a few years ago himself. He is not satisfied with what he put on the papers, but he goes to Mr. Read and makes a statement to him—to the gentleman who is going to decide the case. I believe it is in Mr. Read's evidence that Mr. Harrison told him my associates at Narrandera, though respectable, were men who drank heavily. Imagine a gentleman listening to an informer and prosecutor in a case that was to come before him, or any magistrate listening to a man coming behind the back of the accused to make statements of that kind. I am certain that the Inspector-General, if Mr. Harrison had attempted to approach him in that way, would have sent him about his business; because, although the Inspector-General has treated me severely, he was led away by the decision in the Druitt case, which, if he had been here, would not have ended as it did. I should have had a proper hearing, and have established my character, and have got the promotion which I deserved at the time, and then none of these other things could possibly have arisen. I say that any man of any feeling, after being punished for a wrong which he never did, must feel it, and I did feel it, and do still. It has preyed on my mind ever since. I am sure that this Committee will deal with the case in a proper manner. I say again that I have nothing to say against the Inspector-General. I say that he is an honorable and just man, and would have done justice had he been left to himself. He had to depend upon the reports of his officers, and if the reports had been honest he would not have injured any man. He told Mr. Chanter that he did not go through the Druitt papers, because he would not reopen a case that had been decided by the Acting Inspector-General during his absence. Perhaps it was right, but I suffered for it; but I hope that this Committee will right the injustice. I have no ill-will against the Inspector-General. I am prepared to go back to the service, and to finish my time and do my duty with Mr. Read or any other officer, and the more strict they are the better I shall like it. I am now well able to do my duty.

858. *Chairman.*] You stated in your evidence that when Inspector Harrison visited Narrandera station he did not communicate with you personally? He did not in the Druitt inquiry.

859. He communicated with constables inferior in rank to yourself? Yes.

860. And then made certain entries in the book? Yes; he never put an adverse entry in the book. He simply put in "Visited the station," and signed it.

861. Is it not the usual practice when an inspector visits the station to put himself in personal communication with the officer in charge of the station? Yes.

862. And this in your case was not done? It was not done in the Druitt case. If a man is charged with any offence, it would be his duty to have that man present when the charge was made. Mr. Harrison never did that; Captain Battye never did it. Neither of them ever made an adverse entry in the book. Captain Battye invariably wrote, "Visited the station; found everything correct." If he did not find everything correct, it was his duty to make a statement in the book to that effect.

863. Statements have been made as to your unfitness for duty caused by intemperate habits. On the 18th June, 1892, you are charged with neglect of duty, keeping back returns, and other important documents. You were reported by Captain Battye. I understand you to say that you were on that occasion somewhat under the influence of drink? Yes, I admit that. It was the only time that I ever was so, and it was after having been taken out of a sick bed, where I had had no sleep for six days, and I had had to go to Albury, 34 miles, which was an unusual practice. The officer should have come out to the station.

864. Were you so far under the influence of drink as to prevent you from replying to any questions put to you by Captain Battye? Certainly not.

865. Then the statements made concerning your intemperate habits are not correct? No, certainly not. I was never a teetotaller in my life, and never had occasion to be. The first thing a man has to do in the country when a crime occurs is to visit public-houses to get information, and he has to spend money to do that sort of thing.

866. As licensing inspector, would it be part of your duty to constantly visit hotels? Certainly. I had to send in reports every three months. In the town it would be my duty to visit some hotels almost daily.

867. When the Druitt case was being inquired into by the Executive Council, were you requested by any of your superior officers to attend? No; that is what I complain of—not being requested to attend. I was given to understand that I should have to come to Sydney, and evidence was given the other day by ex-constable Davison that I was called by the Executive Council, expecting me to be there, and Constable Bell said he thought I was called.

868. The delay in furnishing these returns as shown in the printed papers by Inspector Harrison would be caused by a stress of duty, more important matters occupying your attention? Yes; for instance I would never allow the returns to interfere with my attention to any case of crime.

869. Was the delay of the returns so great as to interfere with the proper records? Never.

P. L.
Vaughan.
14 Oct., 1896.

APPENDIX.

[To Evidence of E. W. Fosbery, Esq., Inspector-General of Police.]

List of Police and Summons Cases dealt with by Narrandera Bench, from 1st January, 1883, to 31st December, 1891, inclusive.

Police Cases.								Summons Cases.							
1883	...	...	...	...	...	...	213	1883	...	...	...	...	...	...	102
1884	...	...	...	...	...	...	217	1884	...	...	...	...	...	...	109
1885	...	...	...	...	...	...	225	1885	...	...	...	...	...	...	104
1886	...	...	...	...	...	...	317	1886	...	...	...	...	...	...	141
1887	...	...	...	...	...	...	234	1887	...	...	...	...	...	...	73
1888	...	...	...	...	...	...	252	1888	...	...	...	...	...	...	179
1889	...	...	...	...	...	...	265	1889	...	...	...	...	...	...	107
1890	...	...	...	...	...	...	322	1890	...	...	...	...	...	...	389
1891	...	...	...	...	...	...	311	1891	...	...	...	...	...	...	156

I hereby certify that the above list of Police and Summons Cases is correct to the best of my knowledge and belief,—
GEO. BARNETT, Sergeant,
The Inspector-General of Police, Sydney. Narrandera, 28/9/93.

Handed in before the Select Committee on Senior-Sergeant Vaughan's reduction and removal from Narrandera.—
W.S.M., 30/9/96.

1896.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

PRISONS.

(REPORT FOR 1895.)

Printed under No. 4 Report from Printing Committee, 11 June, 1896.

The Comptroller-General of Prisons to The Under Secretary of Justice.

Sir,
Department of Prisons, N.S.W., Comptroller-General's Office,
Sydney, 19 May, 1896.
Herewith I have the honor to forward my Report to the Minister of Justice for the year 1895.
I have, &c.,
GEORGE MILLER,
Comptroller-General.

The Comptroller-General of Prisons to The Minister of Justice.

Sir,
Department of Prisons, N.S.W., Comptroller-General's Office,
Sydney, 18 May, 1896.
I have the honor to submit my Annual Report for 1895, to which are attached the usual tabulated statistics.
There were 60 proclaimed gaols in operation during the year, comprising 23 established gaols, which are wholly occupied and controlled by this Department, and 37 police gaols, which are partly occupied by the Police and Prisons Departments respectively. The police gaol at Muswellbrook was disestablished in the month of May, thus leaving 36 police gaols in actual operation when the year closed.
The number of prisoners confined on the 31st December was 2,460 (2,221 males and 239 females), as compared with 2,604 (2,352 males and 252 females) at the end of 1894. The increase in the population of the Colony is estimated at from 1,251,450 in 1894 to 1,277,870 in 1895.
Of distinct persons received into the gaols as prisoners the number during 1895 was 11,830, being an increase of 226 on the number, 11,604, received during the previous year.
The entries and discharges of prisoners during the year were 18,552 and 18,696, respectively, as compared with 18,525 and 18,366 during 1894. Comprised in these numbers are habitual offenders, many of whom received repeated short sentences.

The deaths during the year amounted to 23, including one execution which took place at Darlinghurst.

The reconvictions at the Circuit Courts and the Courts of Quarter Sessions were as follow:—First-class prisoners, under sentences of five years and upwards—10 under second convictions, 5 under third, and 35 under four or more convictions; whereas during the previous year there were 18 under second, 3 under third, and 50 under four or more convictions. Of the second class, comprising prisoners sentenced to less than 5 years, there were—91 under second, 54 under third, and 157 under four or more convictions, as compared with 122, 51, and 127, respectively, during 1894. Of the third class, being prisoners under sentences of imprisonment only without hard labour—3 were under a second conviction, 1 under a third, and 2 under four or more convictions, as against 1, 2, and 3, respectively, in the preceding year.

The reconvictions of prisoners comprising drunkards, petty thieves, and others guilty of different minor offences during the year 1895 only, sentenced at the Police Courts were—1,040 under second convictions, 298 under third, and 328 under four or more, as against 992, 312, and 326, respectively, for 1894.

The labour returns (table B) give a net value of £51,796 13s. 6d., the amount for the previous year being £51,826 15s. 4d. These amounts do not include the work which is being done by prisoners in the construction of the Breakwater at the Intermediate Prison at Trial Bay. At the end of the year 1895 the total quantity of stone put in the Breakwater by prison labour was 169,352 tons.

During the year the whole of the regulations comprising those which were published as a complete code in February, 1867, and subsequently in the form of additions or amendments at various dates up to the 30th day of June, 1894, were arranged in proper order and submitted by me to you, with a few verbal

additions and alterations that were obviously desirable, for your approval prior to submission to the Governor in Council. They were gazetted on the 20th August last, and are now in use in pamphlet form, fully indexed, thus presenting a compact compilation, which is a great improvement on the confused manner in which the original code of regulations and all subsequent amendments have been arranged and bound together.

It having come under my notice that there was a slight absence of uniformity in the treatment of prisoners under committal for trial (fourth class) in the different gaols as regards the facilities granted to them by the officers in charge for the preparation of their defences, I prepared a code of rules for the guidance of all officers, and, after consultation with the Sheriff, by whom a few verbal amendments were suggested, I submitted them to you and obtained your approval to their adoption. They have since been issued in the form of a General Order, a copy of which is attached as Appendix G. In England committed prisoners are kept apart in separate cells, and are not placed in association in trial-yards, which is the practice in this Colony owing to the absence of sufficient cellular accommodation. This association renders it necessary to have rules such as those which are now in force under General Order 317.

In consequence of the expense which this Department had to bear for the supply of medical comforts to prisoners in the form of malt liquors, wine, brandy, whisky, gin, and rum, according to the requisitions submitted by the different medical officers, I caused returns to be prepared of the quantities used in each of the larger gaols. The return from one of the gaols appeared to me to be very excessive, and I therefore submitted the matter to you with a recommendation that the Medical Adviser to the Government be asked to cause an inquiry to be made. The result was a report from Dr. Ashburton Thompson (the Deputy Medical Adviser), which was concurred in by Professor Anderson Stuart and approved of by you. Extracts from that report were subsequently issued by me to all gaols in the form of a circular memorandum, a copy of which is attached as Appendix H. I deem it but fair to this Department to attach to my report a copy of that circular, inasmuch as certain very gross misrepresentations were publicly made as to my action in the matter of the supply of alcohol for use in gaol hospitals. Nothing is more likely to cause malingering among prisoners than the knowledge that among the medical comforts of the hospitals are included either wine, brandy, whisky, gin, or rum. Of course, in very grave cases of illness the surgeon would, if he considered it to be absolutely necessary, use his discretion as to the purchase of any form of stimulant for his patient.

As much misunderstanding still appears to exist as to the objects of the separate treatment of youthful offenders not exceeding 25 years of age, under the existing system prescribed by the seventh-class regulations, which were adopted, after careful consideration, in April, 1893, by the then Minister of Justice, I deem it advisable to here repeat the following portion of a report of mine to you, written on the 1st July last, as to the deterrent and disciplinary objects of that treatment:—

It is most essential to preserve uniformity of treatment according to classification; therefore, all youthful offenders committed to gaol for periods not exceeding twelve months should be subjected to the same regulations, so long as proper safeguards (such as those that are now in existence) are provided against injury to health, by the powers given to surgeons as to exemptions in cases of physical or mental inability to stand the full treatment, and as to alteration of diet in cases where a surgeon might deem it necessary to order such a change.

Of course, the length of the sentence, according to the gravity of the offence, is a matter which is dependent upon the good judgment and common sense of the different magistrates who preside at the Courts, to each of whom a circular, fully explaining the stringent conditions of the treatment of seventh-class prisoners was sent at the time the regulations were gazetted. The age of the offenders should weigh greatly with those magistrates in determining the length of sentence to be awarded.

Officers in charge of gaols are required by General Order 163 to report the cases of all youths under 16 years of age received into their gaols, and to furnish particulars of the same. If any of these reports disclose what may appear to be a hard case, it is forwarded by me to the Minister for his consideration.

I consider it to be most necessary that very disorderly, mischievous, or criminally-disposed youths and boys should know that certain and severe punishment will be inflicted upon them if they persist in their lawlessness. The deterrent effect of the penal discipline to be enforced upon such offenders against law and order must not be lost sight of, for, in the case of this class of offenders, when they are sent to a gaol, we must look to deterrence more than to reformation in their treatment. As far as practicable, reformatory measures are adopted, but it is hopeless to attempt to carry out full reformatory treatment in a gaol. Careful separation must be maintained so as to prevent contamination, and the treatment should be of such a character as to make the youthful offenders dread a repetition of it. This is the object of the regulations now in force. If the gaol treatment be made in any way comfortable and attractive, the effect of the imprisonment will be much worse than useless. To anyone who has carefully studied the subject this should be apparent. The punishment must be a genuine one. This is effected by the plank bed and low diet.

I am dealing with this matter as one who is responsible for the prison treatment of boys whom the Courts may sentence and commit to the custody of this Department, not as the manager of a fully-organised reformatory with ample land space, where no offenders of any other class are confined. In such an institution, under long sentences, a much milder discipline could be carried out on a progressive principle of relaxation, according to the conduct and general bearing of each inmate.

When a reformatory of this kind has been established in the Colony for the treatment of boys of criminal instincts, and those who have been corrupted by evil association in free life, I trust that the Prisons Department will be relieved by the magistrates who deal with the cases from a large number of those who are now sent to gaol as seventh-class prisoners.

The effects of separate or cellular treatment upon prisoners also formed the subject of some strong articles in the public Press, the writers assuming that such treatment was productive either of insanity or of serious permanent injury to the mental condition of prisoners. In connection with these articles, the Inspector-General of the Insane (Dr. Manning), a gentleman who has had a long and varied experience of the causes of insanity and the treatment of lunatics, made a careful inquiry, and furnished a report on the subject in September last, the following extracts from which I cannot do better than quote here:—

We have, therefore, at the present moment, only 4 prisoners who have undergone separate treatment—3 for nine and 1 for six months—under observation, and of these only 3 can be certified as insane, 1 of these having served his cellular treatment in 1882, 1 in 1891, and 2 in 1894, although an average of something like 370 prisoners undergo separate treatment annually, and have done so for some years past.

I have repeatedly examined these four prisoners, and am unable to say that the separate or cellular treatment is directly responsible for the present mental condition in either of them. One of the prisoners is a Chinaman, and I think it probable that his mental peculiarities would have been discovered before the separate treatment was commenced if he had been able to speak English more fluently. Two of them are more or less congenitally defective, and the remaining one led before admission to gaol a very dissipated life. All three of the Europeans are serving sentences for sexual offences.

These facts, I think, sufficiently disprove the somewhat random statements as to the causation of insanity by the separate or cellular treatment which have recently been made. The

The separate or cellular treatment is no doubt severe, and is made so with a definite object. Looked at from an outside point of view, it might be supposed to have a tendency to produce insanity, but such has not been shown to be the case either in England or in other countries where a similar system is carried out, or in this Colony. Much, however, must depend on this system being carried out under the safeguards of efficient medical supervision, exercised both in excusing manifestly unfit subjects altogether and watching the effect on those undergoing it. I find on examining the records of the Department of Prisons that a number of prisoners whose sentence carries with it separate or cellular treatment are exempted altogether by the Visiting Surgeons, whilst others are exempted by the gaol regulations as being over 60 years of age.

The removals from separate treatment, when once commenced, on account of symptoms indicating insanity are few, but after its termination the prisoners are sometimes found to be dull and lethargic, a condition which passes off in a short time, and which is apparently due rather to a return to the use of tobacco (which is chewed) and tea, which are given under the prison regulations on the cessation of the separate treatment, and are sometimes taken in excessive quantity, the craving for them being great, and other prisoners giving up some part of their allowance to those newly released from separate treatment.

That occasional cases of insanity occur during, and apparently by reason of, the separate treatment is not to be wondered at, but when the close alliance, hereditary and otherwise, of some forms of insanity and crime and the number of people who are on the borderland are considered—when it is clearly shown that a number of prisoners are insane at the time they committed offences, though this insanity is not apparent till a subsequent date, and when the very irregular lives led by a number of prisoners before committal is taken account of—the wonder is that the number of persons found to be insane in prison is not larger than it is.

The observation wards at Darlinghurst Gaol and Parramatta Gaol, respectively, are regularly inspected by Dr. Manning. To either of those wards all prisoners in other gaols who may show any signs of insanity are transferred for careful observation. In many cases they are found to be malingerers.

In the month of July last the installation of the electric light in Darlinghurst Gaol, referred to in my report for 1894, was completed. The engine-room, boiler-room, and chimney-shaft were constructed by prison labour. The plant in connection with the light is of sufficient power to extend it to the Darlinghurst Court-house, and also to the Receiving-house in Forbes-street, if it be thought desirable at any time to utilise it at those places. Other minor improvements have been carried out in this gaol, including the erection of a new sulphur-house and the laying down of a quantity of much-needed tar-paving.

In the early part of the year the contract for the installation of the electric light in Berrima Gaol was finished so far as to extend it to the wings and cells, the Governor's quarters, offices, engine-house, and main gate entrance. The contract did not provide for its extension to every part of the gaol, but I hope, when funds are available, that this very desirable improvement will be fully completed, and the use of kerosene-lamps and candles entirely done away with in the lighting of the gaol.

Very good progress has been made with the new wing (No. 6) in course of erection at Parramatta Gaol. The cells on the first and second landing and one cell on the third landing were completed at the close of the year. I have also obtained your authority to proceed with the work of dividing into single cells the sixty associated cells in wings Nos: 1, 2, and 3. The object of these additions and improvements is to so increase the accommodation as to enable the Department to place each prisoner in the gaol in a single cell, and thus break up the pernicious association of criminals during the night-time, which is so destructive of all discipline and reformatory effects. The new stonecutters' shed and carpenters' workshop were almost completed at the end of the year. All these works are being carried out by prison labour.

I regret to say that during the year it was discovered that two officers in charge of gaols had been guilty of very serious irregularities in their dealings with the contractor for supplies. Under the decisions of the Executive Council, one was removed to another position with a lesser salary, and the other was heavily fined and allowed to retire from the Service, he being over 60 years of age. They had both been in the service for many years. With these exceptions the conduct of the staffs of the different gaols has been very satisfactory.

A sad incident occurred in Bathurst Gaol on the 5th January, 1895, when a prisoner named James O'Connor was killed by another prisoner named John Williams, through having been struck on the head by a bass broom, with which the latter was cleaning the yard. The warder on watch saw O'Connor felled to the ground by the blow, but the assault was committed so suddenly that he had no time whatever to prevent it. An ill-feeling, it was afterwards discovered, had previously existed between the two men. Williams was tried at the Central Criminal Court, Darlinghurst, and found guilty of manslaughter. With the exception of this sad incident and a few assaults upon warders by other violent and refractory characters, the prisoners in the different gaols have behaved themselves very fairly.

I have, &c.,

GEORGE MILLER,
Comptroller-General.

(B.) VALUE of Labour Return, 1895.

Gaol.	Value of all labour, including cost of Material.			Cost of Material.			Net Value.			Work done for the Prisons, comprising buildings, extensions, repairs, manufacturing, daily work and labour, inclusive of cost of material		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Darlinghurst	15,173	6	11	5,635	17	2	9,537	9	9	6,334	10	11
Parramatta	12,444	9	2	2,522	3	4	9,922	5	10	10,163	19	0
Bathurst	8,583	5	8	1,898	0	5	6,685	5	3	6,118	18	4
Berrima	1,337	8	3	288	12	4	1,048	15	11	1,115	15	11
Biloela	4,010	9	6	401	7	1	3,609	2	5	3,486	15	11
Goulburn	8,229	15	7	1,888	13	3	6,341	2	4	5,768	18	1
Maitland	5,006	14	0	1,023	9	0	3,983	5	0	4,299	11	0
Albury	978	3	6	76	18	6	901	5	0	701	8	7
Armidale	730	18	7	37	0	1	693	18	6	540	17	5
Broken Hill	345	2	8	0	6	10	344	15	10	336	11	6
Deniliquin	465	8	11	27	11	5	437	17	6	376	12	3
Dubbo	1,083	7	11	38	17	4	1,044	10	7	941	15	11
Forbes	320	15	4	14	5	0	306	10	4	315	2	8
Grafton	393	7	0	60	13	1	332	7	11	363	11	7
Hay	556	10	8	...	...	...	556	10	8	440	3	8
Mudgee	541	11	6	11	9	4	530	2	2	510	10	10
Tamworth	655	6	7	6	10	11	648	15	8	626	11	0
Wagga Wagga	298	2	0	2	15	10	295	6	2	267	2	4
Wilcannia	451	19	1	2	5	11	449	13	2	383	9	9
Wollongong	202	2	2	4	10	10	197	11	4	202	2	2
Yass	237	6	11	4	8	11	232	18	0	237	6	11
Young	829	8	0	67	5	1	762	2	11	763	13	3
Police Gaols	2,965	4	5	30	3	2	2,935	1	3	2,569	7	6
TOTAL	£ 65,840	4	4	14,043	10	10	51,796	13	6	46,864	16	6

(C.)—HOSPITAL RETURN, 1895.

Gaol.	Treated in Hospital.	Treated out of Hospital.	Deaths.
Darlinghurst	624	5,273	6
Parramatta	279	3,265	4
Bathurst	56	2,261	2
Berrima	26	150	1
Biloela	105	4,155	2
Goulburn	151	2,187	1
Maitland	9	405	.....
Trial Bay	114	1,404	... ..
Albury	11	88	.....
Armidale	7	62	.....
Broken Hill	30	379	1
Deniliquin .....	...	102	.....
Dubbo	48	328	.....
Forbes	5	85	... ..
Grafton	1	141	.....
Hay	2	40	.. .
Mudgee	20	119	1
Tamworth	14	396	.. .
Wagga Wagga .....	...	45	.....
Wollongong	2	47	1
Wilcannia	1	291	... ..
Yass	3	50	1
Young	17	104	... ..
Police Gaols	26	405	3
TOTALS	1,551	21,782	*23

* Of this number 1 was executed in Darlinghurst Gaol.

(D.)—EDUCATION RETURN for the year ending 31st December, 1895.

	Gaol.	Total Number of Prisoners.		Read, write, and cypher up to Gaol Standard of Education.		Read, write, and cypher not up to Gaol Standard of Education.		Read and write.		Read only.		Commencing.	
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Number of prisoners attending school on 31st December, 1895, showing state of education on reception.	Darlinghurst..	42	...	...	...	17	...	21	...	1	...	3	...
	Bathurst	25	...	...	...	4	...	6	...	5	...	10	...
	Berrima	12	...	...	...	2	...	3	...	6	...	1	...
	Goulburn.....	23	...	...	...	9	...	3	...	3	...	8	...
	Maitland	9	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	3	...
	Parramatta ...	44	...	...	...	8	...	22	...	5	...	9	...
		155	...	...	...	40	...	58	...	23	...	34	...
Number of prisoners who have received tuition during the year and passed out of the school, showing state of education on reception.	Darlinghurst..	340	...	...	...	123	...	177	...	3	...	37	...
	Bathurst	67	...	...	...	9	...	16	...	16	...	26	...
	Berrima	20	...	...	...	10	...	5	...	3	...	2	...
	Goulburn.....	54	...	...	...	18	...	7	...	5	...	24	...
	Maitland	32	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	4	...	21	...
	Parramatta ...	178	...	...	...	71	...	59	...	11	...	37	...
		691	...	...	...	231	...	271	...	42	...	147	...
	TOTALS.....	846	...	...	...	271	...	329	...	65	...	181	...
Number of prisoners above referred to who were not educated to the gaol standard upon reception into school, showing progress made.	Darlinghurst..	382	...	37	...	189	...	135	...	2	...	19	...
	Bathurst	92	...	18	...	31	...	23	...	11	...	9	...
	Berrima	32	...	7	...	17	...	3	...	4	...	1	...
	Goulburn.....	77	...	30	...	33	...	3	...	6	...	5	...
	Maitland	41	...	...	...	4	...	16	...	12	...	9	...
	Parramatta ...	222	...	46	...	78	...	73	...	9	...	16	...
	TOTALS.....	846	...	138	...	352	...	253	...	44	...	59	...

(E.)—RECONVICTIONS during the year 1895 of Prisoners sentenced at Circuit Courts and Courts of Quarter Sessions, irrespective of the year in which the previous convictions were recorded.

1st Class. Five years and upwards.			2nd Class. Less than five years.			3rd Class. Imprisonment only.		
2nd conviction.	3rd conviction.	4th or more.	2nd conviction.	3rd conviction.	4th or more.	2nd conviction.	3rd conviction.	4th or more.
10	5	35	91	54	157	3	1	2

RECONVICTIONS during the year 1895 only of Prisoners sentenced at the Lower Courts.

	2nd conviction.	3rd conviction.	4th or more.
Petty Offenders	1,040	298	328

(F.)—H. M. PRISON, TRIAL BAY.

Modified servitude prisoners received during year 1895.	Average number of modified servitude prisoners employed.	Date of commencement of tipping stone in breakwater proper.	Amount of stone put in breakwater up to 31st December, 1895.
81	90	7 November, 1889.	Tons. 169,352

(G.)

Department of Prisons, Comptroller-General's Office, Sydney, 23 September, 1895.

GENERAL Order for the guidance of Officers in charge of gaols, issued by the Comptroller-General of Prisons, with the approval of the Minister of Justice and the Sheriff.

RULES AS TO FACILITIES TO BE AFFORDED TO PRISONERS AWAITING TRIAL FOR THE PREPARATION OF THEIR DEFENCE.

1. Any trial prisoner desiring to write out his defence shall be provided with the necessary accommodation for so doing in the wing, or other suitable place, but not in the yard where other prisoners are confined. If unable to write, he may have the assistance of another prisoner to act as writer.

2. After writing such defence the accused must hand it over to the warder in charge of the wing for examination and initialling, prior to being placed in a sealed cover, the object of such examination being to prevent any communications other than what are necessary for the defence being written by the prisoner for the information of his solicitor or his friends. Any warder improperly disclosing the contents of any statement of defence will be punished by dismissal.

3. Prisoners charged together with any crime will be permitted to conjointly prepare their defence.

4. Trial prisoners will be allowed to hand over to their solicitors any papers connected with their defence, such as statements, notes, &c.

5. Trial prisoners will be allowed to see their legal adviser or relations or friends assisting in the preparation of defence, out of hearing but in view of a warder, and every reasonable facility should be afforded them for an untrammelled preparation of papers for their defence.

6. Copies of depositions, or any other legal documents supplied from outside to assist in the preparation of prisoners' defence, shall be handed to the trial men under the conditions that apply to other papers connected with the defence. (See par. 2.)

7. Any trial prisoner wishing to take his written defence and papers connected therewith into his cell for the night may be permitted to do so, provided he is alone in the cell. Prisoners will not be allowed to take their written defences into their yards.

Officers in charge of gaols are specially requested to see that the above rules are carefully and strictly observed.

GEORGE MILLER,
Comptroller-General.

(H.)

Circular Memo.

Department of Prisons, Comptroller-General's Office, Sydney, 5 March, 1895.

THE following extracts from a report of the Deputy Medical Adviser (Dr. Ashburton Thompson), with which the Medical Adviser concurs, and which has also received the approval of the Minister of Justice, are forwarded for the information and future guidance of officers in charge and of surgeons of gaols:—

“It is generally acknowledged to be extremely undesirable to give alcohol in any form to prisoners. Occasionally, nevertheless, real need for it will arise.

“A fortiori, it must be undesirable that necessary alcohol should be supplied in agreeable and accustomed forms.

To this general statement an exception may, or perhaps must, be made of beer, which is either especially useful or essential in some cases of progressive loss of weight due to disease, as an aid to appetite, and sometimes to digestion.

“Spirits (and wine) should be strictly regarded as medicines within gaols. They should be prescribed solely for the sake of the alcohol they contain. They should be prescribed as other medicines are—to be taken in definite doses at different times. They should usually be prescribed in conjunction with drugs which would disguise the true character of such medicine.

“A pure and unflavoured alcohol of good quality is the form which should generally be preferred within gaols,

“I therefore recommend that the surgeons in charge of gaols in general should for the future be requested to requisition only for ale and porter, and for ‘alcohol.’

“After consultation with the Government Analyst, I have formed the opinion that the white spirit produced by the Colonial Sugar Company, diluted to 40°, should alone be furnished in response to requisitions for ‘alcohol.’ Samples from the proposed stock should be reported upon by the Government Analyst annually before purchase.

“In the case of Parramatta, I notice that during 1894 two healthy prisoners detailed to assist in attending on an offensive case of illness in hospital received brandy by order of the Government Medical Officer for several days. I do not recognise any medical necessity for alcohol (still less for brandy) in these circumstances. If it seem necessary, it might be pointed out that furnishing labour for the business of gaols, and the reward thereof, is a matter which concerns gaolers alone, who, in such a case as the one mentioned, should merely be requested by surgeons in charge to furnish it.”

The necessity for strictly observing the terms of the extracts herein given is impressed upon officers in charge and surgeons of gaols, not only on the ground of economy, but also in order to defeat the efforts of prisoners to get on the sick-list by malingering, so as to obtain either wine, brandy, whisky, rum, or gin as “medicine.”

GEORGE MILLER,
Comptroller-General.

1896.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

FURTHER REPORTS RESPECTING THE SEPARATE TREATMENT OF PRISONERS.

Printed under No. 21 Report from Printing Committee, 8 October, 1896.

SCHEDULE.

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No. 1.

J. Haynes, Esq., M.P., to The Hon. the Premier and Colonial Treasurer.

The Hon. G. II. Reid, Legislative Assembly, N.S.W., Sydney, 28 May, 1896.

I would like to remind you of a conversation I had with you some weeks ago with respect to abolishing the existing cruel system of solitary confinement, and substituting a system of confinement for a few days only, either on the offender being convicted or just prior to his discharge. From all I hear, the system is one of gross cruelty, and results only in the victim being made a mental wreck and placed beyond redemption.

Yours truly,
JOHN HAYNES.

The Honorable the Minister of Justice.—G.H.R., 3. The Under Secretary of Justice.—F.K.,
3/6/96. Submitted.—A.C.F., 5/6/96. C. G. of Prisons, in the first instance, for favour of report.—
A.J.G., 6/6/96.

No. 2.

The Comptroller-General of Prisons to The Under Secretary of Justice.

MR. HAYNES writes about what he terms the existing "cruel system of solitary confinement," which he says "I hear is one of gross cruelty, and results only in the victim being made a mental wreck and placed beyond redemption."

Assuming that he refers to cellular separation, or "separate treatment" as we call it, it would be difficult to imagine a more gross misrepresentation of that treatment than his description of it. Mr. Haynes is, I feel sure, acting solely under a kindly and humane impulse in writing as he has done to the Premier, and he has, I have no doubt, acted under a want of knowledge of the real facts in penning such an unfounded charge against the Prisons Department. Who his informants are he does not say, but it is not unlikely that he has been misled by certain allegations which were published in a daily newspaper in August, 1895, emanating from a person who wrote them on his discharge by special remission from Parramatta Gaol, where he had been serving a sentence of five years' hard labour for conspiracy to defraud. He escaped separate treatment under the surgeon's exemption, and spent most of his time in the gaol hospital on a liberal allowance of hospital comforts.

Mr. Haynes is also probably misled by certain statements which appeared in the Press recently as to the condition of the prisoner Butler, whose counsel stated in the Divorce Court that "Butler's mind and memory had become somewhat affected by 'solitary confinement,' as was usual in such cases."

The allegations of the ex-prisoner referred to above were completely disproved by a full and careful report, which was made in September last to the Government by Dr. Manning (the Inspector-General of Insane), and laid before Parliament, from which the following is an extract:—

We have, therefore, at the present moment, only four prisoners who have undergone separate treatment—three for nine and one for six months—under observation, and of these only three can be certified as insane, one of these having served his cellular treatment in 1882, one in 1891, and two in 1894, although an average of something like 370 prisoners undergo separate treatment annually, and have done so for some years past.

I have repeatedly examined these four prisoners, and am unable to say that the separate or cellular treatment is directly responsible for the present mental condition in either of them. One of the prisoners is a Chinaman, and I think it probable that his mental peculiarities would have been discovered before the separate treatment was commenced if he had been able to speak English more fluently. Two of them are more or less congenitally defective, and the remaining one led before admission to gaol a very dissipated life. All three of the Europeans are serving sentences for sexual offences.

These facts, I think, sufficiently disprove the somewhat random statements as to the causation of insanity by the separate or cellular treatment which have recently been made.

The separate or cellular treatment is no doubt severe, and is made so with a definite object. Looked at from an outside point of view, it might be supposed to have a tendency to produce insanity, but such has not been shown to be the case either in England or in other countries where a similar system is carried out, or in this Colony. Much, however, must depend on this system being carried out under the safeguards of efficient medical supervision, exercised both in excusing manifestly unfit subjects altogether and watching the effect on those undergoing it. I find on examining the records of the Department of Prisons that a number of prisoners whose sentence carries with it separate or cellular treatment are exempted altogether by the Visiting Surgeons, while others are exempted by the gaol regulations as being over 60 years of age.

The removals from separate treatment when once commenced, on account of symptoms indicating insanity, are few, but after its termination the prisoners are sometimes found to be dull and lethargic, a condition which passes off in a short time, and which is apparently due rather to a return to the use of tobacco (which is chewed) and tea, which are given under the prison regulations on the cessation of the separate treatment, and are sometimes taken in excessive quantity, the craving for them being great, and other prisoners giving up some part of their allowance to those newly released from separate treatment.

That occasional cases of insanity occur during and apparently by reason of the separate treatment is not to be wondered at, but when the close alliance, hereditary and otherwise, of some forms of insanity and crime, and the number of people who are on the borderland are considered—when it is clearly shown that a number of prisoners are insane at the time they committed offences, though this insanity is not apparent till a subsequent date, and when the very irregular lives led by a number of prisoners before committal is taken account of—the wonder is that the number of persons found to be insane in prison is not larger than it is.

This report must have escaped Mr. Haynes's notice; otherwise it is scarcely to be credited that he would now write as he has done.

On a previous occasion (11th September, 1894) Dr. Manning wrote a report in consequence of certain statements which were made in another newspaper as to the treatment of lunatics in gaol, and I subjoin an extract from that report as to separate treatment. Dr. Manning is a frequent visitor to and a careful observer of the system as carried out in Darlinghurst and Parramatta Gaols. He has also sometimes visited other gaols to inquire into cases of supposed lunacy, and is a practised observer of the deceitful tricks and treacherous ways of prison malingerers to obtain release or concessions of various kinds.

With regard to the system of separate treatment as at present carried out under the prison system of this Colony, I have seen nothing to induce me to believe that it is unduly severe, or calculated to produce insanity.

Perhaps the best proof of this is the extremely few patients who are placed under observation for symptoms of insanity whilst undergoing it, and the fact that there are at this time in the Hospital for the Criminal Insane, Parramatta, and in the Observation Wards at Darlinghurst and Parramatta, taken together, only seven patients who have gone through separate treatment, that three of those who are undergoing imprisonment for life passed through their separate treatment many years ago, and that in none, so far as I can discover, was the separate treatment in any way the cause of the mental failure.

I am convinced that the statements in the *Sunday Times* are gross misrepresentations.

As regards Butler's case, I attach a report [*Appendix A*] from the Visiting Surgeon at Darlinghurst Gaol, which proves that the prisoner's counsel's allegations regarding his mental condition, made in the Divorce Court, were wholly unfounded.

"Solitary confinement," as termed in our gaols, means cell punishment for a prison offence on bread and water under Section 12 or 13 of 4 Vic. No. 29, or half-rations under Regulation 69, and carries with it loss of remission according to the time passed in such seclusion, which, of course, is for varying *short* periods according to the nature of the offences. Such punishment is never imposed by the Comptroller-General, as the Minister is aware. [*See Powers of Visiting Justice, sections 12 and 13 of 4 Vic. No. 29, and Regulation 13.*]

Cellular separation, or "separate treatment," is a part of the prison system, and is the means whereby good discipline is maintained throughout the gaols of the Colony. It is the only effectual means whereby dangerous or refractory prisoners can be repressed and brought to a sense of their wrongdoing, when "solitary confinement" has failed to check or deter them from a persistent disregard of the disciplinary rules of the department, attempts to lead mutinies, continued quarrelling with their fellow-prisoners, and such like offences. It is not recognised as *punishment* in the gaols. It carries no loss of remission, and while undergoing it the prisoners have a wholesome and sustaining diet, which was fixed by a Board of medical experts, including Dr. Manning, Dr. MacLaurin, and Dr. Maurice O'Connor. They work in their cell. When not working they have books to read, and are allowed exercise from an hour to two hours daily in the open air, and even for a longer time if the surgeon thinks it advisable. They are visited daily either by prison officers, chaplains, or the surgeon, who is required by the regulations to carefully watch them, and, in the event of his perceiving any injurious effects, either physical or mental, he is empowered to at once place them in association, which is duly reported to the Comptroller-General. Their treatment is surrounded by ample safeguards, full power, as I have said, being given to the surgeons as to exemption, extra diet, and exercise. The surgeons are now very careful in the exercise of these functions. [*See Dr. Manning's report.*]

The following General Orders are also in force referring to prisoners in separate treatment:—

G.O. 57.—*Prisoners not eligible for Separate Treatment.*

It not being intended to apply the provisions of the regulations as to separate treatment to aboriginal prisoners, gaolers should report, upon conviction, any cases of aboriginals sentenced to periods of three years and upwards, in order that their destinations may be diverted. It also being desired to exclude from such treatment prisoners who by age or infirmity of body or mind are unsuited therefor, gaolers should similarly report convictions of persons sentenced as above who may be 60 years of age and upwards, affording such information as they may be able to furnish concerning them, and all cases of bodily or mental infirmity. The report in both description of cases should be accompanied by the remarks of the surgeon.

G.O. 134.—*Books, &c., for Prisoners in Separate Treatment.*

All library books and slates should be removed from prisoners in separate treatment during working-hours. The books and slates may be replaced when the work is removed for examination. A second issue of books, weekly, should be allowed all prisoners in separate treatment. The above directions are to apply to all gaols where separate treatment is carried out.

G.O. 155.—*Relaxation in Sentences of Prisoners.*

The relaxation of sentence of prisoners on medical grounds, such as release from the cellular portion of separate treatment, removal of irons, and the like, by authority of the Visiting Surgeon, should be recommended in writing, and forwarded to this office through the officer in charge of the prison. In the case of immediate requirement, the recommendation can take effect at once, although it should still be forwarded as above directed. The removal of irons can only be temporary, until sanctioned by His Excellency the Governor. In minor matters, excepting as to hospital treatment, it is desirable that the directions of the surgeon should be conveyed—without informing the prisoner—to the officer in charge, whom the surgeon might, in some instances, find it desirable to consult as to the effect of any contemplated concession.

G.O. 296.—*Issued 18th January, 1893.*

With reference to the treatment of prisoners who are in separate confinement (A division, or 7th class), or who are undergoing cell punishment for a prison offence, under sections 12 and 13 of the Prisons Regulation Act, the attention of the officers in charge of gaols is directed to Regulation 27* (paragraph 4), regulations of 15th November, 1888,† and Regulation 58‡, the clear intention of which is that such prisoners should be very frequently visited by the surgeons, in order that any symptoms of a breakdown in bodily health or in mind might be detected. The Comptroller-General further desires that the attention of the surgeons should be specially invited to those regulations, which in some gaols have been disregarded.

Our prison system is on the progressive, or Crofton, system, and in all sentences of penal servitude or hard labour of three years and upwards is divided into stages, of which the first is A Division, or "separate treatment," where the prisoner, as in England, passes nine months, which is the most penal part of his sentence. Experience has proved its disciplinary effects to be most marked. He is then placed in association on the works, and by good conduct and industry is able to earn certain indulgences and money gratuities, until he goes to Trial Bay Intermediate Prison or is discharged by remission. Sometimes prisoners are discharged on license under the 409th section of the Criminal Law Amendment Act.

Prisoners serving sentences of less than three years, not being 7th class (boys and youths), do not undergo separate treatment, but for gross or continued misconduct may be placed under that treatment for coercion, if they themselves render it necessary to do so, under section 10 of 4 Vic. No. 29. This is absolutely necessary to maintain proper discipline, and is frequently recommended by the Justices, with the best results.

It is needless for me to refer to 7th class separate treatment, which, as the Minister is aware, has been very fully dealt with in papers laid before Parliament on 24th October, 1895.

As regards ordinary separate treatment, I attach an extract from the report of the Commissioners of Convict Prisons, England, for 1888–9 [*Appendix B*], which is interesting as showing how universal the system is becoming in civilised countries. It will be seen that in English local prisons the term of separate treatment is extended to two years.

To abolish "separate treatment" in our prison system would simply be a ruinously retrogressive step, throwing the department back a century, to the time when the great prison reformer Howard became a strong advocate of it after his experience of the horrors of association of prisoners when he himself was confined in a gaol. I cannot conceive anything which would have a worse effect upon the prisoners of this Colony. It is only to be regretted that it cannot be extended for reasonable periods to all classes of prisoners, especially the short-sentenced ones, for the whole of their term; but unfortunately the necessary accommodation is not available. It is, of course, expensive; but it is infinitely superior for disciplinary and reformatory effects to the association of criminals, even under the most carefully-planned classification. To classify prisoners so as to prevent corruption and contamination is almost an impossibility. Some say separate treatment is unnatural. This may also be said of any form of confinement within prison walls. But society must be protected from criminals, and crime prevented as far as practicable. Common sense and reason are in favour of separation of criminals from each other so long as such separation is not carried out for too great a period, and is surrounded by proper safeguards such as I have already pointed out. A man who is not a criminal by nature prefers cellular separation to being placed in association with criminals. It is the real criminal, who wants to be among "pals," who hates it, and pretends that it injures him mentally and physically.

In conclusion, as weak-minded and doubtfully sane persons are often sent to our gaols, I would invite attention to certain extracts subjoined from the "Howard Association" (London) Report, published in October, 1894, as to the practice of sending insane, or doubtfully sane, offenders to prisons. They also refer to the evils of association.

SENDING THE INSANE TO GAOLS.

Of late years in England, Scotland, and Ireland there has been a mischievous tendency on the part of many magistrates to send insane, or doubtfully sane, offenders to prisons, instead of to lunatic asylums. The Prison Commissioners for all three parts of the kingdom have had to complain of this.

It is doubly injurious and unjust. It is not fair to the persons thus imprisoned, and it is also unjust to the prison officials, for it has led the public to form unwarranted conclusions respecting the treatment of prisoners. During the recent discussions in the English newspapers upon prison discipline it was evident that some persons had imbibed very mistaken ideas about the connection between prisons and the insane. The origin of these misrepresentations is largely due to the number of insane persons who, latterly, have been wrongfully sent to gaols instead of to asylums.

The Howard Association has recently made many inquiries respecting this matter, and from these it is manifest that considerable popular misapprehension exists, which is quite opposed to the actual experience of prisoners and their officers.

In visiting a certain Scotch gaol recently, Mr. Tallack was informed that last year ten insane persons were sent to that prison. Their insanity was so evident that nine of them had to be sent away immediately to an asylum. The tenth was employed at work in the open air with some other prisoners, but he also had to be sent away to an asylum in three weeks. It often takes weeks or months, however, before the insanity can be proved to the extent of warranting admission to an asylum.

Some misleading "statistics" on this subject have lately been published in certain journals. For example, it has been gravely asserted that the insanity amongst prisoners is thirty times greater than amongst the free population, or 242 to the 10,000, instead of, as in the latter, 8 per 10,000. This result was arrived at by including all the persons sent to gaol whilst insane, and also by the arithmetical error of estimating the proportion on the daily average of English prisoners, 13,178, instead of on the actual total amount for the year, 157,168 prisoners. A better informed critic of English prisons states that the insanity in them is five times greater than that outside, although it may be fairly shown to be little more than double. But even if it be five times greater, this proportion is no more necessarily indicative of its being developed in gaol than a fivefold mortality would be in a fever or cholera hospital, as compared with outside mortality. For the prisons

These remarks apply equally to New South Wales.—G.M.

prisons are truly infirmaries for both mental and physical wreckage, and constitute largely an accumulation of drunkards and prostitutes, who have ruined themselves, body and mind, by vice. But that ruin is not to be attributed to the prisons, at least not in this country.

In countries where there is no cellular separation of prisoners, where, as in France, the vilest abuses take place in gaols, even to the officially-admitted extent of constant unnatural crime, there the accusation of producing insanity may have weight. An eminent French authority, Dr. Emile Laurent, who for many years was medical officer of Paris prisons, remarks, in his recent work, entitled "Les Habitues des Prisons de Paris, 1890," that in those establishments the vilest men and boys scarcely take the trouble to evade the observation of the warder in their abominable offences, and he adds these striking words, "Of all the schools of vice the most dangerous is, without contradiction, the [non-cellular] prison. When a man has made two or three sojourns in the prisons of Paris, or the *maisons centrales*, he has nothing more to hope for. He is a gangrened member, that it is necessary to cut off permanently from the social body." Another Frenchman, M. Emile Gautier, says, in "Le Monde des Prisons, 1888," "The prison, such as it is organised" (in most French, Italian, Spanish, and American prisons in 1894) "is a veritable sewer, pouring over the community a continuous flood of rottenness and of germs of physical and moral corruption. It is at once a manufactory of consumptives, lunatics, and criminals."

These terribly true descriptions of the effect of promiscuous association in gaols have, happily, comparatively little application to the British prisons, thanks to the labours of those who, from John Howard's days to our own, have sought to bring about and maintain the essential and fundamental basis of separating criminals, whilst in prison, from mutual corruption.

Owing to the misrepresentations of certain ill-informed writers in the English Press latterly there is some danger that, unless intelligent public opinion continues to be on its guard, attempts may again be made to take a reactionary and mischievously retrogressive step in the direction of those evils from which years of wise effort have greatly purified British prison discipline. The danger is by no means imaginary at present, and the Committee of the Howard Association feel it their duty earnestly to invite attention to the matter.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION—PRISON REVOLTS, &c.—REPORT, OCTOBER, 1894.

ONE of the numerous evils of association in prison is the opportunity it affords for insubordination, escapes, and riot. During the past year many such disturbances have occurred, of which the following are a few:—

A mutiny in Boston Gaol, U.S.; the prisoners were fired upon by the guards. A prisoner's brains were beaten out by others in Nuremberg Prison, Germany. Four prisoners at Cassel, Germany, overpowered a warder and escaped. Two convicts at Borstal Prison, Kent, attacked a warder with a shovel. Considerable trouble with associated prisoners at Wormwood Scrubs, London. At Portland a convict, in a gang, attacked a warder with a pickaxe. A riot in Steyer Prison, Austria, when two prisoners were shot. A riot at Huelva Prison, Spain, when thirteen convicts escaped. At Thorn Prison, in Germany, three convicts escaped together. At Iglau Prison, Bohemia, a riot, in which three prisoners and one officer were killed. A riot at Troyes Prison, France. At Secoma State Prison, U.S.A., several prisoners conspired to poison the officers, and partially succeeded. Riots amongst Siberian convicts, &c., &c.

GEORGE MILLER,
Comptroller-General.

The Under Secretary of Justice.—B.C., 11/6/96.

[Enclosure.]

APPENDIX A.

[Extract from the "Australian Star," 19th May, 1896.]

THE BUTLER CASE—ANOTHER NOTED REVIVAL—ACTION BY THE CROWN.

To quash the rule *nisi* obtained by Butler—Issues to be tried—Butler's mental condition.

THE celebrated case of Butler *v.* Butler came before Mr. Justice Simpson in the Divorce Court this morning. It will be recollected that Butler obtained a decree *nisi* for a divorce from his wife, but in view of certain well-known developments did not apply for a rule absolute. To-day the Crown stepped in with an application that the matter should be settled on certain proposed issues. Mr. Whitfield appeared on behalf of the Crown Solicitor, who intervened, and applied that His Honor should settle the issues as follows, viz.:—Whether the petitioner acted in collusion with the co-respondent, Williams *alias* Davis; and whether material facts respecting the conduct of the petitioner and co-respondent were not before the Court.

Mr. J. Gannon appeared on behalf of the petitioner, and obtained leave to file an answer to the allegations of the Crown Solicitor. This was a denial.

Mr. Justice Simpson settled the issues as applied for, and intimated that as he had tried the conspiracy case, and formed a strong opinion about it, he would not try the issues himself; he would arrange that another Judge should take it. His Honor said he would do this because he had sentenced both the petitioner and co-respondent to seven years' penal servitude for conspiracy, and had agreed with the verdict of the jury. He would put the case down for next sitting.

Mr. Gannon made an application that the case should be set down about two months ahead, as Butler had just served his term of solitary confinement. As was usual in the case of prisoners who had been subjected to this, his mind and memory had become somewhat affected, and it took some time before contact with the other prisoners would restore him mentally.

His Honor said he would arrange for one of the other Judges to take the case, and would set it down for trial next sittings, which would not be held for some months.

I should like a report from the Visiting Surgeon as to prisoner Butler's mental and physical condition. Is he suffering from the effects of separate treatment?—G.M., 20/5/96. B.C., the Governor, Darlinghurst Gaol. The Visiting Surgeon, for favour of report.—P.H., Governor, Darlinghurst Gaol, 20/5/96. Please find report herewith from Visiting Surgeon.—Governor, Darlinghurst Gaol, 21/5/96. The Comptroller-General of Prisons.

Memorandum from The Visiting Surgeon to The Governor.

Sydney Gaol Hospital, 21 May, 1896.

I HAVE carefully examined prisoner Butler. His mental condition is normal, and he has a retentive memory; but in my opinion he will in the future endeavour to malingering. Separate treatment has not affected him in the slightest degree.

MAURICE J. O'CONNOR,

Visiting Surgeon.

Forwarded to the Comptroller-General of Prisons.—P.H., Governor, Darlinghurst Gaol, 21/5/96. For the Minister's information in connection with the attached cutting from *The Star*. This is another instance of the reckless manner in which the effects of separate treatment upon prisoners are misrepresented.—G.M., 21/5/96. The Under Secretary of Justice, B.C. Submitted.—A.C.F., 22/5/96. Seen.—A.J.G., 23/5/96.

APPENDIX B.

EXTRACT from Report of the Directors of Convict Prisons, England, for the years 1888 and 1889.

21. It would also be desirable to assimilate the practice as to the treatment of prisoners under sentence of penal servitude and of those under sentence of imprisonment in regard to the length of time during which they may be kept in separation. The former are, according to present practice, kept in separation for nine months only, while the latter may pass two years under that discipline.

22. We have discussed this subject with some fulness in our last report, but we may add that the experience of foreign countries agrees with our own in proving that there is no reason for our present limit of nine months. The new penal code of Germany and of Austria allows of the isolation of prisoners up to three years, and Holland, which at first imposed a limit of two years, has by successive laws extended it to three, four, and five years. The French have at present limited the time to nine months (probably following our example), but contemplate increasing it, though the necessity for expending a large sum of money in providing the necessary cell accommodation will probably practically delay the adoption of this improvement. Belgium, as is well known, has extended the period of separation much beyond any of these limits.

Submitted.—A.C.F., 13/6/96. These papers might be forwarded to the Inspector-General of Insane for favour of a report for the information of the Premier.—A.J.G., 18/6/96. The Principal Under Secretary.—A.C.F., B.C., 19/6/96. Refer to the Inspector-General of the Insane.—C.W., B.C., 22/6/96.

No. 3.

The Inspector-General of the Insane to The Principal Under Secretary.

Lunacy Department, Inspector-General's Office, Gladesville, 30 June, 1896.

I HAVE little to add to reports already furnished by me and embodied in the memo. submitted by the Comptroller-General of Prisons.

I have during twenty-nine years watched with some interest the working of the system under which nine months out of all sentences of three years and upwards are spent under separate treatment, in relation to its effects on the mental condition of prisoners, and have been unable to convince myself that this system as administered in this Colony tends to produce insanity.

In carrying out a system of this kind it is of course necessary to examine all prisoners carefully before subjecting them to the treatment, and to exempt all who are obviously weak-minded, or are on the boundary line 'twixt crime and insanity, and to work the system under efficient medical supervision.

No doubt an occasional case of mental disturbance occurs during the progress of separate treatment, as occasional cases occur under ordinary prison discipline, there being a close connection between insanity, in some of its forms, and crime, and many criminals showing evidence of mental as well as physical degeneration; but the sweeping statements with regard to the causation of insanity by separate treatment, which have been made here and elsewhere, do not appear to be borne out by the facts.

In the report of the Departmental Committee on Prisons, published in London in 1895, is the following:—

"We think that it cannot be denied that cases occur in which a nervous condition, agitated by remorse and by a long continuance of the separate system, may be injuriously affected by it, but from the evidence before us we have no reason to believe that such cases are of other than exceptional occurrence"; and in a memo. published as an appendix to the same report, Dr. Bridges, a member of the said Prisons Committee, and for many years an inspector under the Poor Law Board in England, points out that "strong statements have been made that the existing prison system promotes insanity, and that one of these statements will be found in the *Fortnightly Review* for April, 1894," and adds, "when carefully examined the inferences drawn by this writer seem to me not to be justified."

F. NORTON MANNING.

Dr. Manning's report may now be sent to the Department of Justice.—C.W., 5/7/96. Appd.—J.N.B., 6/7/96. The Under Secretary of Justice.—C.W., P.U.S., B.C., 7/7/96. Submitted. See also article from *British Medical Journal* herewith.—G.M., 8/7/96.

No. 4.

The Inspector-General of the Insane to The Under Secretary of Justice.

Lunacy Department, Inspector-General's Office,

Gladesville, 7 July, 1896.

My dear Miller,

I was called on the other day by Mr. Gould to make a report—supplementary to one by yourself—on insanity in prisons, and at the moment I could not lay my hand on the enclosed, with which I had provided myself to answer further objections, if made. It is an article from the *British Medical Journal*, and puts the matter so cogently, and at the same time so sensibly, that I think Mr. Gould should see it; and it might perhaps be placed with the other papers in the matter.

Sincerely yours,

F. NORTON MANNING.

[Enclosure.]

THE fallacy of attacking our present system, on the strength of mere numerical comparisons with the free community, was admitted during the examination of some of the medical witnesses called at that inquiry. The fact is that the sooner we admit that the conditions of mental and bodily health, as deduced from the statistics of a prison population compared with a free population, are not at all reliable, the better will be our chance of viewing the matter correctly. A caged bird can never exhibit precisely the same conditions and circumstances as a bird at large; and a man shut up must of necessity, owing to his peculiar environment, show some results quite different from a free man. Thus the imprisoned man will not be run over by a van when drunk; but he may pine for his accustomed intoxicant, and even fall into a condition of *delirium tremens* for the very want of his habitual stimulus. Thus here we can conceive a delirium actually consequent upon his imprisonment. But shall we therefore urge that all felons shall have the means of free drinking supplied them? Again, many natures require much amusement and excitement, if they are to maintain a high level of mental briskness; but because a man has overdone his search for excitement, and has landed himself within the clutches of the law, are we to say that prisoners shall play at baccarat and have merry-go-rounds to preserve their laughing and rollicking expressions?

The time appears to us to have come when wise men should look upon imprisonment as being an abnormal condition, brought about by the abnormal actions of abnormal persons, and as having naturally some abnormal results. Amongst these results we actually find an abnormally small amount of serious illness, no drunkenness, an abnormally small amount of the usual ailments of life; and if we were to see an abnormally large amount of mental unsteadiness, which we do not admit, it would be no more than the natural consequence of the depressing influence which any punishment must produce on the punished.

As

As long as mankind in general considers that a breach of law ought to entail punishment, so long must we see some distinctive objective results of that punishment, whatever form they may take. If the penal condition is made to entail very arduous work, which is rare now in our prisons, then the body must of necessity show results where a weak point is touched; but if the punishment assume for a generation the phase of solitary confinement, then the mental weak points will be found out, and we get depression of spirits. But for any reasoning person to suppose that the free and the incarcerated are to offer exactly similar statistics of health is, on the face of it, absurd. To take the question of insanity. A horde of lowly-educated and ill-nourished individuals come under the daily care and notice of a medical man for a certain period of their lives. A certain number are found during this period to be insane. Had these not been imprisoned, they would seldom have been seen by a doctor, and their weak points would seldom have been found out. Prison detects the weak point, and the numbers of the insane appear larger than amongst the free population. Some too, of course, exhibit the unavoidable results of a mental trial on a weak organism. If the whole population suddenly came under the notice of a body of dentists, the proportion of teeth found carious would increase suddenly among the community, but caries would not have resulted from these people being seen by the dentist. Just in the same way it is illogical to say that a prison population is lowered in mental tone because the deficiency comes under constant skilled observation. It would be puerile to imagine that imprisonment never produces insanity just as it would be obviously false to say that sudden success and wealth do not at times have the same effect, but anyone scientifically conversant with modern prison matters, and not merely judging from hearsay, is aware that, consistently with some remnant of punishment still being endured, the modern prisoner is, if anything, too well cared for in body and mind. The modern danger is really lest we should lose sight of the fact that imprisonment is meant to be deterrent.

In connection with the subject which suggested these remarks, we cannot help thinking, if one official is to be held responsible for the mental and bodily well-being of a nation's criminals, that the largest power and influence ought to be attached to such an office. The influence of the Medical Inspector should be improved to the extent of his ranking at least as high as a Commissioner of Prisons, and by his suggestions and recommendations being advanced immediately into the hands of the Secretary of State. It would then be more reasonable for the public to insist upon urgent remedies being promptly applied, when an official directly in contact with the Chief of the Home Department had cognizance and responsibility than as now, when the Medical Inspector is subordinate to and merely the servant of the Commissioners. This very matter is strongly commented upon by Doctor Bridges in his final remarks upon the prison system in connection with medical responsibility and official work, and is urged in the body of the report.

Submitted.--G.M., 8/7/96.

No. 5.

Minute by The Minister of Justice.

As much misconception appears to exist in the minds of the public as to the relative merits and demerits of the system of separate treatment (erroneously termed solitary confinement) as applied in our Colony, in common with all other civilised countries, with few if any exceptions, copies of these papers may be laid on the Table of the House. While holding strong views as to the desirability of making imprisonment deterrent as well as reformatory, I recognise that in our punishments we should carefully avoid anything that is calculated to injure either the mental or bodily health of the prisoners. Separate treatment, if we are to be guided by the practice now universally adopted, and by the reports that have from time to time been made, not only in our own Colony but in all parts of the world, has neither been found, so long as it is intelligently administered and proper precautions are adopted in its application, to injure the mental or bodily health of those who are subjected to it. That it is not acceptable to prisoners is natural, but this shows its value as a means of punishment, and if, as reported by the best medical authorities, it does not injure the prisoners' mental or bodily health, points to the system as an unobjectionable form of punishment, and one certainly far superior to the shot drill or crank system at one time so much in vogue, while having the merit of separating prisoners one from the other.

A.J.G., 30/9/96.

1896.

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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

R E P O R T

OF THE

MINISTER OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

FOR THE YEAR

1895.

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 43 Vic. No. 23, sec. 36.

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1895.

REPORT OF THE MINISTER OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

To His Excellency The Right Honorable HENRY ROBERT, VISCOUNT HAMPDEN, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of New South Wales and its Dependencies.

May it please your Excellency,—

I have the honor to submit to your Excellency the Report of the Department of Public Instruction for the year 1895.

SCHOOLS.

In 1895 there were 2,563 schools, containing 2,776 departments, as compared with 2,508 schools and 2,725 departments open in 1894. During the year, 107 schools were established, comprising 17 Public, 54 Provisional, 27 Half-time, 3 House-to-house Schools, and 6 Evening Schools. In addition to these, 27 schools were reopened, 30 Provisional and 11 Half-time Schools were raised to the rank of Public Schools, and 21 Half-time and 3 House-to-house Schools to the rank of Provisional Schools; while 23 Public and 32 Provisional Schools were reduced to Half-time or House-to-house Schools. 79 of the schools in operation during the whole or some portion of 1894 do not appear on the list of schools open in 1895, and of those actually in operation in that year 63 were closed before the last quarter. The number of schools open at the close of 1895 was 2,500, containing 2,713 departments.

The following table shows the classification of the schools open in 1895 :—

1. <i>High Schools</i> :—						Schools.	Departments.	
Unclassed	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	5
2. <i>Public Schools and Half-time Schools</i> :—								
In Class	I.	...	...	...	...	39	...	117
"	II.	...	...	...	...	36	...	107
"	III.	...	...	...	...	27	...	61
"	IV.	...	...	...	...	64	...	93
"	V.	...	...	...	...	124	...	125
"	VI.	...	...	...	...	198	...	198
"	VII.	...	...	...	...	214	...	214
"	VIII.	...	...	...	...	370	...	370
"	IX.	...	...	...	...	796	...	796
"	X.	...	...	...	...	165	...	165
Unclassed	...	...	...	...	...	135	...	135
3. <i>Provisional Schools</i> :—								
Class	I.	}	...	...	...	317	...	317
"	II.							
"	III.							
4. <i>House-to-house Schools</i> :—								
Unclassed	...	...	...	...	...	57	...	57
5. <i>Evening Public Schools</i> :—								
Unclassed	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	16
	Total	...	...	...	...	2,563	...	2,776

Two hundred and twenty-seven applications for the establishment of new schools were received, namely, 31 for Public Schools, 155 for Provisional Schools, 27 for Half-time Schools, 7 for House-to-house Schools, and 7 for Evening Schools. Of these, 125 were granted, 86 were declined, and 16 remained under consideration at the close of the year. The total number of children to be accommodated in the new schools granted is 2,399.

The number of applications received and the action taken with regard to them are shown in the following table:—

Applications for the establishment of Schools.

Schools.	Number received.	Number granted.	Number declined.	Number still under consideration.
Public Schools	31	13	17	1
Provisional Schools	155	85	60	10
Half-time Schools	27	17	5	5
House-to-house Schools... ..	7	4	3	...
Evening Public Schools... ..	7	6	1	...
Total... ..	227	125	86	16

Full details respecting these applications will be found in Appendices I, II, III, IV, V.

The number of schools in operation in 1881, the first full year during which the Department was under Ministerial control, as compared with the number open in 1895, is given in the following table:—

Schools.	Number of Schools or Departments in operation.		Increase, 1881-1895.
	1881.	1895.	
High Schools ... ..	.....	5	5
Superior Schools	58	245	187
Primary Public Schools	1,042	1,653	611
Provisional Schools	246	317	71
Half-time Schools	93	483	390
House-to-house Schools ... ..	.....	57	57
Evening Schools	57	16	41*
Total	1,496	2,776	1,280
Seats provided	98,721	237,933	139,212

* Decrease.

In addition to the schools established and maintained under the Public Instruction Act, the following State supported or aided schools are still in operation, namely, the Sydney Grammar School, the two Industrial Schools, and the School for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind.

School Premises and Sites.—The number of school sites acquired during the year was 84. Of these, 57 were Government grants, 13 were resumed under the Public Works Act, 51 Vic. No. 37, 12 were purchased, and 2 conveyed to the Department as free gifts. The cost of the purchased sites amounted to £2,095 5s. 1d., and the sum

sum of £15 7s. 7d. was paid on account of those resumed. In the case of 5 of the latter no claim was made by the original holders for compensation. The balance to be paid on the others, when all claims have been settled, is £271 13s. 10d. Full particulars as to the sites will be found in Appendix XX.

Buildings.—At the close of 1895, existing school premises afforded room for 237,933 pupils. Of the school-places counted in 1894, about 5,892 were lost in 1895 by the closing of schools and by the giving up of old buildings. The net increase was 6,539. Taking the building-work done in the last two years, it may be observed that, in 1895, 47 new schools and residences were erected under the Architect's supervision, as compared with 17 built in 1894; while the additions numbered 21, as compared with 8; the premises repaired, 408, as compared with 231; and the places provided, 4,244, as compared with 3,112 for the same period. The number of small school-buildings and residences erected under the Inspectors' supervision was 110, as compared with 52 put up in 1894; 32 school-buildings were enlarged, as against 14 in 1894; the number of places provided was 4,268, as compared with 1,949; and the buildings repaired numbered 1,253 in 1895, as against 748 in the previous year.

At the close of 1895 the following additional works were in progress :—27 new buildings and 7 additions, the whole to provide for about 2,507 children. Three new weather-sheds were in course of construction, as well as 8 teachers' residences. Repairs and improvements were being carried out in 128 existing buildings.

Full particulars respecting the building-work completed in the year, and that in progress at its close, are given in the following tables :—

Works completed.

	Number.	Places provided.	Total cost, not including cost of sites.	Average cost per building.	Cost per place.
<i>Works under Department's Architect :—</i>					
New buildings	28	3,056	£ 13,435 14 0	£ 479 16 11	£ 4 7 11
Additions	21	1,188	4,105 3 6	195 9 8	3 9 1
Weather-sheds	9	.....	462 10 6	51 7 10	.....
Repairs	408	.....	24,695 0 2	60 10 6	.....
Residences	19	.....	7,406 18 5	389 16 9	.....
<i>Works under Inspectors' supervision :—</i>					
School-buildings	102	3,655	4,637 12 8	45 9 4	1 5 4
Additions	32	613	1,237 19 10	38 13 9	2 0 4
Residences	8	.....	2,018 9 3	252 6 2	.....
Weather-sheds	16	.....	335 5 0	20 19 0	.....
Repairs, &c.	1,253	.....	16,518 18 10	13 3 8	.....

Works in progress.

	Number.	Places provided.	Estimated cost, not including cost of sites.	Average cost per building.	Cost per place.
<i>Works under Department's Architect :—</i>					
New buildings	12	1,331	£ 7,877 3 0	£ 656 8 7	£ 5 18 4
Additions	5	726	2,458 14 0	491 14 9	3 7 8
Weather-sheds	1	.....	12 0 0	12 0 0	.....
Repairs	61	.....	5,042 0 4	82 13 1	.....
Residences	8	.....	2,025 17 0	253 4 7	.....
<i>Works under Inspectors' supervision :—</i>					
School-buildings	15	415	681 9 0	45 8 7	1 12 10
Additions	2	35	51 4 0	25 12 0	1 9 3
Repairs, &c.	67	.....	975 5 6	14 11 1	.....
Weather-sheds	2	.....	10 0 0	5 0 0	.....

The amount expended on Public School sites, buildings, furniture, repairs, rents, and rates during the last five years is shown below. The total expenditure on these items since 1880 is £2,568,048.

1891	...	...	...	...	...	£191,374
1892	...	...	...	...	...	157,679
1893	...	...	...	...	...	112,856
1894	...	...	...	...	...	73,791
1895	...	...	...	...	...	104,397

School Attendance.—The returns for the year show a gratifying improvement in school attendance, the gross enrolment at Primary schools being 245,904 pupils, as compared with 234,392 in 1894, an increase of 11,512. Deducting 12 per cent. on account of multiple enrolments, the number of individual pupils under instruction was 216,396, an increase over the preceding year of 10,131.

A corresponding increase is shown in the average daily attendance, which exceeds that of 1894 by 9,889. Last year the percentage of daily attendance to the average quarterly enrolment was 71·6, and was spoken of as higher than in any year in the history of the Department. In 1895, however, the average is even better by 1·2 per cent. The percentage for the March quarter is the lowest, 71·1, while in the December quarter it reached as high as 74·4. Tables dealing with the attendance are given later on in this Report.

The gross aggregate enrolment and the aggregate enrolment of distinct pupils for the last five years appear below :—

Years.	Gross Aggregate Enrolment.	Corrected Aggregate Enrolment of Distinct Pupils.	Increase.	
			Gross Enrolment.	Corrected Enrolment.
1891	233,719	205,673	11,855	10,432
1892	239,364	210,641	5,645	4,968
1893	238,951	210,277	413*	364*
1894	234,392	206,265	4,559*	4,012*
1895	245,904	216,396	11,512	10,131

* Decrease.

In addition to the 216,396 pupils enrolled in schools under the Public Instruction Act, there were 1,229 in attendance at other State-aided Schools, namely :—

The Sydney Grammar School	...	...	...	...	434
The Industrial Schools	...	...	...	...	701
The School for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind	...	...	...	...	94
Total	...	...	...	...	1,229

Estimating the mean population of the Colony for 1895 at 1,264,660, the population between 6 and 14 years of age was 238,044. Of this number, 186,898, or 78·5 per cent., attended State Schools, and 51,146, or 21·5 per cent., received instruction in Private Schools or at home, or else remained altogether untaught. From the latest returns

returns of Private Schools' attendance it appears that the total enrolment was 52,140. As of this enrolment 38,680 pupils were between the ages of 6 and 14, it will be seen that of the total statutory school population of 238,044, 225,578, or 94·7 per cent., were enrolled at State and Private Schools, while 12,466, or 5·3 per cent., were taught at home, had left school after satisfying the standards of the Act, or remained untaught. In addition to pupils of the statutory school age, 20,354 under 6 years of age, and 23,831 over 14 years, were also enrolled for school attendance—30,725 at State Schools, and 13,460 at Private Schools. Thus, of 334,892 children in the Colony between the ages of 4 and 15 years, 217,625 attended State Schools, and 52,140 attended Private Schools; while the remainder, 65,107, received instruction at home, had completed their education, or were untaught.

The average quarterly enrolment was 192,075, and the average attendance 139,978. In the first half of the year 145,287 pupils, and in the second half 155,988 pupils, attended the ordinary day-schools 70 days or more. The percentage of the quarterly enrolment attending the compulsory number of days was, in the first half-year, 75·6 per cent., and in the second, 81·2 per cent.

The percentages of the net yearly enrolment attending 70 days or more in each half-year, since 1890, are as follow :—

Year.	70 days or more in first half-year.	70 days or more in second half-year.
1891	57·9	68·7
1892	67·7	71·5
1893	66·2	66·1
1894	69·1	75·8
1895	67·1	72·0

The enrolment and average attendance are shown in the following tables :—

(a) *Quarterly Enrolment and Average Attendance for 1894 and 1895.*

Quarters.	Number enrolled.		Average Attendance.			
			Number.		Percentages.	
	1894.	1895.	1894.	1895.	1894.	1895.
March quarter ..	181,859	191,778	123,605·0	136,526·8	67·9	71·1
June quarter ...	182,145	191,780	134,301·6	141,229·5	73·7	73·6
September quarter ...	181,847	194,113	128,237·5	140,227·5	70·5	72·2
December quarter ...	180,864	190,630	134,213·6	141,930·8	74·2	74·4
Year's average...	181,678	192,075	130,089·4	139,978·6	71·6	72·8

(b) Enrolment and Average Attendance for the last five years.

Years.	Year's Enrolment.	Quarterly Enrolment.	Average Attendance.		
			Number.	Percentage of Year's Enrolment.	Percentage of Quarterly Enrolment.
1891	205,673	178,278	122,528	59·52	68·72
1892	210,641	186,207	132,580	62·94	71·20
1893	210,277	186,327	128,322	61·02	68·86
1894	206,265	181,678	130,089	63·06	71·60
1895	216,396	192,075	139,978	64·68	72·87

The main facts relative to school attendance may be summed up thus:—225,578, or 94·7 per cent. of the statutory population, were enrolled for school attendance; 186,898, or 78·5 per cent., at State Schools; and 38,680, or 16·2 per cent., at Private Schools. Of the school population between 4 and 15 years—269,765, or 80·5 per cent., were at school; 217,625, or 64·9 per cent., at State Schools; and 52,140, or 15·6 per cent., at Private Schools. 216,396 children attended schools under the Public Instruction Act; 186,350 being of the statutory school age, and 30,046 either above or below it. The mean quarterly enrolment was 192,075, or 88·7 per cent. of the year's enrolment; and the average attendance was 139,978, or 72·8 of the quarterly enrolment. Of the average enrolment, 73 per cent. attended school 70 days or more in the first half-year, and 77·5 per cent. in the last half-year. The percentage of the population enrolled quarterly and the corresponding percentage in average attendance in 1895 were respectively 15·1 and 11, as compared with 14·6 and 10·5 in 1894.

Compulsory clauses of the Act.—54,125 children between the ages of 6 and 14 years were reported as failing to complete the minimum attendance of 70 days during the first half of the year; but in 577 cases only was the law set in motion. The parents of 3,967 were cautioned, while in the remaining cases satisfactory explanations were furnished, or the circumstances were not such as to render any action necessary.

For the second half-year, the number between the compulsory ages who did not attend 70 days was 44,386. In 591 cases legal action was taken, and cautions were sent to parents in 3,055 cases.

I take this opportunity of recognizing the assistance which the Police Department has rendered in the matter of school attendance. It has been pointed out, however, in successive annual reports that, in the present state of the law, it is practically impossible for the Education Department or the police to obtain convictions against parents whose children are not enrolled in Public Schools but attend Private Schools, or do not attend school at all.

SCHOOL FEES.

During the year leniency has been exercised throughout the Colony in dealing with arrears of school fees. It was found necessary to authorise legal action for the recovery of arrears in 364 cases, but debts to the amount of £3,546 were cancelled. Free education was granted in the case of 26,051 pupils. The amount of fees collected and paid into the Consolidated Revenue was—for Primary Schools, £70,112 18s. 1d.; and for High Schools, £3,206 14s.; making a total of £73,319 12s. 1d. These figures show an increase of £2,626 3s. 6d. upon the amount paid in 1894.

INSPECTION.

The arrangements for carrying on the work of inspection remained unchanged. The Inspectoral Staff comprises a Chief Inspector, a Deputy Chief Inspector, 9 District Inspectors, and 25 Inspectors. Out of a total of 2,771 schools, exclusive of High Schools, no fewer than 2,757 underwent the prescribed examination. Of the 14 schools not inspected, 11 were closed before the Inspectors' visits to their neighbourhood, and the remaining 3 were opened too late in the year to afford an opportunity for their inspection.

The subjoined table will show how the schools were apportioned, and the amount of inspection done in each district:—

District.	No. of Inspectors.	No. of Schools.	No. of Schools inspected.	No. of Schools not inspected.	No. of Pupils examined.
Armidale	4	333	333	...	12,257
Bathurst	3	259	257	2	10,253
Bowral	3	231	229	2	8,603
Goulburn	4	388	386	2	10,879
Grafton	3	317	317	...	11,662
Maitland	3	243	239	4	16,647
Metropolitan	4	191	190	1	42,505
Sub-Metropolitan	3	232	232	...	19,203
Wagga Wagga	4	331	330	1	12,643
Wellington	3	246	244	2	8,464
Totals	34	2,771	2,757	14	153,116

The inspected and the uninspected schools stand thus:—

	Public.	Provisional.	Half-time.	House-to-house.	Evening.	Total.
Inspected	1,897	313	477	56	14	2,757
Uninspected	5	4	2	1	2	14
Totals	1,902	317	479	57	16	2,771

The Course of Secular Instruction and Standards of Proficiency.—Constant attention has been directed to the branches constituting the prescribed school course, to the time devoted to the teaching of the several subjects, and to the standards laid down for determining the degrees of proficiency required of the various classes in schools. The working of the standards will necessarily depend on the Inspectors applying them. It cannot be expected that these officers will in all cases agree in their estimates of the pupils' work, but it is expected that they will endeavour so to conduct their examinations as to ascertain as far as practicable the true value of the teachers' labours.

The standards of proficiency remained the same as in 1894. The table given below shows the results obtained by examination:—

Subject.	Estimated Proficiency.		
	Number of Pupils examined.	Number of Pupils passed.	Percentage up to or above Standard.
Reading—			
Alphabet	11,599	8,757	75
Monosyllables	35,260	28,552	80
Easy Narrative	46,493	39,395	84
Ordinary Prose	59,764	51,937	86
Totals	153,116	128,641	84
Writing—			
On Slates... ..	61,446	50,657	82
In Copy-books and on Paper	91,143	77,847	85
Totals	152,589	128,504	84
Dictation	122,674	94,119	76
Arithmetic—			
Simple Rules	90,991	69,543	76
Compound Rules... ..	36,631	24,200	66
Higher Rules	23,600	16,085	68
Totals	151,222	109,828	73
Grammar—			
Elementary	29,416	21,824	74
Advanced	31,867	23,243	73
Totals	61,283	45,067	73
Geography—			
Elementary	26,692	20,805	77
Advanced	33,398	26,309	78
Totals	60,090	47,114	78
History—			
English	60,623	44,101	72
Australian	13,286	9,929	74
Scripture and Moral Lessons... ..	148,045	103,906	70
Object Lessons	145,640	114,895	78
Drawing	135,386	105,979	78
Music	141,758	108,637	76
French	2,203	1,580	71
Euclid	8,908	6,790	76
Algebra	3,107	2,272	73
Mensuration	6,365	4,175	65
Latin	2,608	2,006	76
Trigonometry	84	62	73
Needlework	52,493	46,736	89
Drill	147,261	120,083	81
Natural Science	7,273	5,783	79

A comparison of some of the foregoing percentages, with the results in corresponding subjects during the previous year, is shown in the subjoined table:—

		1894.	1895.	Increase per cent.	Decrease per cent.
Total number of pupils examined		142,405	153,116	7.5	
Percentages of pupils examined in	Reading, who were tested in ordinary prose	40.2	39.0	.....	1.2
	Writing, who wrote on paper.....	61.6	59.7	.....	1.9
	Arithmetic, who were tested in the higher rules ...	16.5	15.6	.....	.9
	Grammar, who were tested in the advanced portions	51.3	52.0	.....	.7
	Geography, who were tested in the advanced portions	54.3	55.5	1.2	
	History	40.0	39.5	.....	.5
	Scripture and Moral Lessons	96.0	96.6	.....	.6
	Drill	95.0	96.1	1.1	
	Drawing	96.0	88.4	.....	7.6
	Object Lessons	94.0	95.1	1.1	

While reading is taught to all pupils, over 90 per cent. of the children are instructed in writing, arithmetic, Scripture and moral lessons, object lessons, music, and drill; 88 per cent. learn drawing; 80 per cent. dictation; 40 per cent. grammar; 39 per cent. geography and history; more than 80 per cent. of the girls receive instruction in needlework. The other subjects mentioned in the table are taught in fourth and fifth classes only.

As regards the proficiency of the pupils examined the results show that the proportion of passes, as compared with the work of 1894, was 1 per cent. higher in reading, writing, Australian history, French, algebra, and needlework; 2 per cent. in arithmetic, geography, English history, and drawing; 3 per cent. in Latin. In grammar, object lessons, mensuration, and drill the percentage is the same for both years.

The following table summarises the progress in efficiency made in the different classes of schools during the past five years:—

Class of Schools.	Percentage up to or above the Standard.				
	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.
Public	92	95	95	96	97
Provisional... ..	71	77	84	88	82
Half-time	81	81	84	87	89
House-to-house	81	76	78	80	91
Evening Schools	92	92	100	100	93
All Schools... ..	88	90	92	93	94

It will be seen that Public Schools have improved 1 per cent. as compared with 1894; Half-time by 2 per cent.; and House-to-house by 11 per cent. On the other hand the percentage satisfying the standard is smaller than in the previous year in the case of both Provisional and Evening schools.

Vocal Music.—141,758 pupils presented themselves for examination, an increase upon the figures of 1894 of more than 12,000. Of these 76 per cent. were found to be up to or above the standard. The

Superintendent of Music examined 180 school departments, and reports that, in reading at sight, including difficult passages, steady progress has been made, while in the production of purer tone and clearer enunciation improvement is noticeable. "In several of our schools, especially Fort-street Boys', Cleveland-street Boys', William-street Girls', and Manly Girls', four-part songs and glees of a much higher class than ordinary school songs have been introduced, and rendered in such a manner as to deserve special notice."

Drill.—The progress made and the proficiency shown in this important school subject are reported as satisfactory. Of 147,261 pupils examined 81 per cent. reached the standard. Last year the number examined was 136,232.

The Superintendent of Drill reports that the teachers evince great interest in drill, recognising its value as an aid to discipline, as well as its primary advantage to the pupils as regards their physical growth and health. The knowledge of drill, and the ability to teach it effectively are increasing among our teachers, many of whom keep themselves fully posted in all changes in the details of elementary drill introduced from time to time by the Imperial authorities.

All metropolitan and most of the suburban schools were regularly visited by members of the Cadet Staff, whose business it is to give model lessons in the subject. These visits are appreciated by the teachers, and are of special advantage to those of them upon whom devolves the duty of drilling the pupils from day to day.

HIGH SCHOOLS.

The total enrolment at these schools was 603, and the average daily attendance 468, as against 611 and 475 respectively for 1894. The attendance at each school is shown below:—

School.	Total enrolment.	Average quarterly enrolment.	Average daily attendance.
Sydney (Boys)...	207	158	146·2
„ (Girls) ...	208	157	144·8
Maitland (Boys) ...	91	67	62·3
„ (Girls) ...	58	56	51·1
Bathurst (Girls) ...	39	30	25·7
Totals ...	603	468	430·1
Totals for 1894 ...	611	475	435·8

The number of pupils enrolled at both the Sydney schools is lower than in 1894, but in the case of the country schools there is an increase. Each school was thoroughly examined during the year, and the examining inspectors report favourably of the discipline and of the earnestness and skill with which the work of instruction is carried on.

407 pupils, or 87 per cent. of the average quarterly enrolment, were present at examination, the percentage of results ranging from 68 per cent. upwards. The measure of success achieved by these schools at the University Examinations will be seen from the following table:—

School.	No. of Passes Junior Examination.	No. of Passes Senior Examination.	No. of Passes Matriculation Examination.
Sydney (Boys)	29	3	22
„ (Girls)	19	5	16
Maitland (Boys)	10	2	7
„ (Girls)	7	1	1
Bathurst (Girls)	8	...	...
Totals	73	11	46

Of those who matriculated, 21 qualified at the junior and 7 at the senior examination. Medals were awarded to High School pupils at the junior examination for proficiency in English history, arithmetic, and algebra.

The total expenditure on High Schools was £6,648 14s. 7d., being more than £1,400 less than in the previous year, and the amount received from fees £3,206 14s. 0d. The actual cost to the State was, therefore, £3,442 0s. 7d., or at the rate of £5 14s. 2d. per head of the total enrolment, as against £7 7s. 0d. in 1894.

State Scholarships and Bursaries.—At the examinations held under the Scholarship and Bursary scheme, 108 candidates were successful. Of these, 25 males and 32 females obtained scholarships for High Schools and Superior Schools; 18 males and 17 females, bursaries for High and Superior Schools; 6 males, bursaries for the Sydney Grammar School; and 6 males and 4 females, University Bursaries.

Of the 57 successful competitors for Scholarships, 15 boys and 16 girls have since attended the Sydney High Schools, 10 boys and 10 girls the Maitland High Schools, 5 girls the Bathurst High School, and 1 girl attends a Superior School. Of the 41 who succeeded in gaining State School Bursaries, 6 boys and 10 girls attend the Sydney High Schools, 10 boys and 5 girls the Maitland Schools, 1 girl Bathurst High School, 2 boys and 1 girl Superior Schools, and 6 boys the Sydney Grammar School.

This year the whole of the University Bursaries available were awarded. Five were obtained by High School pupils, 2 boys and 3 girls; and five by pupils of Superior Public Schools.

The total number of candidates examined for admission to the High Schools was 808; of these 770, or 95·2 per cent., were successful.

SUPERIOR SCHOOLS.

Two schools—Ballina and Broken Hill North—were added to the list of Superior Schools, thus making the total 98, comprising 245 departments. The number of pupils enrolled for the December quarter of the year was 67,910, the average attendance being 51,068.

Superior Schools were very successful at the University Examinations, having passed 245 candidates, viz., 4 seniors and 241 juniors. Other Public Schools not classed as superior obtained 49 junior passes. These give a total of 294, 30·7 per cent. of the aggregate number. If the High Schools be added, the passes from schools under the Department represent 39·5 per cent. of the whole.

EVENING PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Seven applications for the establishment of Evening Schools were received; 6 were granted and 1 was refused. The total number of schools in operation was 16, but 4 collapsed before the end of the year. On 31st December there were only 12 schools in existence, having an enrolment of 354 with an average attendance of 197.

As stated in former reports, Evening Public Schools do not meet with public favour. Even when started under the most favourable auspices, they do not last long.

HOUSE-TO-HOUSE SCHOOLS.

Of 7 applications received for these schools, 4 were granted, 3 refused. There were 57 schools in operation during the year of which 91 per cent. were reported to be up to or above the standard. Instruction in this class of school is confined to reading, writing, dictation, and arithmetic. Although necessarily expensive, they are doing much good, and meet the wants of a large number of families which, without such provision, would be cut off from the means of school instruction.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Drawing.—135,386 pupils were examined in this subject, of whom 105,979, or 78 per cent., satisfied the standard. All the schools in the Metropolitan District, and five of the largest in the Sub-Metropolitan District, were visited by the Superintendent of Drawing. In these, 28,510 pupils were present at examination, namely, 8,354 boys, 7,958 girls, and 12,198 infants. 72·2 per cent. of those examined were found to reach the standard, being 3 per cent. better results than in 1894.

Detailed information in regard to this subject will be found in the Superintendent's report, Appendix XIII.

Manual Training.—The workshops in existence were the same as in 1894, and afforded means of instruction to the pupils of 11 schools. The total enrolment of these classes, including students in training, was 626. It is in contemplation to open 2 additional workshops during 1896.

Cookery.

Cookery.—The number of schools in operation in 1894 was increased by 2 in 1895. The total enrolment was 1,301, with an average attendance of 1,045. Of this number, 933, or 89·2 per cent., presented themselves for examination.

Needlework.—The number of female pupils examined in this subject was 52,493, of whom 46,736, or 89 per cent., passed the standard. In the Metropolitan District the Directress of Needlework examined and reported upon 80 schools, including Hurlstone Training School, the Sydney Girls' High School, and Randwick Asylum. Over 13,000 children were present at examination, and are reported to have exhibited satisfactory progress. The Directress states that in a large number of the schools the needlework is far above the standard required; that the work-mistresses and teachers in charge show a keen interest in the advancement of needlework, and that they are doing excellent work often under trying circumstances. It is a fact worthy of recognition, moreover, that in many instances the lady members of the Public School Boards have given encouragement to the pupils by providing prizes for proficiency in this subject. [Appendix XV.]

PUBLIC SCHOOL SAVINGS BANKS.

Seven new Banks were opened during 1895, and the total number in operation was 632. The amount deposited was £11,154, and the sum withdrawn £10,892 19s. 5d., showing, as compared with 1894, an increase of £1,515 0s. 1d. in deposits, and in withdrawals of £1,062 4s. 10d.

The total amount to the credit of the School Banks on 31st December was £6,310 1s. 6d., an increase on the previous year in the amount to the credit of children of £261 0s. 7d.

The amount withdrawn for deposit to the credit of pupils in the Government Savings Bank was £2,765 2s. 1d.

Since the establishment of these Banks in 1887 the deposits have totalled £100,081 12s. 2d., and the withdrawals £93,771 10s. 8d. Of this latter sum, £27,994 16s. 3d. was withdrawn for the purpose of being placed to the credit of children's own accounts in the Government Savings Bank.

TEACHERS.

The supply of teachers has been more than adequate for all requirements. The number of all classes actually employed at the end of 1895 was 4,477, showing an increase of 34 on the number for the corresponding quarter of 1894. 2,733 were classified teachers, 590 unclassified, but certificated for small schools, 61 were Training School students, 1,000 pupil-teachers, 67 work-mistresses, and 26 High School teachers. Of the whole number, 52·2 are males and 47·8 females; and of the teachers in charge of schools or departments, 69·7 per cent. are males and 30·3 females.

The

The following table will exhibit full information respecting the several classes into which teachers are divided :—

	I A.		I B.		II A.		II B.		III A.		III B.		III C.		Unclassified.		Totals.		Grand Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Principal Teachers	41	1	74	...	283	4	145	8	612	115	205	86	76	72	266	246	1,702	532	2,234
Mistresses of Departments .....	...	31	...	38	...	134	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	207	207
Assistants	2	...	21	2	141	146	45	86	46	232	5	58	1	20	10	67	271	611	882
Students in Training Schools .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	29	61
Totals	43	32	95	40	424	284	190	95	658	349	210	144	77	92	276	314	2,005	1,379	3,384

	Class I.		Class II.		Class III.		Class IV.		Probationers.					
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.				
Pupil-teachers	78	365	78	149	33	40	98	85	32	42	.....	319	681	1,000
Work-mistresses .....	.....										.....	...	67	67
High School Teachers...	.....										.....	16	10	26
Total Teachers of all ranks												2,340	2,137	4,477

Of the total number of classified teachers, 7·7 per cent. are in Class I, 36·3 per cent. in Class II, and 56 per cent. in Class III. In 1894 the percentages in the three classes were respectively 8·3, 35·6, and 56·1.

Of the 183 teachers whose connection with the Department ceased during the year, 139 resigned, 27 retired under the Civil Service Act, 5 were dismissed, and 12 died.

Pupil-teachers.—The number of pupil-teachers employed on 31st December was 1,000, consisting of 319 males and 681 females. They were classed—First class, 443; second, 227; third, 73; fourth, 183; probationers, 74. During the year 195 applicants for appointment to the office of pupil-teacher were examined, of whom 65 were accepted. Of those awaiting employment, 213 were appointed to schools.

Fort-street Training School.—The number of students in training was 32. Of these, 15 held full scholarships, 10 half scholarships, and 7 attended at their own expense.

The Principal reports that the conduct of the students has been, almost without exception, highly satisfactory, and that their diligence and attention to duty have been equally praiseworthy.

An important change in the working of the Training Schools came into operation at the beginning of 1895. The arrangements under which students attended the University during their course were

were discontinued, and the period of training was limited to one year. This term is spent wholly at the Training Schools. Those students, however, who gain a classification of II A, with honors, are granted, on their passing the Matriculation examination, scholarships at the University for twelve months, subject to renewal for a second year conditionally upon their passing creditably the annual examinations and conducting themselves with propriety.

In addition to the course in professional subjects and in the principles and practice of teaching and class management, instruction in manual training was given to the students. In connection therewith special lectures were given upon the timbers of Australia and their uses. The results of the examination in manual training held at the end of the year were :—

Honours.	First Grade.	Second Grade.	Total.
8	17	5	30*

* Two students were absent from examination.

Hurlstone Training School for Female Students.—The Lady Principal reports that the health of the students, generally, was good, and their conduct excellent. The number in residence was 29, two of whom attended at their own charge.

Instruction was given in the usual professional subjects, in Needlework, Cookery, Drill and Calisthenics, and Physiology, including a knowledge of first aid to the injured.

At the end of the year Miss Everitt severed her connection with the Department, after having filled the office of Principal for more than ten years. During this period, Miss Everitt has devoted her whole energies to the faithful discharge of her duties; and while inculcating upon the students the necessity for diligence and zeal in the prosecution of their studies, has been careful to promote also their physical and moral well being.

Miss Nicoll, the Assistant Principal, has been selected to fill the position rendered vacant by Miss Everitt's resignation; and Miss Ethel Mallarky, B.A., hitherto Assistant Teacher in Croydon Park Public School, will succeed Miss Nicoll.

Teachers' Examinations.—The total number of examinees of all classes during 1895 was 2,257. The percentage of passes of teachers was 60·8, and of pupil-teachers 75. The total number of pupil-teachers reported on was 624, as against 1,061 in 1894. The male and female examinees who obtained the highest number of marks at the first class pupil-teachers' examination for admission to training, were Mr. Joseph Brown, of Grenfell Superior Public School, and Miss Edith Clements, of Marrickville Superior School. Each of them will be presented with the Jones Memorial Medal.

In

In the following table the results of the several examinations are given in detail:—

Persons examined.	Results.		
	Passed.	Failed.	Total.
Teachers and Assistant Teachers	278	189	467
For Class I 9 passed			
" II A 7 "			
" II B 30 "			
" III A 147 "			
" III B 57 "			
" III C 28 "			
Examined in Drawing only, in Music only, or in both ...	41	18	59
Withdrew from examination (ill) ... ..	.....	.....	1
Retired from examination ... ..	.....	.....	3
Examination cancelled ... ..	.....	.....	1
Examined in Botany and Physiology only	1	.....	1
Students in Training Schools	79	.....	79
(a) Males—			
Recommended for II A (with honors) 1			
" II A 5			
" II B 15			
" III A 3			
Examined in Drawing only 29			
(b) Females—			
Recommended for II A (with honors) 3			
" II A 7			
" II B 15			
" III A 1			
Pupil-teachers	463	154	617
For Class III 88 passed			
" II 53 "			
" I 158 "			
For Training Schools 164 "			
Retired from examination ... ..	.....	.....	5
Examination cancelled ... ..	.....	.....	1
Examination in abeyance pending completion of Geometry	.....	.....	1
Applicants for office of Pupil-teacher	65	130	195
Examined in Drawing only, in Music only, or in both ...	19	.....	19
High School Candidates	770	38	808

Teachers' Mutual Assurance Association.—During 1895, 8 teachers joined the Association, and 5 members died. The average annual death-rate remains at 1.2 per cent.; and for the last nine years the amount paid annually by each member, by way of premium, has averaged £1 1s. 9d., or 1 $\frac{3}{8}$ per cent. on the sum payable at death.

No alteration has taken place in the entrance fee to be paid by those joining the Association, nor in the amount payable by members on the death of any of their number. There is no legacy duty payable, nor have nominees of deceased members to wait for proof of will.

LOCAL SUPERVISION.

Four sub-districts were formed during the year, and a Public School Board appointed in the case of each. The number of persons so appointed was 21. In addition, 84 members were added to Boards already in existence. The total number of Boards in operation was 290. On 54 of these, ladies to the number of 111 held seats. The resignations of 42 members were accepted, and 9 were reported as deceased.

SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

In his report, which will be found as Appendix XIX, the Superintendent states that there have been more enrolments for the classes than in 1894; a greater attendance of pupils; and a higher percentage of passes at the annual examinations. A comparison of the enrolments is given in the following table:—

	1894.	1895.
Sydney Technical College	2,956	3,458
Suburban classes	508	550
Country classes	2,500	2,252
Classes connected with Public Schools	579	811
	6,543	7,071

Deducting from the total enrolment all cases where students joined more than one class, the number of individual students was 5,458, an increase of 530 as compared with 1894. The average weekly attendance was 3,492.

The total number of classes in operation was distributed as shown below:—

	Under salaried Teachers.	Teachers paid fees only.	Total.
Sydney Technical College	70	12	82
Suburban classes	9	11	20
Classes in country towns	76	10	86
Classes from Public Schools	10	.....	10
	165	33	198

The students examined at the close of the year numbered 2,651, of whom 1,788, or 67·4 per cent., were successful; in 1894 there were 2,457 examined, of whom 1,644, or 66·9 per cent., passed. At the technological examinations of "The City and Guild of London Institute," held in this Colony in April last, 24 candidates presented themselves, and 17 obtained certificates. Two candidates in plumbing and one in iron and steel manufacture passed in highest class honors.

The teaching staff comprises 88 persons, viz., 11 lecturers in charge of departments, 5 resident masters in charge of branch schools, 38 teachers, 15 assistant teachers, and 19 teachers in charge of classes remunerated by pupils' fees only. As in former years, lectures upon technical subjects have been delivered by the officers of the Department in the various centres of population.

The Technological Museum was visited by 249,650 persons—52,226 more than in the previous year. The appended table gives the attendance in detail.

	1894.	1895.
Technological Museum, Sydney	89,695	118,967
Branch Museum, Newcastle	52,911	56,174
„ Goulburn	16,437	28,031
„ Bathurst	23,770	27,338
„ West Maitland	14,611	19,140
	197,424	249,650

The total expenditure on technical education during 1895, including £3,838 1s. 7d. spent on the Technological Museums, amounted to £24,238 16s. 8d. Of this sum £20,296 7s. 11d. was a Parliamentary grant, and £3,942 8s. 9d. represents the fees paid by students.

PUBLIC SCHOOL CADET FORCE.

For the last quarter of 1895 the total enrolment of the force was 4,468. The amount expended for cadet purposes was £3,864 11s. 3d. as against £4,150 2s. 10d. in 1894.

Details as to the work of the year will be found in the report of the Officer Commanding. [Appendix XVIII.]

FINANCE.

The sum available for expenditure under the Public Instruction Act was £702,562 7s. 1d., made up as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Balance from 1894	1,245	12	6
Amount received from Treasury on account of Vote for 1894	31,703	0	0
Amount received from Treasury on account of Vote for 1895	337,153	0	0
Amount received from Treasury on account of Vote for 1895-1896	330,000	0	0
Amount received from Loan Vote—(Land)	1,090	14	7
Amount of Minister's salary	1,370	0	0
	<u>£702,562</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>1</u>

The total outlay was £701,823 13s. 6d., namely, £104,397 5s. 1d. on school premises, and £597,429 8s. 5d. on maintenance of schools, administration, &c. The balance at the end of the year was £735 13s. 7d.

General

General Statement of Expenditure for 1895.

I. On School Premises :—		£	s.	d.
For sites, new buildings, additions, repairs, &c.	104,397	5	1	
II. On Maintenance of Schools, &c. :—				
1. Teachers' salaries and allowances in Primary Schools	516,399	2	4	
Other maintenance expenses in such schools	25,366	5	1	
2. High School salaries and maintenance expenses	6,648	14	7	
State Scholarships and Bursaries	2,927	14	6	
3. Administration, including Training Schools and enforcement of school attendance	46,087	11	11	
		597,429	8	5
		£701,826	13	6

The amount of school fees collected and paid into the Consolidated Revenue was £73,319 12s. 1d., namely, £70,112 18s. 1d. from Primary Schools, and £3,206 14s. from High Schools. Deducting this sum from the total expenditure, there will remain £628,507 1s. 5d. as the net school expenditure derived from State funds.

The total expenditure under the following heads during the last five years was :—

	1891. Expenditure.	Per-centage of total expen- diture.	1892. Expenditure.	Per-centage of total expen- diture.	1893. Expenditure.	Per-centage of total expen- diture.	1894. Expenditure.	Per-centage of total expen- diture.	1895. Expenditure.	Per-centage of total expen- diture.
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.	
SCHOOL PREMISES AND ARCHITECT'S EXPENSES :— For sites, buildings, additions, &c.	191,373 17 6	24·87	157,679 6 9	20·52	112,855 12 5	15·78	73,791 13 1	11·16	104,397 5 1	14·88
II. MAINTENANCE OF SCHOOLS, not including administration—										
1. Primary Schools—Salaries and allowances	488,799 4 11	63·52	515,361 9 10	67·07	515,344 0 4	72·05	505,794 4 10	76·51	516,399 2 4	73·58
2. Primary Schools—Other maintenance expenses	24,030 2 5	3·13	23,777 10 7	3·75	24,951 12 10	3·49	23,852 19 8	3·61	25,366 5 1	3·62
3. High Schools—Salaries and allowances	6,542 10 7	·85	6,972 11 0	·91	6,945 13 11	·97	6,378 11 8	·96	6,097 2 10	·87
4. " Other maintenance expenses, including Scholarships	1,586 0 9	·20	2,473 13 10	·32	2,668 7 6	·37	2,419 0 2	·37	3,479 6 3	·49
III. ADMINISTRATION EXPENSES :—										
1. General management, including Minister's salary	12,869 15 2	1·67	13,137 16 1	1·71	13,937 4 5	1·95	17,036 4 11	2·58	16,294 7 1	2·32
2. Chief Inspector's Branch, including Training Schools	42,938 10 4	5·58	42,578 17 5	5·54	37,150 7 6	5·20	30,606 6 7	4·63	23,384 12 3	4·04
3. Examiner's Branch	1,425 5 0	·18	1,413 16 9	·18	1,366 10 8	·19	1,175 14 6	·18	1,408 12 7	·20
Totals	769,565 6 8	100·00	768,395 2 3	100·00	715,219 9 7	100·00	661,054 15 5	100·00	701,826 13 6	100·00

Nearly 15 per cent. was spent on school premises, 77 per cent. on the maintenance of Primary Schools, 6·5 on administration—including the training and examination of teachers—and 1·3 per cent. on High Schools.

The subjoined table exhibits the number of schools, the number of pupils, and the State expenditure for each of the last five years :—

Year.	Number of Schools.	Number of Pupils.	The State Expenditure.				
			On School Premises.	On Maintenance of Schools, including Administration, &c.	Total	Less School Fees.	Net State Expenditure.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1891	2,457	205,673	191,373 17 6	578,191 9 2	769,565 16 8	75,912 17 11	693,652 8 9
1892	2,502	210,641	157,679 6 9	610,715 15 6	768,395 2 3	77,524 9 10	690,870 12 5
1893	2,520	210,277	112,855 12 5	602,363 17 2	715,219 9 7	73,267 11 3	641,951 18 4
1894	2,508	206,265	73,791 13 1	587,263 2 4	661,054 15 5	70,693 8 7	590,361 6 10
1895	2,563	216,396	104,397 5 1	597,429 8 5	701,826 13 6	73,319 12 1	628,507 1 5

Hereunder the expenditure is shown more in detail:—

Heads of Expenditure.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
I. SCHOOL PREMISES :					
1. Sites	26,939 16 0	27,383 10 9	12,518 4 0	8,584 5 7	3,195 6 0
2. Buildings, &c.....	103,304 3 7	56,532 16 0	47,915 12 11	19,431 19 2	27,586 10 4
3. Additions, repairs, &c.	44,138 3 7	54,913 8 2	33,622 3 11	29,490 10 9	56,973 14 4
4. Weather-sheds	1,542 6 8	2,374 7 10	702 4 6	514 16 0	631 8 0
5. Architect's expenses	6,991 7 5	7,107 18 2	6,194 3 11	5,550 4 2	5,933 19 5
6. Rent	8,465 0 3	9,367 5 10	9,166 17 7	8,757 12 8	8,583 11 5
7. Water and Sewerage rates.....			2,736 5 7	1,462 4 9	1,492 15 7
	191,373 17 6	157,679 6 9	112,855 12 5	73,791 13 1	104,397 5 1
II. MAINTENANCE OF SCHOOLS :					
1. Teachers' salaries and allowances.....	495,341 15 6	522,334 0 10	522,289 14 3	512,172 16 6	522,496 5 2
2. Teachers' travelling expenses	2,748 0 2	2,906 14 4	1,613 0 2	2,217 15 8	2,761 17 3
3. Teachers' forage allowances	1,905 6 5	2,197 2 3	2,344 2 11	2,382 3 7	2,633 15 2
4. School fuel allowances	984 9 6	1,009 8 0	928 6 5	977 0 10	1,025 13 0
5. School cleaning allowances	7,980 1 2	9,667 15 5	9,159 13 11	9,260 16 7	9,576 16 2
6. School materials	9,921 19 2	10,614 18 9	8,790 7 6	7,370 0 7	8,220 19 2
7. Miscellaneous expenses, including advertising, bur- saries, cookery, &c.	2,076 6 9	4,855 5 8	4,784 9 5	4,064 2 7	4,626 10 7
	520,957 18 8	553,585 5 3	549,909 14 7	538,444 16 4	551,341 16 6
III. ADMINISTRATION AND TRAINING SCHOOLS :					
1. General management	12,869 15 2	13,137 16 1	13,937 4 5	17,036 4 11*	16,294 7 1*
2. Chief-Inspector's Branch :					
(a) Inspection	33,475 0 10	34,099 16 3	29,590 16 9	24,009 1 5	23,984 16 2
(b) Fort-street Training School.....	5,774 16 2	5,006 0 10	4,727 3 3	3,829 13 2	2,145 1 5
(c) Hurlstone Training School	3,688 13 4	3,473 0 4	2,882 7 6	2,767 12 0	2,254 14 8
3. Examiner's Branch.....	1,425 5 0	1,413 16 9	1,366 10 8	1,175 14 6	1,408 12 7
	57,233 10 6	57,130 10 3	52,454 2 7	48,818 6 0	46,087 11 11
Total expenditure	£ 769,565 6 8	768,395 2 3	715,219 9 7	661,054 15 5	701,326 13 6

* Including salary of the Minister.

The average cost to the State of a child's education, calculated (a) upon the net school expenditure, and (b) upon the expenditure exclusive of the cost of school premises, is shown in the succeeding tables:—

(a) *Net School Expenditure.*

	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.
Cost per child upon the—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Gross enrolment of pupils	2 19 5 $\frac{3}{4}$	2 17 10	2 13 10 $\frac{1}{4}$	2 10 5	2 11 1 $\frac{1}{4}$
Year's enrolment of distinct pupils	3 7 5 $\frac{1}{4}$	3 5 7	3 1 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 17 2 $\frac{3}{4}$	2 18 1
Mean quarterly enrolment	3 17 9 $\frac{3}{4}$	3 14 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 8 10 $\frac{3}{4}$	3 4 11 $\frac{3}{4}$	3 5 5 $\frac{1}{4}$
Average attendance.....	5 13 2 $\frac{3}{4}$	5 4 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 0 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 10 9	4 9 9 $\frac{1}{2}$

(b) *Expenditure, exclusive of cost of school premises.*

	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.
Cost per child, calculated upon the—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Gross enrolment of pupils	2 2 11 $\frac{3}{4}$	2 4 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 4 3 $\frac{1}{4}$	2 4 0 $\frac{3}{4}$	2 2 7 $\frac{1}{2}$
Year's enrolment of distinct children	2 8 10	2 10 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 10 3 $\frac{3}{4}$	2 10 1	2 8 5 $\frac{1}{4}$
Mean quarterly enrolment	2 16 4	2 17 3	2 16 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 16 10 $\frac{1}{4}$	2 14 6 $\frac{3}{4}$
Average attendance.....	4 1 11 $\frac{3}{4}$	4 0 5	4 2 5 $\frac{1}{4}$	3 19 5	3 14 10 $\frac{1}{2}$

Information is furnished in the following summaries respecting educational establishments connected with this Department, but not carried on under the provisions of the Public Instruction Act:—

THE SYDNEY UNIVERSITY.

506 students, including 80 women, attended lectures during 1895. The total number qualified for Matriculation was 314, of whom 117 passed the ordinary Matriculation Examination, 118 the Junior Public Examination, 24 the Law Matriculation Examination, 39 the Senior Public Examination, and 16 the Entrance Examination for Medicine and Science.

At the Senior Public Examinations, 142 candidates presented themselves, and 112 passed. At the Junior Examination, 847 were successful out of 1,398.

The degrees conferred during the year were 114, viz.:—M.A., 6; B.A., 72; LL.B., 8; M.D., 2; M.B., 9; Ch.M., 6; B.Sc., 2; B.E., 9.

The University Staff consisted of 14 Professors and 33 Lecturers, of whom 7 Professors and 6 Lecturers are paid out of the Challis Fund.

The year's expenditure was £31,671 13s., of which sum £11,500 was granted by the Government. £2,780 7s. 7d. was derived from private foundations for the payment of scholarships, bursaries, prizes, &c., and for books for the Fisher Library. The total income for the year was £31,517 9s. 7d.

THE SYDNEY GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

The total enrolment of pupils for 1895 was 434, of whom 162 were under and 272 over the statutory age of 14 years. 138 new pupils were admitted, 71 being under and 67 above 14 years of age. The mean quarterly enrolment was 368, and the average attendance 355.

The income of the School for the year amounted to £8,061 17s. 2d., comprised of—

State grants	...	...	...	£1,500	0	0
School fees	...	...	...	6,414	0	0
Other sources	...	...	...	147	17	2
				<hr/>		
				£8,061	17	2

The year's expenditure was £8,110 12s. 3d. The cost per pupil in average attendance was £24 1s. 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ d., of which £23 19s. 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. represented the cost of tuition, and 1s. 10d. of buildings, &c. The cost per pupil in 1894 was £24 18s. 11d. The expense to the State was £4 4s. 6d. per head of the average attendance, as against £6 6s. 10 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. in 1894.

THE

THE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

The total number of volumes in the Library at the end of 1895 was 110,611. During the year new books to the number of 8,743 were added, and 12,893 books sent out on loan to country libraries. 156,388 persons visited the reading rooms as against 131,531 in the previous year; 171,894 the newspaper room as compared with 121,332 in 1894; and 80,782 visits were paid to the Lending Branch, an increase of 3,214 over the number in 1894. The total number of visits, therefore, paid to the institution during the year was 409,064, being 78,633 more than were paid in 1894.

Thirty persons were employed on the staff of the institution. The expenditure for the year was:—

On buildings, repairs, &c. (under Government Architect) ...	£99	0	0
On books, periodicals, newspapers, binding ...	2,754	0	0
On salaries ...	4,661	0	0
On maintenance ...	974	0	0
	<u>£8,488</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>

THE AUSTRALIAN MUSEUM.

The number of visitors to the Museum was—On week-days, 86,353; on Sundays, 32,226; total, 118,579. Twenty persons were employed in the institution. The Trustees report that the year's expenditure was as given below:—

On salaries and allowances...	£4,198	19	10
On specimens (purchase, collection, and carriage) ...	114	5	9
On books ...	200	1	0
On catalogues ...	251	2	8
On cases and bottles ...	733	1	2
Miscellaneous ...	233	0	5
	<u>£5,730</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>10</u>

NATIONAL ART GALLERY.

During the year 226,065 visits to the Gallery were registered, being a daily average of upwards of 624. The attendance on Sundays averaged 1,634, on week-days, 458. Thirty additional students were admitted, making the total number 212. Five persons were permanently employed, with three extra assistants on Sundays and holidays.

The following is a statement of the year's expenditure:—

For works of art purchased ...	£755	9	0
For maintenance (frames, freight, repairs, insurances, &c.) ...	702	1	3
For salaries ...	1,015	9	0
	<u>£2,472</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>3</u>

NEW SOUTH WALES INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB
AND THE BLIND.

The number of inmates during the year was 94 as compared with 86 for 1894. Of these 75 were under and 19 were over 14 years of age. The new admissions were 16, 15 of whom were under and 1 over 14 years. Nine inmates were discharged—1 under 14 years, and 8 over that age. The income was :—

From State grants	£450	0	0
From other sources	3,684	4	5
	<u>£4,134</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>

The expenditure for the year was as follows :—

For maintenance	£2,236	7	9
For salaries and wages	2,099	14	2
	<u>£4,336</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>11</u>

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, PARRAMATTA.

The enrolment for the year was 167, of whom 28 were under and 139 above the age of 14 years. There were 51 new admissions—16 under and 35 over 14 years old. Forty-seven inmates were discharged during the year, as follows :—

To Boarding-out officer... ..	5
As apprentices	13
On attaining age of 18 years	24
By order of Governor-in-Council	2
To Benevolent Society	1
Illegally sent to Institution	1
By death... ..	1
	<u>47</u>

The number remaining in the institution on 31st December was 120. Compared with 1894, there were an increase of 2 in the enrolment and a decrease of 4 and 1, respectively, in the new admissions and the discharges.

The expenditure for the year was :—

For maintenance	£1,518	7	10
For salaries	969	9	1
	<u>£2,487</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>11</u>

Calculated on the enrolment, the cost per inmate was £14 18s. 1d. A comparison with the figures of 1894 shows that a saving has been effected in the general expenditure of £309 0s. 2d., and in the cost per head of £2 0s. 11d.

The Superintendent reports: "The work done in the laundry consisted of 164,683 articles of clothing, which were washed and either ironed or mangled; 36,778 pieces were done up for the officers and students of Hurlstone Training School, at an estimated cost of £368 14s. 5d. The estimated cost of the work, which consisted of 127,905 pieces, for the officers and inmates of the Industrial School was £1,033 12s. 4d. The work of the sewing-classes, consisting of plain sewing, cutting-out, dressmaking, and darning, is valued at £145 19s. 10d.

The

The inmates have enjoyed, generally speaking, good health during the year. * * * They have been well-behaved and have given little trouble to the officers. The apprentices sent out have given satisfaction to the masters and mistresses. * * * Of the inmates discharged each one was able to earn a good living, and had no difficulty in getting a situation."

NAUTICAL SCHOOL-SHIP "SOBRAON."

In this institution, 534 boys were enrolled, 283 of these being under and 251 over 14 years of age; the new admissions numbered 185, 100 of whom were below and 85 above the age stated. The number discharged was 154, made up as follows:—

For apprenticeship	95
On attaining 18 years of age	8
Transferred to Boarding-out Officer	25
Sent to hospital	1
Drowned	1
Transferred to N.S.W. Artillery	1
Illegally sent to the ship	1
By order of the Governor-in-Council	22
	154

Three hundred and eighty boys remained on the "Sobraon" at the end of the year. As compared with 1894, an increase of 33 is shown in the enrolment, of 2 in the discharges, and a decrease of 13 in the number of new admissions.

The total expenditure was £9,921 5s. 9d., viz.:—

For maintenance	£6,928 16 3
For salaries	2,992 9 6
	£9,921 5 9
Deducting parents' contributions to the Treasury	302 9 6
	£9,618 16 3

Calculated on the net expenditure, the cost to the State per head of the enrolment was £18 0s. 3d.

The institution is reported to have worked quietly and smoothly during the year. The boys' conduct was satisfactory, and no losses occurred through absconding. The enrolment was higher than in any previous year. The ship was visited by a large number of former inmates, who all appeared to be decent, respectable members of the community.

J. GARRARD,
Minister of Public Instruction.

Department of Public Instruction,
Sydney, 30th April, 1896.

APPENDIX I.

APPLICATIONS for the establishment of Public Schools, received during the year 1895.

Name of Place.	Post Town.	Distance of nearest School miles.	Number of Children residing in the locality							Number of Children promised to attend.							Number of Parents or Guardians undertaking to send Children.						Mimster's Decision.		
			Boys	Girls	Total	C E	R C	Pres	Wes	Ois	Boys	Girls	Total	C E	R C	Pres	Wes.	Ois	C E	R C	Pres	Wes		Ois	Total
Bankstown South (Beaconsfield Estate)	Bankstown	4	39	30	78	67	2	..	9	39	39	78	67	2	..	9	..	25	1	...	5	..	31	Granted, 15th June.	
Barooga ...	Beecroft	14	14	13	27	11	10	6	..	14	13	27	11	10	6	..	..	3	3	2	..	..	8	Application withdrawn, 22nd May.
Beecroft	Bourke	2½	20	14	34	20	3	3	1	7	20	14	34	20	3	3	1	7	10	2	2	1	3	18	Granted, 18th May.
Bourke Meat Works	Bylong	3½	17	10	27	13	8	2	4	17	10	27	13	8	2	4	..	8	4	1	1	..	14	Granted, 2nd May.	
Budden	Canberra	24	10	14	24	20	..	..	4	10	14	24	20	..	..	4	..	5	..	..	1	..	6	Provisional School granted, 29th April.
Canberra	Canberra	17	17	19	36	13	17	30	6	Granted, in lieu of Half time Schools at Canberra and Duntroon, 17th July
Carlingford East	Carlingford East	..	..	..	58	38	5	3	12	..	..	58	38	5	3	12	..	14	2	1	3	..	20	Declined, 4th June.
Cecil Park	Liverpool	..	23	12	35	23	12	35	14	Granted, 9th May.
Colombo (Bemboka)	Bemboka	1m 75c	35	35	70	36	27	7	..	35	35	70	36	27	7	..	..	16	11	3	..	..	30	Declined, 14th May.
Connorton	Wagga Wagga	4½	17	13	30	20	6	..	4	17	13	30	20	6	..	4	..	6	2	..	1	..	9	Provisional School granted, 12th February.	
Duuren Durren	Wyang	..	11	6	17	17	..	..	..	11	6	17	17	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	6	Declined, 19th January.
Gilgunnia	Gilgunnia	27	21	25	43	17	21	..	6	21	25	46	17	21	..	6	2	8	7	..	2	1	18	Granted, 31st October.	
Gillenbah	Narandera	..	16	19	35	19	11	4	..	16	19	35	19	11	4	..	1	6	5	1	..	1	13	Declined, 26th September.	
Girilambone Railway Township	Girilambone Railway Station	2½	16	16	32	20	1	11	..	16	16	32	20	1	11	..	..	6	1	3	..	..	10	Declined, 25th July.
Gieswick (Bertfield)	Seaham	4	15	10	25	16	7	2	..	15	10	25	16	7	2	..	..	8	2	1	..	..	11	Granted, 20th March.
Joe's Gully	Stannifer	2½	12	12	24	9	5	7	3	12	12	24	9	5	7	3	..	3	2	4	1	..	10	Declined, 16th August.	
Lindfield	Gordon	..	23	26	49	38	4	..	6	23	26	49	38	4	..	6	1	16	2	..	2	1	21	Declined, 5th February.	
Long Flat	Major's Creek	2	28	20	48	27	21	..	..	28	20	48	27	21	..	..	..	10	9	..	..	..	19	Declined, 23rd October.
Luskintyre	Lochinvar	3	18	10	26	24	2	16	10	26	24	2	10	1	11	Provisional school granted, 25th October.
Mildura (Campsie)	Canterbury	1¼	41	42	83	54	4	13	10	41	42	83	54	4	13	10	2	21	2	5	3	1	32	Declined, 18th November.	
Mulyan South	Cowra	2	21	24	45	34	7	..	4	21	24	45	34	7	..	4	..	13	1	..	..	1	15	Declined, 5th September.
Narara	Bungwall Flat	2¼	16	10	26	26	..	..	..	16	10	26	26	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	8	Declined, 22nd April.
Platina	Fifield	3	16	15	31	12	19	..	..	16	15	31	12	19	..	..	..	6	7	..	..	..	13	Half time school granted, to be worked with Fifield, 26th November.
Sorrento	Seven Hills	2½	19	23	42	19	23	42	10	Declined, 11th November.
Tallwood	Millthorpe	2½	11	12	23	14	2	1	6	11	12	23	14	2	1	6	..	5	1	1	3	..	10	Under consideration.	
Tenambit	East Maitland	2¼	25	16	41	41	..	..	..	25	16	41	41	..	..	..	..	15	..	..	..	..	15	Declined, 11th June.
Topi Topi (Wallengat)	Bungwall Flat	5	16	17	33	33	..	..	..	16	17	33	33	..	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	9	Granted, 31st July.
Turrumurra	Turrumurra	2½	30	26	56	39	7	..	10	30	26	56	39	7	..	10	..	13	2	..	3	..	18	Declined, 10th June.	
Waverley South	Sydney	..	134	142	276	147	5	14	48	62	134	142	276	147	5	14	48	62	48	2	5	18	50	123	Declined, 3rd September.
Wilberforce Labour Settlement	Wilberforce	..	23	16	39	22	..	..	12	5	23	16	39	22	..	..	12	5	8	..	5	1	14	Declined, 5th August.
Yalgogrin	Yalgogrin	22	12	9	21	6	15	..	..	12	9	21	6	15	..	..	..	2	5	..	..	..	7	Provisional school granted, 2nd February.

APPENDIX II.

APPLICATIONS for the establishment of Provisional Schools, received during the year 1895.

Name of Place.	Post Town	Distance of nearest School. miles.	Number of Children residing in the locality.							Number of Children promised to attend.							Number of Parents or Guardians undertaking to send Children.						Minster's Decision.		
			Boys	Girls	Total	C.E.	R.C.	Pres	Wes	Ors	Boys	Girls	Total	C.E.	R.C.	Pres	Wes	Ors	C.E.	R.C.	Pres	Wes		Ors	Total
Angowrie	Yamba	4	17	9	26	8	14	4	...	17	9	26	8	14	4	...	5	6	1	...	12	Granted, 10th April.			
Ashby	Macleay	...	10	9	19	11	8	...	10	9	19	11	8	3	3	...	6	Granted, 10th April.	
Audley (National Park)	Audley	3 1/2	7	9	16	13	3	...	...	7	9	16	13	3	...	...	5	1	...	...	6	Declined, 21st May.
Baerami	Baerami	3 1/2	13	2	15	9	3	3	...	13	2	15	9	3	3	...	4	1	1	...	6	Granted, 31st January.			
Bago Lower	Batlow	10	11	9	20	7	10	3	...	11	9	20	7	10	3	...	2	2	2	...	6	Granted, 4th April.			
Bago Upper (Spring Vale)	Batlow	...	10	10	20	16	4	...	...	10	10	20	16	4	...	...	4	1	...	...	5	Granted, 29th June.
Balin Burra Creek (Goonal)	Meroe	50	6	6	12	8	...	4	...	6	6	12	8	...	4	...	2	1	...	...	3	Declined, 28th May.	
Bangaroo North	Goolagong	5	9	7	16	2	8	2	4	...	9	7	16	2	8	2	4	...	1	2	1	1	5	Declined, 20th December.	
Barnett (Glenrock)	Moonan Brook	26	10	6	16	4	8	4	...	10	6	16	4	8	4	...	1	1	1	...	3	Granted, 22nd July.			
Barooga	Cobram (Vic)	...	14	15	29	14	10	5	...	14	15	29	14	10	5	...	4	3	2	...	9	Granted, 31st May.			
Barooga North	Berrigan	9	12	5	17	...	17	...	...	12	5	17	...	17	...	...	...	5	...	...	5	Declined, 1st May.
Beilsdown (Don Dorrigo)	Dorrigo	6	11	4	15	15	...	...	...	11	4	15	15	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	5	Granted, 22nd March.
Belowra (reopening)	Marengo	...	7	7	14	5	8	...	1	...	7	7	14	5	8	1	...	2	3	...	1	6	Declined, 13th March.		
Bethungra Quarries	Bethungra	...	10	10	20	16	2	...	2	...	10	10	20	16	2	...	2	...	...	...	7	Declined, 1st April.
Billambil Creek	Tweed Heads	6 1/2	9	8	17	3	8	3	...	9	8	17	3	8	3	...	1	4	1	1	7	Declined, 22nd November.			
Billy's Look-out	Marsden	16	9	10	19	14	5	...	...	9	10	19	14	5	...	...	7	1	...	...	8	Granted, 28th May.
Blindmouth (Mam Arm)	Mullumbumbby	6 1/2	9	7	16	4	8	...	4	9	7	16	4	8	...	4	2	2	1	5	Half-time School granted, to be worked with Coorabell, 19th March.		
Boambola (reopening)	Murrumbateman	...	12	11	23	10	13	...	...	12	11	23	10	13	...	...	3	5	...	...	8	Granted, 5th August.
Boogaldie (reopening)	Via Coonabarabran	14	15	10	25	22	3	...	...	15	10	25	22	3	...	...	10	1	...	...	11	Granted, 28th November.
Boogle Gubble	Dubbo	8	8	9	17	6	...	6	5	...	8	9	17	6	...	6	5	...	3	2	...	7	Granted, 11th May.		
Bourke Meat Works	Bourke	4	14	8	22	10	5	1	6	...	14	8	22	10	5	1	6	...	6	2	1	2	11	Superseded by application for a Public School.	
Breakfast Creek	Burrowa	10	8	19	27	6	20	...	1	...	8	19	27	6	20	...	1	6	...	1	8	Granted, 11th May.			
Brooman	Brooman	6	11	8	19	3	12	4	...	11	8	19	3	12	4	...	1	3	1	...	5	Granted, 31st July.			
Bulga Hut (reopening)	Gundagai	5	5	7	12	6	6	...	...	5	7	12	6	6	...	...	3	2	...	...	5	Declined, 28th August
Bulgandra	Bulgandra	9	14	4	18	5	...	13	...	14	4	18	5	...	13	...	2	...	6	...	8	Granted, 9th July.			
Bull Ridge Lower	Wilberforce	...	10	11	21	14	...	2	...	10	11	21	14	...	2	...	5	6	...	1	1	8	Declined, 3rd July.		
Bungendore Common	Bungendore	2 1/2	5	11	16	4	9	3	...	5	11	16	4	9	3	...	2	4	1	...	7	Declined, 5th July.			
Burgoon (reopening)	Cumnock	5	7	8	15	8	3	4	...	7	8	15	8	3	4	...	3	1	1	...	5	Declined, 5th December			
Bywong	Bywong	...	16	19	35	23	12	...	...	16	19	35	23	12	...	...	10	8	...	...	18	Public School granted, 5th July.
Cade's Creek	Burrowa	4	10	5	15	2	13	...	...	10	5	15	2	13	...	...	1	3	...	...	4	Declined, 22nd November.
Cangai	Cangai	18	10	9	19	12	3	3	1	...	10	9	19	12	3	3	1	...	5	2	1	1	9	Granted, 20th December.	
Cannon Flat	Coraki	2	7	15	22	5	9	2	4	2	7	15	22	5	9	2	4	2	...	2	3	1	1	8	Declined, 3rd December.
Canyan Leigh	Mossvale	6	13	13	26	12	8	6	...	13	13	26	12	8	6	...	5	2	3	...	10	Granted, 10th May.			
Carrabobha	Budgerabong	...	7	9	16	3	11	...	2	...	7	9	16	3	11	...	2	4	...	1	7	Half-time School granted, to be worked with Budgerabong, 16th October.			
Cave Point	Tweed Heads	5	20	17	37	11	23	3	...	20	17	37	11	23	3	...	5	8	2	...	15	Granted, 22nd June.			
Central Taylor's Arm	Macksville	4 1/2	6	11	17	4	8	...	4	1	6	11	17	4	8	...	4	1	...	3	1	7	Declined, 23rd September.		
Clairville	Glen Innes	4 1/2	13	16	29	10	8	6	5	...	13	16	29	10	8	6	5	...	3	2	2	1	8	Granted, 18th July.	

APPENDIX II—continued.

Name of Place.	Post Town.	Distance of nearest School miles.	Number of Children residing in the locality.						Number of Children promised to attend.						Number of Parents or Guardians undertaking to send Children.						Minister's Decision.			
			Boys.	Girls	Total.	C.E.	R.C.	Pres.	Wes.	Ors	Boys	Girls.	Total.	C.E	R.C.	Pres.	Wes.	Ors.	C.E	R.C.		Pres.	Wes	Ors.	Total
Clarence Tunnel	Clarence Tunnel	5	8	6	14	12	2	...	...	...	8	6	14	12	2	...	...	5	2	...	...	...	7	Declined, 30th December.
Coffin Rock (Green Ridge)	Wagga Wagga	9	9	11	20	13	7	...	...	...	9	11	20	13	7	...	...	4	2	...	...	...	6	Granted, 15th February.
Colinroobie (Saw-mills)	Narrandera	10	18	12	30	12	10	8	...	...	18	12	30	12	10	8	...	5	4	2	...	...	11	Granted, 5th September.
Cooper's Glen	Bega	...	14	5	19	10	9	...	...	...	14	5	19	10	9	...	...	4	3	...	...	...	7	Granted, 31st July.
Coreinbob	Tarcutta	8	7	8	15	...	...	15	...	...	7	8	15	...	...	15	...	...	...	4	...	4	7	Declined, 19th November.
Corunna, North	Corunna	3	7	13	20	...	...	...	...	...	7	13	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	Declined, 8th October.
Cox's River	Cox's River	2	7	9	16	14	2	...	...	...	7	9	16	14	2	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	5	Declined, 25th November.
Crow Mountain	Upper Manilla	10	10	12	22	17	5	...	...	...	10	12	22	17	5	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	4	Granted, 4th June.
Cugong	Condobolin	20	12	9	21	12	8	1	...	...	12	9	21	12	8	1	...	3	2	...	1	...	6	Granted, 6th June.
Derra Derra	Bingara	18	9	11	20	17	3	...	...	...	9	11	20	17	3	...	...	6	1	...	...	...	7	Granted, 16th September.
Dexter Springs	Lanburn	5	4	12	16	13	3	...	...	...	4	12	16	13	3	...	...	4	2	...	...	...	6	Under consideration.
Doctor's Creek	Bingara	4½	11	11	22	22	...	...	...	...	11	11	22	22	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	7	Granted, 8th August.
Droubalgie	Forbes	4	0	14	23	15	8	...	...	...	9	14	23	15	8	...	...	5	3	...	...	...	8	Granted, 14th March.
Dunbible	Dunbible	...	20	14	34	9	20	5	...	...	20	14	34	9	20	5	...	4	6	2	...	...	12	Granted, 1st July.
Dunedoo (Redbank)	Cobbora	4½	7	10	17	12	1	4	...	...	7	10	17	12	1	4	...	4	1	...	1	...	6	Granted, 25th June.
Dungowan Upper	Dungowan	3½	9	9	18	14	...	4	...	...	9	9	18	14	...	4	...	5	...	1	...	...	6	Declined, 10th December.
Dunkirk (Bowman's Creek)	Ravensthorpe	12	9	7	16	11	5	...	...	...	9	7	16	11	5	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	4	Granted, 22nd March.
East Bland	Bimbi	13	7	7	14	...	14	...	...	...	7	7	14	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	3	Declined, 30th October.
East Lynne	Winchendon Vale	4½	9	15	21	8	11	5	...	...	9	15	24	8	11	5	...	3	3	...	1	...	7	Declined, 21st May.
Elindale	Denilquin	25	5	12	17	4	3	10	...	...	5	12	17	4	3	10	...	1	1	4	...	...	6	Declined, 5th April.
Elswick	Condobolin	...	9	6	15	9	...	6	...	...	9	6	15	9	...	6	...	3	...	...	...	...	5	Declined, 22nd June.
Emerald Hill	Emerald Hill	12	10	10	20	19	...	1	...	...	10	10	20	19	...	1	...	7	...	...	1	...	8	Granted, 26th July.
Emmaville Road (Dundee)	Dundee Railway Station	5	13	11	24	10	4	4	6	...	13	11	24	10	4	4	6	3	1	...	2	2	8	Declined, 13th August.
Eulourie	Eulourie	10	6	7	13	9	4	...	...	...	6	7	13	9	4	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	4	Declined, 19th November.
Eurandelong (reopening)	Old Junee	5	8	11	19	19	...	...	...	...	8	11	19	19	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	6	Declined, 25th April.
Feiton Wood	Oaklands	5	10	11	21	21	...	...	...	...	10	11	21	21	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	4	Half-time School granted, to be worked with Jubilee Downs, 12th September.
Ferrier's (Green's Gunyah)	The Rock	5	10	11	21	15	6	...	...	...	10	11	21	15	6	...	...	6	2	...	...	...	8	Declined, 10th July.
Flyer's Creek	Forest Reefs	6	6	14	20	10	2	4	4	...	6	14	20	10	2	4	4	3	1	1	1	...	6	Granted, 22nd June.
Ford's Springs	Hobby's Yards	4	6	16	22	15	5	1	1	...	6	16	22	15	5	1	1	4	1	1	1	...	7	Declined, 25th March.
Forest Creek	Frogmoor	5	9	13	22	9	6	7	...	...	9	13	22	9	6	7	...	5	1	...	2	...	8	Granted, 10th September.
Gala Park (Ferndale)	Tocumwall	13	9	7	16	...	11	4	...	...	9	7	16	...	11	4	...	...	1	2	1	...	4	Declined, 19th August.
Geegullalong (reopening)	Burrowa	6	8	9	17	6	5	6	...	...	8	9	17	6	5	6	...	3	2	...	2	...	7	Declined, 1st July.
Geegullalong (reopening on another site).	Burrowa	4½	5	7	12	...	12	...	...	...	5	7	12	...	12	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	4	Declined, 1st July.
Glendhu	Via Yetman	10	10	17	27	21	6	...	...	...	10	17	27	21	6	...	...	7	2	...	...	...	9	Declined, 20th March.
Glen View (Little Plains)	Bombala	7½	12	13	25	19	2	1	3	...	12	13	25	19	2	1	3	8	1	1	1	...	11	Granted, 18th January.
Goonoo	Brocklehurst	6	11	16	27	11	16	...	...	...	11	16	27	11	16	...	...	4	4	...	...	...	8	Under consideration.
Gordon's Point (West Hay)	Hay	4	17	16	33	18	10	5	...	...	17	16	33	18	10	5	...	9	3	3	...	...	15	Granted, 25th March.
Gosper's Downs (Red Hill)	Meranburn	5	14	10	24	24	...	...	...	...	14	10	24	24	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	7	Granted, 15th May.
Gulf Creek	Barraba	...	13	14	27	23	4	...	...	...	13	14	27	23	4	...	...	9	1	...	...	...	10	Under consideration.
Hollybrook	Clear Creek	6	11	11	22	20	2	...	...	...	11	11	22	20	2	...	...	7	1	...	...	...	8	Declined, 11th April.

APPENDIX II—continued.

Name of Place.	Post Town.	Distance of nearest School. miles.	Number of Children residing in the locality.							Number of Children promised to attend.							Number of Parents or Guardians undertaking to send Children.						Minister's Decision.	
			Boys.	Girls.	Total.	C.E.	R.C.	Pres.	Wes.	Ors.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	C.E.	R.C.	Pres.	Wes.	Ors.	C.E.	R.C.	Pres.	Wes.		Ors.	Total
Invergordon	Rawdon Vale	6	9	10	19	2	4	13	...	9	10	19	2	4	13	...	1	1	5	...	...	7	Granted, 12th November.
Ironbark Creek	Barraba	21	11	6	17	10	...	2	5	11	6	17	10	...	2	5	2	...	1	1	4	Declined, 1st May.		
Jamberoo, West (Poplar Grove)	Jamberoo	3	9	16	25	11	5	2	7	9	16	25	11	5	2	7	...	4	1	1	3	9	Declined, 21st May.	
Jasper (Richmond River)	Federal	...	12	10	22	11	5	4	2	12	10	22	11	5	4	2	...	3	2	1	1	7	Granted conditionally, 22nd March.	
Jasper (renewal)	Federal	...	14	12	26	13	5	4	4	14	12	26	13	5	4	4	Granted, 1st July.
Junction Point	Junction Point	...	8	7	15	...	15	...	...	8	7	15	...	15	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	6	Declined, 25th November.
Kangaroo River (reopening)	Kangaroo Valley	...	10	14	24	19	...	...	5	10	14	24	19	...	...	5	8	...	...	...	2	10	Granted, 6th June.
Karuah	Stroud	2½	10	9	19	16	...	...	3	10	9	19	16	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	1	4	Declined, 29th April.
Kenny's Creek (reopening)	Burrowa	...	9	9	18	15	3	...	...	9	9	18	15	3	...	...	3	4	1	...	...	5	Granted, 22nd April.
Khalangan	Cunningham	5	12	6	18	6	12	...	...	12	6	18	6	12	...	...	3	5	...	...	...	8	Half-time schools at Burrowa Flats and Khalangan re-established, 24th April.
Kydra (reopening)	Nimitybelle	6	13	7	20	1	11	...	8	13	7	20	1	11	...	8	...	4	...	1	...	5	Granted, 20th March.	
Lade Vale	Gunning	...	8	6	14	7	5	...	2	8	6	14	7	5	...	2	2	1	...	1	...	4	Application abandoned, 12th Sept.	
Lalla Rookh (reopening)	Yerong Creek	...	13	10	23	...	9	14	...	13	10	23	...	9	14	...	3	6	...	...	...	9	Declined, 22nd November.
Lansdowne	Cabramatta	...	17	21	38	22	4	9	1	2	17	21	38	22	4	9	1	2	7	2	2	1	13	Declined, 30th July.
Lansdowne, Upper	Lansdowne, Upper	...	13	11	24	16	8	...	...	13	11	24	16	8	...	...	4	4	...	...	...	8	Granted, 11th April.
Lilyvale	Helensburgh	2½	13	5	18	13	...	...	5	13	5	18	13	...	...	5	4	...	...	...	2	6	Declined, 21st May.
Limerick	Peelwood	4	8	8	16	7	9	...	...	8	8	16	7	9	...	...	2	4	...	...	...	6	Half-time school granted, to be worked with Big Meadow, 5th September.
Little Plain (Cooiamatong)	Berridale	...	6	7	13	4	9	...	...	6	7	13	4	9	...	...	2	3	...	...	...	5	Declined, 15th May.
Lynwood	Balranald	13½	11	12	23	7	...	11	5	11	12	23	7	...	11	5	...	2	...	2	1	...	5	Half-time school granted, to be worked with Paika, 29th November.
Maison de Dieu	Singleton	7	11	10	21	16	2	...	3	11	10	21	16	2	...	3	...	6	1	...	1	...	8	Granted, 1st October.
Marengo Flats	Marengo	4	11	11	22	...	22	11	11	22	...	22	6	6	6	Declined, 22nd July.
Marrar	Marrar Platform	6	13	22	35	17	10	8	...	13	22	35	17	10	8	...	...	6	3	2	...	11	Under consideration.
Meroo, Upper	Upper Meroo	...	9	12	21	16	5	...	...	9	12	21	16	5	...	...	7	2	...	...	...	9	Granted, 12th February.
Mooki Springs	Pine Ridge	8	17	6	23	4	10	6	3	17	6	23	4	10	6	3	...	1	3	1	1	...	6	Declined, 4th April.
Moparrabah (Glenrock)	Kempsey	5½	15	6	21	10	3	8	...	15	6	21	10	3	8	...	...	4	1	2	...	7	Half-time school granted, to be worked with Pantong, 20th March.
Morrison's Hill	Wallendbeen	4	11	10	21	10	8	...	3	11	10	21	10	8	...	3	4	3	...	...	1	8	Granted, 29th November.
Mount Gwynne	Mulwala	10	13	9	22	...	4	18	...	13	9	22	...	4	18	...	...	2	7	...	...	9	Granted, 29th June.
Mountjoy (Redbank)	Jugiong	...	11	8	19	13	6	...	...	11	8	19	13	6	...	...	5	2	...	...	...	7	Granted, 11th January.
Murrayville	Chatsworth Island	2½	18	13	31	6	7	12	6	18	13	31	6	7	12	6	...	3	4	4	2	...	13	Public School granted, 18th Feb.
Newstead	Elsmore	5	9	11	20	8	8	4	...	9	11	20	8	8	4	...	...	3	3	2	...	8	Under consideration.
Newton Boyd	Dalmorton	21	11	6	17	5	8	4	...	11	6	17	5	8	4	...	...	1	4	1	...	6	Granted, 17th October.
Nicholson's Lagoon	Quirindi	...	10	9	19	17	2	...	...	10	9	19	17	2	...	...	5	1	...	...	...	6	Granted, 25th July.
North Creek, Upper	North Creek, Upper	3	12	18	30	23	...	7	...	12	18	30	23	...	7	...	6	...	1	...	...	7	Under consideration.
Norton's Gap	Casino	4½	9	12	21	2	18	1	...	9	12	21	2	18	1	...	...	1	9	1	...	11	Granted, 28th November.
Oakvale	Berridale	...	13	14	27	27	...	...	...	13	14	27	27	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	5	Granted, 5th December.
Opossum Creek	Bangalow	4½	14	8	22	3	13	3	3	14	8	22	3	13	3	3	...	1	5	1	1	...	8	Declined, 1st October.
Pamamaroo (Five-mile Point)	Menindie	...	15	15	30	10	20	...	...	15	15	30	10	20	...	...	3	8	...	...	...	11	Granted, 28th May.
Pinnacle Swamp	Rylstone	...	12	13	25	9	2	5	9	12	13	25	9	2	5	9	...	3	1	1	2	...	7	Granted, 28th May.

APPENDIX II—continued.

Name of Place	Post Town	Distance of nearest School miles.	Number of Children residing in the locality							Number of Children promised to attend							Number of Parents or Guardians undertaking to send Children						Minister's Decision.			
			Boys	Girls	Total.	C E	R C	Pres	Wes	Ois.	Boys	Girls	Total.	C E	R C	Pres	Wes	Ois.	C E	R C	Pres	Wes.		Ois.	Total	
Poggy Creek	Wunluman	4	6	11	17	4	11	..	2	..	6	11	17	4	11	..	2	..	1	3	..	1	..	5	Granted, 25th July.	
Redbank	Laggan	..	8	16	24	5	19	..	..	..	8	16	24	5	19	..	..	..	2	6	..	..	..	8	Declined, 19th November.
Reedy Creek	Berremangra	..	4	8	12	1	11	..	..	..	4	8	12	1	11	..	..	..	1	5	..	..	..	6	Declined, 28th May.
Reid's Flat (reopening)	Reid's Flat	8	8	6	14	6	8	..	..	..	8	6	14	6	8	..	..	..	3	4	..	..	..	7	Declined, 1st May
Rossmore	Rossmore	3½	10	18	28	18	8	2	..	..	10	18	28	18	8	2	..	..	7	2	1	..	..	10	Declined, 18th November.
Runnymede	Nelligen	6	6	11	17	..	15	..	..	2	6	11	17	..	15	..	..	2	..	3	..	..	1	4	Declined, 30th Decmber.
Sandholes	Moree	35	14	10	24	16	8	..	..	..	14	10	24	16	8	..	..	..	3	2	..	..	..	5	Granted, 18th November.
Scabbing Flat	Taralga	4½	7	14	21	12	4	5	..	..	7	14	21	12	4	5	..	..	4	2	3	..	..	9	Declined, 25th March
Spring Dale (Possum Power)	Temora	..	10	15	25	6	13	..	..	6	10	15	25	6	13	..	..	6	3	3	..	..	1	7	Granted, 1st April.
Spring Flat	Gundagai	4	12	15	27	..	7	8	12	..	12	15	27	..	7	8	12	..	2	3	3	3	..	8	Declined, 23rd October.	
Stony Point (Belgravia)	Gunning	4½	12	5	17	9	..	..	8	..	12	5	17	9	..	..	8	..	5	..	..	3	..	8	Declined, 7th November.
Strathula	Lostock	4½	12	13	25	23	2	..	..	..	12	13	25	23	2	..	..	..	5	1	..	..	..	6	Granted, 16th October.
The Gulf	Emmaville	20	12	3	15	7	8	..	..	..	12	3	15	7	8	..	..	..	2	3	..	..	..	5	Declined, 15th May.
The Hatch	Telegraph Point	..	10	10	20	3	6	4	7	..	10	10	20	3	6	4	7	..	1	1	3	2	..	7	Granted, 1st April	
Thone Creek	Wauchope	6	11	12	23	21	2	..	..	..	11	12	23	21	2	..	..	..	4	1	..	..	..	5	Granted, 27th May.
Three Brothers	Caloola	5	9	11	20	8	5	5	..	2	9	11	20	8	5	5	..	2	2	1	1	..	1	5	Granted, 16th October.	
Tomara	Wambo	10	13	13	26	7	8	..	..	11	13	13	26	7	8	..	..	11	2	2	..	..	5	9	Half-time School granted, to be worked with Altcar, 18th November.
Tombong	Wright's	..	10	9	19	16	3	..	..	..	10	9	19	16	3	..	..	..	6	2	..	..	..	8	Half-time School granted, 4th June.
Tootal (reopening)	The Rock	6	17	10	27	11	5	5	..	6	17	10	27	11	5	5	..	6	3	1	1	..	3	8	Granted, 6th February.	
Tunstall	Lismore	4½	12	7	19	4	14	1	..	..	12	7	19	4	14	1	..	..	2	7	1	..	..	10	Granted, 17th July.
Uialgurra	Hickey's Creek	6	14	8	22	3	8	..	..	11	14	8	22	3	8	..	..	11	2	3	..	..	6	11	Declined, 31st August.
Vale Farm	Cargo	4	10	4	14	2	8	4	..	..	10	4	14	2	8	4	..	..	2	3	1	..	..	6	Under consideration.
Vinter Fair (Walcha Road)	Walcha	6	13	7	20	8	9	3	..	..	13	7	20	8	9	3	..	..	3	2	1	..	..	6	Granted, 10th July.
Vittoria	Vittoria	..	12	5	17	4	13	..	..	..	12	5	17	4	13	..	..	..	1	5	..	..	..	6	Declined, 26th July.
Wallaranga	Wallarobba	4½	12	5	17	6	8	3	..	..	12	5	17	6	8	3	..	..	2	..	3	1	..	6	Granted, 29th April.
Wandella	Cobargo	..	17	14	31	19	8	4	..	..	17	14	31	19	8	4	..	..	3	2	1	..	..	6	Granted, 12th September.
Wanganderry	Joadja Creek	8	9	11	20	9	5	6	..	..	9	11	20	9	5	6	..	..	4	1	2	..	..	7	Half-time School granted, to be worked with Jellore, 1st April.
Warneton	Warneton	3	11	8	19	12	2	5	..	..	11	8	19	12	2	5	..	..	5	1	1	..	..	7	Granted, 31st January.
Warrabungul (Box Ridge)	Toorawcnah	18	10	9	19	11	..	8	..	..	10	9	19	11	..	8	..	..	3	..	2	..	..	5	Under consideration
Welcome Reefs	Braidwood	..	4	6	10	7	..	3	..	..	4	6	10	7	..	3	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	3	Half time School offered, 12th September.
Willawong	Marengo	4½	13	10	23	15	8	..	..	..	13	10	23	15	8	..	..	..	6	3	..	..	..	9	Declined, 18th December.
Williams Creek	Gundaroo	7	14	12	26	24	2	..	..	..	14	12	26	24	2	..	..	..	7	1	..	..	..	8	Granted, 12th March.
Wurrumbi	Macksville	4½	12	15	27	14	13	12	15	27	14	13	5	6	11	Granted, 8th August.
Wollongbar (Spring Hill)	Wollongbar	2½	11	13	24	8	5	7	4	..	11	13	24	8	5	7	4	..	4	1	2	1	..	8	Declined, 16th September.	
Wongajong	Forbes	..	8	17	25	17	8	..	..	..	8	17	25	17	8	..	..	..	9	4	..	..	..	13	Granted, 20th March.
Wood's Reef	Barraba	10	14	17	31	22	9	..	..	..	14	17	31	22	9	..	..	..	7	3	..	..	..	10	Granted, 16th September.
Woolmol	Tamworth	..	13	5	18	12	2	..	2	2	13	5	18	12	2	..	2	2	5	1	..	1	1	8	Declined, 24th April.	
Wooyeo (Murrumbidgee)	Lake Cudgellico	7	12	5	17	..	..	..	..	..	12	5	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	Granted, 12th November.
Wybong (Village Reserve)	Wybong	5	11	9	20	16	4	..	..	..	11	9	20	16	4	..	..	..	4	3	..	..	..	7	Under consideration.
Yantabulla	Yantabulla	40	11	11	22	8	14	..	..	..	11	11	22	8	14	..	..	..	3	5	..	..	..	8	Under consideration.

APPENDIX III.

APPLICATIONS for the establishment of Half-time Schools, received during the year 1895.

Name of Place.	Post Town.	Distance of nearest School, miles.	Number of Children residing in the locality.							Number of Children promised to attend.							Number of Parents or Guardians undertaking to send Children.						Minster's Decision
			Boys.	Girls.	Total.	C.E.	R.C.	Pres.	Wes.	Ors.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	C.E.	R.C.	Pres.	Wes.	Ors.	C.E.	R.C.	Pres.	Wes.		Ors.	Total
Belar Creek and Mobla	Warkton	7½	5	13	18	16	2	...	...	5	13	18	16	2	...	...	6	1	...	...	7	6	Granted, 22nd October.
Black Creek (reopening)	Molonglo	5	11	4	15	13	...	...	2	...	11	4	15	13	...	2	...	4	...	...	1	5	Granted, to be worked with Carwoola, 21st May.
Blood Tree (Shakey's Forest) ..	Mangrove Creek ..	4½	6	7	13	8	...	...	...	5	6	7	13	8	...	...	5	3	...	...	1	4	Granted, to be worked with Island Flat, 12th August.
Boomerang and Oakleigh ..	Daysdale ...	8	9	3	12	6	...	...	6	...	9	3	12	6	...	6	...	1	...	...	2	3	House-to-house School offered, 27th June.
Brandon Hill	Kiama ..	...	5	9	14	12	...	2	...	5	9	14	12	...	2	...	3	...	...	2	5	Under consideration.	
Bullongong and The Picts ..	Captain's Flat ..	8	6	8	14	7	...	3	4	...	6	8	14	7	...	3	4	...	3	...	1	4	Granted, 21st November.
Caffrey's Flat	Knorritt Flat	10	8	1	9	6	...	3	...	8	1	9	6	...	3	...	3	...	1	...	...	5	Granted, to be worked with Callaghan's Creek, 11th May.
		6½	4	10	14	...	...	7	...	7	4	10	14	...	7	...	4	1	...	2	3	5	Granted, to be worked with Callaghan's Creek, 11th May.
Cooma Creek and Jellamatong ..	Cooma ..	...	8	3	11	4	7	...	...	8	3	11	4	7	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	4	Declined, 31st October.
		...	9	4	13	1	12	...	...	9	4	13	1	12	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	3	Declined, 31st October.
Cowandoocy	Dalmorton ...	5	4	6	10	10	...	...	...	4	6	10	10	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	4	Granted, to be worked with Bucarumbi, 31st October.
Curry Flat ...	Nimtybelle ...	...	...	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	Granted, to be worked with Jettaba, 5th December.
Cuttagee (reopening)	Bermagui .....	...	6	10	16	8	6	...	...	2	6	10	16	8	6	...	2	2	2	...	1	5	Granted, to be worked with Murrumbidgee, 18th January.
Dulla Dulla	Belarbigill	4	9	5	14	14	...	...	...	9	5	14	14	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	3	Declined, 26th April.
East View (Nine-mile) & Severn	Dundee	9	6	7	13	9	...	4	...	6	7	13	9	...	4	...	2	...	...	1	3	Granted, 19th July.	
		...	7	7	14	14	...	...	...	7	7	14	14	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	4	Granted, 19th July.
Eden Forest	Marulan	3	7	6	13	7	3	3	...	7	6	13	7	3	3	...	...	3	1	1	...	5	Declined, 1st November.
Ellenborough and Lonely Point	Ellenborough ..	...	6	8	14	14	...	...	...	6	8	14	14	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	4	Under consideration.
		...	4	6	10	7	...	3	...	4	6	10	7	...	3	...	1	...	1	...	...	2	Under consideration.
Grassy Creek and Kenny's Creek	Rye Park ..	5	7	10	17	13	4	...	...	7	10	17	13	4	...	...	4	1	...	...	...	5	Granted, 26th September
		...	5	9	14	5	3	6	...	5	9	14	5	3	6	...	6	2	1	...	1	4	Granted, 26th September
		...	7	2	9	4	5	...	...	7	2	9	4	5	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	2	Granted, 23rd December
		...	8	1	9	1	8	...	...	8	1	9	1	8	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	3	Granted, 23rd December
Green Cape and Wonboyn ...	Green Cape ..	35	8	11	19	12	2	5	...	8	11	19	12	2	5	...	4	1	...	1	6	Under consideration.	
		...	4	4	8	...	8	...	...	4	4	8	...	8	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	3	Under consideration.
		...	1	8	9	7	...	2	...	1	8	9	7	...	2	...	2	...	1	...	...	3	Declined, 10th December
Humula South and Mount Airy.	Humula ...	4	18	2	20	12	8	...	...	18	2	20	12	8	...	...	3	2	...	...	...	5	Declined, 10th December
		...	4	4	8	8	...	...	...	4	4	8	8	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	4	House-to-house teacher granted, 25th February.
Island Holme and Yarraman	Yarraman	4	4	4	8	8	...	...	...	4	4	8	8	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	4	House-to-house teacher granted, 25th February.
		...	6	5	11	11	...	...	...	6	5	11	11	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	5	House-to-house teacher granted, 25th February.
Kanthi (Barnard River)	Cundle Flat	10	3	7	10	6	4	...	...	3	7	10	6	4	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	4	Granted, to be worked with Tigras, 11th May.
Kundibakh	Krambach	5½	7	13	20	9	2	9	...	7	13	20	9	2	9	...	4	1	...	3	8	Provisional School granted, 27th May.	
M'Laughlin River	Bibbenluke	10	11	8	19	18	1	...	...	11	8	19	18	1	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	4	Granted, to be worked with Timbery Range, 23rd May.
Pinkerton	Cootamundra	3½	12	12	24	15	9	...	...	12	12	24	15	9	...	...	6	4	...	...	10	Declined, 3rd December.	
		...	7	4	11	10	...	1	...	7	4	11	10	...	1	...	5	...	...	1	6	Declined, 3rd December.	
Rose Vale and Strawberry Creek	Windellama .....	...	8	8	16	11	5	...	...	8	8	16	11	5	...	...	4	1	...	...	5	Under consideration.	
		...	8	8	16	11	5	...	...	8	8	16	11	5	...	...	4	1	...	...	...	5	Under consideration.
Timbery Range (reopening) ..	Timbery Range ..	12	9	5	14	5	9	...	...	9	5	14	5	9	...	...	2	...	3	...	5	Granted, to be worked with M'Laughlin River, 23rd May.	
Tuggranong	Queanbeyan .....	...	4	8	12	...	12	...	...	4	8	12	...	12	...	...	4	...	...	...	4	Under consideration.	

APPENDIX IV.

APPLICATIONS for the appointment of House-to-House Teachers, received during the year 1895.

Teaching Stations.	Post Town.	Numbers promised to attend.			Minister's Decision
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.	
Basin Creek and Wallabadah Creek	Wallabadah	9	7	16	Granted, 21st November.
Benambra	Morven	15	7	22	Granted, 1st July.
Boheena	Narrabri, West.....	9	2	11	Half-time School granted, to be worked with Tippiereenah, 11th September.
Gidgeweane and Greenwood Vale...	Gilgandra	6	14	20	Granted, 28th August.
Nariah and Restdown.....	Ranking's Springs ...	6	2	8	Declined, 27th June.
Spring Creek and Stanmere	Armidale	10	8	18	Declined, 28th November.
Trafalgar	Boggabri	10	4	14	Declined, 23rd December.

APPENDIX V.

APPLICATIONS for the establishment of Evening Public Schools, received during the year 1895.

Name of School.	Post Town.	Period for which attendance is guaranteed.	Number of persons who will attend.			Minister's Decision
			Males.	Females	Total.	
Bulga	Bulga	3 months ...	17	...	17	Granted, 15th August.
Crown-street	Sydney	6 ,, ...	20	...	20	Granted, 8th February.
Geurie.....	Geurie	4 ,, ...	16	...	16	Granted, 12th July.
Lithgow	Lithgow	3 ,, ...	20	...	20	Granted, 31st July.
Maitland, West	Maitland, West	3 ,, ...	21	...	21	Granted, 15th June.
Orange	Orange	6 ,, ...	24	...	24	Granted, 5th July.
Tongarra	Tongarra	6 ,, ...	13	...	13	Declined 11th November.

APPENDIX VI.
GENERAL ABSTRACT of School Attendance for each Quarter of the year 1895.

	Number of Children on the Rolls.									Average Daily Attendance.			Amount of School Fees paid.	Amount of School Fees in arrear.	Free Pupils.			Number of State Children.
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	C.E.	R.C.	Pres.	Wes.	Others.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.			Boys.	Girls.	Total.	
MARCH QUARTER.																		
High Schools.....	230	244	474	217	26	95	66	70	474	212.6	222.4	435.0	£ s. d. 822 3 0	£ s. d. .....	.....	.....	.....
Public Schools.....	92,619	84,513	177,132	90,988	24,139	18,943	23,100	19,962	177,132	66,451.4	59,071.5	125,522.9	15,615 17 8½	2,313 19 5	9,422	8,969	18,391	
Provisional Schools ..	3,158	2,933	6,091	3,007	1,805	648	419	182	6,091	2,345.4	2,167.5	4,512.9	518 11 8½	46 11 3	337	316	653	
Half-time Schools.....	3,359	2,961	6,320	3,307	2,091	496	343	83	6,320	2,541.4	2,222.2	4,763.6	295 17 11	38 5 9½	228	162	390	
House-to-house Schools	742	702	1,444	799	418	165	40	22	1,444	582.4	537.4	1,119.8	64 12 3½	4 0 3	52	74	126	
Evening Schools.....	317	.....	317	163	55	24	40	35	317	172.6	.....	172.6	81 12 6	10 19 6	14	.....	14
Total.....	100,425	91,353	191,778	93,481	28,534	20,371	24,038	20,354	191,778	72,305.8	64,221.0	136,526.8	17,398 15 1½	2,413 16 2½	10,053	9,521	19,574	
JUNE QUARTER.																		
High Schools.....	228	240	468	217	26	91	61	73	468	214.3	217.0	431.3	815 17 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
Public Schools.....	92,540	84,368	176,908	91,184	24,057	18,895	23,138	19,634	176,908	68,375.0	61,314.4	129,689.4	16,599 5 11	2,413 8 4	10,353	9,873	20,226	
Provisional Schools ..	3,173	2,964	6,137	2,985	1,860	652	448	192	6,137	2,433.3	2,285.2	4,718.5	551 12 3	39 11 1½	352	310	662	
Half-time Schools.....	3,496	3,092	6,588	3,438	2,132	523	382	113	6,588	2,717.3	2,403.1	5,120.4	327 14 7	82 11 7	236	206	442	
House-to-house Schools	684	631	1,315	764	341	159	31	20	1,315	565.9	517.8	1,083.7	61 7 5½	3 16 7½	43	59	102	
Evening Schools.....	364	.....	364	179	92	25	27	41	364	186.2	.....	186.2	85 10 0	5 13 0	15	.....	15
Total.....	100,485	91,295	191,780	98,767	28,508	20,345	24,087	20,073	191,780	74,492.0	66,737.5	141,229.5	18,441 7 2½	2,495 0 8	10,999	10,448	21,447	
SEPTEMBER QUARTER.																		
High Schools.....	232	250	482	216	28	90	65	83	482	214.6	225.3	439.9	815 17 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
Public Schools.....	93,492	85,442	178,934	92,062	24,470	19,079	23,474	19,849	178,934	67,918.1	60,884.5	128,802.6	18,519 2 11	2,628 11 0	11,048	10,479	21,527	
Provisional Schools ..	3,262	3,030	6,292	3,083	1,874	662	473	200	6,292	2,435.3	2,276.2	4,711.5	594 11 8	49 9 7½	430	368	798	
Half-time Schools.....	3,504	3,107	6,611	3,526	2,103	513	375	94	6,611	2,644.6	2,345.6	4,990.2	342 2 2½	41 9 1½	252	221	473	
House-to-house Schools	671	648	1,319	744	361	155	38	21	1,319	535.5	503.7	1,039.2	61 12 2	2 19 7½	51	69	120	
Evening Schools.....	475	.....	475	233	109	35	40	58	475	244.1	.....	244.1	107 0 6	20 9 6	17	.....	17
Total.....	101,636	92,477	194,113	99,864	28,945	20,534	24,465	20,305	194,113	73,992.2	66,235.3	140,227.5	20,440 6 5½	2,742 18 10½	11,798	11,137	22,935	
DECEMBER QUARTER.																		
High Schools.....	214	244	458	209	29	84	56	80	458	192.7	221.9	414.6	752 17 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
Public Schools.....	91,653	83,806	175,459	90,465	23,825	18,740	23,039	19,390	175,459	68,591.5	61,658.1	130,249.6	17,017 16 0	2,442 15 6	11,488	10,977	22,465	
Provisional Schools ..	3,263	3,110	6,373	3,142	1,845	656	523	207	6,373	2,492.5	2,403.1	4,895.6	573 17 6	39 19 3	437	391	828	
Half time Schools.....	3,597	3,179	6,776	3,598	2,203	512	344	119	6,776	2,722.2	2,486.0	5,208.2	350 16 5½	33 1 2	277	248	525	
House-to-house Schools	610	587	1,197	650	327	148	46	26	1,197	491.1	469.8	960.9	57 10 5	1 14 3	43	74	117	
Evening Schools.....	367	.....	367	192	77	21	39	38	367	201.9	.....	201.9	90 18 9	11 8 0	18	.....	18
Total.....	99,704	90,926	190,630	98,256	28,306	20,161	24,047	19,860	190,630	74,691.9	67,238.9	141,930.8	18,843 16 1½	2,528 18 2	12,263	11,690	23,953	

APPENDIX VII.

ATTENDANCE of Children at Public Schools for the Quarter ending 31st December, 1895, or for the last Quarter of that year during which the Schools were in operation.

Name of School.	Post Town.	Number of Children on Rolls.			Average Weekly Attendance.			Expenditure from Public Funds.														
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Salaries.	Books, Clocks, Apparatus, Packing and Carriage.	Travelling Expenses and Forage.	Buildings, Rent, Furniture, Cleaning Allowance, Fuel, &c.	Total.										
Aberdeen	Aberdeen	79	71	150	57.4	44.4	101.8	£ 352	s. 0	d. 5	£ 5	s. 5	d. 2	£ 1	s. 14	d. 0	£ 697	s. 5	d. 11	£ 1,056	s. 5	d. 6
Aberglasslyn	West Maitland	19	18	37	14.9	13.1	28.0	155	3	4	1	15	7	.....	.....	.....	3	16	1	160	15	0
Acacia Creek	Acacia Creek	21	19	40	15.6	16.8	32.4	148	0	0	2	2	7	.....	.....	.....	36	15	9	186	18	4
Acacia Dam	Silverton	15	17	32	10.8	9.5	20.3	131	13	4	0	5	0	31	12	3	3	11	6	167	2	1
Adaminaby	Adaminaby	41	44	85	32.1	33.5	65.6	285	0	0	4	4	4	3	10	0	24	8	11	317	3	3
Adamstown	Adamstown	297	305	602	229.6	233.4	463.0	1,472	19	4	16	0	2	.....	.....	.....	149	7	1	1,638	6	7
Adelong	Adelong	93	115	208	67.9	78.3	146.2	388	0	0	2	8	2	.....	.....	.....	34	16	5	425	4	7
Adelong Crossing	Adelong Crossing	16	20	36	9.3	14.4	23.7	171	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	17	1	174	17	4
Albion Park	Albion Park	51	40	91	37.0	26.8	63.8	171	0	0	4	17	8	.....	.....	.....	5	4	8	181	2	4
Albion-street	Sydney	281	288	569	217.0	212.6	429.6	1,274	5	0	14	17	8	7	7	6	2,385	14	5	3,682	4	7
Albury	Albury	321	260	581	244.8	191.6	436.4	1,487	3	7	25	7	8	20	3	6	109	7	0	1,642	1	9
Aldavilla	Warneton	12	16	28	8.8	11.7	20.5	148	0	0	2	6	4	.....	.....	.....	178	5	4	328	11	8
Alectown	Alectown	27	27	54	19.2	19.8	39.0	171	0	0	1	3	9	.....	.....	.....	14	2	0	186	5	9
Alexandria	Alexandria	174	178	352	135.7	133.5	269.2	427	4	10	6	3	10	.....	.....	.....	25	15	4	459	4	0
Allfredtown	Wagga Wagga	15	8	23	12.5	6.2	18.7	125	0	0	1	19	7	.....	.....	.....	6	8	10	133	8	5
Allandale	Allandale	18	13	31	13.6	9.0	22.6	107	10	0	1	9	0	.....	.....	.....	3	17	1	112	16	1
Alma	South Broken Hill	269	246	515	189.8	162.5	352.3	1,156	14	0	15	1	3	.....	.....	.....	219	9	11	1,391	5	2
Alstonville	Alstonville	35	38	73	23.7	25.3	49.0	271	18	3	14	12	8	10	15	0	19	10	9	316	16	8
Altcar	Moama	6	10	16	5.3	8.8	14.1	89	3	4	1	3	3	.....	.....	.....	1	17	1	92	3	8
Alumny Creek	Grafton	21	22	43	13.7	16.1	29.8	130	15	0	1	17	8	.....	.....	.....	51	16	1	184	8	9
Amaroo	Amaroo	17	17	34	10.6	12.0	22.6	115	0	0	1	8	9	13	0	0	3	2	0	132	10	9
Amosfield	Wilson's Downfall	21	13	34	15.6	11.6	27.2	130	15	0	0	13	1	3	16	0	28	0	10	163	4	11
Angledale	Bega	23	10	33	18.4	6.9	25.3	148	0	0	3	3	2	.....	.....	.....	8	13	4	159	16	6
Angledool	Angledool	21	18	39	16.4	14.0	30.4	118	15	0	3	1	2	13	0	0	25	11	7	160	7	9
Angowie	Yamba	18	10	28	11.4	7.1	18.5	51	0	0	5	17	10	.....	.....	.....	0	18	1	57	15	11
Annandale	Annandale	450	437	887	351.0	334.8	685.8	2,064	16	8	27	12	10	.....	.....	.....	137	15	2	2,230	4	8
Anson	Lucknow	7	12	19	6.6	10.2	16.8	76	0	0	0	13	10	.....	.....	.....	37	7	4	114	1	2
Antonio Creek	Rydal	6	9	15	5.0	5.1	10.1	91	0	0	1	9	3	.....	.....	.....	12	19	7	105	8	10
Appin	Appin	29	35	64	18.8	24.5	43.3	171	0	0	2	11	4	.....	.....	.....	36	18	0	210	9	4
Apsley	Wellington	16	17	33	11.5	12.4	23.9	91	0	0	1	12	1	.....	.....	.....	2	18	0	95	10	1
Arakoon	Arakoon	28	16	44	24.0	13.0	37.0	136	0	0	3	6	5	.....	.....	.....	28	12	0	167	18	5
Araluen	Araluen	32	18	50	24.1	14.0	38.1	228	11	8	3	16	0	23	5	3	204	7	8	460	0	7
Araluen, West	Araluen	20	23	43	14.1	17.1	31.2	148	0	0	1	5	11	.....	.....	.....	6	17	1	156	3	0
Aramagong	Weddin	17	11	28	12.0	7.7	12.7	109	4	0	1	16	0	.....	.....	.....	3	14	10	114	14	10
Arcadia	Galston	19	16	35	14.6	10.2	24.8	126	8	4	4	5	6	.....	.....	.....	35	3	6	165	17	4
Ardglen	Ardglen	21	17	38	16.5	14.2	30.7	171	0	0	1	5	10	.....	.....	.....	3	11	10	175	17	8
Argent's Hill	Bowraville	17	15	32	13.8	11.5	25.3	96	13	4	1	19	6	.....	.....	.....	26	9	5	125	2	3
Armatree	Gilgandra	19	9	28	15.9	7.8	23.7	113	0	0	2	3	11	.....	.....	.....	8	11	6	123	15	5
Armidale	Armidale	327	262	589	238.0	189.6	427.6	1,438	18	0	3	4	6	3	8	9	215	4	2	1,660	15	5
Armidale, West	Armidale	59	50	109	45.2	36.1	81.3	204	4	7	3	11	10	3	8	3	24	2	11	235	7	7
Arncliffe	Arncliffe	177	199	376	145.6	156.5	302.1	633	0	0	13	14	8	.....	.....	.....	526	16	6	1,173	11	2
Ashfield	Ashfield	519	407	926	393.4	301.5	694.9	2,264	6	8	35	10	0	1	8	7	113	12	1	2,414	17	4
Ashford	Ashford	14	12	26	12.3	9.7	22.0	120	16	9	1	10	11	.....	.....	.....	47	12	4	170	0	0
Ash Island	Hexham	42	43	85	29.2	33.1	62.3	289	0	0	4	4	0	.....	.....	.....	9	11	4	302	15	4
Ashlea	Wingham	11	14	25	7.8	9.6	17.4	125	0	0	0	19	0	.....	.....	.....	2	12	1	128	11	1
Attunga	Via Tamworth	18	16	34	11.5	10.6	22.1	204	0	0	1	7	0	15	4	6	69	18	10	290	10	4
Attunga Springs	Attunga Springs	31	10	41	23.8	7.7	31.5	125	0	0	1	14	4	.....	.....	.....	9	2	7	135	16	11
Auburn	Auburn	195	183	378	151.2	143.6	294.8	825	8	9	8	7	3	6	9	6	71	15	6	912	1	0
Auburn, North	Auburn	157	130	287	125.0	104.0	229.0	500	18	4	5	11	0	1	2	0	500	10	6	1,008	1	10
Austral	Via Liverpool	23	20	43	15.1	13.5	28.6	136	0	0	2	17	1	.....	.....	.....	2	12	1	141	9	2
Australia-street	Newtown	134	166	300	100.8	122.1	222.9	388	3	4	2	19	4	.....	.....	.....	37	11	9	428	14	5
Avenel	Cargo	19	26	45	14.2	17.2	31.4	148	0	0	2	16	7	.....	.....	.....	3	7	1	154	3	8
Avisford	Avisford	8	13	21	5.9	8.2	14.1	89	9	2	2	3	1	.....	.....	.....	3	15	3	95	7	6
Avoca	Bemboka	11	7	18	7.9	4.3	12.2	91	0	0	1	19	0	.....	.....	.....	3	2	1	96	1	1
Avoca Vale	Campbelltown	11	16	27	6.8	12.3	19.1	126	8	4	1	1	5	.....	.....	.....	2	12	1	130	1	10
Avondale	Dapto	18	18	36	12.5	15.3	27.8	136	0	0	1	6	8	.....	.....	.....	2	12	1	139	18	9
Awaba	Awaba	12	16	28	8.3	12.2	20.5	113	0	0	0	13	8	.....	.....	.....	2	12	1	136	5	9
Baan Baa	Baan Baa	17	8	25	12.3	6.3	18.6	113	0	0	0	14	11	1	12	0	10	12	0	125	18	11
Back Creek	Marlow	15	9	24	12.7	7.1	19.8	113	0	0	2	1	7	.....	.....	.....	19	8	9	134	10	4
Badgery's Creek	Badgery's Creek	16	18	34	12.4	12.9	25.3	83	0	4	7	17	8	0	15	10	216	10	1	308	3	11
Bagdad	Temora	19	13	32	14.1	9.0	23.1	125	0	0	2	6	4	.....	.....	.....	40	3	3	167	9	7
Baker's Swamp	Dripstone	13	11	24	9.0	6.3	15.3	148	0	0	1	12	8	.....	.....	.....	47	2	7	196	15	3
Balabla*	Tubbul	7	4	11	5.3	2.1	7.4	22	13	4	.....	.....	.....	0	13	0	.....	.....	.....	23	6	4
Bald Nob	Glen Innes	9	19	28	5.2	11.1	16.3	91	0	0	1	14	10	.....	.....	.....	1	3	0	93	17	10
Balgowlah	Balgowlah	25	18	43	15.3	14.9	30.2	136	0	0	1	6	2	.....	.....	.....	92	4	7	229	10	9
Balgownie	Balgownie	100	79	179	76.0	61.8	137.8	401	11	7	5	3	2	.....	.....	.....	23	1	5	429	16	2
Ballarah	Cobbora	11	19	30	7.5	11.7	19.2	113	0	0	2	8	11	.....	.....	.....	12	15	0	128	3	11
Ballina	Ballina	134	124	258	105.4	101.7	207.1	637	5	8	10	14	0	5	1	6	268	9	10	921	11	0
Balmain	Balmain	474	422	896	362.1	319.1	681.2	2,361	16	8	41	3	5	.....	.....	.....	236	9	3	2,639	9	4
Balmoral	Balmoral	14	17	31	10.6	13.0	23.6	113	0	0	1	11	5	.....	.....	.....	11	1	7	125	13	0
Balranald	Balranald	54	46	100	42.5	34.7	77.2	265	10	0	6	3	0	3	2	0	55	3	7	329	18	7
Bando†	Gunnedah	12	4	16	11.4	3.9	15.3	75	6	8	1	7	0	.....	.....	.....	1	12	1			

APPENDIX VII—continued.

Name of School.	Post Town.	Number of Children on Rolls.			Average Weekly Attendance.			Expenditure from Public Funds.											
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Salaries	Books, Clocks, Apparatus, Packing and Carriage.	Travelling Expenses and Forage.	Buildings, Rent, Furniture, Cleaning Allowance, Fuel, &c	Total.							
								£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Barmedman	Barmedman	44	41	85	29.7	29.3	59.0	251	0	0	2	12	8	2	2	0	10	7	5
Barnsley	Wallsend	37	27	64	25.4	20.6	46.0	171	0	0	2	1	6				25	10	4
Barraba	Barraba	42	52	94	30.4	37.3	67.7	252	10	0	2	17	4				663	13	7
Barengarry	Barengarry	20	23	43	15.7	19.3	35.0	148	0	0	1	5	6				32	17	7
Barrington	Barrington	16	20	36	9.7	11.4	21.1	148	0	0	3	12	0				65	4	4
Barrington	Barrington	23	22	45	18.8	16.1	34.9	195	0	0							39	19	10
Bairy	Via Blayney	24	19	43	14.9	13.7	28.6	136	0	0	1	15	3				22	14	7
Bateman's Bay	Bateman's Bay	26	33	59	18.4	24.2	42.6	171	0	0	1	4	2				338	12	1
Bathurst	Bathurst	558	494	1,052	421.9	362.7	784.6	2,091	13	4	31	8	4	11	17	6	210	9	9
Batlow	Batlow	17	14	31	12.3	13.5	22.8	148	0	0	1	11	1				4	0	6
Baulkham Hills	Baulkham Hills	19	22	41	14.5	14.9	29.4	171	0	0	0	5	1				2	12	1
Baw Baw	Goulburn	16	7	23	9.9	5.6	15.5	137	0	0	0	17	10	7	10	6	3	12	1
Bawley Point	Termeil	9	17	26	6.6	10.2	20.2	91	0	0	0	18	3				2	12	1
Bayly	Mudgee	17	14	31	12.2	11.3	23.5	113	0	0	1	6	9				18	9	10
Beady	Glen Innes	16	17	33	11.3	10.3	21.6	113	0	0	1	0	6				3	2	1
Beaufort	do	26	20	46	19.6	15.3	34.9	143	0	0	2	9	11				11	18	2
Beaumont	Cambewarra	8	9	17	6.8	7.8	14.6	91	0	0	1	1	0				8	15	9
Beetive	Winton, via Tamworth	13	16	29	10.3	12.4	22.7	107	10	0	1	13	1				38	4	8
Bedelick	Hall	11	9	20	8.7	6.4	15.1	54	8	10				2	11	3	10	2	0
Beechwood	Beechwood	42	40	82	31.8	29.1	60.9	222	3	7	3	4	10				58	16	4
Bega	Bega	215	193	408	174.1	150.7	324.8	770	0	0	21	3	5	6	8	0	141	11	1
Beggan Beggan	Murrumburrah	13	8	21	8.8	6.6	15.4	87	1	8	1	4	4	1	15	6	6	13	8
Belanglo	Berrima	7	11	18	5.9	10.8	16.7	106	5	0	1	2	2	6	1	10	2	15	3
Belarbigill	Belarbigill	15	16	31	11.1	11.7	22.8	113	0	0	3	5	10				7	12	1
Belford	Belford	22	17	39	15.5	12.3	27.8	136	0	2	2	2	11				11	11	10
Bellawongarah	Berry	11	19	30	8.9	13.3	22.2	125	0	0	1	6	3				29	7	5
Bellingen	Bellingen	35	46	81	26.5	33.7	60.2	241	10	0	2	2	2				45	14	10
Bellinger Heads	Bellinger Heads	25	24	49	20.8	17.1	37.9	171	0	0	3	1	8	2	10	0	145	0	1
Bell's Creek	Bell's Creek	13	16	29	10.9	12.0	22.9	125	0	0							3	2	1
Bell's Lagoons	Germanton	8	10	18	7.1	7.9	15.0	71	6	8	2	2	2				0	10	0
Belltrees	Scone	18	21	39	10.6	13.8	24.4	148	0	0	1	4	11				12	7	1
Belmont	Belmont	29	19	48	19.3	11.2	30.5	171	0	0	2	9	10				18	2	4
Belmore	Canterbury	36	22	58	27.1	13.2	40.3	171	0	0	1	17	3				48	19	4
Belmore River	Gladstone	12	7	19	8.7	4.8	13.5	171	0	0	0	19	0				2	12	1
Belmore River, Upper	do	8	6	14	5.8	4.9	10.7	66	13	4	0	17	0						
Benandarrah	Bateman's Bay	20	24	44	16.7	20.3	37.0	136	0	0	2	13	4				2	11	10
Bendeela	Bendeela	18	10	28	13.2	6.2	19.4	89	3	4	1	6	8				3	13	6
Bendemeer	Bendemeer	32	29	61	22.0	19.7	41.7	171	0	0	2	3	1				4	18	7
Bendennie	Bowning	17	40	57	13.4	25.7	39.1	171	0	0	1	15	2				76	13	2
Bendick Murrell	Young	22	16	38	17.4	12.9	30.3	122	18	4	1	2	9				28	7	9
Bendolba	Bendolba	27	20	47	17.1	14.2	31.3	148	0	0	2	13	10				11	1	11
Bendora	Bradwood	16	10	26	11.1	7.3	18.4	102	0	0	3	11	3				19	6	3
Beneree	Forest Reefs	15	20	35	12.0	15.8	27.8	171	0	0	1	8	4				158	18	10
Ben	Dubbo	21	15	36	15.0	8.8	23.8	136	0	0	3	6	8				193	13	10
Benmore	Murrumburrah	21	17	38	13.5	12.6	26.1	113	0	0	1	14	11				12	3	10
Beresford	Cathcart	17	9	26	8.8	5.0	13.8	125	0	0	1	4	8				29	3	6
Bergalia	Bergalia	20	18	38	15.3	15.2	30.5	171	0	0	1	7	0				14	10	1
Bermagui	Bermagui	24	35	59	18.4	27.0	45.4	171	0	0	1	9	9				36	2	1
Berridale	Berridale	16	23	39	11.7	18.3	30.0	148	0	0	3	13	9				29	10	5
Berrigan	Berrigan	23	27	50	12.1	16.3	28.4	102	0	0	2	18	3	3	9	0	6	13	0
Berrima	Berrima	58	46	104	47.5	37.8	85.3	265	3	4	4	17	8	4	19	0	51	19	3
Berrima Colliery	Moss Vale	9	11	20	8.0	9.8	17.8	125	0	0	1	11	8				5	11	1
Berry	Berry	73	73	146	56.1	55.7	111.8	382	0	0	6	18	5	0	11	6	25	19	3
Berry Jerry	Coolamon	10	9	19	7.2	7.1	14.3	125	0	0	1	4	8				36	0	9
Beryl	Gulgong	16	14	30	9.5	8.9	18.4	140	6	8	1	11	1				3	3	1
Bethungra	Bethungra	24	13	37	15.9	6.7	22.6	148	0	0	2	7	0				6	12	5
Bex Hill	Bexhill	30	25	55	17.8	15.9	33.7	148	0	0	2	7	4				2	12	0
Bexley	Bexley	145	134	279	111.7	103.3	214.5	591	10	0	8	15	7				45	15	0
Bibbenluke	Bibbenluke	37	20	57	30.3	17.8	48.1	171	0	0	4	18	2				4	3	7
Big Hill	Marulan	9	19	28	6.3	14.8	21.1	113	0	0	1	19	4				3	12	1
Big Mimosas	Temora	15	14	29	11.0	10.0	21.0	96	10	0	1	9	10	1	12	0	1	8	1
Billimarr	Canowindra	17	13	30	12.0	9.2	21.2	113	0	0	1	18	6				38	16	7
Biloela	Cockatoo Island	15	19	34	12.2	16.6	28.8	91	0	0	1	0	8				2	11	10
Bimbi	Grenfell	10	12	22	7.8	8.7	16.5	86	8	4	1	10	5	5	12	9	0	17	1
Binalong	Binalong	31	12	43	19.2	8.7	27.9	125	0	0	2	1	3	8	0	8	3	16	1
Binda	Binda	11	15	26	9.0	11.4	20.4	113	0	0	1	2	9				19	8	5
Bindogundra	Parkes	14	11	25	8.4	8.9	17.3	91	0	0	1	8	0				4	12	6
Bingara	Bingara	100	77	177	70.1	57.9	128.0	400	3	4	3	9	7	3	19	6	14	8	5
Binnaway	Binnaway	27	16	43	16.2	12.3	28.5	125	0	0	1	7	0				53	19	1
Binneguy*	Pallamallawa	7	4	11	5.7	3.4	9.1	57	13	4	1	5	1	5	0	0	1	0	0
Birchgrove	Balmain	446	386	832	339.1	362.8	641.9	1,938	13	4	26	3	5	2	8	9	107	9	3
Bishop's Bridge	Bishop's Bridge	32	24	56	25.3	18.1	43.4	188	7	4	3	14	3	0	10	5	13	7	10
Blackfriars	George-st. West, Sydney	707	620	1,327	493.9	433.0	926.9	2,504	19	2	37	5	6				454	1	6
Blackgolar	Cox's River	7	16	23	5.0	12.4	17.4	91	0	0	1	10	9				173	4	

APPENDIX VII—continued.

Name of School	Post Town	Number of Children on Rolls			Average Weekly Attendance			Expenditure from Public Funds																	
		Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Salaries	Books, Clocks, Apparatus, Packing and Carriage	Travelling Expenses and Forage	Buildings, Rent, Furniture, Cleanings, Allowance, Fuel, &c	Total													
							£	s	d	£	s	d	£	s	d	£	s	d							
Blandford	Blandford ..	15	14	29	12	10	22	4	148	0	0	1	17	10	29	8	4	179	6	2					
Blayney	Blayney	140	120	260	110	6	96	5	207	1	527	6	7	7	15	4	0	16	8	100	9	4	636	7	11
Bloom Hill	O Connell ...	22	16	38	16	10	26	3	148	0	0	0	18	11	64	7	1	213	6	0					
Blowering	Tumut ..	16	17	33	11	6	10	21	8	136	0	0	1	3	11	41	13	1	178	17	0				
Bluff River	Sandy Flat ...	15	21	36	10	7	13	24	0	113	0	0	2	1	9	3	1	8	118	3	5				
Bo Bo Creek	Timonee ..	12	14	26	8	6	10	4	19	0	124	0	0	1	12	2	32	3	7	157	15	9			
Bodalla	Bodalla ...	24	36	60	19	6	26	3	45	9	171	0	0	2	15	8	29	18	1	203	13	9			
Boggabilla	Boggabilla	20	28	48	14	8	20	8	35	6	197	0	0	2	10	2	30	15	7	230	5	9			
Boggabri	Boggabri	84	85	169	57	6	62	1	119	7	358	0	0	9	16	5	200	4	9	569	19	10			
Boggumbil	Lismore	24	23	47	17	3	18	1	35	4	136	0	0	2	2	3	2	12	1	140	14	4			
Bogolong	Grenfell ..	18	16	34	13	7	12	6	26	3	117	3	4	0	18	9	2	8	8	123	2	9			
Bolwarra	West Matland	50	35	85	40	2	28	8	69	0	241	10	0	2	2	7	8	15	2	252	7	9			
Bomaderry	Nowra	32	31	63	25	4	21	7	47	1	153	5	0	2	1	4	3	14	7	159	0	11			
Bombala	Bombala	63	58	121	49	4	44	7	94	1	366	11	8	3	11	5	10	15	0	68	17	11	449	16	0
Bomballaway	Wingello ...	8	13	21	5	9	7	7	13	6	111	3	4	1	18	3	21	17	1	134	18	8			
Bombo	Bombo	37	33	70	29	4	25	7	55	1	85	10	0	7	4	3	11	3	0	15	12	3	119	9	6
Bombowlee	Tumut	20	17	37	15	3	12	1	27	4	113	0	0	...	...	...	4	16	5	117	16	5
Bondi	Bondi	149	120	269	101	3	79	8	181	1	522	8	8	7	16	3	0	2	0	47	7	3	577	14	2
Bonville	Coff's Harbour	14	14	28	10	7	10	5	21	2	96	10	0	1	8	0	1	10	0	51	8	11	150	16	11
Booerle	Lismore	18	24	42	13	0	17	9	30	9	113	0	0	1	12	11	1	0	0	8	15	10	124	8	9
Booerle, Lower	do	20	6	26	16	5	3	9	20	4	113	0	0	1	11	9	13	17	1	128	8	10			
Bookham	Bookham ..	6	12	18	4	3	8	1	12	4	84	11	8	1	5	7	0	15	0	86	12	3			
Booligal	Booligal	26	32	58	19	4	23	5	42	9	168	0	0	2	3	4	6	5	9	14	12	0	191	1	1
Boolong	Boolong	20	12	32	14	7	8	4	23	1	114	5	0	2	0	1	11	17	1	128	2	2			
Boonoo Boonoo	Via Fenterfield	14	9	23	10	5	6	0	16	5	91	0	0	2	4	0	4	0	9	0	10	0	97	14	9
Booral	Booral ...	24	20	44	17	0	14	3	31	3	143	0	0	1	10	1	5	18	7	155	8	8			
Boorolong	Armidale	14	9	23	8	8	6	2	15	0	125	0	0	0	5	8	21	16	0	147	1	8			
Borambil	Cassilis	18	17	35	12	8	11	6	24	4	113	0	0	1	8	8	4	12	1	119	0	9			
Boree	Junee Junction	8	10	18	5	3	8	1	13	4	91	0	0	0	3	2	0	5	0	91	8	2			
Borenore	Borenore	11	9	20	8	6	6	9	15	5	148	0	0	0	19	8	19	17	3	168	19	3
Boro, Lower	Mayfield	12	12	24	8	1	9	0	17	1	91	0	0	1	4	11	2	5	5	30	19	7	125	9	11
Botany	Botany	123	143	266	91	0	112	3	203	3	465	5	6	7	16	2	16	5	7	489	7	3			
Botobolar	Lower Botobolar	27	20	47	17	7	15	2	33	4	171	0	0	2	7	2	17	2	1	190	9	3			
Bourke	Bourke	171	174	345	120	5	128	6	249	1	718	10	0	10	7	1	283	0	10	1,011	17	11			
Bourke Meat Works	do	12	12	24	8	9	5	5	14	4	20	0	0	7	5	3	261	18	7	289	3	10			
Bourke, North	North Bourke	30	34	64	23	6	26	8	50	4	173	10	0	...	...	...	82	9	10	255	19	10
Bowan	Bowan Park	21	30	51	17	5	25	0	42	5	171	0	0	1	7	3	8	11	1	180	18	4			
Bowenfels	South Bowenfels	29	21	50	19	1	12	8	31	9	165	5	0	3	0	5	21	0	5	189	5	10			
Bowling Alley Point	Bowling Alley Point	34	49	83	21	5	30	6	52	1	241	10	0	3	2	5	109	12	7	354	5	0			
Bowna	Bowna	26	28	54	18	1	20	4	38	5	171	0	0	2	14	7	4	1	1	177	15	8			
Bowning	Bowning	24	17	41	17	9	14	2	29	3	176	10	0	1	13	11	25	18	4	204	2	3
Bowral	Bowral ...	267	237	504	202	5	181	3	333	8	1,013	0	0	18	11	7	219	15	10	1,251	7	5			
Bowraville	Bowraville	34	30	64	26	8	23	2	50	0	263	16	8	1	4	11	5	12	6	27	16	4	293	10	5
Braidwood	Braidwood	111	109	220	92	3	87	7	180	0	445	19	0	11	1	7	338	5	7	795	6	2			
Brange	Walcha	11	13	24	8	6	10	9	19	5	136	0	0	1	4	8	3	2	1	140	6	9			
Branxton	Branxton	42	28	70	29	8	20	4	50	2	264	0	0	1	10	5	0	6	0	17	19	2	283	15	7
Brawlin	Brawlin	12	7	19	7	3	4	5	11	8	125	0	0	0	17	2	3	7	1	129	4	3			
Breadalbane	Breadalbane	14	18	32	11	6	12	8	24	4	161	8	4	0	18	5	9	7	1	171	13	10			
Breakfast Creek	Rylstone	17	14	31	14	1	10	9	25	0	64	1	8	4	16	10	99	1	3	167	19	9			
Bredbo	Bredbo	12	14	26	10	9	10	7	21	6	125	0	0	0	13	5	22	4	7	147	18	0			
Breeza	Breeza ..	29	15	44	19	3	6	8	26	1	159	10	0	2	7	10	25	14	6	24	7	9	212	0	1
Brewarrina	Brewarrina	33	30	63	22	2	23	1	45	3	263	5	0	2	1	2	37	17	0	8	15	5	316	18	7
Brewongle	Brewongle	13	13	26	10	1	11	6	21	7	148	0	0	0	14	11	47	0	7	195	15	6			
Bringelly	Bringelly	26	28	54	17	1	22	0	39	1	143	0	0	2	9	0	2	12	1	153	1	1			
Broadwater	Broadwater	79	79	158	64	4	62	0	126	4	354	0	0	4	8	0	78	18	11	437	6	11			
Brobenbah	Narrandera	26	12	38	19	6	5	26	4	9	0	0	2	4	0	1	0	0	0	94	4	0			
Brocklehurst	Brocklehurst	28	27	55	18	3	22	0	40	3	171	0	0	3	10	1	9	2	1	183	12	2			
Brodie's Plains	Inverell	25	23	48	18	5	16	8	35	3	171	0	0	2	2	7	2	11	10	175	14	5			
Broke	Broke	21	16	37	14	1	12	6	26	7	148	0	0	1	8	6	47	0	7	196	9	1			
Broken Hill	Broken Hill ...	420	397	817	293	6	272	5	566	1	1,830	2	9	29	3	2	24	12	6	171	10	10	2,046	9	3
Broken Hill North	do	377	366	743	262	4	247	3	509	7	1,642	7	5	49	13	1	37	8	6	100	19	7	1,830	8	7
Brolgan	Tichborne	28	42	70	18	3	27	5	45	8	171	0	0	2	15	4	14	14	8	188	10	0			
Bronte	Tarago ..	21	18	39	15	4	12	9	28	3	148	0	0	1	5	1	4	2	7	153	7	8			
Brookfield	Brookfield	16	13	29	9	7	9	6	19	3	102	0	0	1	8	8	2	12	1	106	0	9			
Brooklet	Newrybar	38	25	63	30	1	19	7	49	8	171	0	0	1	5	3	7	12	1	179	17	4			
Brooklyn	Brooklyn	30	16	46	22	4	9	4	31	8	143	0	0	1	1	1	2	12	1	151	13	2			
Brook's Creek	Bywong	16	8	24	11	5	6	9	18	4	98	11	8	1	4	8	1	4	0	2	4	11	103	5	3
Brookstead	Armidale	15	10	25	8	1	7	2	15	3	107	10	0	1	12	1	11	9	1	120	11	2			
Brookvale	Via Manly	12	14	26	9	6	9	2	18	8	91	0	0	1	0	6	23	1	10	115	2	4			
Broughton's worth	Burrowa	16	12	28	11	0	5	6	16	6	113	0	0	1	2	5	9	15	1	123	17	6			
Broughton Vale	Broughton Vale	34	15	49	28	4	12	1	40	5	171	0	0	1	7	5	10	7	1	182	14	6
Broughton Village	Broughton Village	12	12	24	9	5	8	8	18	3	91	0	0	1	1	5	2	12	0	94	13	5			
Broula	Cowra	10	8	18	7	9	7	0	14	9	81	16	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	81	16	8
Brownlea	Rockley	16	5	21	12	7	4																		

APPENDIX VII—continued.

Name of School.	Post Town.	Number of Children on Rolls.			Average Weekly Attendance.			Expenditure from Public Funds.				
		Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Salaries.	Books, Clocks, Apparatus, Packing and Carriage	Travelling Expenses and Forage	Buildings, Rent, Furniture, Cleaning Allowance, Fuel, &c.	Total.
							£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Buckendoon	Buckendoon	13	20	33	12.1	17.3	29.4	155 13 4	1 15 10	8 17 0	2 12 1	168 18 3
Buckhobble	Molong	12	10	22	9.6	7.8	17.4	113 0 0	1 12 1	.....	15 3 0	129 15 1
Budjong*	Kangaroo Valley	9	4	13	4.6	2.2	6.8	22 13 4	.....	.....	.....	22 13 4
Budjong Vale	West Cambewarra	14	10	24	11.4	6.7	18.1	113 0 0	1 7 9	.....	2 12 1	116 19 10
Bulbudgene	Wuuluman	12	14	26	7.8	8.7	16.5	91 0 0	1 6 4	.....	7 11 10	99 18 2
Bulga	Bulga	50	20	50	22.2	10.9	33.1	153 15 0	1 11 10	.....	29 11 10	184 18 8
Bulladelah	Bulladelah	43	50	93	31.4	36.1	67.5	246 9 4	4 0 2	.....	28 14 5	279 3 11
Bulli	Bulli	66	71	137	46.8	49.7	96.5	357 13 11	2 1 6	.....	11 2 11	370 18 4
Bulli Mountain	Sherbrooke	14	10	24	7.5	6.6	14.1	125 0 0	1 4 2	.....	2 12 1	128 16 3
Bulli, North	Austinmer	22	21	43	16.9	17.0	33.9	188 0 0	0 15 7	.....	5 3 9	193 19 4
Bullokreek	Young	14	15	29	7.7	9.2	16.9	132 0 2	1 16 5	3 4 0	16 10 5	153 11 0
Bumbury	Bumbury	16	18	34	9.9	13.1	23.0	125 0 0	1 0 4	3 9 10	31 3 9	160 13 11
Bundanoon	Bundanoon	45	42	87	35.2	32.7	67.9	283 9 5	1 17 4	4 14 6	15 16 0	305 17 3
Bundargo	South Grafton	16	10	26	9.4	6.1	15.5	90 1 8	1 6 4	.....	0 15 9	92 3 9
Bundarra	Bundarra	41	43	84	29.3	27.2	56.5	234 0 0	3 1 11	.....	13 6 4	250 8 3
Bungawalbyn	Bungawalbyn	38	24	62	27.2	17.0	44.2	205 0 0	0 18 11	.....	12 6 4	218 5 3
Bungay	Wingham	12	13	25	9.8	11.4	21.2	41 0 0	1 17 8	3 5 0	75 5 0	171 7 8
Bungendore	Bungendore	52	27	79	38.1	21.6	59.7	304 10 0	6 9 0	2 0 3	52 5 1	365 4 4
Bunglegumbe	Dubbo	20	24	44	15.2	7.7	32.9	126 8 4	1 6 11	.....	7 12 1	135 7 4
Bungwannah	Bungwannah	14	14	28	11.0	11.3	22.3	125 0 0	2 6 2	.....	10 5 1	137 11 3
Bungulla	Tenterfield	19	19	38	10.2	11.8	22.0	107 10 0	1 6 8	1 8 0	11 13 11	121 18 7
Bungwall Flat	Bungwall Flat	30	42	72	11.6	19.7	31.3	171 0 0	3 4 4	.....	34 11 10	208 16 2
Bunnyong	Dubbo	16	16	32	8.6	9.4	18.0	125 0 0	0 8 11	.....	3 11 10	129 0 9
Bunnabunoo	Vacy	19	14	33	13.4	11.3	24.7	125 0 0	2 13 6	.....	61 16 1	189 9 7
Burkeville	Garland	23	21	44	16.3	14.7	31.0	148 0 0	0 15 5	.....	43 9 7	192 5 0
Burke Ward, Broken Hill.	Broken Hill	168	149	317	114.9	96.6	211.5	410 16 8	60 5 6	6 18 6	132 1 6	610 2 2
Burrage	Burrage	60	52	112	48.3	39.8	88.1	291 0 0	4 9 7	.....	9 6 4	304 15 11
Burragan	South Grafton	18	15	33	12.4	12.2	24.6	176 3 8	1 12 7	.....	2 16 1	180 12 4
Burragate	Burragate	20	17	37	16.2	11.0	27.2	91 0 0	2 10 8	.....	34 2 1	127 12 9
Burra Lake	Taralga	15	13	28	10.8	8.2	19.0	109 6 8	2 0 2	.....	3 2 1	114 8 11
Burrangong	Young	25	17	42	19.8	11.5	31.3	167 3 4	0 10 5	8 10 4	49 13 0	225 17 1
Burrangong Heights	do	35	22	57	25.3	13.9	39.2	171 0 0	2 3 4	.....	15 7 0	188 10 4
Burrawang	Burrawang	30	43	73	24.2	32.5	56.7	251 0 0	3 8 2	.....	33 4 10	287 13 0
Burrenbooka	Bombala	13	8	21	7.1	5.3	12.4	83 5 0	0 5 6	.....	8 13 10	97 4 4
Burrier	Nowra	14	12	26	11.7	9.8	21.5	125 0 0	1 3 11	.....	4 7 1	130 11 0
Burrill	Milton	15	17	32	10.8	12.2	23.0	125 0 0	1 16 3	.....	28 16 7	155 12 10
Burringbar	Burringbar	14	18	32	11.3	12.8	24.1	83 8 4	.....	.....	14 10 0	97 18 4
Burrowa	Burrowa	39	33	72	32.2	23.3	55.5	291 13 1	2 3 0	0 16 3	10 16 5	305 8 9
Burrumbuttock	Burrumbuttock	11	9	20	6.9	5.3	12.2	125 0 0	0 18 0	.....	8 14 1	134 12 1
Burrundulla	Mudgee	17	15	32	15.3	12.9	28.2	145 8 4	1 13 0	15 18 0	3 12 1	166 11 5
Burwood	Burwood	620	554	1,174	464.9	402.9	867.8	2,334 7 1	36 0 0	.....	236 12 1	2,606 19 2
Byrock	Byrock	32	42	74	24.9	28.3	53.2	264 15 0	1 17 8	11 0 0	53 13 8	331 6 4
Byng	Byng	19	16	35	15.5	12.8	28.3	148 0 0	1 11 11	.....	65 5 9	214 17 8
Byron Bay	Byron Bay	27	34	61	17.8	23.3	41.1	159 0 0	2 2 6	.....	19 3 7	180 6 1
Byron Creek	Bangalow	27	26	53	21.2	21.0	42.2	153 15 0	2 9 4	.....	129 12 0	285 16 4
Bywong	Bywong Reefs	15	12	27	10.7	9.3	20.0	28 5 0	4 7 7	1 17 3	104 16 7	139 6 5
Caddigat	Adamnaby	6	14	20	5.6	11.2	16.8	84 11 8	1 2 11	.....	0 10 0	86 4 7
Cadia	Cadia	11	20	31	8.2	15.8	24.0	124 0 0	1 15 2	.....	132 12 1	258 7 3
Caergurie	Allyn Brook	42	23	65	30.6	17.6	48.2	171 0 0	2 8 0	.....	65 5 10	238 13 10
Calare	Cowra	17	13	30	12.3	10.0	22.3	125 0 0	1 7 3	.....	27 9 0	153 16 3
Calliope	Ulmarra	11	12	23	9.0	9.3	18.3	113 0 0	1 15 5	.....	2 12 1	117 7 6
Cambewarra	Cambewarra	50	40	90	38.7	29.6	68.3	284 16 8	1 17 8	.....	7 16 5	294 10 9
Cambewarra, West	do	18	15	33	14.4	10.2	24.6	122 0 0	1 5 0	.....	20 14 9	143 19 9
Camberwell	Camberwell	27	25	52	22.1	19.4	41.5	171 0 0	2 2 1	.....	7 12 1	180 14 2
Camboon	Rylstone	12	11	23	9.2	9.8	19.0	125 0 0	1 12 1	.....	3 12 1	130 4 2
Camden	Camden	115	96	211	86.7	69.0	155.7	405 0 0	9 16 7	.....	13 13 9	428 10 4
Camdenville	Newtown	433	423	856	322.0	308.1	630.1	1,500 5 4	23 2 3	.....	169 3 11	1,992 11 6
Campbelltown	Campbelltown	82	100	182	60.9	68.2	129.1	393 0 0	4 18 0	.....	70 10 5	468 8 5
Camperdown	Camperdown	417	371	788	295.2	264.0	559.2	1,855 18 2	23 6 1	.....	262 3 3	2,147 7 6
Canadian Lead	Canadian Lead	19	20	39	14.0	13.9	27.9	186 0 0	2 1 4	3 10 0	15 2 2	206 13 6
Canberra	Queanbeyan	13	16	29	8.9	13.1	22.0	86 15 0	3 4 1	2 18 4	0 5 0	93 2 5
Candelo	Candelo	42	52	94	32.4	43.2	75.6	283 17 4	3 19 4	.....	16 9 5	304 6 1
Canley Vale	Canley Vale	30	20	50	23.2	15.2	38.4	148 0 0	1 5 6	.....	12 15 7	162 1 1
Canoblas	Canoblas	17	15	32	12.4	10.3	22.7	148 0 0	1 16 9	.....	61 4 4	211 1 1
Canowindra	Canowindra	64	67	131	46.9	49.1	96.0	306 15 0	6 6 2	.....	16 10 7	329 11 9
Canterbury	Canterbury	189	141	330	139.5	112.7	252.2	686 11 5	9 15 7	2 12 0	55 6 8	754 5 8
Captain's Flat	Captain's Flat	62	56	118	46.3	41.9	88.2	285 0 0	4 8 2	1 0 0	71 18 3	362 6 5
Carcoar	Carcoar	45	58	103	31.6	35.3	66.9	285 8 4	7 7 0	.....	53 10 6	346 5 10
Cardiff	Cardiff	26	27	53	20.0	17.5	37.5	228 0 0	.....	.....	55 12 8	283 12 8
Cargo	Cargo	24	27	51	18.0	20.0	38.0	170 10 10	.....	.....	3 12 1	174 2 11
Carlingford	Carlingford	78	97	175	58.0	69.8	127.8	393 0 0	6 12 3	.....	30 0 11	429 13 2
Carrathool	Carrathool	27	23	50	17.2	15.6	32.8	148 0 0	1 9 7	.....	232 4 3	381 13 10
Carrington	Carrington	180	164	344	135.3	126.7	262.0	730 1 8	12 4 9	.....	239 13 7	982 0 0
Carroll	Carroll	25	27	52	18.7	19.4	38.1	171 0 0	2 12 9	.....	65 2 0	238 14 9
Carroll Gap	do	7	9	16	5.4	7.1	12.5	91 0 0	0 18 8	.....	2 0 3	93 18 11
Carr's Creek	Grafton	45	45	90	33.5	37.0	70.5	233 4 5	2 13 7	.....	33 6 4	269 4 4
Casino	Casino	90	79	169	66.7	60.3	127.0	375 0 2	4 3 6	.....	38 2 10	417 6 6
Casino South	do	27	23	50	22.1	18.3	40.4	171 0 0	1 1 1	.....	88 1 4	260 2 5
Cassilis	Cassilis	33	23	56	24.5	17.0	41.5	171 0 0	1 3 1	.....	12 18 4	185 1 5
Castle D'Arcy	Armidale	11	8	19	6.4	4.9	11.3	91 0 0	2 6 3	4 0 0	7 0 0	104 6 3
Castle Hill	Castle Hill	48	49	97	39.9	44.5	84.4	288 2 11	8 0 3	.....	63 0 4	359 3 6
Castle Mountain	Castle Mountain	10	10	20	7.4	8.0	15.4	148 0 0	1 19 2	.....	4 18 1	154 17 3
Castlereagh	Castlereagh	18	18	36	12.5	14.2	26.7	167 3 4	1 15 7	.....	4 7 1	173 6 0

* Closed, 30 April.

APPENDIX VII—continued.

Name of School.	Post Town.	Number of Children on Rolls.			Average Weekly Attendance.			Expenditure from Public Funds.											
		Boys.	Gnls.	Total.	Boys.	Gnls.	Total.	Salaries.	Books, Clocks, Apparatus, Packing and Carriage	Travelling Expenses and Footage	Buildings, Rent, Furniture, Cleaning Allowance, Fuel, &c	Total.							
								£	s	d	£	s	d	£	s	d	£	s	d
Castlereagh-street.	Sydney	161	129	290	113 6	68 9	202 5	770	11	0	8	19	1	129	8	1	908	18	2
Castlereagh Upper	Castlereagh	24	25	49	17 7	18 6	36 3	185	0	0	1	9	3	26	12	1	221	13	1
Cathcart	Cathcart	27	25	52	19 7	20 2	39 9	171	0	0	3	8	11	35	1	2	209	10	1
Catherine Hill Bay	Catherine Hill Bay	68	70	138	50 9	53 9	104 8	372	19	1	5	17	7	193	17	6	572	4	2
Cattai Creek	Cooperbrook	13	12	25	10 3	9 2	19 5	113	0	0	1	3	9	10	11	10	124	15	7
Cawdor	Camden	19	14	33	15 0	10 6	25 6	148	0	0	0	18	11	4	2	1	153	1	0
Cecil Park	Laverpool	30	16	46	19 9	10 3	30 2	63	13	4	5	17	0	180	5	10	249	16	2
Cedar Party Creek	Wingham	33	24	57	22 1	18 0	40 1	203	15	0	2	10	3	104	0	1	310	5	4
Cessnock	Cessnock	14	20	34	12 1	15 6	27 7	148	0	0	1	16	3	20	5	9	170	2	0
Chain of Ponds	Gunning	12	11	23	9 6	7 6	17 2	92	16	8	1	17	4	3	13	5	99	15	5
Charlestown	Charlestown	107	87	194	82 9	62 9	145 8	416	5	5	6	6	9	72	1	3	494	13	5
Charleville	Cadia	7	13	20	5 6	10 5	16 1	98	9	3	0	10	9	0	10	0	101	15	3
Chatsbury	Chatsbury	14	13	27	10 1	8 7	18 8	125	0	0	1	11	10	2	12	1	129	3	11
Chatswood	Chatswood	83	65	148	64 5	49 3	113 8	309	0	0	6	4	7	3,472	16	7	3,788	1	2
Chatsworth Island	Chatsworth Island	64	75	139	51 5	60 1	111 6	292	0	0	6	5	5	100	16	3	409	1	8
Cheviot	Lawrence	11	15	26	9 5	11 6	21 1	102	0	0	1	17	7	2	12	1	107	14	8
Chichester	Underbank	9	16	25	5 6	11 6	17 2	125	0	0	0	17	1	47	17	1	173	14	2
Clanvaux	Reddestone	14	13	27	10 0	9 7	19 7	102	0	0	1	3	10	0	10	0	103	13	10
Clairwood	Singleton	14	16	30	10 0	11 6	21 6	142	3	2	1	14	3	24	11	1	171	0	6
Clarence Town	Clarence Town	75	59	134	58 2	44 1	102 3	340	19	10	4	18	8	10	8	5	356	6	11
Clarendon	Eurongilly	10	7	17	8 5	6 7	15 2	74	18	4	1	18	6	6	19	1	83	15	11
Clareval	Stroud	13	7	20	10 9	5 9	16 8	89	3	4	1	13	9	7	1	6	97	18	7
Clarkson's Crossing	Nabiac	15	22	37	9 9	13 1	23 0	148	0	0	3	2	9	85	12	1	236	14	10
Clear Hills	Daysdale	15	14	29	10 1	12 4	21 5	91	0	0	1	13	5	20	19	3	113	12	8
Cleveland street	Sydney	958	900	1,858	700 4	654 4	1,354 8	3,533	14	4	90	17	2	1,158	19	8	4,783	11	2
Clifton	Clifton	51	67	118	41 8	53 7	95 5	316	4	10	3	13	11	15	8	8	335	7	5
Clunes	Clunes	13	29	42	9 4	23 9	33 3	148	0	0	1	11	2	12	4	7	161	15	9
Clybucca	Clybucca	21	14	35	16 0	9 5	25 5	113	0	0	3	14	6	134	17	1	251	11	7
Cobar	Cobar	177	149	326	112 1	97 9	210 0	441	1	8	9	19	9	47	12	3	503	13	5
Cobargo	Cobargo	66	62	128	50 4	48 3	98 7	339	3	4	4	4	3	25	5	6	368	13	1
Cobbitty	Cobbitty	24	19	43	16 1	14 5	30 6	148	0	0	0	17	3	47	12	1	196	9	4
Cobborah	Cobborah	11	15	26	8 1	11 2	19 3	80	0	0	0	17	10	2	0	0	82	17	10
Cockatoo Flat	Walcha	14	7	21	8 7	4 2	12 9	81	8	4	1	13	6	0	10	0	83	11	10
Cockburn River	Moonbie R'way Station	20	32	52	15 5	23 0	38 5	171	0	0	2	6	9	13	10	10	186	17	7
Cockle Creek	Davis Town	14	12	26	11 7	8 5	20 2	91	0	0	0	12	2	12	10	0	104	2	2
Codrington	Codrington	12	18	30	9 4	12 1	21 5	102	0	0	1	0	0	2	11	10	106	16	10
Codrington, North	Wyrallah	18	11	29	14 4	9 5	23 9	100	3	4	0	19	2	18	3	6	119	6	0
Coffey Hill	Orange	19	18	37	15 7	15 7	31 4	113	0	0	1	9	11	3	7	1	117	17	0
Cogo	Rollands Plains	12	15	27	8 8	13 5	22 3	122	8	4	2	2	0	2	12	1	127	2	5
Cold-stream, Lower	Ulmarra	16	8	24	13 7	6 4	20 1	87	15	0	2	10	0	10	8	0	100	13	0
Coldstream, Upper	Upper Coldstream	11	9	20	8 0	5 7	13 7	138	8	4	1	2	7	28	12	1	168	3	0
Colinton	Colinton	15	14	29	10 2	7 8	18 0	84	2	4	0	17	5	1	0	0	87	16	9
Collarendabri	Collarendabri	27	23	50	17 0	14 3	31 3	159	10	0	3	10	10	49	9	0	212	9	10
Collector	Collector	23	21	44	16 3	17 3	33 6	148	0	0	1	11	6	14	19	1	164	10	7
Collengulhe	Wagga Wagga	5	8	13	3 5	5 3	8 8	80	0	0	1	7	11	81	7	11	81	7	11
Colonna	Barraba	11	15	26	7 7	9 6	17 3	113	0	0	3	13	10	3	18	7	122	2	5
Colo Vale	Colo Vale	16	13	29	10 6	9 5	20 1	104	15	0	...	...	...	19	6	3	124	1	3
Colstown	Gresford	9	14	23	6 8	9 7	16 5	113	0	0	...	...	...	8	12	1	121	12	1
Colyton	Colyton	35	38	73	28 0	29 0	57 0	251	0	0	3	10	6	109	7	7	363	18	1
Come-by-Chance	Come-by-Chance	19	12	31	12 8	8 5	21 3	113	0	0	1	12	7	2	11	10	123	10	5
Comleroy Road	Kurrjong	32	27	59	24 0	19 1	43 1	205	18	4	3	17	4	7	16	4	217	12	0
Conargo	Conargo	14	9	23	12 1	8 5	20 6	107	10	0	1	10	2	12	19	6	121	19	8
Concord	Concord	67	60	127	48 6	38 8	87 4	364	10	0	4	19	0	103	1	3	472	10	3
Condobolin	Condobolin	62	50	112	43 9	38 6	82 5	321	16	7	6	13	0	12	0	1	349	9	2
Coerwull	Bowenfels	33	31	64	25 8	25 7	51 5	267	10	0	...	...	...	9	6	4	276	16	4
Coogee	Coogee	94	53	147	72 0	39 3	111 3	360	5	0	5	17	6	125	6	1	491	8	7
Cookardina	Cookardina	9	12	21	6 6	7 6	14 2	125	0	0	0	5	10	3	1	10	128	7	8
Cook's Hill	Newcastle	404	326	730	304 2	240 4	544 6	1,569	10	3	19	18	3	231	18	11	1,821	7	5
Coolabah	Coolabah	17	22	39	12 4	13 8	26 2	113	0	0	1	16	9	4	7	1	119	3	10
Coolac	Coolac	27	29	56	19 6	20 6	40 2	171	0	0	3	2	9	20	6	1	194	8	10
Coolah	Coolah	33	31	64	27 4	25 0	52 4	270	14	8	1	18	9	8	10	6	281	3	11
Coolamon	Coolamon	51	49	100	36 5	35 7	72 0	261	1	8	3	17	6	160	17	11	426	12	10
Coolangatta	Coolangatta	19	27	46	12 8	15 7	28 5	171	0	0	1	18	10	3	2	1	176	0	11
Coolonglook	Coolonglook	23	16	39	15 5	11 6	27 1	136	10	0	3	1	1	67	16	9	207	7	10
Cooma	Cooma	153	131	284	103 2	87 3	190 5	529	3	4	11	12	10	36	18	7	577	14	9
Coonabarabran	Coonabarabran	69	49	118	48 8	35 1	83 9	313	0	0	...	...	...	11	1	7	324	1	7
Coonamble	Coonamble	116	93	214	79 4	67 1	146 5	513	10	0	7	4	11	51	3	4	587	1	3
Cooperbrook	Cooperbrook	35	24	59	21 6	15 7	37 3	205	0	0	2	15	6	164	12	4	372	7	10
Cooper's Creek	Bex Hill	20	22	42	13 6	15 4	29 0	113	0	0	2	8	7	8	17	1	124	5	8
Cooranbong	Cooranbong	12	10	22	10 4	8 3	18 7	131	0	0	0	17	2	11	6	1	143	3	3
Cootamundra	Cootamundra	193	183	376	1														

APPENDIX VII—continued.

Name of School	Post Town.	Number of Children on Rolls.			Average Weekly Attendance.			Expenditure from Public Funds.											
		Boys.	Girls	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Salaries.	Books, Clocks, Apparatus, Packing and Carriage.	Travelling Expenses and Forage	Buildings, Rent, Furniture, Cleaning Allowance, Fuel, &c.	Total.							
								£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Courabyra	Courabyra	19	22	41	11.7	15.4	27.1	125	0	0	1	14	10	48	4	0	174	18	10
Cow Flat	Cow Flat	16	12	28	10.9	7.8	18.7	125	0	0	1	14	2	11	7	1	138	1	3
Cowlong	Lasmore	26	23	52	22.6	17.5	40.1	148	0	0	2	1	2	26	11	2	176	12	4
Cowper	Cowper	24	28	52	18.0	19.3	37.3	171	0	0	1	16	1	31	19	4	204	15	5
Cowra	Cowra	120	117	237	80.9	79.2	160.1	577	8	4	10	3	3	76	1	4	672	0	8
Craigie	Craigie	16	12	28	13.3	9.5	22.8	148	0	0	1	12	10	6	1	7	155	14	5
Cranebrook	Penrith	31	26	57	22.3	20.5	42.8	167	1	10	0	17	6	78	7	4	265	9	9
Croki	Croki	33	26	59	26.1	19.3	45.4	214	10	0	0	17	4	7	16	4	223	3	8
Croobyar	Milton	28	26	54	20.6	18.5	39.1	171	0	0	1	6	8	102	7	4	274	14	0
Crookwell	Crookwell	112	113	225	80.3	76.0	156.3	477	0	0	7	4	9	39	12	5	523	17	2
Crookwell Raver	Binda	13	9	22	8.0	5.0	13.0	88	11	3	...	...	...	0	10	0	89	1	3
Croome	via Albion Park	18	29	47	13.1	21.7	34.8	161	8	4	1	1	0	13	1	1	175	10	5
Crown-street	Sydney	785	868	1,653	609.6	647.3	1,256.9	3,799	12	7	53	12	4	438	19	2	4,292	4	1
Croydon	Croydon	284	203	487	215.9	145.0	360.9	1,412	0	0	14	0	0	71	12	3	1,497	12	3
Croydon Park	do	253	206	459	196.5	156.6	353.1	920	3	5	8	17	3	31	14	0	962	19	2
Crudine	Crudine	10	17	27	6.4	12.0	18.4	113	0	0	0	19	4	3	12	1	117	11	5
Cucumbark	Cucumbark	20	14	34	13.9	8.9	22.8	126	6	8	1	9	10	2	12	1	133	7	8
Cudal	Cudal	41	46	87	28.3	34.6	63.4	302	0	0	5	6	9	8	12	0	315	18	9
Cuddell Siding	Cuddell Siding	8	17	25	6.3	15.0	21.3	122	0	0	1	4	2	28	13	6	151	17	8
Cudgebegong	Cudgebegong Creek	12	17	29	8.2	11.7	19.9	113	0	0	1	10	11	3	12	1	118	3	0
Cudgegong	Cudgegong	25	16	41	16.9	12.3	29.2	171	0	0	1	7	5	3	12	1	175	19	6
Cudgen	Cudgen	28	23	51	22.1	18.3	40.4	157	11	8	1	6	5	5	9	11	174	8	0
Cuerndi, North	Manilla	9	9	18	7.3	7.4	14.7	72	0	0	1	10	6	...	...	...	75	5	6
Culcairn	Culcairn	24	21	45	19.3	13.6	32.9	148	0	0	2	9	2	55	19	11	206	9	1
Cullarin	Breadalbane	13	22	35	7.7	11.3	19.0	107	10	0	0	18	7	5	17	1	114	5	8
Cullen	Piper's Flat	43	31	74	33.7	22.8	56.5	233	4	0	0	10	1	544	18	1	810	17	10
Cullen Bullen	Cullen Bullen	20	16	36	16.9	11.7	28.6	143	0	0	1	14	11	5	7	1	155	2	0
Cullenbone	Cullenbone	23	27	50	16.0	19.4	35.4	142	5	0	1	14	3	3	11	10	147	11	1
Cullinga	Cullinga	11	13	24	7.3	8.4	15.7	103	0	0	1	6	0	8	4	7	112	10	7
Cumbalum	Ballina	9	16	25	7.8	13.5	21.3	113	0	0	1	4	2	2	12	1	116	16	3
Cummeragunja	Moama	37	34	71	30.2	26.1	56.3	210	18	10	4	15	8	52	11	4	272	17	9
Cumnoek	Cumnoek	33	34	67	24.3	26.5	50.8	222	0	0	2	8	10	96	11	4	321	0	2
Cundletown	Cundletown	43	42	85	26.5	28.4	54.9	223	0	0	2	5	6	8	8	11	238	14	5
Cunningar	Cunningham	10	14	24	7.5	9.3	16.8	125	0	0	0	19	10	4	10	7	130	10	5
Cunningham Creek	Murrumburrah	23	22	45	16.1	16.0	32.1	124	10	0	2	7	0	35	2	11	161	19	11
Curban	Gilgandra	11	13	24	7.3	5.8	13.1	113	0	0	1	2	3	3	12	1	117	14	4
Curra Creek	Dignam's Creek	10	9	19	8.5	7.8	16.3	91	0	0	1	12	1	0	12	3	93	4	4
Curlewis	Curlewis	16	18	34	10.1	14.0	24.1	113	0	0	1	0	7	2	12	1	116	12	8
Currabubula	Currabubula	39	36	75	27.4	24.8	52.2	329	17	2	2	1	7	12	3	5	347	16	3
Curra Creek	Wellington	20	2	27	13.7	4.4	18.1	113	0	0	1	4	0	12	12	1	126	16	1
Curran's Creek	Crookwell	19	9	28	10.1	6.4	16.5	101	1	8	1	13	7	13	19	3	117	2	10
Currawang	Currawang	25	17	42	18.9	12.0	30.9	161	8	4	...	...	...	19	12	0	181	0	4
Currawarna	Coolamon	15	21	36	9.4	13.9	23.3	113	0	0	1	14	6	24	18	3	139	12	9
Cuthero	Wentworth	13	17	30	9.3	12.5	21.8	136	0	0	2	9	7	2	12	1	141	1	8
Dalgetty	Buckley's Crossing	13	14	27	9.7	12.4	22.1	120	0	0	2	3	0	15	6	11	137	9	11
Dalmorton	Dalmorton	22	29	51	17.7	23.7	41.4	153	15	0	1	13	10	19	4	1	174	12	11
Dalton	Dalton	45	34	79	33.5	27.2	60.7	296	0	0	3	16	11	274	18	5	574	15	4
Dalwood	Rous Mill	14	13	27	10.7	9.3	20.0	93	6	8	1	4	10	2	12	1	102	3	7
Dangar's Lagoon	Uralla	12	11	23	9.3	9.2	18.5	85	6	0	1	4	2	12	14	0	99	4	2
Dapper	Gulgong	13	10	23	9.7	8.3	18.0	86	8	4	1	8	2	...	...	...	87	16	6
Dapto	Dapto	54	50	104	36.6	36.1	72.7	245	0	1	2	13	8	36	8	4	284	2	1
Dapto, West	Brownsville	21	18	39	15.4	13.4	28.8	171	0	0	1	0	0	8	14	7	180	14	7
Darawauk	Failford	11	20	31	8.4	13.1	21.5	136	0	0	1	5	11	4	7	1	143	13	0
Darby's Falls	Darby's Falls	17	3	20	12.9	2.2	15.1	83	10	0	1	16	8	9	14	0	97	0	11
Dark Corner	Sunny Corner	12	13	25	9.1	8.2	17.3	91	0	0	1	19	4	3	2	1	96	1	5
Darlinghurst	Darlinghurst	358	389	747	268.5	272.5	541.0	1,820	10	0	15	12	6	91	3	3	1,927	5	9
Darling Road	Balmain	756	682	1,438	589.9	511.4	1,101.3	2,850	18	8	52	4	6	881	11	6	3,784	14	8
Darlington	Darlington	435	445	880	321.8	342.7	664.5	2,238	8	4	23	7	5	112	18	5	2,374	14	2
Darlington Point	Darlington Point	18	13	31	12.9	5.4	18.3	91	0	0	0	13	3	10	13	0	102	0	3
Daviesville	Daviesville	49	35	84	40.8	29.1	69.9	250	5	2	1	19	6	411	9	9	663	14	5
Davis Creek	Davis Creek	10	13	23	7.2	11.0	18.2	86	6	8	2	3	10	...	...	...	89	19	6
Deep Lead	Parkes	21	17	38	11.8	10.8	22.6	125	0	0	2	18	6	363	8	5	491	6	11
Deepwater	Deepwater	58	62	120	51.4	49.7	101.1	335	6	8	5	5	6	95	17	8	436	9	10
Delegate	Delegate	31	29	60	23.1	20.3	43.4	230	13	4	...	...	...	36	10	5	267	3	9
Demondrille	Demondrille	18	12	30	10.1	7.5	17.6	148	0	0	7	10	0	21	15	6	177	5	6
Demondrille Junction	Murrumburrah	23	20	43	17.1	15.5	32.6	171	0	0	2	1	1	6	2	4	179	3	5
Deniliquin	Deniliquin	189	183	372	140.4	129.7	270.1	682	15	0	9	17	7	52	10	10	756	13	5
Denman	Denman	39	36	75	31.4	29.1	60.5	249	7	10	3	18	11	103	13	6	358	1	3
Derringullen	Yass	11	14	25	6.0	10.2	16.2	103	16	8	0	15	6	17	2	4	121	14	6
Dingo Creek	Wherrol Flat	14	16	30	12.1	12.5	24.6	129	18	4	0	14	0	9	11	0	144	11	0
Donald	Arndale	13	12	25	10.6	9.6	20												

APPENDIX VII—continued.

Name of School.	Post Town.	Number of Children on Rolls			Average Weekly Attendance			Expenditure from Public Funds.				
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Salaries.	Books, Clocks, Apparatus, Packing and Carriage	Travelling Expenses and Forage	Buildings, Rent, Furniture, Cleaning Allowance, Fuel, &c	Total.
								£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Duncan's Creek .	Woolomn	18	14	32	15.4	10.9	26.3	103 11 8	3 14 11	£ s. d.	2 12 6	109 19 1
Dundas	Dundas	35	46	81	29.5	36.7	66.2	305 16 8	2 17 10		22 0 2	330 14 8
Dundee	Dundee	17	8	25	12.1	4.5	16.6	125 0 0			3 18 0	128 18 0
Dungaree .	Lue	18	19	37	13.7	15.5	29.2	157 8 4	1 7 7	1 6 6	181 1 1	341 3 6
Dungay Creek	Murwillumbah . .	20	19	39	14.9	16.1	31.0	122 11 8		2 0 0	10 4 7	134 16 3
Dungog	Dungog	114	102	216	81.7	65.1	146.8	394 0 0	10 19 7		20 8 7	425 8 2
Dungowan, Lower	Dungowan	24	17	41	18.0	12.2	30.2	171 0 0	1 3 0		5 9 7	177 12 7
Dunkeld	Dunkeld	19	25	44	12.3	13.8	26.1	148 0 0	0 18 0		131 18 5	280 16 5
Dunolly	Singleton	23	25	48	19.2	10.6	38.8	171 0 0	2 1 0		71 17 7	244 18 7
Dunoon	Lismore	18	17	35	12.0	13.1	25.1	136 0 0	1 8 4		4 2 1	141 10 5
Dunvegan	Coff's Harbour . .	19	11	30	13.8	8.2	22.0	105 7 4	2 10 1		14 14 11	122 12 4
Dural	Dural	28	35	63	25.4	26.6	52.0	171 0 0	2 11 7		55 2 3	228 13 10
Duramana	Duramana	14	19	33	8.0	13.5	21.5	155 0 7	2 1 9	2 6 8	11 2 11	170 11 11
Durr	Currabubula . . .	36	16	52	26.5	11.8	38.3	130 5 0	2 15 3		19 14 1	152 14 4
Duval View	Amidale	8	11	19	5.9	8.3	14.2	91 0 0	1 3 11		13 3 11	105 7 10
Eagleton	Eskdale	23	17	40	18.2	13.1	31.3	148 0 0	0 12 11		11 5 7	159 18 6
Eastgrove	Goulburn	92	75	167	71.2	55.9	127.1	387 10 0	10 5 6		36 6 3	434 1 9
Eastwood	Eastwood	57	64	121	41.5	45.1	86.6	291 12 3	2 2 2		30 9 10	324 4 3
Eatonsville	Eatonsville	20	22	42	13.4	16.3	29.7	148 0 0	2 18 2		10 4 4	161 2 6
Ebenezer	Ebenezer	24	27	51	19.7	20.1	39.8	171 0 0	2 10 6		22 11 10	196 2 4
Eccleston	Eccleston	10	20	30	7.2	14.3	21.5	113 0 0	0 7 0		5 7 1	118 14 1
Fden	Eden	21	21	42	19.4	17.9	37.3	171 0 0	0 17 8	3 0 0	7 7 1	182 4 9
Eden Valley	Inverell	11	12	23	9.2	8.4	17.6	116 0 0	1 12 5		17 6 10	134 19 3
Edge Hill	Henty	11	14	25	6.4	8.8	15.2	113 0 0	1 14 2		2 12 1	117 6 3
Edith	Obeion	21	13	34	13.3	9.9	23.2	113 0 0	1 9 0		3 17 4	118 6 4
Edwardstown	South Gundagai . .	27	28	55	21.3	21.6	42.9	171 0 0	1 13 7		12 2 1	184 15 8
Eglmford	Ellalong	18	17	35	13.5	12.2	25.7	113 0 0	1 17 9		2 12 1	117 9 10
Eglinton	Bathurst	22	25	47	15.9	17.0	32.9	171 0 0	2 2 6		77 3 8	250 6 2
Elderslie	Elderslie	28	16	44	22.5	12.6	35.1	171 0 0	2 6 4		2 12 1	175 18 5
Ellalong	Ellalong	25	27	52	17.0	18.9	35.9	171 0 0	1 12 7	8 14 10	2 12 1	183 19 6
Elmwood	Moss Vale	24	12	36	20.2	9.9	30.1	113 0 0	1 10 10		3 4 7	117 15 5
Elsmore	Inverell	24	35	59	16.8	25.9	42.7	171 0 0	4 7 8		4 3 4	179 11 0
Emmaville	Emmaville	96	120	216	71.8	86.5	158.3	414 4 1	9 14 3	19 7 3	28 10 7	471 16 2
Emu	Emu	51	50	101	35.9	38.2	74.1	285 15 0			86 17 10	352 12 10
Enmore	Newtown	347	351	698	260.7	257.4	518.1	1,715 5 11	25 6 5		162 0 7	1,902 12 11
Erina	Erina	25	15	40	19.1	8.9	28.0	124 10 0	1 6 7		2 12 1	128 8 8
Eringonia	Eringonia	13	15	28	10.6	12.6	23.2	113 0 0	2 4 9	6 16 9	24 4 6	146 6 0
Ermington	Ermington	29	46	75	22.6	33.4	56.0	203 0 11	2 1 11	0 17 6	50 14 4	256 14 8
Erskine Park	St. Mary's	10	18	28	5.7	10.7	16.4	148 0 0			56 12 1	204 12 1
Erskineville	Erskineville . . .	726	725	1,451	555.8	515.8	1,071.6	2,639 18 7	35 13 2		603 1 3	3,278 13 0
Eschol	Dubbo	22	10	32	15.9	7.4	23.3	136 0 0	1 9 10		14 2 1	151 11 11
Euabalong	Euabalong	11	14	25	9.5	10.0	19.5	91 0 0	1 5 8		2 18 7	95 4 3
Eugowra	Eugowra	17	25	42	13.7	19.1	32.8	171 0 0	1 6 10		9 7 1	181 13 11
Eulah Creek	Narrabri	15	12	27	11.6	9.0	20.6	148 0 0	1 10 0		2 12 1	152 2 1
Eulomogo	Dubbo	18	24	42	9.5	12.6	22.1	86 8 4	1 8 7		1 0 0	88 16 11
Eurahe*	Yass	5	9	14	4.2	6.5	10.7	52 1 8			1 16 7	53 18 3
Eurumbra	Cumnock	9	9	18	5.7	5.6	11.3	68 0 0	0 2 11	2 5 0	...	70 7 11
Eurobodalla	Eurobodalla . . .	13	13	26	11.6	9.2	20.8	113 0 0	2 6 4		4 2 1	119 8 5
Furoka	West Kempsey . .	32	36	68	24.5	25.5	50.0	239 2 3	2 11 1		8 19 11	250 13 3
Eurunderee	Eurunderee	22	19	41	15.1	13.4	28.5	148 0 0	1 13 1		3 12 1	153 5 2
Euston	Euston	29	18	47	21.7	10.3	32.0	160 0 0	2 12 9		26 16 10	189 9 7
Euwylong	Raymond Terrace .	23	25	51	21.2	17.0	38.2	136 0 0	2 13 9		66 9 7	205 3 4
Evans' Plains	Evans' Plains . . .	8	13	21	5.8	10.0	15.8	141 16 8	1 5 4	0 16 6	2 17 3	146 15 9
Everett	Everett	9	10	19	4.4	7.5	11.9	113 0 0	2 5 2		3 3 0	118 8 2
Everton Vale	Rocky River	16	12	28	11.5	8.4	19.9	107 10 0	1 12 10		18 10 1	127 12 11
Exeter	Exeter	35	19	54	25.5	14.9	40.4	145 0 0			4 1 10	149 1 10
Failford	Failford	27	17	44	20.9	13.4	34.3	100 6 8	1 13 11		17 12 1	119 12 8
Fairfield	Fairfield	77	66	143	51.4	46.2	97.6	325 0 0	4 5 3		21 0 11	350 6 2
Fairview	Wallabadah	8	8	16	6.5	4.1	10.6	89 3 4	8 10 0		...	97 13 4
Fairy Meadow	Fairy Meadow . . .	78	61	139	57.1	45.7	102.8	291 7 11	3 18 7		33 12 0	328 18 6
Falconer	Guyra	18	12	30	14.3	8.8	23.1	113 0 0	2 3 1		4 3 10	119 6 11
Falls, The	Nowra	30	23	53	18.5	15.2	33.7	171 0 0	1 13 9		2 9 7	175 3 4
Farnham	Stuart Town	9	14	23	3.6	8.7	12.3	125 0 0	1 19 8		3 2 1	130 1 9
Felled Timber Creek	Dalton	12	15	27	7.9	10.4	18.3	125 0 0	1 4 11		9 15 7	136 0 6
Ferndale	Gilmore	7	14	21	5.5	13.0	18.5	110 10 0	2 0 8	3 12 0	9 2 11	125 5 7
Fernhill	Inverell	22	20	42	16.8	13.3	30.1	148 0 0	0 10 3		31 17 1	180 7 4
Fernmount	Fernmount	27	23	50	21.3	19.4	40.7	171 0 0	1 16 0		55 2 1	227 18 1
Fifield	Fifield	19	19	38	10.8	11.1	21.9	128 0 0	3 12 2		10 4 11	141 17 1
Fish River Creek	Fish River Creek .	14	14	28	8.8	8.6	17.4	125 0 0	1 9 3		17 4 7	143 13 10
Five Dock	Five Dock	94	91	185	73.9	67.3	141.2	385 11 8	6 9 6	5 0 0	28 9 11	425 11 1
Fladbury	Dundee Railway Station	17	10	27	12.4	7.9	20.3	91 0 0	1 8 11		0 10 0	92 18 11
Forbes	Forbes	258	225	483	182.5	158.2	340.7	810 5 0	11 18 10		88 8 10	913 19 11
Forest Hill	Wagga Wagga . . .	13	12	25	9.4	8.6	18.0	125 0 0			3 11 1	128 11 1
Forest Lodge	Glebe	561	522	1,083	422.6	380.0	802.6	2,322 3 0	39 14 0		470 8 3	2,832 5 3
Forest, Lower	Forest Reefs	16	20	36	14.4	16.7	31.1	148 0 0	2 4 0		4 11 6	154 15 6
Forrester	via Windsor	12	12	24	10.0	9.0	19.0	94 13 4	1 4 10		13 19 2	109 17 4
Foster	Forster	30	31	61	23.1	24.0	47.1	141 15 0	2 10 8	12 0 0	40 18 11	197 4 7
Fort-street	Sydney	1,142	725	1,867	1011.8	570.3	1,582.1	4,892 17 10	100 2 1	2 10 0	794 8 3	5,789 18 2
Fort-street, Lower	do	171	122	293	127.4	83.6	211.0	625 10 0	6 19 2		163 2 11	795 12 1
Fosterton	Dungog	13	19	32	10.2	6.0	16.2	113 0 0	1 7 4		2 5 0	116 12 4
Four Mile Creek	East Maitland . . .	8	13	21	7.3	9.4	16.7	125 0 0	0 18 11		28 13 4	154 12 3
Foxground	Gerrington	9	12	21	7.2	9.6	16.8	148 0 0	1 0 7		39 12 4	188 12 11
Frampton	Moatefield	30	14	44	21.3	8.2	29.5	148 0 0	1 0 8		20 9 3	169 9 11
Frederickton	Frederickton	75	68	143	56.0	47.3	103.3	367 0 0	8 0 7		10 8 5	385 9 0

* Closed, 31 May.

APPENDIX VII—continued.

Name of School.	Post Town.	Number of Children on Rolls			Average Weekly Attendance.			Expenditure from Public Funds.				
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Salaries.	Books, Clocks, Apparatus, Packing and Carriage	Travelling Expenses and Forage	Buildings, Rent, Furniture, Cleaning Allowance, Fuel, &c	Total.
							£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Freeman's Reach..	Freeman's Reach	33	47	80	25 0	35 0	60 0	264 15 0	3 18 7	.....	108 10 8	377 4 3
Frogmoor	Frogmoor	31	57	58	22 2	21 3	43 5	171 0 0	1 13 0	.....	3 8 0	176 1 0
Frome's Creek	Mudgee	11	12	23	6 9	8 5	15 4	103 0 0	1 1 8	.....	3 12 1	107 13 9
Fullerton	Fullerton	12	12	24	8 0	6 4	14 4	113 0 0	1 4 6	.....	3 1 10	117 6 4
Furracabad	Glen Innes	11	14	25	9 8	11 6	21 4	113 0 0	2 4 2	.....	25 4 4	140 8 6
Galathara Road	Narrabri	18	14	32	14 1	11 3	25 4	120 12 8	2 1 1	1 10 0	28 13 6	152 17 3
Galley Swamp	Galley Swamp	26	27	53	20 3	19 5	39 8	171 0 0	2 14 4	.....	3 11 10	177 6 2
Galston	Galston	42	42	84	30 6	33 5	64 1	239 0 0	6 2 0	.....	79 17 5	324 19 5
Galwadgerie	Dripstone	10	11	21	8 5	8 1	16 6	110 18 4	1 3 3	.....	23 4 7	135 6 2
Ganmain	Ganmain	31	19	50	19 9	12 1	32 0	136 5 0	3 11 7	.....	423 0 10	567 17 5
Gannon's Creek	Gannon's Creek	19	9	28	15 5	6 5	22 0	91 0 0	.....	.....	2 9 3	93 9 3
Garangula	Garangula	23	10	33	21 6	8 9	30 5	.....	10 14 5	6 11 3	106 8 2	123 13 10
Gardener's Road	Botany	256	249	505	192 2	183 0	375 2	803 8 4	14 4 10	1 5 0	57 14 4	876 12 6
Garfield	Bega	10	10	20	8 7	8 0	16 7	148 0 0	.....	.....	3 2 1	151 2 1
Garra	via Molong	25	10	35	18 7	7 7	26 4	148 0 0	1 4 5	.....	74 1 7	223 6 0
Gaspard	Wallabadah	12	7	19	9 3	5 7	15 0	84 11 8	1 18 7	.....	22 0 0	108 10 3
Gentleman's Halt..	Gentleman's Halt	16	7	23	13 5	5 2	18 7	148 0 0	1 9 0	.....	46 0 4	195 9 4
George's Creek	Bundarra	7	8	15	5 0	4 6	9 6	80 0 0	0 17 10	.....	9 1 6	89 19 4
German Creek	Wardell	48	31	79	37 2	23 4	60 6	232 8 10	3 6 8	.....	179 17 11	415 13 5
Germanton	Germanton	49	49	98	35 9	35 8	71 7	235 10 0	2 3 6	.....	23 14 5	261 7 11
Gerogery	Gerogery	20	15	35	14 6	10 3	24 9	148 0 0	0 18 3	.....	3 7 0	152 5 3
Gerogery Railway Sta	Gerogery Railway Sta	12	9	21	9 1	7 5	16 6	76 0 0	1 12 7	.....	0 10 0	78 2 7
Gerringong	Gerringong	66	71	137	53 0	53 6	106 6	306 13 0	3 7 2	.....	7 16 5	317 16 7
Gerrymberryn	South Grafton	11	21	32	6 8	15 7	22 5	161 8 4	1 14 2	.....	2 12 1	165 14 7
Geurie	Geurie	32	36	68	18 6	22 6	41 2	147 10 0	5 2 6	1 3 6	266 8 11	420 4 11
Ghinni Ghinni	Ghinni Ghinni	25	8	33	19 6	5 3	24 9	148 0 0	0 19 7	.....	2 12 1	151 11 8
Giant's Creek	Denman	24	18	42	17 5	13 7	31 2	136 10 0	.....	.....	17 10 1	154 0 1
Gilgai	via Inverell	31	23	54	2 3	17 1	40 4	171 0 0	3 16 11	.....	63 11 1	238 8 0
Gilgandra	Gilgandra	40	26	66	25 0	14 1	39 1	148 0 0	2 7 7	3 0 0	18 11 10	171 19 5
Gilleston	West Maitland	49	28	77	33 4	17 5	50 9	171 7 2	4 3 11	1 1 8	12 3 1	188 15 10
Girilambone	Girilambone	37	35	72	25 5	24 6	50 1	228 0 0	3 17 9	.....	53 19 2	285 16 11
Gladesville	Gladesville	64	52	116	46 9	36 9	83 8	274 11 10	2 7 6	.....	39 3 3	316 2 7
Gladstone	Gladstone	38	28	66	27 6	21 4	49 0	267 10 0	2 13 1	.....	7 16 4	277 19 5
Glebe	Glebe	640	661	1,301	481 0	468 6	949 6	2,853 17 5	39 17 2	11 0 4	222 7 7	3,127 2 6
Glen	Tent Hill	47	44	91	38 4	36 3	74 7	237 15 0	1 17 0	.....	72 18 9	312 10 9
Glenbrook	Glenbrook	13	12	25	10 5	9 2	19 7	91 0 0	1 16 1	.....	1 15 0	94 11 1
Glenburn	Wiseman's Creek	11	17	28	7 9	11 9	19 8	125 0 0	2 1 5	2 8 0	9 12 1	139 1 6
Glencoe	Glencoe	20	19	39	15 5	15 1	30 6	186 0 0	2 1 5	.....	3 2 1	141 3 6
Glendon Brook	Glendon Brook	22	21	43	16 3	14 7	31 0	148 0 0	1 19 3	.....	87 2 1	237 1 4
Glenfield	Liverpool	29	24	53	20 7	17 6	38 3	136 0 0	1 2 8	0 4 2	35 2 1	172 8 11
Glenhaven	Glenhaven	17	13	30	12 1	9 9	22 0	124 0 0	1 14 1	.....	57 13 3	183 7 4
Glen Innes	Glen Innes	190	162	352	157 0	138 6	295 6	817 4 5	14 19 11	18 4 9	87 10 11	938 0 0
Glenmore	Oaks	15	9	24	13 6	7 3	20 9	148 0 0	1 9 8	.....	8 9 7	157 19 3
Glenmore Road	Paddington	202	172	374	150 2	129 4	279 6	858 8 6	23 11 4	.....	206 12 6	1,178 12 4
Glen Morrison	Glen Morrison	8	10	18	6 6	8 8	15 4	88 5 0	2 1 5	.....	9 0 0	99 6 5
Glenorie	Glenorie	16	13	29	14 9	8 7	23 6	113 0 0	1 11 11	.....	28 17 10	143 9 9
Glenreagh	South Grafton	19	13	32	11 5	8 7	20 2	116 12 11	1 9 1	4 0 0	1 18 10	124 0 10
Glenroy	Tumbarumba	13	12	25	9 0	10 2	19 2	113 0 0	1 11 8	.....	18 9 5	133 1 1
Glenthorne	Glenthorne	23	9	32	14 1	6 8	20 9	142 5 0	1 16 10	.....	33 3 4	177 5 2
Glen Wilham	Glen Wilham	17	17	34	12 6	13 3	25 9	130 15 0	1 7 9	.....	2 12 1	134 14 10
Glenwood	Hall	11	7	18	8 5	6 2	14 7	74 0 0	1 9 6	0 3 0	3 5 0	78 17 6
Gobarralong	Coolac	14	15	29	7 3	9 7	17 0	91 0 0	1 8 8	.....	4 1 0	96 9 8
Gocup	Gocup	15	8	23	10 1	5 7	15 8	148 0 0	1 13 1	.....	2 17 1	152 10 2
Gollan	Gollan	13	12	25	10 3	10 5	20 8	79 19 6	2 10 7	4 8 9	16 16 0	103 14 10
Golspie	Golspie	14	12	26	10 0	9 2	19 2	125 0 0	1 5 4	.....	3 2 1	129 7 5
Gondarrin Creek	Mount Keira	13	17	30	7 9	11 0	18 9	122 0 0	1 3 1	7 12 0	23 9 1	154 4 2
Goobang	Parkes	15	14	29	8 1	9 5	17 6	148 0 0	1 3 5	.....	56 19 1	206 2 6
Good Hope	via Yass	9	16	25	6 8	11 7	18 5	103 16 8	1 2 3	.....	3 7 1	108 6 0
Goodooga	Goodooga	35	32	67	21 1	21 2	45 3	156 13 4	3 18 9	20 19 9	55 4 10	236 16 8
Googong	Queanbeyan	10	5	15	7 8	4 4	12 2	75 16 8	0 5 0	.....	2 13 4	78 15 0
Goolagong	Goolagong	22	22	44	12 6	16 5	2 1	125 0 0	1 12 4	.....	3 7 1	129 19 5
Goolma	Goolma	15	12	27	12 3	7 7	20 0	113 0 0	1 12 10	.....	4 12 1	119 4 11
Goonellebah	Lismore	32	22	54	22 9	15 2	38 1	171 0 0	1 14 6	.....	101 11 10	274 6 4
Goonoo Goonoo	Goonoo Goonoo	12	8	20	9 0	6 1	15 1	91 0 0	1 2 9	.....	.....	92 2 9
Goonoowigall	Inverell	22	22	44	16 5	16 9	33 4	159 0 0	1 16 2	.....	3 11 7	164 7 9
Goorangoola	Goorangoola	14	13	27	9 3	7 1	16 4	91 0 0	1 12 3	.....	64 10 0	157 2 3
Goorihurst	Currahubula	11	11	22	8 8	7 1	15 9	91 0 0	1 13 9	2 0 0	.....	94 13 9
Gordon	Gordon	78	74	152	63 4	59 7	123 1	342 0 0	5 16 9	.....	84 14 5	432 11 2
Gordonville	Bellingen	20	18	38	16 0	14 4	30 4	148 0 0	1 11 9	.....	2 12 1	162 3 10
Gorham	Rye Park	12	10	22	10 5	8 5	19 0	125 0 0	2 4 6	.....	36 6 10	163 11 4
Gosford	Gosford	69	61	130	47 4	42 2	89 6	300 13 6	2 15 4	1 10 0	326 6 9	631 5 7
Gosforth	Gosforth	14	14	28	9 9	10 2	20 1	148 0 0	1 7 7	.....	2 15 10	152 3 5
Goshing Creek	Orange	10	12	22	6 0	7 8	13 8	91 0 0	.....	.....	3 12 10	94 12 10
Gough Town	Merrylands	79	70	149	57 8	51 3	109 1	368 5 7	4 9 6	.....	71 1 3	443 16 4
Goulburn	Goulburn	272	334	606	203 5	253 4	456 9	1,485 15 9	27 14 3	5 1 9	329 13 2	1,848 4 11
Goulburn, North	do	236	201	437	177 2	152 3	329 5	1,009 10 8	26 8 7	1 13 3	534 15 2	1,572 7 8
Goulburn, South	do	224	202	426	173 1	161 4	334 5	996 10 7	27 15 4	2 13 6	150 15 0	1,177 14 5
Gouldsville	Singleton	23	28	51	16 3	19 2	35 5	148 0 0	1 15 9	.....	9 7 1	159 2 10
Gourlay	Candelo	9	12	21	7 7	11 6	19 3	111 15 6	2 15 10	.....	5 19 11	120 11 3
Gowrie	Goonoo Goonoo	9	10	19	7 5	7 9	15 4	75 0 0	1 2 2	.....	7 17 6	83 19 8
Grafton	Grafton	393	358	751	321 8	292 8	614 6	1,801 19 0	35 19 8	5 18 6	338 17 11	2,182 15 1
Grafton, South	South Grafton	100	80	180	72 8	63 4	136 2	404 3 1	.....	.....	332 9 0	736 12 1
Graham's Valley	Glencoe	22	20	42	17 1	14 4	31 5	119 0 0	3 11 7	1 5 0	22 13 1	146 9 8
Graman	Graman	15	11	26	10 0	7 2	17 2	125 0 0	2 16 1	.....	10 16 3	138 12 4

APPENDIX VII—continued.

Name of School.	Post Town.	Number of Children on Rolls			Average Weekly Attendance			Expenditure from Public Funds.														
		Boys.	Guls.	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Salaries.	Books, Clocks, Apparatus, Packing and Carriage.	Travelling Expenses and Forage	Buildings, Rent, Furniture, Cleaning Allowance, Fuel, &c.	Total.										
							£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.				
Grantham	George's Plains ..	10	14	24	7.2	9.5	16.7	148	0	0	1	11	6	17	11	0	167	2	6			
Granville	Granville	363	309	672	287.6	240.1	527.7	1,604	9	9	20	14	6	2	7	0	1,731	19	4			
Granville, North ..	do	206	159	365	158.5	117.2	275.7	758	7	10	8	9	3	.....	.....	157	16	1	924	13	2
Granville, South ...	do	79	67	146	58.4	46.7	105.1	309	0	0	3	14	8	.....	.....	77	16	11	390	11	7
Gratta	Mudgee	13	8	21	9.4	6.3	15.7	91	0	0	1	18	8	.....	.....	3	12	1	96	10	9
Great Central	Mount Hope	21	10	31	17.4	7.2	24.6	150	5	0	2	6	7	.....	.....	42	18	7	195	10	2
Greendale	Greendale	13	10	23	10.3	6.7	17.0	91	0	0	1	5	2	.....	.....	19	7	1	111	12	3
Green Grove	Cudal	10	11	21	6.4	9.6	16.0	88	11	1	1	15	5	.....	.....	0	15	0	91	1	6
Green Hill	Green Hill	17	19	36	14.2	17.7	31.9	171	0	0	1	8	2	.....	.....	2	12	1	175	0	3
Green's Gunyah	The Rock	22	23	45	15.3	14.3	29.6	149	1	8	4	2	1	3	7	0	50	17	7	207	8	4
Green Valley	Liverpool	17	16	33	10.7	9.8	20.5	118	3	3	1	8	6	.....	.....	3	11	7	123	3	4
Greenwell Point	Greenwell Point ..	22	27	49	17.8	20.3	38.1	148	0	0	1	2	7	.....	.....	4	4	7	153	7	2
Greenwich	Greenwich	47	29	76	38.1	23.6	61.7	173	17	1	3	19	5	.....	.....	300	9	8	478	6	2
Greenwood	Tumbarumba	15	8	23	13.5	6.5	20.0	100	8	4	1	6	5	1	18	0	1	13	11	105	6	8
Gregadoo	Wagga Wagga	17	13	30	12.8	10.9	23.7	112	13	11	1	10	1	.....	.....	15	0	10	129	4	10
Greghamstown	Blayney	24	19	43	17.6	13.1	30.7	125	0	0	1	15	0	.....	.....	35	8	1	162	3	1
Gregra	Cudal	16	15	31	11.4	10.2	21.6	113	0	0	1	4	2	.....	.....	3	7	1	117	11	3
Greig's Flat	Greig's Flat	17	18	35	14.2	16.5	30.7	148	0	0	3	7	8	.....	.....	189	2	1	340	9	9
Grenfell	Grenfell	107	94	201	71.8	62.2	134.0	485	5	0	6	17	5	3	10	0	275	8	6	771	0	11
Gresford	Gresford	31	40	71	21.9	27.4	49.3	171	0	0	3	2	2	.....	.....	8	6	3	182	8	5
Greswick	Seaham	12	10	22	9.6	8.1	17.7	7	11	8	6	5	1	.....	.....	123	10	10	137	7	7
Greta	Greta	171	169	340	128.9	125.1	254.0	730	6	8	8	1	5	.....	.....	32	10	10	770	18	11
Grong Grong	Grong Grong	41	33	74	25.2	22.6	47.8	173	16	8	1	14	10	.....	.....	108	2	4	283	13	10
Guldford	Guldford	26	22	48	20.4	17.9	38.3	159	0	0	3	4	0	.....	.....	76	18	1	239	2	1
Gulargambone	Gulargambone	33	43	76	24.3	28.6	52.9	189	16	8	2	7	10	4	13	6	22	3	6	219	1	6
Gulgamree	Via Mudgee	21	28	49	13.6	16.6	30.2	162	16	11	2	8	11	.....	.....	5	1	10	170	7	8
Gulgong	Gulgong	78	103	181	55.7	77.9	133.6	400	15	0	4	3	5	1	5	0	14	2	11	420	6	4
Gulgullendah*	Obley	10	3	13	7.7	2.9	10.6	91	0	0	0	15	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	91	15	7
Gullen	Gullen	29	23	52	20.6	19.0	39.6	171	0	0	1	4	6	.....	.....	3	12	1	175	16	7
Gullen Flat	Gullen Flat	13	12	25	7.3	7.9	15.2	79	15	0	0	18	11	.....	.....	0	10	0	81	3	11
Gum Flat	Gum Flat	40	28	68	32.2	22.3	54.5	196	10	0	5	12	2	.....	.....	14	3	2	216	5	4
Gum Springs	Rugowra	12	7	19	10.3	6.4	16.7	113	0	0	1	3	1	.....	.....	3	2	1	117	5	2
Gunbar	Gunbar	16	23	39	13.3	21.2	34.5	124	10	0	1	2	10	.....	.....	36	2	1	161	14	11
Gundagai	Gundagai	102	63	165	74.3	43.4	117.7	311	11	7	7	13	0	3	12	9	36	16	11	359	14	3
Gundagai, South ..	do	40	42	82	30.5	30.5	61.0	225	12	7	2	9	7	.....	.....	10	16	4	238	18	6
Gundaroo	Gundaroo	24	29	53	19.6	21.4	41.0	148	0	0	2	11	10	6	0	0	43	15	6	200	7	4
Gundurimba	Gundurimba	24	23	47	19.0	20.6	39.6	171	0	0	1	6	10	.....	.....	2	12	0	174	18	10
Gundy	Gundy	24	23	47	16.2	16.9	33.1	143	0	0	2	10	11	.....	.....	3	2	1	153	13	0
Gungah	Gungah	8	4	12	5.6	2.2	7.8	28	6	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	0	0	29	6	8
Gunnedah	Gunnedah	159	144	303	118.4	98.9	217.3	563	13	4	9	3	6	.....	.....	607	2	7	1,179	19	5
Gunnenbene	Carroll	16	19	35	11.4	17.4	28.8	113	0	0	1	19	0	.....	.....	32	12	0	147	11	0
Gunning	Gunning	72	45	117	51.7	32.7	84.4	307	4	2	3	4	4	4	3	3	193	13	10	503	5	7
Guntawang	Guntawang	15	27	42	10.5	22.5	33.0	171	0	0	1	8	1	.....	.....	28	7	1	200	15	2
Guyong	Guyong	23	17	40	15.2	9.9	25.1	148	0	0	1	17	0	.....	.....	4	9	1	154	6	1
Guyra	Guyra	44	28	72	29.8	20.2	50.0	171	0	0	4	16	3	.....	.....	17	13	2	193	9	5
Gwynne	Old Junee	14	17	31	7.5	11.2	18.7	91	0	0	1	5	4	.....	.....	13	10	0	105	15	4
Hall's Creek	Bingara	20	13	33	15.7	10.2	25.9	125	0	0	1	8	4	.....	.....	65	5	7	191	13	11
Halton	Halton	13	8	21	9.0	6.8	15.8	113	0	0	2	13	3	2	8	6	53	9	1	171	20	10
Hamilton	Hamilton	460	386	846	362.6	296.9	659.5	1,944	1	9	26	14	9	3	0	6	124	5	1	2,098	2	1
Hanbury	Waratah	154	155	309	123.3	119.4	242.7	621	14	2	6	9	5	.....	.....	255	12	4	883	15	11
Hanging Rock	Hanging Rock	21	14	35	14.5	10.6	25.1	119	0	0	1	6	11	.....	.....	10	16	1	131	3	0
Hannah Bay	Hannah Bay	16	16	32	10.4	9.6	20.0	125	0	0	1	18	5	.....	.....	23	12	1	150	10	6
Hanover	Neville	7	13	20	3.6	9.0	12.6	78	0	0	1	15	5	.....	.....	16	0	0	95	15	5
Harben Vale	Blandford	8	13	21	6.9	9.8	16.7	102	14	6	0	11	3	2	4	0	7	15	1	113	4	10
Harefield	Harefield	10	14	24	8.2	11.6	19.8	113	0	0	1	8	4	.....	.....	6	12	7	121	0	11
Hargraves	Hargraves	25	32	57	20.0	23.7	43.7	171	0	0	2	10	5	.....	.....	172	14	1	346	4	6
Harley Hill	Berry	13	13	26	10.0	9.9	19.9	148	0	0	2	4	3	.....	.....	39	10	7	189	14	10
Hartford	Walcha	12	10	22	9.0	7.6	16.6	113	0	0	0	6	3	.....	.....	18	2	1	131	8	4
Hartley	Hartley	18	30	48	13.2	22.1	35.3	148	0	0	1	2	0	.....	.....	7	6	1	156	8	1
Hartley Vale	Hartley Vale	80	76	156	58.3	53.6	111.9	358	1	8	7	1	3	.....	.....	84	6	3	449	9	2
Harwood Island ..	Harwood Island ..	79	72	151	59.6	51.1	110.7	363	18	6	6	3	3	.....	.....	137	12	5	507	14	2
Hawarden†	Manilla	10	6	16	6.9	4.0	10.9	53	1	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	5	10	54	7	6
Hawkesbury, Lower	Wiseman's Ferry ..	20	9	29	17.5	7.6	25.1	111	3	4	2	5	7	1	10	0	5	3	3	120	2	2
Hawkin's Creek ...	Barraba	27	15	42	16.8	9.4	26.2	136	0	0	2	2	5	.....	.....	30	5	7	163	8	0
Hay	Hay	232	194	426	170.0	144.5	314.5	727	4	10	7	19	2	2	13	6	160	7	4	898	4	10
Heathcote	Heathcote	13	18	31	9.5	11.7	21.2	125	0	0	0	17	6	.....	.....	22	7	1	148	4	7
Helensburgh	Helensburgh	174	178	352	138.7	134.3	273.0	539	7	9	8	1	7	5	17	5	56	6	7	609	13	4
Henty	Henty	26	22	48	19.4	14.9	34.3	148	15	0	3	6	2	2	13	3	448	17	7	603	12	0
Heron's Creek	Kendall	11	9	20	9.0	6.2	15.2	119	0	0	0	17	3	.....	.....	6	2	1	125	19	4
Hexham	Hexham	33	46	79	25.9	35.3	61.2	315	10	0	2	18	3	.....	.....	78	11	6	396	19	9
Hibbard	Blackman's Point ..	32	31	63	22.4	24.1	46.5	171	0	0	1	18	10	.....	.....	26	12	1	199	10	11
Hickey's Creek	Hickey's Creek	13	9	22	9.7	7.9	17.6	91	0	0	1	11	10	1	10	0	2	9	9	96	11	7
Hill Crest	Kangaroo Valley ..	14	15	29	9.8	11.7	21.5	102	0	0	1	9	3	1	9	0	26	5	10	131	4	1
Hill End	Hill End	94	83	177	69.7	59.9	129.6	382	5	0	8	1	2	2								

APPENDIX VII—continued.

Name of School.	Post Town.	Number of Children on Rolls			Average Weekly Attendance.			Expenditure from Public Funds.				
		Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Salaries.	Books, Apparatus, Packing and Carriage	Travelling Expenses and Forage	Buildings, Rent, Furniture, Cleaning Allowance, Fuel, &c.	Total.
							£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Homeville	West Maitland	91	89	180	62.9	57.3	120.2	295 16 8	3 17 11	0 8 0	693 5 10	993 8 5
Hopefield	Corowa	10	11	21	8 1	10.0	18.1	115 16 8	1 3 6		3 1 10	120 2 0
Hornsby	Hornsby	21	25	46	18.3	22.1	40.4	159 0 0	0 19 8		136 11 8	296 11 4
Hornsby Junction	Hornsby Junction	111	103	214	81.3	79.4	160.7	417 0 0	6 5 5		275 19 0	699 4 5
Horseshoe Bend	West Maitland	32	52	84	22.5	37.1	59.6	217 0 0	2 4 2		12 4 10	231 9 0
Hovell	Moorwatha	7	19	26	5.3	14.7	20.0	125 0 0	1 0 4		3 1 10	129 2 2
Howlong	Howlong	39	19	58	28.8	13.4	42.2	241 10 0	2 12 7		17 18 11	262 1 6
Hoxton Park	Hoxton Park	48	39	87	38.2	32.1	70.3	238 13 6	4 7 2		33 11 11	276 12 7
Hue Hue	Wyee	9	10	19	7.1	8.8	15.9	92 4 5	1 1 1	1 15 0	8 6 11	103 7 5
Humula	Humula	21	21	42	16.0	15.7	31.7	127 15 0	3 3 2	9 5 0	4 13 1	144 16 3
Hunter's Hill	Hunter's Hill	52	36	88	37.5	26.5	64.0	262 0 0			18 13 4	280 13 4
Huntingdon	Huntingdon	14	10	24	11.9	8.8	20.7	107 10 0	0 18 11		113 2 7	221 11 6
Huon	Huon	10	7	17	7.5	5.6	13.1	125 0 0	1 9 10		29 3 5	155 13 3
Hurlstone	Ashfield		176	176		114.7	114.7	469 10 0	7 2 5		37 9 5	514 1 10
Hurstville	Hurstville	287	232	519	230.7	180.9	411.6	958 5 0	7 14 6		205 5 1	1,171 4 7
Hurstville, West	do	78	83	161	61.3	62.4	123.7	282 7 6	2 8 6		499 14 8	784 10 8
Huskisson, North	Tomerong	18	14	32	12.7	9.9	22.6	125 0 0	1 12 11		2 11 10	129 4 9
Ilford	Ilford	21	14	35	16.1	12.1	28.2	148 0 0	0 13 7		13 10 0	162 3 7
Illabo	Illabo	24	16	40	16.4	12.3	28.7	102 0 0	3 7 3	2 0 9	200 4 8	307 12 8
Illaroo	Camberwell	11	5	16	7.9	2.7	10.6	91 0 0	1 1 0	0 18 0	3 13 7	96 12 7
Iluka	Iluka	21	19	40	17.8	15.2	33.0	120 12 8	1 9 5		28 10 0	150 12 1
Ingleburn	Ingleburn	51	51	102	40.7	39.0	79.7	292 5 0	3 18 9		33 15 11	329 19 8
Inghswold	Millthorpe	10	9	19	8.9	8.1	17.0	77 0 0	1 6 6		17 10 0	95 16 6
Inverell	Inverell	187	132	319	139.4	101.3	240.7	783 0 0	21 11 4	4 8 3	77 18 5	886 18 0
Iona	Woodville	41	31	72	29.2	20.3	49.5	251 0 0	2 9 0		7 16 4	261 5 4
Irene	Rockley	17	7	24	10.3	5.3	15.6	91 0 0	1 5 5		1 17 5	94 2 10
Ironbong	Ironbong	12	11	23	9.8	7.5	17.3	89 3 4	1 2 1		24 11 0	114 16 5
Irvington	Casino	22	14	36	14.6	9.3	23.9	148 0 0	1 15 0		8 16 4	158 11 4
Islington	Wickham	217	235	452	161.1	165.8	325.9	952 4 2	8 18 11	2 11 0	209 0 8	1,172 14 9
Ivanhoe	Ivanhoe	9	8	17	7.2	5.8	13.0	115 0 0	1 12 0		23 13 1	140 5 1
Jacob and Joseph Creek.	Qurundi	8	15	23	6.0	13.3	19.3	118 0 0	1 9 5		29 9 7	148 19 0
Jacqua	Bungonia	18	13	31	10.6	10.5	21.1	94 3 4	1 10 8	1 0 8	107 6 4	204 1 0
Jamberoo	Jamberoo	46	41	87	32.2	30.2	62.4	251 0 0	5 11 8		125 11 4	382 3 0
Jasper's Brush	Jasper's Brush	35	39	74	22.7	26.4	49.1	228 5 10	1 16 5	2 6 5	12 19 2	245 7 10
Jellat Jellat	Bega	23	19	42	16.2	14.9	31.1	136 10 0	1 5 4		29 13 7	167 8 11
Jembaicumbene	Jembaicumbene	15	26	41	12.2	19.3	31.5	148 0 0	2 9 4		3 11 10	154 1 2
Jennings	Wallangarra (Q.)	30	17	47	20.9	11.8	32.7	159 0 0	2 6 11		2 17 6	164 4 5
Jerilderie	Jerilderie	61	45	106	41.3	28.5	69.8	282 3 4	2 5 7	45 5 3	38 16 1	368 10 3
Jerrara	Jerrara	20	10	30	14.9	6.8	21.7	129 11 8	1 0 5		437 11 6	568 3 7
Jerrava	Jerrava	19	18	37	15.7	15.5	31.2	101 10 0	1 10 11	16 9 5	24 6 1	143 16 5
Jerrunga	Kangaroo Valley	10	10	20	7.7	8.7	16.4	103 16 8	0 16 0		6 7 1	110 19 9
Jerry's Plains	Jerry's Plains	29	28	57	24.6	20.7	45.3	171 0 0	1 17 11		60 10 11	233 8 10
Jesmond	Lambton	112	107	219	88.7	87.0	175.7	548 8 4	5 15 2		27 19 10	582 3 4
Jillby Jillby	Jillby Jillby	18	25	43	12.4	19.8	32.2	136 0 0	1 5 5		35 5 3	172 10 8
Jindabyne	Jindabyne	17	17	34	11.1	12.4	23.5	113 0 0	1 19 10		13 12 1	128 11 11
Jindalee	Jindalee	17	14	31	13.4	10.6	24.0	125 0 0	1 2 10		3 1 10	129 4 8
Jindalee, West	Cootamundra	13	11	24	8.1	6.9	15.0	116 0 0	1 2 11		27 6 4	144 9 3
Jindera	Jindera	19	24	43	13.4	16.7	30.1	148 0 0	1 13 8		411 13 1	561 6 9
Jingellic	Jingellic	20	11	31	14.5	7.6	22.1	113 0 0	1 15 5		25 9 6	140 4 11
Joadja	Joadja	33	46	79	24.7	36.0	60.7	330 13 4	2 7 8		11 18 5	344 19 5
Johnson's Creek	Weismantel's	14	14	28	10.9	10.2	21.1	113 0 0	1 11 7		15 4 0	129 15 7
John's River	Moorland	12	11	23	8.7	8.4	17.1	87 3 4	0 16 3		0 10 0	88 9 7
Jugiong	Jugiong	28	21	49	19.5	16.0	35.5	165 5 0	1 12 10	8 15 0	25 12 3	201 5 1
June	June	157	112	269	110.0	77.2	187.2	634 10 10	9 3 9	2 18 0	68 11 5	715 4 0
June, Old	Old June	16	33	49	11.4	26.5	37.9	148 0 0	1 11 6		9 9 10	159 1 4
June Reefs	June	22	12	34	15.3	9.2	24.5	114 0 0	1 16 0		95 18 1	211 14 1
Kameruka	Candelo	16	17	33	13.3	13.9	27.2	91 0 0	1 5 5	1 1 0	3 7 1	96 13 6
Kangaloon	Kangaloon	25	27	52	17.3	21.1	38.4	148 0 0	1 12 10		4 17 1	154 9 11
Kangaloon, East	East Kangaloon	27	22	49	19.6	17.0	36.6	148 0 0	1 13 0		13 6 1	162 19 1
Kangaroo Valley	Kangaroo Valley	47	39	86	38.3	32.3	70.6	290 5 0	3 16 2	2 16 9	48 2 7	345 0 6
Karangi	Coff's Harbour	13	16	29	11.3	12.1	23.4	101 10 0	2 5 7		12 17 3	116 12 10
Katoomba	Katoomba	123	106	229	88.6	71.8	160.4	553 17 7	6 17 9	4 18 10	24 1 1	589 15 3
Kayuga	Kayuga	8	23	31	5.0	15.3	20.3	125 0 0	1 7 9		9 6 1	135 13 10
Keajara Creek*	Upper Tarcutta	4	8	12	3.4	5.2	8.6	30 6 8	1 3 6			31 10 2
Kejworth	Leichhardt	314	343	657	246.4	261.6	508.0	1,364 17 0	22 1 4		238 19 3	1,625 17 7
Keraville	Keraville	83	57	140	64.3	44.0	108.3	295 18 9	2 11 5		15 16 2	314 6 4
Keison	Tarana	15	13	28	10.5	10.3	20.8	91 0 0	1 14 10		21 9 0	114 3 10
Kelly's Plains	Kelly's Plains	22	14	36	16.7	10.2	26.9	91 0 0	1 17 10		3 12 1	96 9 11
Kellyville	Parramatta	33	35	68	23.5	24.8	48.3	171 0 0	2 8 0		5 18 1	179 6 1
Kelso	Kelso	72	56	128	53.9	46.9	100.8	371 2 4	3 6 6		9 16 5	384 5 3
Kempsey, East	East Kempsey	74	76	150	50.8	53.3	104.1	374 0 0	9 10 0		124 5 4	507 15 4
Kempsey, West	West Kempsey	98	126	224	71.9	91.0	162.9	419 18 9	6 17 1		79 19 0	506 14 10
Kendall	Kendall	33	23	56	22.5	16.9	39.4	188 0 0	3 11 4		5 4 8	196 16 0
Kenthurst	Kenthurst	26	33	59	19.4	21.3	40.7	171 0 0	2 17 9		47 14 6	221 12 3
Kentucky	Kentucky	12	19	31	7.7	13.6	21.3	103 0 0	1 12 8		4 1 1	108 13 9
Kerr's Creek	Kerr's Creek	13	15	28	9.1	10.3	19.4	113 0 0	2 10 11		29 10 7	145 1 6
Kew	Camden Haven	18	28	46	15.5	22.9	38.4	141 15 0	1 4 10		52 0 9	195 0 7
Kialla	Kialla	24	22	46	16.4	15.0	31.4	171 0 0			3 12 1	174 12 1
Kiama	Kiama	160	156	316	123.9	114.6	238.5	789 15 0	7 12 10	1 14 6	411 18 10	1,211 1 2
Kiandra	Kiandra	16	17	33	12.5	14.8	27.3	144 0 0	2 3 7		39 0 7	185 4 2
Kilgin	Woodburn	23	10	33	17.2	6.8	24.0	148 0 0	1 8 7		2 12 1	152 0 8
Killabahk Creek	Wingham	15	14	29	11.8	11.1	22.9	113 0 0	1 4 2		2 12 1	116 16 3
Killawarra	Via Wingham	15	21	36	11.1	14.6	25.7	171 0 0	0 19 4		5 12 1	177 11 5

APPENDIX VII—continued.

Name of School.	Post Town.	Number of Children on Rolls.			Average Weekly Attendance.			Expenditure from Public Funds.														
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Salaries.	Books, Clocks, Apparatus, Packing and Carriage.	Travelling Expenses and Forage.	Buildings, Rent, Furniture, Cleaning Allowance, Fuel, &c.	Total.										
Kilrush	Cootamundra	8	3	11	5.1	1.8	6.9	£ 13	s. 0	d. 0	£ 1	s. 5	d. 0	£ 6	s. 14	d. 10	£ 120	s. 19	d. 10			
Kimbriki	Tmonee	19	14	33	12.5	10.1	22.6	125	0	0	0	19	3	.....	6	11	7	132	10	10	
Kincumber	Kincumber	15	14	29	12.8	12.5	25.3	148	0	0	0	15	1	.....	9	12	1	158	7	2	
Kindra	Coolumon	8	14	22	6.0	10.1	16.1	91	0	0	2	7	4	9	4	9	0	13	6	103	5	7
Kingsdale	Goulburn	12	17	29	10.0	14.7	24.7	113	0	0	1	6	8	.....	11	16	4	126	3	0	
King's Plains	Blayney	33	18	51	24.8	13.8	38.6	148	0	0	1	3	7	.....	4	1	7	153	5	2	
Kingswood	Kingswood	35	32	67	24.7	24.4	49.1	171	0	0	1	17	5	.....	42	13	7	215	11	0	
Kiora	Kiora	15	17	32	11.6	11.9	23.5	107	0	0	2	0	2	8	1	3	3	19	1	121	0	6
Kirkton	Belford	33	21	54	27.3	16.5	43.8	160	8	6	0	9	5	.....	52	6	1	213	4	0	
Kogarah	Kogarah	344	282	626	281.4	228.1	509.5	1,548	13	3	16	8	0	.....	336	5	7	1,901	6	10	
Kookabookra	Kookabookra	18	13	31	15.7	10.0	25.7	121	3	4	2	8	3	2	15	0	46	10	1	172	16	8
Koorawatha	Koorawatha	26	29	55	21.8	25.1	46.9	159	10	0	2	9	6	1	7	9	4	13	6	168	0	9
Koppin Yarratt	Lansdowne	20	20	40	14.6	14.8	29.4	148	0	0	2	5	5	.....	2	12	1	152	17	6	
Korimbah	Krambach	25	16	41	17.1	11.1	28.2	148	0	0	1	19	10	.....	29	19	5	179	19	3	
Kowen	Queanbeyan	12	10	22	6.2	6.0	12.2	89	3	4	1	11	0	.....	0	10	0	91	4	4	
Krambach	Krambach	23	12	35	19.6	11.2	30.8	148	0	0	2	8	3	.....	13	10	7	163	18	10	
Kurrajong, North	North Kurrajong	31	32	63	23.8	22.3	46.1	171	0	0	1	13	7	.....	7	1	10	179	15	5	
Kurrajong, South	Grose Vale	24	17	41	18.6	13.0	31.6	125	0	0	2	10	9	.....	6	12	1	134	2	10	
Kurrara	Chindera	22	16	38	16.8	13.3	30.1	118	15	0	2	14	7	.....	12	12	1	134	1	8	
Lacmalac	Tumut	8	9	17	4.5	5.4	9.9	89	3	4	1	14	4	.....	0	17	2	91	14	10	
Laggan	Laggan	16	18	34	10.6	12.7	23.3	125	0	0	2	3	7	.....	3	12	1	130	15	8	
Lagoon	The Lagoon	33	30	63	27.8	24.4	52.2	179	10	0	1	13	3	.....	265	4	1	446	7	4	
Laguna	Laguna	13	22	35	9.5	16.7	26.2	148	0	0	1	3	8	.....	2	12	1	151	15	9	
Lake Albert	Wagga Wagga	34	30	64	19.2	18.5	37.7	171	0	0	2	8	4	5	12	5	51	14	1	230	14	10
Lake Bathurst	Lake Bathurst	23	13	36	19.3	10.3	29.6	148	0	0	0	18	9	.....	34	14	7	183	13	4	
Lake Cudgellico	Lake Cudgellico	55	42	97	37.1	26.9	64.0	296	0	0	4	16	11	2	19	8	9	10	10	313	7	5
Lambing Hill	Goolma	15	15	30	9.7	8.7	18.4	125	0	0	1	5	10	.....	39	16	1	166	1	11	
Lambton	Lambton	302	276	578	235.3	217.8	453.1	1,539	18	9	17	3	4	1	0	2	172	1	0	1,730	3	3
Lamorna	Hay	19	8	27	14.5	5.5	20.0	140	0	0	1	17	2	.....	10	7	7	152	4	9	
La Perouse	La Perouse	14	9	23	10.9	5.0	15.9	80	0	0	1	4	5	.....	25	14	0	106	18	5	
Largs	Largs	51	37	88	36.7	26.5	63.2	236	3	4	1	14	2	.....	38	3	1	276	0	7	
Laughtondale	Wiseman's Ferry	15	9	24	13.4	7.3	20.7	109	6	8	0	18	2	.....	2	11	8	112	16	6	
Laurieton	Laurieton	29	37	66	19.8	28.8	48.6	171	0	0	1	15	0	.....	65	1	7	237	16	7	
Lavadia	South Grafton	21	10	31	14.6	7.5	22.1	94	3	4	1	11	6	1	5	0	7	16	0	104	15	10
Lawrence	Lawrence	71	66	137	51.9	45.9	97.8	345	4	10	4	12	0	.....	79	12	11	429	9	9	
Lawrence, Lower	do	22	19	41	17.9	16.0	33.9	147	0	0	2	3	0	.....	185	18	3	335	1	3	
Lawson	Lawson	42	39	81	28.4	27.4	55.8	189	16	2	2	12	10	11	12	9	127	13	2	331	14	11
Lawson's Creek	Mudgee	18	28	46	12.4	20.6	33.0	148	0	0	82	13	4	230	13	4
Leadville	Leadville	40	50	90	28.1	35.9	64.0	221	13	4	2	6	6	2	17	6	8	16	4	235	13	8
Leech's Gully	Tenterfield	19	19	38	13.7	12.4	26.1	136	0	0	2	5	6	.....	17	5	7	155	11	1	
Leichhardt	Leichhardt	737	655	1,392	574.7	499.2	1,073.9	2,915	19	7	41	16	1	1	10	6	205	12	7	3,164	18	9
Leichhardt, West	do	385	330	715	303.8	259.6	563.4	1,521	15	11	16	10	3	1	8	3	404	4	1	1,943	18	6
Lerida	Collector	10	12	22	9.0	8.3	17.3	91	0	0	1	3	7	.....	3	7	1	95	10	8	
Lewis Ponds	Lewis Ponds	33	32	65	26.7	26.8	53.5	330	10	0	5	2	9	2	17	0	8	4	10	346	14	7
Linburn	Linburn	26	26	52	19.6	20.7	40.3	171	0	0	3	1	9	.....	11	5	7	185	7	4	
Lindendale	Wollongbar	19	21	40	14.9	15.9	30.8	124	10	0	1	14	6	.....	2	12	1	128	16	7	
Lismore	Lismore	258	238	496	189.5	171.7	361.2	869	11	8	26	15	0	.....	225	2	9	1,121	9	5	
Lithgow	Lithgow	424	349	773	324.3	259.6	583.9	1,767	2	11	40	12	9	1	1	0	161	1	9	1,969	18	5
Little Plain	Inverell	15	13	28	11.8	8.8	20.6	148	0	0	2	2	8	.....	52	7	1	202	9	9	
Liverpool	Liverpool	210	218	428	157.7	154.0	311.7	1,024	13	9	11	0	9	12	0	0	239	13	5	1,287	7	11
Llandilo	Llandilo	21	15	36	14.6	11.5	26.1	148	0	0	0	18	10	.....	2	12	1	151	10	11	
Lochiel	Pambula	24	10	34	17.3	7.3	24.6	113	0	0	25	6	1	138	6	1
Lochinvar	Lochinvar	43	35	78	31.9	26.9	58.8	239	0	0	1	7	9	.....	7	16	4	248	4	1	
Lockwood	Canowindra	8	19	27	4.0	10.3	14.3	91	0	0	1	4	5	0	10	0	4	17	4	97	11	9
Long Reach	Marulan	18	17	35	10.7	12.0	22.7	113	0	0	0	17	8	.....	3	12	1	117	9	9	
Longueville	Longueville	38	39	77	25.9	23.9	49.8	216	10	0	1	7	6	1	11	6	15	19	11	235	8	11
Lostock	Lostock	14	15	29	9.0	9.3	18.3	125	0	0	3	14	5	.....	49	17	1	178	11	6	
Lost River	Wheeo	18	11	29	14.2	8.2	22.4	113	0	0	1	3	6	.....	3	2	1	117	5	7	
Louth	Louth	16	13	29	12.0	8.5	20.5	139	1	1	2	5	3	.....	3	12	1	144	18	5	
Lovesdale	Lovesdale	10	13	23	7.5	10.0	17.5	125	0	0	3	2	1	128	2	1
Lucknow	Lucknow	118	119	237	85.9	81.4	167.3	416	17	6	5	17	10	1	14	0	518	18	1	943	7	5
Luddenham	Luddenham	24	25	49	19.0	17.2	36.2	171	0	0	2	9	1	.....	4	12	10	178	1	11	
Lyndhurst	Lyndhurst	22	30	52	14.8	20.7	35.5	129	16	5	1	3	3	.....	3	5	2	134	4	10	
McDonald, Central	Central McDonald	15	13	28	12.2	11.6	23.8	145	8	4	1	1	3	1	3	3	2	12	1	150	4	11
McDonald, Upper	Upper McDonald	12	18	30	10.1	13.8	23.9	113	0	0	2	12	1	115	12	1
McHenry's Creek	Young	20	27	47	11.9	16.3	28.2	136														

APPENDIX VII—continued.

Name of School.	Post Town.	Number of Children on Rolls.			Average Weekly Attendance.			Expenditure from Public Funds.												
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Salaries.		Books, Clocks, Apparatus, Packing and Carriage.	Travelling Expenses and Forage	Buildings, Rent, Furniture, Cleaning Allowance, Fuel, &c.		Total.						
								£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.			
Manilla	Manilla	60	57	117	44	7	85	8	341	0	0	5	4	5	25	5	9	371	11	2
Manilla, Upper	Upper Manilla	11	12	23	7	2	8	3	91	0	0	3	4	7	18	14	7	112	19	2
Manly	Manly	232	199	431	174	7	318	8	863	4	8	13	12	7	100	8	1	978	9	7
Manton	Yass	11	14	25	7	8	9	4	113	0	0	1	7	0	11	19	7	126	6	7
Marrangaroo	Marrangaroo	16	18	34	12	6	14	2	148	0	0	1	0	1	16	7	1	165	7	2
Marangulla	Lyndhurst	17	11	28	11	0	6	7	148	0	0	1	0	1	4	0	9	152	0	9
March	March	31	17	48	26	7	13	3	171	0	0	1	0	1	3	12	1	175	12	2
Marengo	Marengo	21	23	44	15	9	17	0	205	0	0	0	16	11	13	3	10	219	0	9
Marina	Young	9	6	15	6	6	4	2	91	0	0	1	2	5	8	12	9	100	15	2
Markwell	Bulahdelah	15	17	32	10	3	10	7	91	0	0	3	1	4	2	12	1	96	13	5
Marlee	Wingham	9	12	21	7	1	9	7	125	0	0	1	7	3	2	12	0	131	10	3
Marlow	Marlow	11	9	20	7	3	5	9	125	0	0	0	9	0	13	7	1	138	16	1
Maroota	Pitt Town	20	12	32	15	7	10	5	148	0	0	1	18	7	34	13	0	184	11	7
Marrickville	Marrickville	487	447	934	382	4	831	8	2,132	2	8	26	17	10	176	1	10	2,335	2	4
Marrickville, West	do	352	312	664	257	0	269	4	1,608	0	6	20	9	2	375	19	1	2,004	8	9
Marsden	Marsden	16	15	31	11	9	10	7	148	0	0	1	11	4	65	16	10	215	8	2
Marsden Park	Marsden Park	49	32	81	37	3	22	9	256	11	0	2	1	9	100	1	4	358	14	1
Marshall Mount	Marshall Mount	28	25	53	21	5	20	2	159	10	0	1	15	8	2	12	1	163	17	9
Martindale	Corowa	13	10	23	7	1	6	3	102	0	0	2	1	10	0	13	9	110	0	0
Martin's Creek	Paterson	9	15	24	6	5	11	7	109	6	8	1	4	2	2	12	1	113	2	11
Martinsville	Cooranbong	26	26	52	19	1	23	6	153	5	0	2	2	7	184	6	9	339	14	4
Marulan	Marulan	46	41	87	32	2	29	8	264	15	0	5	12	9	349	10	2	619	17	11
Maryland	Maryland	15	10	25	9	9	7	8	91	0	0	1	15	4	3	2	1	95	17	5
Maryvale	Maryvale	39	28	67	30	3	20	4	247	15	1	2	6	3	23	13	2	273	14	6
Mathoura	Mathoura	55	35	90	41	3	27	0	197	0	0	3	2	2	30	9	6	246	10	3
Maude	Maude	19	9	28	13	5	6	5	91	0	0	1	15	4	14	9	0	107	4	4
Maybole	Ben Lomond	8	7	15	7	5	6	7	74	0	0	1	1	7	4	10	0	79	11	7
May Villa	Carlingford	33	27	60	24	4	21	1	171	0	0	2	18	11	10	16	0	184	14	11
Meadow Flat	Meadow Flat	11	17	28	6	9	11	3	136	16	8	1	17	8	8	18	7	150	6	5
Meadows, The	Seven Hills	18	26	44	13	0	21	4	176	10	0	1	13	0	18	7	4	196	10	4
Medowie	Raymond Terrace	15	15	30	10	8	9	4	113	0	0	1	0	0	3	11	4	116	11	4
Meerschaum Vale	Gunnedah	5	16	21	2	9	12	8	91	0	0	1	14	6	30	16	4	123	10	10
Meerschaum Vale	Rous Mill	23	20	43	17	1	13	7	147	0	0	1	11	5	14	12	10	163	4	3
Megalong	Megalong	26	18	44	21	1	12	5	159	0	0	1	4	2	18	2	1	181	11	9
Menah	Mudgee	23	9	32	12	6	5	6	91	0	0	1	11	7	11	10	0	104	1	7
Menangle	Menangle	23	17	40	20	4	12	5	148	0	0	1	4	7	2	12	1	151	16	8
Menindee	Menindee	31	34	65	25	3	27	5	277	0	0	5	7	8	64	5	11	373	3	7
Meranburn	Meranburn	18	13	31	14	2	9	7	148	0	0	0	19	2	3	7	1	152	6	3
Meranne	Singleton	9	14	23	8	5	11	8	130	0	3	1	16	2	17	12	1	150	12	3
Merewether	Merewether	158	113	271	128	3	90	7	730	18	1	7	11	2	73	5	6	811	14	9
Merilla	Breadalbane	18	19	37	12	4	14	2	123	9	3	2	5	11	7	12	2	136	2	2
Merimbula	Merimbula	29	20	49	22	1	15	8	171	0	0	1	19	8	3	9	4	176	9	0
Meringlo	Bemboka	27	16	43	20	8	10	5	148	0	0	1	4	6	4	17	7	156	13	1
Meroo	Nowra	26	27	53	19	2	21	7	140	4	2	1	14	8	8	6	1	150	4	11
Merrendee	Merrendee	18	5	23	15	8	4	2	119	10	0	2	15	6	22	10	1	144	15	7
Merriwa	Merriwa	29	28	57	18	4	20	2	171	0	0	2	4	10	21	8	9	194	13	7
Michelago	Michelago	22	13	35	14	7	8	2	138	8	4	0	18	4	31	8	5	174	16	1
Middle Dural	Dural	20	26	46	17	1	18	2	130	5	0	3	0	11	2	11	10	135	17	9
Middle Falbrook	Glennie's Creek	11	15	26	8	1	12	1	125	0	0	1	8	11	7	5	0	133	13	11
Middlingbank	Cooma	12	7	19	8	6	5	1	84	11	8	0	19	4	3	6	0	109	17	0
Milbrulong	The Rock	14	15	29	11	9	13	3	57	14	7	5	6	3	50	14	4	116	13	2
Milburn Creek	Woodstock	8	16	24	5	8	10	8	125	0	0	2	6	7	17	1	1	148	3	0
Miller's Forest	Miller's Forest	37	24	61	30	0	20	1	171	0	0	2	2	2	15	11	10	188	14	0
Millfield	Millfield	15	19	34	12	2	15	0	125	0	0	1	0	0	52	6	5	182	6	5
Millngandi	Pambula	15	15	30	11	1	11	6	91	0	0	1	14	8	12	3	3	104	17	11
Millsville	Mudgee	10	16	26	6	5	12	4	113	0	0	0	14	3	18	2	1	131	16	4
Millthorpe	Millthorpe	79	73	152	67	4	45	1	416	0	0	5	4	3	20	9	5	441	13	8
Milltown	Bathurst	145	136	281	107	6	96	4	626	11	9	7	13	7	199	16	4	834	1	8
Milong	Young	15	19	34	9	0	11	9	113	0	0	1	16	0	2	11	10	117	7	10
Milton	Milton	102	73	175	74	2	53	9	356	10	5	6	1	3	184	11	7	554	8	9
Mimosa Park	do	9	14	23	7	5	11	5	80	0	0	0	4	7	1	10	0	81	14	7
Minmi	Minmi	299	286	585	243	6	221	7	1,268	19	4	18	1	0	306	8	0	1,593	8	4
Minnamurra	Dunmore	22	21	43	18	2	17	5	171	0	0	2	7	2	6	17	5	180	4	7
Minore	Minore	9	11	20	6	3	9	5	82	15	0	1	6	9	14	0	0	99	11	9
Minto	Minto	34	24	58	24	0	17	2	196	10	0	1	8	9	8	0	1	209	5	10
Miranda	Sutherland	32	32	64	23	3	22	6	159	0	0	1	17	9	28	16	3	189	14	0
Missabotti	Bowraville	14	16	30	10	7	12	6	113	0	0	1	6	8	2	16	7	117	3	3
Mitchell	Sunny Corner	120	134	254	89	5	99	2	561	3	4	10	5	2	44	9	4	617	6	4
Mitchell's Flat	Mitchell's Flat	22	31	53	18	4	24	6	171	0	0	1	18	0	2	12	1	175	10	1
Mitchell's Island	Croki	35	33	68	23	4	24	2	235	10	0	3	5	1	7	16	4	246	11	5
Mittagong	Mittagong	145	138	283	112	2	103	5	666	0	0	4	16	2	53	6	5	724	2	7
Mittagong, Lower	do	15	14	29	12	0	11	3	148	0	0	1	12	1	69	10	7	219	2	8
Mitta Mitta	Bethungra	15	22	37	9	0	11	5	113	0	0	1	2	7	3	11	2	117	13	9
Mitten's Creek	Grenfell	12	9	21	9	1	6	5	148	0	0	1	13	5	11	7	9	161	1	2
Moama	Moama	66	83	149	46	8	65	6	348	10	0	3	7	10	23	17	11	381	6	9
Mobellah	Home Rule	30	23	53	24	2	19	4	260	18	4	2	3	3	36	16	10	299	18	5
Mogillah	Mogilla	15	8	23	9	4	6	0	148	0	0	1	10	7	3	2	0	152	12	7
Mogo	Mogo	22	20	42	17	0	12	4	148	0	0	2	2	3	2	12	1	152	14	4
Molong	Molong	91	82	173	65	2	60	2	439	0	0	5	5	8	215	4	3	659	9	11
Mondrook	Tinonee	14	10	24	11	8	9	5	91	0	0	1	14	3	18	2	1	110	16	4
Mongarlowe	Mongarlowe	22	25	47	14	7	14	9	148	0	0	1	0	0	7	12	1	155	12	1
Monkerai	Monkerai	16	7	23	12	6	5	7	125	0	0	2	13	10	16	4	7	143	18	

APPENDIX VII—continued.

Name of School.	Post Town.	Number of Children on Rolls.			Average Weekly Attendance.			Expenditure from Public Funds.												
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Salaries.		Books, Clocks, Apparatus, Packing and Carriage.	Travelling Expenses and Forage.	Buildings, Rent, Furniture, Cleaning Allowance, Fuel, &c.	Total.							
								£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.									
Moonan Brook	Moonan Brook	18	20	38	15.2	16.3	31.5	148	0	0	1	6	7	.....	33	8	4	182	14	11
Moonan Flat	Gundy	15	9	24	9.3	7.3	16.6	91	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	32	17	4	123	17	4
Moonbah	Jindabyne	13	17	30	9.3	13.2	22.5	94	3	4	2	13	4	.....	6	9	11	104	19	11
Moonbi	Moonbi	12	15	27	9.2	10.9	20.1	102	0	0	1	9	9	.....	19	4	0	122	13	9
Moor Creek	Tamworth	18	15	33	13.1	9.8	22.9	125	0	0	3	5	9	.....	27	12	1	155	17	10
Moorfields	Canterbury	31	29	60	21.9	20.4	42.3	171	0	0	1	3	6	.....	16	4	7	188	8	1
Moorilda	Moorilda	24	16	40	20.6	12.1	32.7	171	0	0	1	16	6	.....	47	7	1	220	3	7
Moorland	Moorland	21	15	36	15.7	9.9	25.6	130	6	8	2	4	9	.....	58	14	8	191	6	1
Moorwatha	Howlong	11	12	23	7.6	7.1	14.7	125	0	0	1	9	9	.....	21	4	2	147	13	11
Moree	Moree	164	154	318	113.0	104.2	217.2	562	0	0	10	8	10	.....	333	16	4	906	5	2
Morongla Creek	Morongla Creek	16	21	37	11.8	13.6	25.4	148	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	2	11	164	2	11
Mororo	Mororo	23	15	38	18.1	12.1	30.2	148	0	0	1	19	6	.....	30	14	7	180	14	1
Morpeth	Morpeth	73	39	112	54.8	30.5	85.3	364	6	0	7	12	6	0	9	9	.....	113	17	1
Morrissett	Morrissett	24	20	44	16.6	14.4	31.0	148	0	0	0	19	4	.....	2	12	1	151	11	5
Mortdale	Mortdale	72	60	132	51.6	40.7	92.3	385	0	0	4	9	11	.....	20	10	5	410	0	4
Mortlake	Mortlake	89	65	154	65.7	49.2	114.9	391	3	4	6	3	0	.....	54	14	7	452	0	11
Moronglan	Dripstone	10	16	26	7.4	11.5	18.9	125	0	0	0	17	3	.....	3	2	1	128	19	4
Moruya	Moruya	65	73	138	46.5	54.4	100.9	335	0	0	3	11	0	.....	251	1	5	589	12	5
Mosquito Island	Newcastle	25	22	47	22.1	19.0	41.1	171	0	0	1	5	11	.....	27	11	1	199	17	0
Mosman	Mosman	103	90	193	81.2	66.1	147.3	373	6	8	5	18	11	.....	38	12	7	417	18	2
Mossgiel	Mossgiel	21	26	47	13.4	17.3	30.7	172	0	0	2	4	3	.....	652	11	3	826	15	6
Moss Vale	Moss Vale	74	68	142	58.4	48.0	106.4	377	0	0	4	14	11	.....	240	2	9	621	17	8
Moulamein	Moulamein	16	14	30	12.6	9.0	21.6	137	0	0	3	2	6	.....	30	12	11	170	15	5
Mountain Home	Tarana	18	18	36	10.7	12.6	23.3	113	0	0	1	19	5	.....	19	18	1	134	17	6
Mount Butler	Armidale	11	8	19	9.1	6.5	15.6	80	0	0	1	5	2	.....	22	18	0	104	3	2
Mount Costigan	Mount Costigan	22	25	47	16.4	21.0	37.4	165	5	0	2	2	11	.....	12	7	1	179	15	0
Mount Drysdale	Mount Drysdale	40	40	80	2.8	28.5	57.3	154	7	11	10	17	8	5	15	0	.....	374	17	5
Mount George	Woodside	16	12	28	9.5	8.1	17.6	91	0	0	1	1	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	92	1	8
Mount Gipps	Round Hill	16	13	29	10.1	9.2	19.3	137	1	8	.....	.....	.....	9	10	0	.....	41	6	5
Mount Hope	Mount Hope	24	27	51	18.9	20.2	39.1	191	0	0	4	7	7	.....	62	3	2	257	10	9
Mount Hunter	Mount Hunter	25	24	49	19.0	19.1	38.1	171	0	0	1	10	9	.....	42	11	20	215	2	7
Mount Keira	Wollongong	75	72	147	55.5	54.7	110.2	380	0	0	2	16	4	.....	21	4	11	404	1	3
Mount Kembla	Mount Kembla	78	63	141	62.0	45.6	107.6	376	6	8	4	4	9	.....	685	8	6	1,065	19	11
Mount Lawson	Judd's Creek, Rockley	8	12	20	5.2	6.3	11.5	85	5	0	1	16	6	.....	0	15	0	87	16	6
Mount M'Donald	Mount M'Donald	37	38	75	29.8	30.7	60.5	296	0	0	2	5	7	.....	9	7	3	307	12	10
Mount Mitchell	Mount Mitchell	12	8	20	9.7	7.1	16.8	85	10	0	1	5	8	.....	0	10	0	87	5	8
Mount Mooby	Scone	21	22	43	13.0	14.8	27.8	136	0	0	2	7	7	.....	4	8	10	142	16	5
Mount Murray	Robertson	14	19	33	8.9	12.4	21.3	114	0	0	1	2	1	.....	93	2	1	208	4	2
Mount Pleasant	Bridgman	17	20	37	15.1	11.5	26.6	113	0	0	2	7	1	.....	2	12	0	117	19	11
Mount Rivers	Lostock	12	8	20	9.1	6.1	15.2	96	10	0	1	2	8	1	12	6	.....	14	12	0
Mount Russell	Inverell	11	9	20	9.8	8.4	18.2	91	0	0	2	2	11	.....	3	2	1	96	5	0
Mount Tamar	Bathurst	15	16	31	10.3	12.3	22.6	114	18	4	0	19	5	.....	14	15	7	130	13	4
Mount Thorley	Singleton	12	9	21	9.7	6.7	16.4	96	13	4	1	8	4	2	13	0	.....	17	12	1
Mount Victoria	Mount Victoria	37	40	77	27.0	31.9	58.9	252	2	3	2	2	7	.....	86	1	5	338	6	3
Mount View	Mount View	35	20	55	25.9	15.0	40.9	157	11	8	2	9	2	.....	39	17	4	199	18	2
Mudgee	Mudgee	298	262	560	230.3	204.6	434.9	1,382	1	2	23	17	11	6	0	6	.....	131	8	5
Mudgee, South	do	27	23	50	18.6	15.9	34.5	136	0	0	1	15	8	.....	8	2	1	145	17	9
Mulbring	Mulbring	38	35	73	29.6	26.1	55.7	252	9	5	5	11	2	4	13	6	.....	14	1	9
Mulgoa	Mulgoa	33	27	60	26.6	20.1	46.7	171	0	0	2	0	8	.....	3	12	7	176	13	3
Mulgoa Forest	Oaks	13	14	27	8.6	10.1	18.7	125	0	0	0	10	0	.....	21	4	7	146	14	7
Mullamuddy	Mudgee	22	18	40	17.0	13.6	30.6	136	0	0	1	14	4	.....	40	16	1	178	10	5
Mullengandra	Mullengandra	25	16	41	16.1	12.0	28.1	130	15	0	2	11	8	20	0	0	.....	67	4	10
Mullengrove	Wheeo	9	10	19	7.1	7.7	14.8	91	0	0	1	5	9	.....	3	2	0	95	7	9
Mullion Creek	Mullion Creek	16	20	36	14.5	15.7	30.2	136	0	0	1	2	11	.....	242	2	4	379	5	3
Mullumbimby	Mullumbimby	31	24	55	23.6	18.5	42.1	141	15	0	1	15	7	.....	6	1	0	149	11	7
Mulwala	Mulwala	17	33	50	14.3	26.8	41.1	165	5	0	2	8	6	6	12	3	.....	3	6	10
Mulyan	Orange	11	19	30	8.3	13.3	21.6	113	0	0	1	0	6	.....	16	19	10	131	0	4
Mumbil	Mumbil	20	29	49	15.1	20.7	35.8	171	0	0	1	9	1	.....	70	15	1	243	4	2
Mumbulla	Brogo	13	12	25	9.6	9.2	18.8	103	16	8	1	9	2	2	0	0	.....	3	1	11
Mummel	Mummell	17	12	29	10.5	6.9	17.4	148	0	0	1	2	0	.....	28	0	9	177	2	9
Mundawa	Westbrook, Singleton	12	10	22	9.9	7.2	17.1	113	0	0	1	12	2	.....	4	17	5	119	9	7
Mundongo	Tamut	30	24	54	21.4	17.1	38.5	171	0	0	2	17	6	.....	66	9	1	240	6	7
Mundooran	Mundooran	17	20	37	13.8	17.5	31.3	124	9	3	2	2	0	12	3	8	.....	50	14	4
Munghorn	Coojal	17	19	36	14.8	15.3	30.1	148	0	0	1	2	4	.....	3	12	1	152	14	5
Mungindi	Mungindi	25	26	51	18.2	17.4	35.6	160	0	0	4	5	7	.....	327	17	5	492	3	0
Munni	Bendolba	14	12	26	10.1	8.5	18.6	109	6	8	1	19	0	.....	2	12	1	113	17	9
Munyabla	Henty	9	10	19	7.3	8.9	16.2	87	11	8	0	17	10	2	12	3	.....	1	5	10
Murray's Flat	Goulburn	13	11	24	8.7	7.7	16.4	91	0	0	0	17	2	.....	2	15	0	94	12	2
Murrayville	Chatsworth Island	13	9	22	11.2	7.3	18.5	75	6	8	6	10	5	.....	75	5	5	157	2	6
Murrumboola	Murrumburrah	14	16	30	9.5	11.2	20.7	113	0	0	1	3	7	.....	14	12	1	123	15	8
Murroo	Dry Plain	12	13	25	9.1	10.6	19.7	113	0	0	1	17	10	1	14	9	.....	3	10	3
Murrulebale	Old Junee	5	10	15	3.3	8.0	11.3	98	6	8	2	10	0	.....	2	16	11	103	13	7
Murrumbateman	Yass	19	21	40	12.8	12.7	25.5	171	0	0	1	8	7	.....	4	2	1	176	10	8
Murrumbidgee	Murrumbidgee	28	41	69	19.2	28.1	47.3	171	0	0	1	13	4	.....	382	16	4	555	9	8
Murrumburrah	Murrumburrah	117	134	251	83.0	94.0	177.0	474	0	0	10	14	8	1	0	9	.....	29	11	10
Murrurundi	Murrurundi	107	99	206	75.3	71.3	146.6	395	9	10	6	3	3	1	4	6	.....	118	13	4
Murwillumbah	Murwillumbah	103	87	190	69.7	69.8	139.5	373	7	6	12	4	1	3	9	6	.....	235	18	9
Muswellbrook	Muswellbrook	140	127	267	106.7	92.4	199.1	516	10	1	5	12	6	1	4	9	.....	31	12	9
Muttama	Muttama	15	23	38	9.0	13.9	22.9	138	8	4										

APPENDIX VII—continued.

Name of School.	Post Town.	Number of Children on Rolls.			Average Weekly Attendance.			Expenditure from Public Funds.				
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Salaries.	Books, Clocks, Apparatus, Packing and Carriage.	Travelling Expenses and Forage.	Buildings, Rent, Furniture, Cleaning Allowance, Fuel, &c.	Total.
								£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Nambucca Heads	Nambucca Heads	32	51	83	23·9	30·4	54·3	219 5 7	2 3 8	...	23 7 0	244 16 3
Nambucca, Lower	Macksville	9	13	22	6·2	9·3	15·5	80 18 4	0 16 10	1 10 0	...	83 5 2
Nangunia	Berrigan	14	13	27	10·4	10·3	20·7	91 0 0	...	3 10 0	0 7 6	94 17 6
Narara	Narara	20	13	33	15·9	11·3	27·2	161 8 4	0 14 6	...	31 5 1	193 7 11
Narellan	Narellan	49	46	95	36·5	34·7	71·2	243 6 8	2 19 2	...	30 9 3	276 15 1
Naremburn	North Sydney	187	132	319	141·2	96·5	237·7	493 8 4	5 10 0	...	22 8 4	521 6 8
Narrabeen	Narrabeen	10	14	24	7·7	11·9	19·6	94 8 4	...	...	7 16 0	102 4 4
Narrabri	Narrabri	244	163	407	186·3	125·4	311·7	889 1 11	23 7 8	1 18 0	135 10 3	1,049 17 10
Narrabri, West	Narrabri, West	107	128	235	72·2	84·5	156·7	379 5 0	7 2 2	2 0 0	147 7 3	535 14 5
Narrandera	Narrandera	163	141	304	108·7	97·0	205·7	496 4 10	9 1 8	2 8 6	55 19 6	563 14 6
Narrango	Narrango	12	21	33	8·1	14·6	22·7	96 10 0	1 7 0	2 1 6	1 13 0	101 11 6
Narraua	Narraua	10	9	19	7·7	7·6	15·3	80 0 0	1 10 3	...	0 10 0	82 0 3
Narromine	Narromine	62	62	124	42·6	37·7	80·3	285 0 0	4 1 8	...	9 14 10	298 16 6
Neila Creek	Cowra	9	9	18	7·9	7·8	15·7	91 0 0	0 18 5	...	10 4 5	102 2 10
Nelanglo	Gundaroo	15	21	36	11·6	14·7	26·3	147 5 0	4 5 9	...	32 19 11	184 10 8
Nelligen	Nelligen	28	37	65	20·9	25·7	46·6	171 0 0	2 2 11	...	129 4 0	302 6 11
Nelson	Riverstone	14	11	25	10·9	9·1	20·0	113 0 0	0 16 3	...	4 1 10	117 18 1
Nelson's Bay	Nelson's Bay	13	15	28	10·1	12·9	23·0	113 0 0	1 3 0	...	3 15 1	117 18 1
Nelson's Plains	Nelson's Plains	39	29	68	28·9	20·7	49·6	171 0 0	5 6 8	...	83 19 6	260 6 2
Nemingha	Tamworth	38	32	70	24·9	19·8	44·7	171 0 0	2 15 7	...	48 18 10	222 14 5
Nerriga	Nerriga	22	14	36	18·1	11·9	30·0	102 0 0	1 4 3	2 0 0	2 19 3	108 3 6
Nerrigundah	Nerrigundah	14	15	29	10·1	7·9	18·0	136 0 0	1 9 10	...	3 12 1	141 1 11
Nethercote	Pambula	21	15	36	14·1	11·0	25·1	121 0 0	1 13 6	...	15 13 1	138 6 7
Neutral Bay	Neutral Bay	241	223	464	182·3	164·7	347·0	892 10 7	16 0 6	...	59 11 10	968 2 11
Nevertire	Nevertire	28	16	44	20·1	10·2	30·3	148 0 0	1 16 1	...	43 19 11	193 16 0
Neville	Neville	32	30	62	24·4	21·6	46·0	171 0 0	1 10 0	...	6 3 1	178 13 1
Newbridge	Newbridge	51	65	116	33·9	50·7	84·6	267 10 0	2 16 9	...	14 13 7	285 0 4
Newcastle	Newcastle	403	338	741	312·3	273·1	585·4	2,022 0 10	33 17 7	3 3 11	601 16 6	2,660 18 10
Newcastle, East	do	132	121	253	97·5	87·8	185·3	578 15 0	8 12 8	...	152 12 10	740 0 6
Newcastle, South	Merewether	424	398	822	341·1	313·5	654·6	2,021 2 0	16 6 7	2 2 0	498 0 1	2,537 10 8
New Italy	New Italy	27	35	62	20·6	28·6	49·2	171 0 0	1 17 9	...	10 2 1	182 19 10
New Lambton	New Lambton	219	190	409	173·2	146·4	319·6	887 0 0	12 14 3	1 10 0	105 7 10	1,006 12 1
Newport	Dora Creek	26	24	50	19·8	18·7	38·5	123 0 0	2 3 2	...	40 6 9	165 9 11
Newrea	Newrea	12	15	27	9·5	10·2	19·7	91 0 0	1 0 8	...	32 13 9	124 14 5
Newrybar	Tintenbar	21	13	34	17·6	10·5	28·1	148 0 0	2 5 4	...	2 12 1	152 17 5
Newstead	Moruya	13	12	25	10·8	9·1	19·9	96 10 0	1 6 6	1 17 6	1 5 0	100 19 0
Newtown	Newtown	775	657	1,432	592·2	490·9	1,083·1	2,844 2 11	54 0 7	...	833 18 4	3,732 1 10
Newtown, North	do	230	237	467	168·5	173·2	341·7	1,197 18 4	10 16 4	3 7 9	183 5 4	1,395 7 9
New Vale	Lithgow	19	10	29	15·0	8·6	23·6	148 0 0	1 19 6	...	39 1 10	189 1 4
Niangala	Walcha Road	14	8	22	10·1	4·2	14·3	91 0 0	0 17 1	...	2 0 0	93 17 1
Nicholson-street	Balmain	156	133	289	121·7	99·3	221·0	753 3 4	5 14 1	...	164 15 2	923 12 7
Nimitybelle	Nimitybelle	34	32	66	22·8	22·6	45·4	171 0 0	1 18 10	...	161 9 1	334 7 11
Nine-mile	Nine-mile	34	29	63	24·2	20·6	44·8	171 0 0	1 14 5	...	35 19 3	208 13 8
Nithsdale	Major's Creek	10	10	20	7·7	8·2	15·9	38 5 0	1 9 1	...	1 0 0	90 14 1
Noorooma	Noorooma	23	21	44	16·4	12·6	29·0	148 0 0	1 17 9	...	3 2 1	152 19 10
Norah Creek	Molong	13	15	28	8·6	11·1	19·7	113 0 0	1 13 0	...	2 12 1	117 5 1
North Creek	Ballina	17	15	32	7·8	7·5	15·3	125 0 0	1 3 7	...	2 15 10	128 19 5
Norwood	Goulburn	12	15	27	8·6	8·9	17·5	109 6 8	2 15 11	...	10 12 2	122 14 9
Notherwono	Wagga Wagga	17	16	33	7·6	7·5	15·1	90 0 0	...	3 10 0	43 2 6	136 12 6
Nowra	Nowra	157	173	330	113·3	117·6	230·9	668 13 4	5 6 10	12 8 4	45 14 6	732 3 0
Nowra Hill	do	24	31	55	15·4	23·3	38·7	136 0 0	1 11 6	...	10 9 7	148 1 1
Nowean	Woodstock	60	37	97	38·5	24·6	63·1	241 10 0	2 5 7	...	57 0 2	300 15 9
Nubba	Nubba	31	21	52	22·8	13·5	36·3	171 0 0	0 19 10	...	181 18 10	353 18 8
Nullabong	Coonabarabran	18	12	30	13·3	7·4	20·7	91 0 0	1 13 9	...	3 11 0	96 4 9
Nullawanna	Nullawanna	19	13	32	12·9	7·8	20·7	119 10 0	1 17 2	...	3 13 7	125 0 9
Numba	Numba	17	13	30	13·6	10·1	23·7	125 0 0	0 19 7	...	2 12 1	128 11 8
Numulgi	Numulgi	20	15	35	15·4	13·1	28·5	127 18 4	1 14 8	...	11 17 8	141 10 8
Nundle	Nundle	76	67	143	55·3	49·2	104·5	272 10 0	5 5 7	1 0 0	33 16 7	312 12 2
Nurung	Douglas Gap, Galong	12	10	22	5·5	5·6	11·1	80 0 0	1 11 4	...	0 15 0	82 6 4
Nymagee	Nymagee	50	38	88	36·5	28·2	64·7	353 0 0	3 8 2	5 9 3	35 7 2	397 4 7
Nymboida	Grafton	17	14	31	14·2	9·3	23·5	125 0 0	1 5 6	1 3 0	2 12 1	130 0 7
Nyngan	Nyngan	103	91	194	71·0	60·1	131·0	394 2 11	7 14 5	...	37 9 2	439 6 6
Nyrang Creek	Canowindra	12	15	27	6·8	9·4	16·2	109 6 8	1 15 11	...	3 7 1	114 9 8
Oakendale	Glenoak	16	19	35	13·8	16·8	30·6	113 0 0	1 18 1	...	53 0 1	167 18 2
Oakhampton	West Maitland	29	26	55	23·6	20·4	44·0	165 5 0	2 5 0	3 18 6	16 3 5	187 11 11
Oaklands	Coraki	30	22	52	24·7	16·6	41·3	144 0 0	1 17 11	...	27 14 5	173 12 4
Oak Park	Glennies Creek	9	18	27	7·4	12·0	19·4	113 0 0	2 0 2	2 7 0	12 12 1	129 19 3
Oaks	Oaks	27	27	54	20·3	18·8	39·1	171 0 0	1 2 7	...	53 12 0	225 14 7
Oakwood	Inverell	16	12	28	11·4	9·2	20·6	148 0 0	0 14 4	...	10 12 7	159 6 11
Oberon	Oberon	43	32	75	20·2	16·3	36·5	257 0 0	2 3 6	...	637 18 9	897 2 3
Obley	Obley	15	16	31	10·5	8·1	18·6	108 8 10	3 2 2	...	25 19 1	137 10 1
O. B. X. Creek	South Grafton	14	18	32	11·2	14·0	25·2	113 0 0	0 17 0	...	9 1 1	122 18 1
O'Connell	O'Connell	27	21	48	20·0	14·9	34·9	148 0 0	1 16 6	...	6 17 1	156 13 7
Off Flat	Hampton	10	13	23	7·3	9·1	16·4	87 3 4	0 14 2	2 4 0	10 12 6	100 14 0
Omega Retreat	Gerringong	15	22	37	12·4	17·4	29·8	171 0 0	0 15 6	...	3 12 10	175 8 4
Ophir	Lewis' Ponds	18	13	31	14·3	9·6	23·9	102 0 0	1 13 3	...	4 18 11	111 1 5
Orange	Orange	361	294	655	255·0	215·9	470·9	1,831 5 3	25 13 4	3 14 6	494 15 6	2,355 8 7
Orange, East	do	116	102	218	85·1	77·7	162·8	395 4 0	2 12 7	...	91 2 5	488 19 0
Osborne	Moorilda	12	10	22	9·6	7·8	17·4	113 0 0	1 13 6	...	25 2 1	139 15 7
Otford	Otford	20	15	35	16·4	12·4	28·8	56 10 0	5 14 7	9 15 4	22 7 0	94 6 11
Ourimbah	Ourimbah	23	32	55	17·5	22·4	39·9	242 0 0	1 13 6	6 0 0	32 15 6	282 9 0
Owen's Gap	Scone	20	11	31	15·2	7·7	22·9	91 0 0	1 12 10	...	2 12 1	95 4 11
Oxley	Oxley	17	16	33	12·3	11·6	23·9	148 0 0	2 11 7	...	13 10 7	164 2 2
Oxley Island	Oxley Island	35	24	59	19·3	14·9	34·2	171 0 0	1 19 9	...	323 14 7	496 14 4

APPENDIX VII—continued.

Name of School.	Post Town.	Number of Children on Rolls.			Average Weekly Attendance			Expenditure from Public Funds.				
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Salaries.	Books, Clocks, Apparatus, Packing and Carriage.	Travelling Expenses and Forage.	Buildings, Rent, Furniture, Cleaning Allowance, Fuel, &c.	Total.
								£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Paddington	Paddington	799	750	1,549	594.8	538.8	1,133.6	3,108 12 3	49 10 10		281 11 10	3,439 14 11
Page's River ...	Gundy ..	7	14	21	4.4	8.1	12.5	94 10 0		0 17 6	5 10 9	100 18 3
Pallamallawa ...	Pallamallawa	23	32	55	16.8	23.4	40.2	136 0 0	3 17 10		4 15 0	144 12 10
Palmer's Island ...	Palmer's Island	39	40	79	30.8	30.9	61.7	251 0 0	3 7 9		7 16 4	262 4 1
Pampoolah	Pampoolah	21	24	45	15.3	18.5	33.8	171 0 0	2 11 9		3 8 7	177 0 4
Pambula	Pambula	47	44	91	33.7	34.9	68.6	245 10 0	5 14 5	13 4 6	61 18 11	326 8 5
Parke ...	Parke	199	203	402	150.6	140.5	291.1	567 8 4	6 17 3	5 0 3	108 16 7	688 2 5
Parkeborough ..	do	29	22	51	19.6	14.9	34.5	136 10 0			59 11 7	196 1 7
Parkebourne ...	Breadalbane	19	17	36	12.2	10.8	23.0	113 0 0	1 18 5		3 6 10	118 5 3
Parkville	Parkville	14	17	31	10.2	12.3	22.5	125 0 0	1 15 0		77 0 1	203 15 1
Parramatta, North	Parramatta	292	263	555	227.8	208.2	436.0	1,607 17 5	23 16 9	5 10 6	256 2 9	1,893 7 5
Parramatta, South	do	513	419	932	400.2	315.1	715.3	2,097 12 6	39 4 11		995 2 8	3,132 0 1
Paterson	Paterson	54	39	93	30.7	28.0	67.7	237 0 0	3 3 0		171 6 10	411 9 10
Paupong	Boloka, <i>via</i> Cooma	11	5	16	8.6	4.5	13.1	91 0 0	0 16 9	3 10 9	3 7 1	98 14 7
Payne's Crossing...	Wollombi	28	21	49	19.2	17.0	36.2	165 5 0	0 17 8		38 14 0	204 16 8
Peak Hill	Peak Hill	88	78	166	65.1	56.2	121.3	492 10 0	3 6 10		88 0 11	583 17 9
Peakhurst	Peakhurst	52	46	98	34.5	30.0	64.5	225 6 8	2 12 9		15 11 5	243 10 10
Peel	Peel	25	20	45	15.2	15.6	30.8	148 0 0	1 7 0		13 5 5	162 12 5
Peelwood	Peelwood	18	14	32	12.2	9.7	21.9	148 0 0	1 14 1		3 11 10	153 5 11
Pejar	Pejar	7	11	18	4.7	7.4	12.1	82 6 4	1 4 11	1 6 9	0 14 0	85 12 0
Pelican Creek ...	Lismore	14	15	29	9.1	11.0	20.1	113 0 0	1 14 3		13 14 7	128 8 10
Pelican Island ...	Kempsey	26	24	50	20.3	19.7	40.0	171 0 0	1 8 3	18 10 0	2 12 1	143 10 4
Pennant Hills ...	Pennant Hills	55	53	108	39.4	36.4	75.8	351 10 8	6 7 0		16 3 7	374 1 3
Penrith	Penrith	339	259	598	252.3	191.8	444.1	1,459 13 4	22 8 11	7 13 9	333 18 4	1,823 14 4
Perth	Perth	38	28	66	25.6	18.6	44.2	171 0 0	2 1 10		46 12 3	219 14 1
Petersham	Petersham	500	458	958	376.0	332.1	708.1	2,271 18 11	36 14 3		290 0 0	2,568 13 2
Pictou	Pictou	104	71	175	87.5	54.7	142.2	378 15 10	5 16 3		161 16 10	546 8 11
Pilliga	Pilliga	25	30	55	18.7	20.5	39.2	159 10 0	2 16 1		13 8 7	175 14 8
Pimlico, North ...	Wardell	15	14	29	11.8	10.9	22.7	125 0 0	1 6 4		4 18 7	131 4 11
Pinch Flat	Arndale	7	8	15	5.3	6.0	11.3	82 11 8	0 6 2		1 0 0	83 17 10
Pine Rocks	Spring Hill	18	5	23	10.6	3.4	14.0	91 0 0	1 2 5		3 7 1	95 9 6
Pinnacles	Pinnacles	14	10	24	9.8	6.6	16.4	122 6 8			3 12 1	125 18 9
Pipeclay Creek ...	Mudgee	23	12	35	17.0	8.9	25.9	148 0 0	1 17 10	8 6 9	5 13 11	163 18 6
Pipeclay Spring ...	Bombala	19	21	40	14.1	16.4	30.5	111 9 7	2 2 11		5 10 1	119 2 7
Piper's Flat* ...	Piper's Flat	4	9	13	2.1	5.6	7.7	5 13 4			0 10 0	6 3 4
Pitt Row	Granville	112	85	197	80.5	52.7	133.2	451 15 0	8 5 8	1 5 0	28 0 8	489 6 4
Pitt Town	Pitt Town	73	53	126	55.2	41.1	96.3	422 8 7	5 15 1		23 8 5	451 12 1
Pitt Town Co-operative Settlement.	do	34	32	66	25.4	26.4	51.8	378 10 0	1 3 9	0 10 0	39 4 7	419 8 4
Pittwater	Bayview	23	18	41	18.7	14.6	33.3	171 0 0	2 0 9		65 11 1	238 11 10
Plattsburg	Wallsend — Plattsburg.	336	354	690	271.0	273.6	544.6	1,631 13 4	35 7 1	2 4 7	76 19 4	1,746 4 4
Pleasant Hills ...	Pleasant Hills	21	22	43	14.6	15.5	30.1	118 15 0	5 1 11		2 19 2	126 16 1
Plunkett-street ...	Sydney	272	212	484	205.6	166.5	362.1	1,058 7 7	14 6 0		47 18 4	1,120 11 11
Point Danger ...	Tweed Heads	36	29	65	23.3	21.0	44.3	163 6 8	2 14 1	10 0 3	42 19 8	219 0 8
Pokolbin	Branxton	26	19	45	17.0	16.2	33.2	171 0 0	2 10 9		21 12 0	195 2 9
Pond's Creek ...	Gilgah	12	14	26	8.9	7.4	16.3	113 0 0	2 12 7		18 5 5	133 18 0
Pooncarne	Pooncarne	12	12	24	10.0	10.6	20.6	115 0 0	2 10 11		17 15 4	135 6 3
Porter's Mount ...	Cowra	15	11	26	11.3	8.6	19.9	106 11 8	2 8 4		15 7 3	124 7 3
Portland, Lower ...	Lower Portland	29	14	43	22.6	10.7	33.3	148 0 0	1 17 0		92 5 7	242 2 7
Port Macquarie ...	Port Macquarie	83	63	146	64.6	44.9	109.5	409 15 0	4 16 7		376 16 11	791 8 6
Prospect	Prospect	47	45	92	35.7	33.7	69.4	297 0 0	2 10 11		40 2 4	339 13 3
Prospect Reservoir	Prospect Reservoir..	40	45	85	30.2	32.3	62.5	255 0 0	2 6 3		8 2 8	265 8 11
Pudman Creek ...	Rye Park	19	25	44	12.6	17.9	30.5	136 10 0	2 1 6		11 4 1	149 15 7
Pyangle	Lue	8	16	24	7.5	13.5	21.0	91 0 0	1 4 3		3 8 0	95 12 3
Pyramul	Pyramul	27	18	45	21.1	14.6	35.7	159 10 0	2 18 9		4 14 1	167 2 10
Pyree	Pyree	38	40	78	27.9	33.0	60.9	255 7 11	4 11 10		65 3 4	325 3 1
Pyrmont	Pyrmont	458	349	807	360.5	274.8	635.3	1,789 1 1	37 6 10		79 2 4	1,905 10 3
Quaama	Quaama	16	19	35	11.5	13.5	25.0	148 0 0	2 1 10		3 7 1	153 8 11
Quandong	Grenfell	35	24	59	20.0	17.2	37.2	171 0 0	2 4 11	1 11 0	3 2 1	177 18 0
Queanbeyan ...	Queanbeyan	90	108	198	74.7	85.9	160.6	412 13 4	12 6 0	2 4 3	52 14 6	479 18 1
Quipolly	Quipolly	17	17	34	11.0	13.6	24.6	148 0 0	1 11 8		85 13 10	235 5 6
Quipolly Creek ...	Quipolly Creek	17	11	28	14.5	9.1	23.6	148 0 0	1 4 6		85 16 8	235 1 2
Qurindi	Qurindi	145	140	285	110.4	109.2	219.6	581 5 0	9 6 6	1 12 9	101 14 8	693 18 11
Quorrobolong ...	Mount Vincent	13	20	33	9.8	16.1	25.9	91 0 0		1 9 0	1 0 0	93 9 0
Raglan	Raglan	17	21	38	11.6	14.1	25.7	136 0 0	1 5 1		3 7 1	140 12 2
Rainbow Reach ...	Rainbow Reach	16	11	27	12.7	7.2	19.9	108 10 0	0 14 5		12 18 9	122 3 2
Raleigh	Raleigh	27	21	48	20.3	16.9	37.2	171 0 0	1 10 4		48 17 1	221 7 5
Ramornie	South Grafton	26	25	51	19.4	18.1	37.5	171 0 0	1 4 3		49 12 1	221 16 4
Randwick	Randwick	215	176	391	147.9	114.1	262.0	766 6 8	11 11 6		240 11 11	1,018 10 1
Randwick Asylum	do	78	63	141	71.7	52.9	124.6	694 8 11	4 19 9		71 17 7	771 6 3
Ravensworth ...	Ravensworth	18	13	31	13.4	10.8	24.2	91 0 0	0 19 8	0 11 0	...	92 10 8
Rawdon Island ...	Rawdon Island	23	21	44	14.9	16.0	30.9	171 0 0	0 15 5		6 6 11	178 2 4
Raymond Terrace.	Raymond Terrace ..	89	104	193	70.3	78.8	149.1	446 9 3	8 0 0	2 1 6	188 17 4	645 8 1
Redfern	Redfern	810	807	1,617	625.2	592.0	1,217.2	3,067 0 3	44 17 2		229 7 1	3,341 4 6
Redfern West ...	do	265	216	481	184.5	151.9	336.4	1,177 8 6	14 15 6		253 8 2	1,445 12 2
Red Range ...	Red Range	18	26	44	14.3	22.9	37.2	171 0 0	0 17 5		4 4 7	176 2 0
Reefton	Reefton	35	35	70	26.0	27.1	53.1	151 1 8	2 13 0	0 16 0	35 15 3	190 5 11
Regentville ...	Penrith	22	23	45	15.7	19.3	35.0	148 0 0	1 14 4		61 5 1	210 19 5
Reidsdale ...	Braidwood	17	15	32	13.9	10.1	24.0	113 0 0	1 6 3		29 10 10	143 17 1
Rhine Falls ...	Cooma	10	8	18	6.4	5.0	11.4	118 5 3	0 14 5		3 12 1	122 11 9
Richmond	Richmond	141	116	257	107.2	82.4	189.6	650 9 7	16 0 11		42 5 6	708 16 0
Richmond, North...	North Richmond ..	28	33	61	22.3	27.8	50.1	277 3 4	2 13 11		75 16 2	355 13 5
Richmond Vale ...	Buchanan	13	12	25	11.8	10.4	22.2	125 0 0	2 7 9		12 1 1	139 8 10

* Closed, January.

APPENDIX VII—continued.

Name of School.	Post Town.	Number of Children on Rolls.			Average Weekly Attendance.			Expenditure from Public Funds.														
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Salaries.	Books Clocks, Apparatus, Packing and Carriage.	Travelling Expenses and Forage.	Buildings, Rent, Furniture, Cleaning Allowance, Fuel, &c.	Total.										
							£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.											
Riley's Hill	Broadwater	37	47	84	29.5	36.5	66.0	181	1	10	3	2	4	5	16	3	5	4	1	195	4	6
Riley-street	Sydney	154	120	274	107.2	78.3	185.5	358	12	3	4	5	7				40	6	11	403	4	9
Riverstone	Riverstone	89	65	154	65.7	44.2	109.9	359	0	0	3	14	1				86	1	0	448	15	1
Rix Creek	Singleton	35	37	72	24.7	29.1	53.8	239	0	0	2	19	6				579	10	8	821	10	2
Robbinsville	Thnrroul	70	54	124	57.5	43.1	100.6	382	0	0	5	10	7				170	19	5	558	10	0
Robert Park	Glenquarry	25	24	49	20.9	18.5	39.4	171	0	0	1	7	0				21	12	1	196	19	1
Robertson	Robertson	43	48	96	34.0	33.3	67.3	242	15	0	5	5	4				499	6	8	747	7	0
Rob Roy	Inverell	17	8	25	12.5	5.3	17.8	125	0	0	1	18	11				3	2	1	130	1	0
Rockdale	Rockdale	310	260	570	237.7	193.1	430.8	1,435	14	7	17	14	6				299	6	11	1,752	16	0
Rockley	Rockley	41	32	73	23.1	21.6	44.7	236	10	0	2	5	11				9	6	5	248	2	4
Rock, The	The Rock	17	17	34	12.5	12.6	25.1	134	11	8	0	18	8	17	10	0	9	10	10	162	11	2
Rock Vale	Armidale	20	30	50	16.7	24.7	41.4	167	0	0	1	8	2				22	13	6	191	1	8
Rocky Hall	Rocky Hall	15	14	29	12.9	10.7	23.6	125	0	0							3	8	7	128	8	7
Rocky Ponds	Mount Aubrey	18	14	32	13.1	9.7	22.8	140	6	8	1	1	11				269	11	9	411	0	4
Rocky River	Rocky River	48	36	84	35.9	24.0	59.9	241	10	0	4	4	1				214	9	10	460	3	11
Rolland's Plains	Rolland's Plains	15	14	29	10.8	10.9	21.7	125	0	0	1	5	7				14	14	1	140	19	8
Rookwood	Rookwood	128	109	237	100.4	81.5	181.9	531	5	9	4	6	1				60	0	6	595	12	4
Rose Bay	Watson's Bay	16	24	40	12.9	20.4	33.3	118	15	0	1	9	1				34	12	0	154	16	1
Rose Hill	Cralla	14	15	29	11.3	11.5	22.8	125	0	0	1	9	2				24	5	1	150	14	3
Rosenthal	Bulahdelah	17	17	34	12.9	12.0	24.9	109	6	8	1	18	7				12	11	8	123	16	11
Rose Vale*	Windellama	10	5	15	7.3	3.6	10.9	59	11	6	1	7	6	5	16	9	6	6	9	73	2	6
Rose Valley	Gerringong	6	11	17	5.6	9.4	15.0	78	18	4	1	8	2	1	12	7				81	19	1
Rosewood	Tumbarumba	12	14	26	7.8	10.1	17.9	80	0	0							0	7	6	80	7	6
Ross Hill	Inverell	26	27	53	21.7	20.4	42.1	193	0	0	2	11	9				4	0	7	199	12	4
Rothbury	Rothbury	28	19	47	23.8	16.7	40.5	159	10	0	1	7	0				33	18	11	194	15	11
Rotherfield	Quirindi	10	12	22	7.8	9.8	17.6	113	0	0	2	5	8				2	12	1	117	17	9
Rouchel	Rouchel Brook	13	17	30	10.5	12.7	23.2	148	0	0	0	17	8				3	9	0	152	6	8
Rought	Singleton	46	49	95	37.0	39.1	76.1	262	0	0	3	6	1				58	2	10	323	8	11
Round Hill	Round Hill	25	28	53	13.0	16.9	29.9	229	0	0	2	18	10				16	12	0	248	10	10
Round Mount	Inverell	18	10	28	12.2	9.0	21.2	93	15	3	3	14	2				2	9	0	99	18	2
Round Swamp	Capertee	15	9	24	10.5	6.7	17.2	78	18	4	1	2	11				1	10	0	81	11	3
Rous	Rous	31	19	50	26.1	15.7	41.8	148	0	0	1	15	8	1	2	6	10	4	1	161	2	3
Rouse Hill	Rouse Hill	19	34	53	14.4	23.7	38.1	290	10	0	1	15	4	12	1	3	81	5	9	385	12	4
Rouse Hill Road	do	16	9	25	9.7	4.8	14.5	56	10	0	6	11	0				88	5	6	151	6	6
Rous Mill	Rous Mill	42	40	82	29.5	29.5	59.0	242	5	7	1	19	10	1	10	0	811	13	2	1,057	8	7
Runnymede	Casino	8	17	25	6.3	11.6	17.9	103	16	8	0	17	0				2	12	1	107	5	9
Run of Water	Yarra	26	17	43	18.8	12.8	31.6	115	0	0	2	0	11				6	13	10	123	14	9
Ryanda	Llangothlin	10	22	32	6.5	15.5	22.0	113	0	0	1	19	10				23	10	0	138	9	10
Rydal	Rydal	19	24	43	14.3	16.6	30.9	147	0	0	3	1	11	20	0	0	23	15	11	193	17	10
Rydalmere	Rydalmere	27	27	54	20.9	19.8	40.7	148	0	0				8	0	0	13	16	6	169	16	6
Ryde	Ryde	163	148	316	121.6	106.1	227.7	751	6	8	8	9	10	0	14	11	174	19	6	935	10	11
Ryde, North	North Ryde	31	39	70	18.2	25.4	43.6	253	15	0	2	16	6				83	3	7	339	15	1
Rye Park	Rye Park	35	19	54	22.7	13.6	36.3	169	1	8	3	0	0	7	8	11	3	17	1	183	7	8
Rylstone	Rylstone	77	72	149	59.4	53.3	112.7	393	0	0	4	18	4				66	8	5	464	6	9
Rywung	Swamp Oak	16	8	24	12.3	6.7	19.0	136	0	0	2	1	9				4	7	1	142	8	10
Sackville Reach	Sackville Reach	22	14	36	15.2	9.4	24.6	148	0	0	0	14	4				2	12	1	151	6	5
Salisbury	Underbank	16	13	29	9.9	8.7	18.6	113	0	0	1	7	9				2	12	1	116	19	10
Salisbury Plains	Uralia	12	14	26	7.2	10.7	17.9	125	0	0	1	15	10				19	2	1	145	17	11
Salt Ash	William Town	15	11	26	12.5	9.0	21.5	125	0	0	1	12	1				25	12	7	152	4	8
Sandringham	Sandringham	61	34	95	45.8	24.0	69.8	311	3	4	3	14	4	0	17	2	20	18	9	336	13	7
Sapphire	Inverell	13	17	30	9.5	12.6	22.1	113	0	0	2	9	6	2	10	0	7	4	7	125	4	1
Sassafras	Nowra	13	4	17	10.5	3.4	13.9	74	13	4	1	5	7	3	18	3				79	17	2
Saucy Creek	Bombala	16	9	25	10.3	6.6	16.9	113	0	0	1	3	9				3	7	1	117	10	10
Saumarez	Dumaresq	33	32	65	25.9	26.3	52.2	206	6	11	4	11	9				84	8	10	295	7	6
Sawpit Gully	Young	14	15	29	10.7	10.6	21.3	91	0	0	0	17	4				5	17	11	97	15	3
Scone	Scone	71	61	132	52.5	43.5	96.0	369	4	6	3	3	8	1	12	9	71	3	0	445	3	11
Scrub	Tenterfield	19	10	29	15.4	7.7	23.1	136	0	0	1	12	7				3	2	1	140	14	8
Scamah	Seaham	37	27	64	27.7	19.5	47.2	171	0	0	1	3	10	0	9	0	4	7	3	177	0	1
Sebastopol	Sebastopol	15	13	28	11.6	9.1	20.7	88	5	0	3	2	11	2	15	6	4	15	0	98	18	5
Sedgefield	Sedgefield	14	19	33	8.6	11.2	19.8	113	0	0	3	1	10				2	12	1	118	13	11
Seelands	Graiton	18	21	39	13.7	12.8	26.5	130	5	0	1	4	2				21	6	6	152	15	8
Seven Hills	Seven Hills	40	35	75	28.9	24.2	53.1	237	0	5	2	0	4				9	16	4	248	17	1
Seven Oaks	Smithtown	21	18	39	16.2	14.1	30.3	170	15	0	1	15	0	3	15	0	9	12	7	185	17	7
Shadforth	Guyong	23	27	55	17.1	14.3	31.4	130	5	0	3	0	5				62	17	7	196	3	0
Shannon Vale	Glen Innes	28	19	47	19.6	14.2	33.8	171	0	0	2	1	4				3	4	7	176	5	11
Shark Creek*	Maclean	6	9	15	3.0	5.1	8.1	51	0	0										51	0	0
Sharp's Creek	Adelong	15	9	24	12.5	7.6	20.1	113	0	0	0	7	0				2	19	7	116	6	7
Shaw	Shaw	11	12	23	7.6	9.3	16.9	125	0	0	0	19	11				7	3	4	133	3	3
Shaw's Creek	Goulburn	14	17	31	9.3	11.8	21.1	91	0	0	2	1	11	0	19	8	1	12	5	95	14	0
Shellharbour	Shellharbour	42	42	84	30.3	28.9	59.2	241	17	6	3	14	9				13	6	4	258	18	7
Shepardstown	Shepardstown	39	41	80	25.7	27.6	53.3	239	0	0	5	3	2				9	16	5	253	19	7
Sherwood	Sherwood	30	20	50	20.9	14.0	34.9	167	3	4	1	13	10				3	7	1	172	4	3
Sidebottom	Taree	11	16	27	9.6	13.3	22.9	94	13	4	1	9	1				2	6	2	98	8	7
Sidebrook	Ben Lomond	18	13	31	13.9	8.0	21.9	113	0	0	1	7	7				26	5	7	140	13	2
Silverdale	Camden	10	11	21	6.9	8.6	15.5	95	12	1				1	1	11	10	11	3	107	5	

APPENDIX VII—continued.

Name of School.	Post Town.	Number of Children on Rolls.			Average Weekly Attendance			Expenditure from Public Funds.				
		Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Salaries.	Books, Clocks, Apparatus, Packing and Carriage	Travelling Expenses and Forage	Buildings, Rent, Furniture, Cleaning Allowance, Fuel, &c	Total.
								£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Solferino	Young	20	7	27	16.6	5.4	22.0	113 0 0	2 1 5	.....	16 7 11	131 9 4
Somerton	Somerton	23	17	40	19.1	14.5	33.6	148 0 0	1 13 8	.....	3 2 1	152 15 9
South Arm	Brushgrove ...	38	36	74	28.9	24.5	53.4	245 0 0	2 5 3	.....	52 3 4	209 8 7
Southgate	Southgate	32	40	72	24.2	32.4	56.6	248 10 5	2 2 4	.....	8 3 10	258 16 7
Southgate, Lower	Lawrence	9	13	22	5.1	9.7	14.8	125 0 0	0 18 10	1 3 0	3 10 7	130 12 5
South Lead	Forbes	24	24	48	16.1	15.4	31.5	131 5 0	3 12 8	.....	28 6 10	163 4 6
Spaniard's Hill	Douglas	34	24	58	24.1	16.8	40.9	171 0 0	5 0 5	.....	5 19 7	182 0 0
Sparke's Creek*	Scone	8	7	15	4.6	6.1	10.7	77 5 0	.....	.....	1 17 6	79 2 6
Sparling Swamp	Parkes	14	11	25	11.4	8.3	19.7	89 1 8	7 14 9	2 2 3	13 11 4	112 10 0
Spicer's Creek ...	Spicer's Creek ...	23	14	42	18.3	10.2	28.5	236 10 0	1 14 2	.....	4 5 1	242 9 3
Spring Hill	Spring Hill	52	44	96	36.9	31.6	68.5	309 10 0	1 10 6	10 11 7	38 15 5	360 7 6
Spring Mount ...	Blaynev	32	21	53	21.6	17.4	39.0	148 0 0	3 1 10	.....	43 7 1	194 8 11
Spring Ridge ...	Quirndi	10	10	20	8.2	8.3	16.5	90 11 11	1 1 0	1 5 6	7 1 4	99 19 9
Springside	Springside	23	17	40	16.7	12.4	29.1	171 0 0	2 8 10	.....	12 19 11	186 8 9
Spring Vale	Bega	26	20	46	21.8	16.7	38.5	148 0 0	1 14 11	.....	3 2 1	152 17 0
Spring Valley ...	Currawang ...	9	17	26	7.2	12.3	19.5	113 0 0	1 9 11	.....	3 12 1	118 2 0
Springwood	Springwood	49	41	90	35.4	28.9	64.3	251 0 0	2 14 7	.....	73 4 10	331 19 5
Square Range ...	Nimitybelle ...	15	17	32	9.8	12.0	21.8	125 0 0	1 13 8	.....	15 7 8	143 1 4
St. Albans	St. Albans	30	32	62	26.1	27.7	53.8	171 0 0	2 19 9	.....	4 14 1	178 13 10
St. Ethels	West Matland ...	123	103	226	90.6	75.0	165.6	400 16 6	4 0 8	.....	133 11 1	538 8 3
St. Ives	St. Ives	38	48	86	31.9	42.8	74.7	252 5 8	2 16 2	.....	166 0 6	421 2 4
St. John's Park ...	St. John's Park ...	39	20	59	31.9	15.9	47.8	171 0 0	3 9 5	.....	4 19 1	179 8 6
St. Leonards	North Sydney ...	624	519	1,143	484.6	394.0	878.6	2,385 11 8	41 11 11	.....	93 5 11	2,520 9 6
St. Leonards, East	"	182	163	345	137.9	119.9	257.8	824 3 4	11 7 4	.....	120 2 10	955 13 6
St. Leonards, North	"	122	152	274	89.0	116.0	205.0	572 6 8	12 10 9	.....	104 15 6	689 12 11
St. Mary's	St. Mary's	144	112	256	113.7	86.3	200.0	469 10 0	5 12 8	.....	41 8 7	516 11 3
St. Peters	St. Peters	359	349	708	275.6	262.0	537.6	1,834 0 10	23 17 6	.....	171 19 1	2,029 17 5
Staggy Creek	Inverell	15	14	29	11.1	8.6	19.7	113 0 0	2 3 2	.....	23 17 10	139 1 0
Stanhope	Branxton	26	14	40	20.1	8.2	28.3	148 0 0	2 2 8	.....	9 7 1	159 9 9
Stanmore	Petersham	656	543	1,199	513.7	395.2	908.9	2,329 6 4	33 13 11	.....	1,087 9 3	3,450 9 6
Stannifer	Stannifer	25	26	51	20.0	19.9	39.9	148 0 0	3 9 7	.....	3 4 7	154 14 2
Stewart's Brook ...	Stewart's Brook ...	20	22	42	15.1	17.4	32.5	136 0 0	2 1 0	.....	12 17 1	150 18 1
Stockinbinal	Stockinbinal ...	26	29	55	19.1	21.9	41.0	146 0 0	2 4 4	.....	20 10 6	357 14 10
Stockton	Stockton	246	198	444	197.7	149.0	346.7	1,421 10 6	13 18 9	3 6 6	131 1 5	1,569 17 2
Stockyard Mountain	Albion Park ...	15	9	24	11.0	6.9	17.9	113 0 0	0 19 1	.....	2 11 3	116 10 4
Stonefield	Warnalda	14	12	26	9.3	9.7	19.0	113 0 0	1 15 11	.....	15 15 6	130 11 5
Stonehenge	Stonehenge	12	21	33	11.1	18.4	29.5	171 0 0	1 2 7	.....	3 7 1	175 9 8
Stony Creek	Bega	10	9	19	4.4	6.8	11.2	90 8 0	0 19 5	.....	3 2 1	94 9 6
Stony Creek, Lower	Young	26	11	37	19.5	8.3	27.8	113 0 0	3 1 9	.....	9 8 4	125 10 1
Strathfield, South.	Enfield	134	119	253	90.8	79.4	170.2	473 18 4	4 2 9	3 7 6	140 10 10	621 19 5
Strontian Park ...	Grafton	10	10	20	7.6	8.4	16.0	134 8 4	1 9 11	.....	2 11 10	138 10 1
Stroud	Stroud	37	50	87	28.2	37.9	66.1	247 14 10	2 19 10	.....	50 15 8	301 10 4
Stuart Town	Stuart Town	42	42	84	24.6	17.5	42.1	285 0 0	2 13 1	.....	9 14 10	297 7 11
Stubbo	Gulgong	10	22	32	5.7	13.1	18.8	113 0 0	.....	.....	14 0 9	127 0 9
Summer Hill	Summer Hill ...	380	306	686	300.7	222.4	523.1	1,598 17 4	10 17 5	.....	52 15 9	1,671 10 6
Summer Island	Kinchela Creek ...	50	36	86	37.2	27.6	64.8	264 15 0	2 5 10	.....	16 5 11	283 6 9
Summer Vale	Walcha	10	20	30	6.0	15.7	21.7	107 10 0	0 19 9	.....	3 2 1	111 11 10
Sunnyside	Tenterfield ...	24	24	48	12.3	11.2	23.5	171 0 0	6 0 1	.....	3 4 7	180 4 8
Suntop	Wellington ...	11	9	20	7.7	7.0	14.7	103 16 8	0 15 0	.....	14 5 6	118 17 2
Surry Hills, South	Surry Hills, Sydney	744	552	1,296	527.7	402.3	930.0	2,809 9 10	35 9 3	.....	252 1 3	3,097 0 4
Sussex-street	Sydney	213	166	379	152.7	113.9	266.6	895 8 4	5 17 4	.....	167 6 6	1,068 12 2
Sutherland	Sutherland	77	62	139	56.4	47.2	103.6	379 15 0	7 7 4	0 6 10	53 1 5	440 10 7
Sutton	Sutton	15	14	29	7.0	8.9	15.9	95 0 0	1 2 5	.....	33 11 9	129 14 2
Sutton Forest ...	Sutton Forest ...	34	31	65	26.5	22.3	48.8	296 0 0	2 14 0	.....	45 16 1	344 10 1
Swamp Oak	Moonbi Railway Station	10	8	18	8.5	6.7	15.2	84 5 1	0 6 1	3 4 6	0 10 0	88 5 8
Swan Bay	Swan Bay	18	14	32	14.4	11.0	25.4	148 0 0	2 10 3	.....	3 6 7	153 16 10
Swan Creek	South Grafton ...	41	45	86	30.5	37.2	67.7	253 0 0	2 2 10	.....	732 12 10	987 15 8
Swan Ponds	Waugoola	19	12	31	12.7	8.9	21.6	79 11 8	0 15 2	.....	13 16 7	94 3 5
Swansea	Swansea	27	19	46	22.0	16.2	38.2	171 0 0	1 11 2	.....	3 2 1	175 13 3
Swan Vale	Via Glen Innes ...	18	10	28	13.5	5.8	19.3	91 0 0	2 3 6	.....	21 3 8	114 7 2
Swashfield	Black Springs ...	16	18	34	12.8	15.5	28.3	113 0 0	2 8 9	.....	7 17 1	123 5 10
Sweetman's Creek	Millfield	12	11	23	8.6	8.3	16.9	113 0 0	1 3 9	.....	2 12 1	116 15 10
Tallagandra	Gundaroo	15	8	23	11.9	5.7	17.6	113 0 0	2 8 2	.....	18 15 10	134 4 0
Tallawang	Gulgong	22	19	41	16.6	14.3	30.9	148 0 0	0 7 3	.....	3 2 1	151 9 4
Talmalmo	Wagra	11	7	18	7.5	3.4	10.9	122 0 0	2 6 8	.....	25 5 8	149 12 4
Taloumbi	Palmer's Island ...	29	28	57	19.5	18.2	37.7	205 0 0	.....	.....	49 11 4	254 11 4
Tambaroora	Tambaroora ...	22	28	50	10.7	12.2	22.9	205 0 0	2 13 2	.....	65 6 5	272 19 7
Tambar Springs ...	Tambar Springs ...	15	12	27	11.7	6.3	18.5	91 0 0	1 13 6	.....	2 12 1	95 5 7
Tamworth	Tamworth	330	314	644	247.2	234.0	481.2	1,472 15 0	29 9 11	6 2 2	556 5 10	2,064 12 11
Tamworth, West.	"	150	146	296	110.3	96.8	207.1	507 10 0	6 16 7	.....	47 4 10	561 11 5
Tangmangaroo ...	Tangmangaroo ...	13	13	26	5.5	8.0	13.5	125 0 0	1 19 8	.....	75 6 1	202 5 9
Tanja	Tanja	21	14	35	15.4	9.5	24.9	148 0 0	2 5 10	.....	50 7 1	200 12 11
Tantawanglo	Tantawanglo ...	20	20	40	17.0	12.6	29.6	148 0 0	2 14 8	.....	5 12 1	156 6 9
Tara	Tara	6	8	14	5.2	5.8	11.0	84 11 8	1 1 1	.....	4 10 0	90 2 9
Taradale	Collector	12	4	16	10.4	2.9	13.3	78 0 0	0 6 6	.....	1 0 0	79 6 6
Tarago	Tarago	18	37	55	12.5	25.1	37.6	171 0 0	2 0 11	.....	83 7 10	256 8 9
Taralga	Taralga	29	28	57	21.6	19.3	40.9	171 0 0	1 5 7	.....	118 17 1	291 2 8
Tarana	Tarana	32	28	60	23.9	20.8	44.7	171 0 0	2 7 9	.....	42 16 10	216 4 7
Tarcutta	Tarcutta	22	28	50	17.4	21.5	38.9	148 0 0	0 7 8	.....	12 12 1	160 19 9
Taree	Taree	100	101	201	71.7	66.4	138.1	433 13 4	5 13 1	2 19 0	41 11 11	483 17 4
Tarrabandra	Gundagai	17	11	28	12.2	8.3	20.5	107 10 0	1 13 6	.....	16 19 0	126 2 6
Tarragandah ...	Bega	22	22	44	16.1	17.2	33.3	113 0 0	.....	.....	51 7 0	164 7 0
Tarrawangie	Tarrawangie ...	33	29	62	19.9	18.8	38.7	177 15 0	1 19 5	.....	3 12 1	183 6 6
Tarro	Tarro	21	21	42	15.9	15.1	31.0	148 0 0	1 8 1	.....	2 12 1	152 0 2

* Closed, 30 September.

APPENDIX VII—continued.

Name of School.	Post Town.	Number of Children on Rolls.			Average Weekly Attendance.			Expenditure from Public Funds.											
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Salaries.	Books, Clocks, Apparatus, Packing and Carriage.	Travelling Expenses and Forage.	Buildings, Rent, Furniture, Cleaning Allowance, Fuel, &c.	Total.							
								£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Tatham	Tatham	26	19	45	19.3	11.6	30.9	171	0	0	0	15	0	7	2	1	178	17	1
Tattaila	Moama	18	15	33	13.2	11.6	24.8	148	0	0	2	0	8	26	19	10	181	0	6
Tea Gardens	Tea Gardens	17	20	37	13.8	16.9	30.7	113	0	0	1	0	8	3	3	11	117	4	7
Telegherry	Stroud	9	19	28	4.8	12.1	16.9	125	0	0	1	2	3	32	12	1	163	14	4
Telegraph Point	Telegraph Point	13	13	26	10.0	11.2	21.2	74	18	4	.....	.....	6	17	6	81	15	10	
Temora	Temora	105	102	207	81.5	81.8	163.3	477	0	0	7	8	5	33	11	10	521	12	6
Tempe	Tempe	214	193	407	159.8	144.1	303.9	905	1	11	9	1	4	29	9	9	943	18	11
Tenterfield	Tenterfield	185	139	324	132.2	90.6	222.8	846	16	3	13	1	6	237	12	8	1,106	8	2
Teralba	Teralba	86	81	167	66.4	55.7	122.1	403	0	10	3	2	8	77	18	11	487	1	10
Termeil	Termeil	20	20	40	14.8	12.3	27.1	113	0	0	1	6	11	2	12	1	117	9	0
Terra Bella	Wellington	10	18	28	7.9	14.6	22.5	113	0	0	3	2	9	1	18	1	118	0	10
Terrara	Terrara	12	11	23	7.4	7.0	14.4	148	0	0	0	10	4	20	4	10	168	15	2
Thackaringa	Thackaringa	15	7	22	12.7	5.4	18.1	115	0	0	0	6	9	3	12	1	118	18	10
Thalaba	Alison	35	39	74	24.1	24.0	48.1	242	0	0	3	1	0	32	0	10	277	1	10
Theresa Park	Camden	26	19	45	20.9	15.1	36.0	148	0	0	3	16	7	12	17	1	164	13	8
Third Creek	Crookwell	14	14	28	9.9	10.2	20.1	113	0	0	1	5	1	7	2	1	121	7	2
Thirlmere	Thirlmere	40	48	88	29.0	36.3	66.2	296	18	4	3	9	11	35	18	4	336	6	7
Thornford	Thornford	20	18	38	13.9	14.3	28.2	126	8	4	1	9	10	3	15	1	131	13	3
Thornleigh	Thornleigh	58	47	105	42.4	32.4	74.8	296	0	0	1	16	8	200	17	8	498	14	4
Thorp's Pinch	Rydal	20	13	33	14.4	9.7	24.1	148	0	0	0	12	6	30	12	0	179	4	6
Three-mile Water-hole	Wolumla	28	33	61	19.8	23.2	43.0	232	11	8	3	9	1	36	19	4	273	0	1
Thuddungra	Thuddungra	14	17	31	9.9	10.6	20.5	91	0	0	1	18	6	3	9	0	96	7	6
Thurgoona	Thurgoona	29	24	53	23.3	18.5	41.8	171	0	0	3	2	5	95	13	1	269	15	6
Tia	Walcha	23	14	37	15.0	10.7	25.7	138	5	0	2	9	1	31	10	10	172	4	11
Tibooburra	Tibooburra	22	23	45	16.0	16.6	32.6	172	0	0	1	18	3	37	13	5	211	11	8
Tighe's Hill	Tighe's Hill	154	142	296	122.4	111.6	234.0	790	13	5	9	8	8	106	8	2	906	10	3
Tilba Tilba	Tilba Tilba	28	23	51	21.8	16.8	38.6	171	0	0	1	10	0	6	14	7	179	4	7
Tilbuster	Armidale	32	29	59	24.1	21.8	45.9	157	11	8	3	2	10	30	18	1	191	12	7
Tingha	Tingha	75	59	134	57.5	44.2	101.7	364	15	4	7	13	5	77	11	0	455	7	0
Tinonee	Tinonee	61	31	92	43.4	22.2	65.6	238	10	0	3	6	2	461	11	8	703	7	10
Tintenbar	Tintenbar	37	21	58	26.3	15.4	41.7	171	0	0	2	14	6	14	1	10	187	16	4
Tintinhull	Tintinhull	16	14	30	12.3	10.9	23.2	101	10	0	1	6	8	13	6	10	116	3	6
Tipperary Gully	Young	19	17	36	15.4	12.4	27.8	148	0	0	1	5	6	28	17	6	176	3	0
Tirranra	Goulburn	16	14	30	8.7	9.6	18.3	113	0	0	0	18	10	3	15	10	117	14	8
Tirranra Creek	Lismore	21	38	59	17.4	28.3	45.7	171	0	0	1	19	7	5	2	1	178	1	8
Tiverton	Murrumburrah	13	12	25	8.1	8.5	16.6	125	0	0	1	5	9	5	7	1	131	12	10
Tocumwall	Tocumwall	47	40	87	23.5	23.1	46.6	194	10	6	4	0	6	226	17	5	425	8	5
Tollbar Creek	Cooma	12	9	21	7.4	5.8	13.2	90	1	8	1	4	6	14	0	0	105	6	2
Tomago	Tomago	19	12	31	14.9	9.0	23.9	91	0	0	2	13	3	56	4	1	149	17	4
Tomerong	Tomerong	25	23	48	18.7	15.9	34.6	171	0	0	1	8	7	2	11	10	175	0	5
Tomingley	Tomingley	34	29	63	23.2	20.9	44.1	159	0	0	2	18	10	139	7	10	301	6	8
Tomki	Tatham	26	10	36	19.6	8.8	28.4	148	0	0	1	5	1	5	1	10	154	6	11
Tom's Lagoon	Forbes	16	16	32	11.1	11.0	22.1	94	8	4	6	0	4	32	14	11	133	3	7
Toogong	Toogong	14	14	28	8.7	10.7	19.4	125	0	0	1	11	2	3	7	0	129	18	2
Toolejooc	Gerrington	14	23	37	11.5	18.3	29.8	136	0	0	5	4	3	66	16	10	208	1	1
Toongabbie	Toongabbie	39	20	59	31.4	14.4	45.8	171	0	0	2	6	2	143	12	1	319	8	3
Tooraweenah	Gilgandra	18	7	25	15.9	5.1	21.0	113	0	0	1	18	8	8	11	0	123	10	6
Toorooka	Hickey's Creek	11	9	20	9.5	7.5	17.0	125	0	0	0	19	11	3	12	1	129	12	0
Toothdale	Candelo	22	8	30	18.5	7.2	25.7	142	5	0	2	18	5	8	6	0	153	9	5
Topi Topi	Bungwall Flat	5	10	15	4.5	8.4	12.9	20	16	8	3	3	6	0	5	3	25	6	11
Toronto	Toronto	36	28	64	25.6	21.1	46.7	171	0	0	2	18	8	2	11	10	176	10	6
Towamba	Towamba	15	25	40	11.8	18.9	30.7	125	0	0	1	12	10	2	18	0	129	10	10
Townsend	Berridale	12	12	24	9.4	10.9	20.3	113	0	0	1	2	11	6	12	9	124	5	8
Towrang	Towrang	21	16	37	10.7	10.3	21.0	128	16	8	1	10	4	32	0	1	162	7	1
Trajere	Eugowra	11	9	20	8.2	7.6	15.8	73	0	0	0	17	9	0	10	0	74	7	9
Trangie	Trangie	70	75	145	49.3	55.7	105.0	299	0	0	5	6	9	22	10	5	326	17	2
Tregagle	Lismore	16	19	35	12.3	13.7	26.0	136	0	0	2	9	7	4	1	1	142	10	8
Trelowarren	Parke	26	33	59	19.0	25.4	44.4	171	0	0	2	9	4	50	8	7	223	17	11
Trewarton	Stockton	24	33	57	17.7	25.1	42.8	171	0	0	3	7	5	66	5	10	240	13	3
Trevaylor	Emmaville	12	16	28	7.7	10.9	18.6	91	0	0	.....	.....	1	16	0	92	16	0	
Triangle Flat	Rockley	10	10	20	7.5	6.2	13.7	125	0	0	0	17	8	8	4	7	134	2	3
Trickett	Coolamon	12	8	20	11.4	6.8	18.2	82	11	8	3	5	9	12	10	0	101	9	11
Trunkey	Trunkey Creek	31	24	55	23.6	17.3	40.9	171	0	0	2	1	0	124	3	4	297	4	4
Tubbul	Young	14	18	32	10.7	14.9	25.6	118	15	0	1	14	1	2	11	0	124	2	8
Tucabia	Umarra	17	15	32	11.8	10.5	22.3	105	13	4	1	15	2	1	14	11	109	3	5
Tuckaburra	Via Lismore	8	18	26	7.6	16.7	24.3	109	13	4	0	9	11	22	16	5	132	19	8
Tucki Tucki*	Store King's Plains, via Wyrallah.	8	8	16	6.0	5.4	11.4	37	18	4	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	38	19	6
Tuckombil	Alstonville	27	14	41	20.9	12.6	33.5	124	10	0	3	3	9	258	11	10	386	5	7
Tuckurimba	Coraki	9	14	23	7.4	11.0	18.4	92	16	8	1	0	1	8	18	11	102	15	8
Tuena	Tuena	19	30	49	16.2	24.5	40.7	165	5	0	2	4	3	3	11	10	171	1	1
Tuggerah	Tuggerah	24	25	49	19.3	18.6	37.9	141	5	0	0	16	2	190	18	4	352	19	6
Tuggranong	Queanbeyan	10	7	17	6.9	5.1	12.0	148	0	0	.....	.....	.....	19	19	7	167	19	7
Tullimbar	Albion Park	13	7	20	11.1	6.2	17.3	144	3	4	0	14	0	18	2	1	162	19	5
Tumberumba	Tumberumba	59	58	117	47.6	43.4	91.0	251	6	8	3	17	6	88	15	0	343	19	2
Tumbleton	Woubut	11	13	24	9.0	10.0	19.0	94	3	4	1	6	0	4	10	6	99	19	10
Tumbulgum	Tumbulgum	41	37	78	31.0	30.2	61.2	220	18	2	3	4	7	72	13	10	296	16	7
Tumut	Tumut	168	118	286	119.7	85.3	205.0	550	1	8	7	3	4	169	7	11	729	8	8
Tumut Plains	do	24	29	53	15.1	19.1	34.2	222	5	0	4	17	9	17	11	4	256	9	1
Tuncurry	Tuncurry	13	18	31	12.0	15.2	27.2	99	17	11	1	9	6	6	1	7	111	14	6
Tunnabutta	Via Mudgee	12	10	22	9.0	7.2	16.2	102	0	0	.....	.....	.....	17	1	10	119	1	10
Turlinjah	Turlinjah	22	12	34	13.9	6.9	20.8	125	0	0	1	15	1	3	2	1	129	17	2
Turner's Flat	Skillion Flat	1																	

APPENDIX VII—continued.

Name of School.	Post Town.	Number of Children on Rolls.			Average Weekly Attendance.			Expenditure from Public Funds.				
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Salaries.	Books, Clocks, Apparatus, Packing and Carriage.	Travelling Expenses and Forage.	Buildings, Rent, Furniture, Cleaning Allowance, Fuel, &c.	Total.
							£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Tyndale	Maclean	24	37	61	18.5	29.4	47.9	171 0 0	2 17 9	.....	2 11 10	176 9 7
Ukolan	Manilla	10	8	18	6.2	6.1	12.3	77 0 0	1 7 4	.....	3 10 0	81 17 4
Ulladulla	Ulladulla	38	21	59	27.5	14.5	42.0	171 0 0	1 4 4	.....	17 2 7	189 6 11
Umarra	Umarra	72	70	142	52.7	58.0	110.7	384 10 0	5 6 11	3 2 0	23 0 11	415 19 10
Umarra, East	do	26	21	47	17.8	18.1	35.9	171 0 0	0 18 6	.....	11 4 7	183 3 1
Ultimo	Ultimo	372	340	712	271.3	253.0	529.3	1,536 0 2	14 18 3	.....	114 9 7	1,665 8 0
Umaralla Siding	Cooma	15	12	27	12.0	9.5	21.5	148 0 0	1 5 6	.....	7 17 1	157 2 7
Unanderra	Unanderra	65	65	130	49.5	49.5	99.0	309 18 4	5 4 8	.....	23 11 3	338 14 3
Unkya Creek	Unkya	16	18	34	10.9	12.5	23.4	91 0 0	.....	.....	16 19 6	107 19 6
Uralla	Uralla	96	97	193	63.9	64.7	128.6	394 8 9	6 9 9	2 5 0	136 15 8	539 19 2
Urana	Urana	47	42	89	37.8	33.1	70.9	290 2 2	5 19 4	.....	9 15 7	305 17 1
Urangbell	Upper Copmanhurst	24	23	47	19.4	18.6	38.0	187 6 8	1 12 8	.....	32 4 5	221 3 9
Uranquinty	Uranquinty	24	15	39	18.7	11.9	30.6	125 0 0	2 19 11	3 0 0	105 2 9	236 2 8
Vacy	Vacy	27	31	58	20.2	24.1	44.3	171 0 0	2 6 2	.....	28 5 2	201 11 4
Vere	Vere	14	12	26	11.1	9.4	20.5	125 0 0	2 13 4	.....	10 17 7	138 10 11
Verona	Cobargo	6	15	21	5.2	10.5	15.7	97 0 0	0 17 8	2 2 6	4 2 1	104 2 3
Vineyard	Mulgrave	20	19	39	15.3	16.6	31.9	124 10 0	1 6 9	.....	2 12 1	128 8 10
Wagga Wagga	Wagga Wagga	146	147	293	99.6	108.8	208.4	757 0 3	20 5 11	.....	138 16 5	916 2 7
Wagga Wagga, North	do do	55	31	86	33.6	19.0	52.6	276 15 0	3 2 2	6 8 5	61 4 7	347 10 2
Wagga Wagga, South	do do	167	180	347	121.4	130.3	251.7	781 0 11	16 14 7	.....	126 9 5	924 4 11
Wagra	Wagra	22	20	42	18.2	16.7	34.9	148 0 0	0 3 0	.....	2 18 0	151 1 0
Wagragobilly	Gundagai	5	16	21	3.4	12.9	16.3	91 0 0	1 10 0	.....	3 17 1	96 7 1
Walaga Lake	Tilba Tilba	9	7	16	7.1	4.7	11.8	83 8 4	.....	.....	1 5 10	84 14 2
Walang	Glanmire	22	11	33	17.1	8.1	25.2	103 0 0	.....	.....	33 4 4	136 4 4
Walcha	Walcha	85	87	172	58.2	64.8	123.0	361 8 4	7 13 0	.....	137 8 5	506 9 9
Walcha Road	Walcha Road	11	12	23	9.1	10.4	19.5	125 0 0	0 17 2	.....	34 1 7	169 18 9
Waldegrave	Forest Reefs	20	17	37	13.1	10.2	23.3	109 1 0	1 19 10	.....	3 5 3	114 6 1
Walgett	Walgett	89	66	155	63.1	46.1	109.2	396 18 8	7 16 8	4 7 9	44 8 5	453 11 6
Walhallow	Quirindi	15	17	32	11.6	12.5	24.1	113 0 0	1 10 10	.....	2 12 1	117 2 11
Wallabadah	Wallabadah	30	40	70	18.5	26.3	44.8	171 0 0	2 14 10	.....	26 15 0	200 9 10
Wallaby Hill	Jamberoo	17	10	27	14.5	9.1	23.6	113 0 0	1 8 2	.....	4 12 1	119 0 3
Wallagoot	Tathra	21	13	34	13.7	9.3	23.0	113 0 0	2 7 9	.....	3 2 1	118 9 10
Wallalong	Hinton	40	28	68	32.6	21.3	53.9	262 0 0	2 16 8	.....	7 16 4	272 13 0
Wallamba, Lower	Fairford	12	11	23	9.8	9.6	19.4	100 3 4	1 4 8	2 15 8	2 7 3	106 10 11
Wallangra	Wallangra	12	20	32	8.7	16.8	25.5	67 19 4	.....	3 15 0	.....	71 14 4
Wallaroo	Cowra	18	17	35	10.7	10.3	21.0	91 0 0	1 15 10	.....	36 19 10	129 15 8
Walla Walla	Walla Walla	29	33	62	19.5	19.3	38.8	148 0 0	.....	.....	53 1 10	201 1 10
Wallaya	Robertson	9	11	20	7.3	8.3	15.6	98 11 8	1 9 9	1 10 9	2 13 0	104 5 2
Wallendbeen	Wallendbeen	36	32	68	23.4	20.6	44.0	171 0 0	0 13 10	.....	8 19 1	180 12 11
Wallerawang	Wallerawang	68	71	139	51.8	46.6	98.4	416 0 0	4 7 10	.....	15 11 2	435 19 0
Wallgrove	Eastern Creek	43	36	79	32.2	24.7	56.9	171 0 0	1 18 0	.....	309 1 8	481 19 8
Walli	Walli	13	19	32	9.7	15.4	25.1	148 0 0	0 14 1	.....	3 17 7	152 11 8
Wallsend	Wallsend	436	381	817	342.9	293.0	635.9	1,991 5 3	24 6 3	.....	147 7 5	2,162 18 11
Wallsend, West	West Wallsend	137	106	243	113.1	84.9	198.0	467 18 7	11 4 9	.....	16 18 10	496 2 2
Wambanumba	Young	16	18	34	9.8	11.7	21.5	148 0 0	1 16 10	0 6 0	21 12 4	171 15 2
Wamboota	Moama	15	18	33	7.3	8.5	15.8	125 0 0	2 9 8	4 0 0	34 5 1	165 14 9
Wanaaring	Wanaaring	14	17	31	12.3	13.9	26.2	137 0 0	3 12 1	7 19 9	3 11 10	152 3 8
Wanatta	Wolumla	13	16	29	9.2	9.2	18.4	113 0 0	0 15 10	.....	8 0 0	121 15 10
Wandsworth	Wandsworth	17	19	36	13.4	17.4	30.8	118 15 0	1 6 10	1 15 0	17 2 7	138 19 5
Wantool	June Junction	11	16	27	7.2	11.0	18.2	113 0 0	1 11 4	.....	15 3 4	129 14 8
Warangesda	Darlington Point	20	24	44	14.1	14.0	28.1	135 8 4	2 0 8	8 9 10	17 6 8	163 5 6
Waratah	Waratah	89	71	160	65.1	52.3	117.4	381 0 8	4 2 2	.....	169 13 1	554 15 11
Warbro	Hickey's Creek	10	15	25	8.0	11.7	19.7	91 0 0	.....	3 0 0	0 9 0	94 9 0
Wardell	Wardell	47	62	109	39.3	51.7	91.0	294 1 8	3 16 1	.....	45 9 5	343 7 2
Ward's River	Stroud	14	9	23	10.4	7.0	17.4	91 0 0	1 4 8	.....	38 0 4	130 5 0
Wargala	Tangmangaroo	19	9	28	13.1	5.9	19.0	125 0 0	0 14 7	.....	34 19 1	160 13 8
Warialda	Warialda	54	56	110	39.6	40.9	80.5	268 19 3	6 1 5	.....	52 19 11	323 0 7
Warkton	Warkton	21	17	38	15.1	13.6	28.7	102 0 0	1 19 1	5 10 0	24 1 1	133 10 2
Warkworth	Warkworth	30	29	59	21.4	22.1	43.5	171 0 0	2 10 8	.....	8 9 7	182 0 3
Warne	Warne	11	13	24	8.3	8.7	17.0	88 13 6	1 7 9	.....	2 14 7	92 15 10
Waraderry	Grenfell	15	4	19	9.8	3.3	13.1	91 0 0	1 7 6	1 7 0	7 2 6	100 17 0
Warah	Willow Tree	14	9	23	7.5	6.1	13.6	103 16 8	1 12 2	.....	2 12 1	108 0 11
Warrangong*	Wattaradara	7	11	18	4.4	7.2	11.6	89 3 4	2 9 4	.....	0 10 0	92 2 8
Warrangunyah	Ilford	14	15	29	11.4	12.8	24.2	113 0 0	0 8 10	.....	13 15 0	127 3 10
Warren	Warren	103	116	219	71.6	82.0	153.6	410 0 2	7 12 11	1 15 0	364 7 1	783 15 2
Warroo	Forbes	11	8	19	7.9	5.4	13.3	103 16 8	1 14 9	.....	82 19 1	188 10 6
Watergumben	Canowindra	28	15	43	17.1	8.7	25.8	148 0 0	1 0 7	.....	27 12 1	176 12 8
Waterloo	Waterloo	363	324	687	276.6	223.7	500.3	1,731 11 8	23 14 2	0 16 0	102 14 4	1,858 16 2
Watson's Bay	Watson's Bay	83	68	151	57.8	51.2	109.0	380 10 2	3 16 4	.....	27 6 4	411 13 3
Watson's Reef	Cunningham	17	22	39	14.5	17.3	31.8	118 15 0	2 5 6	.....	4 2 1	125 2 7
Wattamadara	Cowra	11	17	28	7.3	12.8	20.1	88 19 6	1 1 4	.....	9 14 6	99 15 4
Wattamolla	Wattamolla	10	8	18	8.6	6.1	14.7	91 0 0	1 1 7	3 10 6	5 3 0	100 15 1
Wattle Flat	Wattle Flat	37	46	83	26.3	32.2	58.5	251 0 0	3 5 3	.....	9 16 4	264 1 7
Wattle Grove	Woodstock	7	7	14	5.0	4.4	9.4	84 11 8	1 0 3	2 8 9	.....	88 0 8
Wattleville	Neville	13	12	25	9.2	8.2	17.4	103 16 8	2 8 9	.....	4 4 0	110 9 5
Wauchope	Wauchope	47	53	100	35.6	41.5	77.1	248 15 6	3 14 4	.....	7 16 4	260 6 2
Waverley	Waverley	462	513	975	323.2	350.6	673.8	2,201 5 8	30 13 0	.....	366 18 1	2,598 16 9
Weddin	Glenfell	17	20	37	13.3	13.2	26.5	125 0 0	1 2 5	.....	1 15 10	127 18 3
Weetalaba	Tambar Springs	6	10	16	3.8	7.2	11.0	68 0 0	1 5 3	3 3 0	.....	72 8 3
Wee Waa	Wee Waa	65	63	128	46.8	46.5	93.3	252 1 1	4 13 0	.....	161 7 3	418 1 4
Wellesley	Delegate	19	11	30	12.9	6.2	19.1	113 0 0	3 0 2	.....	2 12 1	118 12 3
Wellngrove	Glen Innes	17	12	29	11.3	9.2	20.5	92 16 8	1 18 5	1 10 0	5 19 0	102 4 1
Wellington	Wellington	161	147	308	116.9	109.5	226.4	567 15 7	10 0 2	.....	19 3 10	596 19 7
Welshman's Creek	Wallarobba	14	19	33	11.1	16.5	27.6	120 11 8	2 1 10	3 17 5	22 10 2	149 1 1

* Closed, 31 December.

APPENDIX VII—continued.

Name of School.	Post Town.	Number of Children on Rolls.			Average Weekly Attendance.			Expenditure from Public Funds				
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Salaries.	Books, Apparatus, Packing and Carriage.	Travelling Expenses and Forage.	Buildings, Rent, Furniture, Cleaning Allowance, Fuel, &c.	Total.
							£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Wentworth	Wentworth	64	50	114	53.0	36.0	89.0	274 7 3	4 5 10	12 12 6	65 9 3	386 14 10
Wentworth Falls...	Wentworth Falls..	15	12	27	11.5	8.6	20.1	125 0 0	1 17 2	.....	23 9 3	150 6 5
Wentworthville ...	Wentworthville ...	32	25	57	26.3	17.9	44.2	180 8 4	1 15 2	0 18 9	5 17 1	188 19 4
Werombi	Camden	10	11	21	7.8	7.9	15.7	125 0 0	1 5 5	.....	2 18 10	129 4 3
Werriberri	Picton	14	14	28	10.4	10.4	20.8	125 0 0	.....	.....	3 6 7	128 6 7
Werris Creek	Werris Creek ...	40	41	81	31.3	35.2	66.5	228 0 0	2 2 9	.....	141 8 4	371 11 1
Whian Whian	Eureka	16	20	36	12.9	14.4	27.3	125 0 0	2 6 4	.....	53 2 8	180 9 0
Whiteman Creek...	Grafton	20	18	38	14.5	12.2	26.7	121 0 0	1 5 2	.....	2 12 1	124 17 3
White Rock	White Rock	19	18	37	14.8	13.1	27.9	148 0 0	1 7 5	.....	3 7 1	152 14 6
Whittingham	Whittingham	20	12	32	15.4	9.7	25.1	133 6 8	1 3 11	0 18 8	3 2 7	138 11 10
Whitton	Whitton	42	38	80	27.7	25.1	52.8	296 0 0	2 5 3	.....	9 6 5	307 11 8
Wickham	Wickham	566	532	1,098	430.7	394.3	825.0	2,276 17 10	31 11 1	1 10 5	204 4 0	2,514 3 4
Wilberforce	Wilberforce	70	56	126	60.4	47.1	107.5	361 11 8	32 7 2	0 15 11	328 1 9	722 16 6
Wilbertree	Canadian Lead	12	17	29	9.3	12.0	21.3	125 0 0	1 6 2	.....	4 1 1	130 7 3
Wilcannia	Wilcannia	75	83	158	55.6	52.8	108.4	445 18 4	4 14 8	.....	47 12 10	498 5 10
Willandra	Dubbo	15	8	23	8.3	6.2	14.5	83 8 4	.....	.....	2 19 3	86 7 7
William-street ...	Sydney	443	383	826	320.3	259.5	579.8	1,993 8 2	21 19 1	.....	231 14 11	2,247 2 2
William Town	William Town	33	24	57	22.8	15.6	38.4	216 6 8	1 17 4	.....	21 13 1	239 17 1
Willoughby	Willoughby	85	83	168	64.9	57.5	122.4	421 0 0	3 18 5	.....	36 4 1	461 2 6
Willow Tree	Willow Tree	31	17	48	19.0	10.9	29.9	161 8 4	1 16 7	.....	3 1 10	166 6 9
Wilson's Downfall	Wilson's Downfall	11	8	19	8.2	7.0	15.2	91 0 0	.....	.....	0 10 0	91 10 0
Wilton	Wilton	21	22	43	15.2	14.8	30.0	161 8 4	1 0 6	9 2 6	184 11 10	356 3 2
Winchendon Vale	Old Junee	20	17	37	16.8	13.4	30.2	113 5 0	1 9 8	.....	37 4 3	151 18 11
Windeyer	Windeyer	26	27	53	19.9	20.5	40.4	159 10 0	3 4 11	.....	50 19 7	213 14 6
Windowie	Gilmore	14	11	25	8.4	5.3	13.7	113 0 0	1 18 9	.....	17 7 1	132 5 10
Windsor	Windsor	209	166	375	164.8	128.7	293.5	1,050 12 6	22 3 3	0 16 8	44 14 10	1,118 7 3
Wingello	Wingello	20	15	35	13.7	10.4	24.1	95 0 5	3 13 5	1 6 6	26 3 9	126 4 1
Wingen	Wingen	23	23	46	16.2	14.1	30.3	133 0 0	.....	1 11 0	4 19 6	139 10 6
Wingham	Wingham	55	83	138	42.6	69.5	112.1	363 15 0	5 19 10	.....	132 0 3	501 15 1
Winton	Winton, via Tamworth	22	26	48	17.5	22.6	40.1	159 10 0	0 7 6	.....	47 14 3	207 11 9
Wiseman's Ferry...	Wiseman's Ferry...	40	19	59	35.1	14.3	49.4	195 16 6	3 0 0	.....	263 10 11	462 7 5
Woerden	Clarence Town ...	14	20	34	11.7	15.6	27.3	124 15 0	1 12 0	.....	17 8 10	143 15 10
Wollar	Wollar	15	14	29	11.2	10.5	21.7	107 7 2	1 12 5	.....	2 17 0	111 16 7
Wollombi	Wollombi	34	34	68	23.4	26.5	49.9	264 15 0	5 0 1	.....	21 14 4	291 9 5
Wollongong... ..	Wollongong	281	230	511	219.9	178.7	398.6	1,441 1 10	15 4 1	.....	49 18 5	1,506 4 4
Wollun	Walcha Road	12	13	25	10.4	9.6	20.0	122 0 0	1 16 10	.....	52 6 4	176 3 2
Wolumla, South .	Wolumla	25	19	44	19.7	13.3	33.0	148 0 0	1 8 3	.....	3 17 1	153 5 4
Wombah	Chatsworth Island	10	8	18	7.3	7.5	14.8	89 3 4	1 11 2	.....	.....	90 14 6
Wombat	Wombat	40	28	68	28.5	18.6	47.1	257 6 8	2 12 8	11 0 9	5 17 0	276 17 1
Wombramurra ..	Nundle	9	12	21	4.4	7.4	11.8	76 1 8	1 15 0	3 3 9	.....	81 0 5
Wongan Creek ..	Manilla	8	12	20	6.4	10.4	16.8	92 16 8	0 7 4	1 5 0	.....	94 9 0
Woodburn	South Woodburn .	87	83	170	69.1	62.0	131.1	293 8 5	2 8 11	.....	23 8 5	319 5 9
Woodford Dale ...	Brushgrove	22	28	50	17.5	22.7	40.2	171 0 0	2 7 5	.....	27 12 1	200 19 6
Woodford Leigh..	Woodford Leigh..	20	15	35	15.2	12.8	28.0	171 0 0	1 4 6	.....	50 8 7	222 13 1
Woodhill	Berry	10	8	18	8.2	6.4	14.6	91 0 0	.....	2 4 0	1 5 0	94 9 0
Woodhouselee ...	Woodhouselee ...	19	19	38	13.5	14.9	28.4	148 0 0	1 4 9	.....	3 1 10	152 6 7
Woodport	Gosford	40	35	75	27.6	24.3	51.9	227 11 8	3 2 10	23 10 0	42 4 4	296 8 10
Woodonga	Young	16	15	31	9.6	9.9	19.5	148 0 0	1 2 9	.....	17 10 4	166 13 1
Woodstock	Rooty Hill	66	53	119	51.9	40.4	92.3	239 0 0	2 17 5	.....	8 8 5	250 5 10
Woolgoolga	Woolgoolga	23	18	41	18.2	13.5	31.7	148 0 0	2 0 9	.....	16 19 1	166 19 10
Woollahra	Woollahra	652	570	1,222	480.5	400.5	881.0	2,687 3 10	35 3 10	1 9 0	469 0 7	3,192 17 3
Woolla Woolla ...	Taree	14	8	22	11.4	7.4	18.8	88 5 0	2 0 0	.....	1 6 3	91 11 3
Wooloban	Dungowan	9	7	16	5.6	4.3	9.9	84 11 8	0 9 3	.....	.....	85 0 11
Woolomol	Tamworth	21	17	38	16.1	13.0	29.1	148 0 0	1 7 6	.....	41 18 1	191 5 7
Woolwich	Woolwich	78	25	103	57.9	14.5	72.4	307 13 4	11 9 3	.....	83 7 10	402 10 5
Woomargama	Woomargama	10	16	26	8.0	11.7	19.7	125 0 0	0 18 2	.....	2 8 3	128 6 5
Woonona	Woonona	209	169	378	165.4	127.6	293.0	755 6 8	10 10 4	0 14 3	26 12 2	793 3 5
Worragee	Nowra	17	16	33	11.5	11.5	23.0	125 0 0	0 15 8	.....	6 16 7	132 12 3
Wowagin	Wowagin	12	5	17	9.5	4.6	14.1	91 0 0	1 5 1	.....	3 2 1	95 7 2
Wyagdon	Wyagdon	13	12	25	10.8	8.6	19.4	91 0 0	0 15 4	.....	3 4 7	94 19 11
Wyaldra	Gulgong	11	20	31	7.6	12.6	20.2	91 0 0	2 11 5	.....	3 12 1	97 3 6
Wyalong	Wyalong	108	89	197	74.0	56.6	130.6	401 11 5	15 2 11	4 4 6	47 10 11	468 9 9
Wyalong, West ...	West Wyalong...	149	149	298	109.9	101.6	211.5	408 0 0	17 16 3	5 3 0	293 8 8	724 7 11
Wye	Wye	13	6	19	11.4	5.1	16.5	91 0 0	0 6 11	1 10 6	24 8 0	117 5 5
Wyndella	Armidale	17	19	36	12.1	13.1	25.2	136 10 0	2 17 10	.....	290 8 6	429 16 4
Wyndham	Wyndham	27	31	58	19.6	23.6	43.2	171 0 0	1 17 4	.....	3 13 7	176 10 11
Wyong	Wyong	40	35	75	27.4	23.7	51.1	272 8 4	.....	.....	56 4 4	328 12 8
Wyong Creek	Wyong Creek	21	17	38	15.9	14.2	30.1	124 10 0	1 4 0	.....	2 11 10	128 5 10
Wyrallah	Wyrallah	43	52	95	28.7	40.3	69.0	234 5 7	1 16 2	1 18 0	10 19 5	248 19 2
Yallaroi	Warialda	13	8	21	10.5	5.4	15.9	83 11 8	1 7 10	.....	0 10 0	85 9 6
Yalwal	Yalwal	32	34	66	27.5	26.3	53.8	171 0 0	1 5 3	.....	23 16 10	196 2 1
Yamba	Yamba	24	30	54	20.0	22.6	42.6	171 0 0	2 13 8	15 0 0	38 14 7	227 8 3
Yambla	Tabletop	13	15	28	10.7	12.9	23.6	103 16 8	0 8 3	.....	4 2 8	108 7 7
Yarra	Covra	24	21	45	8.2	8.4	16.6	148 0 0	1 15 1	.....	2 11 6	152 6 7
Yarraford	Glen Innes	18	12	30	12.3	7.8	20.1	113 0 0	1 6 4	.....	3 1 10	117 8 2
Yarragundry	Wagga Wagga	21	7	28	13.3	4.0	17.3	142 3 4	1 19 5	13 0 0	13 2 6	170 5 3
Yarrahappini	Stuart's Point	20	26	46	15.6	18.8	34.4	130 5 0	1 12 2	2 10 0	2 18 10	137 6 0
Yarralumla	Queanbeyan	14	10	24	9.2	7.2	16.4	125 0 0	0 7 5	.....	58 19 0	184 6 5
Yarralong	Yarralong	24	10	34	17.5	7.8	25.3	148 0 0	1 1 5	3 16 1	2 13 10	155 11 4
Yarramundi	Richmond	24	32	56	20.2	24.7	44.9	171 0 0	2 6 3	.....	73 14 1	247 0 4
Yarrawah	Robertson	30	25	55	22.7	18.9	41.6	148 0 0	2 18 5	.....	242 7 7	393 6 0
Yarrowitch	Walcha	10	16	26	6.4	12.4	18.8	113 0 0	0 5 11	.....	9 2 1	122 8 0
Yarrowyck	Walcha	17	13	30	12.3	9.3	21.6	113 0 0	.....	.....	3 2 1	116 2 1
Yarrunga	Avoca	25	18	43	19.4	12.7	32.1	148 0 0	2 0 10	.....	16 11 10	166 12 8

APPENDIX VII—continued.

Name of School.	Post Town.	Number of Children on Rolls.			Average Weekly Attendance.			Expenditure from Public Funds.				
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Salaries.	Books, Clocks, Apparatus, Packing and Carriage	Travelling Expenses and Forage	Buildings, Rent, Furniture, Cleaning Allowance, Fuel, &c.	Total.
Yass	Yass	100	114	214	74.1	83.7	157.8	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Yatteyattah	Yatteyattah	28	14	42	20.8	10.2	31.0	125 0 0	1 5 8	.....	111 9 5	523 16 2
Yeoval	Yeoval	15	12	27	11.0	9.5	20.5	113 0 0	1 10 6	.....	2 10 10	117 1 4
Yeo Yeo	Cootamundra	14	11	25	8.2	8.4	16.6	136 0 0	0 17 2	.....	3 17 1	140 14 3
Yerong Creek	Yerong Creek	24	30	54	16.3	19.7	36.0	153 15 0	1 0 8	7 0 0	40 18 7	202 14 3
Yetholme	Yetholme	16	22	38	10.2	17.4	27.6	136 0 0	2 2 5	.....	3 7 1	141 9 6
Yetman	Yetman	7	8	15	5.0	6.0	11.0	84 11 8	2 8 10	.....	17 5 0	104 5 6
Young	Young	276	268	544	204.5	213.1	417.6	1,434 16 1	36 17 6	.....	144 6 8	1,616 0 3
Young Wallsend	Young Wallsend	25	22	47	18.5	16.2	34.7	142 5 0	2 12 0	.....	15 8 1	160 5 1
Yowaka	Pambula	12	18	30	10.5	13.9	24.4	125 0 0	1 17 0	.....	35 10 8	162 7 8
Yumburra, West *	Boambola	8	7	15	5.7	4.4	10.1	34 6 8	1 4 4	.....	8 0 11	43 11 11
Yurramie	Candelo	17	23	40	13.7	18.5	32.2	133 0 0	.....	.....	28 15 1	164 15 1

* Closed 30th April.

APPENDIX VIII.

ATTENDANCE of Children at Provisional Schools for the Quarter ending 31st December, 1895, or for the last Quarter of that year during which the Schools were in operation.

Name of School.	Post Town.	Number of Children on Rolls.			Average Weekly Attendance.			Expenditure from Public Funds.				
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Salaries.	Books, Clocks, Apparatus, Packing and Carriage	Travelling Expenses and Forage	Buildings, Rent, Furniture, Fuel Allowance, &c.	Total.
Aliceton	Karuah	9	6	15	5.0	2.0	7.0	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Arina	Cordeaux	12	7	19	10.2	5.8	16.0	58 0 0	3 11 9	.....	6 7 6	79 11 7
Arthurville	Arthurville	13	11	24	9.9	6.4	16.3	91 0 0	1 10 11	3 0 0	7 0 9	103 11 8
Ashby	Maclean	13	9	22	10.6	7.7	18.3	41 16 8	3 16 8	.....	4 10 0	50 3 8
Baerami	Denman	17	2	19	15.3	1.9	17.2	68 5 9	2 3 0	1 18 9	.....	72 7 6
Bago, Lower	Batlow	11	10	21	9.9	9.2	19.1	38 11 0	2 9 9	4 14 0	.....	45 14 9
Bago, Upper	do	10	12	22	9.3	11.1	20.4	15 3 4	3 16 2	4 10 3	20 0 0	43 9 9
Barbingal*	Grenfell	5	9	14	3.5	8.1	11.6	77 0 0	0 9 3	.....	.....	77 9 3
Beaconsfield	Temora	8	11	19	7.3	9.4	16.7	68 2 4	1 10 2	2 18 1	0 3 0	72 13 7
Bear Hill	Bear Hill	8	12	20	7.0	9.6	16.6	83 11 8	1 8 8	1 17 0	0 10 0	87 7 4
Beilsdown	Bellingen	14	6	20	12.2	5.7	17.9	42 13 4	5 6 0	.....	25 5 0	73 4 4
Belar Creek†	Mundooran	6	9	15	3.0	4.1	7.1	34 0 0	.....	.....	.....	34 0 0
Belgravia	Belgravia	16	10	26	12.2	8.5	20.7	91 0 0	1 8 2	1 14 6	19 10 0	113 12 8
Ben Bullen	Wallerawang	10	10	20	7.5	7.7	15.2	76 18 4	0 14 9	.....	.....	77 13 1
Berebangalo	Gunning	10	6	16	6.4	3.2	9.6	70 0 0	0 10 7	.....	0 15 0	71 5 7
Beri	Warne	7	14	21	5.3	10.1	15.4	80 0 0	.....	.....	6 18 9	96 18 9
Binglebrah‡	Dungog	7	8	15	5.3	6.4	11.7	56 13 4	1 10 2	.....	.....	58 3 6
Binn Creek	Cowra	20	23	43	15.7	15.5	31.2	52 3 4	2 13 5	1 12 0	14 19 6	71 8 3
Birriwa	Gulzong	8	10	18	5.0	7.2	12.2	80 0 0	1 3 5	.....	14 0 0	95 3 5
Blackman's Flat	Wallerawang	13	12	25	8.3	6.6	14.9	91 0 0	3 2 5	.....	10 0 0	104 2 5
Blackville	Blackville	7	12	19	5.9	9.7	15.6	84 11 8	0 16 10	.....	.....	85 8 6
Blair Hill	Glenceo	9	12	21	8.4	11.3	19.7	82 11 8	1 17 4	.....	0 10 0	84 19 0
Blakney Creek	Dalton	13	10	23	6.5	6.9	13.4	71 5 0	1 1 10	.....	10 8 6	82 15 4
Blaxland's Ridge	Comleroy Road	16	11	27	11.3	8.4	19.7	91 0 0	3 8 10	.....	.....	94 8 10
Blowering, West	Blowering	4	11	15	3.4	6.6	10.0	56 13 4	0 4 1	.....	0 7 6	57 4 11
Boambolo	Murrumbateman	9	10	19	7.4	8.4	15.8	27 17 2	.....	4 3 9	.....	32 0 11
Bobn Flat	Wingham	9	10	19	8.6	8.9	17.5	91 0 0	.....	1 10 0	.....	92 10 0
Bocoble	Gulgamree	10	8	18	8.1	6.7	14.8	82 10 0	1 2 4	.....	1 0 0	84 12 4
Bohnock	Pampoolah	10	12	22	6.5	6.5	13.0	91 0 0	1 8 3	3 5 0	.....	95 13 3
Bombay	Bradwood	14	13	27	8.2	7.8	16.0	89 3 4	2 14 11	.....	58 10 0	149 8 3
Boogleguble	Dubbo	9	8	17	8.1	6.2	14.3	17 0 0	5 7 8	.....	50 0 0	72 7 8
Boomanoomana*	Mulwala	8	7	15	4.8	5.6	10.4	30 3 2	4 7 9	3 19 6	45 0 0	83 10 5
Boomey	Molong	8	12	20	5.7	10.5	16.2	70 5 0	0 14 6	2 3 6	.....	73 3 0
Boongaub... ..	South Grafton	8	8	16	5.8	5.8	11.6	72 6 8	1 0 6	.....	.....	73 7 2
Bradshaw's Flat	Sofala	11	14	25	7.7	10.5	18.2	91 0 0	1 2 10	1 17 6	0 10 0	94 10 4
Brewarrina Mission	Brewarrina	9	10	19	9.0	9.3	18.3	91 0 0	.....	.....	.....	91 0 0
Brewer's Flat	Rye Park	10	6	16	3.2	1.4	4.6	68 10 4	0 7 5	7 2 6	0 5 0	76 5 3
Briery	Wandsworth	11	6	17	7.5	4.2	11.7	80 0 0	2 6 7	.....	0 12 6	82 19 1
Brooklands	Hall	11	10	21	9.5	9.2	18.7	74 0 0	1 1 9	3 2 9	99 0 9	177 5 3
Brooman	Milton	11	8	19	9.1	6.4	15.5	24 13 4	3 13 9	.....	.....	28 7 1
Brunglo	Brungle	8	10	18	6.2	7.4	13.6	80 11 8	0 16 4	2 8 3	0 15 0	84 11 3
Brushey Creek.....	Wandsworth	6	13	19	3.6	9.4	13.0	88 5 0	1 0 8	.....	6 2 6	95 8 2
Buccarumb†	Dalmorton	9	6	15	7.0	4.9	11.9	34 0 0	.....	.....	.....	34 0 0
Buckajoš	Bega	12	4	16	10.1	3.8	13.9	13 6 8	.....	.....	1 0 0	14 6 8
Buckenbour	Nelligen	9	7	16	8.7	6.7	15.4	74 0 0	1 1 9	.....	.....	75 1 9
Budden	Bylong	10	9	19	8.4	8.0	16.4	39 0 0	2 17 6	3 18 0	.....	45 15 6
Bulbodney	Lansdale	9	6	15	7.9	5.4	13.3	91 0 0	1 12 0	.....	3 0 0	95 12 0
Bullenbolong	Rocky Plain	8	10	18	4.6	8.6	13.2	67 5 4	.....	3 6 0	.....	70 11 4
Bull Ridge	Bull Ridge	16	10	26	11.9	8.9	20.8	91 0 0	0 10 2	.....	.....	91 10 2
Bundemar	Dubbo	15	6	21	7.0	5.2	15.9	80 15 0	1 11 3	.....	6 12 0	88 18 3
Bunyan	Cooma	19	4	23	14.4	3.1	17.5	90 1 8	4 10 4	3 6 9	1 0 0	98 18 9

* Closed 31 December. † Closed 30 June. ‡ Closed 31 October. § Closed 28 February.

APPENDIX VIII—continued.

Name of School.	Post Town.	Number of Children on Rolls.			Average Weekly Attendance.			Expenditure from Public Funds.				
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Salaries.	Books, Clocks, Apparatus, Packing and Carriage.	Travelling Expenses and Forage	Buildings, Rent, Furniture, Cleaning Allowance, Fuel, &c.	Total.
							£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Burnt Hut Creek *	Bethungra	5	9	14	3.0	8.0	11.0	56 13 4	1 10 6	...	0 15 0	58 18 10
Burraborang	Burraborang	14	17	31	8.3	9.8	18.1	91 0 0	1 14 6	...	...	92 14 6
Burraneer Bay	Sutherland	17	15	32	10.1	9.2	19.3	89 3 4	1 3 1	...	...	90 6 5
Burrumbuttock, E.	Burrumbuttock	3	16	19	2.1	11.7	13.8	15 14 0	.....	1 11 6	...	17 5 6
Butherwah	Urana	12	6	18	10.6	5.3	15.9	75 0 0	1 15 5	2 7 6	0 11 6	79 14 5
Buxton	Buxton	10	10	20	7.8	9.2	17.0	80 0 0	1 13 9	...	18 0 0	99 13 9
Bynya	Narrandera	12	7	19	10.1	4.4	14.5	63 13 4	1 4 2	3 15 9	0 15 0	69 8 3
Canbill Creek	Uarbrv	13	7	20	7.9	5.5	13.4	87 3 4	1 1 3	.....	.....	88 4 7
Camden Haven, Upper †	Kendall	10	10	20	6.8	7.7	14.5	53 3 4	1 3 1	...	.....	54 6 5
Cameron's Creek ..	Armdale	5	10	15	3.6	8.5	12.1	68 0 0	0 17 11	0 15 0	0 12 6	70 5 5
Camira	Lawrence	8	10	18	5.8	6.3	12.1	76 0 0	1 8 1	...	5 18 6	83 6 7
Canimbla Creek	Cowra	8	10	18	7.4	9.8	17.2	79 18 2	1 0 7	1 16 6	0 1 6	82 16 9
Canyan Leigh ...	Canyan Leigh	11	13	24	8.2	12.2	20.4	20 16 8	4 11 11	2 2 6	30 2 0	57 13 1
Capertee	Capertee	18	8	26	15.2	6.3	21.5	90 1 8	0 7 4	1 19 0	4 0 0	96 8 0
Carinda	Carinda	10	8	18	9.4	6.9	16.3	78 0 0	6 1 6	3 9 9	60 0 0	147 11 3
Carrabolla	Lostock	9	10	19	6.1	7.8	13.9	80 0 0	1 4 7	2 7 2	0 7 0	83 18 9
Caulderwood	Jugiong	9	8	17	7.5	5.7	13.2	62 6 8	0 18 4	.....	0 15 0	64 0 0
Cave Point	Tweed Heads	20	16	36	18.0	13.4	31.4	15 3 4	3 13 5	0 8 9	.....	19 5 6
Chambigne	South Grafton	12	10	22	10.3	9.3	19.6	88 3 4	1 14 10	.....	.....	89 18 2
Clearbank	Matheson	8	10	18	5.8	7.0	12.8	66 0 0	1 2 9	.....	15 12 6	84 15 3
Cluri... ..	Manilla	12	7	19	9.7	5.5	15.2	80 18 4	1 16 0	.....	1 15 6	84 9 10
Coalbaggie	Belarbigill	11	12	23	8.9	8.9	17.8	84 11 8	1 0 4	.....	.....	85 12 0
Coffin Rock	Wagga Wagga... ..	8	14	22	5.7	12.1	17.8	60 13 4	4 4 10	2 3 9	35 0 0	102 1 11
Coff's Harbour	Coff's Harbour.....	14	8	22	11.9	5.8	17.7	90 1 8	0 5 4	6 13 4	1 15 0	98 15 4
Colnroobie	Colnroobie	17	12	29	13.3	10.0	23.3	14 8 2	4 6 2	3 11 0	0 4 9	22 10 1
Collingwood.....	Mudgee	8	13	21	6.1	8.7	14.8	81 13 4	1 17 7	.....	1 0 0	84 10 11
Collombatti	Greenhill	13	6	19	9.0	5.4	14.4	80 0 0	.....	.....	.....	80 0 0
Comarong	Comarong	7	10	17	5.7	8.1	13.8	78 0 0	1 7 5	.....	.....	79 7 5
Condong	Murwillumbah ..	9	18	27	6.5	11.9	18.4	91 0 0	1 12 7	.....	4 8 6	97 1 1
Congerat	Burrowa	3	10	13	1.2	4.5	5.7	20 0 0	.....	.....	.....	20 0 0
Coningdale	Armdale	8	6	14	4.6	4.8	9.4	61 13 4	1 3 2	1 10 0	0 12 6	64 19 0
Connorton	Wagga Wagga ..	17	10	27	13.9	7.1	21.0	36 1 8	4 16 8	.....	80 14 6	121 12 10
Coolah Bridge.....	Leadville	5	15	20	4.1	14.0	18.1	91 0 0	0 17 10	.....	1 10 0	93 7 10
Cooradigbee	Yass	8	7	15	5.5	5.2	10.7	72 0 0	1 12 1	.....	8 5 0	81 17 1
Coramba	Nana Glen	16	13	29	11.3	8.6	19.9	82 13 4	2 3 1	2 8 0	1 1 0	88 5 5
Cowra Creek	Bredbo	9	11	20	5.7	6.7	12.4	17 0 0	4 11 11	2 0 6	60 9 0	84 1 5
Cross Roads	Cross Roads	15	7	22	12.5	6.0	18.5	86 5 0	0 13 9	1 13 3	.....	88 12 0
Crow Mountam ..	Upper Manilla ..	13	13	26	10.2	10.9	21.1	20 16 4	6 6 5	2 5 6	60 0 0	89 8 3
Crystal Creek	Murwillumbah ..	10	16	26	7.8	12.0	19.8	75 16 8	3 19 1	1 5 6	36 0 0	117 1 3
Cugong	Tra Condooboin ..	13	9	22	11.3	7.6	18.9	27 17 5	4 10 2	6 17 9	12 4 3	51 9 7
Cullendulla	Bateman's Bay ..	11	4	15	8.2	2.8	11.0	80 13 4	.....	.....	.....	80 13 4
Dairyman's Plains	Cooma	16	5	21	11.1	3.4	14.5	72 0 0	1 3 1	.....	0 10 0	73 13 1
Darby's Branch ..	Tingha	15	9	24	12.6	7.4	20.0	91 0 0	1 13 8	.....	23 9 0	116 2 8
Darke's Forest ..	Helensburgh	7	10	17	6.2	8.6	14.8	77 18 4	0 13 5	.....	.....	78 11 9
Diroobalgie.....	Forbes	10	18	28	8.0	13.6	21.6	44 11 8	.....	4 19 4	66 8 0	115 19 0
Day Dream	Silverton	10	7	17	7.8	5.3	13.1	111 6 8	0 9 7	.....	16 5 4	128 1 7
Demson Town	Leadville	9	14	23	6.0	9.1	15.1	87 6 8	0 17 6	.....	10 8 6	98 12 8
Dignam's Creek ..	Cobargo.....	7	6	13	4.6	5.4	10.0	80 0 0	0 19 1	.....	0 10 0	81 9 1
Doctor's Creek ..	Bingara.....	9	13	22	6.1	10.6	16.7	15 3 4	6 2 9	.....	43 5 0	64 11 1
Dorrigo	Dorrigo	5	11	16	4.2	8.6	12.8	68 0 0	.....	3 1 6	.....	71 1 6
Dorroughby Gras-	Lismore	12	9	21	10.8	7.0	17.8	83 13 4	0 14 1	3 14 0	5 10 0	93 11 5
Double Peak	Mount Hope	13	18	31	8.8	13.4	22.2	41 13 0	2 7 3	11 15 0	12 15 8	68 10 11
Duck Creek.....	Alstonville	10	11	21	5.8	7.6	13.4	78 0 0	0 19 4	.....	12 0 0	90 19 4
Dunbible	Dunbible Creek ..	15	12	27	12.7	9.8	22.5	15 3 4	.....	.....	9 15 0	24 18 4
Dundee Railway Station.	Dundee Railway Station.	10	13	23	7.4	9.1	16.5	88 0 7	.....	3 0 0	0 10 0	91 10 7
Dungahubba Creek	Raley's Hill	8	13	21	6.8	9.4	16.2	87 6 8	1 10 6	1 12 0	15 0 0	105 9 2
Duranbah	Tumbulgum	9	16	25	6.5	12.6	19.1	88 5 0	1 14 1	1 17 3	.....	91 16 4
Dusodie	Bandon Grove	8	17	25	5.3	12.6	17.9	91 0 0	1 16 3	.....	10 4 0	103 0 3
Eilginbah	Neverite	15	12	27	11.7	7.2	18.9	84 11 8	0 11 9	.....	6 7 6	91 10 11
Emerald Hill †	Emerald Hill	8	10	18	5.0	5.8	10.8	17 0 0	.....	.....	.....	17 0 0
Erasa*	Oma, <i>via</i> Forbes ..	4	6	10	3.9	5.0	8.9	62 10 0	1 4 8	1 5 0	.....	64 19 8
Evansdale	Cooma	8	10	18	5.4	5.1	10.5	80 0 0	1 3 7	2 17 6	10 10 0	94 11 1
Eversleigh	Dumaresq	9	10	19	7.7	9.5	17.2	94 0 0	1 18 2	.....	7 0 0	102 18 2
Fairy Hill	Casno	13	9	22	10.4	7.8	18.2	58 15 0	3 15 5	3 5 0	56 6 0	122 1 5
Fashion's Mount ..	Borrendong	5	12	17	4.4	10.1	14.5	79 0 0	1 12 9	.....	.....	80 12 9
Fernleigh	Tintenbar	19	11	30	14.0	8.6	22.6	91 0 0	2 10 5	.....	.....	93 10 5
Finley	Tra Jerilderie	14	5	19	11.3	4.5	15.8	50 5 0	3 17 7	4 0 0	2 0 0	60 2 7
Flyer's Creek	Forest Reefs	9	11	20	8.2	10.2	18.4	15 3 4	1 18 0	.....	45 0 0	62 1 4
Forest Farm	Hillgrove	10	11	21	6.7	8.2	14.9	82 15 0	1 5 7	.....	5 5 10	89 6 5
Forster (Abor) ..	For-fer	11	15	26	6.8	11.5	18.3	20 9 9	.....	2 15 10	.....	23 5 7
Galong	Galong	16	16	32	13.1	10.8	23.9	91 0 0	1 14 4	.....	19 8 2	112 2 6
Garland	Garland	10	3	13	7.5	1.9	9.4	84 11 8	0 10 2	.....	.....	85 1 10
Gay's Hill	Clunes	14	5	19	12.4	3.9	16.3	86 8 4	2 14 11	1 12 0	12 15 0	103 10 3
Gledswood	Narellan	11	10	21	9.7	8.1	17.8	91 0 0	1 2 6	.....	2 9 0	94 11 6
Glenellen	Jindera	10	10	20	7.9	7.6	15.5	76 0 0	1 11 0	.....	4 0 0	81 11 0
Gen Lee	Rylstone	10	9	19	8.6	6.1	14.7	75 2 0	1 5 2	1 6 11	1 0 0	78 14 1
Glen Martin	Clarestone Town ..	7	14	21	4.5	11.5	16.0	80 0 0	1 13 6	1 5 6	39 10 0	122 9 0
Glenview	Bombala	6	8	14	5.0	6.5	11.5	6 13 4	.....	2 16 6	45 0 0	54 9 10
Gooda Creek	Jear	13	15	28	10.3	12.9	23.2	91 0 0	1 5 8	.....	35 0 6	127 6 2
Gordon's Point ..	Hay	12	13	25	9.0	9.9	18.9	44 11 8	2 2 6	2 15 0	25 18 0	75 7 2
Gosper's Downs ..	Meranburn	12	12	24	8.9	6.8	15.7	29 1 0	3 19 4	3 6 2	0 14 10	37 1 4
Grafton Common (Abor.)	Grafton	11	15	26	7.2	13.3	20.5	91 0 0	1 2 7	.....	.....	92 2 7

* Closed 31 October. † Temporarily closed 26 August. ‡ Closed 31 March.

APPENDIX VIII—continued.

Name of School	Post Town	Number of Children on Rolls			Average Weekly Attendance			Expenditure from Public Funds				
		Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Salaries	Books, Clocks, Apparatus, Packing and Carriage	Travelling Expenses and Forage	Buildings, Rent, Furniture, Cleaning Allowance, Fuel, &c	Total
								£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Griffiths' Flat	Murrumbateman	9	13	22	7.2	11.5	18.7	76 12 6	1 14 11	1 17 9	7 11 3	87 16 5
Gulmarrad	Maclean	7	9	16	5.8	7.9	13.7	67 16 5	0 14 3			68 10 8
Gunnary	Burrowa	13	15	28	10.6	9.5	20.1	90 1 8	1 14 5		0 15 0	92 11 1
Gurrundah	Breadalbane	15	6	21	9.1	4.8	13.9	85 6 8	1 9 8		0 5 0	87 1 4
Haming	Bendemeer	14	6	20	11.6	5.6	17.2	91 0 0	1 12 10		25 10 0	118 2 10
Harrington	Harrington	16	10	26	13.0	8.4	21.4	80 0 0	1 8 8		0 7 0	81 15 8
Hatch, The	Telegraph Point	7	8	15	5.8	7.5	13.3	12 6 8	3 19 0		45 0 0	61 5 8
Heshington*	Moice	7	7	14	6.5	5.4	11.9	64 19 8	1 1 10			66 1 6
Hillmont	Marengo	10	15	25	8.3	13.0	21.3	75 16 8	6 10 5		20 4 6	102 11 9
Hill Top	Hill Top	6	15	21	4.6	13.1	17.7	87 6 8	1 0 3	1 1 3	16 10 0	105 18 2
Hoskisson's Creek	Barraba	12	8	20	10.5	5.7	16.2	91 0 0	1 9 3	2 16 0	5 14 0	101 19 3
Inglewood	Bungendoie	12	6	18	10.4	4.2	14.6	80 0 0	1 3 11		24 17 11	106 1 10
Ironbarks†	Gulargambone	13	4	17	6.5	3.6	10.1	60 0 0	0 16 3			60 16 3
Ivor	Junee	10	8	18	7.2	5.8	13.0	59 7 4	1 8 5	1 10 6		62 6 3
Jeir	Jeir	13	8	21	7.0	5.7	12.7	63 4 2	1 1 2	2 15 9	8 2 9	75 3 10
Jenkins	Nangus	15	13	28	10.7	10.3	21.0	90 1 8	2 11 3		30 5 0	122 17 11
Jenolan Caves‡	Jenolan Caves	3	6	9	2.6	3.7	6.3	8 10 2				8 10 2
Jeogla	Wollomombi	6	10	16	5.4	9.4	14.8	63 6 8	1 13 1	1 0 0	0 12 6	66 12 3
Junction, The	Trunkey Creek	12	9	21	10.6	7.5	18.1	73 1 8	6 3 0	3 19 0	0 5 0	83 8 8
Kangaroo Flat§	Cowra	12	2	14	7.8	0.9	8.7	39 0 0				39 0 0
Kangaroo River	Kangaroo Valley	12	17	29	8.8	14.8	23.6	39 3 0	4 3 9	1 9 6		41 16 3
Kareela	Bundanoon	11	10	21	9.6	8.9	18.5	91 0 0	1 18 8		14 9 11	107 8 7
Karkatt	Krambach	12	10	22	8.8	7.7	16.5	83 11 8	2 17 5			86 1 1
Keewong	Michelago	12	11	23	8.0	8.2	16.2	75 18 4	1 6 8		0 10 0	77 15 0
Kemp's Creek	Bringelly	8	8	16	6.3	5.9	12.2	91 0 0	2 5 5		10 0 0	103 5 5
Kercargo	Come by Chance	9	11	20	7.0	10.3	17.3	62 0 6	4 2 7	5 0 3		71 3 4
Kikiamah	Thuddungra	9	9	18	7.7	8.4	16.1	29 9 3	1 1 6			30 10 9
Killarney Swamp	Bombala	16	7	23	14.3	6.7	21.0	9 2 0		5 6 3	1 5 6	15 13 9
Kimo	Gundagai	11	9	20	9.7	7.9	17.6	91 0 0	1 6 5		0 15 0	93 1 5
Kulki ||	Inverell	16	8	24	9.5	6.1	15.6	44 11 8	2 0 6		32 18 0	79 10 2
Kyamba	Kyamba	2	12	14	1.9	11.5	13.4	76 16 8	0 17 0		1 7 6	79 1 2
Kydra	Nimitybelle	14	7	21	11.3	6.3	17.6	60 13 4	1 7 7	2 10 0	5 8 6	69 19 5
Lamb's Valley	West Maitland	10	7	17	8.8	5.1	13.9	73 0 0	1 11 10	1 10 6		76 2 4
Lansdowne, Upper	Via Cundletown	13	7	20	10.6	6.2	16.8	29 8 4	4 7 9		20 0 0	53 16 1
Lesterfield	Coolamon	7	9	16	5.6	6.3	11.9	60 7 4	1 11 9		1 15 9	63 14 10
Limeburner's Creek	Limeburner's Creek	15	10	25	8.8	6.3	15.1	91 0 0	1 10 11			92 10 11
Lincoln	Wellington	11	10	21	7.1	7.3	14.4	80 0 0	1 8 10			81 8 10
Little Gundry	Goulburn	9	9	18	5.5	5.6	11.1	78 0 0	0 13 0	0 11 0	2 10 0	81 14 0
Little Narrawa	Narrawa	7	16	23	3.8	11.5	15.3	78 16 8	1 7 3	2 15 0		82 18 11
Lorne	Kendall	11	13	24	8.3	9.2	17.5	28 10 0	3 19 7		45 0 0	77 9 7
Lynne, North¶	Beighbone	6	6	12	5.7	5.2	10.9	17 4 3	0 6 4			17 10 7
Macleay Heads	Beachport	17	6	23	12.7	5.0	17.7	80 0 0	0 7 7			80 7 7
Maitland Point	Uralla	11	6	17	9.2	4.9	14.1	80 0 0	0 5 4		0 12 6	80 17 10
Manar	Bradwood	8	7	15	6.0	5.5	11.5	73 0 0	0 9 4		0 10 0	73 19 4
Mandemar	Berrima	13	11	24	9.7	8.0	17.7	91 0 0	1 1 6			92 1 6
Manoa	Dubbo	6	12	18	5.5	11.5	17.0	88 5 0	0 15 0			89 0 10
Manuka	Uralla	10	11	21	5.7	8.7	14.4	91 0 0	1 1 0		0 12 6	92 13 6
Medway	Cobboah	10	5	15	9.1	4.5	13.6	70 0 0		5 5 6		75 5 6
Meglo	Tuena	9	5	14	7.4	3.4	10.8	75 16 8	1 3 1	2 1 6	0 9 9	79 11 0
Memagong	Young	9	8	17	8.0	7.2	15.2	66 1 1	1 8 11	1 12 0	0 15 0	69 17 0
Meroo, Upper	Via Mudgee	20	10	30	14.0	7.8	21.8	45 10 0	5 1 0		57 4 9	107 15 9
Merrigan Creek	Tarago	10	8	18	9.0	6.1	15.1	80 0 0	1 4 6		25 7 11	106 12 5
Middle Creek, Lower	Scone	11	10	21	7.1	6.9	14.0	44 5 10	1 0 10	8 2 2		53 8 10
Middle Arm	Middle Arm	19	6	25	11.8	5.4	17.2	83 10 0	1 4 10	1 12 3	0 5 0	86 12 1
Milbang	Breadalbane	8	10	18	6.9	8.3	15.2	76 0 0	1 16 8		0 10 0	78 6 8
Mill Creek	Wiseman's Ferry	9	2	11	7.3	1.9	9.2	70 0 0	0 15 4		0 2 6	70 17 10
Mingelo	Mingelo	15	11	26	10.9	7.3	18.2	87 6 8	1 9 1		0 15 0	89 10 9
Molloy	Narrabri	6	11	17	5.3	9.6	14.9	60 0 0	1 1 11	2 18 3		64 0 2
Mona Vale	Manly	8	11	19	5.7	8.8	14.5	87 6 8	1 17 8			89 4 4
Mooney Mooney	Coolac	10	10	20	7.5	5.9	13.4	73 0 0	1 8 1	2 12 3	0 15 0	77 15 4
Moor Creek, Upper	Tamworth	15	9	24	11.2	5.8	17.0	89 3 4	1 18 9		77 1 6	168 3 7
Morundah	Morundah	12	11	23	6.5	5.4	11.9	80 0 0	0 15 0	2 13 6	1 10 0	84 18 6
Mount Drummond**	Bundarra	8	5	13	6.4	4.2	10.6	56 13 4	1 8 6		0 10 0	58 11 10
Mount Gwynne	Mulwala	13	12	25	8.7	10.0	18.7	20 13 0	4 2 5	5 2 7	45 0 0	74 18 0
Mountjoy	Jugiong	8	7	15	3.5	4.6	8.1	79 0 0	2 19 7		0 15 0	82 14 7
Muddy Creek	Warne	9	12	21	4.8	7.2	12.0	84 9 6	2 15 7	8 9 6	14 3 6	109 18 1
Mugincoble	Parkes	13	13	26	8.9	8.0	16.9	80 16 8	5 1 6		8 0 0	93 18 2
Mullaley	Mullaley	14	11	25	10.9	8.5	19.4	83 8 4		2 10 0	8 1 5	93 19 9
Mulyan (Abor)	Cowra	14	10	24	10.6	9.3	19.9	88 3 4	0 7 3		0 15 2	89 5 9
Mundaroo	Tumbarumba	11	9	20	10.1	8.3	18.4	84 11 8			9 0 0	93 11 8
Munmura	Cissilis	9	10	19	7.5	9.7	17.2	62 1 3	1 8 11	3 9 0	5 0 0	71 19 2
Muscle Creek	Muswellbrook	13	8	21	10.2	6.0	16.2	91 0 0	0 13 5		10 0 0	101 13 5
Nanagai	Chatsworth Island	7	9	16	5.7	8.1	13.8	68 0 0	1 5 7		15 6 2	84 12 9
Narraburra	Temora	11	9	20	7.4	8.0	15.4	75 14 2	1 2 6	4 9 9	0 10 0	81 16 5
Narrangerie§	Denison Town	5	9	14	3.5	8.0	11.5	40 0 0	1 9 9			41 9 9
Neilson's Creek	Jerry's Plains	8	10	18	5.1	8.2	13.3	80 0 0	1 10 0	2 12 7		84 2 7
Never Never	Bellingen	10	16	26	8.1	11.3	19.4	91 0 0	1 1 3			92 1 3
Nicholson's Lagoons	Quipilly	11	8	19	9.8	6.4	16.2	10 8 10	3 4 8	0 10 0	58 10 0	72 13 6
Numbla	Buckley's Crossing	11	7	18	7.3	6.7	14.0	82 11 8	1 6 4	3 10 0	5 0 0	92 8 0
Oakborough	Rylstone	10	12	22	7.8	10.7	18.5	15 3 4	1 2 0			16 5 4
Oban	Guyra	8	10	18	6.5	8.0	14.5	80 0 0	1 3 2	2 10 6	0 15 9	84 9 5
Ooranook††	Bemboka	14	11	25	11.0	8.7	19.7	68 5 0	1 9 8		2 10 0	72 4 8
Ournie	Via Albury	15	4	19	13.1	3.3	16.4	51 7 9	1 6 11	5 5 8	0 7 6	58 7 10

* Closed 31 December † Closed 30 September ‡ Closed 31 March § Closed 30 June || Temporarily closed 1 July ¶ Closed 30 April
 ** Closed 21 October †† Closed 9 September

APPENDIX VIII—continued.

Name of School.	Post Town.	Number of Children on Rolls			Average Weekly Attendance			Expenditure from Public Funds.				
		Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Salaries	Books, Clocks, Apparatus, Packing and Carriage	Travelling Expenses and Forage	Buildings, Rent, Furniture, Cleaning Allowance, Fuel, &c	Total
								£ s d.	£ s d.	£ s d.	£ s d.	£ s d.
Overton	Overton	14	10	24	10·7	7·5	18·2	71 3 4	1 10 5	.....	0 19 3	73 13 0
Owendale	Broke	14	16	30	11·0	9·0	20·0	50 16 1	1 10 0	.....	.....	52 6 1
Paika	Balranald	5	10	15	3·2	7·7	10·9	80 0 0	1 3 0	9 15 0	0 15 0	91 13 0
Peakview	Peakview	9	10	19	8·5	9·5	18·0	86 8 4	.....	2 10 0	0 10 0	89 8 4
Pearce's Creek...	Pearce's Creek...	9	17	26	6·5	11·0	17·5	91 0 0	1 1 9	.....	.....	92 1 9
Pikedale	Junee	10	8	18	7·8	5·6	13·4	79 0 0	2 16 3	.....	.....	81 16 3
Pine Lee	Coolamon	11	11	22	6·6	7·6	14·2	69 0 0	1 19 5	5 5 9	0 5 0	76 10 2
Pine Mount	Woodstock	6	11	17	4·8	8·6	13·4	80 0 0	1 0 5	.....	8 15 0	89 15 5
Pinnacle Swamp..	Rylstone	13	16	29	12·1	12·2	24·3	27 9 2	3 2 4	0 10 8	18 10 0	49 12 2
Pleasant View ..	Jindabyne	7	11	18	5·5	9·5	15·0	53 6 8	.....	1 14 6	.....	55 1 2
Pomeroy	Goulburn	10	9	19	8·5	6·8	15·3	81 15 0	2 4 9	.....	0 5 0	84 4 9
Porter's Retreat	Black Springs ..	10	14	24	7·7	10·3	18·0	88 5 0	1 15 4	.....	11 9 6	101 9 10
Puddledock	Black Mountain	12	9	21	5·4	6·3	11·7	80 0 0	1 8 3	.....	0 12 6	82 0 9
Putty	Howe's Valley ..	10	8	18	9·6	6·9	16·5	63 19 1	0 13 5	9 11 7	.....	74 4 1
Raby	Warren	13	7	20	12·3	6·2	18·5	70 15 5	5 0 4	1 16 0	6 14 11	84 6 8
Ravensdale	Yarramalong	11	8	19	8·9	6·9	15·8	83 13 4	1 0 0	.....	10 0 0	84 13 4
Razorback	Pictou	6	8	14	4·9	7·0	11·9	68 0 0	1 4 10	0 16 5	2 0 0	72 1 3
Red Hill	Bigga	6	11	17	5·0	8·6	13·6	66 6 8	1 2 9	.....	0 5 0	67 14 5
Redlands	Corowa	10	10	20	6·5	6·5	13·0	22 15 0	2 5 0	2 6 0	5 0 0	32 6 0
Rivertree	Via Tenterfield ..	13	10	23	9·6	7·7	17·3	91 0 0	1 11 10	.....	0 10 0	93 1 10
Rock View	Rothbury	9	10	19	8·3	9·2	17·5	82 7 6	1 5 8	4 15 9	.....	88 8 11
Rosebank	Rosebank	12	7	19	7·7	4·8	12·5	69 0 0	1 3 3	.....	.....	70 3 3
Royalla	Williamsdale ..	11	11	22	9·5	9·2	18·7	91 0 0	1 11 4	.....	0 10 0	93 1 4
Sandigo	Narrandera	13	12	25	10·8	9·9	20·7	51 5 0	4 1 3	.....	13 10 0	68 16 3
Savernake	Savernake	12	12	24	7·2	9·5	16·7	45 10 0	2 0 1	.....	.....	47 10 1
Sawyer's Gully ..	Bishop's Bridge ..	4	13	17	3·7	9·5	13·2	73 0 0	.....	1 4 0	3 5 8	77 9 8
Sinclair	Inverell	12	6	18	10·2	5·7	15·9	91 0 0	2 12 9	.....	5 3 0	98 15 9
Soldier's Flat ..	Canowindra	11	15	26	8·1	9·5	17·6	68 0 0	0 3 6	.....	8 14 6	76 18 0
Springdale	Cootamundra	19	18	37	14·6	14·4	29·0	41 16 7	4 16 8	2 7 6	60 0 6	109 1 3
Station Point ..	Stuart Town	14	10	24	7·9	6·4	14·3	91 0 0	1 0 4	.....	.....	92 0 4
St. Helena	Blackville	13	6	19	9·6	4·4	14·0	84 11 8	0 17 9	.....	.....	85 9 5
Steinbrook	Steinbrook	3	10	13	2·1	7·8	9·9	44 13 4	1 3 3	1 0 0	47 0 0	93 16 7
Stony Batter ..	Rocky Hall	10	11	21	7·4	6·4	13·8	76 0 0	1 9 3	.....	5 17 0	83 6 3
Store Creek	Store Creek	10	13	23	6·8	10·3	17·1	91 0 0	2 0 3	.....	9 0 0	102 0 3
Strathbogie* ..	Emmaville	9	11	20	8·0	10·6	18·6	89 1 8	1 3 6	5 13 9	0 10 0	96 8 11
Strathmore	Wentworth	10	3	13	9·5	2·7	12·2	81 11 8	.....	.....	0 15 0	82 6 8
Streamville	Mount McDonald..	12	13	25	9·2	9·5	18·7	91 0 0	0 7 3	.....	0 5 0	91 12 3
Sugarloaf	Goonoo Goonoo ..	13	11	24	10·9	9·2	20·1	90 1 8	1 18 8	0 11 9	8 1 5	100 13 6
Swanbrook	Inverell	8	14	22	5·8	11·6	17·4	91 0 0	1 9 2	.....	0 10 0	92 19 2
Tabulam	Tabulam	9	9	18	5·2	5·6	10·8	78 0 0	1 5 10	.....	2 0 0	81 5 10
Tarban	Jennings	11	17	28	4·7	11·2	15·9	91 0 0	1 13 11	.....	6 10 0	99 3 11
Tareutta, Lower	Lower Tarutta ..	11	9	20	7·9	7·4	15·3	91 0 0	1 2 6	.....	10 17 6	93 0 0
Tarlo Gap	Goulburn	10	11	21	6·7	6·6	13·3	91 0 0	.....	.....	12 14 5	103 14 5
Taylor's Arm, Upper	Macksville	8	11	19	5·9	5·5	14·4	53 6 8	2 4 5	3 7 6	6 0 0	64 18 7
Tennyson	North Richmond ..	12	8	20	11·1	7·6	18·7	82 10 0	6 14 6	.....	.....	89 4 6
Terrible Vale ..	Currahubula...	9	13	22	7·6	10·9	18·5	91 0 0	1 1 6	.....	51 14 5	143 15 11
Terry-hie-hie ..	Moree	18	13	31	12·9	9·2	22·1	91 0 0	1 9 10	2 5 0	18 0 0	112 14 10
Teven Creek...	Tintenbar	12	12	24	9·4	10·8	20·2	50 6 8	3 16 6	.....	7 18 0	62 1 2
Thone Creek ..	Gannon's Creek ..	8	11	19	6·9	10·2	17·1	13 6 8	4 7 7	.....	40 0 0	57 14 3
Tiara	Walcha	10	14	24	7·7	9·8	17·5	86 8 4	1 16 11	1 17 9	5 10 0	95 13 0
Timor	Timor	6	12	18	3·9	9·2	13·1	80 13 4	2 1 5	.....	.....	82 14 9
Tintot	Graman	10	9	19	8·3	7·4	15·7	84 11 8	1 10 10	.....	0 10 0	86 12 6
Tongarra	Tongarra	16	9	25	12·3	6·6	18·9	58 17 10	1 6 4	10 1 6	0 2 6	70 8 2
Toooloom	Via Tabulam	15	4	19	13·7	3·6	17·3	75 5 4	1 4 1	7 14 1	.....	84 3 6
Tootal†	The Rock	8	4	12	5·2	2·4	7·6	54 0 8	3 4 2	3 3 5	0 13 0	61 1 3
Toothill	South Grafton ..	9	11	20	6·8	8·9	15·7	91 0 0	1 4 7	.....	.....	92 4 7
Torrington	Torrington	9	12	21	6·4	8·4	14·8	90 1 8	3 3 10	.....	9 8 0	102 13 6
Toual	Murrumbateman ..	12	10	22	10·9	9·2	20·1	91 0 0	1 13 0	1 5 0	0 15 0	94 13 0
Tumorrana	Tumut	14	12	26	8·9	5·9	14·8	80 0 0	1 0 10	.....	0 15 0	81 15 10
Tunstall	Lismore	10	6	16	9·4	5·8	15·2	19 12 11	4 5 1	.....	.....	23 18 0
Tjagarah	Byron Bay	11	13	24	8·1	10·1	18·2	62 3 6	1 16 5	.....	35 17 0	99 16 11
Ungarie	Ungarie	13	13	26	10·3	8·8	19·1	82 10 0	1 3 0	5 10 0	11 10 0	100 13 0
Utungan	Macksville	15	12	27	9·8	8·7	18·5	90 1 8	1 13 11	.....	12 12 6	104 8 1
Vivier	Glen Innes	13	13	26	8·4	9·9	18·3	83 13 4	1 4 7	1 0 0	0 10 0	86 7 11
Wallambyne	St. Albans	17	8	25	15·1	6·5	21·6	91 0 0	2 19 6	.....	131 15 9	225 15 3
Wallarunga	Wallarobba	15	4	19	11·7	3·1	14·8	13 6 8	5 4 0	.....	55 7 0	73 17 8
Walla Walla, West	Walla Walla	11	17	28	7·2	11·3	18·5	91 0 0	2 3 8	.....	13 10 0	106 13 8
Wallingat	Forster	11	9	20	9·9	7·9	17·8	88 5 0	2 4 7	.....	.....	90 9 7
Wamberal†	Wamberal	5	6	11	3·8	5·0	8·8	12 12 8	.....	.....	1 5 0	13 17 8
Wangat	Wangat	9	11	20	6·6	9·1	15·7	89 3 4	1 3 6	.....	10 0 0	100 6 10
Wantedadgery ..	Wagga Wagga...	9	10	19	7·2	8·0	15·2	66 13 4	4 17 7	.....	2 16 3	74 7 2
Wapengo	Bega	12	15	27	10·5	12·0	22·5	93 16 8	1 14 11	3 17 8	.....	99 9 3
Warner	Cockle Creek	10	10	20	5·8	7·6	13·4	81 16 8	0 18 0	.....	5 4 6	87 19 2
Warneton	Warneton	13	8	21	10·9	7·6	18·5	68 5 0	3 10 4	.....	6 0 0	77 15 4
Warrell Creek...	Macksville	10	10	20	6·2	5·5	11·7	80 0 0	1 3 0	3 5 0	7 11 9	91 19 9
Warrumbucca ..	Bradwood	4	13	17	2·5	8·5	11·0	82 19 1	2 10 3	.....	0 10 0	85 19 4
Wattle Vale	Burruga	14	7	21	10·3	5·4	15·7	91 0 0	3 14 3	.....	6 6 0	101 0 3
Webber's Creek ..	Glendon Brook ..	18	8	26	12·3	5·6	17·9	87 6 8	0 5 8	.....	8 0 0	95 12 4
Wedallion	Thuddungra	17	10	27	12·9	8·9	21·8	78 2 2	2 17 10	2 19 0	.....	83 19 0
Weetangerra	Ginninderra	9	13	22	6·1	8·0	14·1	98 11 8	2 8 4	1 17 0	38 11 0	141 8 0
White Cliffs	White Cliffs	15	14	29	11·9	10·5	22·4	102 17 5	5 2 5	9 8 0	4 15 6	122 3 4
White Swamp	Via Warwick	7	12	19	6·5	10·0	16·5	91 0 0	1 18 5	.....	.....	92 18 5
Willala	Boggabri	10	13	23	6·2	8·1	14·3	78 0 0	1 12 2	.....	.....	79 12 2
Williams' Creek ..	Gundaroo	9	11	20	6·9	8·8	15·7	32 9 5	3 11 8	2 15 6	66 18 4	105 14 11

* Closed, 30 June

† Closed, 31 December.

‡ Closed, 31 March.

APPENDIX VIII—continued.

Name of School.	Post Town.	Number of Children on Rolls.			Average Weekly Attendance.			Expenditure from Public Funds.				
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Salaries.	Books, Clocks, Apparatus, Packing and Carriage.	Travelling Expenses and Forage.	Buildings, Rent, Furniture, Cleaning Allowance, Fuel, &c.	Total.
Williamsdale	Williamsdale	8	11	19	7.2	8.7	15.9	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Williamwood	Picton	10	10	20	8.4	7.3	15.7	90 1 8	1 4 3	.....	22 6 11	113 12 10
Willundry	Temora	10	11	21	4.3	6.8	11.1	83 10 0	2 0 2	3 1 11	16 14 6	105 6 7
Winderahdeen*	Tubbul	7	5	12	6.2	3.8	10.0	61 13 4	0 18 5	.....	7 19 0	70 10 9
Wombrook	Cooma	9	14	23	3.9	7.9	11.8	73 1 8	1 1 0	.....	0 10 0	74 12 8
Wongajong	Forbes	15	17	32	12.1	12.5	24.6	45 10 0	4 1 9	1 16 9	66 7 3	117 15 9
Woodfield	Sutton	8	14	22	6.7	10.4	17.1	91 0 0	2 0 8	.....	10 9 6	108 9 8
Woodglen	Delegate	15	10	25	10.8	7.4	18.2	59 16 8	1 6 2	5 0 0	2 7 6	68 10 4
Woods' Reef	Barraba	6	15	21	5.3	11.3	16.6	13 6 0	5 0 4	2 10 0	50 0 0	70 16 4
Wyangle	Tumut	12	6	18	8.0	4.6	12.6	75 0 0	1 8 11	.....	0 15 0	77 3 11
Wybong Creek	Wybong	9	10	19	7.0	8.7	15.7	84 11 8	1 7 3	2 13 0	.....	88 11 11
Yalgogrin	Yalgogrin, North	16	8	24	12.2	6.7	18.9	54 18 4	5 19 7	.....	24 0 0	84 17 11
Yarranoo	Binda	11	13	24	9.2	10.1	19.3	90 1 8	1 4 0	.....	1 10 0	92 15 8
Yathella	Harefield	14	7	21	10.3	5.0	15.3	91 0 0	1 9 10	.....	22 10 0	114 19 10
Yerriyong Vale	Nowra	8	7	15	6.5	6.5	13.0	31 14 2	1 15 1	1 13 4	.....	35 2 7
Yorklea	Casino	13	12	25	9.8	9.4	19.2	91 0 0	2 2 10	.....	.....	93 2 10
Yourie	Cobargo	9	13	22	7.6	11.1	18.7	83 8 4	1 12 5	1 0 0	.....	86 0 9

* Closed 31st October.

APPENDIX IX.

ATTENDANCE of Children at Half-time Schools for the Quarter ending 31st December, 1895, or for the last Quarter of that year during which the Schools were in operation.

Name of School.	Post Town.	Number of Children on Rolls.			Average Weekly Attendance.			Expenditure from Public Funds.				
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Salaries.	Books, Clocks, and Apparatus.	Travelling Expenses and Forage.	Buildings, Rent, Furniture, Fuel, Cleaning, &c.	Total.
Aberaldie	Walcha Road	6	6	12	5.5	5.4	10.9	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Ingalba	Walcha Road	8	3	11	6.4	1.6	8.0	83 8 4	5 15 11	11 0 8	2 9 11	102 14 10
Abington	Bundarra	13	16	29	7.9	12.0	19.9	130 15 0	2 14 6	12 0 0	.....	145 9 6
Laura	Bundarra	7	8	15	5.4	7.5	12.9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Adelong Grove	Adelong	10	8	18	7.1	6.0	13.1	148 0 0	1 5 4	10 0 0	0 10 0	159 15 4
Kalafat	Adelong	4	8	12	2.9	5.7	8.6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Adelong, Upper	Batlow	9	6	15	7.3	4.4	11.7	125 0 0	0 9 7	10 0 0	1 4 6	136 14 1
Uplands	Batlow	6	6	12	5.3	5.5	10.8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Airlie Brake	Inverell	7	6	13	5.8	4.1	9.9	94 3 4	2 7 11	8 6 8	1 0 0	105 17 11
Willowgrove	Inverell	5	8	13	4.3	5.9	10.2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Alival	Rockley	6	4	10	4.5	2.0	6.5	83 8 4	2 5 6	9 3 4	.....	94 17 2
Taylor's Pit	Rockley	7	5	12	5.0	4.1	9.1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Alum Creek	Adaminaby	5	6	11	3.6	4.5	8.1	102 0 0	1 19 5	13 10 0	0 10 0	117 19 5
Rosedale	Adaminaby	7	12	19	5.3	9.3	14.6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Anarel	Rydal	8	5	13	5.6	3.5	9.1	91 0 0	0 17 0	10 0 0	9 14 6	111 11 6
Cheetham's Flats	Rydal	6	5	11	4.1	2.0	6.1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Anembo	Ballababa	11	3	14	6.6	2.6	9.2	91 0 0	1 12 8	10 0 0	1 0 0	103 12 8
Jingera	Ballababa	8	7	15	5.1	5.6	10.7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Arable	Berridale	7	7	14	6.8	5.0	11.8	96 10 0	1 2 0	13 10 0	1 0 0	112 2 0
Jillimatong	Berridale	9	3	12	7.0	2.6	9.6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ardell	Cumnock	6	9	15	5.4	5.4	10.8	91 0 0	0 16 10	10 0 0	10 0 0	111 16 10
Dilga	Cumnock	8	4	12	5.9	3.3	9.2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Argyle, East	Marulan	15	5	20	12.5	3.9	16.4	132 13 4	2 13 0	10 0 0	5 10 6	150 16 10
Marian Vale	Marulan	7	4	11	6.2	3.4	9.6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Arkstone	Arkstone	7	8	15	4.2	5.7	9.9	113 0 0	.....	10 0 0	.....	123 0 0
Isabella	Arkstone	12	13	25	9.6	11.7	21.3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Australian Farm	Wiseman's Ferry	22	5	27	18.6	4.6	23.2	124 10 0	2 17 11	10 0 0	4 12 4	142 0 3
Olive Mount	Wiseman's Ferry	8	4	12	7.7	3.5	11.2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bagawah	South Grafton	8	6	14	5.9	4.5	10.4	101 15 1	1 6 7	11 10 0	0 8 0	114 19 8
Tallawadjah	South Grafton	13	6	19	11.6	5.6	17.2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ballimore	Murrungundy	7	7	14	3.7	4.6	8.3	91 0 0	2 6 11	10 0 0	.....	103 6 11
Elong Elong	Murrungundy	8	6	14	4.3	4.3	8.6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bamarang	Nowra	6	16	22	4.0	12.9	16.9	125 0 0	.....	10 0 0	.....	135 0 0
Carrarawell	Nowra	3	2	5	2.7	1.8	4.5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Barnes Creek	Tharwa	19	12	31	10.8	8.2	19.0	89 3 4	5 14 8	8 12 9	8 1 10	111 12 7
Naas	Tharwa	15	6	21	8.3	3.9	12.2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Barrington (abor.)	Barrington	5	6	11	4.2	5.0	9.2	91 0 0	.....	7 10 0	0 10 0	99 0 0
Gloucester	Barrington	6	9	15	5.8	8.8	14.6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Barwang	via Murrumburrah	8	8	16	5.5	4.6	10.1	120 8 4	2 4 10	2 18 3	39 7 10	164 19 3
Collingrove	via Murrumburrah	9	8	17	5.3	6.8	12.1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bell	Bell	2	5	7	1.8	3.2	5.0	91 0 0	0 3 2	10 0 0	.....	101 3 2
Mount Wilson	Bell	13	3	16	10.9	2.6	13.5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bell Flat	Guy Fawkes	9	6	15	5.9	4.3	10.2	113 0 0	1 2 1	9 18 11	0 14 8	124 15 8
Guy Fawkes	Guy Fawkes	3	4	7	2.6	3.1	5.7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Benbengeno	Dalton	10	9	19	9.7	7.1	16.8	91 0 0	1 3 6	10 0 0	8 0 0	110 3 6
Byalla	Dalton	1	4	5	0.9	2.7	3.6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

APPENDIX IX—continued.

Name of School	Post Town	Number of Children on Rolls			Average Weekly Attendance			Expenditure from Public Funds													
		Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Salaries	Books, Clocks, and Apparatus	Travelling Expenses and Forage	Buildings, Rent Furniture, Fuel, Cleaning, &c	Total									
							£	s	d.	£	s	d.	£	s	d.	£	s	d.			
Ben Buckley	Goolma	7	4	11	5	0	6	5													
Bimbjong	Goolma	7	9	16	5	3	7	7	13	0			10	19	9			122	11	5	
Ben Lomond	Ben Lomond	2	4	6	2	0	3	8	5	8											
Tubbamuirra	Ben Lomond	11	7	18	6	6	4	2	10	8								103	5	9	
Bereen	Cobborah	10	8	18	7	2	5	4	12	6											
Horton River, Upper	Cobborah	10	9	19	7	3	6	8	14	1	5	10	14	13	7			105	13	4	
Berkeley	Wollongong	8	8	16	7	5	7	1	14	6											
Port Kembla	Wollongong	8	8	16	7	7	6	8	14	5			1	0	0	10	0	0	2	18	0
Berowra	Galston	8	3	11	7	6	2	7	10	3											
Yongula	Galston	4	3	7	3	6	3	0	6	6								91	0	0	
Big Creek	Trevallyn	5	7	12	4	2	5	5	9	7											
Campsie	Trevallyn	13	5	18	10	6	4	4	15	0			1	2	7	10	0	0	27	5	0
Bigga	Binda	8	7	15	5	7	6	2	11	9											
Memundie	Binda	7	5	12	5	6	4	3	9	9											
Big Meadow	Peelwood	7	7	14	6	7	6	1	12	8											
Limerick	Peelwood	5	7	12	4	3	5	7	10	0			1	5	11	10	0	0	0	10	0
Flowerburn*	Peelwood	3	5	8	2	1	4	7	6	8											
Big Ridge	Uralla	9	9	18	7	1	7	8	14	9											
Gostwyck	Uralla	10	6	16	7	6	3	7	11	3											
Bunlow†	Burraborang	5	7	12	2	7	4	8	7	5											
St Joseph's†	Burraborang	7	3	10	5	1	2	0	7	1											
Bingara, Upper	Bingara	6	8	14	5	1	6	8	11	9											
Cooringoora	Bingara	5	6	11	3	5	5	7	9	2											
Black Creek	Molonglo	11	3	14	9	4	2	8	12	2											
Carwoola	Molonglo	9	12	21	7	6	8	7	16	3											
Foxlow ‡	Molonglo	6	6	12	4	8	4	5	9	3											
Blaxland's Flat	South Grafton	6	8	14	3	8	7	4	11	2											
Towallum	South Grafton	5	4	9	4	3	4	0	8	3											
Blindmouth	Mullumbimby	6	3	9	5	3	2	9	8	2											
Coorabell	Mullumbimby	2	10	12	1	9	7	2	9	1			3	17	9	5	17	0			
Blood Tree	Mangrove Creek	5	7	12	3	8	3	1	6	9											
Island Flat	Mangrove Creek	4	7	11	3	2	5	6	8	8											
Rebank§	Mangrove Creek	4	3	7	4	0	3	0	7	0											
Blossom Vale	Wall	6	3	9	4	8	2	1	6	9											
Chaucer	Wall	10	11	21	5	1	6	8	11	9											
Bobby Whitlow Creek	Bingara	13	6	19	9	1	5	2	14	3											
Molroy	Bingara	7	8	15	5	2	5	9	11	1											
Boco	Nimitybelle	7		7	4	9		4	9												
Jettibi	Nimitybelle	8	8	16	3	2	4	6	7	8											
Bogan Gate	Forbes	1	7	8	0	9	6	8	7	7											
Trundle	Forbes	7	5	12	4	7	2	9	7	6											
Boheena	Narrabri	9	2	11	8	5	1	6	10	1											
Tippereenah	Narrabri	7	7	14	6	0	6	0	12	0											
Bolaro	Adaminaby	4	5	9	3	6	4	5	8	1											
Eucumbene	Adaminaby	11	6	17	7	2	3	5	10	7											
Bolivia	Bolivia	7	7	14	5	8	5	5	11	3											
Castle Rag	Bolivia	4	6	10	3	4	4	6	8	0											
Bolton Vale	O'Connell	9	8	17	7	6	5	9	13	5											
Reinville	O'Connell	10	9	19	6	4	5	7	12	1											
Bona Vista	Somerton	8	8	16	7	0	6	9	13	9											
Keepit	Somerton	7	7	14	5	5	5	7	11	2											
Bongongolong	Gundagai	5	7	12	4	3	5	5	9	8											
Yamatree	Gundagai	13	9	22	9	1	6	8	15	9											
Boolambayte	Bulahdelah	10	7	17	7	5	4	7	12	2											
Bungaree	Bulahdelah	10	6	16	8	1	4	2	12	3											
Boooroban	Wanganella	10	8	18	6	4	5	6	12	0											
Wanganella	Wanganella	13	9	22	10	7	7	3	18	0											
Borah	Manilla	12	7	19	10	7	6	3	17	0											
Spring Vale	Manilla	4	3	7	3	9	2	9	6	8											
Boree Cabonne	Cheeseman's Creek	12	8	20	8	0	6	8	14	8											
Fair Hill	Cheeseman's Creek	7	9	16	5	1	6	8	11	9											
Boro	Boro	7	7	14	4	7	5	8	10	5											
Lake Bathurst, East	Boro	5	7	12	3	4	5	5	8	9											
Bournda, North	Bega	11	13	24	8	9	11	2	20	1											
Bournda, South	Bega	7	4	11	4	3	3	1	7	4											
Bournewood	Bournewood	6	7	13	4	5	5	7	10	2											
Yullundry	Bournewood	8	4	12	5	2	3	5	8	7											
Bridgewater	Cundumbul	6	8	14	4	6	5	7	10	3											
Cundumbul	Cundumbul	8	3	11	6	1	2	4	8	5											
Brisbane Valley	Oberon	7	15	22	4	8	11	9	16	7											
Mayfield	Oberon	9	9	18	6	2	7	4	13	6											
Brogo	via Bega	12	14	26	9	3	10	2	19	5											
Puen Buen	via Bega	3	9	12	2	4	6	9	9	3											
Broken Bridge	Marulan	5	6	11	4	1	4	7	8	8											
Greenwick Park	Marulan	9	4	13	7	5	3	2	10	7											
Brokenshaft Creek	Canobles via Orange	9	8	17	6	3	5	5	11	8											
Towac	Canobles via Orange	7	5	12	6	4	4	4	10	8											
Bucca Creek	Woolgoolga	8	6	14	5	4	5	4	10	8											
Moonee Creek	Woolgoolga	9	4	13	7	7	3	8	11	5											
Budgerabong||	via Forbes	11	9	20	5	5	4	6	10	1											
Carraboblin||	via Forbes	3	5	8	2	3	4	3	6	6											
Bullawa Creek	Narrabri	10	8	18	6	6	5	4	12	0											
Ningedo	Narrabri	12	8	20	9	6	7	0	16	6											
Bungonia	Bungonia	10	16	26	6	7	13	9	20	6											
Inverary	Bungonia	6	9	15	4	0	6	3	10	3											

APPENDIX IX—continued.

Name of School	Post Town	Number of Children on Rolls			Average Weekly Attendance			Expenditure from Public Funds															
		Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Salaries	Books, Clocks, and Apparatus	Travelling Expenses and Forage	Buildings, Rent, Furniture, Fuel, Cleaning, &c	Total											
								£	s	d.	£	s	d.	£	s	d.	£	s	d.				
Bunnan	Seone	6	10	16	45	87	132																
Cuan, Upper	Seone	4	4	8	33	36	69	113	0	0	1	12	2	12	5	0			126	17	2		
Burnt Yards	Carcoar	9	16	25	58	120	178																
Hampton	Carcoar	10	6	16	72	55	127	136	0	0	0	7	10	10	0	0	4	10	0	150	17	10	
Burra	Queanbeyan	10	6	16	76	52	128																
Urula	Queanbeyan	6	7	13	41	60	101	125	0	0	1	8	5	10	0	0	0	10	0	0	136	18	5
Burrendong	Stuart Town	6	9	15	48	76	124																
Mookerawa	Stuart Town	9	4	13	70	29	99	104	6	4	1	5	11	11	4	0	10	0	0	126	16	3	
Burrowa Flats	Galong	5	3	8	36	30	66																
Khalangan	Galong	12	4	16	89	36	125	61	19	10				8	6	5				70	6	3	
Burru	Tomakin	7	8	15	53	64	117																
Mosquito Bay	Tomakin	8	2	10	71	17	88	125	0	0	1	12	2	10	0	0				136	12	2	
Burtundy	Wentworth	10	8	18	81	69	150																
Connorgie	Wentworth	9	11	20	63	91	154	60	13	4	7	5	2	17	12	2				85	10	8	
Bute	Cootamundra	7	10	17	56	84	140																
Dudauman	Cootamundra	9	3	12	77	29	106	91	15	8				12	17	6	0	13	6	105	6	8	
Byangum	Murwillumbah	5	9	14	42	86	128																
Rowland's Creek	Murwillumbah	6	5	11	59	46	105	104	0	0	3	11	11	11	12	3				119	4	2	
Caffrey's Flat	Knorrit Flat	11	3	14	65	20	85																
Callaghan's Creek	Knorrit Flat	9	8	17	79	75	154	112	13	9	5	10	11	13	3	2				131	7	10	
Cainsborough	Manilla	8	9	17	63	80	143																
Mundoway	Manilla	13	2	15	113	16	129	84	15	0	4	4	4	7	4	4	2	0	0	98	3	8	
Campbell's Creek*	Upper Pyramul							23	10	10							0	10	0	24	0	10	
Campfield	Hobby's Yards	7	10	17	45	71	116							12	0	0				125	0	0	
Hadsonville	Hobby's Yards	9	7	16	66	54	120	113	0	0													
Carrick	Carrick	5	6	11	23	57	80																
New Country Flats	Carrick	10	8	18	75	59	134	113	0	0	1	8	9	10	0	0	0	10	0	124	18	9	
Carrow Brook	Glendon Brook	9	7	16	66	66	132																
Tea Tree	Glendon Brook	11	2	13	93	20	113	71	16	8	1	4	6	4	0	5				77	1	7	
Carwell	Rylstone	7	4	11	42	30	72																
Coomber	Rylstone	7	10	17	38	88	126	125	0	0	1	17	10	10	0	0	3	0	0	139	17	10	
Cashelt	Pilliga	6	2	8	49	20	69																
Milchom†	Pilliga	5	4	9	33	15	48	91	0	0	2	11	2	10	0	0				103	11	2	
Castle Rock	Wybong	7	8	15	49	66	115																
Cox's Gap	Wybong	19	8	27	154	54	208	136	0	0	2	3	7	10	0	0				148	3	7	
Cattle Creek	Cassilis	6	11	17	39	79	118																
Cooba Bulga	Cassilis	8	4	12	56	23	79	113	0	0	2	10	8	10	0	0	1	0	0	126	10	8	
Cavan	Yass	3	4	7	14	31	45																
Worham	Yass	11	17	28	90	117	207	96	18	4	1	14	11	8	15	8	0	18	0	108	6	11	
Cave Creek	German's Hill	6	5	11	50	40	90																
German's Hill	German's Hill	15	10	25	84	67	151	113	0	0	2	2	1	10	0	0	0	15	0	125	17	1	
Celey's Creek	Whinestone Valley	6	8	14	53	68	121																
Jerangle	Whinestone Valley	13	7	20	106	63	169	125	0	0	0	6	1	10	0	0	1	0	0	136	6	1	
Chandler	Wollomombi	6	8	14	51	60	111																
Wollomombi	Wollomombi	6	4	10	38	16	54	125	0	0	0	5	9				3	12	6	128	18	3	
Charley's Hill	Oberon	12	7	19	71	55	126																
Norway	Oberon	12	14	26	86	89	175	125	0	0	0	6	8	10	0	0	15	6	0	150	12	8	
Chatham Valley	Oberon	9	10	19	58	64	122																
Shooter's Hill	Oberon	13	9	22	85	46	131	95	7	2	0	8	7	8	8	4	16	4	6	120	8	7	
Clandulla	Brogan's Ck., Rylstone	14	9	23	87	54	141																
M'Donald's Hole	Brogan's Ck., Rylstone	6	10	16	48	70	118	142	5	0	1	12	3	10	0	0	1	0	0	154	17	3	
Clearmont	Adelong	5	6	11	37	52	89																
Darlow's Creek	Adelong	5	8	13	48	77	125	102	0	0	1	0	7	13	6	6				116	7	1	
Clifford	Cooma	6	6	12	51	45	96																
Middle Flat	Cooma	7	9	16	50	68	118	81	6	8	3	16	10	9	17	10	6	0	0	101	1	4	
Clift Hills	Braidwood	7	18	25	40	124	164																
Monkittee	Braidwood	8	5	13	70	46	116	114	0	0				10	0	0	0	10	0	124	10	0	
Clonalton	Frogmoor	2	5	7	12	42	54																
Graham	Frogmoor	7	5	12	60	23	83	113	0	0	0	12	8	11	15	0	0	10	0	125	17	8	
Cocomingla	Cowra	7	4	11	64	33	97																
Mount Collins	Cowra	8	7	15	66	58	124	113	0	0	1	11	9	10	0	0				124	11	9	
Collaroy	Merrriwa	9	4	13	60	31	91																
Munmurra, Lower	Merrriwa	6	6	12	50	52	102	113	0	0	0	4	2	13	10	0	1	0	0	127	14	2	
Colly Blue	Colly Blue	5	14	19	40	126	166																
Trinke	Colly Blue	10	9	19	79	58	137	113	0	0	1	3	2	10	0	0				124	3	2	
Colo, Middle	Upper Colo	9	10	19	66	68	134																
Colo, Upper	Upper Colo	12	10	22	84	82	166	113	0	0				10	0	0				123	0	0	
Combo	Wollar	8	1	9	68	01	69																
Wilpinjong	Wollar	11	11	22	77	82	159	113	0	0	0	14	5	11	6	0	10	10	0	135	10	5	
Conjola	Conjola	7	5	12	55	45	100																
Jannung	Conjola	9	9	18	58	40	98	125	0	0	1	1	4	10	0	0	4	0	0	140	1	4	
Cooba Creek	Via Junece	4	5	9	18	36	54																
Nangus Creek	Via Junece	1	8	9	06	59	65	91	0	0				12	10	0	11	0	0	114	10	0	
Coolagolite	Cobargo	11	5	16	85	32	117																
Fox Hill	Cobargo	13	16	29	101	100	201	136	0	0	1	11	3	10	0	0				147	11	3	
Coolah Road	Leadville	8	7	15	71	59	130																
Tarrabran	Leadville	4	8	12	39	70	109	110	0	0	1	8	8	10	0	0				121	8	8	
Cooloota	Wallangra	6	8	14	51	64	115																
Gullengutta	Wallangra	6	4	10	41	39	80	49	7	9	0	18	10	7	10	0				57	16	7	
Coolringdon	Cooma	9	3	12	72	21	93																
Lake Plain	Cooma	10	5	15	82	39	121	93	3	6	0	4	7	13	1	3	1	0	0	107	9	4	
Corang River	Nerriga	10	10	20	75	85	160																
Meangora	Nerriga	5	6	11	42	49	91	96	10	0	0	3	11	12	0	0	5	0	0	113	13	11	
Corrowong	Delegate	2	6	8	15	50	65																
Snodgrass	Delegate	4	5	9	32	40	72	103	11	8	1	16	7	14	15	0	1	0	0	121	3	3	

* Closed, 11 May

APPENDIX IX—continued.

Name of School.	Post Town.	Number of Children on Rolls			Average Weekly Attendance			Expenditure from Public Funds														
		Boys	Girls.	Total.	Boys	Girls	Total	Salaries	Books, Clocks, and Apparatus	Travelling Expenses and Forage	Buildings, Rent, Furniture, Fuel, Cleaning, &c.	Total										
								£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.										
Countegany ...	Numeralla	2	10	12	1.5	7.5	9.0	119	10	0	1	3	3	9	19	11	1	0	0	131	13	2
Numeralla	Numeralla	11	13	24	6.7	9.2	15.9															
Boggy Plum . . .	Numeralla	6	1	7	3.9	1.0	4.9	125	0	0	2	6	11	10	0	0	0	15	0	138	1	11
Cranbury	Cranbury	9	4	13	7.4	3.0	10.4															
Mogong	Cranbury	7	3	10	5.0	2.4	7.4	125	0	0	2	8	11	6	18	2	16	18	7	151	5	8
Crawford River .	Bulladelah	8	15	23	4.5	10.5	15.0															
Girvan	Bulladelah	11	8	19	8.0	7.0	15.0	125	0	0	1	3	10	10	0	0	0	10	0	136	13	10
Creekborough . .	Bywong <i>via</i> Bungendore	5	6	11	3.6	5.4	9.0															
Thornhurst . . .	Bywong <i>via</i> Bungendore	6	9	15	4.1	6.7	10.8	113	0	0	0	15	5	10	0	0	0	0	123	15	5	
Crieffton	Comobella	12	6	18	9.4	5.4	14.8															
Windora	Comobella	9	9	18	6.2	8.2	14.4	113	0	0	12	14	8	10	0	0	0	10	0	136	4	8
Comobella† . . .	Comobella	12	7	19	8.1	4.2	12.3															
Cullula	Windellama	9	6	15	7.5	5.6	13.1	124	10	0	0	18	9	10	0	0	0	10	0	135	18	9
Windellama . . .	Windellama	9	6	15	7.2	8.3	15.5															
Currockbilly . .	Mongarlowe	9	10	19	7.2	8.3	15.5	113	0	0	1	18	5	10	0	0	0	0	124	18	5	
Meroo Flat	Mongarlowe	8	9	17	6.7	8.1	14.8															
Curriowan	Nelligen	9	10	19	6.3	6.8	13.1	113	0	0	1	18	5	10	0	0	0	0	124	18	5	
Shallow Crossing	Nelligen	7	4	11	5.5	3.2	8.7															
Cuttagee	Murrah, <i>via</i> Bermagui	6	8	14	4.8	5.8	10.6	103	11	8	3	7	8	11	13	4	0	0	118	12	8	
Murrah	Murrah, <i>via</i> Bermagui	9	6	15	8.3	5.6	13.9															
Dairy Arm	Laguna	2	8	10	1.7	6.8	7.5	125	0	0	1	6	2	10	0	0	0	136	6	2		
Wattagon	Laguna	11	6	17	6.4	5.5	11.9															
Daisybank	Rockley	9	7	16	8.0	7.0	15.0	113	0	0	0	16	5	7	10	0	0	0	121	6	5	
Swallow's Nest . .	Rockley	9	9	18	6.3	7.1	13.4															
Eagle Vale† . . .	Rockley	3	1	4	2.6	1.0	3.6	91	0	0	10	0	0	1	0	0	0	102	0	0		
Dangelong	Nimitybelle	8	5	13	4.5	3.5	8.0															
Glenbog	Nimitybelle	8	5	13	7.5	4.5	12.0	37	13	4	1	0	2	3	1	1	6	12	2	48	6	9
Deep Creek§	Deep Creek	5	3	8	3.6	2.0	5.6															
Valla§	Deep Creek	7	2	9	7.0	1.7	8.7	15	3	4	1	2	9	0	0	0	0	16	6	1		
Demson, West|| . .	Adamnaby	3	8	11	2.1	5.2	7.3															
Rock Forest|| . . .	Adamnaby	3	6	9	1.0	3.2	4.2	113	0	0	1	14	9	10	0	0	0	10	0	125	4	9
Derrawang	Condobolin	8	5	13	6.1	4.6	10.7															
Ellacar	Condobolin	7	3	10	7.0	2.8	9.8	113	0	0	12	8	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	125	18	0
Diamond	Binda	8	6	14	4.7	4.4	9.1															
Greenwattle	Binda	10	6	16	6.1	5.6	11.7	124	18	7	2	13	9	9	13	0	2	10	9	139	16	1
Doyle's Creek . . .	Jerry's Plains	11	4	15	8.3	3.6	11.9															
Redman Vale . . .	Jerry's Plains	8	12	20	7.0	9.9	16.9	59	8	11	1	18	6	10	12	4	0	0	71	19	9	
Drighlington . . .	New Park, Casino . .	4	5	9	3.6	4.7	8.3															
Kyogle	New Park, Casino . .	11	3	14	10.6	2.9	13.5	91	0	0	4	3	7	10	0	0	11	0	116	3	7	
Duckmaloi	Hazelgrove	11	4	15	7.7	2.5	10.2															
Hazelgrove	Hazelgrove	7	11	18	3.4	6.6	10.0	91	0	0	10	0	0	19	11	0	0	120	11	0		
Duddawarra	Lowther	4	8	12	3.2	7.0	10.2															
Lowther	Lowther	9	6	15	5.7	3.4	9.1	100	15	11	0	17	9	10	0	0	0	111	13	8		
Dullaberry	Wattle Flat	7	11	18	5.1	9.5	14.6															
Lumekilns	Wattle Flat	7	9	16	3.8	4.7	8.5	126	8	4	2	15	5	9	12	6	0	10	139	6	3	
Dungowan, Upper..	Woolomin	7	9	16	5.4	7.2	12.6															
Woolomin	Woolomin	16	9	25	13.3	6.2	19.5	39	13	4	1	12	11	2	18	4	0	5	44	9	7	
Duntroon ¶	Queanbeyan	7	14	21	7.4	12.5	19.9															
Durren Durren . . .	Marlow	5	5	10	3.8	4.3	8.1	91	0	0	1	0	3	10	0	0	0	102	0	3		
Virginia	Marlow	4	7	11	3.7	5.4	9.1															
Eastview	Dundee	6	8	14	5.6	7.0	12.6	54	18	4	9	10	0	3	5	0	67	13	4			
Severn	Dundee	9	6	15	8.6	5.7	14.3															
Edgerton	Yass	6	11	17	5.3	7.5	12.8	125	0	0	1	3	0	10	0	0	0	136	18	0		
Elizabethfield . . .	Yass	6	7	13	4.8	5.7	10.5															
Emu Reefs	Gundagai	3	2	5	2.4	1.9	4.3	113	0	0	1	8	3	10	0	0	0	124	8	3		
Jones' Creek	Gundagai	8	7	15	7.3	4.0	11.3															
Essington	Essington	9	8	17	5.5	5.4	10.9	113	0	0	3	1	4	11	10	0	0	127	11	4		
Hillington	Essington	7	7	14	5.4	3.1	8.5															
Eulmore	Eugowra	4	3	7	2.6	2.0	4.6	113	0	0	1	9	5	9	14	8	0	124	19	1		
Galwary Creek . . .	Eugowra	11	7	18	7.7	4.9	12.6															
Felton Wood	Oaklands	7	5	12	6.4	4.8	11.2	15	3	4	2	19	9	5	11	7	0	23	14	8		
Jubilee Downs . . .	Oaklands	9	9	18	6.2	6.3	12.5															
Fern Glen	Upper Copmanhurst	8	5	13	6.2	4.1	10.3	72	6	8	1	2	11	2	6	0	6	10	82	5	7	
Winegrove	Upper Copmanhurst	7	8	15	5.4	5.8	11.2															
Fernmount, South..	Brierfield	10	8	18	6.3	6.5	12.8	98	6	8	14	17	5	30	7	6	143	11	7			
Spickett's Creek . .	Brierfield	6	1	7	5.7	1.0	6.7															
Fern Ridge	Lansdowne	9	6	15	6.4	4.1	10.5	125	0	0	2	11	8	10	0	0	0	137	11	8		
Lansdowne	Lansdowne	1	8	9	0.4	6.0	6.4															
Fieldside	Kangaroo Camp	9	5	14	5.6	3.1	8.7	107	10	0	2	14	6	10	0	0	0	120	14	6		
Paradise	Kangaroo Camp	11	6	17	6.8	5.0	11.8															
Fitzgerald's Valley.	George's Plains	12	7	19	9.9	5.7	15.6	119	15	0	6	7	6	19	5	0	145	7	6			
George's Plains . . .	George's Plains	17	9	26	14.6	5.7	20.3															
Forbes' River . . .	Yarras	9	6	15	7.0	4.8	11.8	99	10	0	2	2	1	12	2	7	113	14	8			
Hastings, Upper . .	Yarras	4	8	12	3.5	4.8	8.3															
Ford's Bridge	Ford's Bridge	5	8	13	5.0	7.6	12.6	91	0	0	1	14	3	10	0	0	162	14	3			
Gumbahle	Ford's Bridge	2	5	7	2.0	5.0	7.0															
Gadara	Adelong	9	9	18	7.1	6.6	13.7	136	10	0	10	0	0	0	10	0	0	147	0	0		
Wondalga</																						

APPENDIX IX—continued.

Name of School.	Post Town.	Number of Children on Rolls.			Average Weekly Attendance.			Expenditure from Public Funds.																													
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Salaries.	Books, Clocks, and Apparatus.	Travelling Expenses and Forage.	Buildings, Rent, Furniture, Fuel, Cleaning, &c.	Total.																									
								£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.																									
Glen Hill	Picton	14	12	26	11.9	10.0	21.9																														
Oakdale	Picton	13	7	20	10.3	5.9	16.2	136	10	0	2	16	2	10	0	0		149	6	2																	
Glenora	Nabiac	3	9	12	2.6	8.1	10.7																														
Wong Wauk	Nabiac	3	6	9	2.9	5.9	8.8	91	0	0		10	0	0						101	0	0															
Glenugie	South Grafton	2	4	6	1.7	3.6	5.3																														
Rushford	South Grafton	6	9	15	3.4	6.5	9.9	113	0	0	2	14	2	10	0	0						125	14	2													
Gobbagumblin	Coolamon	10	10	20	8.1	7.5	15.6																														
Tooyal	Coolamon	7	8	15	5.7	6.7	12.4	124	10	0	3	18	6	10	0	0								138	8	6											
Good Good	Bredbo	2	6	8	1.8	4.8	6.6																														
Wangrah	Bredbo	3	5	8	2.5	3.6	6.1	125	0	0	0	8	9	10	0	0	1	0	0							136	8	9									
Goldsworthy	Bendemeeer	6	7	13	4.7	6.9	11.6																														
Loanga	Bendemeeer	7	2	9	6.8	1.9	8.7	123	3	4	0	7	8	7	10	0	3	0	0									134	1	0							
Goonigal	Goolagong	10	7	17	8.9	4.5	13.4																														
Kangaroooby	Goolagong	11	0	11	6.6		6.6	94	8	4			9	0	8		0	15	0										104	4	0						
Nanima*	Goolagong	3	5	8	2.9	4.7	7.6																														
Gulgowra	Havilah	7	7	14	5.7	4.5	10.2																														
Havilah	Havilah	13	4	17	8.3	2.8	11.1	113	0	0	2	4	9	10	0	0	1	0	0											126	4	9					
Gundaroo, Upper	Gundaroo	8	6	14	5.9	4.1	10.0																														
Mugwill	Gundaroo	11	7	18	6.6	5.0	11.6	136	10	0	1	9	6	13	0	0	11	19	0												162	18	6				
Gundillion	Krawarree	7	2	9	4.8	2.0	6.8																														
Jerrabtgulla	Krawarree	6	2	8	5.6	1.8	7.4	77	13	0	1	3	7	10	0	0																88	16	7			
Hadley	Golspie	5	15	20	2.9	13.6	16.5																														
Leighwood	Golspie	13	8	21	8.1	7.2	15.3	148	0	0	1	15	6	9	19	3	6	10	0													166	4	9			
Hammond	Sofala	8	1	9	7.3	1.0	8.3																														
Sally's Flat	Sofala	5	11	16	3.8	9.7	13.5	110	4	3	3	0	2	10	0	0	1	0	0														124	4	5		
Harold's Cross	Ballalaba	9	7	16	7.0	5.3	12.3																														
Rock Farm	Ballalaba	5	7	12	3.2	5.1	8.3	91	0	0	1	8	3	13	0	6																	105	8	9		
Harparary	Boggabri	8	7	15	6.8	5.6	12.4																														
Therribri	Boggabri	3	2	5	2.7	1.9	4.6	91	0	0	1	9	5	10	0	0																	111	9	5		
Hemby	Adaminaby	10	10	20	6.9	7.5	14.4																														
Rock Villa	Adaminaby	7	6	13	4.9	4.1	9.0	113	0	0	1	19	11	10	0	0	1	0	0														125	19	11		
Highfield	Wandsworth	6		6	4.0		4.0																														
Moredu	Wandsworth	7	5	12	5.4	4.3	9.7	113	0	0	2	5	10	10	0	0	0	12	6														125	18	4		
Hoskingtown	Hoskins' Town	12	6	18	9.3	5.2	14.5																														
Rossi	Hoskins' Town	12	13	25	8.7	9.0	17.7	148	0	0	2	4	0	10	0	0	42	0	5														202	4	5		
Howe's Valley	Howe's Valley	8	9	17	5.4	7.7	13.1																														
Springfield	Howe's Valley	4	3	7	3.6	2.8	6.4	103	0	0	1	15	7				10	14	1														115	9	8		
Innescliff	Oaks	4	9	13	3.9	8.3	12.2																														
Lakelands	Oaks	16	7	23	14.1	5.3	19.4	113	0	0	2	0	6	10	0	0																		125	0	6	
Irishtown	Laggan	12	13	25	9.5	8.9	18.4																														
Marmont's Ford	Laggan	11	5	16	9.6	3.8	13.4	115	6	8	1	15	0	7	18	0																		124	19	8	
Jellingro	Adelong Crossing	4	7	11	2.7	4.1	6.8																														
Mundarlo	Adelong Crossing	4	8	12	3.6	5.1	8.7	113	0	0	2	4	4	10	0	0																		125	4	4	
Jellore	Jellore	11	11	22	7.3	8.8	16.1																														
Wanganderry	Jellore	9	9	18	6.7	6.8	13.5	56	13	4	2	18	11	8	4	10																		67	17	1	
Jinglemoney	Braidwood	7	5	12	5.5	4.6	10.1																														
Modbury Creek	Braidwood	8	6	14	6.3	5.6	11.9	111	3	4	1	10	6	10	0	0	0	6	4															123	0	2	
Kadina	Parkes	6	9	15	5.0	7.6	12.6																														
Ten-mile Ridges	Parkes	4	4	8	3.0	3.8	6.8	113	0	0	3	6	3	10	0	0	0	10	0															126	16	3	
Kalkite	Jindabyne	5	9	14	3.4	5.9	9.3																														
Rocky Plains	Jindabyne	6	8	14	4.3	6.7	11.0	113	0	0	1	2	1	10	0	0	0	10	0															124	12	1	
Kallara	Tilpa	1	5	6	0.7	4.8	5.5																														
Tilpa	Tilpa	10	12	22	7.8	10.5	18.3	114	0	0	3	13	0	20	10	0																		138	3	0	
Kanthe	Cundle Flat	3	8	11	2.6	6.9	9.5																														
Tigrah	Cundle Flat	3	7	10	2.3	6.4	8.7	15	3	4	3	4	8	2	4	8																			20	12	8
Kelgoola	Rylstone	3	9	12	2.1	6.9	9.0																														
Nulla Mountain	Rylstone	6	3	9	5.0	2.4	7.4	113	0	0	0	19	2	10	0	0																			123	19	2
Kellick	Merriwa	14	6	20	11.9	4.7	16.6																														
Redwell	Merriwa	9	7	16	5.6	4.4	10.0	136	10	0				10	0	0	8	0	0																154	10	0
Kingsmill Peak	Currabubula	7	7	14	6.0	6.9	12.9																														
Woodlands	Currabubula	5	4	9	4.1	4.0	8.1																														
Kororot	Coff's Harbour	3	3	6	2.2	1.7	3.9	30	6	8				3	6	8		0	15	0														34	8	4	
Krawarree	Krawarree	10	9	19	6.9	6.1	13.0																														
Snowball	Krawarree	11	4	15	9.8	3.8	13.6	91	8	7				10	0	0																			101	8	7
Lalaly	Berrigan	8	11	19	5.1	8.1	13.2																														
Leniston	Berrigan	12	7	19	9.3	6.2	15.5	148	0	0	4	13	1	14	3	4																			166	16	5
Lang's Creek	Burrowa	3																																			

APPENDIX IX—continued.

Name of School.	Post Town	Number of Children on Rolls			Average Weekly Attendance.			Expenditure from Public Funds.															
		Boys.	Girls	Total.	Boys	Girls	Total.	Salaries.	Books, Clocks, and Apparatus	Travelling Expenses and Forage	Buildings, Rent, Furniture, Fuel, Cleaning, &c.	Total.											
							£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.					
Mayview	Lake Cudgellico	6	4	10	4.4	3.9	8.3	113	0	0	1	7	11	13	15	9	0	15	0	128	18	8	
Murrin	Lake Cudgellico	9	6	15	6.6	4.7	11.3	}	91	0	0	1	4	7	8	6	8	100	11	3	
Merricumbene	Araluen	9	7	16	7.5	6.0	13.5																
Mudmelong	Araluen	7	5	12	5.8	2.9	8.7	}	102	0	0	0	19	0	11	4	0	114	3	0	
Bettowyn†	Araluen	5	3	8	4.4	3.0	7.4																
Micalo Island	Palmer's Island	9	8	17	8.2	6.4	14.6	}	65	18	4	2	1	8	10	14	0	78	14	0	
Palmer's Island, Lower	Palmer's Island	6	6	12	5.0	4.6	9.6																
Middle Creek, Upper*	Scone	5	8	13	4.2	6.9	11.1	}	102	0	0	0	16	5	12	0	0	1	0	115	16	5	
Mila	Craigie	8	15	23	5.4	13.5	18.9																
Qunburra	Craigie	4	2	6	3.2	0.5	3.7	}	124	11	8	0	3	10	13	2	6	2	15	140	13	9	
Milparinka	Milparinka	12	8	20	7.6	5.7	13.3																
Mount Biowne	Milparinka	9	7	16	3.9	3.8	7.7	}	123	0	0	2	0	10	23	7	6	7	10	155	18	4	
Mimosa Dell	Black Springs	7	2	9	5.3	0.8	6.1																
Walbrook	Black Springs	10	8	18	7.4	6.7	14.1	}	113	0	0	1	15	11	9	11	124	7	10		
Moggendoura	Moruya	6	5	11	3.5	3.7	7.2																
Snaphook	Moruya	9	8	17	6.0	7.0	13.0	}	65	18	4	3	17	11	5	16	8	75	12	11	
Moparrabah	Moparrabah	10	5	15	8.3	4.2	12.5																
Panton	Moparrabah	6	4	10	4.7	3.8	8.5	}	126	12	6	1	15	0	7	10	0	13	7	149	5	0	
Mount Ranken	Duramana	14	2	16	11.3	1.9	13.2																
Winburndale	Duramana	12	10	22	9.8	7.7	17.5	}	107	14	1	1	14	6	10	0	0	12	0	131	8	7	
Mount Stromboli	O'Connell	6	7	13	4.5	5.8	10.3																
Tanner's Mount	O'Connell	5	7	12	4.7	6.0	10.7	}	113	0	0	2	7	11	10	0	0	125	7	11	
Mount Terrell	Karr's Springs	8	6	14	4.3	4.5	8.8																
Wybong, Upper	Karr's Springs	9	7	16	5.5	4.9	10.4	}	103	11	8	3	2	2	9	3	10	115	17	8	
Murrigamba	Ulan	7	8	15	5.5	7.3	12.8																
Ulan	Ulan	15	7	22	11.9	5.8	17.7	}	102	0	0	1	3	3	11	3	4	114	6	7	
Murray's Run	Wollombi	6	4	10	4.8	2.9	7.7																
Yango	Wollombi	9	8	17	7.3	6.2	13.5	}	96	10	0	1	1	0	12	16	2	0	10	17	2		
Nandabah	Casino	6	10	16	5.2	8.9	14.1																
Woorooloolgan	Casino	10	6	16	6.2	4.1	10.3	}	92	16	8	1	16	0	13	5	0	107	17	8	
New Lüne, East	Bungendore	6	4	10	5.8	3.5	9.3																
Werriwa	Bungendore	3	6	9	2.7	5.9	8.6	}	107	15	0	2	9	9	9	13	0	3	11	123	9	3	
Nullenbullah	Bellbrook	6	4	10	3.1	3.8	6.9																
Pee Dee	Bellbrook	18	6	24	10.3	2.7	13.0	}	107	15	0	2	9	9	9	13	0	3	11	123	9	3	
Oakey Creek	Warialda	9	9	18	8.0	8.8	16.8																
Oakey Farm	Warialda	13	8	21	9.9	5.3	15.2	}	91	0	0	91	0	0		
Tarramia	Mulwala	6	4	10	5.0	2.4	7.4																
Oakleigh	Mulwala	3	5	8	2.5	2.5	5.0	}	113	0	0	3	0	4	10	0	0	126	0	4	
Piallaway	Currabubula	9	4	13	8.3	3.5	11.8																
Oak Vale	Currabubula	8	9	17	6.6	8.3	14.9	}	148	0	0	7	9	1	10	0	0	1	6	166	15	1	
Snowy River	Berridale	8	6	14	6.2	4.6	10.8																
Oberne	Berridale	9	13	22	6.0	10.4	16.4	}	113	0	0	2	3	8	21	14	5	2	5	139	3	1	
Umbango	Tarcutta	8	8	16	4.6	5.2	9.8																
Ollera	Tarcutta	11	2	13	9.0	1.0	10.0	}	102	0	0	1	18	9	11	15	0	1	12	117	6	3	
Tenterden	Ollera	11	5	16	8.3	4.4	12.7																
New Valley†	Ollera	6	7	13	3.7	3.2	6.9	}	125	0	0	10	0	0	5	14	140	14	0		
Ourimbah	Gosford	6	3	9	5.4	2.9	8.3																
Somerby	Gosford	4	6	10	3.1	4.6	7.7	}	91	0	0	15	0	0	26	2	132	2	6		
Palmer's Oakey	Upper Turon	5	9	14	3.4	7.7	11.1																
Turon, Upper	Upper Turon	7	9	16	3.8	5.7	9.5	}	103	11	8	1	1	0	12	17	0	117	9	8	
Parrabel	Hickey's Creek	8	4	12	7.1	3.8	10.9																
Temagogue	Hickey's Creek	7	5	12	6.4	4.7	11.1	}	113	0	0	2	8	6	14	3	4	129	11	10	
Peabody	Molong	8	5	13	7.4	3.8	11.2																
Sandy Creek	Molong	10	6	16	9.1	5.4	14.5	}	113	0	0	1	11	6	11	9	0	126	0	6	
Piambong	Guntawang	5	9	14	3.5	7.1	10.6																
Rat's Castle	Guntawang	6	2	8	4.7	1.5	6.2	}	96	10	0	1	10	7	10	13	4	108	13	11	
Piambong, Lower	Two-mile Flat	6	5	11	4.9	4.9	9.8																
Yambil	Two-mile Flat	9	11	20	6.3	8.9	15.2	}	113	0	0	2	7	0	10	0	0	125	7	0	
Pian Creek	Wee Waa	5	3	8	11.3	5.7	17.0																
Weeta Waa	Wee Waa	12	6	18	2.7	2.5	5.2	}	136	0	0	2	7	0	10	0	0	148	7	0	
Piney Range	Via Grenfell	4	7	11	2.2	5.3	7.5																
Wheogo	Via Grenfell	17	5	22	10.2	3.6	13.8	}	9	8	4	1	1	5	10	9	9		
Pinnacle Swamp‡	Rylstone	2	4	6	1.2	3.8	5.0																
Rawdon‡	Rylstone	3	7	10	0.9	3.2	4.1	}	104	4	8	2	9	1	6	16	4	0	7	113	18	0	
Ravensworth	Rouchel	13	7	20	10.4	6.2	16.6																
Rouchel Vale	Rouchel	10	4	14	7.8	3.4	11.2	}	91	0	0	1	17	5	10	0	0	0	10	7	103	7	5
Richlands	Taralga	7	12	19	5.9	10.8	16.7																
Yorkborough	Taralga	5	7	12	4.0	6.3	10.3	}	91	0	0	10	0	0	15	0	116	0	0		
Rock Flat	Cooma	9	9	18	6.8	7.4	14.2																
Thubergal Lake	Cooma	5	8	13	3.3	6.2	9.5	}	91	0	0	0	12	9	4	3	4	0	5	96	1	1	
Rolland's Plains	Wauchope	1	9	10	0.2	7.9	8.1																
Wauchope	Wauchope	6	4	10	4.6	3.4	8.0	}	113	0	0	2	15	1	8	16	4	1	0	125	11	5	
Shellgrove	Numeralla	8	3	11	7.2	2.9	10.1																
Woodend	Numeralla	10	6	16	8.4	4.2	12.6	}	113	0	0	1	15	11	10	0	0	1	0	125	15	11	
Springfield	Gulgong	1	7	8	0.8	4.8	5.6																
Spring Flat	Gulgong	8	5	13	6.5	4.2	10.7	}	113	0	0	1	4	1	10	0	0	124	4	1	
Stewart's River	Moorland	4	8	12	3.4	6.4	9.8																
Stewart's River, Upper	Moorland	6	9	15	5.2	7.7	12.9	}	113	0	0	1	6	5	10	0	0	0	15	125	1	5	
Surveyor's Creek	Walcha Road	2	7	9	1.8	5.9	7.7																
Ugly																							

APPENDIX IX—continued.

Name of School.	Post Town.	Number of Children on Rolls.			Average Weekly Attendance.			Expenditure from Public Funds.															
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Salaries.	Books, Clocks, and Apparatus.	Travelling Expenses and Forage.	Buildings, Rent, Furniture, Fuel, Cleaning, &c.	Total.											
Tindery Vale.....	Michelago	4	8	12	3.3	6.2	9.5	96	10	0	3	4	8	12	13	1	0	10	0	112	17	9	
Waterholes	Michelago	9	6	15	5.7	4.6	10.3																
Tong Bong*	Rylstone	1	2	3	1.0	1.3	2.3	31	11	6	4	0	4
Turrill	Cassilis	12	12	24	7.6	7.4	15.0																
Wagoribil	Cassilis	11	19	30	5.7	11.5	17.2	148	0	0	2	16	10	10	0	0	87	11	0	247	7	10	
Ulandra	Walbundrie	10	6	16	7.5	4.8	12.3																
Walbundrie	Walbundrie	11	8	19	9.7	7.1	16.8	113	0	0	2	14	10	11	11	11	0	5	0	127	11	9	
Ulmarra, Lower† ..	Ulmarra	5	6	11	4.6	5.3	9.9																
Wangan Vale	Forbes	3	8	11	2.1	5.4	7.5	28	5	0	2	10	0	30	15	0		
Yamma	Forbes	12	8	20	7.2	6.4	13.6																
Widgiewa	Narrandera	8	4	12	6.5	3.1	9.6	91	0	0	2	8	11	10	0	0	0	19	1	104	8	0	
Yanko, Upper	Narrandera	8	6	14	6.8	5.5	12.3																
Yerriyong‡	Nowra	3	1	4	1.4	0.2	1.6	14	14	2	1	15	1	1	13	4	18	2	7		

* Closed 31 October. † Closed 30 June. ‡ Closed 30 September.

APPENDIX X.

ATTENDANCE of Pupils at Evening Public Schools for the Quarter ending 31 December, 1895, or for the last Quarter of that year during which the Schools were in operation.

Name of School.	Post Town.	Number of Pupils on Rolls.			Average Weekly Attendance.			Expenditure from Public Funds.				Total.						
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Salaries.	Clocks, Books, and Apparatus.	Travelling Expenses and Forage.	Cleaning, Fuel, Fees, Buildings, Rent, Furniture, &c.							
Blackfriars.....	George-st. West, Sydney.	29	...	29	11.5	...	11.5	17	8	4	.....	.....	5	19	0	23	7	4
Bulga	Bulga	16	...	16	10.9	...	10.9	6	15	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	15	3
Castlereagh-street ..	Sydney	36	...	36	22.9	...	22.9	29	13	4	.....	.....	8	19	0	38	12	4
Crown-street	„	33	...	33	20.3	...	20.3	26	3	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26	3	0
Enmore	Newtown	31	...	31	17.4	...	17.4	25	6	8	.....	.....	16	1	0	41	7	8
Geurie*	Geurie	11	...	11	4.2	...	4.2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Leichhardt	Leichhardt	41	...	41	22.4	...	22.4	29	3	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29	3	4
Lithgow	Lithgow	27	...	27	11.9	...	11.9	10	13	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	13	4
Maitland, West ...	West Maitland ...	23	...	23	13.9	...	13.9	11	0	7	.....	.....	3	11	0	14	11	7
Marrickville	Marrickville	20	...	20	9.8	...	9.8	20	14	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	14	10
Oranget	Orange	13	...	13	4.4	...	4.4	1	11	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	11	8
Paddington	Paddington	43	...	43	27.4	...	27.4	27	16	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27	16	8
Plunkett-street.....	Sydney	33	...	33	16.1	...	16.1	24	6	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24	6	6
Redfern	Redfern	22	...	22	13.0	...	13.0	17	18	4	.....	.....	1	1	0	18	19	4
Surry Hills, South‡	Sydney	12	...	12	7.4	...	7.4	12	1	8	.....	.....	4	5	0	16	6	8
Waterloo§	Waterloo	14	...	14	6.9	...	6.9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0	10	0	0	10	0

* Closed 31 August. † Closed 31 October. ‡ Closed 31 July. § Closed 8 March.

APPENDIX XI.

ATTENDANCE of Children at House-to-house Schools for the Quarter ending 31st December, 1895, or for the last Quarter of that Year during which the Schools were in operation.

Name of School.	Post Town.	Number of Children on Rolls			Average Weekly Attendance			Expenditure from Public Funds				
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Salaries.	Books and Apparatus	Travelling Expenses and Forage	Buildings, Rent, Furniture, Fuel, &c.	Total.
								£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Apple Tree, &c .	Mundooran	11	9	20	8.3	8.7	17.0	82 0 0	1 13 1	10 0 0	.. . . .	93 13 1
Bannaby	Bannaby	9	18	27	7.5	13.4	20.9	95 0 0	0 18 11	10 0 0	.. . . .	105 18 11
Baradoc	Never Never . . .	13	10	23	10.9	8.7	19.6	62 3 0	.. . . .	6 1 0	.. . . .	72 4 0
Barrett's Creek	Stockyard Creek ..	8	7	15	7.8	6.6	14.4	71 15 9	0 7 0	9 16 3	.. . . .	81 19 0
Benambra ..	Germanton	12	10	22	9.9	7.1	17.0	29 3 4	2 9 3	6 14 3	.. . . .	38 6 10
Berigal Creek ...	Narrabri	15	15	30	11.8	12.4	24.2	92 8 6	1 17 5	13 1 0	.. . . .	107 6 11
Billeroy*	Billeroy	8	8	16	6.3	7.3	13.6	76 15 2	2 4 11	14 10 6	.. . . .	93 10 7
Bollol Creek	Boggabri	10	16	26	7.3	13.8	21.1	90 4 0	.. . . .	10 10 0	.. . . .	100 14 0
Boundary Gate† .	Tenandra	6	7	13	3.4	3.8	7.2	40 5 0	.. . . .	7 10 0	.. . . .	47 15 0
Box Ridge	Sofala	15	17	32	10.5	11.1	21.6	95 0 0	1 11 4	10 0 0	.. . . .	106 11 4
Branch River	Booral	13	3	16	12.2	3.0	15.2	75 18 4	1 19 9	.. . . .	.. . . .	77 18 1
Breelong, West ..	Gilgandra	11	7	18	10.1	5.9	16.0	76 8 5	1 6 0	.. . . .	.. . . .	77 14 5
Brigalow Creek .	Cuttabri	16	12	28	10.7	10.5	21.2	58 12 4	0 5 3	7 6 4	.. . . .	66 3 11
Burwood	Binda	10	12	22	8.0	10.4	18.4	86 11 1	1 6 8	15 2 0	.. . . .	102 19 9
Byong*	Trundle	8	11	19	7.6	9.9	17.5	55 9 2	1 2 1	8 17 0	.. . . .	65 8 3
Cal Lal	Tareena	13	10	23	11.5	9.5	21.0	95 0 0	5 7 1	10 15 0	.. . . .	111 2 1
Collendina	Corowa	10	10	20	8.9	8.1	17.0	82 8 2	.. . . .	10 0 0	.. . . .	92 8 2
Collie	Collie	5	24	29	3.2	18.3	21.5	95 0 0	.. . . .	10 0 0	.. . . .	105 0 0
Curraweela	Curraweela	11	10	21	8.5	7.6	16.1	67 13 6	1 8 10	10 0 0	.. . . .	79 2 4
Dean's Mountain ‡	Bundella	5	9	14	5.0	8.0	13.0	19 2 4	0 7 4	3 6 8	.. . . .	22 16 4
Diamond Swamp ..	Crookwell	5	8	13	3.8	5.9	9.7	119 15 10	.. . . .	10 8 4	.. . . .	130 4 2
Dingle	Bellingon	16	9	25	11.7	7.0	18.7	76 14 10	1 5 8	10 0 0	.. . . .	88 0 6
Dun Dun§	Hargraves	9	11	20	7.5	8.6	16.1	20 8 5	.. . . .	2 10 0	.. . . .	22 18 5
Dunsbury	Neverture	16	10	26	12.3	7.8	20.1	90 14 11	1 0 7	11 4 6	.. . . .	103 0 0
Edgeroi	Narrabri	14	8	22	10.3	7.5	17.8	88 4 11	1 3 10	10 0 0	.. . . .	99 8 9
Eualdrie	Grenfell	7	9	16	6.9	9.0	15.9	69 10 0	1 12 4	9 1 2	.. . . .	80 3 6
Ganbenang	Cullubung	16	8	24	12.7	7.2	19.9	92 4 6	1 2 5	6 3 0	.. . . .	99 9 11
Gingkin|| . . . . .	Oberon	11	11	22	6.1	7.5	13.6	15 12 2	.. . . .	2 1 8	.. . . .	17 13 10
Gloucester River .	Barrington	15	8	23	12.6	5.9	18.5	82 4 1	0 8 5	10 0 0	.. . . .	92 12 6
Goolhi	Mullaley	13	9	22	11.3	8.6	19.9	90 16 0	3 1 7	11 0 0	.. . . .	104 17 7
Hermitage	Bendemeer	13	12	25	9.7	9.9	19.6	101 7 0	.. . . .	12 4 2	0 15 0	114 6 2
Jerralong	Najingomar	25	7	32	21.6	6.6	28.2	95 0 0	1 3 3	10 0 0	1 0 0	107 3 3
Long Swamp	Trunkey Creek . . .	11	12	23	9.8	10.9	20.7	86 5 10	.. . . .	14 12 4	.. . . .	100 18 2
Markdale	Binda	15	15	30	13.0	10.6	23.6	41 15 10	2 12 3	8 8 6	.. . . .	52 16 7
Merrimee	Whitton	8	12	20	8.0	12.0	20.0	85 0 11	1 12 4	10 0 0	0 15 0	97 8 3
Merrygoen	Mundooran	16	13	29	11.6	12.3	23.9	95 0 0	2 12 10	10 0 0	.. . . .	107 12 10
Mittagong Cottage Homes.	Mittagong	14	48	62	4.2	18.6	22.8	95 0 0	2 0 10	.. . . .	.. . . .	97 0 10
Mount Parnell . .	Pine Ridge	14	10	24	11.6	9.0	20.6	95 0 0	.. . . .	10 0 0	.. . . .	105 0 0
Myall	Parkes	7	10	17	6.5	8.0	14.5	73 1 1	0 19 7	10 0 0	.. . . .	84 0 8
Myalla**	Reedy Creek	6	4	10	5.3	3.3	8.6	59 1 11	.. . . .	7 12 2	.. . . .	66 14 1
Myanga	Laggan	15	15	30	11.1	9.5	20.6	87 2 5	2 8 2	10 0 0	.. . . .	99 10 7
Narani	Bungwall Flat	17	14	31	15.5	12.4	27.9	95 0 0	1 6 9	10 0 0	.. . . .	106 6 9
Nile	Glen Alice	19	8	27	16.2	8.0	24.2	36 6 4	.. . . .	6 11 11	.. . . .	42 18 3
Nunnagoyt	Barham	11	7	18	9.2	5.9	15.1	74 17 9	1 13 2	.. . . .	0 15 0	77 5 11
Oak Creek	Hargraves	12	10	22	10.0	9.2	19.2	94 4 2	1 1 6	10 0 0	.. . . .	105 5 8
Oxley's Peak* . . .	Merrilwa	12	5	17	8.0	3.8	11.8	72 1 2	0 19 6	2 10 0	.. . . .	75 10 8
Phil's Creek	Frogmoor	14	15	29	10.3	12.2	22.5	94 16 10	1 7 3	10 0 0	.. . . .	106 4 1
Purlewaugh	Coonabarabran	7	12	19	6.2	10.8	17.0	87 18 10	0 18 4	14 0 0	.. . . .	102 17 2
Rosemount	Denman	5	5	10	4.7	4.5	9.2	36 19 11	.. . . .	4 1 9	.. . . .	41 1 8
Sands, The	Trunkey Creek	14	9	23	13.0	7.9	20.9	94 12 1	3 3 10	10 0 0	.. . . .	107 15 11
Spring Vale†† . . .	Narrabri	8	6	14	7.7	5.9	13.6	52 10 4	1 3 10	7 10 0	.. . . .	61 4 2
Toogimbie**	Maude	1	8	9	0.4	2.4	2.8	85 15 5	1 16 1	9 3 2	0 15 0	97 9 8
Tori	Bahanald	13	11	24	10.3	9.0	19.3	94 4 2	1 14 6	10 0 0	0 15 0	106 13 8
Warge Rock	Looby's, via Parkes . . .	11	12	23	9.1	10.7	19.8	93 10 8	2 14 10	10 0 0	.. . . .	106 5 6
Wheeo	Wheeo	11	13	24	6.7	10.4	17.1	64 13 4	1 12 10	9 19 0	0 15 0	77 0 2
Wilpataria	Wentworth	8	8	16	8.0	8.0	16.0	69 8 4	0 15 11	10 0 0	0 15 0	80 19 3
Yarraman	Yarraman	11	14	25	8.5	12.7	21.2	62 13 2	0 16 11	6 13 4	.. . . .	70 3 5

* Closed 31 December. † Closed 30 September. ‡ Closed 30 April. § Closed 31 March. || Closed 31 May. ** Closed 31 October.
†† Closed 13 September.

APPENDIX XII.

THE CHIEF INSPECTOR'S REPORT WITH ITS ANNEXES.

THE records for the year 1895 show a substantial increase in the number of schools and pupils. Of the 2,503 schools in operation in 1894, 79 were closed during or at the end of that year, leaving 2,424 in existence at the beginning of 1895. New schools to the number of 134 were established in 1895, making a total on the roll of 2,558 schools, representing 2,771 departments, an increase of 55 schools and 52 departments. Three infant departments whose attendance was not sufficient to warrant separate maintenance were closed and amalgamated with the primary school, the whole school being thus worked as one department instead of two. In future no distinct departments will be formed except in very large schools, and the number of those now in existence will be reduced as opportunity offers for providing for the mistresses in charge.

The new schools have been chiefly in the western and south-western districts, and on the northern rivers, and have been rendered necessary by new settlements upon the land and revived activity in mining.

The following is the return of schools for the last five years :—

Year.	Public.	Provisional.	Half-time.	House-to-house.	Evening.	Total.
1891	1,697	349	300	92	14	2,452
1892	1,708	348	341	85	15	2,497
1893	1,700	347	369	90	9	2,515
1894	1,667	302	449	71	14	2,503
1895	1,685	317	483	57	16	2,558

Arranged in classes according to the average attendance at the end of the year, they are :—

	Class I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	VII.	VIII.	IX.	X.	Small Unclassified.	Total.
1891	35	35	20	47	118	197	200	309	668	290	533	2,452
1892	38	34	21	54	117	195	222	315	665	283	553	2,497
1893	38	37	24	53	116	205	208	322	724	227	561	2,515
1894	38	36	23	64	116	209	206	311	762	209	529	2,503
1895	39	36	27	64	124	198	214	370	796	165	525	2,558

As in 1894 the greatest increase is in the Half-time Schools.

At the close of 1894 there was accommodation for 231,370 pupils. During 1895, after providing for the loss caused by closing schools and abandoning old buildings, 6,563 additional places were supplied, raising the total accommodation to 237,933 places. As the highest quarterly enrolment of individual pupils was 194,113, it is evident that, taken as a whole, the accommodation is ample. There are always a few small schools where an unexpected increase in the number of pupils by the advent of a large family takes place, causing overcrowding for a time, but the evil is speedily remedied. Much greater difficulty is presented by the popular schools of Sydney and its suburbs, that fill up no matter what additions to the buildings are made. In these schools limitation of the enrolment is only partially effective, and gives rise to much dissatisfaction and complaint on the part of parents whose children are excluded.

The following table shows the accommodation in each district :—

District.	Number of places at end of 1895, reckoned at 8 square feet for each child.	Number of places at end of 1895, reckoned at 100 cubic feet of air space for each child.
Armidale	18,965	17,429
Bathurst	16,652	16,522
Bowral	16,452	15,184
Goulburn	19,021	16,528
Grafton	18,689	18,518
Maitland	24,940	26,612
Metropolitan.....	50,220	63,905
Sub-metropolitan	25,908	25,508
Wagga Wagga	24,128	23,724
Wellington	13,816	14,003
Total	228,791	237,933

Steady improvement is made in the character and condition of the school buildings. In the early part of the year the small ones scattered through the country were thoroughly overhauled, and made clean and comfortable.

Sometimes it is difficult to obtain a good water supply. The usual plan is to collect the rain-water from the roof in iron tanks. In most cases this is sufficient, but the long drought that prevailed through last winter exhausted the supply nearly everywhere, and the Department incurred considerable expense in purchasing water till rain fell.

The substitution of verandahs for weathersheds meets with general approval. Verandahs are not only of greater service to the children, but they are less costly than weathersheds, and protect the school-room from the weather. Great attention is paid to lighting and ventilation. For some time past the buildings erected in the hot portions of the Colony have been made exceptionally large, and furnished with wide verandahs. The school building is frequently the coolest in the town.

Several buildings were destroyed and many seriously injured by the bush-fires that ravaged the country during the drought. The teachers did their best to save the buildings from destruction, and their efforts met with success in most instances. Unfortunately in one case, Jasper's Brush, the teacher, Mr. Larcombe, lost his life in consequence of exposure in trying to keep the bush-fires away from the school. In two cases of the destruction of school buildings by fire there is no doubt that the buildings were wilfully set on fire.

The matter of teachers' residences gives a great deal of trouble. Nearly all teachers in charge of classified schools are married men, and, in accordance with the regulations, should be provided with residences, but for the 1,685 public schools there are only 1,019 residences. The population in many of the country districts is so migratory that the officers of the Department dare not recommend the expenditure to provide comfortable dwellings, as there may be no use for them in the course of a few months. The granting of an allowance for renting residences only partially gets over the difficulty. In many places no building is available, in others, only a dilapidated but—not at all suitable for a respectable family—is all that can be secured. Great hardship is at times entailed upon the teacher and his family by the distance of their home from the school, and this falls most heavily upon the teacher's wife, who has to visit the school to teach sewing. The inspectors are unanimous in commending the great majority of teachers for the care they take of the school premises. Many teachers devote no small portion of their leisure time to garden work, and not a few school playgrounds are made beautiful by the trees and flowers grown by the teachers and by pupils working under their direction.

All schools are adequately supplied with the needful working appliances, and much credit is due to the contractors for the care and attention bestowed upon the school requisitions. A

A large and rapidly-increasing expenditure is incurred in emptying water-closets. Most of the municipalities now enforce what is known as the pan system—one that, as usually carried out, is the most objectionable for schools. In many instances there is reason to fear that the municipality works this business not as a matter of sanitation, but of revenue. As will be seen from the reports of the inspectors, these officers have been called upon to attend to a large amount of work connected with buildings. A considerable saving, both of time and money, has been effected by placing the smaller country contracts in the hands of the inspector.

The work done under the supervision of the inspectors consisted of:—

102 new schools	} total cost ...	£	s.	d.
32 additions to schools		5,875	12	6
8 new residences		2,018	9	3
16 weathersheds		335	5	0
1,253 buildings repaired		16,518	18	10

The gross enrolment of pupils at all schools in 1895 was 245,904. Deducting 12 per cent. for multiple enrolments the number of individual pupils on the books of the schools was 216,396.

The following table gives the enrolment and average attendance for each quarter of 1894 and 1895, together with the rates of increase:—

Quarter.	Enrolment in 1894.	Enrolment in 1895.	Increase for 1895.	Average daily attendance for 1894.	Average daily attendance for 1895.	Increase in average attendance for 1895.	Percentage of increase of enrolment.	Percentage of increase of average attendance.
March	181,859	191,778	9,919	123,605·0	136,526·8	12,921·8	5·4	10·4
June	182,145	191,780	9,635	134,301·6	141,229·5	6,927·9	5·3	5·1
September	181,847	194,113	12,266	128,237·5	140,227·5	11,990·0	6·7	9·3
December	180,864	190,630	9,766	134,213·6	141,930·8	7,717·2	5·4	5·7
Average	181,678	192,075	10,397	130,089·4	139,978·6	9,889·2	5·7	7·6

The percentage for each quarter was:—

Quarter.	Enrolment.	Average attendance.	
		Number.	Percentage.
March	191,778	136,526·8	71·1
June	191,780	141,229·5	73·6
September	194,113	140,227·5	72·2
December	190,630	141,930·8	74·4
Year's average	192,075	139,978·6	72·8

Compared with 1894 there is an increase in the gross enrolment of 11,512 on the average quarterly enrolment of 10,397, and on the average daily attendance of 9,889·2.

Of the children who failed to attend school the seventy days as required by law during the half-year ended 30th June, 1895, it was found necessary to caution the parents or guardians of 3,967, and legal action was taken in 577 cases.

For the half-year ended 31st December, 1895, cautions were sent in 3,055 cases, and the parents or guardians of 591 were prosecuted.

It has long been realised that from certain defects in the Public Instruction Act the compulsory clauses have been productive of but little good. These defects have been previously specified, but may again be set forth. The amendments required are:—

1. To place the onus of proof of age and distance from school upon parents.
2. Provision to deal with children found idling about during school hours.
3. Authority to ascertain the names and addresses of all children of school age.
4. Power to compel teachers of all schools to furnish accurate returns of enrolment and attendance.
5. Legal definition of what constitutes a day's attendance at school.
6. Prevention of the employment of children under 14 years of age, unless they hold the certificate of being sufficiently educated.

There is no doubt that police co-operation has proved a valuable aid in the administration of this portion of the Public Instruction Act, but while the onus of proving everything in the shape of default devolves upon the Department, instead of the parents, the object of the compulsory clauses cannot be attained. Convictions can be obtained in the cases of children who are enrolled at the State schools but do not complete the required attendance, but there are thousands of children who attend at private or denominational schools, or who do not attend any school, that are completely beyond the reach of the Department.

It is noted that the plea of home instruction, to excuse non-attendance at school, is becoming common. This plea, generally a mere pretext, is too frequently accepted by magistrates without the slightest inquiry as to the *regularity* or *efficiency* of such instruction. Failure to obtain conviction in cases of this kind has seriously affected the enforcement of the law. The Department makes no distinction in instituting prosecutions, and, in the present state of the Act, has to rely probably more than it should upon the co-operation and discrimination of magistrates.

Attention may be invited to the fact that from necessity children under 14 are taken from school to assist in family maintenance. Where great poverty exists, particularly in cases of widowed mothers, children of working age are exempted from further attendance at school. If they live in the vicinity of a night-school the exemption from day-school attendance is granted conditional to a night-school being attended. The Department also endeavours to meet this phase of the situation by the issue of a certificate to the effect that a child has been educated up to the standard required for exemption from attendance at school.

That standard is as follows:—

Section 35 provides that—

When any child attending a public school is educated up to the standard of education required by this Act such child shall receive a certificate in the form of Schedule A hereto.

Schedule A.

Certificate of a Child being sufficiently Educated.

I HEREBY certify that _____ has been educated up to the standard of education required by the "Public Instruction Act of 1880."

Dated at _____ the _____ day of _____

A.D. 189 .
Inspector.
Regulation

Regulation under the 20th Section of the "Public Instruction Act of 1880."

THE standard of education required by the 20th Section of the Public Instruction Act, as a just cause for exempting any child from the obligation provided therein to attend school, shall be the following:—

1. READING.—To read the 4th Book of any series authorised for use in Public Schools, or at the option of the Inspector any other book of equal difficulty.
2. WRITING.—To write in a neat and legible hand, and without serious errors in spelling, a passage of twelve lines, to be dictated slowly from such book.
3. ARITHMETIC.—To work correctly questions of ordinary difficulty in Simple and Compound Rules, Reduction, Proportion, and Practice.

As a result of these examinations, a considerable number of children are, every year, rendered eligible to leave school before the prescribed maximum age (14) is reached.

In dealing with default, the Department is confronted with the necessity for considering domestic hardships as palliatives for the breaking of the law; as a consequence, a reasonably lenient view has always appeared preferable, and prosecutions are instituted only in really culpable cases. It has, moreover, been found that the issue of cautions has been attended by most desirable results, and many thousands of these are issued each half-year.

School Fees.

The collection of school fees represents no inconsiderable portion of a teacher's duty, assiduity and tact being constantly required to prevent arrears.

During the year free education was granted to 26,051 pupils. The numbers as regards the quarters are as follows:—Quarter ended 31st March, 14,066 pupils; Quarter ended 30th June, 2,990 pupils, 1,972 renewals; Quarter ended 30th September, 6,329 pupils, 12,063 renewals; Quarter ended 31st December, 2,666 pupils, 2,463 renewals.

In order to form a proper estimate of the full amount of free education prevailing during the year it is necessary to consider, in connection with the figures already afforded, the amount of fees cancelled. This section represents numbers of people who, for various reasons, decline to apply for free education. The amount of fees cancelled during 1895 was £3,546 12s. 2½d.

During the year legal action was taken for the recovery of fees in 364 cases, and cautions to pay were issued to 270 debtors.

The amount of fees collected in schools, exclusive of High Schools, during 1895 was £70,112 18s. 1d., against £67,107 5s. 2d. in 1894.

The total amount of fees collected and paid into the Consolidated Revenue was £73,319 12s. 1d., as compared with £70,693 8s. 7d. in the previous year.

The Inspectoral arrangements for 1894 were continued unaltered through 1895. The departments open during the year numbered 2,771, of these 2,757 were fully inspected. The uninspected schools were all small; eleven of them were closed before the Inspector could make his visit, the remainder were opened late in the year.

The number of pupils examined (153,116) exceeds by nearly 11,000 the number examined in any previous year. This large increase is not wholly caused by the opening of new schools and the natural growth of population, but is partly accounted for by the lowering of the school age to 5 years, and by the exceptionally fine weather that prevailed through the greater part of the year.

The number of schools now under each Inspector, and the number of pupils to be examined, together with the amount of building work to superintend, give very little time for second inspections. The number of second inspections has consequently fallen from 271 in 1894 to 130 in 1895.

The following are the details of inspection:—

Year.	No. of schools.	No. of schools inspected.	No. of schools not inspected.	No. of pupils examined.	No. of Inspectors.
1893	2,738	2,715	23	140,713	35
1894	2,719	2,695	24	142,405	34
1895	2,771	2,757	14	153,116	34

The particulars for each district stand thus:—

District.	No. of Inspectors.	No. of schools.	No. of schools inspected.	No. of schools not inspected.	No. of pupils examined.
Armidale	4	333	333	.....	12,257
Bathurst	3	259	257	2	10,253
Bowral	3	231	229	2	8,603
Goulburn	4	388	386	2	10,879
Grafton	3	317	317	.....	11,662
Maitland	3	243	239	4	16,647
Metropolitan	4	191	190	1	42,505
Sub-metropolitan	3	232	232	.....	19,203
Wagga Wagga	4	331	330	1	12,643
Wellington	3	246	244	2	8,464
Total	34	2,771	2,757	14	153,116

The inspected and uninspected schools were:—

	Public.	Provisional.	Half-time.	House-to-house.	Evening.	Total.
Inspected	1,897	313	477	56	14	2,757
Uninspected	5	4	2	1	2	14
Totals	1,902	317	479	57	16	2,771

Of the 2,757 schools inspected, 2,587 reached the standard, or exceeded it.. This is nearly 94 per cent. of the whole, and is a slight improvement upon the results of 1894.

The

The following tables show the proficiency of all schools inspected —

	Below Standard	Up to Standard	Above Standard	Total
Public—				
1 In operation a full year at time of inspection	50	84	1,740	1,874
2 Not do do do	4	3	16	23
Provisional—				
1 In operation a full year at time of inspection	27	23	185	235
2 Not do do do	30	7	41	78
Halt time—				
1 In operation a full year at time of inspection	37	35	347	419
2 Not do do do	16	4	38	58
House to house—				
1 In operation a full year at time of inspection	3		46	49
2 Not do do do	2		5	7
Evening—				
1 In operation a full year at time of inspection	1	2	6	9
2 Not do do do		1	4	5
Totals—				
1 In operation a full year at time of inspection	118	144	2,324	2,586
2 Not do do do	52	15	104	171
Totals	170	159	2,428	2,757

Or summarised —

Class of School	Above Standard	Up to Standard	Below Standard	Total	Percentage up to Standard in 1895	Percentage up to Standard in 1894
Public	1,756	87	54	1,897	97	96
Provisional	226	30	57	313	82	88
Half time	385	39	53	477	89	87
House to house	51		5	56	91	80
Evening	10	3	1	14	93	100
Totals	2,428	159	170	2,757	94	93

The number of pupils examined was 153,116, an increase of 10,711 on the number for 1894. The following table gives the number examined in each subject, and the number and percentage of passes —

Subjects	Estimated Proficiency		
	Total number examined	Number passed	Percentage up to or above Standard
Reading—			
Alphabet	11,599	8,757	75
Monosyllables	35,260	28,352	80
Easy Narrative	46,493	39,395	84
Ordinary Prose	59,764	51,937	86
Totals	153,116	128,641	84
Writing—			
On Slates	61,446	50,657	82
In Copy Books and on Paper	91,143	77,847	85
Totals	152,589	128,504	84
Dictation	122,674	94,119	76
Arithmetic—			
Simple Rules	90,991	69,543	76
Compound Rules	36,631	24,200	66
Higher Rules	23,600	16,085	68
Totals	151,222	109,828	73
Grammar—			
Elementary	29,416	21,824	74
Advanced	31,867	23,243	73
Totals	61,283	45,067	73
Geography—			
Elementary	26,692	20,805	77
Advanced	33,398	26,309	78
Totals	60,090	47,114	78
History—			
English	60,623	44,101	72
Australian	13,286	9,929	74
Scripture and Moral Lessons	148,045	103,906	70
Object Lessons	145,640	114,895	78
Drawing	135,386	105,979	78
Music	141,758	108,637	76
French	2,203	1,580	71
Euclid	8,908	6,790	76
Algebra	3,107	2,272	73
Mensuration	6,365	4,175	65
Latin	2,608	2,006	76
Trigonometry	84	62	73
Needlework	52,493	46,736	89
Drill	147,261	120,083	81
Natural Science	7,273	5,783	79

A careful examination of these tables will show that good all round progress has been made and that satisfactory proficiency has been reached in all the important subjects of school work. Every possible precaution is taken to secure sound work in Reading, Writing, Spelling, and Arithmetic. At the regular inspections all pupils who had been sufficiently long at school were required to undergo examination for exemption certificates. 17,380 were examined, and 8,942, or 51 per cent, passed. This result, though better than last year, is by no means satisfactory, and I shall not be satisfied until the passes reach 70 per cent. This examination has had a very good effect. It shows up conspicuously all weak points in the work of both teachers and pupils, tends to check too rapid promotions and ensures special attention to what are known as the 3 R's. In all cases where less than 50 per cent of the pupils examined succeeded in gaining certificates the teachers were called upon for explanation. The explanations were accepted, or the teachers were cautioned or censured according to the magnitude of their shortcomings.

In reporting upon a school, the Inspector notices all details of organisation, discipline, and instruction, nothing affecting the welfare of the school should be passed by. In points of organisation fault is rarely found especially in the keeping of the records and the furnishing of returns. This is very satisfactory, as the negligence or carelessness of only one teacher may cause a lot of trouble and inconvenience. It is not often found necessary to enforce the provisions of Regulation 84. Of course the records of a school may be perfect and yet the educational work be of poor quality, but incompleteness, inaccuracy, or slovenliness in connection with the records is generally indicative of something seriously wrong in the more important work of the school.

Much of the comparatively poor work shown at the examination for exemption certificates may be attributed to improper classification or to badly arranged lessons. Although the classifying of pupils calls for the exercise of much care and judgment, the standard of proficiency is so definite and explicit that no teacher of even limited experience can be excused for serious errors. Too frequently the errors are caused by the ambitious desire to have a Fifth or a Fourth class. The pupils are promoted prematurely, the teacher trusting to pull up the back work by special lessons or increased home exercises. The result is that teacher and pupils are greatly worried, and the end sought is not attained.

The construction of the Time table is a matter of greater difficulty. Even able and experienced teachers find it no easy task to construct a workable Time table that provides for a proper sequence of subjects, and for each subject receiving its due amount of time and attention. The difficulty is greatest in the small schools, where one teacher has to teach 3 classes, one or more of them in two divisions. Only extreme care, attention, and judgment will enable him to overcome the difficulty. No one Time table can possibly suit every school, each teacher must be guided by the circumstances in which he is placed, but it may safely be assumed that reading, writing, and arithmetic should be given to the first class twice a day and to each of the other classes once a day. A Time table once found suitable should be strictly followed. Alterations should be made with very great caution. Except in a newly-established school a temporary time table must be viewed with grave suspicion. The programmes of lessons are usually drawn up with marked skill and care, but some teachers, particularly those in infant schools, do not strictly observe the provisions of the standard of proficiency. This is specially evident in the list of object lessons. Some teachers, too, overlook the all important fact that the document is for the purpose of fixing before hand the lessons for the quarter, so as to ensure thorough preparation for the same. From the reports of the Inspectors, and the results of my own observation, I am satisfied that the disciplinary condition of our schools ranks high. Perhaps the least satisfactory features are punctuality and regularity as they in a large measure depend upon circumstances outside the teacher's influence. Parents who take no interest in the education of their children, taking advantage of the omission in the Public Instruction Act to prescribe the number of hours attendance at school that constitute a school day, make a practice of sending their children late to school. Others again, especially in dairying districts, demand that their children shall leave school before the regular time. The teachers, in their own interest, as well as that of the pupils, do their utmost against these evils, but are really powerless against parents who are determined to make unreasonable exactions upon the children's time. As the average quarterly attendance was 72.8 of the enrolment, the regularity may in a country with a scattered population be regarded as satisfactory.

A very important feature in school discipline is the cleanliness of the pupils. From the earliest days of the Board of National Education great attention has been paid to this matter with the result that even in poor districts where the children are poorly clad and fed, the cleanliness merits commendation.

In the report for last year I adverted to the number of children who came barefooted to school. I am sorry to have to state that the number has greatly increased. This indication of distress and destitution among our people is saddening. This distress is most in evidence in some of the coal mining districts. The teachers of these districts have special difficulty to overcome in teaching poor children who are weak and faint from want of food. It is much to the credit of not a few teachers that out of their small incomes they have contributed liberally to provide food and clothing for their destitute scholars. Whether viewed from its influence upon the formation of character, or for placing the school in the most favourable conditions for making the instruction effective, order is the most important feature of school discipline. As applied to school work, order implies not only the absence of unnecessary noise, but the absence also of listlessness, carelessness, and inattention, it means prompt and cheerful obedience to the teacher's commands, precision and uniformity in all school movements, and perfect sympathy between pupils and teacher. To secure it a teacher must be strictly just and impartial, must be earnest in his work, must possess good tact and resources as well as ability to govern. In looking over the Punishment Record of schools I have sometimes found "inattention" stated as the offence for which punishment had been inflicted, and have pointed out to the teacher that inattention on the part of the pupils is a matter for which he is most probably to blame. The common phrase "pay attention" necessarily implies that attention has been earned. If a teacher prepares his lesson thoroughly, and delivers it in an impressive and attractive manner he will have no trouble in securing attention.

It has frequently been charged against the Department that a heavy expenditure is incurred in teaching advanced subjects. As a matter of fact the pupils taught such subjects do not number 4 per cent of the enrolment, and if all the advanced subjects were at once excluded there would not be one school the less required, and the reduction in the number of teachers would be inappreciable.

The Public Schools made a creditable show at the University examinations of 1895. Without including pupils from the High Schools, our schools gained 290 Junior, 4 Senior, 12 Matriculation, and 4 Honors Matriculation passes. The schools deserving honourable mention are —

Fort-street	41	junior, 9 matric, 4 honors matric.
Newcastle Superior	19	" 1 "
Leichhardt	19	" "
Stanmore	14	" "
Wollongong	9	" "
Crown street	8	" "
Bathurst	6	" "
Braidwood	6	" "
Petersham	6	" "
Ballina	5	" "
Berrima	5	" "
Cooma	5	" "
Ulmaria	5	" "

Manual Training classes have been formed in connection with the Boys' High Schools in Sydney and East Maitland, and with the Public Schools, Fort-street, Cleveland-street, Crown-street, Blackfriars, Sussex-street, and the schools at Goulburn and Maitland. These classes have been eminently successful, and are evidently appreciated by both boys and parents. Further particulars will be found in the report of the Superintendent of Technical Education.

Early in 1896, a workshop will be opened in Newcastle for the benefit of the boys of that populous district, and later in the year it is expected that manual training will be extended to Bathurst.

The arrangements for Cookery instruction foreshadowed in last report have been carried out. The number of Cookery Schools was raised from 12 to 14 in the country; Goulburn, Lismore, Tamworth, and Wagga Wagga were substituted for Bathurst, Glen Innes, and Grafton; while in the city, Paddington and Petersham replaced Balmain and Fitzroy-street. 1,301 girls attended the cookery classes, of these 1,045 were examined at the end of a term of instruction, and 933 passed the tests applied. The following is a list of the schools in operation during the year:—

Place.	Remarks.
Hurlstone Training School	Open all the year.
Parramatta Industrial School.....	" "
Fort-street	" "
Redfern West.....	" "
Balmain	Closed April, 1895.
Blackfriars	" "
Newcastle	Open all the year.
Maitland West	Closed August, 1895.
Goulburn.....	" "
Lismore	Opened May, 1895.
Petersham	" "
Paddington.....	Opened July, 1895.
Tamworth	Opened September, 1895.
Wagga Wagga	" "

By the new arrangements for working the Cookery classes the expenditure has been largely reduced without any sacrifice of efficiency.

Considerable activity, especially in the Lithgow section of the Bathurst district, has been manifested in forming school libraries. These libraries, placing within the reach of children, books of an instructive and interesting character, instead of those of the penny dreadful type, too common in the bush, cannot fail to be productive of mental and moral good, and deserve a more liberal support than they are likely to obtain. The movement is not a new one. As far back as 1854 several National Schools established libraries, and kept them up for three or four years. At intervals since that date the matter has been warmly taken up in other schools, but the library has been short-lived. The difficulty has not been in the starting, there is generally sufficient enthusiasm for that, but in meeting the expenditure necessary to add the new books required to sustain the interest. Now that excellent books can be procured cheaply, it is hoped that the school libraries, once established, will become permanent parts of the school machinery.

While the mental and moral well-being of the scholars is carefully watched over, the fact that a sound body is of paramount importance is not overlooked. Hence the school and its surroundings are made as healthy as possible, and exercises calculated to develop a good physique are regularly practised. Drill is taught in every school, and all the young teachers are trained to become qualified instructors of this subject. In the larger schools, physical drill (with and without arms), and practice with dumb-bells, clubs, &c., are systematically given. Calisthenic exercises with wands, clubs, and dumb-bells form a prominent feature in the work of our girls' schools, and even the infants have their action songs and physical exercises. Much has been done by the Public Schools Athletic Association to foster a taste for manly sports—cricket, football, &c.—and the influence of the Association has extended to the country, where branches are being formed. Anything that will tend to get rid of the aimless lounging about so prevalent among the youth of the country, not only deserves encouragement, but shall be regarded as a blessing to the whole community.

High Schools.

The number of High Schools in operation in 1895 was the same as for the previous year. The attendance is shown below:—

School.	Total Enrolment.	Average Quarterly Enrolment.	Average Daily Attendance.	Fees received.
Sydney (Boys).....	207	158	146·2	£ s. d. 1,212 15 0
" (Girls).....	208	157	144·8	1,187 11 0
Maitland (Boys)	91	67	62·3	368 11 0
" (Girls)	58	56	51·1	289 16 0
Bathurst (Girls)	39	30	25·7	148 1 0
Total.....	603	468	430·1	3,206 14 0
The figures for 1894 were.....	611	475	435·8	3,586 3 5

All the schools were subjected to a searching examination by several of the Department's Inspectors under my supervision, and were found to be in an efficient state.

Each school was represented at the various University examinations. The following table shows the number of passes:—

School.	Junior.	Senior.	Matriculation.
Sydney (Boys).....	29	3	22*
" (Girls)	19	5	16†
East Maitland (Boys)	10	2	7‡
West Maitland (Girls)	7	1	1
Bathurst (Girls)	8	.....	.....
Totals	73	11	4

* Of these 13 matriculated at the Junior, and 2 at the Senior Examination.

† Of these 4 " " 3 " "

‡ Of these 4 " " 2 " "

The

The following particulars may be of interest :—

Number of candidates at Entrance Examination in 1895	...	...	808
Number of Scholarships awarded...	...	...	57
Number of Bursaries awarded	...	...	41

Number of Scholars and Bursars in attendance at each High School during December quarter :—

	Scholars.	Bursars.
Sydney (Boys)	35	27
" (Girls)	45	24
East Maitland	21	20
West	20	8
Bathurst	19	3
	140	82

Total expenditure on High Schools during 1895, £

The number of teachers employed in the Department's service on the 31st December last was 4,477, 24 more than in 1894. It is gratifying to find that the reports upon this large body of public servants are in such commendatory terms. The teachers generally are persons of exemplary character and of studious habits; they are earnest and faithful workers who carry out to the best of their ability the instructions of the Department. The position of many teachers of our small schools is a trying one; it is isolated, the pay is small, while promotion is painfully slow. Yet, in spite of the indifference of some parents, the active opposition of others, and the almost total absence of encouragement, these men and women work steadily on, doing the best they can for the children committed to their care. Nothing but a strong sense of duty and devotedness to their work can account for the patient, uncomplaining manner in which our teachers work on from year to year.

Nearly all the teachers returned as unclassified have served for several years as pupil-teachers, and will have no difficulty in gaining a classification when they are allowed to undergo examination. Under these young teachers the small schools of the Colony have attained a high degree of efficiency.

The Training Schools were conducted on the lines laid down in my last report. Fort-street was attended by 32 (males) and Hurlstone by 29 (females). As there is now only one class in each Training School, the work of the teachers is concentrated, and therefore more effective. With the assistance of the permanent examiner, I examined the students at the end of each quarter, so as to test their progress. The results showed that they had been attentive to instruction and diligent in study, and had made satisfactory improvement in practical skill. As a reward for distinguished merit, those students who at the end of the year gain a classification of 2A with honors will be awarded a scholarship at the University, and will continue their second year of training at that institution. They will also be granted a similar training for the third year, if they are found worthy.

It is with very great regret that I have to report that at the end of the year, by the resignation of Miss M. M. Everitt, Principal of Hurlstone, the Department lost a most valuable officer. For ten and a half years Miss Everitt discharged the duties of her important office with untiring assiduity, painstaking care, and marked efficiency. Her all-round attainments, her superior skill as a teacher, and her devoted care of the students qualified Miss Everitt in a special manner for the office she has now relinquished.

Details of the work of the Training Schools will be found in the reports of the respective Principals.

The number of teachers of each grade is shown in the following table :—

	I A.		I B.		II A.		II B.		III A.		III B.		III C.		Un-classified		Totals.		Grand Totals.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Principal Teachers	41	1	74	..	283	4	145	8	612	115	205	86	76	72	266	246	1,702	532	2,234
Mistresses of Departments	..	31	..	38	..	134	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	207	207
Assistants	2	..	21	2	141	146	45	86	46	232	5	58	1	20	10	67	271	611	882
Students of the Training Schools whose classifications have not yet been awarded.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	32	29	61
High School Teachers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	10	26
Totals	43	32	95	40	424	284	190	95	658	349	210	144	77	92	276	314	2,021	1,389	3,410
	Class I.		Class II.		Class III.		Class IV.		Probationers.										
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.									
Pupil-teachers	78	365	78	149	33	40	98	85	32	42							319	681	1,000
Work-mistresses	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..							..	67	67
Total Teachers of all ranks																	2,340	2,137	4,477

* Of the unclassified teachers, 231 have served as pupil-teachers.

The work of the Technical Education Branch has been prosecuted ably and vigorously, and with much success. Detailed information will be found in the report of the Superintendent. The following is a summary of the results of the year's operations :—

Classes in operation	198
Enrolment of students	7,071
Students examined	2,651
Students that passed examination	1,788
No. of visitors to Technological Museum	118,967
No. of visitor to Branch Museums	130,683

Appended are the usual reports.

F. BRIDGES,
Chief Inspector.

ANNEX A.

ANNEX A.

INSPECTORS ALLPASS AND DAWSON'S REPORT.

THE schools under our charge for the year 1895 were 39 Public and 6 Evening Public Schools. The Public Schools comprised 90 departments.

The quarterly enrolments and average attendances were:—March quarter, 27,318 and 19,530; June quarter, 27,057 and 19,815; September quarter, 27,539 and 20,166; December quarter, 26,778 and 19,905, respectively.

These numbers show that the prevailing enrolment has been slightly over 27,000, and the attendance has been 20,000, nearly.

The accommodation in the schools under report is 26,483 seats, *i.e.*, nearly equal to the enrolment. Considering the average attendance only, there is an excess of some 6,000 seats.

The additions to the school-buildings have been—new buildings at Albion-street (3 departments) and an extension of the boys' school-room at West Marrickville.

One school, the Evening Public School at Waterloo, closed very early in the year, and was not inspected. With this exception, the several schools under our charge have been fully inspected, and, in addition, they have received numerous incidental visits.

The number of passes gained at the annual examinations of the schools in the more important subjects was:—Reading and Writing, 78 per cent.; Dictation, 79 per cent.; Arithmetic, 65 per cent.

In our portion of the Metropolitan District there are 86 principal teachers, 219 assistant teachers, and 169 pupil-teachers. The best testimony to their worth and efficiency is for us to record that their schools are well organised, effectively disciplined, and efficiently taught.

30th December, 1895.

J. W. ALLPASS, } Inspectors.
J. DAWSON, }

ANNEX B.

INSPECTOR THOMPSON'S SECTION.

THE schools under my supervision during the year were in every respect identical with those of 1894.

Accommodation.

The provision for the accommodation of pupils in ordinary attendance was sufficient and suitable in character. The material condition may be pronounced to be in all respects satisfactory.

Attendance.

The gross enrolment of pupils during the year was 17,630. The multiple enrolment amounted to 3,296. The actual enrolment was, therefore, 14,334. The annual average attendance was 9,343·3, giving a percentage of 69 on the actual enrolment.

The several quarterly enrolments and average attendances were as follow:—March quarter—enrolment, 12,824; average attendance, 9,196·6. June quarter—enrolment, 12,915; average attendance, 9,365·5. September quarter—enrolment, 13,426; average attendance, 9,851·8. December quarter—enrolment, 12,852; average attendance, 9,487·2.

Inspection.

All schools and departments received regular inspection. The aggregate number of pupils examined was 10,288, which points to a high rate of attendance of pupils at regular inspections.

With one exception, all schools and departments were well up to and above the required 50 per cent. of maximum marks obtainable. Thus the proficiency of the pupils was of a decidedly satisfactory character on the average.

As a whole, the schools were well organised; the government judicious and effective; the teachers earnest in the discharge of the responsibilities and duties of their office.

W. F. THOMPSON,
Inspector.

ANNEX C.

INSPECTOR WILLIS'S REPORT.

DURING the year just closed the schools under my supervision numbered 23, and consisted of 20 Public Schools, 2 Evening Schools, and the school on board the training-ship "Sobraon." Each and all of these were open throughout the whole of the year.

The aggregate enrolment of pupils was 14,841, and the average attendance for the year 9,998·6. For the accommodation of these pupils the existing school-rooms afford 14,529 places. Several of the schools are not at present large enough for existing requirements. New class-rooms are being erected for the pupils attending Newtown and Darling Road Superior Schools, and the schools at Annandale and Kegworth are to be enlarged as soon as the necessary funds for the purpose are available.

Regarded generally, the school-buildings are commodious, well ventilated, suitably furnished, and in a creditable state of repair.

The 23 schools under my supervision comprise 49 departments, each of which was fully inspected, and 44 of them were visited a second time. The results of inspection show that, when tested, each school was in a satisfactory state of efficiency. None were found to be below standard, 2 schools just reached the minimum percentage of marks required, and the remaining 47 were above standard. For organisation the average mark awarded these schools was very fair to good (75 per cent.); for discipline, good (80 per cent.); and for proficiency in subjects taught, very fair (or 70 per cent.). In most of the schools the subjects for which low marks were given were—English, advanced arithmetic, mensuration, Latin, composition, and algebra.

The teachers and pupil-teachers of these schools number altogether 240, and there are 19 sewing-mistresses employed in the girls' departments. These officers, one or two only excepted, have, during the year just closed, diligently and successfully performed their school duties, and there is no doubt that the quality of their important work for the year now opening will be quite equal in merit to past efforts.

9th January, 1896.

M. WILLIS,
Inspector.

ANNEX D.

DISTRICT-INSPECTOR W. DWYER'S REPORT.

THE number of departments in operation during the past year was 232—200 Public, 11 Provisional, and 21 Half-time. Last year the number was 16 more, or 248 in all, the difference being accounted for by the transfer of 16 schools to the district of Bowral in January, 1895.

All schools open during the year, or any portion of it, were fully examined, and their condition, as compared with the standard, shows an advance on the results of the preceding year, the proportion up to or above being 98 per cent.

The number of places available for pupils according to the authorised standard of floor-space is 26,247, or, according to that of cubic measurement, 25,982, and the entire enrolment for last quarter was 22,032. The total amount of sitting accommodation is therefore adequate, and, as a whole, evenly distributed.

Four

Four (4) new schools were opened during the year, and another at South Bankstown is now in course of erection, and expected to be brought into operation at an early date.

In the tabulated returns already furnished, the subjects taught and the number of pupils examined in each are fully set forth. A general review of these returns shows the number of subjects to be about 20 for each school. The number of pupils examined in reading—which subject includes all pupils present—was 19,203, of whom 83 per cent. are up to or above the standard, and in the other subjects the proficiency varies from 69 to 82 per cent.

The full teaching staffs of the district include 485 persons, of whom 325 are teachers and assistants, 149 are pupil-teachers, and 11 are work-mistresses. 89 per cent. of teachers and assistants are classified, and about the same proportion of pupil-teachers.

It is my agreeable duty to be able to speak in laudatory terms of the great majority of teachers, assistants, and pupil-teachers. Nearly all perform their duties with intelligence, energy, skill, and reasonable success, and maintain, as far as known, in private life, respectable social relations with their neighbours.

The reports of the Inspectors acting with me are now forwarded.

Sydney, 6th January, 1896.

WM. DWYER,
District Inspector.

ANNEX E.

INSPECTOR PLITT'S REPORT.

At the end of 1894 there were in this section of the Sub-Metropolitan District 89 schools—68 Public Schools, 5 Provisional Schools, and 16 Half-time Schools. There are now under my supervision 92 schools. The Half-time School at Redbank was permanently closed during the second half of 1894, owing to the average daily attendance falling below the required minimum. A new school now established at Blood Tree as a Half-time School will meet the educational wants of Redbank locality and the Blood Tree. New schools were also established at Rouse Hill Road and Tennyson. At Wallambyne Creek a new wooden school-house on modern lines was erected to replace old buildings.

Seven applications for the establishment of schools have been received. The appended statement shows the localities from which these applications emanated, and the Department's decision in each:—

School	Department's decision.
(a) Beecroft	Public, granted.
(b) East Carlingford	Public, declined.
(c) Upper Webb's Creek	Provisional, declined.
(d) Lower Bull Ridge	Public, declined.
(e) Wilberforce Labour Settlement	Public, granted.
(f) Rouse Hill Road	Public, granted.
(g) McGrath's Hill (near Windsor)	Public, granted.

Accommodation.

The accommodation provided for the pupils in this section at the close of 1894 was 7,207 seats, but owing to the enlargement of several schools, and the erection of new school buildings at Tennyson, Rouse Hill Road, and Wallambyne Creek, the accommodation has been materially increased, and now affords ample sitting room for upwards of 7,500 pupils.

Attendance

The table hereunder sets forth the total enrolment, the average attendance, a percentage of attendance, the school fees collected, and the number of free pupils, for each quarter during the year 1895:—

Quarter.	Enrolment.	Average attendance	Percentage	School fees collected	Free pupils.
March	5,947	4,262.1	71.8	£ s. d. 517 4 3	962
June	5,908	4,503.0	74.5	545 10 9	1,023
September	5,932	4,317.8	72.7	558 11 2	1,072
December	5,699	4,384.3	76.9	534 1 8½	1,011

Inspection.

Every school in operation has been fully inspected, and incidentally visited when practicable. One school received a second inspection.

The Girls' Industrial School at Parramatta was inspected, with results of a highly pleasing character. I further wish to add that I closely observed and scrutinised the management of the institution, and I was pleased to report that its condition reflects credit on teachers, pupils, superintendent, and Mrs. Spier, the matron.

The following table shows the number of pupils examined in each subject, and the percentage of passes.

Subject	No. at Examination.	Percentages of Passes
Reading	5,714	83
Writing	5,714	87
Dictation	3,942	80
Arithmetic	5,714	82
Grammar	3,607	78
Geography	3,507	85
History (English)	3,058	83
History (Australian)	1,410	77
Scripture and Moral Lessons	5,611	83
Object Lessons	5,714	80
Drawing	5,714	76
Music	5,706	75
French	192	75
Euclid	987	77
Algebra	938	77
Mensuration	870	75
Latin	598	74
Trigonometry		
Needlework	2,147	81
Drill	5,714	85
Natural Science	1,320	75

From these results it can be seen that creditable proficiency in the majority of the schools has been attained.

The Teaching Staff.

The teachers, as a body, are respectable, intelligent, and industrious. They, with few exceptions, loyally and faithfully discharge their official duty, and in the majority of cases exercise a beneficial influence in the locality in which they labour. The pupil-teachers are well conducted and studious, and many exhibit good and promising efficiency in their work.

Their classifications are shown hereunder :—

TOTAL number of Teachers employed in the District on the 31st December, 1895.

	I A.		I B.		II A.		II B.		III A.		III B.		III C.		Un-classified.		Totals.		Grand Totals.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Principal teachers.....	1	..	4	..	12	..	6	..	31	5	4	1	2	2	5	1	65	9	74
Mistresses of Departments.....	..	2	..	..	5	3	..	2	1	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	7	7
Assistants .....	..	..	..	..	5	3	..	2	1	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	6	9	15
Totals	1	2	4	..	17	8	6	2	32	8	4	2	2	2	5	1	71	25	96
	Class I.		Class II.		Class III.		Class IV.		Probationers.										
Pupil-teachers	3	12	5	6	2	..	3	5	2	1							15	24	39
Work-mistresses .....	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..							..	..	2
Total Teachers of all ranks.....																	86	51	137

Summary.

(a) Three new schools were opened during the year, and 1 Half-time School closed, due to small attendance.

(b) Substantial improvements have been effected at Parramatta South, Parramatta North under the architect's supervision, and important improvements are in progress at Freeman's Reach and Richmond North under his supervision.

(c) The works carried out during the year under the Inspector's supervision are as follows :—

	£	s.	d.
(a) Erection of teacher's residence, cost.....	182	10	0
(b) Repairs and improvements to 39 school buildings.....	669	10	0
(c) Repairs and improvements to 17 teachers' residences	321	14	0
(d) Erection of 3 school buildings	243	17	0

(d) Accommodation exists for 7,500 pupils.

(e) Every school in the section had a regular inspection, and 1 received a second inspection.

(f) The work of the year has been satisfactory, and the prospects for the incoming promising and encouraging.

CHAS. JNO. PITT,
Inspector.

Parramatta, 31st December, 1895.

ANNEX F.

INSPECTOR SKILLMAN'S REPORT.

At the end of 1894 there were in this section of the Sub-Metropolitan District 69 Public Schools in 85 departments, 2 Provisional, and 2 Half-time Schools.

In January last 14 Public Schools in 16 departments were transferred from this district to the charge of Mr. District-Inspector Johnson, of Bowral, while 7 Public Schools taken from Mr. Inspector Pitt's section were placed under my supervision.

In July the Public School at Otford, which had been closed since May, 1893, was reopened.

I have, therefore, now under my care 63 Public Schools in 77 departments, 2 Provisional, and 2 Half-time Schools. Total, 81 schools.

Applications for the establishment of new schools at Audley, Lilyvale, and Sorrento have been received during the year, but the small number of children interested and the proximity of existing schools caused the petition in each case to be refused.

During the year the Architect has erected commodious additions to the schools at Arncliffe and Auburn North.

A wooden school-room, to supply increased accommodation for the boys' department at Kogarah, is nearly completed, and the school building at Hurstville West is being enlarged.

A new school-room is to be provided at Miranda early in 1896, to replace the existing leased structure.

The teachers' residences at Arncliffe and Emu have been enlarged, and the school buildings and residences at Auburn North, Cranebrook, Erskine Park, Granville North, Hurstville, Penrith, Regentville, and Rockdale have been thoroughly renovated.

Similar work is now being effected at Castlereagh Upper.

The material condition of many schools has thus been considerably improved during 1895.

The transfer of a number of schools from the district has caused a net decrease of seats amounting to 736.

At present the schools in the district provide accommodation for 11,766 pupils.

The number of children enrolled for the year (deducting multiple enrolments) was 11,372. The accommodation, therefore, is sufficient.

In all, 81 schools have been in operation during 1895, 80 being in existence for the whole year, and 1 (Otford) for only the latter half.

The average attendance for the four quarters was :—

Quarter.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Enrolment.	Percentage.
March	4,117·3	3,473·1	7,590·4	10,605	71·5
June	4,331·5	3,659·7	7,991·2	10,663	74·9
September	4,241·8	3,574·8	7,816·6	10,787	72·4
December	4,396·3	3,754·9	8,151·2	10,645	76·5

All the schools in the district were regularly inspected ; 2 received a second regular inspection, and 2 an ordinary inspection.

Of the 81 schools, 58 were above standard, 22 satisfied it, and 1 failed to reach it.

Last year 9 schools out of 89 were below standard.

The

The total number of children examined was 9,065. Of these, 1,001 pupils underwent the examination for exemption certificates, and 405, or slightly over 40 per cent., passed,—a far from satisfactory result.

The cause of so many failures I attribute to :—(1) Defective classification and unduly rapid promotions ; (2) lack of intelligent and thorough grounding in elementary work ; (3) nervousness and carelessness of pupils under examination.

The attention of teachers having been called to the first two of these causes, it is to be expected that the defects will gradually be removed.

Taken as a whole, the teachers under my supervision have worked well during the year, and their conduct, almost without exception, has been exemplary.

I have reason to hope that steady progress will be made in 1896.

H. SKILLMAN,
Inspector.

Arncliffe, 27th December, 1895.

ANNEX G.

DISTRICT INSPECTOR BRADLEY'S REPORT.

DURING the year 1895 there were in operation in the Arncliffe District 333 schools, of which 207 were Public Schools, 49 Provisional, 66 Half-time, and 11 House-to-house. These numbers show a net increase of 13 schools over the record for the previous year ; and with the opening of some half-dozen others immediately after the New Year the existing educational wants of the district will be well supplied.

In all sections of the district the inspectors have been active in their efforts to provide for improvements in connection with the smaller schools so as to secure for them a greater measure of convenience and comfort, and substantial results have been accomplished. Twelve new school-houses have been erected, 3 have been enlarged, and repairs, more or less extensive, have been carried out in connection with 107 school buildings and 25 residences. The expenditure involved has been £2,400, and all works have been effected as economically as possible. The increase in the seating accommodation represents 360 places, the total accommodation now provided throughout the entire district being 18,965 places at 8 square feet per child, and 17,429 places at 100 cubic feet each. Such provision is ample for all requirements.

Every school in the district has received full inspection, and, in addition, 14 have received secondary inspections as opportunity offered. The year throughout has been exceptionally favourable for travelling, and with the large and increasing number of schools to be dealt with, it is only under the most favourable conditions that the work can now be accomplished. Of the 333 schools examined 290, or 87 per cent., rated above the requirements of the standard of proficiency ; 13, or 4 per cent., just met its requirements ; and 30, or 9 per cent., fell below. These results are, as a whole, not unsatisfactory, and the several percentages given correspond almost exactly with those of last year.

In all, 1,071 pupils of the higher classes were examined for exemption certificates, and of these, 611 (57 per cent.) passed. The results are slightly better than those of last year, but there still remains ample room for improvement.

At the regular inspections the total number of pupils present at examination reached 12,257, an increase of 1,184, and representing 83 per cent. of the ordinary enrolment.

The following table shows the estimated proficiency of the pupils in the various subjects of instruction, and also the relation of the results to those of the previous year :—

Subjects	Estimated Proficiency.			
	Total Number Examined.	Number Passed.	Percentage up to or above Standard.	Relation to Results of 1894.
Reading—				
Alphabet	374	362	63	— 4
Monosyllables	2,796	2,319	83	+ 1
Easy Narrative	4,790	4,375	91	+ 1
Ordinary Prose	4,097	3,894	95	=
Totals	12,257	10,950	89	=
Writing—				
On Slates	5,098	4,560	89	— 1
In Copy-books and on Paper	7,159	6,829	95	=
Totals	12,257	11,389	93	=
Dictation	9,860	7,415	75	=
Arithmetic—				
Simple Rules	7,840	6,546	83	+ 1
Compound Rules	2,712	2,032	75	=
Higher Rules	1,705	1,269	74	+ 4
Totals	12,257	9,847	80	+ 1
Grammar—				
Elementary	1,950	1,553	79	=
Advanced	2,523	2,025	80	+ 1
Totals	4,473	3,578	80	+ 1
Geography—				
Elementary	1,702	1,375	81	— 1
Advanced	2,773	2,355	85	— 1
Totals	4,475	3,730	83	— 2
History—				
English	4,454	3,455	78	— 3
Australian	850	724	85	+ 6
Scripture and Moral Lessons	11,679	9,966	85	— 2
Object Lessons	11,923	10,585	89	— 1
Drawing	12,027	10,137	84	— 2
Music	10,641	8,610	81	+ 2
French	70	67	96	+ 9
Euclid	475	419	88	=
Algebra	126	98	78	— 2
Mensuration	224	167	75	+ 9
Latin	97	86	89	+ 1
Needlework	4,254	4,029	95	=
Drill	11,654	9,525	82	— 1
Natural Science	297	286	96	— 2

The teaching strength of the district comprises 287 principal teachers and mistresses of departments, 40 assistants, 2 work-mistresses, and 66 pupil-teachers, 395 in all. Of these, 87 are unclassified, but 40 of the number have served as pupil-teachers, mostly for the full term, and have, therefore, received effective training. With but a few exceptions the teachers have given no cause of complaint, either as regards their discharge of duty or in their general character and conduct. As a body they are trustworthy, efficient, and respected.

J. D. BRADLEY,
District Inspector.

ANNEX H.

INSPECTOR BLUMER'S REPORT.

At the close of 1894 there were 76 schools under my direct supervision. Since then 11 others have been transferred from other sections, and 8 new schools established at Crow Mountain, Doctor's Creek, Wood's Reef (Provisional), Aberbaldie, Cainsborough, Central Manilla, Iryalba, and Spring Creek (Half-time). The following schools were closed during the year on account of reduced attendance, viz.:—Dinneguy, Hawarden, Moona (Public), Mount Drummond, Heslington (Provisional), Glen Arm (Half-time), and Reedy Creek (House-to-house.)

Ninety-five (95) schools have been in operation during the whole or some portion of the year, and ninety-three (93) were open during the last quarter.

Applications for establishment of schools were received and dealt with as follows:—

Place.	Kind of School applied for.	Result of Application.
Ballin Burra Creek (Moree)	Provisional	Declined.
Crow Mount (Barraba)	"	Granted.
Derra Derra (Bingara)	"	"
Doctor's Creek (Bingara)	"	"
Dungowan Upper (Tamworth)	"	Declined.
Eulowrie (Barraba)	"	"
Gulf Creek (Barraba)	"	Under consideration.
Ironbark Creek (Barraba)	"	Declined.
Sam's Flat (Walcha)	"	Granted.
Sandholes (Moree)	"	"
Spring Creek and Stanmere (Armidale)	House-to-house	Declined at present.
Toryburn and Kingstown (Kingstown)	Half-time	"
Vinter Fair (Walcha Road)	Provisional	Granted.
Wood's Reef (Barraba)	"	"
Woolomol (Tamworth)	"	Declined.

Of those granted, 3 are already in operation, and the others will probably open soon after the vacation.

The school-room at Terry-hie-hie has been enlarged, and new buildings have been erected by the inspector at Crow Mountain, Doctor's Creek, Duri, Tia, Upper Moor Creek, and Vinter Fair. Under supervision of the architect, new school-rooms have been built at Barraba and Mungindi, and a classroom at Tamworth. Necessary repairs and improvements that could no longer be postponed were effected at numerous schools.

Existing educational requirements have been fairly met by establishment of new schools and by additions to buildings; but in view of probable early selection of land in various parts of the district, it is expected that a large number of applications for schools will be received during the ensuing year.

I know of no school in which the accommodation provided is not sufficient for the pupils in ordinary attendance.

Every school has been fully inspected, 3 received ordinary inspections, and incidental visits were made as opportunities offered. The great amount of time absorbed by special visits to remote localities in connection with applications for schools prevented more ordinary inspection being made. This is much to be regretted, as by means of such inspections defects in school management can be pointed out, practical remedies applied, and better results ensured.

In regard to general efficiency, 90 per cent. of the schools were "up to" or "above" standard, as compared with 91 per cent. for the preceding year. Many of those "below" standard were necessarily classed as such solely on account of their being too short a time in operation to warrant the formation of a third class. The schools deserving special mention for highest state of efficiency are in order of merit, Tamworth Girls, Tamworth Boys, Walcha, Warialda, and Manilla.

Of 200 pupils examined for exemption certificates, 120 were successful.

The results in the various subjects of instruction are compared hereunder with those of 1894, and cannot but be regarded as generally satisfactory:—

Subjects.	Percentage "up to" or "above" Standard.		Increase (+) or decrease (—) during 1895.
	1894.	1895.	
Reading	88	89	+ 1
Writing	93	92	— 1
Dictation	74	77	+ 3
Arithmetic	75	77	+ 2
Grammar	80	83	+ 3
Geography	86	82	— 4
History—English	80	76	— 4
" Australian	80	73	— 7
Scripture and Moral Lessons	93	89	— 4
Object Lessons	89	84	— 5
Drawing	85	83	— 2
Singing	75	76	+ 1
Latin	79	92	+ 13
French	100	88	— 12
Euclid	85	77	— 8
Algebra	71	77	+ 6
Mensuration	44	60	+ 16
Natural Science	96	82	— 14
Needlework	91	91	=
Drill	75	69	— 6

The practical value of ambulance work, as taught and practised in the Public Schools at Tamworth and Nemingha, has been fully proved during the year.

A course of lessons in plain cookery was given during the latter portion of the year to girls in the Tamworth Schools. Fifty-six pupils completed the course, and all successfully passed practical examinations thereon. These lessons are applied by the girls in their homes, and the unqualified satisfaction expressed by the parents is the best criterion of the practical utility of such instruction.

Teachers continue to discharge their duties with zeal and intelligence, and to merit the respect of the general public.

In conclusion: Existing provisions fully meet present educational requirements; satisfactory work has been done in by far the greater number of schools; and there is no reason to doubt that the results for the ensuing year will be quite as creditable as those for any former period.

Tamworth, 23rd December, 1895.

L. BLUMER,
Inspector.

ANNEX I.

INSPECTOR BEAVIS' REPORT.

NINETY-SEVEN schools were in operation in the Glen Innes section at the close of 1894; of these, 9 (Wandsworth, Maybole, Tenterden, Highfield, Moredun, Brushy Creek, Briery, Ollera, and New Valley) were immediately transferred to the Armidale section, and 1 (Bolivia) did not, on account of reduced attendance, reopen after the Christmas vacation. Thus 87 schools were under my supervision in January, 1895.

At the end of the March quarter it was found practicable to reopen Airlie Brake and Bolivia as Half-time Schools by associating them, respectively, with Willow Grove and Castle Ray, where the attendances had declined; likewise Coolootai and Wallangra, House-to-house stations regarded as forming one school, were reorganised as separate Half-time Schools. In October, Eastview Half-time, the only new school established during the year, was brought into operation and conjoined with Severn, which had been temporarily closed. Altogether 91 schools have been on my list for the year; as now classified they embrace 65 Public, 16 Provisional, 10 Half-time.

Excepting the Balmain station of the Gullengutta House-to-house School, no school has been permanently discontinued; 5 full-time schools, however, were reduced to Half-time. The Kulki Provisional School has been closed since June, to allow of the building being removed to a more central site (Cherry-tree Hill); the school will reopen in January. During the year two school-buildings, Steinbrook and Black Swamp, were destroyed by fire; and as other premises were not available, the schools were perforce closed pending the erection of new schoolrooms; Steinbrook was reopened in November as a Provisional School, but Black Swamp cannot be re-established till next year.

The increased attendances at Round Mount Provisional, Swan Vale Provisional, and Wallangra Half-time, have caused those schools to be ranked as Public; likewise Gullengutta House School has become Half-time, and is now associated with Coolootai.

In January next schools will be brought into operation for the first time at Clairville, near Glen Innes, and at Glen Elgin; a new Provisional School at Weean, near Inverell, only awaits the erection of necessary buildings. Probably also Half-time Schools will shortly be established at the Gulf and Highland Home, near Emmaville. I am not aware of any other locality where a school is likely to be needed.

The accidental destruction by fire of the schoolroom and residence at Steinbrook in May, and the somewhat mysterious burning of the school-building at Black Swamp in October, represent an important loss of Departmental property; the original cost of these buildings must have been at least £800. The cost of providing requisite accommodation in lieu of that destroyed will be about £100.

Considerable expenditure has been incurred during the year in improving and repairing school-buildings. It became necessary to enlarge the schoolrooms at Deepwater and Glen. Besides works in the hands of the Architect, 5 small buildings have been erected under my supervision, and repairs or improvements more or less extensive have been effected in connection with 40 other schools. Special attention has been directed to rendering the smaller schoolrooms more convenient and comfortable; the addition of an enclosed verandah in several cases has provided at small cost lavatory, hatroom, and weather-shed, besides protecting the building.

The seating accommodation is ample; 5,000 places are provided, while the gross enrolment of pupils is 4,000 and the average attendance 3,000.

All the schools (91) were regularly inspected; in general efficiency 78 were above the standard, 5 just reached the standard, and 8 were below it. Thus 83 schools (91 per cent.) satisfied the standard—2 per cent. more than last year. It is to be noted also that in most of the schools higher marks were recorded than for 1894, and that the pupils showed improved proficiency in reading, writing, and dictation. The advance is, perhaps, to be attributed to the greater regularity of school attendance which marked the year. The pupils usually manifest great interest in the annual inspection; the number examined, 3,361 (21 more than in 1894), represents 87 per cent. of the enrolment.

Of 331 pupils examined for exemption certificates, 201 passed; this represents 61 per cent., an increase of 8 per cent. upon the results of last year. 227 pupils holding these certificates remained in the schools at the end of the year; 36 pupils under 14 years of age left school in consequence of having received certificates.

One hundred and eight teachers of all grades were employed when the school year closed. A more reputable, industrious, painstaking body of men and women it would be difficult to find.

Summary.

While only one new school has been established during the year, none has been permanently closed. The material condition of the schools is improved, the attendance has been well maintained, and a slight improvement is to be recorded in the general efficiency.

Glen Innes, 28th December, 1895.

W. BEAVIS,
Inspector.

ANNEX J.

INSPECTOR PARKINSON'S REPORT.

EIGHTY-SEVEN schools were in operation in this section at the end of 1894. Waverley House-to-house School did not reopen this year, and in January last 5 schools were transferred from my section to Mr. Inspector Blumer's. I, therefore, commenced the year with 81 schools. The school at Bullawa Creek, formerly Provisional, has reopened as a Half-time School, and during the year the following new schools have been established:—Kercargo and Nicholson's Lagoon Provisional, Bohecena Creek Half-time, and Brigalow Creek, Goolhi, and Island Holme House-to-house. There have, therefore, been in operation during the year 88 schools. The Provisional school at Gunnenbene has been raised to the rank of Public. During the year the following schools have been closed:—Bando Public, Emerald Hill and North Lynne Provisional, and Dean's Mountain and Spring Vale House-to-house. The two first named are likely to reopen. A new House-to-house School has been granted at Basin Creek, near Wallabadah, and three schools at present worked as House-to-house are likely to become Half-time. New schools will also be required near Narrabri, Gunnedah, and Werris Creek, where meat chilling and preserving works have been recently established; so that although two or three small schools now working are expected to close, I estimate the probable number of schools for next year in this section at 90.

Seats

Seats for 5,162 pupils, or spaces for 4,552, were provided at the end of 1894. By the closing of 6 schools, and the transfer of 5 others to the Tamworth section, these numbers were reduced by 408 and 290 respectively. The opening of 5 new schools, and the erection of classrooms at Wee Waa and Boggabri, added 338 seats, or 263 spaces; so that the respective numbers at the close of 1895 are 5,092 and 4,527. As the highest quarterly enrolment has been 4,089, and the average 3,063, it will be seen that more than ample accommodation is provided; and it is so evenly distributed that I know of no place where children have not sufficient room. New buildings will, however, soon be required at Gunnedah, those at present in use being old and unsuitable. Twenty-four schoolrooms and 12 residences were repaired and improved during the year, and the buildings generally are now in a good state of preservation. The grounds are being gradually improved. In spite of the trying climate and the uncertain rainfall, a number of teachers have creditable flower-gardens. Trees have been planted in most of the playgrounds which are fenced in, and in some places these are already affording welcome shade.

Each of the 88 schools in operation during the year received a regular inspection, and the Public School at Breeza was twice examined. Five ordinary inspections were made at schools to which I was called on special business; so that the total number of inspections for the year was 94. Nine schools were found to be below standard, 3 up to standard, and 76 above. The percentage of schools either up to or above requirements was, therefore, 89. This is 3 per cent. lower than for last year. The schools are not, however, in a worse condition than formerly, but the opening of 6 small schools, and the counting of schools where there is no third class as below standard, fully accounts for the apparent decrease in efficiency. Of the 88 schools examined, 9 received less than 50 per cent. of marks, 33 between 50 and 60 per cent., 36 between 60 and 70, and 10 upwards of 70. The most efficient schools were Gunnedah Superior, Quirindi Superior, Narrabri West, Narrabri Boys' Superior, Bando, Werris Creek, Currabubula, Jacob and Joseph Creek, Spring Ridge, and Boggabri.

The total number of pupils examined in the various subjects ranged from 3,468 in reading, writing, and arithmetic, to 32 in French. The percentages of passes ranged from 100 in Natural Science to 69 in dictation. In writing, object lesson, French, Euclid, needlework, and drill the passes reached between 90 and 100 per cent.; in reading, geography, Australian history, Scripture, drawing, music, algebra, Latin, and mensuration between 80 and 90; and in arithmetic, grammar, and English history between 70 and 80 per cent. I regard these results as very satisfactory, but I should be better pleased to see reading, arithmetic, and dictation ranked with writing in the highest class.

Three hundred and eighty-eight pupils were examined for exemption certificates, and 199 passed. The majority of those who failed were found deficient in arithmetic. A certificate should not be issued to a child who cannot work out an ordinary bill and a question involving calculations met with in the ordinary circumstances of life; and teachers would do well to ground their pupils in these matters before proceeding to the more abstract rules of fractions and decimals.

The number of teachers employed in this section at the end of the year was 108. Of these, 74 were in charge of schools, 10 were assistants, and 24 were pupil-teachers. Twenty-four teachers are still unclassified, but 13 of these have served as pupil-teachers, and the majority of the others are likely to present themselves for examination next June. The conduct of most of the teachers remains exemplary. A number of inquiries into various complaints have been held during the year, but in only one case has severe censure been recommended.

At the beginning of the year I initiated a movement to establish libraries at the schools under my charge. The teachers have taken the matter up in earnest, and the parents of the children have shown their appreciation of the movement by helping the teachers to raise funds. Libraries are already in operation at 14 schools, and upwards of 1,600 volumes are in circulation. At a number of other schools steps have been taken to procure money for the purchase of books, and I confidently anticipate that a library will be found by the close of 1896 at every permanent school. There is no doubt that if bush children can have access to books, containing interesting reading and good illustrations, their intelligence must be improved; and I purpose, therefore, encouraging this movement as much as possible. I am indebted to Mr. Inspector Kevin, of Lithgow, for valuable information regarding the working of libraries in his district.

In conclusion: 88 schools were in operation during the year. All were fully inspected, and 89 per cent. were up to or above standard requirements.

The buildings are in good condition generally, and afford ample accommodation for the children in attendance.

The teachers continue to work satisfactorily, and to retain the goodwill and respect of the people amongst whom they labour.

Quirindi, 19th December, 1895.

H. PARKINSON,
Inspector.

ANNEX K.

DISTRICT INSPECTOR McCREDIE'S REPORT.

The year opened with 242 schools on my general list, and closed with 253, the increase resulting from the opening of 17 new schools and the lapsing of 6 others through low attendance. The new schools include 2 Evening Public Schools, Lithgow and Orange, the latter also ranking in the number of schools closed through want of support.

Three applications for new schools in the Central section of the district were received. One of these was for an Evening Public School at Orange, another for a Provisional School at Flyer's Creek, and the third for a Provisional School at Vittoria. The first two were granted, and the last declined. Two other applications for schools, at Tallwood (near Forest Reefs) and at the Crossing Place (Ophir Road), have recently been received, and will be inquired into and reported upon early next year. It is probable also that application will shortly be made for a Provisional School by residents of Milker's Flat, on the Macquarie River, about 20 miles from Bathurst.

There were only 2 applications for new schools in the Eastern section of the district, but there were no fewer than 15 from localities in the Western section, where, as has been stated in previous reports, new settlements are springing into existence every year.

The schools are well distributed, and there are now comparatively few families in the district who do not live within a reasonable distance of some State school.

During the year, more improvements—chiefly painting and repairs—were effected to school-buildings than in any year since 1888. The whole of the works were urgently needed, and in some instances they had been postponed from year to year through lack of funds. Many of the wooden buildings have been painted and thoroughly repaired, and the material condition of a large number of the more substantial schoolrooms and residences has been improved. The bulk of these improvements were carried out by the Architect, under the efficient supervision of Mr. Gostelow, the local clerk of works. At Cullen and Deep Lead, new schoolrooms were erected to replace old ones; additions were made to the school, buildings at Lucknow, Parkes, and West Wyalong, and also to the teachers' residences at Beneree and Lucknow.

Under the supervision of the inspectorial staff, about £1,481 were expended in erecting 9 new schoolrooms, and in repairing 107 schools and 12 residences.

The organisation and discipline of the schools are as satisfactory as in past years. The prescribed lesson guides—time-tables and programmes—are generally drawn up with neatness, and in a few instances with good skill and judgment; but in a number of schools the programmes are not sufficiently full and explicit.

Of

Of the 259 schools and departments in operation during the year, all except two (Piper's Flat Public and Jenolan Caves Provisional—both closed early in the year) received a regular inspection. Thirty-one schools received an ordinary inspection, or a second regular visit, and many schools were visited incidentally as often as practicable.

The number of pupils present at inspection was 10,253, being an increase of 891 on the number examined in the previous year, and the largest aggregate attendance at inspection for the last eight years. 921 pupils were examined for exemption certificates, and 555, or 60 per cent. passed the examination successfully.

The statistics of the proficiency of the pupils examined, compared with those of the previous year, show that in dictation, history, algebra, needlework, and natural science the percentage of passes is slightly lower; in reading, arithmetic, grammar, object lessons, and drill it is the same; and in all other subjects it is higher. Ninety-five per cent. of the 257 schools inspected were either above or up to the standard in general efficiency. In 1893 the percentage was 96, and last year it was 97.

In the whole district there are 330 teachers of all ranks, viz., 211 principal teachers, 8 mistresses of departments, 48 assistants, 60 pupil-teachers, and 3 work-mistresses.

There is an increase for the year in the school accommodation, the number of seats gained being 519 at 8 square feet per pupil, and 446 at 100 cubic feet—the totals at the end of the year being 16,652 and 16,522 respectively. All statistical information for the year has been forwarded.

J. MCCREDIE,
District Inspector.

ANNEX L.

INSPECTOR KEVIN'S REPORT.

Last year ended with 98 schools, as under :—

Public	56
Provisional	7
Half-time	28
House	7
Total	98

The whole number of schools in operation during this year, or any portion thereof, was 103, and the total number in operation at the end of the year was 101.

Two small schools—Piper's Flat Public and Jenolan Caves Provisional—were closed in consequence of small attendance. An Evening Public School was opened at Lithgow, and Aliwal and Taylor's Pit Half-time were reopened.

The following changes took place during the year :—Piper's Flat Public and Jenolan Caves Provisional closed, as already mentioned; Aliwal and Taylor's Pit reopened as Half-time Schools; the teaching-station at Gingkin was closed, but amalgamated with Chatham Valley Half-time; Shorter's Hill Public was converted into Half-time, and worked in conjunction with Chatham Valley. The Half-time School at Eagle Vale was closed, but Daisy Bank was opened in its stead; Limekilns, &c., House-to-house, and Tanner's Mount, &c., House-to-house, were converted into Half-time Schools, as Limekilns and Dullabong Half-time, and Tanner's Mount and Mount Stromboli respectively. New school premises were erected at Cullen under the Architect, and a new school-house, with necessary appointments, is in course of erection at Blackheath.

With these exceptions, matters remain as they were last year.

Buildings.

With the exception of the new premises at Cullen, no other new buildings were erected, but a large number of schools and residences were repaired (including fencing, &c.), and three of the latter were enlarged—all under my own supervision, and at a total cost of £675. In addition, the Architect has had several improvements of a more important character carried out. The expenditure for this year has been larger in this direction than for a very considerable time.

Many of the buildings are still in need of attention (especially in the way of painting), but little more can be done at present in consequence of the state of the building fund. The condition generally, however, is fair.

Organisation.

This is generally satisfactory. The accommodation is more than adequate, and is comfortable; the buildings are, with few exceptions, well lighted and well ventilated; the supply of materials is sufficient and well cared for, and of good quality.

The lesson-guides are complete, and in about 70 per cent. of the schools are skilfully and neatly drawn. The records are, on the whole, accurate, but occasionally provoking blanks are met with, and evidence of a want of taste and care, particularly in the class-rolls and lesson-registers.

The enrolment for the year shows an increase over that of last year by 329 pupils, with a corresponding average.

A large number of pupils were examined for exemption certificates, and about 80 per cent. of these passed, the majority leaving school for good.

Discipline.

This is generally healthy. As in former years, the pupils are well conducted, obedient, and respectful, and have seldom to be punished corporally. No case of excessive or undeserved punishment has been reported to me during the year. Drill, which is such an aid to correct discipline, is well taught in a few of the best schools, but in the remainder is only of a nominal character.

Inspection.

All schools under my supervision (103) for the year underwent a regular inspection, except Piper's Flat Public and Jenolan Caves Provisional, which were closed early in the year on account of small attendance. Two schools were reinspected, and fifteen (15) received an ordinary inspection, while a large number were visited incidentally. With the exception of four (4), all were above or up to the required standard in attainments.

Instruction.

This has gone on steadily, and, on the whole, satisfactorily. The course of instruction has been complete, and the work has been carried on earnestly and industriously and with fair average skill.

The school libraries established by me upwards of four years ago continue to flourish, and now begin to give tangible evidence of their moral and intellectual usefulness and influence. There are altogether ninety-three (93) of them, with between seven and eight thousand volumes, and the interest of the parents, scholars, and teachers increases each year. I look forward hopefully to noble results from these institutions in time.

The usual half-yearly examinations of teachers and pupil-teachers took place, and a fair percentage of passes has been, or will be, recorded. The pupil-teachers have given entire satisfaction, and no case of inattention to duty or misconduct has been recorded.

Summary

Summary.

To sum up :—

- (a) The means of education are sufficient and wisely distributed.
 (b) The organisation and discipline are satisfactory ; and
 (c) The instruction is skilfully regulated, complete, and carried on industriously.

I consider, therefore, that the prospects for the coming year are hopeful and encouraging. The usual statistics have already been forwarded.

Lithgow, 28 December, 1895.

JOHN KEVIN,
Inspector.

ANNEX M.

INSPECTOR THOMAS'S REPORT.

At the close of 1894, 78 schools were in operation in this section of the Bathurst District, viz. :—

Public	47
Provisional	7
Half-time	20
House-to-house	4

During the vacation changes were made whereby Fair Hill Public and Wangan Vale and Yamma Provisional became Half-time, and Erasa House-to-house became Provisional. With the new year, new Provisional Schools opened at Mugincoble, Sparling Swamp, and Tom's Lagoon; and Cave Creek Half-time, which had been closed since 1893, was revived.

I commenced the work of 1895, therefore, with 82 schools on my list, viz. —

Public	46
Provisional	9
Half-time	24
House-to-house	3

During the year the following new schools were opened :—

Daroobalgie	Provisional.
Wongajong	„
Yalgogrin	„
Gosper's Downs	„
Cugong	„
Double Peak	„

And the following schools were closed .—

Erasa	Provisional.
Carraboblin	Half-time.
Nanima	„

Lockwood, Sparling Swamp, and Tom's Lagoon Provisional Schools became Public, and Kangaroooby Creek Provisional became Half-time.

Thus the year closes with 85 schools in operation, viz. :—

Public	49
Provisional	10
Half-time	23
House-to-house	3

Ten of these are schools newly established in places previously without means of education.

The following applications for the establishment of new schools were dealt with during the year :—

Daroobalgie	Provisional	Granted.
Wongajong	„	„
Gosper's Downs	„	„
Cugong	„	„
Double Peak	„	„
Yalgogrin	„	„
Billy's Look-out	„	„
Gilgunna	Public	„
Platina	„	Half-time granted.
Elswick	Provisional	Declined.
Carraboblin	„	Half-time offered, but not accepted.
Bangaroo, North	„	Declined.
Vale Farm	„	Under consideration.
Ridgery Creek	„	„
Wooyeo	„	Granted under certain conditions ; no yet accepted.

The application for a school at Yalgogrin was dealt with by Mr. District-Inspector Lawford, but, when established, it was put under my supervision.

The first six on the foregoing list are already in operation, and the next three will open very early in the new year.

Eighty-eight schools were in operation during some part of the year, and all received a regular inspection. Seven of the more important schools received an ordinary inspection, and a considerable number of incidental visits in connection with repairs, investigations, &c., were made.

Of the 88 schools fully inspected, 81 were above standard requirements, 1 was up to standard, and 6 were below, so that 93 per cent. satisfied the standard. This result compares favourably with the results achieved in the three preceding years, in each of which the corresponding percentage was 92 per cent.

The total number of pupils examined at the 88 regular inspections was 3,006, as compared with 2,605 in 1894. The numbers examined in the more important subjects were :—

Reading	3,006, of whom 89 per cent. passed.
Writing	2,955, „ 91 „ „
Arithmetic	2,884, „ 81 „ „
Dictation	2,328, „ 77 „ „
Grammar	974, „ 78 „ „
Geography	974, „ 77 „ „
History	966, „ 67 „ „

The

The percentages in these subjects for 1894 and 1895 are :—

	1895.	1894.	
Reading	89	88,	a gain of 1 per cent.
Writing	91	88,	„ 3 „
Arithmetic	81	78,	„ 3 „
Dictation	77	77	.....
Grammar	78	81,	a loss of 3 per cent.
Geography	77	75,	a gain of 2 „
History	67	75,	a loss of 8 „

233 pupils presented themselves for exemption certificates, and 143 of them passed the required test.

The organisation in the great majority of the schools is complete, the buildings being roomy and in satisfactory repair, neatly kept, and replete with necessary working material; the instruction is regulated by suitable programmes and time-tables, and the records are neatly and accurately compiled.

The discipline maintained in most schools is thorough and effective. Punctuality in attendance, cleanliness of person, correct behaviour, and methodical habits are points aimed at by most teachers, and attained with more or less success.

Eighty-seven teachers and 11 pupil-teachers are employed under my supervision, the numbers last year being respectively 75 and 15. The number of unclassified teachers is 21, but 15 of these are ex-pupil teachers who have not gone into the Training Colleges. Their employment as teachers of small schools has rendered it unnecessary to recruit the service from outside, and has materially raised the quality of the instruction and the general efficiency of the schools in which they are employed.

The number of pupil-teachers has diminished, as most of the vacancies were filled, during the year, by ex-pupil teachers or temporary assistants. With one exception, all gained promotion during the year.

The funds at the disposal of the Department enabled me to recommend and carry out repairs and improvements wherever necessary. Under my supervision, 8 new buildings were erected at a total cost of £395 1s. 3d.; 27 school-buildings were repaired, improved, and provided where necessary with tanks and spouting, at a cost of £174 2s. 8d.; and 2 residences were improved at a cost of £44 2s.

Under the Architect's supervision, a new school-building was erected at Deep Lead, to replace the old one, and class-rooms were erected at Parkes and West Wyalong. The general repair of the premises at Cadia, Garra, Goobang, Manildra, Marsden, Peak Hill, Toogong, and Waldegrave has also been effected by the Architect.

That officer has also in hand the erection of additional class-rooms at Wyalong and West Wyalong and material alterations to the teacher's residence at Forbes.

At the close of 1894 accommodation was provided in the schools then in operation for 4,877 pupils on the basis of 8 square feet per pupil, or for 4,693 on the basis of 100 cubic feet per pupil.

The additional buildings and class-rooms erected during the year have added accommodation for 471 on the former and 369 on the latter basis of calculation, while the seats lost by closing of schools, &c., totalled 143 and 105.

There are thus 5,205 available seats on the floor-space basis, or 4,957 on the cubic space basis, numbers more than sufficient to meet the requirements of the coming year.

Summary.

Number of schools in operation during 1895	88
„ „ fully inspected	88
Percentage satisfying standard	92 per cent.
Number of pupils examined	3,006
Enrolment, December quarter	4,048
Average attendance, December quarter	2,895.7
Accommodation provided	5,205
Number of teachers and pupil-teachers	98
Total fees for the year	£1,461 2s. 9d.
Amount of fees in arrear	£72 10s. 9d.
Number of free pupils, December quarter	368

The full statistics upon which this report is based have already been supplied.

In conclusion, I have to express my full satisfaction with the work done during the past year, and I see no reason to doubt that equally gratifying results will be forthcoming during the year about to dawn upon us.

Forbes, 31st December, 1895.

W. GEO. THOMAS,
Inspector.

ANNEX N.

DISTRICT INSPECTOR JOHNSON'S REPORT.

THERE were 231 schools in operation in the Bowral District during the year, 15 of which were transferred from the Sub-Metropolitan District in January last, and 10 others are new schools. Four small schools were closed on account of the attendance having fallen below the required number. Of the 227 schools now in operation, 162 are Public, 25 Provisional, 33 Half-time, and 8 House-to-house Schools. Eighty-four are in the Nowra Section of the district, 58 in the Crookwell Section, and 85 in Bowral Section.

Eleven new school-rooms were erected during the year, two school-rooms were enlarged, and 81 school-rooms and 39 residences were repaired. These works were carried out under the Inspectors' supervision at a total cost to the Department of £2,160 18s. 11d., and other similar works are in progress, which when completed, will have cost a further sum of £241 13s. 5d., making a total of £2,402 13s. 5d. There were also 5 new school-rooms and one class-room erected, and one school-room enlarged, under the supervision of the Architect. The teacher's residence at Moss Vale is being enlarged and otherwise improved.

The school-rooms of the district provide accommodation for 16,452 pupils, allowing 8 square-feet of floor space for each, and for 15,184 pupils, allowing 100 cubic feet of air space for each. As the highest quarterly enrolment for the year was 10,896 the accommodation provided is greater than that actually required.

Two Half-time Schools in the Burragarang Valley were not inspected during the year. I had arranged to inspect the schools in that locality during the month of September, and the teacher was removed from those two schools in July, and they have since remained closed, but will be reopened at the end of the vacation. The remaining 229 schools were fully inspected once, and 6 of them a second time.

In most schools, satisfactory progress has been made since their inspection in 1894. Only 9 schools were found to be below the standard, 5 reached it, and 215 exceeded it. Of those which failed to reach the standard, 2 are Public Schools, 4 Provisional, and 3 Half-time schools. Six schools obtained the mark "Good," for "General Efficiency," and one (Nowra Primary) "Good to Very Good." The smaller schools are steadily improving in efficiency, owing chiefly to the fact that, as vacancies occur, they are placed in charge of ex-pupil teachers, who, having been trained for four or five years

in the larger Public Schools, bring considerable experience and skill to bear on their work. The most serious defect in the management by inexperienced teachers is lax discipline, and in consequence much of their labour in teaching is lost. This defect is not often met with in schools under the control of those who previously served as pupil-teachers, and hence the more satisfactory work done by them.

8,600 pupils were examined in the schools of this district. In Reading, Euclid, Latin, and Natural Science, the passes exceeded 90 per cent.; in Writing, Geography, Object Lessons, French, and Algebra they exceeded 80 per cent.; and in Dictation, Arithmetic, Grammar, English History, Scripture History, Drawing, and Mensuration, they exceeded 70 per cent. These results are, on the whole, satisfactory.

969 pupils were examined for exemption certificates, but only 552, or 57 per cent., passed. Most of the failures were in arithmetic, and it appears to me that teachers, as a rule, confine the work of their pupils to certain set questions in this subject, which can be worked by rule, and also that they largely neglect thorough and intelligent instruction in mental arithmetic.

Teachers are now seized of the fact that good results are not to be secured, no matter what amount of labour and skill may be spent in actual teaching, unless proper discipline be maintained, and therefore the schools, with few exceptions, have attained a satisfactory standard in this respect.

The teachers in charge of the various schools in this district are classified as under:—

First-class	5
Second-class	45
Third-class	117
Unclassified	47

Twenty-one of the unclassified teachers are ex-pupil teachers who have not yet served the required time as teachers to warrant their being examined for classification.

There are 26 assistant teachers, 2 of whom are in class II, 21 in class III, and 3 are unclassified.

There are also 38 pupil-teachers, 15 of whom are in class I, 12 in class II, 4 in class III, and 7 in class IV.

The teachers of this district fully appreciate the responsibilities of their position, and use their best endeavours to perform their onerous duties to the satisfaction of the Department.

Good work has been done during the past year, and equally satisfactory results may be looked for during the year now entered upon.

W. H. JOHNSON,

District Inspector.

Bowral, 7th January, 1895.

ANNEX O.

INSPECTOR McLELLAND'S REPORT.

At the end of 1894 there were 81 schools open in the Nowra section. During the present year the schools at Budjong and Yerriyong have been closed on account of failing attendance; new schools have been established at Kangaroo River, Nerrindillah, and Yerriyong Vale, and the schools at Bombo and Brooman have been reopened. Thus at the close of the year there are 84 schools in operation, classified as follows:—73 Public, 5 Provisional, 6 Half-time, total 84. These schools fully meet existing requirements in so far as they place the means of education within reach of all parts of the district able to comply with the conditions imposed by the Public Instruction Act.

New buildings have been erected at Brooman, Druwalla, Mount Marray, Nerrindillah and Yerriyong Vale, under the supervision of the inspector, and at Robertson under that of the Architect, who also attended to the enlargement of the class-room at Milton. New residences have been completed at Jerrara, Robertson, and Yarrawah, the last named under my own supervision. New school buildings at Jerrara, and a new residence at Kiama, will be ready for occupation early in the new year. Miscellaneous repairs and improvements have been carried out under the direction of the Inspector, in connection with 46 schools and 24 residences, at a total cost of £792 18s. 2d. The existing schools provide sitting accommodation for 7,207, and air space for 6,425 pupils. In two or three instances where the buildings are still too small for present necessities, special circumstances have prevented the Department from taking immediate steps for their enlargement.

All the schools in operation during the year were fully inspected, and of these, 80 exceeded, 1 was up to, and 5 fell below standard requirements. These results are an improvement upon those of last year, when only 74 out of 86 schools were above standard. A comparison of the percentages of passes for the two years also show a substantial improvement for this year in almost every subject. This improvement may be attributed to two causes, viz., more thorough instruction on the part of the teachers, and a somewhat more regular attendance on the part of the pupils. I am glad to be able to report such a solid advance in the efficiency of the schools generally, and I hope that a closer regard for the true principles of teaching, in those whose work is still unsatisfactory, will be shown in the coming year.

The examinations for exemption certificates were only fairly satisfactory. Out of 492 pupils examined 266 passed, but some of these already held certificates. The failures were almost exclusively due to bad spelling and bad arithmetic. The proportion of passes should be higher. Teachers must remember that these examinations are a not unimportant test of the practical nature of the education they are giving their pupils. Complaint is often made that success in obtaining exemption certificates means the withdrawal of the best pupils in the smaller schools. This is doubtless true; but it is also true that these pupils, even if they remained another year at such schools, would not go much beyond the ground covered by the exemption tests, and it is not therefore a matter of very great regret that they should begin a little sooner to earn their own living.

A general survey of the year's work gives cause for satisfaction. The schools are on the whole in a more efficient condition than they were last year, and the teachers, with few exceptions, are honest and painstaking in the discharge of their duties. These are encouraging indications of a good record for the ensuing year.

H. D. McLELLAND,

Inspector.

Nowra, 23rd December, 1895.

ANNEX P.

INSPECTOR SMITH'S REPORT.

At the close of 1894 there were in the Crookwell section of the Bowral District 58 schools, comprising 25 Public, 7 Provisional, 20 Half-time, and 6 House-to-house schools.

During 1895 the following changes in the classification of schools were made—Curran's Creek Half-time was made Public, and Kentgrove, with which it had been worked, House-to-house; Middle Arm Half-time Provisional, and Claremont, with which it had been worked, closed; Diamond Swamp and Redground Half-time House-to-house in conjunction with Kentgrove; Flowerburn Half-time closed, and Limerick, where no school existed before, opened in lieu thereof; Marmont's Ford Provisional Half-time in conjunction with Irishtown.

Gurrundah Provisional and Wheeo House-to-house schools which had been closed for some time were reopened, the latter in conjunction with Whindualla. Meglo Provisional was permanently closed.

A

A new Provisional School was built at Forest Creek, near Frogmoor, where no school existed before, and is now ready for occupation.

At the close of 1895 there are, therefore, in this section of the Bowral district 59 schools, without reckoning Forest Creek—26 Public, 9 Provisional, 16 Half-time, and 8 House-to-house Schools.

	Reckoning 8 sq. ft. per child.	Reckoning 100 cubic ft. per child.
Accommodation provided at close of 1894	3,110	2,701
Lost seats by closing of schools.....	45	35
Seats gained by new schools opened.....	75	65
Increase of places	30	30
Accommodation provided at close of 1895	3,140	2,731

The enrolment of pupils at the end of the December quarter was 1,678, so that the accommodation is more than sufficient for the number of children attending the State Schools in this section.

Repairs and improvements were carried out at the teacher's residence, Taralga, under the direct supervision of the clerk of works; a new kitchen was built at the teacher's residence, Cottawalla, under my own supervision, and some minor repairs to five small schools either under my own or local supervision. The enlargement of Middle Arm Provisional School has been sanctioned, but the work is incomplete.

Petitions for the establishment of new schools at the following places were received :—Junction Point, Redbank, and Scabbing Flat, but were refused by the Minister on the grounds that they were not needed, or not a sufficient number of children likely to attend.

The average attendance for the four quarters of the year was :—

Quarter.	Enrolment.	Average daily attendance.
March.....	1,703	1,211.2
June	1,700	1,222.0
September.....	1,672	1,161.6
December	1,678	1,230.1

All the schools in this section received one regular inspection, *i.e.*, 62 inspections were made—59 of the schools at present in existence, and 2 of schools closed, and 1 of the second teaching-station attached to Merryvale House-to-house School.

The discipline of the schools, generally speaking, is decidedly good, while the organisation may be considered fair. The school material and furniture are all in very fair order, and quite sufficient to meet the requirements of each particular case. In very few of the playgrounds are there any ornamental trees or shrubs or gardens, and this deficiency, so noticeable, may perhaps be attributed to the severity of the climate in this district.

With regard to the general efficiency of the schools, 4 were discovered at the time of inspection to be below standard—Pejar Public, the Junction Provisional, Meglo Provisional, and Byalla Half-time,—none up to or which obtained exactly 50 per cent. of the possible marks, and 56 above standard.

The number of pupils examined in the various subjects and the percentages up to or above standard are expressed hereunder :—

Subject.	No. of pupils examined.	Percentages.
Reading	1,294	96
Writing	1,294	94
Dictation	988	70
Arithmetic.....	1,294	75
Grammar	371	32
Geography.....	371	82
English History	363	71
Scripture	1,099	77
Object Lesson	1,167	78
Drawing.....	1,175	66
Music	1,036	66
Euclid	5	100
Needlework	409	95
Drill	1,187	72

Satisfactory progress has been made during the past year.

Forty-three out of 103 candidates examined for the usual certificates of being sufficiently educated were successful.

One teacher was dismissed from the service for a most serious offence; but, with this exception, the work of the year 1895 has been effectually and faithfully performed.

The number and the classification of the teachers and pupil-teachers employed are stated below :—

Class I A.....	0
„ I B.....	0
„ II A.....	1
„ II B.....	0
„ III A.....	17
„ III B.....	7
„ III C.....	6
Unclassified.....	19 = 50

Pupil-teachers—

Class I	3
„ II	1 = 4
Total	4

Forms of Statistics A, B, C, D were compiled and forwarded in due course.

Crookwell, 30th December, 1895.

JOHN LESLIE SMITH,
Inspector.

ANNEX Q.

DISTRICT-INSPECTOR COOPER'S REPORT.

THE schools existing in this district at the end of 1894 numbered 358. During 1895, 17 of these were closed on account of small attendance, and the Half-time Schools at Canberra and Duntroon were merged into one Public School, in a central position. In January last 10 schools were transferred from the Bowral district. By this addition, and the establishment of schools in places where none previously existed, and the reopening of schools formerly closed, the total number of schools on the list has been raised to 372, a net increase of 14 schools. These are distributed as follows in the four sections of the district:—

Section of District.	Schools or Departments.		No. of places, allowing for each pupil—		Highest quarterly enrolment.
	1894.	1895.	8 square feet.	100 cubic feet.	
Goulburn	88	98	5,315	4,846	4,168
Braidwood	97	94	4,324	3,525	2,733
Bega	95	99	5,271	4,515	3,717
Yass	78	81	4,111	3,642	2,069
Totals	358	372	19,021	16,528	12,687

As shown by this table, the prescribed space is provided for 16,528 children, while the highest quarterly enrolment during the year was 12,687. The present accommodation is therefore ample, and is well distributed. Fourteen new schools, designed to hold 441 pupils, have been erected, under the supervision of myself and the Inspectors stationed at Braidwood, Bega, and Yass, respectively, at a cost of £748. In the Goulburn section, Public Schools were built at Bywong and Jacqua—the latter to replace a building which was destroyed by a bush-fire—and Provisional Schools were built at Canyan, Leigh, and William's Creek. These 4 schools will accommodate 140 children. The expenditure upon them was £246.

The material organisation of the existing schools has been greatly improved during the year by the erection of verandahs where needed, the execution of general repairs, and the repainting of the woodwork. Improvements in these respects have been effected in connection with 139 schools and 33 residences, at a total cost of £2,403. Of the premises improved, 36 schools and 15 residences are in the Goulburn section. Upon them a sum of £989 14s. 8d. was expended. With very few exceptions, the schools are now comfortable and in an excellent state of repair. Many teachers continue to manifest a praiseworthy interest in the planting of trees and the formation of flower-beds in the school-grounds, but there are some who fail to realise fully the importance of this feature of the material organisation.

Attendance of Pupils and Payment of School Fees.

Quarter.	Section.	Enrolled.	Average.	Per cent.	Fees paid.	Fees due.	Free pupils.
March	Goulburn	4,168	3,038	72	£ 342 8 3	£ 42 8 8	536
	Braidwood	2,733	1,972	72	216 4 10	36 16 0	212
	Bega	3,717	2,507	67	305 9 7	57 8 1	337
	Yass	2,969	2,078	70	255 4 6	41 13 5	343
	Totals { 1895...	13,587	9,595	70	1,119 7 2	178 6 2	1,428
	Totals { 1894...	12,441	8,158	65	909 7 10	189 1 1	1,128
June	Goulburn	4,116	3,049	74	349 1 4	40 19 0	556
	Braidwood	2,717	1,981	73	229 4 8	37 2 6	257
	Bega	3,698	2,603	70	320 4 11	61 5 2	332
	Yass	2,948	2,125	72	267 7 8	32 10 3	374
	Totals { 1895...	13,479	9,758	72	1,165 18 7	171 16 11	1,519
	Totals { 1894...	12,654	9,134	72	1,254 12 8	163 10 3	1,221
September	Goulburn	4,094	2,914	71	355 0 1	49 16 1	545
	Braidwood	2,676	1,894	70	220 10 9	50 3 6	267
	Bega	3,651	2,461	67	324 8 3	76 9 5	364
	Yass	2,969	2,058	69	266 12 4	34 9 3	426
	Totals { 1895...	13,390	9,327	70	1,166 11 5	210 18 3	1,602
	Totals { 1894...	12,747	8,803	69	1,115 11 7	168 3 10	1,284
December	Goulburn	4,094	3,075	75	337 9 4	45 8 6	574
	Braidwood	2,629	1,970	75	240 15 9	32 2 0	258
	Bega	3,686	2,795	75	346 1 9	70 6 3	385
	Yass	2,958	2,120	71	272 6 7	26 2 10	448
	Totals { 1895...	13,367	9,960	74	1,196 13 5	173 19 7	1,665
	Totals { 1894...	12,764	9,301	72	1,129 17 7	150 19 3	1,361

Apart from the increase of pupils caused by the transfer of 10 schools from another district, this table indicates a substantial augmentation of the children brought under instruction, and shows gratifying improvement in respect to the regularity of the attendance.

Inspection.

• During the whole of the year, or some part of it, there were 358 schools in operation. All of these were inspected regularly, excepting 2 small schools in the Bega section, which were not open when the Inspector visited their neighbourhood. For reasons given in former reports, the holding of ordinary inspections has been, for the most part, suspended. The inspection work of each officer appears thus:—

	1895.		1894.	
	Regular.	Ordinary. Totals.	Regular.	Ordinary. Totals.
Goulburn section	102 + 5 =	107	93 + 12 =	105
Braidwood „	99 + 11 =	110	103 + 2 =	105
Bega „	100 + 8 =	108	99 + 8 =	107
Yass „	85 + 0 =	85	79 + 1 =	80
Totals	386 + 24 =	410	374 + 23 =	397

The

The general efficiency of the schools inspected is exhibited in the following table :—

Section of District.	Class of School.	Above Standard.	Up to Standard.	Below Standard.	Totals.	Percentage up to or above Standard.	
						1895.	1894.
Goulburn	Public	52	2	1	55	98	100
	Provisional	11	0	0	11	100	100
	Half-time	31	3	1	35	97	93
	House-to-house	1	0	0	1	100	100
	Totals.....	95	5	2	102	98	98
Braidwood.....	Public	30	0	2	32	93	97
	Provisional	11	0	2	13	84	88
	Half-time.....	50	0	4	54	92	83
	Totals.....	91	0	8	99	92	88
Bega	Public	51	14	4	69	94	94
	Provisional	4	3	2	9	77	100
	Half-time.....	16	5	1	22	95	87
	Totals.....	71	22	7	100	93	93
Yass	Public	48	1	2	51	96	97
	Provisional	21	1	0	22	100	100
	Half-time.....	9	1	2	12	83	100
	Totals.....	78	3	4	85	95	98
Grand Totals.....		335	30	21	386	94	94

It will thus be seen that the high state of efficiency reported for 1894 has been sustained in the district for the past year.

Proficiency of Pupils examined.

Subject.	Goulburn.		Braidwood.		Bega.		Yass.		Total Passes per cent.	
	Ex-aminated.	Passes per cent.	Ex-aminated.	Passes per cent.	Ex-aminated.	Passes per cent.	Ex-aminated.	Passes per cent.	1895.	1894.
Reading—										
Alphabet.....	236	100	28	75	160	82	99	43	82	83
Monosyllables	919	89	652	78	1,017	96	504	70	86	89
Easy Narrative	806	92	700	90	651	97	847	81	90	90
Ordinary Prose	1,363	95	831	94	1,145	98	921	88	94	93
Totals	3,324	93	2,211	88	2,973	96	2,371	80	90	91
Writing—										
On Slates.....	1,289	96	902	93	1,192	96	849	89	94	96
In Copy-books	1,999	84	1,309	97	1,774	99	1,400	96	93	94
Totals	3,288	89	2,211	95	2,966	97	2,249	93	94	95
Dictation.....	2,563	79	1,717	73	2,370	82	1,948	70	77	75
Arithmetic—										
Simple Rules	1,925	96	1,392	88	1,735	85	1,378	86	89	89
Compound Rules..	644	96	584	65	673	74	615	73	78	69
Higher Rules	633	91	235	72	503	76	286	66	79	79
Totals	3,202	95	2,211	80	2,911	81	2,279	80	85	82
Grammar—										
Elementary.....	486	70	639	82	983	89	417	62	79	79
Advanced	857	91	130	95	170	86	496	55	80	70
Totals	1,343	84	819	84	1,153	88	913	58	80	79
Geography—										
Elementary.....	485	82	689	84	981	89	410	54	86	79
Advanced	863	94	130	100	170	92	506	76	95	87
Totals	1,348	90	819	71	1,151	90	916	66	89	82
History—										
English	1,359	71	819	88	1,152	86	921	54	75	68
Australian	304	90	103	100	221	85	108	100	91	92
Scripture.....	3,137	94	2,150	96	2,953	88	2,370	62	86	81
Object Lessons	3,285	96	2,211	97	2,934	89	2,371	87	93	92
Drawing	3,267	85	2,211	90	2,927	91	2,199	87	88	89
Music	2,730	92	2,000	66	2,282	89	2,371	50	75	75
French	62	100	19	100	18	100	.....	.....	90	100
Euclid	227	94	75	100	90	90	52	100	95	86
Algebra	92	100	27	85	30	83	14	100	94	91
Mensuration	253	83	76	86	110	74	.....	.....	81	84
Latin	92	100	19	100	21	95	19	100	99	92
Trigonometry	15	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	100
Needlework	1,082	100	668	98	1,028	99	992	99	99	99
Drill	3,285	81	2,211	93	2,780	82	2,371	75	84	85
Natural Science	151	81	69	100	62	92	.....	.....	88	89

The attainments of the children examined, as evidenced by these figures, are, on the whole, very satisfactory, and point to skilful work and sustained effort on the part of the teachers. Examinations for exemption certificates were held at the regular inspections, with results as shown hereunder :—

	Examined.	Passed.	Percentage of Passes.	
			1895.	1894.
Goulburn section	333	229	68	65
Braidwood ,,	200	117	58	56
Bega ,,	286	167	58	68
Yass ,,	233	110	47	45
	1,052	623	59	60

Improvement in the percentage of passes is manifested in the Goulburn and Braidwood sections, while the average results for the whole district are about the same as those obtained in 1894. It may be noted that of the pupils present at the usual inspections, 182 in the Goulburn section and 141 in the Bega section had previously gained certificates. The continuance of these children at school is, in my judgment, a good feature, and deserving of recognition.

Superior Schools.

I am pleased to be able to say that the good reports on the management of these schools furnished for former years may be repeated here. During 1895 the pupils of the fifth classes of the schools in the City of Goulburn enjoyed the benefits of lessons on experimental physics given by Mr. A. J. Sach, F.C.S., Resident Science and Art Master. As in the case of the lessons on chemistry in previous years the regular teachers attended with their pupils, and subsequently revised the substance of the instruction given in the lecture room. By the combined labours of Mr. Sach and the teachers very satisfactory results were obtained, as evidenced at the written examinations held in June and November.

Cookery Class.

In January a cookery class, under the charge of Miss F. Dawson, was opened in Goulburn, and remained in operation for two terms, ending on 23rd August. Instruction on cookery was given to 60 girls during each term, or 120 in all. Much interest was taken in the subject by the pupils, and the results of Miss Dawson's labours proved very gratifying, as indicated by the results of the theoretical and practical tests to which the girls were subjected after each term.

School Libraries.

During the year the question of forming school libraries has received some attention, and, although there is a disinclination on the part of many teachers to undertake the *optional* labour and trouble incidental to the successful establishment of these very useful aids to education, there are hopeful signs that a more zealous spirit, and a clearer appreciation of the benefits derivable from these institutions will lead, shortly, to satisfactory results. In some of the smaller schools, where the difficulties in a matter of this kind are the greatest, the teachers have willingly taken up the subject, and their efforts will, doubtless, soon be crowned with success. To the zeal and self-denying labour of the mistress—Miss E. J. Rushforth—the pupils of the girls' department of the Goulburn Superior Public School are indebted for the advantages of access to an excellent collection of books, and they have eagerly availed themselves of the boon conferred upon them. In other schools, too, of the larger size, a good beginning has been made in this direction, and the time is, I hope, not far distant when a pupils' library will form an essential part of the organization of every school in this district.

Discipline.

The high character which the schools have obtained for sound discipline has been fully maintained throughout the year.

Teachers.

At the close of 1895 the teachers of all ranks employed numbered 382, distributed as under :—

Section	Teachers.		Mistresses.	Assistants.		Classified.	Unclassified.	Pupil-teachers.		Totals.
	Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.			Males.	Females.	
Goulburn	49	25	6	3	8	71	20	6	11	108
Braidwood	52	19	0	1	3	54	21	1	6	82
Bega	75	12	1	1	4	75	18	1	8	102
Yass	44	31	0	0	6	52	29	3	4	88
Totals.....	220	87	7	5	21	252	88	11	29	380

Of the teachers and assistants returned as unclassified, 43 are ex-pupil teachers whose previous training has fairly well qualified them for the duties devolving upon them as teachers of small schools or temporary assistants in the larger schools. In general the teachers of the district have performed their important duties in a satisfactory manner. The cases have been rare in which it has been found necessary to censure for inefficiency or misconduct.

Summary.

The results of the year's work may be deemed satisfactory, and the outlook for 1896 is encouraging.

Detailed reports from the inspectors stationed at Braidwood, Bega, and Yass are forwarded herewith.

Goulburn, 3rd January, 1896.

D. J. COOPER,
District Inspector.

ANNEX R.

ANNEX R.

INSPECTOR NOLAN'S REPORT.

Of the 97 schools on my list at the end of 1894, 1 was not re-opened and 2 were transferred to the Goulburn Section at the beginning of the present year; during the current year, 5 small schools were closed on account of small attendance, and 5 new schools were established in places previously without the means of education; thus, though there were 99 schools in operation during the whole or some portion of this year, there now remain but 94, viz., Public 32, Provisional 13, and Half-time 49.

Early in the coming year 2 small schools will be opened to meet the requirements of new settlements; on the other hand, the closing of a few of the existing schools on account of small attendance may be expected. The population of the greater part of this section is sparse and unsettled; schools are frequently established, which, after a brief existence, collapse, as the persons for whom they were originally intended remove elsewhere. In such cases the buildings are of a makeshift character, and their cost is defrayed by the residents. Taking the district throughout, it may be said that there is no scarcity of schools, that they are well distributed, and that they afford ample and suitable accommodation.

During the year 2 new school buildings were provided, at a cost of £117 9s., and 23 buildings were improved, at a cost of £167 13s. 3d., under inspectorial supervision. Substantial additions and improvements were effected, under the Architect, in connection with 5 schools, at a cost of £1,784 5s. 6d.; 1 small building was provided by the residents; and aid to the extent of £5, for furniture, was granted to another. Active steps are being taken to provide verandahs for shade and lavatory purposes where found necessary. The material condition of the school buildings is being gradually improved.

All of my schools were regularly inspected, 1 was re-inspected, and 11 received ordinary inspection; 2,211 pupils were present at examination; exemption certificates were awarded to 117 pupils. Ninety-one schools were *above* and 8 *below* standard requirements; for 1894 the corresponding numbers were 91 and 12, and for 1893 they were 84 and 22. In regard to the character of the education given, it may be said that reasonably satisfactory work is being done; a few teachers were censured during the year for the defective condition of their schools; on the whole, however, honest, substantial work has been done. The appointment of ex-pupil-teachers to the charge of small schools is having a very beneficial effect, inasmuch as their labours are of an intelligent character, and in marked contrast to the mechanical work formerly done by untrained teachers. The instruction, which usually accords with the Standards of Proficiency, is properly regulated; the methods employed are modern and skilful, and the results achieved may be regarded as satisfactory. The low results shown in a few schools are mainly attributable to defective lesson-guides and to lax discipline. With few exceptions, the schools are sufficiently found in educational appliances, and the several teachers are careful tenants; the ornamentation of play-grounds still needs, and should receive, more attention.

In point of general efficiency the following Public Schools, given in order of merit, deserve honorable mention:—Araluen, Braidwood, and Cooma.

The undermentioned schools were represented at the junior examination:—Braidwood Public, 6 passes; Cooma Public, 5 passes; Adaminaby Public, 4 passes; and Araluen Public, 1 pass.

Cadet Corps are attached to 3 schools, but for various reasons they are not so successful as they might be.

Owing mainly to the prevailing depression, and to the consequent lack of employment, applications for free education have been numerous during the year, and in several cases cancellation of debts had to be sanctioned.

Schools Savings Banks are in active operation at 4 schools with fair results.

The present staff comprises 71 teachers, 4 assistants, and 7 pupil-teachers, most of whom have discharged their responsible duties with marked satisfaction.

W. NOLAN,
Inspector.

Braidwood, 30th December, 1895.

ANNEX S.

INSPECTOR SHEEHY'S REPORT.

THE schools with which the year's work commenced in this section of the Goulburn District comprised:—

Public	50
Provisional	19
Half-time	12
House-to-house	1
Total.....	82

Three of these, Breadalbane, Cullarin, and Parkesbourne Public, were transferred to my list from the Central Section; and 2 others, Blakney Creek and Mountjoy Provisional, had previously been closed on account of small attendance. Waggallalah Public, which was in a languishing condition at the close of 1894, was not opened this year. In the December half-year the Provisional School at Boambolo, which had been discontinued for over twelve months, was re-opened, and a new school was brought into operation at Garangula, a gold-mining locality. In the course of the year the following schools were closed, as the attendance did not warrant their continuance:—Euralie and Yumburra West Public, and Congera and Burnt Hut Creek Provisional. Nearly all the residents left the localities in which the two latter schools are situated. The two stations which formed the House-to-house School designated Cavan and Warham were converted into Half-time Schools, and the Half-time Schools at Jeir and Griffith's Flat into Provisional Schools. Hence, at the end of the year, there were 81 schools in operation, classified as follows:—

Public	49
Provisional	20
Half-time	12

After the Christmas vacation a new school will be opened at Godfrey's Creek. The building has been completed, and is fit for occupation.

At the close of 1894 three applications for the establishment of new schools were under consideration. The decision on each case is given hereunder:—

Place.	School applied for.	Decision.
Boggy Creek	Half-time	Granted conditionally.
Uriara.....	Provisional.....	Declined.
Warroo Road	„	Half-time granted conditionally.

This year ten applications for new schools were received, and after inquiry were dealt with as follows :—

Place.	School applied for	Decision
Godfrey's Creek	Provisional School	Granted.
Reedy Creek	"	Declined.
Carangula	Public School	Granted.
Davy's Creek	Provisional School	Declined.
Grassy Creek	Half-time School	Granted conditionally.
Kenney's Creek	"	"
Spring Flat	Provisional School	Declined.
Stony Point	"	"
Cade's Creek	"	"
Uriara	Half-time School	"

At Lerida and Nurung suitable sites have been selected, and the erection of new buildings to replace the old ones at these places is in progress.

Inspection.

There were 85 schools open during the year or some portion thereof. All received a regular inspection. The number below, up to, and above the standard (50 per cent. of possible marks) is given below :—

Schools.	Below Standard		Up to Standard.		Above Standard.		Total.	
	1895	1894	1895	1894.	1895.	1894.	1895.	1894.
Public	2	1	1	0	48	48	51	49
Provisional	0	0	1	1	21	15	22	16
Half-time	2	0	1	1	9	12	12	13
House-to-house	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Total	4	1	3	2	78	76	85	79

The percentage this year below the standard is 4·7; up to it, 3·5; and above its requirements, 91·8.

Organisation.

During the year much has been done in improving the material condition of the schools. Several have been painted and ceiled, 2 have been enlarged, and repairs have been effected in every case where they were required. With a few exceptions the school-rooms are comfortable and well lighted, and the organisation for which the teachers are responsible is reasonably satisfactory.

Discipline

The government is, on the whole, mild but firm, and the school-work is, generally speaking, conducted with quietness and order. In 35 per cent. of the schools all the pupils are punctual; in the rest, most of the late pupils have to do some sort of work in the morning—to milk, &c.—or to travel long distances to school. It is to be regretted that in several schools irregularity is a noticeable defect. The teachers, as a rule, make earnest efforts to remedy it; some, however, are, I think, too easily satisfied with the excuses given for absence, and regular attendance, so indispensable to progress, is not secured.

Proficiency.

The subjects of examination, the number examined, the number that satisfied the standard, and the percentages of passes, are given in the subjoined table :—

Subjects	Number Examined	Number Passed	Percentages	
			1895.	1894.
Reading	2,371	1,903	80·2	78·4
Writing	2,249	2,111	93·8	94·6
Dictation	1,948	1,373	70·4	64·5
Arithmetic	2,279	1,838	80·6	81·3
Grammar	913	536	58·7	66·2
Geography	916	609	66·4	63·4
History—English	921	501	54·4	54·5
" Australian	108	108	100·0	80·2
Scripture	2,370	1,483	62·5	51·0
Object Lessons	2,371	2,078	87·6	90·4
Drawing	2,199	1,920	87·3	84·6
Music	2,371	1,190	50·1	58·9
Euclid	52	52	100·0	60·2
Algebra	14	14	100·0	100·0
Mensuration	19	13	68·4	.....
Latin	19	19	100·0	.....
Needlework	992	984	99·2	100·0
Drill	2,371	1,792	75·5	76·7

As compared with last year, there is an improvement in the percentages of passes in reading, dictation, geography, Australian history, Scripture, drawing, and Euclid. In writing, arithmetic, English history, algebra, and needlework the percentages are nearly the same for both years, and there is a retrogression varying from 1 to 9 per cent. in drill, object lessons, grammar, and music.

The number of pupils examined for exemption certificates was 233. Of these, 110 passed the prescribed test. The failure of the remainder was chiefly due to incorrectness in arithmetic and dictation.

Teachers.

Teachers.

There were 83 teachers of all ranks on the staff at the end of the year, classified as under :—

	II A.		II B.		III A.		III B.		III C.		Un-classified.		Totals.		Grand Total.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Teachers in charge	6	0	4	0	14	4	8	8	4	1	8	18	44	31	75
Assistants	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	3	0	6	6
Totals	6	0	4	1	14	5	8	8	4	2	8	21	44	37	81

Of the unclassified teachers, 14 in charge of schools and 2 assistants have served as pupil-teachers.

Pupil-teachers.

Class I.		Class II.		Class III.		Class IV.		Probationers.		Total.		Grand Total.
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
0	1	1	1	0	0	2	1	0	1	3	4	7

In the course of the year several changes occurred in the teaching staff owing to resignations and removals. Four inquiries into complaints were held, and it was found that the accusations were either vexatious or unfounded. The teachers as a body are deservedly respected, and, except in a few cases in which suitable action was taken, have performed their duties with zeal and efficiency.

Accommodation.

The sitting accommodation at the end of last year, allowing 100 cubic feet of air-space for each pupil, consisted of 3,447 places. Though 148 of these were lost by the closing of five schools, and the giving up of one old building, the increase in the number of seats for the year was 195. This was gained by the erection of three new buildings, the reopening of three schools, the conversion of a House-to-house station to a Half-time school, the additions made to two schools, and the transfer of three others to my list. Hence at the end of the year the number of places provided for scholars was 3,642. Except in the case of one small school which requires to be enlarged, the accommodation is sufficient for existing requirements.

Information respecting the buildings erected during the year is furnished hereunder :—

School.	Cost.	Places provided.	Supervised by.	Remarks.
Brooklands Provisional.....	£ s. d. 83 15 0	32	Inspector ...	Erected to replace old building.
Garangula Public	77 5 0	47	„ ...	Erected where no school existed before.
Godfrey's Creek Provisional	65 15 0	23	„ ...	„ „

Under the supervision of the inspector, Cunningham Creek Public and Galong Provisional have been enlarged, and repairs and improvements have been effected to 43 schools and 11 teachers' residences, at a total cost of £619 17s. 6d. The liberality of the Department has therefore been largely availed of in providing for the comfort of both teachers and pupils in this district.

There are 10 schoolrooms and 3 teachers' residences undergoing repairs, which will cost £78 19s., and 2 new buildings, to cost £129 17s., are in course of erection.

Under the Architect, additions are being made to the teachers' residences at Gunning and Gundagai, and repairs and improvements, including the provision of a laundry and bathroom, have been carried out at Yass.

Summary.

Three school-buildings have been erected, and 2 others are in progress; the means of education have been extended to localities hitherto unprovided for. All the schools in operation during the year, or any portion of it, were fully inspected; 3½ per cent. were up to the standard, and 92 per cent. above its requirements. The results of inspection compare favourably with those for last year, and the prospects for 1896 are encouraging.

P. F. SHEEHY,

Yass, 31 December, 1895.

Inspector.

ANNEX T.

INSPECTOR DURIE'S REPORT.

THERE were 95 schools in existence in the Bega Section of the Goulburn District at the close of 1894, viz., 67 Public, 8 Provisional, and 20 Half-time Schools. During 1895 the following schools were closed on account of small attendance :—Buckajo Provisional and Corrowong and Snodgrass Half-time. The Provisional School at Ooranook was burnt down by bush-fire during September quarter, and has been closed since. It will, however, be reopened in a new building in January next. New Provisional Schools at Glenview and Woodglen were opened, and a Half-time School at McLaughlin River, while the following old schools were reopened: Kydra and Killarney Swamp Provisional and Timbery Range and Cuttagee Half-time. In addition to these changes, the Provisional Schools at Corunna and Millingandi were raised to the rank of Public, and Wapengo Half-time School became Provisional. The schools in operation at the close of 1895 consisted of 69 Public, 9 Provisional, and 20 Half-time; total, 98.

During the year small school-buildings at Curia Creek, Glen View, and Cooper's Glen have been erected, and the buildings at Tarragandah and Burragate have been enlarged. Weather-sheds at Bodalla and Corunna Public Schools were built. The total seats available for pupils at the close of 1895, allowing 8 square feet for each pupil, are 5,271.

Attendance

Attendance.

During the year there were 102 schools in operation, having a total enrolment of 4,583, and an average attendance of 2,639 2. A comparison of the attendance for 1894 and 1895 is shown in the following table :—

Quarter	Enrolment		Attendance		Percentage	
	1894.	1895.	1894.	1895.	1894.	1895
March	3,447	3,717	2,121·4	2,507·8	61·5	67·4
June	3,552	3,698	2,568·1	2,603·5	72·3	70·4
September .. .	3,551	3,658	2,468·8	2,461·2	69·5	67·4
December . . .	3,592	3,686	2,625·4	2,795·3	73·0	75·8

It will be seen by these figures that the enrolment has increased during the year, and that the attendance is much higher than in 1894.

Inspection.

During the year 100 regular and 8 ordinary inspections were made. Two schools were not regularly inspected, viz., Ooranook and Glenview Provisional. The former was burnt down by bush-fire the morning prior to my intended visit for inspection, and the latter was opened on 2nd December, too late for me to visit it. At these inspections 286 children were examined for exemption certificates, and 167 passed satisfactorily. Of the pupils who obtained certificates in previous years, 141 were present at inspection this year.

The condition of the various schools inspected, as compared with 1894, is shown in the following table .—

Schools	Below Standard		Up to Standard.		Above Standard	
	1894	1895	1894	1895	1894	1895
	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.
Public	6	6	6	20	88	74
Provisional		22	12	33	88	45
Half-time . . .	12	4	16	23	72	73
All	7	7	9	22	84	71

On the whole, the schools have maintained the high standard of efficiency of previous years. The only noticeable falling off is in Provisional Schools, where, of the 9 schools inspected of this rank, 2 were below standard. The schools, moreover, have upheld their good character for discipline and organisation.

Teachers.

At the close of the year there were employed in all schools in this district 102 teachers, viz., 77 males and 25 females. These were classified as follows .—

Teachers and assistants .—

Class 1 B	1
„ 2 A	12
„ 2 B	3
„ 3 A	44
„ 3 B	9
„ 3 C	6
Unclassified	18
Total	93
Pupil-teachers :—	
Class 1	3
„ 2	1
„ 3	3
„ 4	2
Total	9
Grand total	102

The teachers, taken as a whole, are industrious, steady, and trustworthy, and are held in high esteem by the parents and the pupils.

Summary.

1. The efficiency of the schools is satisfactory.
2. The educational requirements of the district are well provided for.
3. The outlook for 1896 is hopeful.

Bega, 26 December, 1895.

P. DURIE,
Inspector.

ANNEX U.

DISTRICT-INSPECTOR LOBBAN'S REPORT.

THE year 1894 closed with 296 schools or departments in operation, viz., 102 in the Grafton section, 89 in the Lismore section, and 105 in the Port Macquarie section. During 1895 there were 4 new schools opened in the Grafton section, and 7 others were closed; 10 schools were opened or resuscitated in the Lismore section, and 3 were closed; and 10 were opened in the Port Macquarie section, and 3 were closed. The list at the end of the year thus contained 307 schools or departments, viz., 99 in the Grafton section, 96 in the Lismore section; and 112 in the Port Macquarie section.

At the end of 1894 seats were available for 17,955 pupils. Now there is ample accommodation for 18,248. Works of considerable magnitude were carried out under the supervision of the Architect in the Lismore and Port Macquarie sections. Nothing was done by that office in the Grafton section.

Extensive repairs and improvements, as well as the erection of excellent school-buildings at Swan Creek, and residences at Copmanhurst and Lower Lawrence, were carried out under inspectional supervision. The total amount thus spent was £4,984 16s. 3d., of which £2,929 4s. went to the Grafton section.

The

The school premises throughout the district present a clean and pleasing appearance. New verandahs have added to the comfort of several school-rooms, and painting and repairs were effected wherever they were found necessary. New residences were erected where practicable, and old ones were renovated. Tanks were supplied to several schools, and sanitary matters were not neglected.

Although Arbor Day was not generally celebrated, arboriculture and horticulture received some attention. In many school-grounds the shade trees and flower-beds are objects of admiration; and Chatsworth Island and Copmanhurst deserve special mention in this connection. Some schools which obtained bonuses in former years for their gardens made a poor show, but this was chiefly due to the extremely dry weather in the latter half of the year. As a rule, the Department's property is well looked after, but occasionally one sees loose palings, gate-fastenings out of gear, locks out of order, and window cords broken. These are all indications of careless tenants.

Throughout the year the attendance was good. The highest enrolments were in September quarter, when 4,876 were enrolled in the Grafton section; 5,029 in the Lismore section; and 4,565 in the Port Macquarie section. The highest average daily attendance was in the December quarter—the figures being 3,703·7, 3,777·0, and 3,376·0 respectively, or Grafton 78 per cent., Lismore 76 per cent., and Port Macquarie, 74 per cent. These figures show that on every school day in the quarter 22 out of every 100 pupils enrolled in the Grafton section were absent; 24 out of every 100 in Lismore section; and 26 out of every 100 in the Port Macquarie section. Both in enrolment and average daily attendance the Lismore section now leads; but in point of regularity of attendance the Grafton section still stands first.

All the schools in operation during any portion of the year received a regular inspection, and 18 of them underwent an ordinary inspection also. The results obtained showed that 23 schools were below, 3 up to, and 291 above the standard. Of those below the standard, several were new schools or schools in which a third class had not been formed. There were 11,662 pupils present at examination, as against 10,634 in 1894. There were 3,959 examined in the Grafton section, 4,030 in the Lismore section, and 3,673 in the Port Macquarie section. The following table gives the percentages:—

Subjects.	Numbers Examined in		Percentage of Passes.				Per-centage of Passes in 1894.
	1895.	1894.	Grafton.	Lismore.	Port Macquarie	Total.	
Reading	11,662	10,634	96	92	84	91	90
Writing	11,662	10,634	94	88	76	86	88
Dictation	9,637	8,913	87	72	83	81	80
Arithmetic.....	11,589	10,508	78	72	74	74	72
Grammar	4,303	4,072	79	77	74	77	76
Geography.....	4,303	4,069	82	79	78	80	77
History—English.....	4,298	4,061	80	72	72	74	75
Australian	1,370	1,314	75	84	75	77	81
Scripture	11,066	10,261	85	80	72	79	80
Object Lessons	11,356	10,470	89	82	74	82	81
Drawing.....	11,551	10,429	82	81	70	77	82
Music	10,856	9,903	81	84	71	79	79
French	91	61	89	73	69	79	93
Euclid.....	468	483	75	75	77	75	81
Algebra	95	102	93	64	77	80	82
Mensuration	482	537	78	54	66	66	65
Latin	93	81	93	64	75	78	80
Trigonometry	6	3	83	.....	.....	83	100
Needlework	4,438	3,921	97	89	77	83	88
Drill	11,623	10,611	88	79	71	80	80
Natural Science	195	144	98	86	92	90	92

Considering that a "Pass" means only 50 per cent.—that is to say, half the possible number of marks for any subject—the results shown in this table are not fully satisfactory. Thus in arithmetic, 74 per cent. of passes shows that 26 out of every 100 pupils examined did less than half of the sums set; while 81 per cent. in dictation indicates that 19 out of every 100 examined made more than three mistakes in spelling in the written exercise. In reading, arithmetic, dictation, grammar, geography, object lessons, and mensuration, improvement upon last year's work is noted. In other subjects the percentage is either the same or lower than that of 1894. All pupils entitled to be examined for exemption certificates underwent the test, and about 60 per cent. passed. The issuing of these certificates has led teachers to give increased attention to the solid branches of school-work, especially arithmetic.

The total amount collected for school-fees during the year was £5,337 19s., viz., Grafton, £1,787 14s. 9d.; Lismore, £1,930 18s. 6d.; and Port Macquarie, £1,619 5s. 9d. There were 1,805 free pupils on the rolls at the end of the year—674 in Grafton section, 480 in Lismore section, and 651 in Port Macquarie section. The school-fees in arrear amounted to £168 2s. 6d. Grafton section, £26 10s. 6d.; Lismore section, £70 9s. 9d.; and Port Macquarie section, £71 3s. 3d. A large proportion of these debts will have to be cancelled.

The School Banks are progressing fairly. They are attached to nearly all schools that have ranked or do now rank in sixth class or upwards. In the Grafton section there are 21 Banks, with 654 depositors, who have £142 3s. 1d. at their credit.

Comparatively few prosecutions for short attendance were instituted during the year. As a rule parents are anxious to send their children to school, and seldom keep them at home without a reasonable excuse.

Two years ago the Clarence River Caledonian Society offered a prize worth £3 3s. for the best essay on the Battle of Culloden, written by a *bonâ fide* pupil of any public school on the Clarence. Miss Price, of Maclean Superior Public School, won the prize. Last year the Society determined that the essays should all be written at the same time, under supervision, and gave five subjects for study, one of which was to be selected on the day of competition. The steam-boat proprietors granted free passages to Grafton to the competitors, and the essays were written in the Grafton Superior Public School. The subject drawn was "Holyrood Palace," and twenty essays were written by pupils from various schools in different parts of the Clarence District. The examiners appointed by the Society were the Venerable Archdeacon Flower, M.A., and the Revs. A. Barron, M.A., and J. McKay. The prize was awarded to Master Alfred Pollack, of the Grafton Superior Public School, and Master H. Turnbull, of Ulmarra Public School, was second. The examiners pronounced all the essays creditable to both teachers and pupils. So satisfied is the Caledonian Society with this year's results that arrangements have been made to give three prizes in 1896.

The Public School Boards have taken a lively interest in the schools under their supervision; and in the Grafton section have afforded valuable assistance in supervising works in progress in connection with school buildings in their neighbourhood.

There

There are 574 teachers and pupil-teachers of all ranks employed in the district, viz., 282 teachers, 4 mistresses, 1 work-mistress, 25 assistants, and 62 pupil-teachers, classified as follows :—

Teachers.							Pupil-teachers.				
IB	IIA	IIB	IIIA	IIIB	IIIC	Nil.	Class I.	Class II.	Class III.	Class IV.	Probationers.
3	52	19	109	36	15	78	18	11	5	23	5

Of the 78 unclassified, 40 are ex-pupil teachers.

The teachers as a body continue to merit the good character they have hitherto borne of faithful public servants and worthy citizens. The pupil-teachers have, without exception, won the approbation of all charged with their training and oversight.

Settlement continues in outlying quarters, and hence new schools are needed from time to time in places not thought of until the applications come in. So far, however, as forethought and careful inquiry can suggest, all known centres of population are now provided with the means of education, or steps are being taken to secure that object.

Solid progress has been made during the year, and on each section a large number of schools passed creditable examinations; but the following stand out prominently as having attained marked efficiency :—

Grafton section.—Grafton Superior Public; boys and infants.

Lismore section.—Ballina Superior Public.

Port Macquarie section.—Wingham Public.

The reports of Messrs. Board and Wright are forwarded herewith.

Grafton, 9th January, 1896.

A. LOBBAN,
District Inspector.

ANNEX V.

INSPECTOR WRIGHT'S REPORT.

DURING the year 1895 there were 115 schools in operation under my supervision, 105 of these being schools which were working during 1894, and 10 schools opened during 1895, viz., Telegraph Point Public, The Hatch Provisional, Landsdowne Upper Provisional, Lorne Provisional, Taylor's Arm Upper Provisional, Thone Creek Provisional, Warneton Provisional, Caffrey's Flat Half-time, Kauthi Half-time, and Moparrabah Half-time.

Three schools were closed during the year, viz., Belmore River Upper Public, Dondingalong Public, and Camden Haven Upper Provisional, but of these the two latter will be reopened early in 1896.

At the end of the year there were in operation 112 schools, viz. :—

Public	76
Provisional	16
Half-time	20

A few small schools will probably be required in isolated places during 1896, but as a whole the educational requirements of this section are adequately met by the existing schools.

Accommodation.

Accommodation is provided in the schools in operation for 6,771 pupils, allowing 100 cubic feet for each child, or for 6,878 pupils, allowing to each one 8 sq. ft. of floor space. As the gross enrolment for the year was only 5,568, and the highest quarterly enrolment 4,565, it will be seen that ample provision has been made.

Inspection.

Every school open during any portion of the year received a regular inspection, but it was found possible to make ordinary inspections of only 2 schools. The efficiency of the schools is shown in the following table :—

Schools.	Below Standard.	Up to Standard.	Above Standard.
Public	2	2	74
Provisional	8	0	9
Half-time	6	0	14
Totals	16	2	97

Thus 86 per cent. of the schools are up to or above standard requirements. These results are 4 per cent. below those obtained in the previous year, a falling-off due principally to the fact that of the 16 schools which failed to reach the standard, 8 (50 per cent.) were newly opened, and the pupils therein had been under instruction for a very limited time only.

In a very large number of the schools the work done has been of a highly satisfactory character; the schools which obtained the best results being Wingham Public, Taree Superior Public, Smihtown Public, West Kempsey Superior Public, Port Macquarie Superior Public, and Gladstone Public.

Candidates from four (4) schools were successful at the Junior University Examination, viz., 3 from West Kempsey Superior, 2 from Wingham Public, 1 from Cundletown Public, and 1 from Port Macquarie Superior. The medal for proficiency in physiology was obtained by a pupil from the Wingham Public School.

Teaching Staff.

At the end of the year the total number of teachers employed was 124, viz., 102 principal teachers, 6 assistants, and 16 pupil-teachers. Of the principal teachers, 72 have classifications ranging from 1B to 3C, and 30 are unclassified, but 17 of these unclassified teachers are ex-pupil teachers, who have therefore received systematic training for years under experienced masters. The success which has attended the appointment of these ex-pupil teachers to the charge of small schools has been very pronounced, for in nearly every instance the work done has been of a most satisfactory kind.

Very few complaints against teachers were made during the year, and most of them were of a trivial nature. It was, however, found necessary to dismiss one teacher for misconduct; but as a body the teachers are capable, zealous, and of good moral character.

School

School Property.

Necessary repairs have been executed to a large number of buildings, and most of the school-houses, residences, &c., are now in good order. The grounds are neat and tidy, but horticulture and arboriculture have not received the same attention as in previous years, though in some instances, notably at Oxley Island Public, Mitchell Island Public, and Euroka Public, the work done is deserving of very high commendation.

Summary.

There are sufficient schools, ample accommodation has been provided, the teachers are earnest and efficient, and the buildings are in good repair. Viewed in every way, the outlook for 1896 is encouraging.

Port Macquarie, 2nd January, 1896.

STEWART WRIGHT,
Inspector.

ANNEX W.

INSPECTOR BOARD'S REPORT.

THE schools which have been in operation in this section during the whole or portion of the past year are classified as follows:—Public, 69; Provisional, 20; Half-time, 8; total, 97. Owing to reduced attendances the schools at Cabbage Tree Island and Riley were not reopened after last Christmas vacation, and the Public School at Tucki Tucki was closed in June last. On the other hand, new Provisional Schools have been established at Crystal Creek, Fairy Hill, Tyagarah, Teven, Cave Point, and Dunbible; Half-time Schools at Kyogle, Rowland's Creek, and Blindmouth; and the Half-time School at Drighlington, closed last year, has been reopened. The year therefore closes with 96 schools in operation, showing an increase of 7 schools for the year. A new school will be opened at Jasper in January, and an application for a school at Norton's Gap has been granted conditionally. Although the development of the district will render necessary the establishment of new schools for some time to come, at present a school is in operation wherever there is a reasonable prospect of the minimum attendance being maintained.

The school buildings in this section provide accommodation for 5,734 pupils, while the maximum quarterly enrolment has been 5,029. By the erection of new schools and class-rooms, and the enlargement of existing buildings, additional space for 591 pupils has been provided, while the enrolment shows an increase of 419 for the year. Repairs, in some instances of an extensive character, have been carried out as they were found to be necessary. Excepting two or three buildings which will require attention during the coming year, the school premises are in good condition.

All the schools in operation during any portion of the year received a regular inspection, 1 was inspected a second time, and 7 received an ordinary inspection. The total number of pupils examined was 4,030; of these, 340 were examined for exemption certificates, and 192 passed. In general efficiency 94 schools were found to be above standard, 1 up to standard, and 2 below standard. The percentages of passes in the various subjects show only slight variations from those obtained last year. Among the more important subjects a slight decrease is seen in writing and dictation, and a small increase in arithmetic, grammar, and geography. The organisation and discipline of the schools continue to be of a satisfactory character. In spite of the exceptionally dry weather which has prevailed, praiseworthy efforts have been made by many teachers to keep the surroundings of their schools neat and attractive.

The Public School at Ballina was raised in May last to the rank of a Superior Public School; this school deserves to be specially mentioned, both for the good results obtained at the University examinations of the year and for the high general efficiency which it maintains.

The number of teachers of all grades employed in this section is 119; they are classified as follows:—Class I, 1; Class II, 21; Class III, 55; unclassified, 24; pupil-teachers, 18. Of the unclassified teachers, 11 have been trained as pupil-teachers. As a body, the teachers are energetic and faithful, and are generally respected.

Lismore, 28th December, 1895.

P. BOARD,
Inspector.

ANNEX X.

DISTRICT INSPECTOR T. DWYER'S REPORT.

THE number of schools in operation in the Maitland district during some portion of 1895 was 243, comprising 194 Public Schools and departments, 20 Provisional, 23 Half-time, 4 House-to-house, and 2 Evening Public; total, 243.

The Maitland section embraces 69 Public Schools and departments, 9 Provisional, 13 Half-time, 1 House-to-house, and 2 Evening Public; total, 94.

The Newcastle section had 63 Public Schools and departments, and 1 Provisional; total, 64.

The Dungog section contained 62 Public, 10 Provisional, 10 Half-time, 3 House-to-house; total, 85.

New vested school buildings, including weather-sheds, were completed and occupied at Horneville, near West Maitland, during the year. Provisional Schools were established at Baerami and Budden, and the school at Owendale was reopened. Putty was raised to Provisional rank. Howe's Valley was reduced to Half-time, and worked with Springfield. Half-time Schools were started at Doyle's Creek and Redman Vale in the beginning of the year. Evening Public Schools were established at Bulga and West Maitland in the second half of the year. Arrangements for opening a Provisional School at Barnet, at the head of the Manning River, are complete, and a teacher will be appointed this month. Provisional Schools will shortly be established at Luskintyre and Maison de Dieu. The Public Schools at Gungal and Sparkes' Creek were closed for want of attendance in the second half of the year. The Half-time School building at Upper Middle Creek was burnt last May, and the children of that locality have been without the means of instruction since that time. The sum of £283 5s. 2d. was expended under my supervision in improving 32 schools in Maitland section, and the sum of £262 5s. was similarly spent in improving 18 residences of that section. Existing schools are well placed on the whole, and give more than sufficient floor-space for the highest average attendance during the year. The total floor-space for the whole district for 1895 is 24,940, and of cubic spaces 26,612, as against 24,482 and 26,190 respectively for 1894.

The work of inspection for the year is shown hereunder:—

Section of District.	Regular Inspections.	Ordinary Inspections.	Total Inspections.	Number of Pupils examined.
Maitland	90	10	100	4,731
Newcastle	64	.....	64	9,238
Dungog.....	85	2	87	2,678
Total.....	239	12	251	16,647

Four small schools in my section, viz., Gungal, Sparkes' Creek, Rosemount, and Bulga Evening Public did not receive inspection, inasmuch as they were not in operation when I was working in their respective localities.

Of the inspected schools, 98 per cent. of those in Maitland section succeeded in satisfying or exceeding the standard, 100 per cent. in Newcastle section, and 88 per cent. in Dungog, making an average of 94 per cent. nearly, as against 98 per cent. for the year 1894. There is thus a slight falling off of 4 per cent. for 1895, which is due to irregularity of attendance of pupils nearly all over the district, caused by the prevalence of juvenile epidemics for several months.

The schools of this district that sent up successful pupils for the University Junior Examination in 1895 are: Newcastle Superior Public, 19; Singleton Superior Public, 4; West Maitland Superior Public, 2; Wallsend, 2; Hamilton, 1; total, 28 from 5 schools. In 1894, 23 successful applicants passed from 5 schools.

The proficiency of the pupils examined in each subject of instruction, and the percentage of those who satisfied or exceeded the standard, are shown in the following table:—

Subjects.	Number Examined.	Percentage.	Subjects.	Number Examined.	Percentage.
Reading—			Grammar—		
Alphabet	1,743	74	Elementary	3,739	78
Monosyllables	2,924	80	Advanced	3,039	72
Easy narrative	5,467	86	Total	6,778	75
Ordinary prose	6,513	88	Geography—		
Total	16,647	85	Elementary	3,460	79
			Advanced	3,194	76
Writing—			Total	6,654	77
On slates	6,645	83	History—		
On paper	10,002	84	English	6,651	76
Total	16,647	84	Australian	1,537	70
			Scripture and moral lessons	16,171	78
Arithmetic—			Object lessons	16,417	81
Simple rules	10,391	75	Drawing	16,795	79
Compound rules	3,764	69	Music	15,795	82
Higher rules	2,463	65	French	212	68
Total	16,618	72	Euclid	1,052	68
			Algebra	184	76
			Mensuration	311	74
			Latin	193	74
			Trigonometry	5	80
			Needlework	5,789	85
			Drill	16,117	78
			Natural science	123	88

Compared with last year, natural science is better by 3 per cent.; ordinary prose and simple rules of arithmetic have advanced 2 per cent.; easy narrative, compound rules, algebra have improved by 1 per cent.; in all other branches but two there is a falling off ranging from 1 to 10 per cent. This decrease in the percentage of pupils that exceeded or satisfied the standard is owing to the prevalence of juvenile epidemics all over the district during a considerable portion of the year.

The number of pupils examined for exemption certificates was 1,870, of which number 989 passed.

The number of teachers, assistants, work-mistresses, and pupil-teachers employed in Maitland district amounts to 469. With few exceptions, they have worked well, and have given little trouble to the Department during the year. A fair proportion of them were promoted by examination and under Article 103 of the Regulations. Their classification at the close of the year is indicated in the following table:—

	I A.		I B.		II A.		II B.		III A.		III B.		III C.		Unclassified.		Total.		Grand Total.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
	Principal teachers	7	2	13	5	23	23	16	1	49	8	12	8	10	8	15	18	145		43	188
Mistresses of departments .....	..	..	..	..	..	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	35	35
Assistants .....	..	..	5	..	14	23	8	15	2	27	..	5	..	..	..	9	29	79	108
Total	7	2	18	5	37	51	24	16	51	35	12	13	10	8	15	27	174	157	331
	I.		II.		III.		IV.		Probationers.										
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.									
Pupil-teachers	10	40	9	24	5	5	22	9	1	3							47	81	128
Work-mistresses .....	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..							..	10	10
Total teachers of all ranks																	221	248	469

Summary.

Ten new schools were opened during the year. The sum of £1,716 17s. 2d. was expended in improving schools and residences by the Inspectors. Accommodation exists for 24,940 pupils. With the exception of 4 small schools which were not in operation when the Inspector in whose section they are was working in their respective localities, every school in the district had a regular inspection, and 12 had ordinary inspections. The Department's property is well cared for. The condition of the primary schools of this district continues to be satisfactory.

East Maitland, 6th January, 1896.

T. DWYER,
District Inspector.

ANNEX Y.

INSPECTOR FLASHMAN'S REPORT.

DURING the year the Infants' Departments at Jesmond, Newcastle East, and Hanbury were closed, so that there now remains in this section 33 Public Schools in 60 departments, and 1 Provisional School.

The enrolment of pupils has been as follows:—

March quarter	12,296.
June quarter	12,091.
September quarter	12,158.
December quarter.....	11,776.

The accommodation provided in the schools is for 13,924 pupils.

A weather-shed has been erected in connection with the Superior Public School, Newcastle, and important additions and improvements have been made to the teachers' residences at Waratah, New Lambton, Hexham, Stockton, Carrington, Newcastle South, and Hanbury, while extensive repairs have been carried out to the school buildings at Newcastle, Carrington, Islington, Newcastle South, Hanbury, Hamilton, Belmont, Mosquito Island, Barnsley, Minmi, Cook's Hill, and Wallsend. The water supply has been improved at the schools at Minmi, New Lambton, Newcastle Superior, Belmont, and Tremarton.

The school property in this district, viewed as a whole, may be said to be in a very satisfactory condition.

All the schools in this section were inspected during the year. I found most of them in a satisfactory condition as regards organisation, discipline, and instruction. The defects in organisation I noticed last year have in nearly every case been removed. A few schools have not been kept as neat and attractive as desirable. All the schools were found to satisfy the "standard" requirements, and a large number produced results far beyond the "standard."

The introduction to the Infants' Departments of musical drill and a more intelligent method of teaching drawing, form, and arithmetic, has produced good results.

I have not always been quite satisfied with the results obtained in teaching Object lessons. Frequently these lessons as given to the junior pupils, are most unsuitable, and entirely miss the end intended. Laboured lessons on the whale, elephant, camel, and such like subjects might with profit give place to intelligent training of the eyes and ears of the pupils, which would prove not only more profitable but far more interesting to all concerned.

There were 1,077 pupils examined for "Exemption certificates," but 557 only succeeded in satisfying the required tests.

The only schools which were successful at the University Junior Examination this year were:—

Newcastle Superior	18 boys, 1 girl.
Wallsend ,,	2 boys.
Hamilton ,,	1 boy.

At the close of the year there were employed in this section 34 principal teachers, 27 mistresses of departments, 73 assistants, 92 pupil-teachers, and 8 work-mistresses, making a total of 234 teachers of all grades.

All the teachers appear to be hard-working, conscientious, loyal servants of the Department. Of the pupil-teachers I cannot report too highly; many of these young people do excellent work, and are likely to develop into exceedingly useful teachers.

During the year the Cookery Class has been in active operation:—180 girls have received instruction and been subjected to examination at the close of their course of instruction. The reports upon this class have been of a highly satisfactory character and indicate that the teacher is not only industrious but painstaking and efficient.

In all its aspects the educational work of the past year affords good ground for expecting still further advance during next year.

C. O. FLASHMAN,
Inspector.

Newcastle, 24th December, 1895.

ANNEX Z.

INSPECTOR WATERHOUSE'S REPORT.

THE 82 schools in operation at the close of the year 1894 resumed work after the midsummer vacation. During the present year 3 schools were established, viz., Greswick Public, Topi Topi Public, and Wallaringa Provisional, all being in localities where no schools previously existed, whilst Binglebrah Provisional was closed in consequence of the diminished attendance. In the classification of the schools the following changes were made:—Carrabolla, Glen Martin, Halton, and Limeburners' Creek Half-time were raised to Provisional, and Crawford River Public, Carrow Brook Provisional, Girvan Provisional, and Tea Tree Provisional were reduced to Half-time rank. The number of schools in operation at the close of the year was 84, apportioned thus:—

Public	62
Provisional	9
Half-time	10
House-to-house	3

Ten applications for new schools were received, viz.:—

Dunkirk, Provisional	Granted conditionally.
Greswick, Public	Granted.
Invergordon, Provisional	Granted.
Karuah River, Provisional.....	Declined.
Strathisla, Provisional.....	Granted.
Swan Bay, Provisional	Under consideration.
Topi Topi, Public.....	Granted.
Upper Monkerai, Provisional	Declined.
Wallaringa, Provisional.....	Granted.
Weismantel's, Provisional.....	Declined.

The average quarterly attendance fluctuated between 67 and 74 per cent. of the enrolment. The highest enrolment during any quarter of the year was 3,330. As there is regulation space in the schools for 4,582 pupils, the accommodation is ample for present requirements.

The buildings, as a whole, are in a very fair state of repair, and the teachers take reasonable care of the property of the Department. Under the Architect's supervision, Greswick Public School was erected, Euwylyong Public and Nelson's Plains Public were enlarged, and several important improvements were effected. The Inspector supervised the erection of Glen Martin Provisional, Wallaringa Provisional, and Topi Topi Public, this latter building being leased by the Department. Three other buildings are in course of erection. Three wide verandahs were constructed to act as weathersheds,

ANNEX Z 2.

INSPECTOR FRIEND'S REPORT.

THERE were 90 schools under my supervision at the beginning of this year. Four new ones came into operation during the year, 3 were reopened, and 4, which failed to maintain the requisite average, lapsed in consequence. There are, therefore, 93 schools in this inspectorate. It is probable that 2 of these will close forthwith, and that 1 or 2 new schools will be established at an early date.

Under the Inspector's supervision 48 school buildings were improved, 4 erected, and 13 residences renovated. Substantial additions are being made at Cootamundra Public by the Architect. The same officer carried out important improvements at Grenfell, Cowra, Nubba, Calap, and Wallaroo.

Allowing 8 square feet per child, there is accommodation for 5,864 children in the schools of this district. The enrolment for the year was 5,028, and the average attendance 3,027.6. There is, hence, liberal sitting room for the pupils.

In all, there were 97 schools in existence here for the whole year, or for some part of it. Every school received a regular, and 6 an ordinary inspection. Of the 97 schools, 90, when tested, were found above standard, and 7 below. The summary of the "Estimated Proficiency of Pupils" examined shows clearly that profitable work has been done this year, for 75 per cent. of the subjects have been more successfully treated than during 1894. Still there are unmistakable indications in certain schools that the pupils have not been trained to be exact, or to properly exercise their thinking powers (and sometimes their energies). I do not refer merely to the manipulation of figures or to the solution of mathematical problems, &c, but to a training which, if intelligently and vigorously applied, would prove an immense factor in rendering the pupils watchful, accurate, clear-sighted, self-reliant, and prompt in a large variety of ways, both in and out of school. When the full force and importance of the adage, "That which is worth doing at all is worth doing well" are duly recognised by teachers who are at fault in these matters, higher percentages in most, if not all, school subjects will be secured; and the instructors will have the gratification of knowing that their pupils on leaving school will face the world better equipped for the exigencies of life.

Four schools were represented in the University Junior examinations this year, viz. :—Cootamundra, 4 passes; Cowra, 1; Tipperary Gully, 1; and Young, 4.

It is satisfactory to report that, in the matter of organisation, there is a perceptible advance. The classification of pupils is in many cases better, and the programmes of lessons and the time-tables are of a more practical nature than formerly.

Speaking generally, the discipline has always been a good feature, and continues to maintain its high character.

The teachers (all grades) of the district number 115. They are classified thus:—

1 B	.. .. .	3
2 A	.. .. .	10
2 B	.. .. .	8
3 A		32
3 B		8
3 C		6
Unclassified (of these, 19 are ex-pupil-teachers)		28
		<hr/>
		95
Pupil teachers		19
Sewing-mistress		1
		<hr/>
Total		115

As a whole, they are competent, dutiful, and exert a healthy influence in their respective localities. Such as have not shown the possession of these qualifications have been suitably dealt with by loss or reduction of classification, removal to less important positions, &c., according to the seriousness of the cases.

There are some very promising pupil teachers in the district.

Summary.

- (a) All schools received a regular inspection.
- (b) The instructional results are higher than last year
- (c) The schools are well distributed throughout the district, and afford accommodation in excess of present requirements.
- (d) The outlook is encouraging.

CHAS. J. W. FRIEND,
Inspector.

Young, 27th December, 1895.

ANNEX Z 3.

INSPECTOR PEARSON'S REPORT.

At the close of 1894, 83 schools were in operation in this section.

This year commenced with the same number, classified as—Public, 53; Provisional, 11; Half-time, 18; House-to-house, 1.

During the year Blowering West Provisional and Keajura Creek Public were closed.

Boomanomana, Finley, Lower Bago, Mount Gwyne, Upper Bago Provisionals, Felton Wood Half-time, and Benambra House-to-house were established.

Redlands Public and Burrumbuttock East Half time were reopened as Provisional. Savernake Provisional was also reopened after having been closed about twelve months.

Clear Hills Provisional was raised to the rank of Public, and Jubilee Downs Provisional was converted to Half-time, to be worked in conjunction with the new Half-time School at Felton Wood.

At the close of 1895 the schools, therefore, were.—Public, 53; Provisional, 16; Half-time, 20; House-to-house, 2. Total, 91.

When the 2 schools promised at Barooga and Bulgandra are established it may be said the means of education, both as regards amount and distribution, will be adequate.

The total number of schools and departments open during 1895, or any portion thereof, was 93. All of these but 1 received a regular inspection. The exception was Keajura Creek, which was closed early in the year on account of diminished attendance and before it could be visited.

In addition, 2 ordinary inspections were made, making a total of 94 inspections for the year.

Of the 92 schools inspected, 78, or 85 per cent, exceeded standard limits, and 14 were below.

Last year only 82 per cent. were considered above standard.

Half of these 14 failures were newly-established schools, several having been in operation only a few days at time of inspection.

The percentages of proficiency of the various subjects are well maintained, in many cases exceeding those of last year.

A substantial improvement in both organisation and discipline has been noted in almost every school, thus giving proof that the observations and directions given at inspection have been closely observed and conscientiously carried out.

The

The government generally is judicious and sympathetic, and the methods modern and suitable. In many schools horticulture or arboriculture receives attention, in some cases with very good results, Shepardstown Public deserving special mention.

The teaching staff at end of the year consisted of:—Principal teachers, 79; mistresses, 2; assistants, 5; pupil-teachers, 13; work-mistress, 1—total, 100.

As a whole, the teachers are sober, painstaking, conscientious, and studious, and appear to exert a beneficial influence in their respective centres.

School accommodation, allowing 8 square feet per child:—

Accommodation existing at commencement of 1895.....	5,278
Additional accommodation provided	431
Accommodation lost by closing, &c.	66
Accommodation existing at end of 1895	5,643

This is considerably more than sufficient, as the December enrolment shows only 3,408.

No new school buildings have been erected by the Architect, but one is building at Tocumwal, which will afford a total accommodation for 152, being an addition of 80 on old building. This, with the teacher's residence, will cost £1,270.

At Jindera, a neat and comfortable residence was erected by the Architect, at a cost of £396 10s.

New buildings erected by Inspector or supplied by residents during the year:—

Names.	If new.	Seats.	Cost.
Bulgandra	New	21	£ s. d. 45 0 0
Boomanoomana	„	21	45 0 0
Mount Gwynne	„	21	45 0 0
Barooga	„	30	57 19 6
Upper Bago	„	31	20 0 0
Lower Bago	„	35 supplied by residents.	
			£212 19 6

Bulgandra and Barooga have not yet been opened.

The sum of £364 16s. 7d. has been expended in connection with repairs to 32 schools, and £178 13s. 6d. in repairing 9 residences.

No new school buildings under the Inspector's supervision are in progress, but the work of extending Berrigan school is now in hand. This will provide additional accommodation for 20.

Summary.

The efficiency of the schools is slightly higher than last year.

The means of education are ample and well distributed.

The outlook for 1896 is favourable.

Albury, 27th December, 1895.

T. PEARSON,
Inspector.

ANNEX Z 4.

INSPECTOR MCKENZIE'S REPORT.

At the end of the year 1894 there were 61 schools and departments in operation in Hay section. One school has since been closed and 7 new schools opened; so that there have been, in all, 68 schools and departments in operation during the year 1895, including 49 Public, 7 Provisional, 6 Half-time, and 6 House-to-house Schools.

New schools were established at Burke Ward, Burtundy, Conorgie, Colinroobie, Gordon's Point, Tareena, and White Cliffs. Schools were conditionally promised at Lynwood, Hill Plain, Pamamaroo, and Tomara, and applications from Elimdale and Brassi were declined.

The existing schools are well distributed, fully staffed, and satisfactorily meet the requirements of the great majority of the residents. In this scattered district, where the blocks of land are so large, there will always be isolated families; but in many localities settlement is steadily progressing, and the establishment of new schools must follow.

All schools received a regular inspection, and, as a rule, were found to be in a satisfactory condition as regards organisation, discipline, and instruction. Of 68 schools inspected, 59 were above, 1 up to, and 8 below standard, but of the last mentioned only 4 had been any considerable time in operation. The efficiency of the schools has been maintained, any apparent falling-off being caused by the number of new schools. The schools taking highest rank for general efficiency are Alma, Broken Hill, Broken Hill North, Deniliquin, Hay, and Silverton.

The school buildings are mostly in good repair. During the year repairs and improvements were effected in 31 schools and 11 residences, at a cost of £776 3s. 6d., and further repairs are nearing completion in 5 schools and 3 residences, at an additional cost of £118 17s.

Ample provision has been made for the accommodation of the pupils. The total enrolment for the year is 7,326, and the average attendance is 4,022, while existing buildings provide floor space for 6,798 pupils, which gives an increase of 450 places on last year's accommodation.

In addition to the buildings now in use, a new classroom at Hillston and a new school and residence at Mossiel are almost ready for occupation; it has been decided to enlarge the schoolroom and build a new residence at Booligal, and a residence and classroom are to be erected at Mathoura. A comfortable residence was erected at Carrathool early in the year.

Savings banks continue in operation in the more important schools; two schools possess cadet corps; and arboriculture receives a fair amount of attention. The trees and flower-garden at Hay and the vegetable garden at Balranald merit special mention.

There are 121 teachers of all ranks employed in this section. And, as a rule, they are diligent and conscientious in the discharge of their duties, exhibit a deep interest in their school work, and possess the confidence and respect of the people.

A. D. MCKENZIE,
Inspector.

Marrickville, 31st December, 1895.

ANNEX Z 5.

DISTRICT INSPECTOR LONG'S REPORT.

At the close of the former year there were 238 schools in my district. Owing to insufficient attendance 3 were not reopened, and, for the same reason, 11 others were closed during the year, while the same number of new schools were established. The whole number in operation during the year, or some portion of it, was 246, and of these 235 remained in existence at its close, 93 being in the Mudgee, 64 in the Dubbo, and 78 in the Wellington section.

The buildings in which these schools are conducted are, with one or two exceptions, in the most suitable positions, and in good condition. During the year, under inspectors' supervision, 10 school buildings and 1 weathershed have been erected, 78 school-rooms and 23 residences repaired, and 4 school-rooms enlarged, at a total cost of £1,824 5s. 4d. Similar works of a more extensive nature have been completed under the Department's architect.

The buildings suffice for 13,816 pupils at the regulation allowance of floor-space, being an increase of 390 places. The total number of pupils, allowing for those who attended more than one school, was 11,817, and the average daily attendance 7,572·5. The accommodation provided by the school buildings is, therefore, ample.

All the schools in existence during the year, viz., 246, were fully inspected, excepting 2 which were in operation for a portion of the year only. Nine schools received a second or ordinary inspection, and 1 a second regular inspection. Of the 245 regular inspections, 99 were made by Mr. Inspector Rooney, 55 by Mr. Inspector Baillie, and 83 by myself. Owing to serious injuries by a coach accident the former officer was unable to complete his inspections, and 5 in his section were taken by Mr. Inspector M'Lelland and 3 by myself.

Of the schools inspected, 232, or 95 per cent., were in a creditable condition in regard to general efficiency. The 12 schools which failed to satisfy standard requirements—8 in my own section and 2 in each of the others—included some in operation but a short time, and others in which such failure was traceable to causes beyond a teacher's control. The action necessary for the remedy of the defective condition has been taken or initiated in the few cases in which it was found to result from some default on the part of the staff. That 95 per cent. of the schools should reach or exceed standard shows that they are, with few exceptions, under competent and successful management.

The discipline and organisation continue to be pleasing features. The pupils are almost invariably attentive, well behaved, and of very neat appearance, and these results appear to be achieved by appropriate and intelligent methods. Some few cases are met with in which harsh coercion is ignorantly regarded as the necessary basis for efficiency in teaching and government, and in these a more intelligent and humane theory has been suggested. Details of organisation are nearly always found to afford evidence of careful effort to comply with prescribed rules and of due appreciation of the educative effect of neat and cheerful surroundings. At many schools much attention is bestowed on the improvement of the grounds by tree-planting and flower-culture, in which the pupils are encouraged to take a beneficial interest.

There were 8,464 pupils present at the inspections of the year, the number in the preceding year being 7,799. The following table shows the number examined in each subject and the percentage of passes:—

Subject.	Number of Pupils Examined.	Percentage of Passes.	Subject.	No. of Pupils Examined.	Percentage of Passes.
Reading	8,464	85·5	Music	6,389	69·3
Writing.....	8,426	84·1	French.....	74	87·8
Dictation	6,835	78·5	Euclid	277	78·7
Arithmetic	8,134	79·7	Algebra	59	81·3
Grammar	2,991	76·0	Mensuration	350	65·6
Geography	2,981	80·8	Latin	61	82·0
History.....	3,006	73·4	Needlework	3,017	87·0
Scripture	7,941	74·8	Drill.....	7,656	76·0
Object Lesson	7,874	79·4	Natural Science.....	144	91·6
Drawing	7,928	79·6			

The above results are higher in the four most important subjects, and in seven others than those of last year, and afford evidence that the general result of the year's work is satisfactory.

The number of teachers employed in the district at the end of the year was 274, including 33 pupil-teachers. Their classifications and positions are given in the statistical returns already sent in. With few exceptions they show that they possess the qualifications necessary for the efficient discharge of their honourable and responsible duties, and occupy satisfactory positions in public estimation. In certain cases there is observed a carelessness in regard to details of general deportment which must prejudicially affect a teacher's usefulness, and which may possibly be, to some extent, attributable to the influences prevalent in many rural localities. Such cases are, however, it is satisfactory to state, exceptional.

The pupil-teachers have displayed satisfactory aptitude, diligence, and usefulness, and have, in every instance, obtained a favourable report.

In conclusion, it may be stated that the schools of the district are sufficient for its present requirements, and that the general result of the year's work is satisfactory.

GEORGE ED. LONG,
District Inspector.

Waverley, 7th January, 1896.

ANNEX Z 6.

INSPECTOR ROONEY'S REPORT.

At the end of 1894 there were 97 schools in the Mudgee section of the Wellington district.

Three small schools, M'Donald's Creek Public, Leaning Oak Provisional, and Campbell's Creek Half-time, did not reopen at the commencement of the year 1895.

During the year the following schools were closed owing to diminished attendance:—Rawdon, Pinnacle Swamp, and Tong Bong Half-time; Dun Dun and Nile House-to-house.

Schools established.

Breakfast Creek Public, Pinnacle Swamp Provisional, and Upper Meroo Provisional.

Schools converted.

Avisford Half-time to Public; Ulan Public to Half-time; Murragamba Provisional to Half-time; Oakborough Half-time to Provisional; and Warburton House-to-house into two Half-time

At the close of 1895 there were in operation in this section 54 Public, 8 Provisional, 28 Half-time, and 3 House-to-house schools. An application for a Provisional school at Dexter Springs was under consideration at the end of the year.

New schools, taking the places of old and unsuitable buildings, were erected at Dungaree and Wagoribel. At

At Breakfast Creek, Pinnacle Swamp, and Upper Meroo, buildings were erected in places where hitherto there had been no schools

The schools at Breakfast Creek, Lawson's Creek, and Mullamuddy were enlarged
Twenty schools and 19 residences received substantial repairs.

The architect carried out the work of repairs at 1 school and 1 residence. All the others were done under my supervision. A weathershed was erected at Windeyer, and one is in course of construction at Pinnacle Swamp. With the exception of 1 Public and 2 Half-time, all the schools and residences are in a fair state of repair, and are suitable for educational purposes.

Omitting Menah Public, Collingwood Provisional, and Munmurra Provisional, all the Public and Provisional schools are vested in the Department. Fifteen of the Half-time schools are also vested. There are 15 Public schools not provided with residences for teachers.

Accommodation.

The schools in this section give accommodation sufficient for 3,906 pupils or 384 more than were enrolled for any quarter of the year.

In 18 school playgrounds the ornamental trees planted during the previous five years are doing well, and are properly cared by the teachers. At Hill End and Tambaroora nearly all the trees have died out, owing to either the barren nature of the soil or to the indifference of the teachers.

Enrolment and Attendance.

The total enrolment for the year was 4,231. Of this number, 413 were returned as pupils of more than 1 school. The average daily attendance was 2,631.5, being a slight increase on that of 1894. The compulsory clauses of the Public Instruction Act have been duly administered.

The amount of school-fees received for the year was £1,240 10s. 4½d., and the fees in arrear at the end of December amounted to £37 12s. 6d.

There were at the end of the year 342 free pupils in the schools of the section, an increase of 51 on the previous year.

Inspection.

All schools in this section received a regular inspection in 1895. Seven schools received ordinary inspection. Hill End Public was regularly inspected a second time. 2,991 pupils were examined during the year.

The attainments of the pupils show improvement in all subjects but one—algebra. A decided advance has been made in the teaching of drill.

Efficiency of Schools.

One Public and 1 Half-time, both in operation for only a portion of the year, were below standard; 8 Public, 4 Provisional, and 7 Half-time reached it; while 45 Public, 4 Provisional, 23 Half-time, and 5 House-to-house schools exceeded it. Thus, over 97 per cent. of the schools either satisfied or exceeded the requirements of the standard.

Teachers.

There are in this section of the district 85 teachers and 10 pupil teachers. Of the teachers, 2 are in the first class, 19 in the second, 56 in the third-class, and 8 unclassified. Of the last named, 6 served as pupil teachers.

The teachers have given satisfaction in the discharge of their duties; with few exceptions they have gained the respect and goodwill of the people whose children they educate. There are a few, however, who fail to see that smoking in the streets and carelessness in dress tend to lower a teacher in public estimation.

Summary.

(a) This section is well provided with the means of education. (b) The material condition of the schools is good. (c) The organisation and discipline are satisfactory. The results indicate that good work has been done during the past year.

Mudgee, 28th December, 1895.

JOHN P. ROONEY,
Inspector.

ANNEX Z 7

INSPECTOR BAILLIE'S REPORT

THERE were in operation in the Dubbo section of the Wellington district during the year 1895, 42 Public, 11 Provisional, 6 Half-time, and 8 House-to-house schools; total, 67 schools.

Three schools, viz., Belair Creek Provisional, Ironbarks Provisional, and Tenandra and Boundary Gate House-to-house were closed through insufficient attendance.

New schools were opened at Bourke Meat works, Boogle Guble Creek, Carinda, and Raby. A Half-time school is in course of erection at Mobla, which will be opened in conjunction with Belair Creek at the beginning of the year. Boogaldie Public School, closed in 1888, is to be opened as a Provisional school immediately after the Xmas vacation. A House school at Gidgeewane and Greenwood Vale has been granted, and the buildings should soon be ready for occupation. A new school building to replace the old one, which is now used as a weathershed, was erected at Beni.

Applications for Provisional schools at the following places, viz., Goonoo, Wairumbungul, and Yantabulla, are under consideration.

The number of schools in operation at the end of the year was:—

Public Schools	42
Provisional	9
Half-time	6
House-to-house	7
Total	64

The material condition of the schools is, on the whole, fairly good. Improvements, including additions and repairs, have been effected at 28 schools under the inspector's supervision, at a cost of £418 1s. 6d., and 4 schools, viz., Bourke, Byrock, Tomingley, and Warren, under the architect's, at a cost of £698 10s. 4d.

New schools were erected at Bourke Meat-works, Beni, and Boogle Guble Creek, at an outlay of £449 15s.

The water from the town bore at Coonamble has been laid on to the Public School and teacher's residence at a small outlay of only £23 16s. 8d., which, considering the extreme heat and dryness of the climate, will be of inestimable value.

The residences at Goodooga, Coonamble, and Bourke underwent necessary repairs.

The works that have been authorised are—A new residence at Gulargambone, additions to the Public School, Angledool, and to the Superior Public School, Dubbo, and painting and repairs to Baradine Public School and teacher's residence.

The accommodation at the end of 1894 provided floor-space for 5,283 pupils. At the end of 1895 there was accommodation for 5,400 pupils, giving an increase of 117 seats.

Enrolment

Enrolment and Average Attendance.

The enrolment and average attendance for the four quarters ending March, June, September, and December, as compared with last year, show a marked increase in both the enrolment and attendance —

	1894		1895	
	Enrolment	Av Attendance	Enrolment.	Av Attendance
First Quarter	3,553	2,392 2	3,665	2,543 8
Second „	3,531	2,472 5	3,682	2,618 1
Third „	3,457	2,419 7	3,760	2,600 6
Fourth „	3,431	2,469 4	3,672	2,623 5

The total amount of school fees received for the year was £1,424 3s. 9d.

Inspection, Instruction, and Discipline.

Sixty six schools received a regular inspection, and several an incidental inspection.

The new Public School at Bourke Meat-works, opened late in the year, was not inspected.

Of the 66 schools inspected, 64 were above standard and 2 below.

During the first week in October the Chief Inspector paid a visit to Dubbo, and inspected the fourth and fifth classes in the boys' department of the Superior Public School

I wish here to acknowledge the services rendered me by Mr District-Inspector Long and Mr. Inspector M'Lelland, who inspected eight of my schools during November, when I was incapacitated from active work through injuries received by the upsetting of the Quambone coach.

Of the 2,913 pupils examined, 249 were presented for exemption certificates. Of these only 131 passed. The great number of failures may be attributed to want of revision and a thorough grounding in practical questions in arithmetic. Dictation, also, is a weak subject, and especially is it so where parents have not the means of providing necessary books for children's home use.

At the Junior Public Examination, held in June last, the Dubbo Superior Public School was successful in passing four pupils, one of whom matriculated

The order and discipline have been well maintained, and the demeanour and appearance of the pupils very gratifying.

Teaching Staff.

As a rule, the teachers are zealous, industrious, and earnest in their work. In some instances, however, great inconvenience is caused by want of punctuality in furnishing returns.

It is with regret I have to add that one teacher was removed from the service through intemperance, and another resigned, fearing dismissal, from the same cause.

The pupil-teachers are doing good work. They are smart, intelligent, and bear excellent characters

Classification of Teaching Staff

Teachers—	
1 B	2
2 A	9
2 B	6
3 A	18
3 B	12
3 C	8
Unclassified	19
Total	74

Of the unclassified teachers five are ex-pupil teachers.

Pupil-teachers—	
Class 1	4
„ 2	4
„ 3	1
„ 4	2
Probationer	1
Total	12

There is a work mistress at the Superior Public School, Dubbo. Total of all grades, 87.

The work done in 1895, and the progress made, have been highly satisfactory.

There is reason to believe that even better results will be obtained in 1896.

J. W. E. BAILLIE,
Inspector.

Dubbo, 30th December, 1895.

ANNEX Z 8.

REPORT OF THE PRINCIPAL OF THE TRAINING SCHOOL, FORT STREET.

THE enrolment of students for the year 1895 was 32, classified as under —

15	who held full Scholarships
10	„ half „
7	„ non „

Included in the 7 who held non-scholarships was the student who had been granted exemption from the 1894 session, owing to serious illness

Attendance

Early in 1894 the Minister decided that attendance at University lectures should be discontinued during the student's first year's course, and directed that during the usual hours of study students should be employed in the Training School. The new scheme came into operation in January, 1895.

Course of Study.

Latin.—Livy, Book XXI; Arnold's Composition

French.—First and Second French Course, First French Reader (Macmillan); Récits des Temps Mérovingiens I.

English.—Meiklejohn's Book of English; Richard III, Shakespeare's Histories and the Elizabethan Historical Drama; Smith's Specimens of English Literature.

English History.—From 1066 to 1603.

Mathematics.—

Mathematics.—The work prescribed for Honour Papers, Matriculation Examination, but omitting Conic Sections.

School Management.—Theory and History of Education; Public Instruction Act and Regulations; Practical School Management; the Kindergarten Principle.

Music.—Sutton's Theory of Music; Four-part Songs; Stainer's Harmony; Voice Training.

Drawing.—Practical, Plane, and Solid Geometry; Perspective.

Drill.—Squad, Company, and Battalion Drill; Manual and Firing Exercise; Physical Drill, with and without Rifle; Single-stick Practice.

Practical Training.

Greater facilities for practical training are given under the new arrangements. During the year just ended each student was employed for about five weeks of the period in actual teaching. A complete course of lectures on the Principles and Practice of Teaching and Class Management was delivered during the session, and Specimen, Test, and Criticism Lessons were regularly given.

Staff.

The staff for the year 1895 consisted of the Principal, J. D. St. Clair Maclardy, Esq., M.A., Lecturer in Languages and Mathematics; J. Finney, Esq., B.A., Lecturer in English and English History; Hugo Alpen, Esq., Music Master; F. W. Woodhouse, Esq., Drawing Master; W. Powrie, Esq., Teacher of Manual Training; Q.M.S. Smith, Teacher of Drill.

Manual Training.

The students were divided into two groups for manual training, and each group received two hours instruction each week. Occasionally the whole class received special lectures on the timbers of Australia and their uses. This branch of student's work was never more popular than at present, and the excellent results just published and given below show how successfully the subject has been taught.

Honors.	First Grade.	Second Grade.	Total.
8	17	5	30

Two students, non-scholars, did not present themselves for examination.

Examinations.

Quarterly examinations were held by the Chief Inspector throughout the year. The examination at which each student's practical skill was tested took place early in December. The annual examination commenced on Monday, 16th December. The results are given below.

II A with Honors.	II A.	II B.	III A.	Total.
1	5	15	3	24

Six non-scholars did not compete.

Drill.

A very high standard has been maintained in the drill of the students. A well-graded course of instruction, ranging from the simplest turnings of a second-class to the more extended and complex movements of a fifth-class, was drawn up and successfully carried out by Q.M.S. Smith. A majority of the students joined the Public Schools' A. A. A. Rifle Club, and took regular practice with its members. The examination in drill was held in December, when 30 passed.

Health and Conduct.

The health of the students has been good except during the months of September and October, when influenza was prevalent, and their conduct, with two exceptions, has been very satisfactory.

J. W. TURNER.

Training College, Fort-street, 21st January, 1896.

ANNEX Z 9.

REPORT OF PRINCIPAL OF HURLSTONE TRAINING SCHOOL.

THE teaching staff is the same as that of last year, but there is a difference in the number of the students and in the disposition of the studies.

Instead of 51 students, and 2, or even 3, classes, only 29 students, forming one class, were in residence, as none of those in the Training School last year were admitted for a second year's course. Twenty-five students entered at the beginning of the session. Four others entered early in March, under special conditions, which allowed their training to be precisely that of their fellow students, but debarred them from undergoing the classification examination-current during the present week. They proved to be promising teachers and very diligent students.

No students were sent up for the Matriculation Examination this year.

The health of the students, with one exception, has been good, and their conduct excellent.

The course of study for the year has consisted of:—

English.—Meiklejohn's Book of English; Composition, Parsing, Analysis, and Prosody; special study, Richard III.

French.—Macmillan's French Course, Third Year; "Recits des Temps Mérovingiens," by Thierry.

Latin.—Smith's Grammar; Arnold's Composition; Livy, Book XXI.

Arithmetic.—Barnard Smith and Hamblin Smith; Theory and Practice.

Geometry.—Euclid, Book I, with deductions.

Algebra.—Smith's Algebra, as far as L.C.M.

Natural Science.—Physiology (Murché); Chemistry and Physics.

Reading.—Macaulay's Essays and Richard III.

School Management.—Organisation, Method, and Discipline; Compilation of School Records, Time-tables, and Lesson Programmes; Public Schools Act and Regulations; Kindergarten.

History.—English History, the Shakesperian Kings, John, Richard II, Henry IV, Henry V, Henry VI, Richard III.

English Literature.—Smith's Literature, Chapters 9 to 13 inclusive.

Domestic Economy.—Needlework, Cookery.

Vocal Music.—Sutton's Class Book, Stainer's "Harmony," Staff Notation, Tonic Sol-fa.

Drawing.—Blackboard, Freehand, Model, Geometrical, and Elementary Perspective.

Drill.—Calisthenics and School Drill.

History

History and Geography, dismissed from the syllabus more than six years ago to make room for Latin, Algebra, and Geometry, were reintroduced this year, but only on a very small scale, Geography being represented only by mapping and blackboard map-drawing during the first half-year. A small portion of History was selected, and that exclusively English. There was no time for the express study of Australian History, although special criticism lessons and special assistance in obtaining the matter have aroused the interest of the present session of students in the story of Australia to a degree not approached hitherto in Hurlstone.

The subjects, Latin, Algebra, and Geometry, were retained in the curriculum, although no longer required for the purpose for which they were introduced, *i.e.*, to enable the students to matriculate and to attend the first-year lectures at the University. Whether these subjects should be again replaced by History, Geography, and a wider range of Literature is a subject to be discussed. The students cannot take all. It has seemed to me that Latin and Mathematics must form the best mental training, and that I, in a student's place, would be glad to learn them. On the other hand, there is undeniable need for greater proficiency in the knowledge of Physical Geography, in the Natural Sciences generally, especially the Natural History of Australasia, of general Reading, and, finally, of Elocution.

In Physiology it is the aim of the instructor, Dr. Roth, to blend with the mere technical knowledge of the subject instruction in the practical application of it; hence the teachers take away with them such elementary knowledge of first aid to the injured as is sure to be of use to them as teachers.

The lessons in Elementary Chemistry and Physics have been very useful in object lessons.

The students had needlework during the first half-year only, and all passed the examination held in June.

In Geometrical Drawing, a special examination was held in June, the students, at their own wish, being examined at the end of the half-year, on what was properly the full year's work. Seventeen were successful in passing.

Cookery was taught throughout the year, the students being examined in groups as each group finished the prescribed course of lessons. All the students but one passed.

The duties of teaching Drill and Calisthenics were successfully undertaken this year by Colonel Paul, and consisted of exercises and the word of command to be used in schools.

The premises are in fairly good order, but the flower-garden does not look so well since the discontinuance, from the beginning of the year, of the regular monthly visits of a gardener. Owing to the increasing population in the neighbourhood, a small water-course, flowing through the Training School grounds, has at last become an offensive drain, and demands attention.

On resigning the Principalship of this Institution, after ten and a half years' service, I may be permitted to express my appreciation of the courtesy with which I have invariably been treated by the Administrative and Inspecting Branches of the Department. The onerous character of my work here has been greatly lightened by the ready and cordial assistance and counsel extended to me by the gentlemen in authority.

To Miss S. H. Nicholls, Head-mistress of the Practising School, is also due my grateful acknowledgment of her highly intelligent and sympathetic co-operation in the responsibility attached to training work. If I am not proceeding beyond my province, in venturing the remark, I may say that could the Department see its way to erect and furnish adequately a new building for the Practising School the usefulness of that indispensable auxiliary to this Institution would be immeasurably increased.

In conclusion, it is a source of no ordinary satisfaction to me to know that of the several hundred students who passed through Hurlstone during my term of office the large majority still remain in connection with the Department, and that all, with rare exceptions, have approved themselves as efficient and conscientious teachers.

MARY M. EVERITT.

Hurlstone Training School, 20th December, 1895.

APPENDIX XIII.

REPORT ON DRAWING.

THE results of my inspections for the past year are shown in the following tables, the number of passes being compared with that of 1894. During the third quarter of the year illness prevented my attending to my duties. This accounts for the reduced number of those examined. During the last few weeks of the year I made an effort to make incidental inspections of all those schools omitted, and with few exceptions this was done.

	Up to Standard.	Below Standard.	Total.	Passes, 1895.	Passes, 1894.	Average Class-mark, 1895.	Average Class-mark, 1894.
Boys	5,464	2,230	7,694	71·0	68·1	7·07	6·89
Girls	5,111	2,308	7,419	68·9	64·4	6·91	6·89
Infants	8,572	2,701	11,273	76·0	72·9	7·23	7·26
	19,147	7,239	26,386	72·1	69·2	7·07	7·01

At Easter I arranged to inspect the drawing at 10 of the largest schools of the Sub-Metropolitan district. Two had been already examined, and 3 were examined during my absence; these I visited and gave model lessons. The results of the other 5 are appended. The average mark is quite as good as that of the Metropolitan district, but it must be borne in mind that the schools visited are the largest in the Sub-Metropolitan district.

Schools.	Departments.	Classes.	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.	Total.
5	13	68	660	539	925	2,124
Percentage of passes...	.....	.....	71·5	70·0	73·8	72·2

The examinations of pupil-teachers and teachers show that too great reliance is placed on the inspiration of the moment rather than on previous study. It is also overlooked by candidates that their work should show the use of a sound method if it is to profit them as teachers of the subject. In model drawing there is distinct improvement in the size of the drawings done, but there the improvement ends. Mistakes in absolutely vital matters, and in matters of everyday observation and knowledge are still the rule, implying a total inability to instruct a class. There is no reason why this should be the case, as there are excellent and cheap manuals on the subject. During

During the year I have revised the papers of 180 applicant pupil-teachers, 815 pupil-teachers, and 342 teachers. In freehand and model drawing the results were as follows:—

	Freehand.		Model.	
	Number examined.	Passes.	Number examined.	Passes.
Applicant pupil-teachers	180	44·4	.....	.....
Pupil-teachers.....	123	49·3	526	50·7
Teachers	122	51·6	58	50·0

In nearly all cases country candidates showed better results than those of the Metropolitan District.

Training Schools.

The work done at Hurlstone is excellent, and the results in examination are very satisfactory. The work of the male students has not shown like good results, owing to a want of application and to a foolish impression that the study of the subject might be shelved to a more convenient season. I am much indebted to Mr. Powrie for help during my illness.

High School for Girls.

In consequence of the removal of Miss Ellis, the work now devolves entirely on one teacher, who has more on her hands than she, although most thorough and intelligent, can properly attend to. The difficulty is increased by the fact that many of the pupils have had no previous systematic (or, indeed, any) instruction, and the teaching has to be largely individual.

Practical Geometry.

There is still much misunderstanding on the subject of ruler-drawing, and few teachers recognise its value as a connecting link between the geometrical knowledge of the Infant School and the practice of plane geometry (scale-drawing, &c.) in the upper classes. It is apt to be regarded exclusively as an aid to freehand rather than as itself a distinct and important branch of drawing.

Speaking generally, there is certainly improvement, but there are still many points calling for reform, and to these I intend to give special attention in the coming year.

FREDERIC W. WOODHOUSE,
Superintendent of Drawing

Sydney, 17th January, 1896.

APPENDIX XIV.

REPORT ON SINGING.

I VISITED and examined all the schools in the Metropolitan District in singing and the theory of music, besides giving the regular lessons in the Training Colleges, and also assisting to teach in such schools that seemed to require my assistance.

The work done is of a fairly satisfactory character. In reading at sight, including difficult passages, steady progress has been made, while in the production of purer tone and clearer enunciation, improvement is noticeable; yet much remains to be done, and I have kept this specially under the notice of the teachers. In several of our schools, especially Fort-street (Boys), Cleveland-street (Boys), William-street (Girls), and Manly (Girls), four part songs and glees of a much higher class than ordinary school songs have been introduced and rendered in such a manner as to deserve special notice.

The number of schools visited is 80, comprising 180 departments.

The general results range from fair to very fair, and the examinations have been both searching and severe.

HUGO ALPEN,
Superintendent of Music.

APPENDIX XV.

REPORT ON NEEDLEWORK.

DURING the past year I have examined and reported upon 80 (eighty) schools in and about the Metropolitan District. This number includes Hurlstone Training College, the High School, Castlereagh-street, and the Randwick Asylum, in all 13,000 (thirteen thousand) pupils present at examination. The above numbers do not include the examinations of needlework I have attended for Public School exhibitions, or for prizes and awards at public competitions, both of which have this year again been very numerous.

The work of this large industrial branch of the Department has made the same good progress as in former years, the results at examinations being from very fair to excellent.

At Public School exhibitions and at bazaars a greater display and variety of plain and ornamental needlework has been in evidence, and the high encomiums passed on exhibits and the awards gained by pupils of Public Schools give convincing proof that needlework, as taught under the Department, is an essential subject, and appreciated as a useful and necessary adjunct to a girl's education.

Mixed Schools.

During the past year, mistresses, teachers' wives, infant school mistresses, and assistants in charge of needlework in Mixed Schools have obtained excellent results; many of these schools being far above the standard required. It is a fact worthy of recognition that in many cases the ladies of the local Boards have given stimulus and encouragement to this subject by offering prizes and awards for needlework.

The dressmaking lessons given in these Mixed Schools continue to give satisfaction to parents, who often comment favourably upon the advantages gained by this branch of instruction.

The introduction of specimen pieces with coloured cotton in lower classes continue to be a success, this being an easy method of grounding a progressive lesson for young children in their first attempts at sewing. The desire to improve and to proceed from one stage of stitch to another is very noticeable, and the pleasure the little ones experience in this lesson is productive of the highest results, and a happy change from mental study.

Pupil

Pupil-teachers.

I may again state, as in my last annual report, that the pupil-teachers give evidence of an anxious desire to excel, are earnest and attentive to instruction, and evince the same proficiency in needlework and design as formerly. In many schools the pupil-teachers receive their sewing lesson from the work-mistresses at the usual needlework lesson. This is a decided advantage, as much varied and useful experience is gained in cutting and setting, also in the management and control of sewing-classes, which experience proves of good service at the termination of their pupil-teachership.

Dressmaking.

In all Metropolitan Schools this subject continues to receive special attention from work-mistresses, and is carried out and made general in all schools where practicable.

I may add that the work-mistresses have acquired the practical knowledge necessary to enable them to impart this branch of industry.

Method and Discipline.

The same orderly method and discipline in sewing-classes still prevail, and time is economised in the distribution and receiving of needlework. The qualities of independence and self-reliance are inculcated among pupils of the Upper Classes by teaching them to cut out and set their work. Though noticeable depression still exists among the working classes, it is rare to find pupils unprovided with sewing materials according to their attainments.

Work-mistresses and Teachers in Charge.

Of the work-mistresses and teachers in charge it may be said that they exhibit a keen interest in the success and advancement of needlework, are painstaking and conscientious in the discharge of their duties, and are doing excellent work, often under trying circumstances.

ANNIE DADLEY,
Directress of Needlework.

APPENDIX XVI.

THE ARCHITECT'S REPORT.

THE undermentioned Public School Buildings, &c., were completed and handed to the Department during the year ended 31st December, 1895.

No	Nature of Work.	Accommodation.	Cost.
28	School buildings	3,056	£ s. d. 13,435 14 0
19	Residences .....	..	7,406 18 5
9	Weathersheds .....	..	462 10 6
21	Additions	1,188	4,105 3 6
408	Additions, not providing accommodation, and repairs, &c.	..	24,695 0 2

The school accommodation has been increased by 4,244 seats, at a cost of £17,540 17s. 6d., or an average cost of £4 2s. 8d. per seat. Last year the cost per seat was £4 3s. 10d., and no doubt the keenness of competition in the building trade which then existed has also this year been a factor in keeping the cost at such a low rate.

The cost of a residence is also included in one of the contracts for school building, and of course slightly increases the general rate per seat.

Thirteen contracts were also completed at the Technical Colleges at Newcastle and Ultimo, at a cost of £5,882 13s. 9d.

On the 31st December, 1895, the following works were in progress.

No.	Nature of Work	Accommodation.	Cost.
12	School buildings	1,331	£ s. d. 7,877 3 0
8	Residences .....	..	2,025 17 0
1	Weathershed .....	..	12 0 0
5	Additions, providing accommodation	726	2,458 14 0
16	Additions and repairs, &c., not providing accommodation	..	5,042 0 4
87	Totals	2,057	17,405 14 4

In addition to the above works one contract is in progress at Newcastle Technical College, at a cost of £495 10s.

In four of the contracts for school buildings teacher's residences are also included.

The total outlay for works certified for by me during the year is £61,475 18s. 8d. in 1950 certificates.

The number of papers received and dealt with numbered about 7,350, and the letters and reports, &c., written and despatched is 4,164. The contracts entered into, and for which contract documents had to be prepared, numbered 585, besides which small authorised works were carried out, and for which contracts were not entered into.

222 orders for furniture were also issued.

During the year 862 plans and 711 specifications were prepared.

The cost of the office salaries was £4,438 10s., and travelling expenses £1,190 4s. 2d., making a total of £5,628 14s. 2d.

Omitting travelling expenses, which are always an extra charge on Architect's commission, this makes the actual cost £7 4s. 4½d. per cent., and if a fair allowance is made for the large amount of work done, which does not lead to any expenditure, the percentage would be below that usually charged for this kind of work. In most cases in private practice clerks of works are not paid out of commission, but are an extra charge, and if this course was pursued in this case the cost would be only £4 6s. 6d. per cent., without any allowance for preparation of plans for postponed work, and the large number of reports not leading to expenditure.

The

The staff consisted of four draftsmen, three junior draftsmen, three clerks, and six clerks of works, the same as in the previous year, and the officers all continued to do their work in a satisfactory manner.

The clerks of works are not sufficient in number, and at least one more should be appointed, as with the present strength it is not possible to give such supervision to the works in the North Coast district as is necessary to ensure the work being properly and expeditiously carried out and contractors paid without unreasonable delay.

WM L KEMP,
Architect for Public Schools

APPENDIX XVII.

BOARD OF EXAMINERS' REPORT

THE number of reports on individual examinations during the year 1895 was 2,497, while the number in 1894 was 2,508. The following details show how this total is made up—

1 Applicant Pupil teachers	206
2. Pupil teachers	824
3. Training Students	131
4 Teachers	530
5 High School Candidates	806
Applicant Pupil teachers—	
Passed	64
Failed	129
Examined in Drawing or Music only	13
Total examined, 206, as against 57 in 1894	
Percentage of passes in 1895, 36.8	
" " 1894, 59.6	
Pupil teachers—Candidates for Training—	
Males—	
Passed	68
Failed	31
Percentage of passes in 1895, 65.6	
" " 1894, 60.2	
Females—	
Passed	115
Failed	26
Examination cancelled	1
Percentage of passes in 1895, 81.9	
" " 1894, 74.5	
All Pupil teachers—	
Promoted from Class I, 183, failed, 57	
" " II to Class I, 246, failed, 66	
" " III " II, 178, failed, 24	
" " IV " III, 49, failed, 6	
Examined in Drawing only	13
Examinations cancelled	
Percentage of passes in 1895, 81.8	
" " 1894, 86.2.	
Students in Training—Total number examined, 131—	
Females—	
Juniors (not at University)—	
Recommended for II A (Honors)	1
" II A	5
" II B	16
" III A	2
Junior (at University)—	
Recommended for II B	1
Seniors (not at University)—	
Recommended for II A	5
" II B	4
" III A	1
Senior (at University)—	
Recommended for II A	9
" II B	6
Examined in Geometrical Drawing only—	
Passed	17
Failed	12
Males—	
Juniors (at University)—	
Recommended for II A	8
" II B	8
" III A	11
Seniors (at University)—	
Recommended for II A	10
" II B	12
" III A	3
	Teachers

Teachers—Number examined, 530, as against 551 in 1894 —

Class I	
Recommended for Class I	9
A first class teacher passed a special examination in Botany and Physiology, in order to have those subjects added to her certificate	
Failed to gain promotion	17
Examined in Drawing only, or Music only, or both—	
Passed	3
Failed	4
Withdrew (ill)	1
Total examined for Class I, 35	
Percentage of passes, 37 1	
Second Class.	
Recommended for II A	7
Failed " II B	30
	69
Examined in Drawing only, in Music only, or both—	
Passed	19
Failed	14
Examination cancelled	1
Total examined for Class II, 140	
Percentage of passes, 40 0.	
Third Class	
Recommended for III A	147
" III B	57
Failed " III C	28
	103
Examined in Drawing only, or Music only, or both—	
Passed	17
Retired from examination	3
Total examined for Class III	355
Percentage of passes in, 70 9	
Percentage of passes of all teachers in 1895, 59 5.	
" " 1894, 59 01	

High Schools—Number of candidates examined, 806, as against 666 in 1894 —

Passed . . .	752
Failed	54
Percentage of passes, 93 3.	

Scholarships were awarded as follow —

Boys—	
Sydney	15
Maitland	10
Girls—	
Sydney	15
Maitland	10
Bathurst	3

The following Bursaries were allotted —

Boys—	
Sydney (full)	5
" (half)	10
Maitland (full)	10
Girls—	
Sydney (full)	4
" (half)	5
Maitland (full)	5
Bathurst (full)	4

In the case of applicant pupil teachers there was a decrease of 22 8 per cent in the passes, as compared with 1894. Several circumstances combine to account for this. In consequence of the large number applying, in comparison with the number of vacancies, it has been necessary to raise the standard, and to a small extent this has accordingly been done. Furthermore, these examinations have now been made competitive. It is ascertained how many vacancies exist, and only a corresponding number of applicants are recommended as eligible for appointment, those recommended being, of course, the ones who secure the best places in the competition. Again, many of those examined during the year had left school for some time, and failing to keep up their study had become rusty.

No change in the personnel of the Board was made in the course of the past year.

R. N. MORRIS,
Examiner.

APPENDIX XVIII

REPORT ON PUBLIC SCHOOLS CADET FORCE

At the close of 1894 the Cadet Force numbered 3,819, while at the end of 1895 the enrolment was 4,468, showing an increase of 649.

The need for strict economy has of late limited the attractions of the Cadet movement, notwithstanding which many lads take great interest in the work.

The big Cadet Camps of 1890, 1891, and 1892 did much to popularise the movement in these years, and afforded a means of bringing town and country cadets together in large numbers for continuous and useful training.

Beyond

Beyond the monthly battalion parades of metropolitan and sub-metropolitan Cadets, which are supplemental to their weekly drills at their schools, and the opportunities afforded for target practice, the only attraction is the Annual Rifle Meeting, in December, at the close of the school year, at which all corps, city and country, which have made the necessary preparation by regular target practice, are invited to compete for the Cadet Challenge Shield presented by the Department of Public Instruction, as well as to take part in collateral matches, which latter are restricted to members of teams entered for the Challenge Shield competition.

It is necessary, for reasons of economy, to restrict the attendance at the annual meeting to those corps which have qualified.

The 1895 meeting took place at Randwick on Friday, the 13th, and Saturday, the 14th December, and proved very successful.

Forty school teams entered, 480 cadets taking part in matches.

The shooting generally was good; in some instances excellent.

The arm used was the Braendlin carbine, and the range selected 200 and 300 yards. The Cadet Challenge Shield was won by the Orange Superior Public School Cadet Corps, which has held it without a break since 1889.

The individual championship of the Cadet Force, for which Messrs. Anthony Hordern and Sons presented a 5-guinea gold medal and 5 guineas in money, was won by Cadet P. Gardner, of Orange.

In addition to the Challenge Shield, nearly £60 in money and trophies were competed for.

A number of the country Cadets stayed with their friends, but 120 of them were camped during the meeting at the Royal Agricultural Society's Grounds, Moore Park, kindly placed at their disposal, as in former years, the Military Department supplying blankets, &c., to make the lads comfortable.

The camping arrangements were under the control of Quartermaster-Sergeant Smith, of the Cadet Staff.

The conduct of the cadets, both in the camp and at the meeting, was of a most satisfactory character.

The results of the meeting go to prove that a large number of lads, who, without the facilities afforded by the Cadet movement, would have no opportunity of handling fire-arms, are by its aid taught the use of the rifle, and are acquiring a taste for rifle-shooting at a very small cost to the State. It is quite possible that the country may directly benefit by the training thus given.

I believe it would be sound policy to encourage our boys in larger numbers to acquire the art of rifle-shooting.

Complaints are continually being received that the amount of ammunition supplied to corps is too small, and in several instances friends have come to the assistance of corps and purchased ammunition for the lads, in order to increase their chances at the annual rifle meeting, in which great interest is taken.

The training given to Cadets is improving year by year, and every effort is being made to improve the quality and extend the range of drill in our schools.

The system of school drill aims at teaching our boys those portions of military drill which can, with advantage, be taught under school conditions, the latest military drill-book being taken as the guide. This book is supplied to all schools on application.

Thus squad drill in single rank and in two ranks and company drill (omitting attack and defence drill) are worked into the school standards and made compulsory.

In several of the large schools the attack and defence drill is included in order to add variety to the drill work of the upper classes. All the large schools are supplied with "drill rifles."

It can with truth be said, that while the Department has always recognised the value of drill as a school subject, at no period in our school history has the knowledge of drill been so widely diffused, and the quality and range of the drill taught been so satisfactory as at present.

The large number of schools successfully represented at the Public Schools Athletic Association Annual Sports meeting at the Sydney Cricket Ground on the 20th and 21st September last, in drill competitions of various kinds, drill displays, and attack and defence movements by Cadets is one of the evidences of the extent and quality of the drill work done in the metropolitan and sub-metropolitan schools.

At similar meetings in country districts, at such places as Glen Innes, Tamworth, Inverell, and Newcastle, drill events were interesting features.

The practice of sending members of the Cadet Staff into the metropolitan and the larger sub-metropolitan schools to give model lessons on drill before the teachers was continued throughout the year with satisfactory results.

Drill Inspection.

I was able to fully inspect in drill all the metropolitan and a number of sub-metropolitan schools and departments, and furnished through the school inspectors detailed reports on the results of inspection.

Many teachers manifest great interest in drill, and in many instances are very successful in teaching it.

Sydney High Schools.

These received regular weekly visits from Quartermaster-sergeant Smith, who pursued a suitable course of instruction in each case, the boys being fully instructed in company drill with arms, and in "physical training" with and without arms, and the girls in a complete course of calisthenics, the school being properly graded for the purpose.

Both schools were fully inspected at the close of the year.

Fort-street and Hurlstone Training College Students.

As in previous years, these students were fully instructed in the requirements of the school standards, and were afforded regular opportunities for teaching drill to the pupils attending the practising schools.

They were examined in drill at the end of the year, and showed that they had been carefully taught.

In conclusion, I feel justified in saying that the subject of drill and physical training generally is receiving proper attention in our Public Schools, that a knowledge of drill principles and methods is increasing among our teachers, and that the character of the drill taught will best meet the ends aimed at, namely, improved discipline in our schools, the physical improvement in the pupils, and in the case of our boys the inculcation of the elements of military drill, which, acquired as they are in the most plastic period of life, will always remain with them, and may in the future prove of service to their country.

JOHN DETTMANN, Major,
Commanding the Public Schools Cadet Force and Superintendent of Drill.

ANNEX A
CADET CORPS BRANCH.

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS FROM 1ST JANUARY TO 31ST DECEMBER, 1895.

RECEIPTS	DISBURSEMENTS						
	£	s	d		£	s	d
To Balance, 1894 Account	120	13	5	By Salaries	2,065	10	0
Amount received from Treasury on account of Vote for 1894	594	2	6	Purchase of arms	42	6	3
Amount received from Treasury on account of Vote for the half year ended 30th June, 1895	1,606	0	4	" ammunition	165	17	4
Amount received from Treasury up to 31st December, 1895, on account of Vote for 1895-6	1,550	0	0	Travelling expenses	736	8	7
				Grant for annual prize meeting	26	4	0
				Military Instructors	152	2	2
				Equipment of School Cadets	72	9	1
				Allowances as per Regulations 35 and 66	502	0	0
				Rifle practice	60	11	4
				School drum and fife bands	41	2	6
				Unexpended balance on 31st December, 1895	..	.	.
	£3,870	16	3				3,864 11 3
							6 5 0
							£3,870 16 3

Account Branch, Department of Public Instruction,
Sydney, 18 March, 1896.

A. E. BASSAN,
Accountant.

APPENDIX XIX.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION, WITH ANNEX.

THE work of the Technical Education Branch has made considerable progress during the year. There have been more enrolments for the classes than in 1894, a greater attendance of pupils, and a higher percentage of passes at the annual examinations. At the Technological Museums also the attendance of visitors shows an increase of over 25 per cent. on the figures for 1894. The fact that close on a quarter of a million of people visited during 1895 the Technological Museums in Sydney, West Maitland, Newcastle, Goulburn, and Bathurst is proof of the popularity of these educational institutions.

The enrolments of students for the year are shown in the following table. The numbers for 1894 are given for purposes of comparison —

	1894	1895
Sydney Technical College	2,956	3,458
Suburban Classes	508	550
Country Classes	2,500	2,252
Classes connected with Public Schools	579	811
Totals . . .	6,543	7,071

Deducting from the total enrolment all cases where students have joined more than one class, the number of individuals entered on our books was 5,458, an increase of 530 individuals as compared with the previous year. The weekly attendance of individual students throughout the year was 3,492.3.

Teaching Staff.

The teaching staff consists of 88 persons, distributed as follows .—

11 Lecturers in charge of Departments
5 Resident Master in charge of Branch Schools.
38 Teachers.
15 Assistant Teachers
19 Teachers in charge of classes and remunerated by fees of pupils only.
—
88

The following changes took place in the teaching staff during the year:—Mr. R. Oxlade and Mr. S. H. Barraclough, B.E., M.M.E., were appointed lecturers in Electrical Engineering and Physics respectively, in place of Mr. Webb, who taught both subjects. Mr. John Jones was appointed Teacher of Blacksmithing in lieu of Mr. Schofield, deceased. Mr. J. A. Peach was appointed Teacher of China Painting. Salary was granted to the following teachers who for a time had taught for fees only:—Mrs. Wicken, Cookery; Mr. W. C. Quinnell, Veterinary Science and Farriery. The classes closed temporarily on account of small attendance were, Bricklaying and Stone and Marble Carving. Mr. T. A. Wilkie was appointed Instructor in Manual Training and Carpentry at Goulburn, *vice* Mr. W. Morgan. Mr. J. J. Copeman was appointed additional Art Teacher at Bathurst. The Chemistry class at Granville and the Art classes at Uralla were closed on account of small attendance.

Exhibition of Students' Work.

Carrying out the arrangement made early in 1894, it was decided to hold an exhibition of the works executed by students at the Technical College during that year. This exhibition was held at the end of January, 1895, and remained open six days. It was opened by the Minister, and was largely attended. Besides this display of students' work, visitors had the opportunity of observing the appliances provided for teaching, and also the buildings in which work is carried on. The general public responded so well to the invitation to see the results of the year's work, that it has been decided to hold these displays annually. It is believed that such exhibitions act as incentives to students to produce something worthy of being shown before their fellow-craftsmen (generally a very critical assemblage) and other visitors.

Prizes for Students.

The Minister decided in February, 1895, that the system of giving prizes to deserving students, which had been in abeyance since 1893 on account of the urgent necessity for retrenchment, should be revived. Prizes were therefore given to those students who, in addition to obtaining honors at the annual examination, had attended the class in which they gained the prize for the three terms of the College year. These prizes took the form of books, which the students were allowed to select for themselves, subject to the approval of the Superintendent. The prize winners were asked to consult their teachers as to obtaining books that would be of service to them in their special pursuits.

The reinstatement of the system of prize-giving helps to retain our advanced students, who are really those who have profited most by the instruction given in the classes, and who are consequently those who will do most credit to the institution in their various walks of life.

Private

Private Benefactions.

Amongst the donors of special prizes for the year 1894 were Messrs. John Danks and Son, gold medal and book, Advanced Plumbing; the teacher of Plumbing, gold medal for second-year students; the Examiners in Plumbing, book prize for first-year students; John Harris, Esq., gold medal for Iron-founding (advanced); a medal offered by Alderman A. J. Brown, for Iron-founding (elementary), was held over until 1895, as no students of the 1894 session were eligible. Prizes were given by the teacher of Geology, Mineralogy, and Mining for competition amongst his students. In Fitting and Turning, prizes were given by the Chief Inspector of Schools and the teacher and assistant teacher of the class. In all our branch schools, in the suburbs and in the country districts, great interest is shown in the work, and many prizes, some of them of considerable value, are given by local residents. A pleasing feature in this respect was the receipt of a letter by the resident master at Bathurst, from a former student of the local Technical College, of which the following is an extract:—"Herewith you will please find cheque for £2 2s. as students' prizes, the subject I leave entirely to you. I hope to be able to supplement it next year, for I always feel that much of my success since I left Bathurst is largely due to the instruction I received at the Technical College."

It is possible that in the course of a few years the private donations to the Prize Fund will partly or altogether obviate the necessity for a special State prize fund.

The Prizes promised for 1895 are as follow:—

Hon. S. E. Lees, M.L.C.	Gold Medal for Carpentry class.
(Mayor of Sydney, 1895.)	
Ald. J. Buckle	Gold Medal for Iron-founding class.
A. J. Brown, Esq.	Silver Medal, Iron-founding, first year's work.
Mrs. George Harris.....	Prizes value £5 for Art Department, to be distributed amongst the following classes:—Life Drawing, Still Life Drawing, Geometrical Drawing, Perspective Drawing, and Modelling.
John Danks and Son	Gold Medal for highest honors in Plumbing.
Mr. F. Camroux	Prize value £1 10s. for best pieces of second year's work, Fitting and Turning class.
Mr. J. Hanley	Prize value £1 1s. for best piece of first year's work, Fitting and Turning class.
Angus Mackay, Esq.	Prizes value £4 10s., Agricultural class—Advanced, 3 prizes, value £1 each; Elementary, 2 prizes, value 15s. each.
J. L. Bruce, Esq.....	Prizes value £3 for Sanitary Engineering, Practical Plumbing, and Building Construction.
W. E. Kemp, Esq.	Prizes value £3, also special prize, £2, for Architecture classes.

Annual Meeting.

The annual meeting of the Technical College was held in the vestibule of the Sydney Town Hall on 1st April last. Like the giving of prizes, the holding of an annual meeting had lapsed for several years. The vestibule was crowded on this occasion by students and their friends. After an interesting address by the Chairman (the Hon. Jacob Garrard) the prizes were distributed to the successful students. The Minister for Lands (the Hon. J. H. Carruthers) and the Mayor of Sydney (Alderman S. E. Lees, M.P.) also spoke words of encouragement to the teachers and students. The meeting was a most successful one, and no doubt helped to increase the enrolment of students.

Improved Enrolment.

The classes which show a greater enrolment than in 1894 are—Physics, Geology, Mineralogy, Mining, Chemistry, Mechanical Drawing, Applied Mechanics, Fitting and Turning, Boiler-making, Pattern-making, Plumbing, Pharmacy, Sheep and Wool Training, Wool-sorting, Lithography, Veterinary Science, all the Art classes, Graining and Marbling, Art Decoration, Cookery, and Scientific Dress-cutting. These classes are all held at the Sydney Technical College. The greatest improvement noticeable at the Branch Schools are in the under-mentioned classes:—*Bathurst*—Applied Mechanics, Physics, Geology, and Art; *Goulburn*—Art, Physics, Chemistry (Public School classes), evening Carpentry; *Granville*—Mechanical Drawing and Agriculture; *Newcastle*—Mechanical Drawing, Art, and Coal-mining; *Wallsend (West)*—Coal-mining; *Maitland*—Mechanical and Architectural Drawing, Building Construction. In Manual Training there were increased numbers at Goulburn and Maitland; also in Sydney at the Crown-street, Cleveland-street, and Blackfriars Schools.

How the Students are distributed.

Over 500 students enrolled last year for what might be called the Agricultural and Pastoral Group of subjects, viz., Agriculture, Wool-classing (day classes), Wool-sorting (evening class), Veterinary Science, and principles of Farriery. This is a very important section of our work, and one that should be productive of much good to the Colony at large. There are few persons in Australia who at some time or other would not have been benefited by even an elementary knowledge of some of the subjects dealt with in these classes.

A large number of our students are enrolled in the Art Group. There are no less than 1,800 entries in this section. This does not mean individuals, since in Drawing several subjects are interdependent on each other, and, consequently, one student will take up several subjects. Students taking up Freehand or Model Drawing, for instance, are recommended to enter also for Geometrical and Perspective Drawing; those entering for Still Life are required to have passed in Freehand and Model Drawing, or to be studying those subjects concurrently with Still Life. The Art Group includes the following subjects:—Freehand and Model Drawing, Geometrical and Perspective Drawing, Modelling Ornament, Drawing and Modelling from the Antique, Plant Drawing, Still Life, and Drawing from Life. China Painting has been added this year, and should be of use in enabling local students to apply their art knowledge to the decoration of pottery—the subjects chosen being Australian wherever considered desirable.

Trade and professional subjects are naturally much in demand by students in the city and suburbs, and in some country centres. About 1,500 students are enrolled in the classes in this section. The subjects include Carpentry, Building Construction, Architectural History and Drawing, Electrical Engineering, House-painting, Graining and Marbling, Sign-writing, Art Decoration, Mining, Mechanical Drawing, Pattern-making, Iron-founding, Fitting and Turning, Boiler-making, Blacksmithing, Plumbing, Sanitary Engineering, Pharmacy, Lithography, Coal-mining, Slide Rule. Nearly 700 boys were instructed in Manual Training.

In subjects purely scientific, we had last year 1,085 enrolments for such classes as Chemistry, Geology, Physics, Mineralogy, Mathematics, &c.

In the Domestic group are included classes in Cookery, Domestic Economy, Scientific Dress-cutting and Dressmaking, Starching and Ironing. There were nearly 400 enrolments in this section, which is of course attended exclusively by women. These are not, however, the only classes in which there are female students, as they are to be found studying in all the Art classes, and in those for Lithography, Photography, Agriculture, Geology, Chemistry, Physics, Architectural Drawing, &c., as well as in the Commercial classes conducted for fees only, viz., Shorthand, Bookkeeping, Mathematics.

The classes in the Commercial group are not regarded as an integral part of the system of Technical Education, and the teachers are not paid salaries, but derive their remuneration solely from the fees paid by their pupils. The subjects are Shorthand, Bookkeeping, Caligraphy, and Correspondence, &c. The enrolments for these subjects during 1895 were 700, but in many cases students had entered for several of the classes.

Improved Accommodation.

With a view to providing better and more suitable accommodation for some of the classes, it was found necessary during the year to effect a number of alterations and additions to various class-rooms. The Cookery class was transferred to rooms in the Technical High School, and the rooms vacated afforded better class-rooms and workshops for the Electrical Engineering department, as well as increased accommodation for the carpentry classes. A wool-washing shed was erected in the College grounds early in the year, so that better instruction might be given in the washing and scouring of wool, but more ample rooms must shortly be provided for this growing and important class. An additional room was added to the plumbing workshop to accommodate advanced students.

The branch schools continue in the same buildings, but the new Technical College and Museum at Newcastle will be ready for occupation early in 1896. Plans are also in progress for the erection of a new College and Museum building at Bathurst, on the central site purchased some time ago.

Manual Training.

Progress has been made in the work of manual training during the year. A number of the instructors met together, and a more uniform system of instruction has been decided upon, together with a progressive course of practical exercises extending over three years. Each instructor has been required to make a complete set of these models from the photographs supplied to him of the original set made by the instructor at the Training College (Mr. Powrie).

Mr. Powrie has also made sets of the articles required to be made by manual-training pupils, taught under the following systems:—Llojd (Swedish), London School Board, and Pennsylvania State College (United States).

It is believed that the exercises through which pupils of our own system are required to pass will compare very favourably with either of the other systems above referred to.

Since the appointment of the new teacher at Goulburn great progress is noticeable, not only in point of numbers but also in the character of the work done by the boys.

In the new building for the Newcastle Technical College provision is made for instruction in manual training being given to pupils attending the Public Schools in the surrounding district.

Considerable economy is exercised by having in the country districts one central workshop to accommodate the pupils of the various schools instead of a small workshop at each school. Each school would otherwise require separate benches, a separate stock of timber, and principal tools, and much of the instructor's time would be occupied in going from school to school to give the lessons. Under the present system the pupils are taken in detachments from their respective schools to the local Technical Colleges and receive instruction, the instructor's time being thereby fully taken up.

Agriculture.

The session of 1895, so far as enrolments and attendances of students are concerned, has been the most successful since the commencement of the classes.

During the session, in addition to the regular class-work, 24 field lessons have been given. By means of these field lessons practical instruction is afforded in soil formation and treatment, native vegetation and grasses, live stock on the farm, tree-planting, budding, pruning, vegetable gardening, irrigation, poultry, bee-keeping, &c., and thus, so far, we have overcome the most serious defect in the college system—that is, lack of instruction in manual work.

In addition to the work of the College and branch classes, 5 lectures have been given by request in country districts, as well as advice concerning many diseases of plants, &c., while a report has been prepared regarding the suitability of the women's silk-farm at Wyee.

A special class for the analysis of milk, butter, salt, and other matters of dairying importance has been in operation during the third term of the session. Men from several of the milk and dairying companies have attended, in addition to the ordinary students, who, with the others, quickly master the more technical details so necessary for the work of the present day.

As during previous years, numbers of the students entered for 1895 left the classes to settle on the land, and many others have attended for a short time only, in order to acquire experience in some special subject.

Sheep and Wool Training.

On the first day of the term, 42 students commenced work, which number increased to 59 during the term, and many applications for admission had to be refused. The class was much crowded, and it will be necessary to have either more room or fewer students during the coming year. The work was practical, and students, according to their capacity, worked at the various branches of the trade, from opening, skirting, rolling, and classing all kinds of fleeces produced in New South Wales. The advanced students were taught wool-sorting—wool-scouring also received great attention, pupils taking turns two days per week in batches of 5 at this work.

Many students availed themselves of the opportunities of attending shows, where the lecturer acted as judge, and practical instruction in judging was given. At the New South Wales Sheep Breeders' Association Show, held in Sydney, the Committee applied for 32 students to hold sheep for the judges, and those selected were complimented for the ready, easy, and careful manner in which the sheep were handled. Several judges frankly acknowledged having properly learned how to turn up a sheep from watching the students. The Hon. G. W. Cox, the President, and other members of the Committee, took great interest in the students, and openly asked the judges to discuss the different points aloud for the benefit of the students. F. B. Sattor, Esq., was also very kind to the students at Bathurst and Sydney, in explaining the different points, &c., of a sheep.

The sheep sales were also used for sheep instruction. There were many applications from wool-growers for young men to work in their sheds at shearing time, from skirting and rolling to piece sorting and classing.

Fifty-two students were sent away to different stations at current wages, and all (excepting one) gave satisfaction, and were invited to return next year, whilst in several instances bonuses were given.

Wool-growers are evidently finding out the value of these trained students, as they are asking for more next year, stating that they are more reliable and faster than the ordinary bush hands. Several wool-brokers are also engaging wool-classers from amongst our students.

The Longreach Wool-scouring Company, Queensland, applied for 6 students to sort wool, at £3 per week, board found, and fare one way. All gave great satisfaction, and got good references. The secretary of the company was so pleased that he intends in future to engage no other wool-sorters than those from the College.

Chemistry.

The lecture classes began with an enrolment of 26. Of these students the greater number remained in attendance throughout the year.

In the evening practical Chemistry classes, 21 students joined at the beginning, only 2 of whom had attended during the previous year, and the number increased to 28 in the third term. Of these students, 2 in the first term, 3 in the second, and 5 in the third, attended two evenings per week, whilst 1 attended two evenings for the last half term.

One

One student only has attended in the daytime throughout the year, and another has lately joined, whilst 4 have attended for short periods for instruction in the methods of testing the products which they handle in their different businesses.

Mr. G. Blakemore, formerly a student of this class, is now assistant manager to the Smelting Company of Australia, the works of which are being erected near Wollongong.

Geology, &c.

The attendance shows an increase in the number of both male and female students, and this has been so marked that application for increased accommodation has had to be made.

The Mineralogy classes, which entail a large amount of individual practical work on the part of students, disseminate a great deal of useful knowledge, not only to the regular students but also to those who come for short periods. The same remarks apply to the Mining class, where students become skilled in many practical mining operations previous to entering mining occupations.

Whenever desired, information concerning mining and other matters has been given to inquirers, either personally or by correspondence. Information regarding minerals submitted for determination has also been furnished to prospectors and others.

The field work in connection with the classes has been more successful this year than during any previous year, and this is undoubtedly proved to be, whatever the results of theoretical examinations may show, the most powerful means of imparting geological and mining knowledge both in town and country. Facts acquired in this way are so impressed that they become of lasting benefit to the students.

The Travelling Lecturer in Geology reports:—

“I have during the past year delivered forty-four lectures in various mining centres throughout the Colony. Besides this special work, I have been kept busy in the various localities identifying minerals, giving information as to their value and method of treatment, &c. The lectures were well attended, and the extensive correspondence that follows each lecture leads me to think that much useful knowledge is being diffused, and that the lectures evoke some interest. The most notable work of the year was done at Wyalong. This gold-field was a new one, and up to the date of my visit no geologist had expressed any opinion as to its value or permanence. Numbers of men were working here who had never seen a gold-field before. The recent commercial depression sent hundreds of men of this class to Wyalong. To meet the peculiar wants of the place, a complete assay plant was taken to the field. I was thus enabled to value the reefs on the spot, and at the same time afford instruction in prospecting, that could be checked by assay. The results of this new departure were most gratifying in their practical effects.

“During the year, as time permitted, original research was continued on minerals, rocks, &c., collected at various places. The results were communicated to local scientific societies. I have taken every opportunity of collecting minerals and rocks for the museums, when in mining districts. At the same time I make photographs of all suitable geological subjects. A complete set of these pictures, forming a unique collection, will shortly be on exhibition at the Technical Museum. During the greater part of the year I have not had the help of an assistant, and on this account my work was retarded considerably. I should like to place on record my indebtedness to the organisers of the lecture tours in the country districts. Guides, horses, and conveyances are invariably provided for my use without charge on the Department.”

Mechanical Engineering.

Applied Mechanics.—This class is larger than in previous years; the students have been extremely attentive and studious, not only in class, but in their home work, bringing results of questions set them. The system of getting the students to pass through the Physics class before joining this, will eventually prove a great benefit.

Mechanical Drawing.—This class has reached its limit in numbers. There is accommodation for 52 only, and with 75 on the roll the room is extremely limited. The students have done some excellent work. By means of the newly-arranged syllabus the students pass on to machine design in the third year. This class contains some very good draftsmen. Applications have been received for junior draftsmen from this class.

Fitting and Turning.—This class has exceeded its limit of students for the whole year, and many applicants have been refused both for day and night classes—a matter for regret—but it is at present impossible to increase either the teaching staff or the accommodation for this section. Some excellent work has been turned out; the great difficulty is to obtain work and material to retain the interest in certain sections.

The Blacksmithing and Ironfounding classes both supply portions of the requirements of the department, whilst a number of students provide their own material.

Ironfounding.—The number of students in this class is still small, but those who are now attending prove the advantage derived from the course of instruction by the progress they have made in their work. Some excellent castings have been made this year, not only as class-work, but for the use of other classes. In time, and with an improvement in the iron trade, an increase in the number of students may be expected.

Pattern-making.—This class has had a fair attendance for the year; but on the whole it has not come up to the standard of the other sections of the department. The students are always steady at their work, and some of them have achieved good results, but disappointment was felt with the few who presented themselves for examination.

Blacksmithing.—This class has greatly improved under the present teacher, and next year a further improvement is expected. Some very good work has been done for the use of the Fitting and Turning class.

Boiler-making.—This class still maintains its average, and good progress has been made by the students; some excellent practical work is on view as the result of the year's work. The theoretical class has been exceptionally well attended, and numbers have been benefited by the instruction given.

Electrical Engineering.

In the practical classes the students have followed various experiments set out for them in the laboratory and the dynamo room for the purpose of teaching the principles of electrical engineering through their practical application.

The apparatus for this purpose has been added to, and the arrangement of the machines has been much improved.

Lessons in the jointing of cables and wires have also been given continuously during the three terms, and as new students join the practical class they are put to this work. This is the first time that jointing of electric-light cables and wires has been taught in Australia. It is important practical work, and admits of extensions being introduced.

A number of lantern slides, illustrating the latest types of apparatus and machinery used in electrical engineering, have been added.

This department has recently been transferred to more commodious premises, and improvements are being made in the arrangement of the apparatus and machines.

Owing to the vibration of the (old) laboratory floor the experiments were frequently interrupted; this defect has now been prevented by supporting the tables on brick pillars in the new premises, in accordance with the best practice.

Physics.

Physics.

The number of students enrolled at the beginning of the first term was 30 in the college classes and 64 in the High School classes. At the conclusion of the term these numbers were 44 and 71 respectively, showing a satisfactory increase during the year. The attendance at the various college classes has been uniformly good.

The lecturer has endeavoured, as far as possible, to follow the course of instruction which had already been published in the Calendar. The course is, if anything, too extensive, the students, as a rule, being not sufficiently advanced to accomplish so much work in one year.

The sometimes almost entire absence of preparation on the part of the students is one of the greatest difficulties to contend with. The majority of them are especially deficient in mathematical training, which is, of course, an essential aid to the study of physics. As a means of partially overcoming this difficulty, it is proposed to start a tutorial class next year, in which numerical and other examples will be solved, bearing upon matters treated of in the various lecture courses. This class will give an opportunity of dealing with the students individually.

The various classes held this year will be continued during the coming year, and an effort will be made to put the recently-inaugurated laboratory classes on a firm footing.

An effort will be made to hold at least one course of advanced lectures.

Sanitary Engineering.

The lecturer in Sanitary Engineering states that he has to record the uniform good conduct of the students under his charge. The teacher of Practical Plumbing also bears ample testimony to the good conduct, attention to instruction, and regular attendance of the students taught by him. The recent severe time of depression has, to some extent, reduced the number enrolled; yet those who attended evidently did so with the intention and determination to learn.

During the session the enrolment in the Sanitary Engineering and Architectural Sanitation classes has been fairly well maintained.

The practical Saturday afternoon extra lessons in field work were continued and were well attended, enabling the students to understand the work in a way which would be impossible by class lectures, and the same remark applies to the Saturday afternoon visits to places of interest and instruction. One of the students has obtained a permanent position in connection with sewerage construction and four others have been promoted.

The classes in Practical Plumbing have done good work. Six lectures on Sanitary Plumbing were given at Newcastle and Maitland to students of the Plumbing classes, and were well attended. In Practical Plumbing advance continues to be made in the character of the work, and the workmanship in all grades is creditable both to teachers and students.

The accommodation provided in the advanced class-room has been of great benefit and has enabled instruction to be given as to the putting together of the work done during the session, in the form and under the conditions required in every-day work.

The development of the practical work in the direction of ornamental plumbing has been well attended to, and several creditable specimens of plumbing art craft are on view in the class-room. Next session it is intended to pursue this class of work still further, and to introduce specimens to the notice of the Sydney architects in the direction of making lead sanitary fittings architectural features.

The Plumbing students have again been pre-eminent in the College in regard to their passes for the City and Guilds of London Institute examinations. This year 14 passes came to the College, and of these 8 were to the Plumbing classes, including two highest honors, two honors grade, and two ordinary grade passes, besides two passes in practical work only.

Since the inception of the examinations for Master Plumbers' diplomas, &c., conducted by the Sanitary Department Examining Board, 145 candidates have been tested, distributed as follows:—Master Plumbers' diploma 46 candidates examined and 28 passed; of these 6 passed during last session, one obtaining "Honors" diploma, making the third pass in this grade since the examinations were instituted. This "Honors" diploma is looked upon as the "blue ribbon" of the trade, and is highly valued.

Dramers' Certificates.—Eighty-one candidates have been examined, of whom 76 passed, 11 of them during the past session.

Water Filters (Country) Certificates.—Eighteen candidates have been examined, and 16 have passed; 3 during the past session. These numbers are exclusive of students in advanced plumbing, who may have obtained the necessary percentage of marks at the college examinations to qualify them for a diploma. The Board has granted a diploma to a Brisbane plumber, whom they examined there by commission.

Visits of instruction were made to the Pyrmont Quarries, The Observatory, Messrs. Bakewell's Brick and Sewerage-ware Works, The Gas Works at Mortlake, Botany Sewage Farm, Crown-street Pumping Station and Testing Rooms, The Hydraulic Power Co.'s Pumping Station, and the Cooling Rooms, &c., at the Woolloomooloo Markets. Four special outdoor lessons were given in surveying, levelling, contouring, and the setting out of works, and two special lessons were given in the Technological Museum, one on sanitary appliances, and one on timbers.

The lecturer in sanitary engineering has made the following among other reports and plans:—On the working of the incandescent gas-lights in the Art Department of the College, which were installed according to his plans, and are effecting a saving, as well as giving a better light. On a complete system of ventilation for the College buildings, which has since been carried out on the lines of his design. On the gas-lighting and general fittings of the New Technical School Buildings, at Newcastle, now complete according to his designs and suggestions. On the lighting of the Technical School Building at Bathurst.

Architecture. 2

Lectures have been given and classes held in History and Drawing, Building Construction, and Carpentry.

On the whole, the attendance in all the classes has been fairly regular, and the improvement, especially in the case of some students, has been very good.

The liberality of Mr. W. E. Kemp, Architect for Public Schools, has provided prizes for the students in the Architectural History and Drawing classes, which have brought forward some very good specimens of original design by the students.

Several much needed alterations have been made in the class-rooms, which will greatly assist the work of teaching in future.

The students, accompanied by Mr. Bruce, Teacher of Building Construction, have made several visits to objects of architectural interest. Mr. Vernon, Government Architect, delivered, at the College, a very instructive address, which was thoroughly appreciated by an audience of about sixty teachers and students.

The reversion at the beginning of the year to the syllabus which was in use at the College prior to the appointment of the late Lecturer in Architecture has been successful. By this alteration, it has been possible to give lectures weekly instead of fortnightly to students in each year, and also a course embodying Quantity Surveying.

The great advantage gained is, however, that the association between the practical and and theoretical classes in the Department is closer, and there is less overlapping in the subjects taught.

A terra cotta mural tablet, in memory of the late Lecturer in Architecture, Mr. W. Wright Campbell, has been erected in the Drawing Class-room. The design is by a former student, modelled by Mr. Macintosh, Teacher of Modelling at the College.

The Carpentry Class has made fair progress during the year.

A 17

Art Department

The Art Department has obtained an increased measure of success during the year. There was a substantial increase in numbers, and, further, a desire was shown on the part of most of the students to continue their courses of study, thus proving the wisdom of the formation of advanced classes

By referring to the classes in the following list the progress made will readily be seen —

	Total enrolments	
Freehand Drawing	1895	1894
Model	313	280
Geometrical "	175	129
Perspective "	57	47
Modelling	50	43
Drawing from Life	73	61
Drawing from Antique	35	18
Still Life Drawing	44	36
Plant Drawing	26	17
China Painting	14	5
	800	636

One class has been added to the list this year, viz., China Painting, from which good results are anticipated, not only by itself, but also as an adjunct to Plant Drawing and Modelling

The introduction of the incandescent light into the Freehand and Model Drawing rooms has been a great improvement

Although the number of students is more than double what it was a few years ago, their conduct continues satisfactory

The Model Drawing class has greatly increased, and further assistance for this division will be necessary

The afternoon Freehand Drawing class is so largely attended that a section of the students had to be drafted into the Still Life room

The Life classes have turned out highly satisfactory in every way. An extra class for ladies was held during the year, the room being too small for all the students who wish to attend. The evening class had to be made into a mixed class, as there was no possibility of setting apart a second night. This will be obviated in next year's arrangements

China Painting —The work of this class is progressing very satisfactorily. Commencing in July with 1 student, the number increased to 12, which it is expected will be further added to next year. The progress made by the students has been gratifying

Freehand Drawing —The evening classes are numerically in a sound condition, whilst the standard of the work done during the year has been higher than that of the previous one. This is less noticeable in the number of highly finished drawings than in the general average merit of the work. The average number of the students attending the Saturday morning class has been less than that of the evening class. It is satisfactory to report that all the series of Freehand Drawing casts have been completed, and are now in general use

Plant Drawing —The class has been well attended, and a gratifying interest has been taken by the students in the subject. In addition to the class studies, much useful work has been done at home

Modelling —This class has steadily improved, not only in enrolments, but especially in the quality and range of work. Works of students are exhibited in the class-room. These works consist of simple geometrical forms, fruit, flowers, birds, and ornamentation of all kinds, to modelling from the antique, from photos, and from life. An effort has been made to get the students to apply the knowledge gained in copying to some practical use, such as the decoration of vases, trusses, spaniels, &c., and filling in spaces of any given geometrical form. The students have done a large amount of home work, thus cultivating a spirit of self reliance and supplementing the class work considerably. The class consists largely of students who are engaged in the following callings —Potters, masons, jewellers, stone-carvers, wood carvers, &c.

It is worthy of note that an old student, Mr George Inglis Muir, has been appointed as instructor in Plane and Solid Geometry, and Carpentry and Joinery, at the Technical School, Auckland, N Z

Industrial and Decorative Art Department

The attendance at the classes has been steady and good throughout the three terms, and shows a gradual increase from the commencement of the first term

House painting class —The course of instruction has been the same as given in previous years. The students are taught the mixing and use of colours in water, spirit, and oil, the names and uses of the various brushes and materials used in house painting. An important item in this course of instruction is the mixing of colours from a given list of pigments. The various processes and methods of painting 1st, 2nd, and 3rd coats are explained to the student, and the application of colours in an elementary form to houses, &c., has been practically carried out. The applications of stencils for general purposes are also shown, and the examples of work practically executed

Grainging and Marbling —In this class the students are taught the different processes for the production of specimens of wood and marble. The various methods of grainging in oil and in water colour are practically taught, and in marbling all the various stages and means of production are thoroughly explained

Signwriting —The students are first taught the proper formation of letters on a blackboard with chalk. The alphabets used are specially prepared and divided into square, angle, and combination letters. When sufficient progress has been made in the forms of the letter, instruction is given in setting out and combination for various purposes

There is an advanced class of the foregoing subject, in which the student is instructed how to set out his former work to scale and make measured sketches, drawings, and plans for particular purposes. The higher branches of his craft are also executed in practical examples of shields, ribbons, labels, and other designs needed in signwriting

Good specimens of workmanship have been produced by the students during the past year

Art Decoration —Commencing with charcoal and brush, the student is shown how to produce ornament in a free and bold manner. A system of design is begun in the first lessons, and from a given scroll, or irregular ornament, the student is taught how symmetrical designs can be produced, suitable for corners, breaks, panels, pilasters, borders, &c., suitable for decorative purposes

The advanced work consists of drawing and colouring plans of decoration to scale, and making enlarged working drawings from small plan. The student is then instructed in the practical working out of portions of his decorative plan, and panels, friezes, and other parts are executed in proper class on prepared grounds

Design —The class has been commenced this year, and the system of instruction as laid down in the syllabus carried out as far as possible. Commencing with simple and elementary lines and forms, the student is taught to combine them for the production of designs for specified purposes. The course will consist of the application of designs produced in the class to decorative art, furniture, stained glass, carpets, hangings, ironwork, &c.

Appliances, &c —These are in good order. Several new appliances and apparatus for teaching and illustrating lessons in the classes have been procured during the year, and have proved of great value to the students

Cookery,

Cookery, &c.

The attendance at the Cookery classes has been well maintained, and the advantages of the new class-rooms are fully appreciated by the students.

The students have made good progress, considering that many of them were entirely ignorant of the art of cookery when they joined. During the year there have been several students from country districts who have attended the classes every day during their visit, being anxious to learn as much as possible during a short time.

With one or two exceptions the Sydney students have taken two lessons per week, one in demonstration and one in practice, which is the course recommended.

Twenty-two students in plain cookery and 4 in advanced went up for examination.

The Starching and Ironing class commenced in June, and proved very popular, some students learning in a few lessons, others requiring a longer time, but in nearly every case the result was satisfactory.

Dresscutting.

Dressdrafting.—This is done by first taking the correct measurements from any person, no matter what figure, and drafting the pattern on paper to the measurements taken, thus enabling the dress to fit perfectly.

Dresscutting in all its branches.—In this class the students are taught first to cut out the bodices and sleeves from the drafting, and to fit them on each other. They are also shown to make alterations, if necessary, how and where to do so, skirts, and how to make them set and hang properly. Princess robes and wrappers are also dealt with.

Dressmaking.—In this class they are taught to make dresses properly in every detail, how they should be put together and finished, also the right way of cutting the material and trimmings.

The attendance in all the sections has been good.

Lithography, &c.

The students have gone through a complete course of lithography, finishing this year with zincography.

This is a very important industry just now, as zinc-plates are rapidly superseding stone for purposes of reproduction. The students have been very successful with the imported plates, and also with the plates prepared in class. Zinc-plates and proofs will be available for inspection at the exhibition next year.

During the year the photo-lithography class has been re-established. There has been a very good class of students, bright and intelligent, and the standard of work done is surprising when one takes into consideration the fact that some of the students had not used a camera six months before.

Manual Training.

Fort-street.—Regarding the students in training the work has been quite equal, if not superior, to that of former years. The attendance has been good, and the majority of students have evinced great interest in the course of instruction, many of them having attended in the workshop during their lunch hour.

With few exceptions all students have been through the full course prescribed in the syllabus. Some have advanced beyond this, and have been employed in preparing models to illustrate the test object lessons given to pupils practising at school. In drawing there is every reason to believe that a decided improvement has resulted on the work of previous years.

With the boys' classes matters have not been quite so satisfactory. The attendance has been anything but good. Those who have attended have made good progress, but many of them did not present themselves for examination.

In addition to ordinary class-work some useful work has been done in repairing school furniture, &c., &c.

Blackfriars, Sussex-street, and Crown-street S.P. Schools.—The attendance this year has been exceptionally good. The young students have shown great interest in their studies, and have carried out their tasks very satisfactorily. The work, embracing Joinery and Cabinet-making, has been regulated according to the courses prescribed in the calendar.

Goulburn and Maitland.—The classes in Maitland have shown progress. Excellent specimens of work were sent to Sydney for the annual examination.

COUNTRY AND SUBURBAN BRANCH SCHOOLS.

WEST MAITLAND DISTRICT.

Art.—The attendances, conduct, and progress of students compare favourably with former years. During last term, in the Art section, the day attendances (Tuesday afternoon and Saturday morning and afternoon) outnumbered those of the night. The excessive heat of the class-rooms is, no doubt, partly accountable for this change. The subjects taught include Freehand and Model Drawing, Modelling, Still Life and Antique, Perspective and Plane and Solid Geometry.

As many of the students have expressed their intention of continuing their studies, there is every prospect of a successful year's work for 1896.

Manual Training.—Early in the year arrangements were made for boys from the High and Public Schools to receive two hours' instruction per week, instead of one as formerly. This alteration has been very beneficial. The students' evening and Saturday morning classes have been well attended, and altogether this section has been very successful.

Carpentry and Joinery, &c., &c.—The other woodworking classes (Carpentry and Joinery, &c.) could do with a little more encouragement, similar to that accorded to other branches by tradesmen of the town. Every year, however, sees an improvement, and in time it is believed that most of the apprentices engaged in these occupations will join the classes.

Plumbing.—The work of this class has been carried out energetically and enthusiastically. The attendances were rather low in the beginning of the year, not from want of interest, but apparently from hard times. Trade has improved since, and the attendances have increased accordingly.

Mechanical, Architectural Drawing, and Building Construction.—The attendances at these classes were not satisfactory during part of the year, but improved somewhat during the last term. The students evince great interest in the work, and are countenanced and encouraged by employers, &c. In view of a more promising industrial year, it is hoped that they will regain their old positions.

Phonography.—This class was restarted during the last term under a new teacher. This subject has been in request all along, and only the increased fee, consequent on no salary being paid to the teacher, can retard its progress.

Scientific Dressmaking, &c.—For several reasons—high fees, illness of teacher, &c.—this class was not very successful this year. It has, however, been extremely useful to the district.

Cookery.—This class for the instruction of Public School children in the day-time, and technical students at night, was very successful, and its removal in the middle of the year to Tamworth was regretted by many adults who had been dilatory in taking advantage of the lessons, and by a number of schoolgirls.

District

District Art Classes.—Classes have been in operation at Singleton, Raymond Terrace, Clarence Town, Morpeth, Hinton, Seaham, and East Maitland. Practically the same routine has been followed as in previous years. In some cases the attendances have fallen off somewhat, for it is a difficult matter to keep up the enrolments in small centres. The subjects taught were Freehand Drawing, Model Drawing, Perspective and Plane and Solid Geometry.

The Freehand Drawing is always appreciated, the other subjects less so, an unpopular subject, of course, spoiling the average.

The interest taken in the work of the school by the townspeople is apparently increasing. Several allusions have been made at meetings to the work of the school, and to the employment of the leisure time of young men who might not otherwise use it to the best advantage.

As an instance of how the knowledge gained at the classes is utilised, it may be mentioned that a student attending the modelling class, whose husband is a schoolmaster, accurately modelled and assisted in the casting of a set of simple first-year designs for use in his school.

BATHURST.

The total enrolment of students in all classes was 491.

The enrolment in separate classes was as follows :—Agriculture, 8 ; Botany, 17 ; Bookkeeping, 47 ; Chemistry (theory), 25 ; Chemistry (practical), 6 ; Chemistry (junior course), 146 ; Geology, 49 ; Mineralogy, 7 ; Mathematics (including Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, and Trigonometry), 66 ; Physics (mechanics' course), 16 ; Physics (electricity course), 18 ; Freehand and Model Drawing, 45 ; Geometrical and Perspective Drawing, 27 ; Shorthand, 14.

All the above classes have met regularly throughout the year.

Art Classes.—The Art classes, which were re-established in October, 1894, have been well supported, the enrolment being large, and the attendance of students very regular. A considerable number of additional plaster casts were sent to Bathurst during the year, and have proved very useful, some of the more advanced students having taken up the study of drawing from the Antique. The introduction of improved arrangements for lighting the Art class-room is also a great advantage.

Works executed by students of these classes were accepted for exhibition by the Sydney Art Society, and took prizes at the show of the Bathurst Agricultural Society and Bathurst Art Society.

At the beginning of the year applications were received for the formation of a class in Geometrical Drawing. The class was sanctioned, and an ex-student of the Technical School was appointed teacher. It was arranged that he should also teach Perspective.

These classes have also been well attended, and the students have taken numerous prizes for Geometrical and Machine Drawing at local shows.

Shorthand.—The attendance at the Shorthand class has been fair, the higher fees charged in this class deterring many students from joining.

Science Classes.—The other classes meeting at the school, all of which are taught by the resident master, have been, on the whole, fully as well attended as in former years. In some, notably Mineralogy and Agriculture, the enrolment has been small ; but even in these there have always been some regular and diligent students. In each class good work has been done, and several students have shown exceptional ability.

Public School Class.—In the class for senior pupils of the Superior Public School, Chemistry was taken this year, and great interest was taken in the lessons, which were fully illustrated by experiments. Test examinations were held periodically. At each of these about sixty papers were worked, many of them being very good indeed. In order to encourage the Public School pupils in preparing for the Junior Public Examination, junior classes in Geology and Botany were formed.

The success of the Public School classes is largely due to the cordial co-operation of the head master and mistress of the school, who have encouraged their pupils in every way, and have carefully revised the lessons given.

Examinations.—A fair number of students presented themselves for examination in each of the subjects taught.

Apparatus.—The apparatus and fittings of the school are, for the most part, in a satisfactory condition, although some of it has been in use for nearly ten years.

One of our students, who had obtained his mathematical training at the school, passed the matriculation examination at Sydney University during the year. Another student, Mr. E. Bray, who was for several years a student of the Chemistry, Botany, and Physics classes, took the degree of M.B. and Ch.M. at Edinburgh University. Mr. W. E. George, another student of Chemistry and Botany, has passed the final examination of the Pharmaceutical Society of New South Wales. An ex-student, Mr. C. Mills, has established a very successful business as a druggist at Moree. Mr. Mills also sends a cheque for £2 2s. as students' prizes. Other instances of success might be cited. It is also a satisfaction to find that old students revisiting Bathurst generally come to the school, are interested in its progress, and regard it in some sort as an *Alma Mater*.

NEWCASTLE DISTRICT.

Considering the great depression in the coal-mining districts, and the consequent emigration to other localities, the technical classes have been well attended, and satisfactory work has been done.

Art Classes.—The attendance of students, their attention to the instruction given, and their general progress have been very satisfactory, while the results of the year's work have been most encouraging.

Coal-mining.—These classes have felt the depressing influence of trade stagnation, and the strained relations between capital and labour. Over a thousand of the best workmen have left for Western Australia and elsewhere.

The Plumbing class has been well attended, owing to the fact that the Water and Sewerage Board grants no licenses to plumbers until they have passed the examination of the Technical College.

The Mine Surveying class has received practical instruction in the field, as well as theoretical lessons in the class-room.

At Minmi the Mechanical Drawing class is steadily progressing, and if there are no trade disputes during the next year an increased attendance is anticipated.

The teachers of the Boilermaking and Steam and Steam Engine classes complain of the depressed state of trade as affecting the numbers. Mention should be made of the good behaviour, steady work, regular attendance, and satisfactory progress of the students.

The Mechanical Drawing class at Newcastle appears to be too large for efficient instruction to be given to all the students during the course of the lesson. An additional evening may be allotted to this subject in 1896.

The students attending the Shorthand classes have been regular in attendance and diligent. During the year one pupil obtained, by examination, a position in the Railway Department, whilst others succeeded in securing positions in mercantile offices.

Some of the pupils of the Dresscutting class have become proficient, and have started in business as dressmakers, through instruction gained at the class.

GOULBURN.

The condition of this branch school for the year may be considered to have fully equalled, and in some respects, to have excelled that of the preceding year. The want of prosperity still afflicting this district is reflected upon all its institutions, and the unsettled state of the population has had its effect upon the attendance of students at the various classes. It has been difficult to keep a class together

together for the entire year; the members enrolled for the first term being replaced by others, so that the class at the end of the year was composed of comparatively new members. The total enrolment of individuals (exclusive of Public School classes) in classes conducted by the Resident Master has been 112, and the attendance for the three terms has been—1st term, 69; 2nd term, 81; 3rd term, 81. These individuals account for 183 enrolments in twelve separate classes. The appointment in the first term of the year of a new teacher of the Wood-working classes led to the enrolment of 65 individuals attending four separate classes. The accommodation provided for these trade classes has been taxed to its utmost capacity. The enrolments for Carpentry, Fretwork, Wood-turning, and Wood-carving have been 40, 8, 16, and 8 respectively. The providing of power in the shape of a gas or oil engine would greatly assist this class. A separate small room for the accommodation of such an engine is available. The Turning and Wood-carving classes have made a good start, and some very creditable specimens of work have been produced. Two students in particular have distinguished themselves by carving the head-piece for the book-case of one of the public school libraries. During a full evening the shop presents a busy appearance; and, indeed, the accompaniments of hammering, sawing, &c., have proved somewhat trying to students simultaneously engaged in quiet occupations. This drawback will, however, be modified by a readjustment of time-tables.

The Shorthand classes are responsible for 15 individuals. The attendance at lessons has been very irregular and intermittent.

The enrolment for Chemistry has been 23 and 6, for theory and practice respectively; a considerable proportion of the "theory" students joined for special preparation for the University Public Examinations, and thus only a small proportion faced our own ordeal in December.

The enrolment for Physics was 18; the courses treated were those dealing with Heat, Light, and Sound, and Electricity and Magnetism respectively. Several of the students showed such appreciation of the teaching as to lead them to manufacture apparatus of their own.

The enrolment for Geology and Mineralogy was 24. Students become thoroughly interested in the former subject, and readily join expeditions to investigate the local formations.

The enrolments for Drawing were as follows:—Geometrical Drawing, 13; Mechanical and Perspective Drawing, 8; Model Drawing, 10; Freehand Drawing, 49. The students have assiduously worked through the books and sets of plaster models provided for the different courses.

The enrolments for Arithmetic and Book-keeping have been 19 and 13 respectively. These classes have proved very useful in affording instruction to young lads just entering business pursuits.

Public School Classes.—Physics, enrolment 196. The average enrolment per term has been 151. The class attends in two divisions, namely, boys and girls of the fifth classes from the Goulburn Public Schools. Seventy-five lessons have been delivered during the year, each being illustrated by experiments. The boys and girls show a gratifying interest in the subject, and the results of examinations show that an intelligent grasp of the subject has been obtained.

Manual Training.—Enrolment, 61. When the present teacher took charge of the class in April last, 32 boys shared the advantages of the class. This number has now been increased to 55, the additions being partly due to the extra accommodation provided by the manufacture of new benches by the teacher. The boys have worked well, and the appreciation of the class is shown by the numerous applications for vacancies.

GRANVILLE.

The year's work has been seriously interfered with by the disagreement between Messrs. Hudson Bros. and their employees regarding the rate of wages, which resulted in the works being practically closed for several weeks early in the year. During this time little interest was taken in anything else besides the various developments of the dispute, and even when a settlement was come to the feeling of uncertainty which followed deterred many from joining the classes, while others who had been or intended becoming students had gone to seek employment elsewhere.

At the beginning of the year classes were held in the following subjects:—Agriculture, Applied Mechanics, Chemistry, Dresscutting, Geometrical Drawing, Mathematics, Mechanical Drawing, and Model Drawing; at the end of the first term the class in Chemistry was discontinued, but at the beginning of the second term a class in Shorthand was commenced, and has been continued since, so that the year closed with the same number of classes as at the beginning.

The enrolment for the year has been as follows:—Agriculture, 59; Applied Mechanics, 8; Chemistry, 12; Dresscutting, 9; Geometrical Drawing, 15; Mathematics, 15; Mechanical Drawing, 25; Model Drawing, 14; and Shorthand, 20; total 177. Total number of individual students 146, as compared with 121 last year.

During the year parties of students have, accompanied by the resident teacher, visited the following places of interest:—The Ocean-street tramway power station, the Technical College, the electric light installation at the residence of Geo. M'Creë, Esq., Guildford, the Hydraulic Power Company's pumping station, and the Observatory. These excursions were in all cases largely attended, and much was seen which gave an increased interest to the work in the class-room.

At the beginning of the first term an exhibition was held in the School of Arts by the Committee of that institution, having special reference to technical education; at the beginning of the second term the prizes and certificates won by the students at the examinations in December, 1894, were presented by G. W. Smailes, Esq., M.L.A., at a public meeting held in the School of Arts, and presided over by the President; and at the beginning of the third term a lecture was delivered by the Rev. J. Milne Curran on "Ancient Australia." All of these meetings were largely attended, and were the means of bringing prominently before the people the advantages of technical education.

As to the advantages gained by the students from the knowledge acquired at the classes, mention may be made of the following classes:—One of the first students to join the classes here, over eleven years ago, went to Western Australia in search of employment this year. He was a pattern maker employed in Hudson Bros. works. He obtained employment as a mechanical draftsman in the Harbours and Rivers Department, Fremantle, within ten days of reaching that town. This success was very largely due to the certificates won at the examinations here. Another ex-student who passed the examinations with great distinction has gone to California this year to acquire a more intimate practical knowledge of the methods of refrigeration and food preservation as practised in that State. He got employment immediately on landing. The student who passed so well in the City and Guilds of London Institute's examination in "Oils and Fats," 1894, obtained an appointment in the laboratory of one of the leading oil merchants in Sydney, through the manager of that establishment seeing his name in the pass list. His power to retain the position is largely due, he assures me, to knowledge obtained in the classes. Another young student who attended several classes here for about a year has entered as a student at the Hawkesbury Agricultural College, and is making good progress there. Several others are steadily working their way upward in their trades or professions, as the result of their study in the classes here.

Agriculture.—The total enrolments in the classes for this year was 59, as compared with 55 last year. The course of study was the same as in the Sydney classes, with some slight modifications in favour of subjects of local interest, or of special interest to the students. The students in these classes accompanied the Sydney students in their 26 "outings" to gardens, orchards, bee-farms, poultry farms, the Government sewage irrigation farm at Botany, the Royal Agricultural Society's Show at Moore Park, &c., &c. Besides the above, five other "outings" were made by the Granville students, four of which were to the orchards, bee-farms, &c., of local students. At several of these outings the students did a large amount of practical work, such as pruning, grafting, budding, handling bees, &c. One of these outings was made to the residence, at Granville, of Mr. Symonds, a student of these classes, who having kindly placed a horse at the disposal of the teacher, the students were shown by the teacher in a practical way how to break in and train a horse for the saddle, harness, or plough.

The

The progress made by the students has been very marked. As an illustration of the practical value of these classes, it may be mentioned that the prize given by the National Pomological Society for the best cottage garden was won by a student in the classes. The same student also won the prize given by the Western Suburbs Horticultural Society for the best cottage garden (from eight other competitors).

This year the above student (Mr. David Rumble), a signalman in the railway service, at various shows at Thornleigh, Hornsby, Granville, Castle Hill, Sydney, Balmain, Auburn, Rookwood, &c., carried off over 50 prizes for garden produce; 26 being first prizes for various vegetables, and 10 being first prizes for best collection of vegetables grown by exhibitor. This student joined the class in 1893. During this year, as in previous years, several students and ex-students have settled on the land.

An ex-student, a pattern-maker, aged 43, and his son aged 13 (who was in the class for one term this year), removed from Auburn in June last to take up their home at Baulkham Hills, on a 10-acre orchard of mixed fruits. Four brothers, three of whom were students in this class last year (an architect, a bank clerk, and the third without a profession, aged respectively 31, 22, and 19) have settled on a 327-acre farm on the Richmond River at Wyrallah, near Lismore, where they are going in for mixed farming, including dairying, pig-breeding, orcharding, bee-keeping, &c. Another ex-student (a pattern-maker, aged 25) has within the last few months settled at Mulgoa, where he has 9 acres of assorted vines, 10 acres of oranges, lemons, and mandarins, 4 acres of summer fruits, 10 acres of cultivation paddock, and 11 stocks of bees, &c.

The students who join these classes are mostly tradesmen and mechanics, adults who, wishing to settle on the land on their own account, come for the agricultural information to enable them to do so, and not for any certificate; hence the small percentage of them who sit for examination.

The average age of the students for this year is over 29 years.

Shorthand.—This class was started during the 2nd term, and has been fairly well attended. The pupils are mostly young lads, whose progress is necessarily slow. There were 19 pupils on the class-roll at the end of the year.

PETERSHAM.

Art Classes.—The aggregate total attendance is higher than that of the past two years. The attendance in the Freehand Drawing section has been remarkably good, and the general work and progress highly satisfactory. In the Model Drawing the pupils attended regularly, and the progress and efficiency proved creditable, as seen by the results of the examinations.

The sets of wire and solid models are in good order, and are adequate for present requirements.

Practical Plane and Solid Geometry and Perspective are still subjects which do not tempt the average student; they require more than ordinary attention and time, consequently very few have taken up these courses of instruction, which is much to be regretted.

The class in *Mechanical and Architectural Drawing* is small, although the attendance is regular, and the general work up to the average.

Scientific Dresscutting and Making.—The good average attendance in this subject continues, the only cause for complaint being that the class clashes with the Public School Cookery class on Tuesday afternoons.

Shorthand.—The enrolment and attendance at this class have been well maintained throughout the year.

General Summary.—In all the classes the conduct of the students has been excellent.

Prizes have been offered by various gentlemen in the district as an inducement to further progress in the several subjects; the last annual prize distribution was the means of much help in this direction.

NEWTOWN.

Freehand and Model Drawing.—The classes have not been so well attended as during the previous year, the number of new students enrolled during the latter part of the course being unprecedentedly small. That the classes are not locally known is probably the reason of this, as many drawing students residing in Newtown obtain their instruction at the Sydney College. A large proportion of those who attended this year are in the advanced stages, and may reasonably be expected to go to Sydney next year for the still higher subjects taught there.

Geometrical, Perspective, Architectural, Mechanical Drawing.—Regarding the teaching, it may be pointed out that the work has embraced the stages of the various years in each subject, and generally has been in complete accord with the syllabus. Mechanical Drawing has been confined almost entirely to work from dimensioned rough sketches and models, with apparently the best results. The students in the Geometrical Drawing have been, as far as possible, required to study with independence and self-reliance. Careful instruction as to principles has been given. A large amount of home work has been done. The results of last year's examination indicate very clearly that the teaching at Newtown has not been below the standard. It is worthy of remark that the only third-year student who was examined, and passed in Geometrical Drawing last year, was from this school.

Shorthand.—The attendances have been steadily increasing throughout the year. The third term was the most satisfactory, not merely as regards the improvement of the roll and attendances, but in progress made. A certain amount of non-application (due in cases to the long working hours of many of the students, precluding them from practising sufficiently) had to be contended against.

The annual exhibition of students' work and prize presentation was held during the year in the Town Hall, and was opened in the presence of a large number of people by the Mayor of Newtown. The exhibits embraced works from each of the classes.

It is satisfactory to note the merit of the exhibition and the unanimous opinions of approval expressed by the visitors. Such functions as these are in a high degree beneficial to the cause of Technical Education, for they offer a medium of instructing the public as to the character and merit of the teaching offered by the College, and viewed in this light it is proposed to continue the holding of the exhibition.

Teachers' and Students' Societies.

At the Sydney Technical College there are two such Societies, one in the Engineering and one in the Art sections.

(1.) *The Engineering Society of the Technical College.*—This is a Society that has been formed amongst teachers and students for the purpose of creating and fostering research amongst its members in matters relating to engineering, and also for discussion of engineering subjects.

Though not started until late in the year the Society has already about 120 members, and a great deal of good is expected from it. The first meeting of the Society was held in October, and nearly all the members attended to hear the inaugural address by Mr. Norman Selfe, M.I.C.E., &c., Acting President of the late Board of Technical Education.

(2.) *Sketching and Design Club.*—This society was begun early in the year, and a large number of the best students in the Art section belong to it. General meetings are held once a month for transacting such business as the election of new members, &c., criticising the past month's drawings and paintings, and deciding on the work to be attempted by members during the following month.

On one or two Saturday afternoons in the month the members have outings for sketching purposes, and the remaining Saturdays are devoted to portrait painting.

There are "Scientific Societies" in connection with the local Technical Schools at Bathurst and Goulburn, and each of these organisations is doing good work amongst its members, which include both past and present students and teachers.

Examinations.

Examinations.

The results of the examinations of the Technical classes show that the total number of students examined was 2,651, an increase of 194 on the numbers for 1894. The number who passed was 1,788, or 144 more than for the previous year. The percentage of passes for this year was 67·4, as against 66·9 for last year.

The Technological examinations of the City and Guilds of London Institute were held in April at the Sydney Technical College, and at the branch schools at Granville, Newcastle, and West Maitland. Twenty-four candidates attended for examination in the various subjects, of whom 17 satisfied the examiners. Two candidates in Plumbing and 1 in Iron and Steel Manufacture passed in highest class honors.

The following are the subjects in which passes were obtained :—Plumbing, Iron and Steel Manufacture, Mine-surveying, Brickwork and Masonry, Photography, Electric Lighting, and Carpentry and Joinery.

Lectures in Country Districts.

The Travelling Lecturer in Geology, &c., the Rev. J. Milne Curran, has delivered 40 lectures on matters connected with mining during the year. The average attendance at each lecture was 282. He also gave 13 open-air demonstrations, the average attendance being 115.

Mr. Albert Gale delivered 72 lectures on Bee-keeping, and also gave 20 open-air demonstrations. The attendance at each lecture averaged 118, and at each demonstration 55.

Mr. Angus Mackay delivered 4 lectures on Agriculture in country towns in addition to instructing students in the subject in Sydney and at Hornsby and Hunter's Hill. The average attendance at lectures was 53.

TECHNOLOGICAL MUSEUMS.

DURING 1894 a number of valuable exhibits were received from kindred institutions and foreign Governments, and this year I have taken the opportunity of forwarding representative collections of our raw products in return.

The attendance returns show a satisfactory increase over the previous year, but at the same time I do not think that too much emphasis should be placed on the number of casual visitors in judging the utility of commercial and educational institutions such as these, but stress should rather be laid on the number of verbal and written requests for information, and on the volume of reports on very many subjects which have been furnished to correspondents during the year. A larger number of letters have been received this year than during any previous one. Over 300 have been recorded in excess of those of 1894.

Vegetable Products.

Further classification and rearrangement of specimens have been made during the year.

In view of the opening of the Canadian route to England, and the probable increase of trade with the Dominion, the Canadian and American timbers, &c., received in 1894, have been added to and displayed to better advantage. The whole of the New South Wales timbers have also received an overhaul, and a number of commercial timbers, the botanical origin of which has been long in doubt, have been definitely determined. The fibres have been removed from the table cases and placed in vertical ones, which I find particularly suited for this class of exhibit. The steady increase in the carpological collection necessitated an alteration in arrangement for storing them; the whole have been gone through, and now occupy three pyramidal and six wall cases. The gums, resins, and kinos, occupying several cases, have been reclassified.

The principal donations for the year in vegetable products are as follows :—

- Grey ironbark, from piles taken from wharf at Circular Quay, after being in use for fifty years, presented by Captain Jackson.
- Timbers presented by Mr. J. Breckenridge, J.P., Mr. A. W. Farquhar, and other gentlemen.
- Collection of timbers and herbarium specimens, presented by Mr. R. T. Baker.

The Botanical Collector, W. Bauerlen, has continued to do good work in the field, and has obtained during the year :—

- 84 logs of timber.
- 85 pieces of timber, all furnished with corresponding herbarium specimens.
- 25 samples of gums, resins, and kinos.
- 7 bundles of bark, and several hundreds of herbarium specimens.

During the year much work has been done on "B" floor (Mineral and Geological Collections, Pottery, &c.), in the rearrangement of the specimens after the hurried placing in position on removal from the old building, and also in the determination and classification of new specimens. Several sets and separate collections have been arranged in wall cases, among which may be mentioned the stalactites, sulphur specimens, crystal models, sets to illustrate the manufacture of files, locks, knives, &c., substances to illustrate the manufacture of pottery, glass, &c. The exhibit of large tested iron specimens has been rearranged and renovated. The rock collection has been increased during the year, also the collection of phenomenal geology; these collections are now becoming of great educational value. Much of the available wall space has been covered by framed diagrams, illustrations, maps, photographs, &c., of subjects identified with the collections on this floor.

A representative collection of calcite with associated rocks and fossils from the Mudgee district was forwarded by Mr. E. J. L. Avdall.

The following donations were also received :—An interesting set of terra-cotta medallions, art flower and fern pots, &c., made and presented by Mr. Nelson Illingworth; a fine collection of alluvial and lode tin from the Emmaville district, presented by Mr. T. Chandler, J.P.; and a collection representative of the tin deposits at Tingha, presented by Mr. W. Litchfield, J.P.

With respect to animal products, the Australian Gall collection which has been added to during the last twelve months, and which contains a large number of type specimens, has been placed in a set of wall cases in the miscellaneous insect products court, each specimen being mounted on a card and named. The fur collection has been taken out of the table case and displayed to much greater advantage in a set of wall cases in the leather court. A collection of whalebone, oil, and other articles connected with the whale-fishing industry at Eden, New South Wales, was obtained and sent to the museum by Mr. Albert Gale. The collection of coins, medals, &c., have been set out in table cases, and now take one side of the central court; they have been all arranged in order; the country, date, and other obtainable information concerning each being printed and placed below them; since this has been done a much greater interest has been taken in the collection, and many inquiries and the loan of several fine coins have resulted. A large number of zoological specimens has been obtained by collection and by exchanges, most of which have been sent to our branch museums.

In the Wool Section, Mr. Alfred Hawkesworth reports having been fully occupied, both with the reception and display of donations, reporting on same, and supplying school-teachers and others with sets for purposes of instruction. There has been a great demand from foreign countries for collections, and over twenty have been made up and sent away. The entire collection has been rearranged; the wools from different countries are shown in different courts, which are divided into districts.

districts. There are 590 fleeces and samples from the highest class stud and ordinary flock sheep. The models of the Lincoln and South Down stud rams have been added to the collection. Eleven photos of high-class sheep of various types have been purchased, and help to furnish the various courts.

In addition to the ordinary work, a large amount of original work has been placed on record in the Proceedings of the Royal and Linnean Societies by myself and other members of the scientific staff. In this connection I may mention the recording of a new Gigantic Acacia from the Brunswick River, and in conjunction with Mr. R. T. Baker, the Assistant Curator, I have read the following papers before the Linnean Society :—

1. Description of a new species of Acacia from New South Wales.
2. On a new species of *Elaeocarpus* from Northern New South Wales.
3. Descriptions of seven new species of plants from New South Wales.
4. Botanical Notes from the Technological Museum, No. IV.

Mr. Baker has also read original papers before this Society.

The chemical work in connection with the determination from the vegetable kingdom has been, I trust, successful. Mr. Smith and I have succeeded in isolating two new organic substances, one of which, *Eudesmin* (C.H.O—26·30·S) has been worked out, a simple announcement of the discovery of the other, *Aromalendrin*, having been made at the same time in a paper read before the Royal Society of New South Wales on the 5th June.

Besides this paper, the following original researches have been published :—

2. Preliminary notes on the bark of *Carissa ovata*, R.Br., var. *stolonifera*, Bail., read before the Australasian Association for the Advancement of Science, Brisbane, 1895.
3. Contributions to a knowledge of Australian Vegetable Exudations, No. 1, Royal Society of New South Wales.
4. On a natural deposit of *Aluminium succinate* in the timber of *Grevillea robusta*, R.Br., Royal Society of New South Wales.

A work on "Gems and Precious Stones, their distinctive properties and methods for determining them," has been prepared by Mr. H. G. Smith, Mineralogist to the Museum, and is now in the hands of the Government Printer.

The following papers upon scientific subjects have been written during the year by W. W. Froggatt, Assistant in charge of Animal Products :—

1. Notes on the sub-family *Brachyscelidae*, with descriptions of new species.
2. Life Histories of Australian Coleoptera, Part III.
3. Notes on Cicadas.
4. Australian Termitidae, Part I.

Papers 1-4 in Proceedings of the Linnean Society of New South Wales, 1895.

5. Honey Ants, descriptions of new species obtained by the Horn Exploring Expedition in Central Australia. "Zoology, Horn Expedition." Edited by Professor Baldwin Spencer.

The number of visitors for the year was 118,967, being an increase over the previous year of 29,272. This includes special visits (for purposes of instruction) of pupils of the following public schools :—

Glebe Public School.
University Public School.
Darling Road (Balmain) Public School.
Cleveland-street Public School.
Bourke-street Public School.

Pupils in the Bathurst and Goulburn districts have also visited the local museums.

I would like to see the museums increasingly used by our public schools, and I would point out in this connection that a number of School Boards in England allow a certain time weekly, spent in a museum under requisite supervision, to count as school attendance.

A number of schools other than those under the Department of Public Instruction have supplied detachments of pupils, accompanied by their teachers.

I am glad to report that the students of Hurlstone and Fort-street Training Colleges have continued to use the museum specimens freely to illustrate their object lessons.

BRANCH MUSEUMS.

I have inspected the Goulburn, Bathurst, West Maitland, and Newcastle Museums during the year, and Mr. Froggatt has also visited them with the view of rearranging the exhibits wherever it was considered necessary to do so.

To the Goulburn and Bathurst Museums important collections of pictures have been lent by the trustees of the National Art Gallery and by the members of the Art Society. Such displays as these have been appreciated in the centres named, and may prove the pioneers of art galleries in some of our principal country towns—following, in this respect, the example of the neighbouring Colony of Victoria.

Mr. F. B. Suttor has very kindly lent a valuable collection of oil paintings, proof engravings, and choice photographs to the Bathurst Technological Museum, and it is to be hoped that this example may be followed, not only at Bathurst, but at other centres.

The donations to the Bathurst Museum have not been so numerous this year as in some former years, but include a fine series of stream tin given by Mr. McPhillamy, and a collection of pulse from the Wagga Experimental Farm, presented by the Minister for Mines and Agriculture. The collection of birds and mammals, which is one of the most popular features of the Bathurst Museum, has been increased by some specimens sent from Sydney and others lent locally. Several new snakes have also been received, and some fine specimens of fossil fish from Talbragar.

At the Goulburn Museum there is an increasing interest taken in the mineral specimens, especially gold. The museum is in close proximity to the Dungog and Barrington gold-fields, and many industrious men whose occupation has become precarious would turn their attention to these gold-fields if they could win sufficient gold to keep them going.

Local donations :—

West Maitland.....	161
Newcastle	80
Goulburn	53
Bathurst	49

Attendance of Visitors at Branch Museums :—

Newcastle	56,174
Goulburn	28,031
Bathurst	27,338
West Maitland	19,140

Expenditure,

Expenditure.

The amount expended on Technical Education during the year was £20,296 7s. 11d. Of this sum, £16,388 4s. 11d. was spent on the Technical College and Branch Schools, and £3,908 3s. on the Technological Museums. The cost to the State is at the rate of £3 4s. 9d. for each student enrolled, calculated on the average enrolment each term. The cost is, therefore, 2s. 1d. less per student than in 1894. The cost for each individual student is, however, only £2 14s. 8d.

Summary of Statistics.

Number of classes	198
Number of enrolment of students	7,071
Number of individual students	5,456
Average weekly attendance of individual students	3,942.3
Number of students examined	2,651
Number of students passed	1,788
Amount of fees received from students	£3,899
Number of visitors to Technological Museum	118,967
Number of visitors to Branch Museums in country	130,683

J. H. MAIDEN,
Superintendent.

ANNEX A.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION BRANCH.

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS from 1st January to 31st December, 1895.

RECEIPTS.			DISBURSEMENTS.		
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.
To Balance on account of 1894 Vote	235	8 1	<i>Sydney Technical College and Branch Schools.</i>		
Amount received from Treasury, on account of Vote for 1894	450	0 0	By Salaries—Administrative	1,482	10 0
Amount received from Treasury, on account of Vote for the half-year ended 30th June, 1895	10,120	0 0	" Mechanical Staff	1,621	4 0
Amount received from Treasury up to 31st December, 1895, on account of Vote for 1895-6.	9,500	0 0	" Lecturers and Teachers	8,578	0 6
			" Caretakers, &c., Sydney Technical College	672	0 0
			Advertising	49	4 6
			Apparatus and Fittings	551	0 9
			Materials	742	7 11
			Cleaning Branch Schools	220	5 2
			Examination Fees	226	0 0
			Freight, Cartage, &c.	216	16 0
			Library	101	16 10
			Lighting	772	14 6
			Rent	302	15 0
			Improving ventilation, Sydney Technical College	216	0 0
			Road-making, Sydney Technical College	139	10 2
			Repairs, &c.	94	18 6
			Travelling expenses	471	2 6
			<i>Technological Museums.</i>		
			Salaries and contingencies		3,838 1 7
			Unexpended balance on 31st December, 1895		20,296 7 11
					9 0 2
	£20,305	8 1			£20,305 8 1

NOTE.—In addition to the above, the following payments were made by the Treasury during 1895 :—

London payments	£	s. d.
From Loan Vote of 1890, £20,000, erection of Technical Colleges and Museums at Bathurst, Newcastle, &c.	79	1 10
From Loan Votes of 1889, £50,000, erection of Sydney Technical College	3,444	9 5
	81	15 0
	£3,605	6 3

TECHNICAL EDUCATION.—Fees Account.

	£	s. d.		£	s. d.	£	s. d.
To Fees received from Students, Sydney Technical College	2,671	13 0	By Fees paid to Teachers, Sydney Technical College	2,447	0 0		
Fees received from Students, Branch Technical Schools	1,228	2 5	Fees retained by Teachers, Sydney Technical College	224	13 0		
Fees received from Cookery Classes	48	0 6	Fees retained by Teachers, Branch Technical Schools	1,228	2 5		
			Fees paid to Teachers, Cookery Classes	42	13 4		3,942 8 9
			Unexpended Balance, Cookery Classes				5 7 2
	£3,947	15 11					£3,947 15 11

E. & O. E.
Account Branch, Department of Public Instruction,
Sydney, 18th March, 1896.

A. E. BASSAN,
Accountant.

APPENDIX XX

PUBLIC SCHOOL SITES OBTAINED IN 1895.

Number of sites granted by Government	57
„ „ resumed under Act 51 Vic No 37	13
„ „ purchased	12
„ „ conveyed as gifts	2
Total number of sites secured during the year as per following lists	84

1895.—School Sites granted by the Government

Bawley's Point	Deira Derra	Kindee	Tocumwal
Beilsdown	Droubalgie	Kundibakh	Tom's Lagoons
Billy's Look Out	Erasa	Little Plains	Utungun
Boogle Guble	Fairy Hill	Meroo, Upper	Wantool
Boro	Fifield	Murrayville	Wardell
Bourke Meat Works	Flagstone Creek	Naas	Warroo
Breakfast Creek	Galley Swamp	Richlands	Wee Waa (reservation only)
Bywong	Gannon's Creek	Rock, The	White Swamp
Cabbage Tree Island (reservation only)	Godfrey's Creek	Royalla	Williams Creek
Caffrey's Flat	Gordon's Point	Snodgrass (reservation only)	Wongajong
Cainsborough	Guyra	Springdale	Wyalong, West
Chambigne	Horton, Upper	Termeil	Yalgogrin (reservation only)
Collombatti	Huntingdon	Teven	Yalgogrin
Cowra Creek	Jasper	Thone Creek	
Cuttagee	Keewong		

1895.—School Sites resumed under "Public Works Act of 1888" (51 Vic., No 37)

Place	Cost	
	Amount already paid	Estimated amount still due
	£ s d.	£ s d
Binni Creek	*Nil	..
Boggy Creek	†Nil	
Collingrove	‡Nil.	
Connorton	12 5 6	
Keewong (addition to site)	||Nil	
Lerida	*Nil	
M'Grath's Hill		80 0 0
Mount Kembla (addition to site)	**Nil	
Nurung		10 0 0
Rockmore		1 13 10
Sparling's Swamp	3 2 1	
Wetherill Park		80 0 0
Wilberforce		100 0 0
Totals	£ 15 7 7	271 13 10

* A gift from Mr W M Innes † A gift from Mr Andrew Davis ‡ A gift from Mr John Tout || A gift from Mr Wm Kelly, junr ¶ A gift from Mr A B Chisholm * Part of a road

1895 — School Sites purchased

Place.	Cost	
	£	s d.
Badgery's Creek	30	0 0
Bankstown, South	35	3 1
Blackgolar	36	18 6
Cecil Park	58	0 0
Chatswood	1,350	0 0
Clybucca	25	0 0
Darling Road, Balmain (additions to site)	343	17 6
Macksville	60	0 0
Marsden Park (additions to site)	60	0 0
Swan Creek	60	0 0
Tuckombil	30	0 0
Ironbong	6	6 0
Total	£2,095	5 1

1895 — School Sites obtained by way of gift.

Place	Name of donor
Mossgiel	H A Laird
Pilliga	W. Wilson

APPENDIX XXI.

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS of the Department of Public Instruction, from 1st January to 31st December, 1895.

RECEIPTS		DISBURSEMENTS			
	£ s d		£ s d	£ s d	£ s d
To Balance from 1894	1,245 12 6	By Salaries	14,221 3 2		
„ Amount received from Treasury on account of Vote for 1894	31,703 0 0	„ Repairs and furniture	204 2 7		
„ Amount received from Treasury on account of Vote for 1895	337,153 0 0	„ Books, printing, and stationery	270 13 0		
„ Amount received from Treasury on account of Vote for 1895 and 1896	330,000 0 0	„ Miscellaneous expenses—			
„ Amount received from Treasury on account of Loan Vote (Land)	1,090 14 7	„ Fuel and light	135 16 2		
		„ Travelling expenses, freight, cartage, and cab hire	84 2 8		
		„ Sundry small expenses	8 9 6		
			228 8 4		
		EXAMINER'S BRANCH		14,924 7 1	
		„ Salaries	855 0 0		
		„ Rent, repairs, and furniture	101 4 0		
		„ Fuel and light	8 3 4		
		„ Books, printing, and stationery	3 5 3		
		„ Examination fees	441 0 0		
		CHIEF INSPECTOR'S BRANCH		1,408 12 7	
		„ Salaries	17,511 6 8		
		„ Rent, repairs, and furniture	490 13 6		
		„ Fuel and light	24 11 6		
		„ Books, printing, and stationery	249 12 6		
		„ Travelling expenses	5,690 4 4		
		„ Cleaning allowance	18 7 8		
		ARCHITECTS BRANCH		23,954 16 2	
		„ Salaries	4,442 10 0		
		„ Rent, repairs, and furniture	136 0 8		
		„ Books, printing, and stationery	5 14 5		
		„ Travelling expenses	1,342 1 6		
		„ Water and sewerage rates	3 18 8		
		„ Sundry small expenses	3 14 2		
		TRAINING SCHOOL, FORT STREET		5,933 19 5	
		„ Salaries and allowances	1,940 12 6		
		„ Repairs and furniture	26 2 9		
		„ Books, printing, and stationery	154 7 10		
		„ Medical fees	7 4 0		
		„ Fuel and light	12 0 0		
		„ Water and sewerage rates	4 14 4		
		TRAINING SCHOOL, HURLSTONE		2,145 1 5	
		„ Salaries	1,316 3 6		
		„ Repairs and furniture	78 9 5		
		„ Books, printing, and stationery	44 12 3		
		„ House expenses	646 14 8		
		„ Lectures	100 0 0		
		„ Travelling expenses	37 6 7		
		„ Medical fees	19 1 0		
		„ Water and sewerage rates	12 7 3		
		HIGH SCHOOLS		2,254 14 8	
		„ Salaries	6,097 2 10		
		„ Rent, repairs, and furniture	332 13 4		
		„ Water and sewerage rates	81 15 2		
		„ Books, printing, and stationery	51 10 4		
		„ Advertising	18 11 0		
		„ Examination fees	21 16 6		
		„ Cleaning allowance and fuel	45 5 5		
		PUBLIC SCHOOLS		6,648 14 7	
		„ Salaries and allowances	463,513 11 2		
		„ Buildings, repairs, rent, furniture and sites	92,416 3 4		
		„ Cleaning allowance	9,534 10 9		
		„ Fuel	881 7 6		
		„ Books, printing, and stationery	7,044 9 1		
		„ Advertising	94 12 2		
		„ Travelling expenses	2,096 12 6		
		„ Water and sewerage rates	1,409 1 5		
		„ Medical fees	71 11 0		
		„ Law costs	115 10 0		
		„ Cookery instruction (miscellaneous)	1,369 19 1		
		„ Sundry small expenses	1 0 0		
		PROVISIONAL SCHOOLS		578,548 8 0	
		„ Salaries and allowances	23,657 15 0		
		„ Buildings, repairs, rent, and furniture	3,622 1 5		
		„ Fuel (and water rates, £1 19s)	66 9 6		
		„ Books, printing, and stationery	647 0 8		
		„ Forage allowance	2 15 0		
		„ Travelling expenses	414 16 8		
		„ Advertising	5 16 4		
		HALF-TIME SCHOOLS		28,416 14 7	
		„ Salaries and allowances	24,244 18 11		
		„ Buildings, repairs, rent, and furniture	599 12 0		
		„ Fuel	71 5 0		
		„ Books, printing, and stationery	394 16 3		
		„ Travelling expenses	203 18 10		
		„ Forage allowance	2,154 6 8		
		HOUSE TO HOUSE TEACHING		27,668 17 8	
		„ Salaries and allowances	4,678 6 9		
		„ Books, printing, and stationery	81 4 10		
		„ Travelling expenses	46 9 3		
		„ Forage allowance	476 13 6		
		„ Fuel	5 10 0		
		EVENING SCHOOLS		5,288 4 4	
		„ Salaries and allowances	304 10 6		
		„ Books, printing, and stationery	1 18 0		
		„ State scholarships		306 8 6	
				2,927 14 6	
		Balance in City Bank of Sydney	729 18 8		700,456 13 6
		Balance of petty cash in hand	5 14 11		
				785 13 7	
	£ 701,192 7 1			£ 701,192 7 1	

E. & O. E.

Account Branch, Department of Public Instruction,
Sydney, 31st March, 1896

A. E. BASSAN,

Accountant.

APPENDIX XXII.

APPENDIX XXII.

STATEMENT showing the Payments made by the Treasury on Account of Services rendered to the Department of Public Instruction.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
To Amount from Vote of £350,829, Item No. 276, of Appropriation Act of 1895	685	0	0	By Salaries	1,370	0	0
To Amount from Vote of £689,418, Item No. 302, of Appropriation Act of 1895-6	685	0	0				
	£1,370	0	0		£1,370	0	0

Account Branch, Department of Public Instruction,
Sydney, 31 March, 1896.

A. E. BASSAN,
Accountant.

1896.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

SYDNEY GRAMMAR SCHOOL.
(REPORT FOR 1895.)

Presented to Parliament pursuant to Sydney Grammar School Act of 1854, secs. 10 and 16.

Printed under No. 1 Report from Printing Committee, 21 May, 1896.

The Vice-Chairman of Board of Trustees to The Minister of Public Instruction.

Sir,

Sydney Grammar School, 1 April, 1896.

I have the honor to submit this Report of the proceedings of the Trustees and the progress of the School during the year 1895, in order that the same may be laid before His Excellency the Governor and the Executive Council, in accordance with the provisions of "The Sydney Grammar School Act."

Sir W. C. Windeyer was again elected Chairman of the Board, and acted in this capacity during the year, Mr. A. J. Cape being Vice-Chairman.

Two vacancies have occurred in the Board during the year—the first through Sir William Windeyer's appointment as Chancellor of the University, the other through the death of the Honorable Edward Combes, C.M.G. Dr. James Graham, M.L.A., was elected a Trustee in the place of Sir William Windeyer, who retains his seat *ex-officio*, and the second vacancy has been filled this year by the appointment of Mr. J. Russell French.

The average number of boys attending the School has been 368, the increase of the fees rendered necessary by the withdrawal of the special votes which the School has for many years received having probably been the cause of the reduction of the numbers of scholars.

The fees now charged are £4 per quarter for the Lower School, and £5 for the Upper School; these charges embracing the subscriptions needed for keeping up the athletic sports of the School.

Despite the addition to the funds thus obtained, it was found necessary to make a percentage reduction in the salaries of the masters, which was cheerfully accepted by the staff.

One master resigned his office in December, but no other changes have taken place.

The Trustees are pleased to be again able to express their satisfaction at the zeal and energy displayed by the Head Master and his colleagues, and at the success obtained by boys from the Grammar School at the University Examination held during the past year.

The Morehead Scholarship has been awarded to Mr. N. S. Pilcher.

The statement of the Income and Expenditure of the School for the past year is submitted herewith.

I have, &c.,

EDW. W. KNOX,
Vice-Chairman.

RETURN of the Receipts and Disbursements of the Sydney Grammar School for the year 1895.

Receipts	Total	Disbursements	Total
	£ s d		£ s d
To School fees	6,414 0 0	By Balance due to the Commercial Bank	431 10 3
Colonial Treasury		„ Salaries	6,212 16 7
„ Endowment	1,500 0 0	„ Allowances	415 8 1
„ Special prizes	39 7 2	„ Capitation fees paid to Head Master	801 14 3
„ Rent of confectioner's shop	50 0 0	„ Examination expenses, &c	
„ Loan re paid by Sports Committee	21 0 0	„ Stationery	107 12 0
„ Sports fees in part payment of Sergeant's salary	37 10 0	„ Advertisements	18 6 6
„ Balance due to the Commercial Bank	480 5 4	„ Loss and deterioration of Cadet Corps	
		„ aims	24 18 7
		„ Electrical apparatus, chemicals, &c	13 17 2
		„ School prizes	40 12 3
		„ Special prizes	46 10 6
		„ Repair account	32 15 0
		„ Insurance	8 18 6
		„ Postage and sundry expenses	41 14 3
		„ Subsidy to Sports Committee	85 6 2
		„ Interest on overdrawn account	249 9 0
			15 5 5
	£ 8 542 2 6		£ 8,542 2 6

Audited—
JAMES C. TAYLOR, F S I A., Public Accountant,
Sydney, 28 February, 1896

W. H. CATLETT,
Secretary to Trustees,
8 February, 1896.

RETURN of the Salaries and Allowances of the Masters of the Sydney Grammar School for the year 1895.

Office	Name	Salaries	Allowances	Fees from Pupils	Total	Remarks.
		£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	
Head Master	Albert Bythesea Weigall	478 6 8	*24 6 3	801 14 3	1,525 7 2	* For residence
Mathematical and Science Master	George Ernest Blanch	610 0 0			610 0 0	
Master of the Lower School	Arthur Giles	495 0 0			495 0 0	
Master of Modern Languages	Arthur Key Farrar	445 16 8			445 16 8	
Second Classical Master	Charles Edward Hewlett	445 16 8			445 16 8	
Second Mathematical Master	Herbert James Carter	347 10 0			347 10 0	
Assistant Master	Charles Dashwood Goldie	249 3 4			249 3 4	
Do do	Leonard Harford London	396 13 4			396 13 4	
Do do	David M'Burney	297 6 8	60 0 0		357 6 8	
Do do	Charles De Kantzow	224 7 6			224 7 6	
Do do	Henry Maurice Joscelyne	228 8 9			228 8 9	
Do do	Charles Thomas Soar	347 10 0			347 10 0	
Do do	Norman Fitz	250 0 0			250 0 0	
Do do	Reginald Heber Bode	204 3 4	45 16 8		250 0 0	
Do do	George Pitty Barbour	298 6 8			298 6 8	
Do do	George Frederick Vaughan	298 6 8			298 6 8	
Do do	Thomas John O'Reilly	175 0 0			175 0 0	
Do do	A H Garnsey	16 0 0			16 0 0	
Do do	Frank A Russell	17 16 8			17 16 8	
Writing Master	James Bruce	59 17 0			59 17 0	
Assistant to Science Master	Arthur Norman	24 0 0			24 0 0	
Janitor and Drill Sergeant	Frank Morris	203 6 8			203 6 8	
Secretary and Accountant to Trustees	William Henry Catlett	100 0 0	64 5 2		164 5 2	
		£ 6,212 16 7	415 8 1	801 14 3	7,429 18 11	

Audited—
JAMES C. TAYLOR, F S I A., Public Accountant,
Sydney, 28 February, 1896.

W. H. CATLETT,
Secretary to Trustees,
8 February, 1896.

RETURN of the Number of Masters, and the Number of Scholars, at the Sydney Grammar School in the year 1895

Number of Masters	Number of Scholars				
	First Quarter.	Second Quarter.	Third Quarter.	Fourth Quarter.	Average of Year.
18 Masters	371	370	373	359	368

W. H. CATLETT,
Secretary to Trustees.

REPORT UPON THE SCHOOL EXAMINATIONS, DECEMBER, 1895.

UPPER SCHOOL.

A.—LANGUAGES.—The Upper School has been examined—on the classical side throughout in French, German, Latin, Greek, and in two special forms in English history; on the commercial side in English, history, geography, French, shorthand, handwriting, and book-keeping. The most noticeable feature on the classical side is the continuous decrease in the number of boys who study Greek, though the standard of knowledge, especially in the lower divisions, has been well maintained. As a compensation, there has been distinct and consistent improvement in the teaching of modern languages, notably in the teaching of German. In French the lower divisions have acquired a sound knowledge of the inflections, and the higher divisions of the syntax and vocabulary of the language. On the commercial side the handwriting and shorthand have received favourable comment, while in the upper division the English composition is undoubtedly better. There is more intelligence and more general interest in English literature.

B.—MATHEMATICS.—The Upper School has been examined throughout in arithmetic, geometry, and algebra. Division I has, in addition, been examined in trigonometry, mechanics, and geometrical conic sections. In the higher subjects the success of Waterhouse and Teece in the Senior Public Examinations is sufficient evidence of the quality of the work done. The geometry and trigonometry of the former and the algebra of the latter, shown in the School Examination, were unusually good.

The arithmetic throughout the School appears sound and methodical, though there is a tendency to sacrifice habit of thought to mechanical accuracy. In geometry the teaching of the text of Euclid has been thorough, while in the higher divisions some excellent work was shown in the riders. In the lower half of the School the valuable training in consecutive reasoning that original geometry gives is not sufficiently recognised, and it is urged that at least one-half of the time given to Euclid should in future be spent in easy deductions and variations of the propositions themselves.

The algebra is, perhaps, the weakest subject, as it is the most difficult. The questions were too often dealt with as individual "sums," and *not* as involving "principles"; the lessons of generalising, of dealing with abstractions, and of symmetrical arrangement of expressions were frequently missed, while in some divisions there was a great lack of mental alertness in deducting facts from statements correctly and even ingeniously arrived at. The book-work of the subject, moreover, is often neglected. On the principle that "conference maketh the ready man," more *oral* teaching should be done by way of inducing quickness of thought and habit of deductive reasoning, while a greater familiarity with the use of symbols may be the more readily inculcated.

LOWER SCHOOL.

In this School an attempt has been made during the year to reach the traditional standard, the existing one having been lowered by large promotions to the Upper School. The examinations have shown that this attempt has been too ambitious, and this School will have to be content next year with less but more thorough work.

The results obtained in Latin grammar, geography, history and arithmetic, and algebra have been good; but those in Euclid, Latin composition, and English were, on the whole, not so satisfactory. In the last subject, though the mechanical work was good throughout, and notably good in the lower forms, the need of more suggestive teaching was, in some of the forms, very apparent.

1896.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

UNIVERSITY OF SYDNEY.

(REPORT FOR 1895.)

Presented to Parliament pursuant to Act 14 Vic. No. 31, sec. 22.

Printed under No. 1 Report from Printing Committee, 21 May, 1896.

REPORT of the Senate of the University of Sydney for the year ended 31st December, 1895.

1. The Senate of the University of Sydney, in pursuance of the provisions of section 22 of the Act of Incorporation, 14 Victoria No. 31, has the honor to transmit the account of its proceedings during the year 1895, for the information of His Excellency the Governor and the Executive Council.

Matriculation.

2. The number of students admitted to Matriculation during the year was 103. The number of those who qualified themselves for Matriculation by passing the requisite examination was 314. Of these 117 passed the ordinary Matriculation Examination, 118 the Junior Public Examination, and 24 the Law Matriculation Examination, while 39 passed the Senior Public Examination, and 16 the Entrance Examination for Medicine and Science.

Annual University Examinations.

3. The numbers of students who attended and passed the annual examinations in December, 1894, and March, 1895, are shown in the following tables:—

Faculty of Arts.

	Candidates.	Passed.
First year examination	133	95
Second year examination	77	60
Third year examination	77	72

51 evening students and students of special subjects also passed in individual subjects.

Faculty of Law.

	Candidates.	Passed.
Intermediate examination	16	12
Final examination... ..	10	7

Faculty of Medicine.

First year examination	29	23
Second year examination	16	15
Third year examination	25	19
Fourth year examination	17	16
Fifth year examination	13	9

Faculty of Science.

First year examination	2	1
Second year examination	1	1

Department of Engineering.

First year examination	10	9
Second year examination	8	7
Third year examination	8	8

Attendance at Lectures.

4. The following table shows the numbers of students attending lectures during the year in the various faculties:—

Faculty of Arts (day), 199; (evening), 105; total	304
Faculty of Law	42
Faculty of Medicine	127
Faculty of Science	6
Department of Engineering	27
Total	506

Included are 80 women who attended in the Faculty of Arts, 8 in Medicine, and 3 in Science.

Degrees conferred.

5. The following degrees were conferred after examination:—

Master of Arts (M.A.):—Ruth Bowmaker, B.A.; Frederic Kellett, B.A.; John Macpherson, B.A.; Ella Wilson, B.A.; Clive Tennyson Lionel Yarrington, B.A.

Bachelor of Arts (B.A.):—Edith Jeannie Allen, Isabella Armstrong, Francis Egerton Barracough, Robert Henry Beardsmore, Isabella Esther Brodie, Walter Fitzmaurice John Burfitt, Jane Frances Combes, Thomas John Connor, John Aloysius Cullinane, George Synnott D'Arcy, Lizzie Dalmas, May Edith Daly, James Dennis, Alexander John Doig, John William Dunlop, Jane Eames, Jonathan Bevan Elkin, Millicent Violet Elliott, Ada Emily Evans, William George Finn, Charlotte Finney, Katherine Elizabeth Fletcher, George Acheson Gordon, Gavin Greenlees, James Shaw Griffith, Constance Elizabeth Harker, Revina Harvey, Robert Newburn Henderson, Evelyn M. Hill, Ernest Arthur Hodge, Amy Alice Hodgkins, Arthur Christian Holt, John Bruton Howard, Digby St. Clair Winder Hunt, Mary Alison Miles Hunter, Thomas Jones, Emily Clara Kennedy, Philip Kennedy, Frederick George Lane, Adam Stuart McCook, Fannie Elizabeth McDonald, John Gilbert McLaren, Arthur Joseph McNevin, Ethel May Mallarky, Henry Francis Maxwell, William David Mitchell Merewether, John James Morris, Duncan John Nelson, Edward Nettleship, Agnes Gertrude O'Brien, John Patrick Markham O'Donohue, James Bernard O'Neill, Joseph Charles Pepper, Alice Pritchard, Winnifred Dalton Purcell, George Redshaw, Norman de Horne Rowland, Gertrude Amy Roseby, Minnie Roseby, Lillie Agnes Rourke, David Scoular, John Bolt Sherlock, Kathleen Stonham, Alexander Thompson, Alfred James Lovell Vivers, Annie Waddell, Richard Arthur Wearne, Harold Walter Weigall, Charles Alfred White, Eleanor Madeline Whitfield, Joseph Whiting, William Williams.

Bachelor of Law (LL.B.):—Wyndham John Edward Davies, Alfred Chalmers Gill, Percy Reginald Higgins, John Barton Holme, Daniel Levy, Lewis Ormsby Martin, Broughton Barnabas O'Conor, Thomas Walker King Waldron.

Doctor of Medicine (M.D.):—Cyril Ernest Corlette, M.B., Ch.M.; Grafton Elliott Smith, M.B., Ch.M.

Bachelor of Medicine (M.B.):—Frederick Henry Cox, Henry St. Clair Fordyce, Joseph Albert Goldsmid, George Reginald Percy Hall, Michael O'Gorman Hughes, John William Jackson, Graham Ford Rutter, Ernest James Twemlow Spark, William Bradridge Studdy.

Master of Surgery (Ch.M.):—Henry St. Clair Fordyce, George Reginald Percy Hall, John William Jackson, Graham Ford Rutter, Ernest James Twemlow Spark, William Bradridge Studdy.

Bachelor of Science (B.Sc.):—Albert George Corbin, Norman John Dunlop.

Bachelor of Engineering (B.E.):—Civil Engineering—Robert Fleming Arnott, Joseph Henry Draper Brearley, Alexander Donald Craig, Walter James Doak, Clements Frederick Vivian Jackson, James Patrick Wood. Mining Engineering—James Thompson Dixon, Charles Warren Bowen Jenkins, Edward Sydney Simpson.

*Ad eundem Degree.*6. The following *ad eundem* degree was conferred in accordance with the provisions of the "*Ad Eundem* Degrees Act," 44 Vic. No. 22:—

Master of Arts (M.A.):—Archibald Henry Simpson, M.A., Christ's College, Cambridge.

Number of Degrees conferred.

7. The total number of degrees conferred during the year was thus 114, divided as follows:—M.A., 6; B.A., 72; LL.B., 8; M.D., 2; M.B., 9; Ch.M., 6; B.Sc., 2; B.E., 9.

8. The degrees conferred by the University from its foundation to the end of 1895 are:—M.A., 250; B.A., 793; LL.D., 23; LL.B., 50; M.D., 35; M.B., 91; Ch.M., 64; B.Sc., 23; M.E., 2; B.E., 32. Total, 1,363.

Honours at Degree Examinations.

9. The following honours were awarded at Degree Examinations:—

Faculty of Arts—B.A. Examination.

Latin—Class II:—Eleanor M. Whitfeld, N. de H. Rowland, D. J. Nelson, J. S. Griffith.

Class III:—Fannie Macdonald, D. Scoular.

Greek—Class I:—J. S. Griffith, N. de H. Rowland.

Mathematics—Class II:—W. F. J. Burfitt.

English—Class I:—Constance E. Harker, Minnie Roseby. Class III:—R. A. Wearne.

French—Class I:—Kathleen Stonham, Mary A. M. Hunter. Class II:—Fannie Macdonald, Ethel M. Mallarky.

German—Class II:—Kathleen Stonham, Mary A. M. Hunter.

Logic and Mental Philosophy—Class I:—N. de H. Rowland and Eleanor M. Whitfeld, *æq.*

Class II:—C. A. White, Gertrude Roseby, and Minnie Roseby, *æq.*

History—Class I:—J. Dennis, J. S. Griffith, Eleanor M. Whitfeld, Constance E. Harker, J. B. Elkin. Class III:—Mary A. M. Hunter, Minnie Roseby.

Geology and Palæontology—Class I:—W. F. J. Burfitt. Class II:—Millicent V. Elliott.

M.A. Examination.

Latin and Modern French Language and Literature—Class II:—Ruth Bowmaker, B.A.

Faculty of Law—LL.B. Examination.

Class II:—D. Levy, B.A.; L. O. Martin, B.A.; J. B. Holme, B.A.

Faculty of Medicine—M.B. and Ch.M. Examinations.

Class II:—G. R. P. Hall, B.Sc.; M. O'Gorman Hughes, B.A., B.Sc.; J. W. Jackson.

M.D. Examination.

Anatomy—Class I:—G. E. Smith, M.B., Ch.M.

Faculty

Faculty of Science, Department of Engineering—B.E. Examinations.

Civil Engineering—Class I:—C. F. V. Jackson and W. J. Doak, *æq.*, J. P. Wood. Class II:—R. F. Arnott.
Mining Engineering—Class II:—E. S. Simpson, J. T. Dixon.

Scholarships.

10. Scholarships were awarded as follows:—

- (a) At the Matriculation Examination.
Aitken Scholarship for General Proficiency—F. G. Griffiths.
Cooper Scholarship, No. II, for Classics—D. P. Evans-Jones.
Barker Scholarship, No. II, for Mathematics—F. G. Griffiths.
Lithgow Scholarship for Modern Languages—N. G. Pilcher.
Horner Exhibition for Mathematics—Gained by F. G. Griffiths, but awarded to W. G. Forsyth, F. G. Griffiths being the holder of two Scholarships.
- (b) At the First Year Examination in Arts.
Cooper Scholarship, No. III, for Classics—H. E. Whitfeld.
George Allen Scholarship for Mathematics—S. D. Chalmers.
- (c) At the Second Year Examination in Arts.
Cooper Scholarship, No. I, for Classics—G. W. Waddell.
Barker Scholarship, No. I, for Mathematics—D. G. Stewart.
- (d) At the B.A. Examination.
Frazer Scholarship for History—J. Dennis, J. S. Griffith, *prox acc.*
- (e) At the Intermediate Examination in Law.
G. Wigram Allen Scholarship for General Proficiency—T. R. Bavin.
- (f) At the First Year Examination in Medicine.
Renwick Scholarship for General Proficiency—F. P. Sandes.
- (g) At the Third Year Examination in Medicine.
John Harris Scholarship for Anatomy and Physiology—G. P. Dixon.
- (h) At the First Year Examination in Science.
Levey Scholarship for Chemistry and Physics—F. P. Sandes.
- (i) At the Second Year Examination in Science and Engineering.
Deas-Thomson Scholarship for Physics—T. P. Strickland.
- (j) Science Scholarship offered by Her Majesty's Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851—J. A. Watt, M.A. (Geology).

Prize Compositions.

11. The awards made for Prize Compositions were:—

Wentworth Medals for English Essays—subject: "Popularity as a test of literary excellence."
Prize for Graduates—F. V. Pratt, B.A.; Prize for Undergraduates—J. S. Griffith.
Professor Anderson's Medal for the best essay on a philosophical subject—subject: "The meaning and validity of the rights of property"—J. Barron, B.A.

First Classes at Annual Examinations.

12. The following students were placed in the first class in Honours at the annual examinations, other than the final examinations for degrees:—

Faculty of Arts.

First Year Examination:—Latin—H. E. Whitfeld, H. S. Dettmann. Greek—H. E. Whitfeld, H. S. Dettmann, E. Hobbs. German—H. S. Dettmann. Mathematics—S. D. Chalmers, H. S. Dettmann and W. W. Monahan *æq.*, H. E. Whitfeld, B. Jarvie, E. Warren. Chemistry—E. Warren. Physics—E. Warren.
Second Year Examination:—Latin—G. W. Waddell, E. M. Mitchell. Greek—G. W. Waddell, E. M. Mitchell. French—Edith A. Bunting, Florence J. Murray, Hortense H. Montefiore. English—Ada Beardmore. Mathematics—D. G. Stewart, K. ff. Swanwick. Logic and Mental Philosophy—Elizabeth I. Taylor and K. ff. Swanwick, *æq.* History—Edith L. Doust, Florence J. Murray, A. H. Yarnold.

Faculty of Medicine.

First Year Examination:—Chemistry—F. P. Sandes, E. Ludowici. Physics—F. P. Sandes.
Second Year Examination:—Passed with high distinction—J. Macpherson, B.A.

Faculty of Science.

First Year Examination:—Inorganic Chemistry—J. M. Petrie (unmatriculated).

Department of Engineering.

First Year Examination:—Applied Mechanics—W. A. Shortland. Geometrical and Mechanical Drawing—W. A. Shortland.
Second Year Examination:—Geology—J. H. D. Brearley. Physics—T. P. Strickland.

Annual Prizes.

13. Annual Prizes were awarded as follows:—

University Prize for Physiography—D. P. Evans-Jones. Norbert Quirk Prize for Mathematics (Second Year)—D. G. Stewart. Professor Anderson's Prizes for Logic and Mental Philosophy—Second Year, Elizabeth I. Taylor and K. ff. Swanwick, *æq.*; Third Year—N. de H. Rowland and Eleanor M. Whitfeld, *æq.* Professor Haswell's Prize for Zoology—W. G. Woolnough, *prox acc.* W. F. J. Burfitt. Collie Prize for Botany—W. F. J. Burfitt. Smith Prize for Physics—W. F. J. Burfitt. Slade Prize for Practical Chemistry—N. Reid. Slade Prize for Practical Physics—W. G. Woolnough. Professor David's Prize for Physiography—F. G. Griffiths, Mabel Graham.

Bursaries.

Bursaries.

13. The following were awarded, each consisting of a payment to the student of £50 per annum, or in the case of a half-bursary £25 per annum, for three years, together with exemption from the payment of lecture fees :—

Burdekin Bursary (one half).
 Hunter Baillie Bursary No. 1.
 J. B. Watt Exhibition.
 Walker Bursary No. 1 (one half).
 Walker Bursary No. 2 (one half).
 Walker Bursary No. 3 (one half).
 Walker Bursary No. 5.

The number of students permitted to attend lectures without paying fees was 82, including 25 State bursars and 24 holders of University bursaries. The payment to bursars amounted to £845, and to scholars £1,003.

Forty-one students of State training schools attended at a reduced scale of fees.

Public Examinations.

14. The Junior Public Examination was held in June in Sydney and at the following local centres :—

New South Wales.—Adelong, Albury, Araluen, Armidale, Ballina, Bathurst, Bega, Berrima, Boggabri, Bourke, Bowral, Braidwood, Broken Hill, Camden, Condobolin, Cooma, Cootamundra, Cowra, Deniliquin, Dubbo, Dungog, Glen Innes, Goulburn, Grafton, Grenfell, Hay, Inverell, Katoomba, West Kempsey, Kiama, Kurrajong Heights, Lismore, Lithgow, Maclean, West Maitland, Mittagong, Moree, Mount Victoria, Mudgee, Newcastle, Nowra, Orange, Parkes, Parramatta, Picton, Plattsburg, Port Macquarie, Queanbeyan, Richmond, Scone, Singleton, Sunny Corner, Tamworth, Taree, Tenterfield, Ulmarra, Wagga Wagga, Wentworth, Windsor, Wingham, Wiseman's Ferry, Wollongong, and Young.

Queensland.—Brisbane, Bundaberg, Ipswich, Maryborough, Rockhampton, Toowoomba, and Townsville.

There were 1,398 candidates, and 847 were successful.

15. The Senior Public Examination was held in November, concurrently with an examination for Matriculation Honors and Scholarships in Sydney and at the following local centres :—

New South Wales.—Armidale, Ballina, Bathurst, Bega, Goulburn, Grafton, East Maitland, Mudgee, and Parramatta.

Queensland.—Brisbane, Ipswich, Maryborough, and Toowoomba.

There were 142 candidates, of whom 112 were successful.

16. The prizes for general proficiency in the Senior and Junior Examinations were awarded as follows :—

Seniors.

John West Medal and Grahame Prize Medal—

Richard Clive Teece, Sydney Grammar School.

Fairfax Prize for female candidates—

Ethel Jane Lane-Latham, "Ascham," Darling Point.

Juniors.

University Prize for boys—

Claude Seccombe Browne, Sydney Grammar School; *prox. acc.* George Napoleon Woodd, Rockhampton Grammar School.

Fairfax Prize for girls—

Theodora Joanna Emilie Copas, Maryborough Girls' Grammar School; Florence Gardiner Middleton, Miss E. C. Baxter's School; equal.

17. Three examinations of candidates for the Civil Service were held during the year. At these there were 216 candidates, of whom 91 passed.

18. Three Law Examinations were held, similar and equal to that prescribed for Matriculation, for candidates for Articles of Clerkship with Solicitors. At these there were 37 candidates, and 24 passed.

Meetings of Senate.

19. The Senate held eleven ordinary meetings, one adjourned meeting, and three special meetings, in addition to the annual commemoration, and three meetings of the Conjoint Board consisting of the Senate of the University and the Board of Directors of the Prince Alfred Hospital.

The attendances of the various Fellows were as follows :—

Windeyer, the Hon. Sir William C., Kt., M.A., LL.D., Chancellor	...	13
MacLaurin, the Hon. H. N., M.A., M.D., LL.D., M.L.C., Vice-Chancellor	...	17
*Anderson, H. C. L., M.A.	... ..	10
Backhouse, His Honor Judge, M.A.	... ..	19
Barton, Edmund, M.A.	... ..	6
Butler, Professor, B.A.	... ..	16
Cobbett, Professor, M.A., D.C.L.	... ..	16
Gurney, Professor, M.A.	... ..	18
Jones, P. Sydney, M.D.	... ..	15
Knox, Edward W.	... ..	17
Liversidge, Professor, M.A.	... ..	14
†Manning, the Hon. Mr. Justice, M.A.	... ..	3
O'Connor, the Hon. R. E., M.A., M.L.C.	... ..	7
†Oliver, Alexander, M.A.	... ..	5
Renwick, the Hon. Sir Arthur, B.A., M.D., M.L.C.	... ..	16
Rogers, F. E., M.A., LL.B., Q.C.	... ..	4
Russell, H. C., B.A., C.M.G., F.R.S.	... ..	13
Stephen, Cecil B., M.A.	... ..	15
Stuart, Professor T. P. Anderson, M.D.	... ..	16
Teece, Richard, F.I.A.	... ..	9

* Elected April 27, 1895.

† Absent on leave.

Chancellor.

Chancellor.

20. The Senate has to record, with deep regret, the death, in the month of February, of the Hon. Sir William Montagu Manning, Kt., LL.D., K.C.M.G. Sir William Manning was the senior Fellow of the Senate at the time of his death, having been elected in 1861 in the room of William Charles Wentworth. He held the office of Chancellor for seventeen years, having been originally elected to that office in 1878, and re-elected at intervals of three years subsequently. The following resolution was unanimously passed by the Senate on the 4th March:—

“That the Senate places on record its deep sense of the loss it has sustained by the death of the Chancellor, the late Sir William Montagu Manning, Kt., K.C.M.G., LL.D., M.L.C., and expresses its full recognition of the exceptional service rendered to the University by him during the thirty-four years he was a Member of the Senate, and its Chancellor continuously for the last seventeen years of that period.”

21. At a meeting held on the 11th March, Sir William Charles Windeyer, M.A., LL.D., Kt., was unanimously elected Chancellor of the University in the room of the late Sir William Montagu Manning, for a period of three years.

Vice-Chancellor.

22. The annual election to the office of Vice-Chancellor took place in the month of April, and resulted in the election of the Hon. Henry Norman MacLaurin, M.A., LL.D., M.D., M.L.C.

Election to vacancy in Senate.

23. In order to fill the vacancy on the Senate caused by the death of Sir William Montagu Manning, a convocation of electors was held on Thursday, the 11th of April, at the University, a ballot being taken on Saturday, the 27th of April, at the University Chambers, Phillip-street, which resulted in the election of Henry Charles Lennox Anderson, Esquire, M.A.

Leave of Absence.

24. Leave of absence from the meetings of the Senate was granted as follows:—

To Mr. Alexander Oliver for a period of three months, and to Mr. Justice Manning for a similar period, in consequence of ill health.

25. Leave of absence from his duties for the year 1896, has been granted to Professor Liversidge, Professor of Chemistry, to enable him to visit the principal centres of scientific thought, and to observe new methods of instruction. During his absence, the lectures on chemistry will be delivered by Mr. F. B. Guthrie, F.C.S., with the title of “Acting Professor of Chemistry,” Mr. J. A. Schofield, F.C.S., A.R.S.M., the Senior Demonstrator in Chemistry, being in charge of the Laboratory.

26. Leave of absence for the first two terms of 1896 has also been granted to Professor Scott, Professor of Greek, on account of illness resulting from overwork, which rendered it necessary that he should have leisure from his duties for a period. During his absence the lectures in Greek will be delivered by Mr. F. Lloyd, B.A., LL.B., at present Assistant Lecturer in Latin, while Mr. Lloyd’s duties will be performed by Mr. J. B. Peden, B.A., Vice-Warden and Tutor at St. Paul’s College.

Endowment.

27. The annual additional endowment granted by Parliament was further reduced for the year 1895 by the sum of £1,000.

Women’s College.

28. By the election of Sir William Windeyer to the office of Chancellor of the University, he became ex-officio Visitor of the Women’s College within the University, and consequently his membership of the Women’s College Council as a nominee of the Senate became vacant. Sir Arthur Renwick, Kt., B.A., M.D., M.L.C., was elected a member of the Women’s College Council for the unexpired term of Sir William Windeyer’s office.

29. In the month of July the period of election of Sir Arthur Renwick and Mr. C. B. Stephen, M.A., as Members of the Women’s College Council expired, and those gentlemen were re-elected for a period of two years from July 17th.

Staff Appointments, &c.

30. In April, Mr. E. F. Pittman was reappointed Lecturer in Mining for the year 1895, and in December, 1895, he was appointed to the same office for the year 1896.

31. In May, Dr. G. E. Twynam resigned the office of Lecturer in Clinical Surgery, in consequence of his intention to leave the Colony, and of his resignation as Honorary Surgeon at the Prince Alfred Hospital. Dr. Charles P. B. Clubbe, who had been appointed Honorary Surgeon to the Prince Alfred Hospital in the place of Dr. Twynam, was elected to the office of Lecturer in Clinical Surgery in his stead.

Macleay Bequest for Bacteriology.

32. The Senate having carefully considered the information supplied by the principal Universities of Europe and America on the position of Bacteriology in their Curricula, and having ascertained that the subject of Bacteriology does not exist as a separate compulsory course in any of the Universities sending information, and having regard to the inexpediency of burdening the students with additional compulsory courses, and to the cost of maintenance and first equipment of a Bacteriological Laboratory, decided to return the sum of Sir William Macleay’s bequest, £11,600, with accrued interest, to the executors of his will.

This has been done, and it is understood that the executors, under an order of the Court of Equity, have handed the bequest to the Linnean Society, in accordance with the wishes of the testator in the event of the University declining the bequest.

Dalton Bequest.

33. Mr. Samuel Yardley, C.M.G., Secretary to the Agent-General for New South Wales in London, has been appointed to act with the existing Trustee, Mr. E. C. Haddon, as a Trustee of the Dalton Bequest for Scholarships, in memory of the Rev. Dr. Woolley, first Professor of Classics in the University. The estate is at present subject to an annuity of £75 per annum, but the balance of income will be paid to the University, and regulations will be made for the award of the scholarships.

St.

St. Andrew's College.

34. The Vice-Chancellor of the University (the Hon. Dr. H. N. MacLaurin), and H. C. L. Anderson, Esq., M.A., have been nominated by the Senate to act as Trustees of the sub-grant of land to St. Andrew's College, with two other Trustees nominated by the Council of the College, and a fifth Trustee to be elected by the four so nominated.

St. Paul's College.

35. The Chancellor of the University (the Hon. Sir William C. Windeyer) and C. B. Stephen, Esq., M.A., have been nominated by the Senate to act as trustees of the sub-grant of land to St. Paul's College with the Hon. Dr. Norton and the Rev. Canon Kemmis, who have been nominated by the Council of St. Paul's College, and F. B. Wilkinson, Esq., M.A., who has been appointed by the four trustees so nominated.

Medical Classes.

36. The University of Edinburgh has granted an application from this University for the recognition of its classes in the case of men and women students who desire to graduate in the University of Edinburgh.

Queensland Examinations.

37. At the request of the Queensland Department of Public Instruction, the University conducted an examination of candidates for exhibitions to Universities granted by the Government of Queensland, and also an examination of teachers seeking admission into Class I under that Department.

University Extension.

38. The report of the University Extension Board, presented to the Senate in the month of December, contains the following statistics of work done in New South Wales:—

Number of centres at which lectures were delivered	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
Number of new centres	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Number of courses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
Lectures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	89
Total attendance	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	578
Number of students examined	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	63
Number of certificates issued	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	49

39. The annual statements of receipts and expenditure, and of the position of the various trust funds of the University at the 31st of December, duly certified by the Auditor, Mr. J. C. Dibbs, are appended to this report.

H. E. BARFF,
Registrar.

RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE of the University of Sydney for year ending 31st December, 1895.

PRIVATE FOUNDATIONS ACCOUNT

DR.	REVENUE ACCOUNT		CR.
Received from the following for special prizes —		£ s d	
Professor Haswell, M A, D Sc		5 5 0	
Professor Wood, B A		5 0 0	
Professor MacCallum, M A		7 10 0	
Professor Anderson M A		20 0 0	
Professor David, B A		22 2 0	
W C Wilkinson, Esq., B A, M D		3 3 0	
T Dixon, M B, Ch M		2 5 0	
„ income from Investments on account of the following Foundations —	£ s d		
Levey Scholarship	48 11 8		
Barker Scholarships	190 12 4		
Deas Thomson Scholarships	106 2 7		
Cooper Scholarships	199 0 11		
Lithgow Scholarship	80 15 5		
Renwick Scholarship	49 11 2		
Bowman Cameron Scholarship	50 0 0		
George Allen Scholarship	49 1 3		
Freemasons Scholarship	51 14 9		
G Wigram Allen Scholarship	76 19 7		
Caird Scholarship	60 6 6		
James King of Irrawang Travelling Scholarship	176 19 4		
John Harris Scholarship	50 7 6		
Council of Education Scholarship	17 17 6		
James Aitken Scholarship	54 0 0		
Frazer Scholarships	102 5 10		
Wentworth Prize Medal	22 14 10		
Nicholson Prize Medal	23 7 10		
Earl Belmore Prize Medal	20 5 10		
John West Prize Medal	10 15 2		
Grahame Prize Medal	5 0 9		
Salting Exhibition	36 15 3		
J B Watt Exhibitions	159 7 11		
Struth Exhibition	58 9 4		
Horner Exhibition	9 0 0		
Wentworth Fellowship	83 1 0		
Maurice Alexander Bursary	53 5 3		
Levey and Alexander Bursary	54 0 0		
E M Frazer Bursary	61 1 10		
J E Frazer Bursary	57 0 11		
W C Wentworth Bursary No 1	50 0 0		
Do do No 2	50 0 0		
Do do No 3	37 1 6		
Burdekin Bursary	53 7 3		
Hunter Baillie Bursary No 1	53 5 0		
Do do No 2	56 3 2		
Thomas Walker Bursaries	240 0 0		
Badham Bursary	49 10 8		
Hovell Lectureship	265 15 9		
Macleay Curatorship	270 0 0		
Macleay Lectureship	261 15 3		
Fisher Estate	495 3 0		
Fisher Estate, Building Account	1,317 17 3		
John Fairfax Prizes	32 10 5		
Norbert Quirk Prize	7 10 8		
Smith Prize	5 0 9		
Slade Prizes	13 2 11		
Collie Prize	4 4 8		
J G Raphael Foundation	3 6 6		
	5,289 7 0		
Total	£5,354 12 0		
		£ s d	£ s d
		Paid the following sums for Scholarships, Bursaries, Lectureships, Prizes, &c, on account of the following Foundations —	
		Levey Scholarship	40 0 0
		Barker Scholarships	100 0 0
		Deas Thomson Scholarships	50 0 0
		Cooper Scholarships	150 0 0
		Lithgow Scholarship	50 0 0
		Renwick Scholarship	50 0 0
		Bowman Cameron Scholarship	50 0 0
		George Allen Scholarship	50 0 0
		Freemasons Scholarship	50 0 0
		James Aitken Scholarship	50 0 9
		G Wigram Allen Scholarship	50 0 0
		John Harris Scholarship	50 0 0
		Frazer Scholarships	80 10 2
		James King of Irrawang Travelling Scholarship	151 15 7
		Wentworth Prize Medal	20 0 0
		John West Prize Medal	10 2 2
		Grahame Prize Medal	5 0 0
		Maurice Alexander Bursary	50 0 0
		Levey and Alexander Bursary	50 0 0
		E M Frazer Bursary	50 0 0
		J E Frazer Bursary	25 0 0
		W C Wentworth Bursary No 1	50 0 0
		do do No 2	50 0 0
		Burdekin Bursary	50 0 0
		Hunter Baillie Bursary No 1	50 0 0
		do do No 2	50 0 0
		Thomas Walker Bursaries	250 0 0
		Badham Bursary	45 0 0
		Salting Exhibition	25 0 0
		J B Watt Exhibitions	120 0 0
		Struth Exhibition	50 0 0
		Horner Exhibition	8 0 0
		John Fairfax Prizes	30 0 0
		Norbert Quirk Prize	6 0 0
		Slade Prizes	13 0 0
		Jose Prize	1 10 0
		Haswell Prize	2 2 0
		Wilkinson Prize	3 3 0
		Livesidge Prize	2 12 6
		Wood Prize	5 0 0
		MacCallum Prizes	5 0 0
		Anderson Prizes	20 0 0
		Dixon Prize	2 5 0
		David Prize	11 1 0
		Hovell Lectureship (amount transferred to General Account)	263 7 10
		Macleay Curatorship (amount transferred to General Account)	270 0 0
			2,565 9 3
		Paid the Trustees of the will of the Hon Sir W Macleay, being a return of the amount of the Legacy, with accrued interest	£12,448 12 4
		Less Bank Deposits handed over	12,384 5 11
			64 6 5
		Paid Premiums on Funded Stock, &c, purchased, on account of —	
		Barker Scholarships	4 0 0
		Cooper Scholarships	4 0 0
		Wentworth Fellowship	4 0 0
		Watt Exhibitions	4 0 0
		Fisher Estate	8 0 0
		Fisher Estate, Building Account	12 0 0
			36 0 0
		Paid from Fisher Estate, on account of —	
		Books for Library	748 6 2
		Librarians' Salaries	332 9 8
			1,080 15 10
		„ Investment Account for Investment	343 10 0
		Balance due Commercial Bank, 31st December, 1894	233 18 0
		Balance in Commercial Bank, 31st December, 1895	1,030 12 6
		Total	£5,354 12 0

INVESTMENT ACCOUNT.

Received principal sum of mortgage—	£ s d		£ s d	£ s d
Fisher Estate	306 10 0			
„ from Revenue Account for investment	343 10 0			
	650 0 0			
		Paid for N S W Government Funded Stock, on account of—	£ s d	
		Barker Scholarships	50 0 0	
		Cooper Scholarships	50 0 0	
		Wentworth Fellowship	50 0 0	
		Watt Exhibitions	50 0 0	
		Fisher Estate, Building Account	50 0 0	
				250 0 0
		„ for N S W Government Debentures—		
		Fisher Estate		200 0 0
		„ for Queensland Government Debentures—		
		Fisher Estate, Building Account		200 0 0
				650 0 0

JOHN C. DIBBS,
Auditor.ROBERT A. DALLEN,
Accountant.

RECEIPTS

RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE of the University of Sydney for the year ending 31st December, 1895.

DR.		CHALLIS FUND ACCOUNT.				CR.	
REVENUE ACCOUNT.							
Received Interest on Investments—	£ s d.	£ s d.				£ s d.	
From Debentures	1,961 19 6		Balance due Commercial Bank, 31st December, 1894			1,099 4 9	
„ Bank and Treasury Deposits	2,117 16 5		Paid Salaries			6,879 11 8	
„ Mortgages	6,275 9 9		„ General Account, towards expenses of administration			500 0 0	
	10,355 5 8		„ Expenses in London, re appointment to Lectureship in Metallurgy			15 6 6	
„ from Challis Trustees, Interest on Guarantee Fund after payment of Australian Annuity and Trustees' Commission	717 15 8		„ Sundry charges			8 6 0	
	11,073 1 4		„ Premium for Funded Stock			1,000 0 0	
„ Less Transfer to Special Reserve Fund	2,386 7 3						
Balance due Commercial Bank, 31st December, 1895		8,686 14 1					
		815 14 10					
		9,502 8 11				9,502 8 11	
INVESTMENT ACCOUNT.							
Received from Treasury principal sum of Deposit ..		25,000 0 0	Paid for N.S.W. Government Funded Stock ..			25,000 0 0	
		25,000 0 0				25,000 0 0	
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND.							
Balance in Commercial Bank, 31 December, 1894		44 18 9	Paid quinquennial increases to Professors			871 4 8	
Received Interest on Investments		574 4 6	„ for Investment on Mortgage			1,600 0 0	
„ from Challis Fund, interest over 4 per cent. on investments, for providing quinquennial increases to Professors and for equalising income from investments and for contingencies		2,386 7 3	Balance in Commercial Bank, 31 December, 1895			1,034 5 10	
		3,005 10 6					
						3,005 10 6	

JOHN C. DIBBS,
Auditor.ROBERT A. DALLEN,
Accountant.

ANALYSIS of Private Foundations, showing Investments at 31st December, 1895.

Private Foundations.	Ledger Account Cr. Balance.	Investments.			
		Mortgages.	Buildings and Land.	Fixed Deposits.	Funded Stock and Debentures.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Levey Scholarship	1,027 17 0			675 0 0	325 0 0
Barker Scholarships	2,423 6 3	100 0 0	1,120	131 5 0	1,020 0 0
Deas-Thomson Scholarships	2,180 2 2	25 0 0	1,036	93 15 0	930 0 0
Wentworth Prize Medal	523 6 9	100 0 0		18 15 0	400 0 0
Cooper Scholarships	2,541 13 9		1,120	131 5 0	1,270 0 0
Salting Exhibition	775 10 11			15 0 0	755 0 0
Wentworth Fellowship	1,826 14 3	232 10 0		511 5 0	1,045 0 0
Lithgow Scholarship	1,989 19 9	190 0 0		170 0 0	1,580 0 0
Nicholson Medal	538 17 3	52 10 0		63 15 0	400 0 0
Earl Belmore Medal	521 19 0			85 0 0	415 7 3
John Fairfax Prizes	543 13 1	50 0 0			500 0 0
Maurice Alexander Bursary	1,086 1 0	25 0 0			1,050 0 0
Levey and Alexander Bursary	1,102 17 6				1,100 0 0
West Prize	216 1 10	15 0 0			200 0 0
E. M. Frazer Bursary	1,523 6 4	25 0 0		18 15 0	1,470 0 0
J. E. Frazer Bursary	1,437 2 0				1,430 0 0
W. C. Wentworth Bursary, No. 1	1,000 0 0				1,000 0 0
W. C. Wentworth Bursary, No. 2	1,000 0 0				1,000 0 0
W. C. Wentworth Bursary, No. 3	829 12 1	50 0 0		606 5 0	150 0 0
Burdekin Bursary	1,088 13 10			15 0 0	1,070 0 0
Hunter-Baillie Bursary, No. 1	1,162 16 8			50 0 0	1,150 0 0
Hunter-Baillie Bursary, No. 2	1,286 8 6	420 0 0		265 0 0	585 0 0
J. B. Watt Exhibitions	3,742 5 0	199 0 0		2,190 0 0	1,310 0 0
Renwick Scholarship	1,150 3 6			656 5 0	495 0 0
Bowman-Cameron Scholarship	975 0 0				1,000 0 0
Hovell Lectureship	6,025 0 0	525 0 0	4,400	825 0 0	275 0 0
George Allen Scholarship	1,117 4 5			981 5 0	120 0 0
Freemasons Scholarship	1,273 0 10	25 0 0		112 10 0	1,130 0 0
J. G. Raphael Foundation	80 5 5			58 15 0	20 0 0
James Aitken Bursary	1,053 0 0				1,100 0 0
Thomas Walker Bursaries	5,317 12 5			5,000 0 0	375 0 0
G. Wigram Allen Scholarship	1,592 12 0	500 0 0		200 0 0	855 0 0
Struth Exhibition	1,221 15 0	725 0 0		287 10 0	190 0 0
Fisher Estate	9,660 15 11	8,518 0 0	700	462 10 0	375 0 0
Fisher Estate (Building Account)	28,419 12 11	8,005 0 0		14,570 18 9	4,880 0 0
Norbert Quirk Prize	158 17 10			112 10 0	40 0 0
Smith Prize	111 14 7	100 0 0			
Badham Bursary	994 6 7			750 0 0	250 0 0
Slade Prizes	298 6 10	25 0 0		265 0 0	
Caard Scholarship	1,491 17 6	150 0 0		837 10 0	435 0 0
James King of Irawang Scholarship	4,317 5 5	50 0 0		4,168 15 0	135 0 0
Macleay Curatorship	5,909 13 0			6,000 0 0	
John Harris Scholarship	992 0 3	1,000 0 0			
Horne Exhibition	212 0 0			200 0 0	
Council of Education Scholarship	390 8 4	335 0 0			25 0 0
Frazer Scholarships	2,343 4 3	50 0 0		2,105 0 0	115 0 0
Grahame Prize Medal	97 13 10	100 0 0			
Macleay Lectureship					
Collie Prize	106 14 9			56 5 0	50 0 0
Challis Estate	217,794 5 2	132,760 0 0		27,250 0 0	58,600 0 0
Challis Estate—Special Reserve Fund	11,934 5 10	4,400 0 0		6,500 0 0	
	£336,407 1 6	158,752 0 0	8,376	76,439 13 9	90,620 7 3

1896.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

EDUCATION.

(REPORT OF THE NAUTICAL SCHOOL-SHIP "SOBRAON" FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL, 1896.)

Printed under No. 10 Report from Printing Committee, 23 July, 1896.

The Commander and Superintendent, N.S.S. "Sobraon," to The Under Secretary of
Public Instruction.

Sir, Nautical School-ship "Sobraon," Sydney, New South Wales, 18 June, 1896.

In accordance with the 14th clause of the Regulations, I beg to submit my Annual Report upon the N.S.S. "Sobraon" for the year ended the 30th April last, for the information of the Minister of Public Instruction. This will probably be my last Report, and I therefore venture to extend it beyond the usual limits in order to explain more fully than hitherto the nature of the work done by the Institution.

PART I.

FIRST STAGE—THE BOYS ON THE SHIP.

2. The period under review comprised the twenty-ninth year since the establishment's inauguration in 1867. The Institution is the oldest established reformatory in Australasia. The twelve months just passed formed a busy time in the ship's history, the admissions numbering 197 and the discharges 153, while the total enrolment rose to 560, the highest number yet reached. On the other hand the cost per head was lower than that of any preceding year, being £21 7s. calculated on the daily average on board—a substantial reduction on the previous year's cost of £3 3s. 9d. per boy. Full particulars of the expenditure will be found in Table H. Twenty-one years ago the cost was £41 2s. 11d., or nearly double the present charge. Notwithstanding this large reduction the boys are infinitely healthier, better fed, better clothed, and enjoy more advantages than was formerly the case.

3. There has been no serious illness, and no deaths among the 560 enrolled. Some skin complaints and other maladies, peculiar to the badly nourished and neglected class we receive, occurred, but at the close of the year there was no one in hospital. In twenty-nine years there have been only twelve deaths amongst over 3,400 inmates. The following report from the receiving officer gives an idea of the condition in which many new comers are received:—"Body covered with spots; filthy dirty and neglected; sickly appearance; clothes ragged and dirty; bruises caused by being kicked and beaten at home."

4. The antecedents of new comers were distinctly worse than usual. No less than 110 had been at least twice before the Police Courts; twenty-nine had been ineffectually subjected to institutional treatment elsewhere; twenty-seven had been three times before the Courts, while fifteen had four, and two had six previous convictions. Of the remainder, the greater number owned to pilfering and other objectionable habits. The care of over 400 such youths, both by day and by night, naturally entails much anxiety and constant watchfulness. It is however only fair to the youngsters to report that their general conduct during the year was good. They proved readily amenable to discipline, appreciated the arrangements made for their comfort and training, and maintained a healthy public opinion amongst themselves, which promptly checked disorder and enabled punishment to be reduced to a minimum. No abscondings took place, and no one even attempted to run away, although the lads enjoy a large amount of liberty. In its freedom from abscondings the "Sobraon" holds an unique position amongst reformatories and kindred institutions.

5.

5. The boys have been kept busily occupied, and the following is a fair estimate of the industrial labour performed:—

	£	s.	d.
Sailmaker's Work.—Making 120 hammocks, at 3s.	18	0	0
„ 20 clothes-bags, at 4s.	4	0	0
„ Quarter-deck awning	14	0	0
„ 72 large pudding bags, at 1s.	3	12	0
„ 2 mast coats, at 15s.	1	10	0
„ 1 poop awning	10	0	0
„ hammock clues, lashings, &c.	8	8	0
General repairs to awnings, sails, hammocks, bags, tents, screens, covers, hose, fenders, &c.	200	0	0
Carpentry.—General repairs decks, boats, pumps, ship	120	0	0
Glazing, sash repairs	10	0	0
Tailoring.—Making and repairing clothes, lanyards, &c.	120	0	0
Painting.—Painting ship and boats	180	0	0
„ masts, yards, booms... ..	20	0	0
„ works on island	10	10	0
Riggers' Work.—Tarring, scraping, setting up rigging, repairs to boats' gear, and general seamen's work	200	0	0
Gardening.—Planting, cutting grass, keeping trees, plants, flowers in order... ..	50	0	0
Cooking.—Preparation of meals, stewarding, waiting, &c.	250	0	0
Musician's Department.—Work in connection with keeping instruments clean and in order; copying music; services of band when playing out of the ship			
Laundry.—All this work done by the boys, each of whom washes his own clothing (8 pieces) weekly; besides blankets, serge clothes, hospital clothes, &c., 180,000 pieces, at 1d.	750	0	0
General Work.—Coaling ship weekly	52	0	0
Washing and cleaning decks daily	150	0	0
Lamp trimming and cleaning	60	0	0
Cleaning and keeping in order boats, play-grounds, dormitory, sheds, swimming baths, ship's hull, rifles, swords, aviaries, landing places, hold, store-rooms, &c.	150	0	0
Work on steam launch, and in connection with supplying fresh water	100	0	0
Total value of industrial labour (apart from value of school work, drill, keeping watch, and other training)	£2,622	0	0

6. It will be seen, therefore, that there is much work done by these lads, who come aboard for the most part unused to exertion and opposed to cleanliness or labour of any kind. But, in addition, a great deal is done in other ways, so that there is not much idling between getting up at 5 a.m. (half-hour later in winter) and retiring to bed at 8 p.m. School work is conducted so that every boy spends alternate days under the teachers. Many lads come aboard quite ignorant, a large proportion not being able to sign their names. Amongst these latter were, last year, overgrown fellows of 15. Added to this difficulty were the numerous changes caused by almost daily changes through boys admitted and discharged. In spite of these disadvantages good work has been done by Mr. Stayner, the chief schoolmaster, and his two competent assistants, Messrs. Leer and Humphries. The last inspection by Mr. Willis, Metropolitan Inspector of Public Schools, which extended over three days, produced the following gratifying results:—“Organization, very good; order, faultless; discipline, excellent; drill, excellent; methods of instruction, appropriate and effectively applied; general management, very satisfactory.—(Signed) M. WILLIS, Inspector.”

7. Drill, in its various branches, has been vigorously carried out, and has produced good results both morally and physically. As shown above drill was characterised as “excellent” by the Inspector. Swimming has been systematically taught in the capacious, well-filled swimming bath, situated on the ship's play grounds, and every boy who left apprenticed was able to swim. This was turned to good account by a young man who had been apprenticed from the ship to Mr. Crick, and who, at considerable risk, succeeded in rescuing a man from drowning under circumstances of much bravery. Mr. Crick has taken steps to bring the matter under the notice of the Government and of the Royal Humane Society. He writes:—“The young man, Edward Shannon, referred to in the newspapers, was apprenticed to my father at Wellington four years ago and is still there. He gave great satisfaction all through. It is to your training of this lad that James owes his life, and it is indeed a case which should be brought under the notice of the Royal Humane Society. It would also be an incentive to all the other lads to follow in his footsteps; and also a gratification to you to know that the lad has turned out a brave, manly, and hard-working young man.” Shannon's letter to me says:—“I can only thank you for the position I am in to-day. When I first went to the N.S.S. ‘Vernon’ I could not swim but soon learned. I must not forget to thank you for the good home you got me. . . I hope all the boys will take my advice, and I am sure that you will make men of them the same as you did of me.”

8. The mark and classification system continues to work well. Deserving boys soon earn positions of trust, and become of use in assisting the officers to preserve discipline and preventing misconduct. We are thus enabled to dispense with a large staff, and the numerical strength of officers is small as compared with that elsewhere. We have twenty-three officers to control the 407 boys on the ship; this is one officer to eighteen boys. In Great Britain, the largest reformatory is at Red Hill, where there are thirty-three officers to 291 boys, a proportion of one to nine; while according to the latest returns of Home reformatories, there were 440 officers to 4,076 boys, a proportion of one officer to nine boys. It will be seen therefore we only have one-half the number of officers deemed necessary in the old country.

9. Recreation has been carefully carried out. It has formed quite as important a part in our reformatory scheme as any other portion of it. Rewards for good conduct, and deprivation of privileges for bad, form our principal disciplinary methods, and corporal or cellular punishment is reduced to insignificant

insignificant proportions. The Glee and Athletic Clubs go on improving. The Swimming and Cricket Clubs also make good progress. The latter played against some ten outside clubs during the season and were successful in nearly every match. The picture gallery and museum specimens have been added to, and the reading room has been kept well stocked with magazines, illustrated papers, and the daily newspapers. Several additions have been made to the library which now contains over 1,000 volumes. The aviaries and garden are well stocked, and the boys have many birds and animals entrusted to their keeping. These comprise dogs, parrots, pigeons, canaries, and other birds, guinea pigs, an emu, a kangaroo, &c. In not one single instance has cruelty been shown by the boys to their dumb companions. Frequent trips ashore and harbour excursions take place, and the "Sobraon" "blue jackets" are no strangers to the Art Gallery, parks, Museum, and other public places of interest.

PART II.

THE SECOND STAGE.—APPRENTICESHIP.

10. Although all boys committed are under my legal guardianship until they attain the age of eighteen, it does not follow that they are confined to the ship for the whole of the time. The Act very wisely gives power to apprentice them to some useful occupation after a fair measure of reform has been attained by the reformatory treatment aboard. By this the country is relieved of the cost of their maintenance for the major portion of the period for which they are under State control, while at the same time a wholesome period of modified restraint intervenes between absolute confinement and unrestricted liberty. Moreover, the boys acquire the knowledge of some useful occupation, which will enable them to earn their livelihood when they become free from control at the age of eighteen. The wages paid by the employers is banked until that age, so that when their apprenticeship terminates they have sums to their credit ranging from £40 downwards to give them a start in life.

11. During the past six years nearly £11,000 has been paid in this way, representing the earnings of boys who have got into the second stage of the ship's system. Probably over six times that amount represents the value of clothes, board and lodging, also earned by them and provided by their masters. At the close of the year there were 390 boys in the apprenticeship stage, many of whom had been several years in their situations. The daily average of apprentices amounted to 380 during the twelve months, and every one has been kept under supervision. It could not, of course, be expected that all should have turned out well. As a matter of fact, some did very badly, and some had to be brought back to the ship for a further period of discipline. But the great majority showed that substantial reform had taken place, and the "good reports" reached the most satisfactory percentage of 93 of the whole. Amongst these latter were several lads who, prior to committal to the ship, had experienced, four, five, and even more convictions.

12. Perhaps I might be allowed to quote from amongst the more recent reports in my possession, omitting the boys' names for obvious reasons.

Mr. J. Boyd, of Bathurst, writes of two apprentices:—"They are very good lads; in fact, I do not know lads in the district like them. They are a pronounced success, and it would, I assure you, be difficult to find more industrious or better conducted boys. They have not cost me a moment's trouble or anxiety since they came." These lads have substantial sums to their credit.

Mr. Ogilvie, J.P., of Devlin Siding, says:—"I am very well satisfied with him; he has behaved himself really well. Wages paid to his account, £9 8s. 6d."

Mr. Fenwick, J.P., of Narrabri, states that his apprentice "is one of the hardest working, honest, cleanly lads" he has ever come across.

Mr. Rosler, J.P., of Henty, writes:—"He has conducted himself entirely to my satisfaction. He is an honest, obedient, and useful boy, and, judging from his behaviour, I do not hesitate to say that the 'Sobraon' system is all that could be desired. If there is a possibility of reforming a boy he will be reformed."

Mr. J. Kelly, of Shellharbour:—"He is in good health and doing well. He is very attentive and obedient, and I have no complaints to make. I do not hear complaints about any of your boys about here. He has £33 to his credit."

Mrs. Foley writes from Candelo:—"He is conducting himself properly and has £37 10s. paid into the bank for him."

Mr. Hickey, J.P., of Coonamble:—"I have nothing to complain of P.'s conduct in any way; he has conducted himself satisfactorily."

Mr. P. Brady, of Manilla:—"He is a very useful lad and I am well satisfied with him. His bank account amounts to £19 18s. 3d. Will you kindly pick out another boy for me."

Mr. G. Cooke, of Alstonville:—"Well satisfied with his conduct. He has grown into a very strong lad. There is now £7 10s. to his and your credit."

Mr. F. Jensen, of Exeter, gives his apprentice a good character, and reports £26 9s. to the lad's credit.

Mr. M. O'Neill, of Calderwood, writes:—"He has conducted himself well. £16 2s. 9d. has been paid to his and your credit."

Mr. H. Love, of Holly Mount:—"A very good boy in every way. I have no fault to find with him. £2 10s. to his credit."

Mr. Mooney, of Fig Tree:—"My apprentice has behaved himself in every way to my satisfaction."

Mr. Mitchell, of Milfield:—"I am well satisfied with him. £20 wages."

Mr. J. Kelly, of Popran:—"Is doing very well and is conducting himself. There is £15 6s. in the bank for him."

Mr. Thurgood, of Erskineville:—"He has been of excellent character, and has been very obedient and of no trouble in any way whatever. He has £13 8s. to his credit."

Mr. H. H. Cooke, J.P., of Parkes:—"Has conducted himself very well. I am quite satisfied with him. The lad R., apprenticed 4 miles from me, is also getting on very well. His master expresses himself quite satisfied with the boy, who seems happy and comfortable."

Mr. J. Walker, of Wattamolla:—"He is a good, useful lad, obedient, and does his work well £28 in the bank."

Mr.

Mr. Parker, of Mittagong :—"D. has been a good boy and it has been the making of him. He is now out of his time. I should like to get another boy, and I would get D. to take him. £14 6s. to his credit."

Mr. J. Byrne, of Attunga :—"He is a first-class lad. You could not wish to get a better anywhere."

Mr. G. Curry, J.P., Cootamundra :—"I have much pleasure in informing you that the boy has conducted himself well—a real good boy."

Mr. Burnside, of the Union Club, Sydney :—"He has conducted himself very well indeed; he does his work well and willingly. £8 11s. to his and your credit."

Mr. A. M'Intyre, of Wardell, writes :—"He attends to his duties in a most honest and intelligent manner. I have no complaints to make against him whatever. £4 17s. to his account."

Mr. M'Reynolds, of Yass, who has been very successful with numbers of our boys during the past eighteen years, writes :—"He is doing well and giving every satisfaction. Wages, £9 10s. banked."

Mr. J. Selwin, of Winton :—"The lad has enjoyed excellent health and his conduct has been good."

Mr. Robinson, of Black Ranges :—"I am very well satisfied with him; he is doing very well, and seems very contented."

Mr. Weingarth, of Hickey's Creek :—"He is getting on very well, and seems very willing to do anything required."

Mrs. Boxsell, of Sea View :—"Behaved himself very well; he has been all that I could desire him to be."

Mr. Chittick, of Mount Brandon :—"He has been very good. £4 10s. is now to his credit."

Mr. Carey, of Blandford :—"I am happy to state that he has conducted himself. £6 to his credit."

Mr. Bryen, of Byron Bay :—"Is a splendid lad. I do not think you could have sent me a better boy. £7 11s. to his credit."

Mr. Chase, J.P., Walgett :—"Pleased to report that he has conducted himself well. £18 in bank."

Mr. Hemsford, of Leichhardt :—"He is behaving very well and gives every satisfaction."

Mr. Folbigg, of Chatsworth :—"Conducts himself well. £12 in the bank."

Mr. Barber, of Kiandra :—"He is a very good boy. I have no fault to find with him."

Mr. Bayliss, of Bathurst :—"Has conducted himself very well."

Mr. Wettren, of Henty :—"He has behaved to my satisfaction."

Mr. Beach, of Ballina :—"I cannot complain of him in any way."

Mr. Noble, of Tintenbar :—"He has conducted himself very well."

Mr. Wilson, of Sherbrooke :—"Has conducted himself to my satisfaction."

Mr. Tatton, of Robertson :—"I have no fault to find or complaint to lay against him."

Mr. Ellis, of Vere :—"Both boys are doing well and are obedient; never cause to be strict with them."

Mr. Heffernan, J.P., Moggendowra :—"Conduct good. £34 to his credit."

Mr. Somerville, of Jasper's Brush :—"He has been with us for three years; we have always found him a truthful, honest, obedient, and good-natured boy."

Mr. Phelan, of Attunga :—"He is a very obedient, good boy. There is another very good boy near me."

Mr. Cantwell, of Tintenhull :—"I like him very well; he is very obedient and anxious to learn."

Mr. Killen, of Dunoon :—"He is very well conducted and is getting along well."

Mr. Grey, of Terrara :—"I have no fault to find with him, and he seems quite contented and happy. Hughes' and Spinks' boys are all right, and are in very good homes."

Mr. North, of Big Hill :—"He is trying his best and I have nothing to complain about."

Mr. H. Wilson, of Wiseman's :—"The boy's conduct good. £36 to his credit, which his father was very anxious to get."

Mrs. Sands, of Grafton :—"He is a very good boy. I never heard any complaint of him yet. He seems very happy, and sings and whistles all day long. Other boys about here are—J.S., a very good, hardworking boy; J.M'C., a good, honest boy; J.G., a good boy; T.L., a good boy. So far as I know about 'Vernon' or 'Sobraon' boys, they are far better brought up than some living with their own parents,—they all have good manners."

Mr. Mackie, of Rockley :—"He is a very willing and well-behaved boy and takes an interest in everything about the place. I am more than satisfied with him."

Mr. Kempton, of Dapto :—"A very good boy. £3 14s."

Mr. Binney, of Moss Vale :—"He has conducted himself satisfactorily. £2 2s. in the Government Savings' Bank."

Mrs. Egan, of Warren :—"A very good lad, well-behaved and obedient. £16 in bank."

Mr. Taulor, of Gulargambone :—"I am very proud to inform you he is everything that could be desired,—obedient, trustworthy, and always anxious to make improvement. He has to his credit £9 16s. in the Savings' Bank."

Mr. Eddy, of Inverell :—"He is getting on very well and he will be an able man. £7 16s."

Mr. M'Cartney, of Corowa :—"Has conducted himself very well; attentive to his work, and gives satisfaction."

Mr. Bennett, of North Creek :—"He has conducted himself in a most satisfactory manner. £2 2s. in the bank."

Captain Sale, of s.s. "Macgregor," writing from Esperance :—"I am glad to be able to report favourably upon his behaviour since he came under my charge."

Mr. Lyons, of Mudgee :—"He has conducted himself very well. I have paid into the bank £8 8s. 4d."

Mr. Stockman, of Burrumbuttock :—"The boy has behaved himself very well."

Mr. Bourke, of Cobbora :—"He has proved very obedient and willing and is growing very strong. £3 to his and your credit."

Mr. Jenkins, J.P., of Buckinbong :—"The lad is giving every satisfaction I am pleased to say."

Mr. Travers, of Brodie's Plains :—"He has conducted himself in a satisfactory manner."

Mr. Summerfield, of Kiama :—"He has conducted himself well. Amount banked for him £6. The only other boy in our immediate neighbourhood is F., who seems very content and comfortable."

Mr. Batt, Hill Top :—"Behaved very well. £5 14s. to credit."

Mr. Jones, of Parkes :—"Has behaved very well. £3 8s. in bank."

Mr.

Mr. Palmer, of Lismore:—"I am very glad to be able to report that he has given me every satisfaction."

Mr. Ditchfield, of Eida Vale:—"I must say that I am very well pleased with him. He has £2 2s. banked."

Mr. Caldwell, of Wagga Wagga:—"The boy has been behaving very satisfactorily. £3 7s. in the local Savings Bank."

Mr. Farming, of Casino:—"He has conducted himself well. £9 to his and your credit in the bank."

Senior-sergeant M'Donald reports of four apprentices:—"Their masters give them a good character. They have a fine healthy appearance and are well treated. The wages to their credit in the Government Savings Bank is:—R., £11 10s. 9d.; C., £3 2s.; E., £12 0s. 6d.; and H. £9 14s. 4d."

Sergeant Draper, of Casino:—"P. is giving every satisfaction and seems perfectly happy. £9 paid."

Constable Kritsch, of Nyngan:—"W. is well satisfied with his position and has no complaints. Mr. Hodge says the boy conducts himself exceedingly well."

Constable Evans, of Cootamundra:—"F. is well satisfied with his master, who gives him a good character and is satisfied with him. F. has every appearance of being well treated."

Constable M'Laughlin, of Grong Grong:—"M'A. is conducting himself well and is contented. £10 to his credit."

Sergeant Netterfield, of Port Macquarie:—"W. bears a good character, he is comfortably housed and is well treated."

Constable O'Connor, of Chatsworth:—"G.'s character and condition are good and he is well treated. Wages account £15 0s. 6d."

Constable Danks, of Cessnock:—"B. bears a good character and has been properly cared for."

Sergeant Preston, of Dungog:—"P. and W. look well and bear good characters."

Constable Matthews, of Singleton:—"R. and E. bear good characters, appear to be well treated, and say they are satisfied."

Constable Stein, of Bellbrook:—"S. bears a good character and is well looked after."

Constable Fraser, of Somerton:—"No complaints from either boy or master. T. is in good condition and well treated. £3 13s. 10d. to credit."

Constable Danks, of Cessnock:—"L. bears a good character and is well cared for."

Constable Hammill, of Gladstone:—"S. is well satisfied and well treated, conduct good. Wages account £13 4s."

Senior-constable Jordan, of Bellingen:—"G.S. conducts himself well. £13 saved."

Senior-constable Aggett, of Gosford:—"L.'s character good; condition good; well treated. Wages £22 11s. 6d."

Senior-constable Mayo, of Wollombi:—"C.'s conduct good; no complaints on either side. Wages £31 4s."

Constable Clarke, of Fig Tree, reports of three boys:—"That their masters all speak highly of them and that they are well treated."

Constable Grigor, of Riverstone:—"G. is in good health; treatment and conduct satisfactory. Wages £2 4s."

Constable Whitfield, of Appin:—"G. bears a good character and is well treated. £4 11s. 4d. to credit."

Senior-sergeant Prior, of Burrowa:—"C.'s character is good and he is well treated. Wages put in bank £11 14s."

Sergeant Bragg, of Moruya:—"M'C. is well cared for; character good. Amount to credit £31 8s."

Senior-constable Scott, of Kiandra:—"S.'s character is good and he is well treated. £9 to credit."

Senior-constable Smyth, of Candelo:—"N. bears a very good character and is well treated. Wages to his credit, £38."

Senior-constable Willis, of Yass:—"C. has a first-class character, is healthy, happy, and says his master is very good to him. £16 7s. 7d. to credit."

Sergeant Nelson, of Queanbeyan:—"B. is well conducted and well treated."

Senior-constable Ross, of Bulli:—"L. is very favourably spoken of and is well cared for."

Senior-constable Slack, of Cobbora:—"H. is well treated and satisfied. His employer has never had any occasion to find any fault with him."

Senior-constable Smith, of Dubbo:—"S. is well treated and well dressed. His master speaks very highly of him as being most willing, obliging, and trustworthy. £10 he has in the bank."

Senior-sergeant Francis, of Coonamble, reports in the most favourable way respecting our five apprentices in and about Coonamble. All the boys are well liked and have good homes.

Sergeant MacDonnell, of Bathurst, furnishes favourable reports of the boys in his district. They are all well, treated kindly, behaving satisfactorily, and have fair sums to their account in the Government Savings Bank.

Senior-constable Ranford, of Parkes:—"N. is a good lad and gives every satisfaction. He has a very good home."

Sergeant O'Brien, of Peak Hill:—"R.'s conduct is good; £3 3s. to his credit, and he is well satisfied with his place."

Respecting three other apprentices in the Parkes district, Senior-constable Ranford reports that they are all doing well, have kind treatment, and receive their wages.

Constable Cameron, of Coolabah:—"E.'s character is excellent, he is well treated, wages paid."

Constable Keating, of Tatalla:—"S. is very well treated and his master is well pleased."

Constable Scannell, of Moree:—"S. is clean, tidy, and everything in connection with his apprenticeship was found satisfactory. £8 7s. 1d."

Constable Moroney, of Garah:—"R. is well, and well dressed, pleased with his place, and his master had no fault to find."

Senior-constable King, of Boggabri, reports favourably concerning the seven boys under his supervision. He describes their conduct as very good, and their treatment also as very good. The amounts to their credit range from £8 downwards.

Mr. Inspector Smith, of Narrabri, furnishes a report on F., which states:—"He has a very good character—an exceptional good boy. £18 11s. 9d. to his credit."

Sergeant Brennan, of Murrurundi:—"S. is in good health, contented, and likes his employer, to whom he is giving satisfaction. £12 in bank." Senior

Senior-constable Sewell, of Manilla, reports favourably of the boys in his district. They behave well, have good homes, and have substantial sums to their credit. One boy, B., has £41 6s., another, McL., £19 7s.

Senior-sergeant Brayne, of Kiama, reports favourably of the sixteen boys in the vicinity of that town. They all have good homes, and fair sums to their credit.

Constable Graham, of Culcairn, reports:—"The lads are doing well, are industrious, honest, and intelligent."

Senior-constable Reid, of Wardell:—"D. is a well-conducted boy in every respect."

Constable Corbett, of Brunswick:—"No complaints. His apprenticeship expires on the 14th, when he will continue in his master's service. £20."

Senior-constable Thompson, of Ballina, reports in favourable terms of the six boys in his district.

Constable Brennan, of Lismore, gives our boys in his district first-class characters; all in good homes earning fair wages.

Of two apprentices at Narrandera, Sergeant Barnett reports:—"Their characters are good and they have no complaints. Amounts to credit—N., £24 14s.; and D., £5 18s."

Senior-constable Norris, of Carrathool:—"Boy has a good home and is very comfortable; character good. £14 10s. 2d. to credit."

In favourably reporting of C., Senior-sergeant Cavan mentions that he remains in the service of his old master, and has £31 4s. saved.

Constable Armstrong, of Narrabri:—"M'D. is well treated and is always well conducted. £17 18s. to credit."

Senior-sergeant Sykes, of Berrima, reports of the sixteen apprentices under his supervision that every one bears a good character, and all have good homes and substantial sums to their credit in the Savings Bank.

Constable Beatty, of Shellharbour, concerning the conduct and treatment of our apprentices in his district:—"One boy has £17 to his credit, another £7 10s., while another has £37 15s. 11d."

13. Very many other similar reports could be quoted, but the foregoing are fair specimens of the whole, and represent all the districts wherein our apprentices are scattered. It will be seen that the boys are in good homes, are well looked after, are earning good characters, and putting by substantial sums of money. A very large correspondence is maintained with these youngsters amounting to many hundreds of letters in the course of the year. Every letter from a boy is at once answered, and every possible encouragement is held out to them to aid them to keep on the right track.

14. Mr. Inspector-General Fosbery and the police under his control have always taken the greatest interest in our apprentices. Last year more work was done by the force in visiting and committing the boys than in any former period. Whatever success this institution has accomplished in the way of reform has been largely due to the benevolent and tactful way it has been assisted by the police.

PART III.

THE THIRD STAGE.—EX-APPRENTICES.

15. At the age of 18 the boys who have been for some time being prepared to run alone become entirely free from legal control. In very many cases it has been found that they have lost their taste for city life, and have settled down permanently in the districts to which they were apprenticed. Quite recently two former city boys came on board to see me who had settled down in the country with the masters to whom they had been apprenticed from the ship. One (C.M.) had been twenty years in one situation, the other (W.S.) 15 years.

16. The institution completed its twenty-ninth year on the 30th April last. During its existence it has dealt with 3,430 boys, most of whom had, prior to committal on board, been in serious danger of growing up to form part of the criminal class. Very many had suffered several convictions for thieving and other offences. Very many had been brought up in a home life awful in its surroundings. As a rule only as a last resource have they been packed off to the ship. No wonder then that non-success has resulted in some cases.

17. The failures have undoubtedly been very few in number. Last year the Prisons Department forwarded me a return showing forty-three ex-training-ship boys had been convicted during the twelve months. Included in this were men discharged twenty-five years ago, and a large proportion of boys who were released on petition to their friends, and who consequently did not undergo the whole course of reform treatment. Still, the number is very small as compared with the 4,000 or so who have left the ship. No doubt other old ship boys, besides those actually going to gaol, are not leading desirable lives, but the percentage of permanent reformations is a very high one.

18. Since the 1st January last year to the date of writing this Report we have received 558 visits or letters from "old boys," exclusive of many hundreds from apprentices. One of these had left the ship as long back as 1873. He has got on well in business, and has a very lucrative occupation. He has had two of our boys as apprentices, both turning out well. One young man, who left the ship nearly 22 years ago, frequently sees me, and is always glad to have a friendly talk about old times. He has been in his present responsible post for many years and is deservedly respected. His home is a happy home, and his wife and children patterns of neatness and respectability. As he often tells us here he owes his present position entirely to our efforts. Another worthy fellow, who was apprenticed 11 years ago, is in business for himself, and is a thriving tradesman in a western town, employing several men. Recently he got married, and took a holiday trip to Sydney with his wife, almost the first place they visited being the training ship. It was evident that he looked back with friendly feelings to his old school. He told me of two other "old boys" living in his district—P., who went away from the "Vernon" in 1885, and K., who left somewhat later. Both were prospering, and charged him with friendly messages to us. Last week they wrote to me.

E. was apprenticed by me to sea 18 years ago. He became a first-class sailor, and always received V.G. discharges. I was fortunate enough to obtain for him a situation in Sydney, where his professional knowledge and general handiness have rapidly pushed him along. A day or two ago he expressed himself very gratefully for the benefits he had received through the ship's influence, and announced a well-deserved promotion. I see him almost daily, and he is a frequent visitor. He is the sole support of his widowed mother and of his sister, whom he cheerfully maintains in comfort. A

A frequent correspondent is W., who left in 1833—13 years back. When he completed his apprenticeship he had £100 in the bank. Having gained a high reputation in the Tamworth district for steadiness, honesty, and shrewdness, he had no difficulty in obtaining the loan of sufficient money to take up a selection and buy stock. A few weeks back a letter informed me that his well-stocked property was unencumbered, and that he was doing well. Prior to being sent to the ship he had not been out of Sydney.

C.M. was apprenticed by me to the Walcha district 20 years ago. He has remained in the service of the same family ever since. He always visits the ship when down in Sydney for stock sales, and is an excellent fellow in every way. Last month he wrote me:—"I am still here at Y., and am pleased to say doing well. I saw S. the other day, and he told me he was taking his wife to Sydney, and would see you. Trusting you are well, and with best wishes to yourself and all on board, &c., &c." The person referred to is also an "old boy," who has been in the employ to which he was apprenticed 14 years. Both of these have been transformed from city boys into prosperous pastoral workers. Another respectable man, M'G., was apprenticed 18 years ago, and is still in the district to which he was sent from the ship. A fortnight ago he wrote:—"I should be very sorry if you thought I had forgotten you and all on board—that I never will as long as I live. You were always kind to me. I have not written very regularly, having to do a lot of travelling, but I will try to write regularly in the future. I am doing better for some time. This place is now getting a very important place, and the Railway Commissioners have just been here. I hope you are all well, &c.

In the ships of war on the station there are several of our lads, and I hear good accounts of them.

19. They certainly look clean, smart fellows, and all agree that they like the life, and that their training here has been very useful to them. I have now several of our "old boys" applying to me to assist them in getting into H.M. ships, and it is a pity that there are not at present greater facilities to enable this being done. We have also a number of former members of the crew in the local military forces where they bear first-class characters. Some of the more prominent musicians in the Artillery band were trained, and it is hoped that a couple more of our band boys will soon join the force. The senior of those referred to, nearly ten years away, writes:—"I was pleased indeed to hear from you and your kind wishes concerning myself. We have been so busy of late that I have not had a suitable opportunity of going aboard as I would have liked. I do not forget the old times spent on the ship, and your kindness to myself. Thanking you for your kind wishes regarding my welfare, and trusting this will find you and Mrs. Neitenstein enjoying the best of health, I remain, Yours respectfully." Another "old boy," M'G., twenty-eight years away, holds an important position in the Government service. A recent *Gazette* announces an honourably gained promotion. J.L., also many years in the public service, writes me from the west:—"I received your kind and welcome letter this morning. I have been longing for a trip to Sydney, and you may depend I won't forget to come aboard. M. (another 'old boy,' who left February, 1879) is at the same work as myself. He is married, and has two children. We often talk about the good old times we used to have on the old 'Vernon.' I enjoyed myself the day I went on the new 'Sobraon.' I think the boys have fine times, although they don't get the fine fishing the same as in my day. Dear Captain, I must also thank you for your kindness to the friend I had with me. He often talks of the boys who got our dinners for us, so good they were. The little chap to whom I gave sixpence I hope to see again as soon as I can get him a good home. I would like to attend the concerts aboard sometimes. I wish all on board well, not forgetting Mr. Mason and all of our men. Remember me kindly to Mrs. Neitenstein and the little one, not forgetting yourself. Yours respectfully, J.L." He left us seventeen years ago. G.C. who was apprenticed in July, 1880, recently visited us. He wrote me a day or so ago, that "I have taken a farm on the Valley, although I am not doing as well as I would like, but I am in good health, and hope you are the same." He was a city boy who has permanently settled down to country life. Another young man, aboard the other day, was apprenticed to Mr. H. Brown, M.P., has now been in his service for fifteen years, and a very nice manly chap he is.

N. writing from Maitland, writes:—"I feel it my duty to ask you to excuse me for my long silence. I am getting along splendid here, and am still at the same place. I see a good few of my shipmates, and they are getting along very well. They intend to write to you shortly by my desire. I trust you are still successful in carrying on your duties as you have always done." Writing from Narrandera, a gentleman says:—"H. is still in the employ of Mr. R., who speaks well of him as being both honest and straightforward. When I last saw H. he had £50 saved. At one time a Sydney idler; he is now an industrious, steady farmer."

Another "old boy," who left a long time back, writes:—"You will no doubt be greatly surprised at receiving a letter from a student of ——— College, but the fact is, I succeeded in passing my examination, and accordingly entered. I have been studying hard to fit myself for the profession I have adopted. * * * It is to you I owe most of my good fortune. But for your kindness and consideration I would perhaps now be roaming the streets. Thanks to you, and also to the officers under your command, who were very lenient to me, all fear of this has passed away, and I can feel myself a gentleman, in spite of the past. * * * I must conclude, but believe me I will never forget your great kindness. I can well imagine the trouble you must have had with the boys, but you can look back with pride and think that many of the lads once under your charge are all at the present time men of good social position, bearing unblemished characters, excepting those stains of their boyhood."

Mr. Kelly, of Shellharbour, on calling to take another apprentice from here, delivered a friendly message from O'S., still in his service, who was formerly apprenticed to him. Mr. Kelly described him as being a first-class worker, civil, truthful, and obedient; and he hopes he will never leave him. He often converses with him about the ship, and S. always says he was glad he was placed aboard.

Another instance of a Sydney boy losing all taste for city life is that of J.J., who left thirteen years ago. He writes:—"I am still here working for Mr. McD., although I have been offered work in different places. This year work is more in demand. * * I have never been in Sydney since I saw you last. If I go there I will call to see you. R.D. (another of our lads, fifteen years away) is still working at B."

W.H. writes:—"I am well, and doing well. It is some time since I wrote last to you, and I may tell you that I am still with Mr. T. I think it is over eight years now I have been with him, and I have not been in Sydney since. All the old boys are doing well."

T.S. was apprenticed over fifteen years ago. He is very steady and industrious, and often writes and visits. He is married and lives on his own property. He writes:—"I started a market garden for myself and fenced all the ground in. I have recently put in 300 fruit trees, and have just spent £200 on the ground."

An old protégé, in forwarding me papers in connection with his taking a second apprentice from us into his service, writes cordially about the days when he was a Vernon boy, some twenty years ago, and heartily wishes us all success in our work.

Another former resident aboard, now many years away, writes :—"I should like to know if I could bring my wife aboard to see the boys, as she takes an interest in them on account of my having been there at one time." He and his wife spent the day aboard. He maintains his old father and mother, and only returned from Coolgardie on their account. He had acquired a good deal of money on the fields, and presented me with a small nugget which he specially put by for that purpose on discovering it at Norseman.

A.B. who left a long time ago, wrote :—"I take the liberty of writing to you on behalf of some of the old ship's boys, to ask if you would kindly allow us to play a match against the ship's team. Yours truly, A.B., an ex-Vernon boy." This was, of course, agreed to, and several matches have been played, numbers of "old boys" renewing their acquaintance with us. They all appeared pleasant, respectable young fellows, who, in a marked degree, retained their old habits of cheerful respect and friendship towards us.

20. The foregoing are taken from a very small number of the records in my possession. There are many hundreds of similar documents. Those quoted will, however, give some idea of the measure of reform accomplished by the Institution. One great thing is the large proportion of Sydney lads who have been rescued from the streets, placed in good country situations, and who, on becoming free from legal control, have permanently settled down in the country. It may seem somewhat harsh to take them away from their parents for a long time, but to do the work of reform effectually, must be to do it thoroughly. Parents, who wilfully or ignorantly allow their sons to fall into such ways, must not complain if the State, in order to protect its citizens, steps in and takes up the abandoned parental obligations. Complete removal from old surroundings for lengthened periods is absolutely necessary.

21. I am frequently consulted by fathers and mothers about children who are unmanageable, and I invariably dissuade them from the extreme step of allowing their boys to be sent here excepting as a very last resource. Sometimes the boys receive a wholesome shock by having a letter from me read to them. In this way many have been induced to draw back in time. A very respectable man engaged in business all day wrote, "I regret to have to address you in a matter which is giving me much anxiety. I have a son who has got into the company of lads who are leading him astray. I am unable (owing to my occupation) to look after him, and his mother cannot control him. He will *not* go to school, and is so given to telling lies, *without any reason*, that I want you to be good enough to let me know if you could arrange to take him under your control, for which, I am of course, willing to pay." I considered this step should not be taken until other measures were tried, and so advised the father. A couple of warning letters, with a little different treatment to what the boy had been accustomed to, led to the best results, and last week the father told me that he had no trouble now and that the boy was behaving well.

22. Not the least satisfactory matter is the fact that very many parents finding the reform accomplished by the Institution in their boys, gratefully acknowledge the work done. A few days ago a father came to the ship specially to offer his thanks. He said that his son who had been the associate of thieves and blackguards, and who had been committed for breaking and entering prior to coming to the ship, had now been four years in his present situation, and was quite an altered lad. The ship had quite reformed him, and he was now a steady, well-conducted, industrious man. Another father writes to me concerning a formerly incorrigible lad and petty larcenist. "You would like to hear how S. has been getting along since he left your care. He is in the employ of ——, who says he is far and away the best lad he has ever had. I have no trouble with him, and find him his old self again, a quiet, well-behaved fellow. He keeps clear of all his old mates. I thank you for your past kindness, and am, yours respectfully, ——"

PART IV.

MISCELLANEOUS.

23. Religious instruction has been conducted on board by the Reverend W. Charlton, Reverend Dean Hanley, Reverend J. Fitzpatrick, assisted by Mrs. Ford and the Misses Hughes and Maguire. The boys have very much valued the services so kindly rendered them by all of these ladies and gentlemen, to whom our best acknowledgments are due, for the material assistance rendered to our reformatory work. Prayers have been conducted night and morning by the ship's officers, who have also conducted service and school on Sundays. When the weather has permitted, the lads landed and marched to their respective churches in Balmain.

24. The Institution has been largely visited during the year, not only by residents of Sydney, but by various public officers from the other colonies specially charged with the duty of observing and reporting upon the reformatory methods pursued. Strong recommendations have been made to establish similar systems in at least two of the neighbouring colonies. At the invitation of the Minister of Public Instruction (the Hon. J. Garrard, M.P.), who has been a frequent visitor, numbers of Members of Parliament have, at different times, inspected the ship and boys. The Under-Secretary (J. C. Maynard, Esq.) invited the principal Public School teachers, and personally conducted very many of these ladies and gentlemen over the vessel. These numerous visits have, undoubtedly, effected much good, and caused considerable public interest and sympathy for the work. A clearer understanding has been gained respecting the methods pursued; and the boys, when going out as apprentices in various parts of the country, will find friends and kindly advisers amongst those ladies and gentlemen before referred to, who have so kindly visited the ship and proffered their generous and benevolent assistance.

25. Numerous presents of books, pet animals, donations to the recreation fund, &c., have been made, and our thanks are due to the following gentlemen who have in various ways contributed towards the boys' enjoyment during the year :—The Hon. J. Garrard, M.P., Minister of Public Instruction; his Honor Judge Fitzhardinge, Hon. R. E. O'Connor, M.L.C., J. C. Maynard, Esq., J.P., Under Secretary of Public Instruction; J. C. Thom, Esq., Solicitor for Railways; W. F. Parker, Esq., P.M., Dr. Burne and the Committee of the Brassey Regatta, the Committee of Balmain, N.S.W. Yacht Club, Drummoyne and Anniversary Regattas, T. Jobson, Esq., of Ermington, and others. Lord Jersey maintains his kindly interest in our boys, and his recent friendly letter was much appreciated by them. With lively recollections of his kindness to them they liked to hear of his entertaining the "Arethusa" boys.

26. I once more have much pleasure in inviting attention to the able and loyal assistance rendered by my officers, who have worked cheerfully and well. They have all been here for long periods—some for nearly twenty years or upwards,—and their experience and tact have made the institution work for so lengthened a period smoothly, quietly, and without friction. I commend their conduct to your favourable attention.

27. I have on so many occasions drawn attention to needed alterations in existing Acts and procedure, to enable reforms to be accomplished in the light of experience gained, that it is only necessary for me to beg to refer you to my previous communications. Much could be done by a more scientific arrangement of existing institutions, by legally authorising transfers, by grading the various establishments, so as to admit of a better classification of children when committed, and so forth. An extension of the age of control is also wanted; the application of the apprenticeship system to reformatory children; the establishment of a special institution for feeble-minded children, and for vicious, crippled, infirm, and diseased youths; the regulation and licensing of news-boys, and other juvenile hawkers; and, most certainly, special day industrial and truant schools should be instituted forthwith. I have already submitted a comprehensive scheme for their establishment. After nearly a quarter of a century's experience, and after dealing with some thousands of boys, I am impressed with the fact that *truancy is the most prolific cause of juvenile crime*; nine out of every ten who come here owe their fall to this great evil. Stamp truancy out and you will ultimately largely reduce crime and empty the reformatories and gaols. The neglected boy, if not taken in hand at a proper age, too often takes a fearful revenge on society by ultimately growing up into criminal manhood. A comparatively few pounds spent now on preventive methods would effect a large saving ultimately. Economy as well as humanity would gain.

28. Having been promoted to the office of Comptroller-General of Prisons, I necessarily have to vacate the position which I have held for so many years, but I shall always take the greatest interest in the boys and the ship, and will do all in my power to serve their interests.

29. In conclusion I respectfully beg to thank the Minister, the Under-Secretary, the Chief Clerk, and the staff generally for the great kindness and sympathetic assistance extended to me during the many years I have been under their control.

I have, &c.,

FREDK. W. NEITENSTEIN,

Commander and Superintendent.

11

(F.)

AGES of Boys admitted.

Under 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	64, or 32 per cent.
12 to 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	70, or 36 „
Over 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	63, or 32 „

(G.)

POLICE Courts committing.

Sydney and suburbs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	120, or 61 per cent.
Country	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	77, or 39 „

(H.)

TOTAL expenditure, including all repairs and alterations.

	£	s.	d.
1. Provisions	3,816	12	3
2. Salaries (including pay of three school teachers)	2,630	0	0
3. Clothing and boots	1,350	15	5
4. Charges of Public Works Department for additions and repairs	683	12	2
5. Stores, rope, paint, repairing boats, keeping grounds in order	311	12	11
6. Fuel and light	207	5	7
7. Bedding, hammocks, blankets, bags	191	10	5
8. School appliances, library, reading-room, good conduct pay	102	16	1
9. Band instruments, music, repairs	82	5	9
10. Medicines, visiting surgeon's salary, hospital expenses	79	14	7
11. Petty expenditure	49	7	8
12. Laundry, including scrubbing brushes and towels	47	17	4
13. Crockery, knives, forks, mess utensils	44	13	7
	9,598	3	9
Deduct parents' contributions	£347	18	6
* „ value of half stores in stock	1,200	0	0
	1,547	18	6
Net cost	8,050	5	3
Cost per head of boys maintained on ship only—			
Calculated on year's enrolment (560)	£14	7	6
„ on daily average aboard (377)	21	7	1
Expenses in connection with apprentices—			
(a) Proportion of salaries, £300; visiting, stamps, stationery, railway fares, £43 ls. 10d.	343	1	10
Cost per head of apprentices	£0	18	1
Total expenditure for the year	8,393	7	1
Number of boys under the Superintendent's legal control, 757.			
Cost per head for the year, £11 ls. 3d.			

* A large stock of clothing, &c., has to be maintained to fit out new comers, and requisitions for stores, clothing, paint, &c., can only be made twice yearly.

(K.)

GROWTH and Progress of Institution now as compared with twenty years ago.

Item.	1876.	Year ended 30th April, 1896.	Remarks.
Admissions	73...	197...	Increase of 124.
Discharges	62...	153...	Increase of 91.
Deaths	1...	0...	.....
Absconders	2...	0...	.....
Cost per head	£34 13s. 8d.	£21 7s. 1d.	Decrease of £13 6s. 7d. per head
Enrolment	176	560...	Increase of 384.
Daily average	109	377...	Increase of 268.
Medical expenses including Visiting Surgeon's salary.	{ £85 8s. 9d. 15s. per head	{ £79 14s. 7d. 4s. per head	{ Reduction of 11s. per head.

1896.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

NATIONAL ART GALLERY OF NEW SOUTH WALES.
(REPORT OF TRUSTEES FOR THE YEAR 1895.)

Printed under No. 1 Report from Printing Committee, 21 May, 1896.

TRUSTEES OF THE NATIONAL ART GALLERY OF NEW SOUTH WALES :

E. DU FAUR, Esq., J.P., F.R.G.S., PRESIDENT.

J. R. FAIRFAX, Esq.,

*HON. E. COMBES, C.M.G., M.L.C.,

JOSIAH MULLENS, Esq., F.R.G.S.,

HON. W. J. TRICKETT, M.L.C.,

J. R. ASHTON, Esq.,

B. R. WISE, Esq.,

HON. SIR PATRICK JENNINGS, K.C.M.G., M.L.C.,

HIS HONOR SIR J. G. L. INNES, Knt.

GEO. E. LAYTON, *Secretary.*

REPORT to The Honorable the Minister of Public Instruction.

National Art Gallery of New South Wales, 15 January, 1896.

THE Trustees have special satisfaction in presenting their Annual Report for the year just passed, as affording them the occasion to acknowledge the gratifying action of the Honorable the Minister of Public Instruction, which will have for results the early enlargement of the Gallery, and the commencement of a more appropriate exterior, under plans prepared by the Government Architect, and mutually approved by the Honorable the Minister and the Trustees.

The attendance of visitors during the year numbered 226,065, the daily average on week-days (311) being 458, and on Sundays (51) 1,634. The average daily attendance throughout the year was 624.

The purchases during 1895 are detailed below, the most notable acquisitions being a collection of fine Black and White drawings—originals—designed for the Picturesque Atlas of Australia, also some good examples of Colonial Art in Oil paintings, Water Colour drawings, and Modelling.

The presentations include a valuable Oil painting, the gift of the Rev. Dr. Harris, King's School; and a Water Colour drawing presented by the family of the late Hon. E. Combes, C.M.G.

Interest in the pictures on view from the Southern Galleries continues unabated. The second interchanges with the National Galleries of Victoria and South Australia were effected in June last, and the third interchanges are proposed for March or April next.

The first "Country Loan Collection" of pictures contributed by the Trustees, and supplemented by Members of the Art Society of New South Wales (under the auspices of the Minister of Public Instruction), was officially opened at Bathurst on 15th July last, by the Honorable Sydney Smith, Minister for Mines, &c., assisted by the President of Trustees, Mr. E. Du Faur.

The second "Collection," similarly contributed, was officially opened at Goulburn by the Honorable Jacob Garrard, Minister of Public Instruction, on 3rd August last, Mr. Du Faur also being present.

A further similar "Collection" has been prepared for Newcastle, to be despatched as soon as the building is ready for its reception.

Thirty (30) additional Students have been registered during the year, making a total of 212 recorded.

The Trustees have to deplore the loss of their late colleague, the Honorable E. Combes, C.M.G., who was appointed to the Trust in March 1881, and who, for fourteen years, devoted himself to the interests of the Gallery.

E. DU FAUR,
President.

List of Works purchased by the Trustees in 1895, at a cost of £755 9s.

OIL PAINTINGS.

"Flood in the Darling, 1890," by W. C. Piquenit. "Cremorne Pastoral," by A. Streeton. "Study of Grapes," by E. Meston. "The Cockatoo," by M. Fleming.

WATER COLOURS.

"Portsmouth Harbour," by T. B. Hardy. "A Westerly, Circular Quay," by C. E. S. Tindall. "Study of Waratahs," by M. L. Flockton. "Stony Creek," by J. Mather.

BLACK AND WHITE.

Collection of fifty drawings—originals—designed for Picturesque Atlas of Australia.

MODELING.

Bronzed Plaster Casts, "Laughing Gin," "Aboriginal Warrior Chief," by Nelson Illingworth.

SUNDRIES—CERAMICS AND IVORY.

Old Wedgewood Vase. Oriental Ivory carving, Elephant with Howdah, carrying Musicians.

PRESENTATIONS to the Gallery in 1895.

"De Witt" silver commemoration Medal, 1672.

Antique Iron Key, with Monogram. Presented by the Rev. Coles Child.

Oil painting, "The Samian Sibyl," believed to be a "replica" of the picture by Guercino, at Florence. Presented by the Rev. Dr. Harris, King's School.

Water Colour drawing, "La Pérouse," by the late Hon. E. Combes, C.M.G. Presented by the Artist's family.

ADDENDA.

Five persons were permanently employed, with three extra assistants on Sundays and holidays. The Gallery was open on 362 days in the year.

Year's Expenditure.

For works of Art purchased	...	...	...	...	...	£755	9	0
For salaries and wages	...	...	...	...	...	1,015	9	0
For maintenance—frames, freights, insurance, repairs, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	702	1	3
						<u>£2,472</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>3</u>

1896.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

THE PUBLIC LIBRARY OF NEW SOUTH WALES.
(REPORT FROM TRUSTEES FOR 1895.)

Printed under No. 1 Report from Printing Committee, 21 May, 1896.

The Trustees of the Public Library of New South Wales to The Minister for
Public Instruction.

Sir,

Sydney, 12 February, 1896.

The Trustees have the honor to submit their Report for the year 1895, being the Twenty-fifth Annual Report.

1. The name of the Institution has been altered, with the authority of the Executive Council, to "The Public Library of New South Wales," in order to indicate more exactly the scope of the Library's operations, and its national character. Good results are confidently expected in the matter of valuable exchanges and donations from foreign countries.

2. There have been eleven meetings of the Board during the year, the average attendance of Trustees being 6.

3. The general collection of books has been increased by 8,902 volumes, and there have been struck off the Reference Library stock 2,029 pamphlets and duplicates of no value, and from the Lending Branch stock 159 volumes worn out or lost, leaving the total number of volumes now in the Library at 110,611, details of the classification of which are given in Appendix A.

4. The Reference Library was open for 355 days, and the attendance rose from 131,531 in 1894 to 156,388 in 1895. The Lending Branch was open for 342 days, and the individual visits increased from 77,568 to 80,782. The accommodation of the Newspaper Room has been taxed to the utmost, and the attendance has risen from 121,332 (for ten and a half months) to 171,894. Full particulars are given in Appendix B.

5. In the Lending Branch the number of borrowers has risen from 5,986 to 6,150, and the number of volumes borrowed from 89,217 to 90,820. Appendix C comprises details of the classes of books borrowed, showing for each class—(a) The number of volumes available, (b) the number issued, (c) the daily average of volumes issued, (d) the ratio between volumes and issues.

From these figures it will be seen that fiction comprises only 11·33 per cent. of the volumes in the Lending Branch and 29·2 per cent. of the total issues; and that on an average each volume of fiction is borrowed 9·5 times during the year. These figures are interesting in view of the fact that in most of the popular Libraries in Great Britain and America the works of fiction comprise from 40 to 80 per cent. of the volumes contained in them, and often as high as 80 to 90 per cent. of the total issues. The comparative lowness of the foregoing figures is due to the fact that the Trustees have exercised special care in the selection of works of fiction, admitting only those of the best authors, and generally
excluding

excluding current novels and those of merely ephemeral interest. Readers borrowing from the Lending Branch are of a superior class, and can fully appreciate the works of such authors as Scott, Lytton, Thackeray, Dickens, and George Eliot.

6. Some figures are given in Appendix D to show to what extent and in what directions the public avail themselves of the contents of the Library on Sundays.

7. The number of Country Libraries applying for the loan of boxes of books has increased from 84 to 91; and 164 boxes, containing 12,893 volumes, have been sent out, as against 155 boxes, with 12,380 volumes, in 1894. The number of boxes available is 72, containing 5,948 volumes, and, as applicants are much more numerous than the boxes, it unfortunately happens that a good deal of delay necessarily occurs in supplying the demands of Libraries in country districts. It may be mentioned that the Trustees have expended over £4,200 already in connection with the supply of books to such Libraries. During the year 272 old and comparatively uninteresting books were removed from the boxes and replaced by 402 new and valuable works. The Trustees are well satisfied with the results of this branch of their educational work, which is fully appreciated by the 91 Schools of Arts, Municipal Libraries, and Free Public Libraries which are thus supplied with a class of literature not usually found on the shelves of young Libraries. Full details are given in Appendix E.

8. The donations for 1895 comprise 1,449 volumes and pamphlets, of the value of £171 15s., as well as 65 newspapers from the other Australasian Colonies and Great Britain, presented to the Newspaper Room. Appendix G contains the names of the principal donors. Under the Copyright Act, 203 volumes and pamphlets of the value of £35 11s. 6d. have been received, and also 253 newspapers and periodicals published in New South Wales.

9. The Newspaper Room is now supplied with 340 newspapers from the Australasian Colonies, Great Britain, United States, South Africa, and Japan, and is daily thronged by respectable men, principally of the working classes. The accommodation is quite inadequate for the numbers who wish to refer to the papers, and many are often unable to gain admission. The building is very uncomfortable, being more like a large oven than a library reading room. The temperature during the past year has ranged from 42° to 108° F., the maximum for the past month ranging between 81° and 108° F., and the average being 92·6° F. If a suitable building for the Lending Library and the Newspaper Room could be secured in a central part of the city, the usefulness of the Institution and the comfort of the readers and the officers would be largely increased.

10. The usefulness of the Library has been extended by the loan of special boxes of books to circles of students in country districts, more especially to those attending University Extension Courses of Lectures. A selection of the best text-books to illustrate courses of lectures on Darwinism, Elizabethan Literature, Teachers of Modern Thought, and The British Empire, has been made, and they have been lent to groups of students at Goulburn, Nowra, Camden, Cootamundra, Junee, Tamworth, Berry, and East Maitland. A selection of valuable text-books on Astronomy and Geology has been made for the use of a class of private students at Young Wallsend. A number of individual students throughout the country, who are studying for University examinations or pursuing special lines of research, under the disadvantages incidental to isolation in country districts, have been assisted with the loan of parcels of books, whenever practicable.

11. Satisfactory progress has been made with the preparation and publication of catalogues. The General Author Catalogue (1869–1887) after being set up by the staff of this Library has been printed by the Government Printer, and forms a large volume of 833 quarto pages. The Supplement for the years 1888–1892 has been issued in a volume of 250 quarto pages. All the books received in 1895 have been catalogued and the titles printed on slips, which are cut up and pasted into a current catalogue, as promptly as possible, so that the whole of the books received up to December, 1895, are now in printed catalogues available to the public. The index of the books received during 1893–1895 has been kept up to date. The staff is now occupied with a general Dictionary Index for the main Author Catalogue of 1869–1887 and the Supplement 1888–1892, and this index will be ready for the Printer in
another

another year. To expedite this very important and urgent work, a qualified gentleman was specially engaged for one year from October 14th, 1895. A Guide to the catalogues of the Library has also been issued, giving all the classes, sub-classes, and sections (about 5,000) now used in classifying and indexing the books for the General Dictionary Index, and showing by cross-references how the sections are related to each other, and to the sub-classes. By means of this Guide the whole of the Cataloguing Staff are enabled to work on a common plan without confusion or loss of time, and Students can find at once what sections of literature are represented in the Library. The Supplementary Catalogue of the Lending Branch for 1895 is now in the Printer's hands.

12. The classes instituted by the Principal Librarian for the instruction of the Junior Officers, and held on two afternoons in each week, have been attended by ten of the assistants and attendants, and the results have been very satisfactory, as evinced by increased intelligence and determination to fit themselves for higher duties. The officers on the staff are generally efficient in their respective duties, and show a commendable desire to learn the higher branches of Library work.

13. The whole of the necessary binding has been done by the Government Printer, in a style quite equal to that previously received from London, and with no increase of cost.

14. At the instance of the Melbourne Public Library steps have been taken to form a Library Association of Australasia, which may be expected to advance the usefulness of Libraries throughout the Colonies. The Trustees have consented to allow this Library to be represented at the preliminary Conference to be held in Melbourne on 14th April, 1896.

15. *Expenditure for 1895.*

From the Parliamentary Votes for the half-year ending June 30th, 1895 (£4,231), and the current financial year ending June 30th, 1896 (£7,490).

	£
Salaries—Reference Library and Country Exchanges...	3,145
„ Lending Branch	1,371
„ Newspaper Room	145
Books, periodicals, and binding	2,754
Incidentals—including insurance, cleaning, freight, book-shelves, repairs, and wages of special constable	974
	£8,389

JAMES NORTON,
President.

APPENDIX A.

NUMBER OF VOLUMES in the PUBLIC LIBRARY OF NEW SOUTH WALES on the 31st December, 1895.

Synopsis of Classification.	Reference Department.		Lending Branch.		For Country Libraries.		Total.
	Added 1895.	Total.	Added 1895.	Total.	Added 1895.	Total.	
Natural Philosophy, Science and the Arts	929	10,119	194	4,040	92	1,353	15,512
History, Chronology, Antiquities, and Mythology	487	7,056	192	3,440	50	1,128	11,624
Biography and Correspondence	285	5,033	171	4,002	41	1,397	10,432
Geography, Topography, Voyages and Travels	453	7,145	174	3,573	81	1,108	11,826
Periodical and Serial Literature	2,693	24,130	.....	.....	10	19	24,149
Jurisprudence, Political and Social Economy	601	5,317	81	1,124	53	190	6,631
Theology, Moral and Mental Philosophy, and Education	386	4,818	75	1,479	16	174	6,471
Poetry and Drama	185	2,777	48	916	4	127	3,820
General Literature, Philology, and Collected Works	508	6,163	406	6,018*	52	449	12,630
Works of Reference	119	4,838	.....	.....	3	3	4,841
Duplicates	513	2,675	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,675
Total added during 1895	7,159	.....	1,341	.....	402	.....	8,902
Total Number of Volumes .....	.....	80,071	.....	24,592	.....	5,948	110611

Books worn out, or lost during the year, deducted from the stock. Reference Library :—Pamphlets, 2,029 ;
Lending Branch, 159.

* Including 2,787 vols. of Prose Fiction.

APPENDIX B.

NUMBER and AVERAGE of VISITS of READERS to the LIBRARY, the NUMBER of DAYS on which the LIBRARY was OPEN to the PUBLIC, and the AVERAGE NUMBER of VOLUMES USED on SUNDAYS and on WEEK-DAYS from 1st January to 31st December, 1895.

Number of VISITS for the year—

To the Reference Library	156,388
To the Lending Branch	80,782
To the Newspaper Room	171,894
Total.....	409,064

Total Visits to the Reference Library on Week-days.....	149,620	On Sundays ...	6,768
Total Visits to the Lending Branch on Week-days.....	76,656	On Sundays ...	4,126
Daily average of Visits to the Reference Library on Week-days	492	On Sundays ...	133
Daily average of Visits to the Lending Branch on Week-days...	261	On Sundays ...	86

Total number of Days that the REFERENCE LIBRARY was open (including 51 Sundays) ... 355

Total number of Days that the LENDING BRANCH was open (including 49 Sundays)..... 342

Average number of VOLUMES used on SUNDAYS—

Reference Library (from 2 to 6 o'clock p.m.)	164
Lending Branch (from 2 to 6 o'clock p.m.)	96
Total.....	260

Average number of VOLUMES used on WEEK-DAYS—

Reference Library (from 10 o'clock a.m. to 10 o'clock p.m.).....	1,476
Lending Branch (from 10 o'clock a.m. to 9 o'clock p.m.)	293
Total.....	1,769

Summary of VISITS to the Library, 1869-1895 :—

1869 (three months—1 Oct. to 31 Dec.)... 17,006	1883	155,431
1870	1884 (eleven months)	161,877
1871	1885.....	165,715
1872	1886	168,685
1873	1887 (closed three months for moving)...	139,203
1874 (eleven months)	1888	149,425
1875	1889	132,983
1876	1890	155,822
1877 (Lending Branch first opened).....	1891	173,205
1878	1892	197,255
1879 (Exhibition open)	1893	216,089
1880	1894	330,431
1881	1895	409,064
1882 (eleven months)		

APPENDIX

APPENDIX C.

CLASSES of BOOKS BORROWED from the LENDING BRANCH of the PUBLIC LIBRARY of NEW SOUTH WALES, from 1st January to 31st December, 1895.

No. of days open.	No. of Tickets issued to Borrowers.	No. of Borrowers' visits.	Synopsis of Classification of Reading.	No. of Vols. available.	No. of issues.	Daily average of Vols. issued, including Sundays.	Ratio of Vols. to issues.
342	6,150	80,782	Natural Philosophy, Science and the Arts	4,040	10,393	30·4	1:2·6
			History, Chronology, Antiquities, and Mythology ...	3,440	8,976	26·2	1:2·6
			Biography and Correspondence	4,002	8,297	24·3	1:2·1
			Geography, Topography, Voyages and Travels	3,573	14,587	42·7	1:4·1
			Jurisprudence, Political and Social Economy	1,124	1,653	4·8	1:1·5
			Mental and Moral Philosophy, and Education	1,479	3,265	9·5	1:2·2
			Poetry and Drama	916	2,305	6·7	1:2·5
			General Literature	3,231	14,816	43·3	1:4·6
			Prose Works of Fiction.....	2,787	26,528	77·6	1:9·5
			Total.....			24,592	90,820	265·5	1:3·7

APPENDIX D.

CLASSES of BOOKS READ, the NUMBER of VOLUMES USED, and the NUMBER of VISITS to the LIBRARIES on SUNDAYS during the year 1895.

No. of Sundays open.	No. of Visits.	Daily average of Visits.		No. of Volumes available.	No. of Volumes used.	Daily average of Vols. used on Sundays.		
51	6,768	164	REFERENCE LIBRARY.					
			Natural Philosophy, Science, and the Arts.....	10,492	1,334	26·1		
			History, Chronology, Antiquities, and Mythology	7,191	663	13·0		
			Biography and Correspondence.....	5,135	776	15·2		
			Geography, Topography, Voyages and Travels.....	7,481	860	16·9		
			Periodical and Serial Literature	24,523	1,172	23·0		
			Jurisprudence, Political and Social Economy	5,581	423	8·3		
			Theology, Moral and Mental Philosophy, and Education ...	4,978	286	5·6		
			Poetry and Drama	2,892	497	9·7		
			General Literature, Philology, and Collected Works	6,334	1,545	30·3		
			Works of Reference.....	4,951	791	15·5		
Total.....	79,558	8,347	163·6					
48	4,126	86	LENDING BRANCH.					
			Natural Philosophy, Science, and the Arts.....	4,040	588	12·3		
			History, Chronology, Antiquities, and Mythology	3,440	469	9·8		
			Biography and Correspondence.....	4,002	468	9·7		
			Geography, Topography, Voyages and Travels.....	3,573	880	18·3		
			Jurisprudence, Political and Social Economy	1,124	141	2·9		
			Mental and Moral Philosophy, and Education	1,479	171	3·6		
			Poetry and Drama	916	111	2·3		
			General Literature	3,231	655	13·7		
			Prose Works of Fiction	2,787	1,121	23·3		
Total.....	24,592	4,604	95·9					

APPENDIX E.

NUMBER of BOXES of BOOKS BORROWED from the PUBLIC LIBRARY OF NEW SOUTH WALES, SYDNEY, by COUNTRY LIBRARIES with NUMBER of VOLS ISSUED during the year 1895.

Town	Institution	No of Boxes borrowed	No of Vols issued	Town	Institution	No of Boxes borrowed	No of Vols issued
Armidale	School of Arts	1	62	Lismore	School of Arts	2	174
Ballina	School of Arts	2	175	Lithgow	School of Arts	2	157
Bellingen	School of Arts	1	89	Manilla	School of Arts	1	97
Bemboka	School of Arts	2	149	Marrickville	School of Arts	3	218
Berrima	School of Arts	3	239	Murrumbidgee	School of Arts	1	63
Berry	School of Arts	2	179	Mittagong	School of Arts	2	153
Blackheath	Literary Society	2	151	Moss Vale	School of Arts	2	145
Bowna	Mechanics' Institute	1	90	Narrabri	Mechanics' Institute	2	138
Branxton	Mechanics' Institute	1	87	Newcastle	School of Arts	3	202
Broadmeadow	School of Arts	2	158	New Lambton	Mechanics' Institute	2	179
Bullahdelah	School of Arts	1	86	North Ryde	School of Arts	2	159
Bundarra	School of Arts	2	156	Nowra	School of Arts	3	241
Captain's Flat	School of Arts	2	155	Parkes	People's Institute	1	88
Carcoar	School of Arts	1	86	Parramatta	School of Arts	3	229
Cardiff	Mechanics' Institute	1	89	Plattsburg	Mechanics' Institute	2	166
Charlestown	Literary Institute	2	160	Port Macquarie	School of Arts	2	161
Coolamon	School of Arts	2	182	Pyree	School of Arts	1	95
Copeland	School of Arts	1	79	Queanbeyan	School of Arts	3	231
Coraki	School of Arts	2	140	Qurindi	School of Arts	2	152
Crookwell	School of Arts	2	184	Raymond Terrace	School of Arts	1	61
Drake	School of Arts	2	149	Richmond	School of Arts	2	174
Dudley	School of Arts	1	99	South Grafton	School of Arts	2	152
Dungog	School of Arts	2	157	South Woodburn	School of Arts	2	182
East Maitland	Mechanics' Institute	1	92	Stockton	School of Arts	2	138
Foister	Mechanics' Institute	2	149	Tamworth	Mechanics' Institute	2	149
Galston	School of Arts	2	156	Taree	School of Arts	2	139
Gilgandra	Mechanics' Institute	2	148	Tenterfield	School of Arts	3	246
Glenhaven	School of Arts	2	162	Teralba	Mechanics' Institute	2	154
Glenreagh	School of Arts	2	147	Toongabbie	School of Arts	2	156
Gosford	School of Arts	1	58	Tweed Heads	School of Arts	1	60
Goulburn	Mechanics' Institute	2	161	Umarra	School of Arts	2	121
Grafton	School of Arts	2	161	Walcha	School of Arts	2	147
Glanville	School of Arts	2	149	Walgett	School of Arts	1	80
Greta	School of Arts	2	158	Waiatah	School of Arts	2	158
Gulgong	Free Public Library	2	176	Wauchope	School of Arts	1	77
Gundagai	Literary Institute	2	145	Wellington	Free Public Library	2	145
Gunnedah	School of Arts	2	180	West Hillgrove	Literary Institute	1	83
Guyra	School of Arts	1	77	West Wallsend	School of Arts	2	156
Helensburgh	School of Arts	2	167	Wickham	School of Arts	2	153
Hillgrove	School of Arts	2	149	Wilcannia	Athenæum	1	85
Hornsby Junction	School of Arts	2	149	Wolumla	School of Arts	2	148
Jerilderie	School of Arts	2	172	Woonoona	School of Arts	1	62
Jindera	School of Arts	2	157	Wyalong	School of Arts	1	88
Kangaroo Valley	School of Arts	2	145	Young Wallsend	School of Arts	1	89
Kempsey	Free Public Library	2	178				
Kiama	School of Arts	2	159				
Laurieton	School of Arts	2	146				
					Total . . .	164	12,893

APPENDIX F.

Trustees.

The Hon. James Norton, LL D , M L C (*President*)

The Hon. Edmund Barton, M A , Q C
 The Hon. J F Burns
 The Hon. Edward Greville, M L C
 The Hon Sir J. George L Innes, Knt
 Alexander Oliver, Esq , M A

The Hon. John Stewart, M L C
 The Hon Sir William Windeyer, M A , LL D.
 Professor M W. MacCallum, M A
 The Hon Philip Gidley King, M L C
 Robert Cooper Walker, Esq

OFFICERS.

Principal Librarian and Secretary —Henry C. L Anderson, M A
First Assistant Librarian —George H. Gifford.
Second Assistant Librarian —Hugh Wright
Overseer —John F. Gannon
Compositor and Attendant —Robert J. Pride.
Accountant —William H. Gifford
Chief Attendant —John Fox.
First Attendant —Henry Robertson.
Record Clerk and Assistant —James Pierce

LENDING BRANCH.

Librarian —Michael F. Cullen *Entry Clerk* —Edward Hawley *Cataloguer* —Michael O'Loughlin

Agents —Messrs Angus and Robertson, 89 Castlereagh street, Sydney.

APPENDIX G.
List of Donations received during 1895.

By whom Presented.	List of Donations Received.	Vols
Adelaide Agricultural Bureau...	Annual Report	1
Agent-General for N S W.	Foreign Office List, 1895	1
	Colonial Office List, 1895	1
Alabama State Geologist ..	Geological Map of Alabama	1
American Agricultural Colleges and Experimental Stations Reports and Bulletins	Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Cornell University, Delaware, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Mississippi, Nebraska, Nevada, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Oregon, Ottawa, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Storrs School, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia, and Wisconsin.	137
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Australasian Association for the Advancement of Science.	Report of the Fifth Meeting, 1893	1
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Barton, C. H.	Australian Physiography By C H Barton	1
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	Copy of Letters sent to <i>Nature</i> on Partial Impact. By A. W. Bickerton	1
Bignold, Mrs.	Leviara. By T. F. Bignold	1
Board for International Ex- change, Sydney.	Official Publications of the Argentine Republic, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Chile, France, New Zealand, South Australia, United States, Uruguay, and Victoria.	580
Board of Health, Sydney ..	Publications	8
Bradlee, C. D.	Recollections of a Ministry of Forty Years. By C. D. Bradlee	1
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	Journal of the Bankers' Institute of Australasia	6
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of Mines and Agriculture.		
New South Wales Department	Reading Books used in the Public Schools of New South Wales, 1895	14
of Public Instruction.		
Newspapers, Proprietors of ..	Yearly issue of <i>Advertiser</i> (Adelaide), <i>Age</i> (Melbourne), <i>Agriculturist and Review</i> (Jamestown), <i>Argus</i> (Melbourne), <i>Austral Light</i> (Melbourne), <i>Ballarat Courier</i> , <i>Bendigo Advertiser</i> , <i>Bible Echo</i> (Melbourne), <i>British Australasian</i> (London), <i>British Weekly</i> (Edinburgh), <i>Cape Argus</i> (Capetown), <i>Christian World</i> (London), <i>Colonial Enterprise</i> (London), <i>Colonist</i> (Maryborough), <i>Coolgardie Mining Review</i> , <i>Coolgardie Pioneer</i> , <i>Cork Examiner</i> , <i>Croydon Golden Age</i> , <i>Daily Telegraph</i> (Launceston), <i>Eagle</i> (Charters Towers), <i>Echuca and Moama Advertiser</i> , <i>Freeman's Journal</i> (Dublin), <i>Geraldton Advocate</i> , <i>Geraldton-Murchison Telegraph</i> , <i>Glasgow Weekly Mail</i> , <i>Guardian</i> (London), <i>Hamilton Advertiser</i> , <i>Hobart Mercury</i> , <i>Indian Daily News</i> (Calcutta), <i>Inquirer</i> (Perth), <i>Japan Weekly Mail</i> (Yokohama), <i>Launceston Examiner</i> , <i>Leader</i> (Melbourne), <i>Literary World</i> (London), <i>Mackay Chronicle</i> , <i>Mackay Mercury</i> , <i>Manchester Courier</i> , <i>Melbourne Punch</i> , <i>Murchison Times</i> (Cue), <i>Natal Witness</i> (Pietermaritzburg), <i>New Zealand Herald</i> (Auckland), <i>New Zealand Mail</i> (Wellington), <i>New Zealand Tablet</i> (Dunedin), <i>New Zealand Times</i> (Wellington), <i>Nhill Free Press</i> , <i>North British Agriculturist</i> (Edinburgh), <i>Northern Public Opinion</i> (Roeburne), <i>North Queensland Herald</i> (Townsville), <i>North Queensland Register</i> (Charters Towers), <i>Oamaru Mail</i> , <i>Otago Witness</i> (Dunedin), <i>Portadown Record</i> , <i>Port Denison Times</i> (Bowen), <i>Reynolds' Newspaper</i> (London), <i>Riverine Herald</i> (Echuca), <i>Semi-Weekly Tribune</i> (New York), <i>Standard</i> (London), <i>Standard and Diggers' News</i> (Johannesburg), <i>Telegraph</i> (Brisbane), <i>Toowoomba Chronicle</i> , <i>Week</i> (Brisbane), <i>Weekly Scotsman</i> (Edinburgh), <i>Weekly Times</i> (Melbourne), <i>Western Australian Record</i> (Perth), <i>Western Champion</i> (Barradine), <i>Worker</i> (Brisbane), <i>World</i> (London), <i>Yarrowonga Chronicle</i> , <i>Zeehan and Dundas Herald</i>	
New York State Library	Report of the New York State Museum, 1893	1
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tion.		
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	Führer—Guide	1
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culture.		
Queensland Government Geolo-	The Geology and Palæontology of Queensland and New Guinea. By R. L. Jack	3
gist.	and R. Etheridge.	
Queensland Government Printer	Acts of Parliament of Queensland, 1894	1
Registrar-General, Perth	West Australian Handbook, 1893-94 By M. Fraser	1
Renne, Prof. E. H.	Colouring Matter from <i>Lomatia ilicifolia</i> and <i>Lomatia longifolia</i> . By Prof E. H. Renne.	1
Rio de Janeiro Bibliotheca	Official Publications	14
Nacional.		
Royal Colonial Institute ..	Library Catalogue	1
	Proceedings, Vol. 26, 1894-95	1
Royal Humane Society ..	Report	1
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tects.		
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Wales.		
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Victorian Department of Agriculture	Miscellaneous Publications	34
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Victorian Legislative Assembly	Votes and Proceedings, 1894-95	2
Walker, J. B	The Deportation of the Norfolk Islanders to the Derwent in 1808. By J. B. Walker	1
Watson, Rev M	Australian Messenger of the Sacred Heart	2
Western Australia Department of Lands.	Official Map of Western Australia	1
Western Australia Government Printer	Publications	2
Wick, B. L	The Amish Mennonites By B. L. Wick	1
Windeyer, Hon. Sir W.	An Address delivered before the University Union. By Hon Mr Justice Windeyer, LL.D.	1
	<i>Ex parte</i> Collins; a Judgment by W. Windeyer, LL.D.	1
Wisconsin State Historical Society.	Proceedings	1

Sydney : Charles Potter, Government Printer.—1896

1896.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

AUSTRALIAN MUSEUM.
(REPORT OF TRUSTEES FOR THE YEAR 1895.)

Printed under No. 8 Report from the Printing Committee, 9 July, 1896.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR AND EXECUTIVE COUNCIL,—

The Trustees of the Australian Museum have the honour to submit to Your Excellency their Forty-second Annual Report.

1. There have been no changes in the membership of the Board during the year.
2. The Museum continued open to visitors during the usual hours, viz., from 2 to 5 p.m. on Sundays and from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. on all week days except Mondays, which were reserved for cleaning purposes; but on Monday afternoons the collections have been accessible to students and schools for teaching purposes, on application being made to the Curator. The total number of visits recorded was 86,353 on week-days, and 32,226 on Sundays, being an average of 325 and 632 respectively, which figures differ but slightly from those of the previous year.
3. The Trustees have been prevented by want of funds from acquiring many specimens by purchase. A few isolated purchases have been made, but several opportunities of obtaining articles much needed in the Museum have been lost, which is the more to be regretted, as some of these opportunities are not likely to recur. The same difficulty has applied to collecting, and consequently the Trustees have been unable to continue systematic exchanges with other institutions from which they have been accustomed to receive specimens.
4. The more important acquisitions during the year were:—A fine collection of mounted Sheep, Goats, and Dogs, from the Museum at Florence, in exchange; a large native drum from the Bismarck Archipelago, presented by Mrs. Forsayth; one of Captain Cook's original MS. Journals, or Log of H.M.S. "Endeavour," which was kept by him in triplicate, presented by F. H. Dangar, Esq.
5. The new Geological Hall and Galleries have been completed and opened to visitors. From scarcity of hands to clean and watch it was only possible to open the floor and gallery in alternate weeks; but arrangements have been made through which the whole will be thrown open daily in future.
6. A sum of £6,000 having been voted by Parliament for the further extension of the Museum buildings it is contemplated to proceed with the basement of an additional portion of the main building, which will be roofed and used as workrooms, fitted with all modern appliances. The present wooden workrooms, which are old and ant-infested, will then be removed.
7. An accident to the plaster revealed the astounding fact that the entire roof over the central part of the main building had been destroyed by white ants. The destruction was so complete that it is surprising that the portion affected did not collapse. It has been temporarily supported under the direction of the Government Architect, and funds are available for the erection of a new roof.

8. Owing to the rearrangement of the cases and the removal of second specimens from exhibition the duplicate collections are in a somewhat better condition than during last year.

9. No further Catalogues have been issued during the year, although the work of preparation goes on. Number VI, Vol. II, of the "Records" was published on 16th September, 1896, and another number is in the press.

10. Full information with respect to the Museum will be found in the Appendices attached to this Report, viz. :—

- I.—Curator's Report.
- II.—Reports of Scientific Assistants.
- III.—Secretary's Report.
- IV.—Statement of Receipts and Expenditure.
- V.—Attendance of the Trustees.
- VI.—Attendance of Visitors and summary for fifteen years.
- VII.—Return of Specimens acquired during 1895.
- VIII.—Donations.
- IX.—Exchanges.
- X.—Return of information supplied to the Public.
- XI.—Additions to the Library.
- XII.—Publications of the Australian Museum.
- XIII.—Museum staff.

The Common Seal of the Museum was hereunto affixed by order of the Board, this 5th day of May, 1896.

(L.S.) JAMES C. COX, M.D.,
Chairman.

S. SINCLAIR,
Secretary.

APPENDIX I.

CURATOR'S REPORT FOR 1895.

To the Trustees of the Australian Museum,—

Sydney, 20th January, 1896.

Gentlemen,

I have the honour to hand you the following Report dealing with the work of the Australian Museum during the past year, and the condition of the Collections in your charge.

General Condition.—With regard to the general condition of the Museum and its contents, I can, with but one exception, report in the same favourable terms as in my Report for last year (1894). The exception referred to was the discovery of the "White Ant" in the woodwork of the main central roof, which will be referred to in detail later on.

Staff Duties, &c.—The attention to their duties, and willingness to aid me in every way, on the part of the entire Staff, has been very gratifying, and on more than one occasion my duties have been lightened thereby.

It is with feelings of great regret that I have to remind you of the death of our esteemed Clerk (Mr. W. H. Hill), which took place in November last.

Two additions to the staff were made—one, that of a boy-messenger; the other, that of a gentleman (Mr. John Jennings) who acted as an Assistant in a voluntary capacity for some months, and rendered most valuable help in the Conchological and Ethnological Sections.

I again desire to call your attention to the want of two additional tradesmen in the terms of the fourth paragraph of the 1894 Report. I also strongly urge the appointment of a couple of competent mechanical assistants to aid in the preparatory work of the various collections, over and above that performed in the workshops.

Care of the Collections.—The specimens, both those on exhibition and in store, have received their full share of attention. The Taxidermist (Mr. J. A. Thorpe), with the occasional assistance of Attendant^t R. Grant, continued the supervision of the whole of the Skin, and the Articulators (Messrs. H. Barnes and H. Barnes, Junr.) the Osteological Collections, in addition to performing their ordinary duties. The work of overlooking the immense number of skins now in the Museum is too much for one hand with other duties as well, and the preservation of these from insect pests, in a climate like ours, at times causes me no little anxiety.

With the view of distinguishing the Australian species in cases where it has been found impossible to separate them from the Foreign examples, I have caused the former to be denoted by a magenta-coloured dot placed on a conspicuous part of the specimen stands.

In a similar manner all figured types are rendered conspicuous by a bright orange-coloured dot attached to them.

Cleaning Duties.—The general cleaning duties have remained in the hands of two male and two female Attendants, much too few hands for the amount of the work. In consequence, however, of the interest manifested by the Secretary for Public Instruction (Hon. Jacob Garrard, M.L.A.), an additional appropriation has been secured for the appointment of two further male Attendants, and although this will primarily entail the opening of additional galleries, it will, to a small extent, ease the duties of those previously referred to.

Space.—In the sections of Mammalian Zoology, Osteology, and Ethnology, the same absence of room for expansion practically exists as reported last year, although by a careful elimination of duplicates, more particularly in the first of these sections, and the general rearrangement sanctioned by you, which is slowly although satisfactorily progressing, this has to a slight extent at least been overcome. Now, however, with the erection of two further wall cases in the Lower Main Hall, still to be taken in hand, expansion in the above sections will absolutely come to an end. The same remark applies equally to the Invertebrate Gallery, with the exception of the cases allotted to the Australian Insecta, where space has been reserved for additional typical specimens. These facts I earnestly commend to your attention.

Duplicates.—These are in a somewhat more satisfactory condition than when last reported on, particularly amongst the Mammalia, Fish, and Reptiles; in the case of the two latter sections, through the satisfactory progress made in sorting the Spirit Collections. Still, amongst the Insecta and Mollusca, many of the commoner species are much desired, and the same remark applies to the Australian Minerals and Fossils. This state of things must continue until funds are available to enable collectors to be sent out. All duplicates placed in store as such, have been marked with a duplicate-tag for ready recognition in the future.

Printing.—The question of label printing will be on a much more satisfactory footing during the current year than it has been in the past. A "Pearl Platen Printing Press," with all working plant, has been ordered, and will be in full working order during the current year. This will enable the whole of our labels to be printed on the premises.

Structural matters.—I have already referred to the presence of "White Ant" in the high roof facing College-street. On survey it was found that an entirely new roof was required, but to render the present one temporarily safe to life and property, shoring-up was energetically taken in hand by the Government Architect, pending the placing of a sum of money on the Estimates to provide a new roof. In consequence of representations on this matter, and the general question of extending the building, made by you to the Secretary for Public Instruction, the sums of £1,400 and £6,000 respectively were placed on the 1895-96 Estimates, to provide a new Roof and new Spirit-room and Workshops for the mechanical staff, the latter to be built so as to form a basal portion of the future south wing of the main building. In connection with this work you were pleased to approve of the following suggestions from me:—(1) The present Carpenter's Shop, being a comparatively new structure, and sound, to be transferred bodily to another position in the grounds, and after undergoing some alterations, to be fitted partly as a study and laboratory for the Mineralogist, and partly as a store-room. (2) The Photographic Studio, being also sound, to remain in its present position for a further period. (3) Sundry fittings in the existing Taxidermist and Articulator's shops, about to be pulled down, to remain on the premises for future use.

(4)

(4) In addition to the macerating tanks and crematorium already shown on the interim plans, two copper boilers and a fumigating chamber to be erected. (5) The new Spirit-room, instead of being a two-storied building as at first proposed, 35 ft. x 20 ft., to be one storied, not less than 45 ft. x 45 ft., raised on brick piles, and with good drains leading therefrom.

Through repairs to the ceiling of the vestibule of the Upper Main Hall in May last, it was found that the whole of the woodwork of this portion of the roof was infested with "White Ant," hardly a timber, from the rafters to the principals, except the Baltic-pine joists, having escaped. The Report of the Government Architect clearly indicated that the entire central roof must be removed, and a new iron roof substituted. From want of funds this could not then be accomplished, and all that could be done was to shore up the affected portion, and render it safe for a time. Funds are now available, and it is to be sincerely hoped that the Government will take the matter in hand early in the current year.

The Mineralogist's store-room, mentioned in my 1894 Report as in progress, was completed, and an additional Osteological store-room was divided off in the main basement. Both of these were much required, and the work has been efficiently executed by your own carpenters.

The corridor formerly screened off from the Ethnological Hall has, after repainting, &c., been thrown into the latter, thus giving an extra 30 ft. x 15 ft. of floor space. Similarly, the gallery surrounding this hall has been enlarged, by throwing into it a room attached and formerly used by the Conchologist, giving an additional floor space of 34 ft. x 13 ft. The first was opened to the public during the past year, the latter will be during the early part of this year.

The Geological Hall and attached galleries were opened on 23rd July last.

I am glad to be able to report that the new roof down-pipes, and the new double glass roof referred to in my Report for 1894, have given every satisfaction.

New Cases.—On the Estimates for 1895-6 appeared an appropriation of £800, to be devoted to this service. In consequence of the late passing of the Appropriation Bill, the expenditure was much delayed, but notwithstanding this, good progress was made in the erection and supply of cases. Of the four wall cases to be erected, two on either side the main staircase, two were completed and are now in course of occupation. The alteration and renovation of the old Mammalian wall-cases was completed in terms of the 1894 Report, and the enlargement of one of them to the extent of 27 square feet has proved a great success. A large table case was provided for the magnificent cartilaginous skeleton of the Ray (*Trygon pastinaca*, Linn.); a second for a fine group of *Cuscus*; a third for the group of *Dendrolagus bennettianus*; whilst a large temporary case on the centre of the hall floor was made from old material in stock for the reception of Sheep and Goats. Ebonised frames to support a fine set of English polished marbles were erected in the Mineral Gallery.

Collecting.—No Collecting worth referring to was effected in consequence of the lack of funds. I am of opinion that this is a matter deeply affecting the prestige of the Australian Museum. Whilst the Continent is being overrun by the collectors and agents of Foreign Museums, dealers, and wealthy dilettanti, the opportunity of acquiring new and valuable specimens from the less known portions of North, Central, and West Australia is totally lost to us. This subject will be found more fully referred to in Mr. A. J. North's Report.

Exchanges.—The principal exchanges effected during the year were,—Finely mounted Sheep, Goats, and Dogs from the Florence Museum, and to that institution mounted and spirit Marsupials, and Ethnological specimens; European Bird-skins and eggs from the Athens Museum; Australian Minerals and ores to the Noumea Museum, through the Governor of New Caledonia; casts of Meteorites and Aboriginal food substances from the Technological Museum, Sydney, and to the latter mounted Australian Birds; co-types of Professor Haswell's Crustacea to the British Museum; and De Vis' co-types of fossil Macropodidæ from the Queensland Museum.

Presentations.—A large number of friends of our Institution have favoured us with gifts during the past year. Foremost amongst these is the enrichment of the "Cook-relics" by Mr. F. H. Dangar's present of one of the triplicate copies of Captain Cook's "Journal of the Proceedings of H.M. Bark 'Endeavour.'" It is believed to be the copy forwarded by Cook to the Admiralty from Batavia. Mrs. Forsayth presented a large valuable "native-drum" from the Bismarck Archipelago. On behalf of Mr. W. Horn, Professor R. Tate presented a set of the land-shells collected in Central Australia by the "Horn Expedition." Aboriginal implements from the Richmond River were kindly given by Miss Bundock; examples of Australian Ethno-Botany by Baron F. von Mueller and Mr. Chas. Moore; shells from the Great Barrier Reef by Mr. A. U. Henn; and ores from Broken Hill by the Broken Hill Proprietary Co.

Purchases.—Somewhat improved means have enabled you to authorise the purchase of desirable specimens on a rather more liberal scale than in 1894. Notwithstanding this, many collections and objects that should have found a resting-place in the Australian Museum have had, of necessity to be declined. The more important purchases were:—(1) "White" Tiger, from the Adelaide Zoological Gardens; (2) Precious Opal from White Cliffs, New South Wales; (3) Aboriginal glass knives and spear-heads from North Australia; (4) Implements from Batavia River, Cape York; (5) Rock specimens from Antarctica.

Publications.—It is with very great satisfaction that I refer to the reappearance of our modest publication, the "Records." No. 6, Vol. II, has been issued, and No. 7, the concluding part of this volume will be so early in the current year. I hope that funds will now be available to continue the "Records" at intervals. Mrs. Helena Forde and the late Mr. A. S. Olliff discontinued their preparation of Scott's "Lepidoptera" for the press in March last, and the work has since remained in abeyance. No Catalogues were published during 1894, a fact in my opinion not to be regretted, as it enabled undivided time to be given to the far more important work of collection arrangement.

Information and Assistance Disseminated.—The training-ship "Sobraon" was supplied with a number of duplicates to form the nucleus of a small Museum for the boys' education. With the view of giving expression to the utility of the Australian Museum I caused a record to be kept during the year of the information supplied to inquiring members of the public; this will be found in Appendix X. A similar return will now be kept throughout each year.

Spirit-room.—

Spirit-room.—In August the task of overhauling the Spirit Collection was commenced by Mr. T. Whitelegge, assisted to some extent by Messrs. Waite and North, and excellent progress has so far been made. The new tanks referred to in the 1894 Report are now almost filled, and have proved of great service. Mammals, Birds, Amphibia, Reptiles, and Fish, to the number of 6,179, were examined and catalogued, so that it is now "possible to select any particular species from any tank at very short notice." This only accounts for the bulk or tank specimens, and does not include those contained in bottles and jars. The work was arduous, and I am fully sensible of the excellent results attained by Mr. Whitelegge.

Taxidermist.—Taxidermy made remarkably good progress during last year. The Taxidermist (Mr. J. A. Thorpe) prepared 24 mammals and mounted 8. Amongst birds 43 were mounted, and 110 skins prepared and placed in the cabinets; 4 fish were mounted, and 6 other skins prepared and added to the reserve collection. The very gratifying addition of 16 nest groups was made, in themselves representing a large amount of labour. A group of tree Kangaroos (*Dendrolagus bennettianus*) was completed, whilst others of Platypus and Dasyures were practically remade. The foregoing work is exclusive of the ordinary supervision of the whole skin collection that now devolves on the Taxidermist, and the special cleaning, restoring, and in some cases remaking of 337 mounted Marsupials and 346 non-Marsupials for the exhibited collection. The whole of the Seals and Crocodiles were also cleaned and in some cases remounted.

Articulators.—In the early part of the year the Articulator (Mr. H. Barnes) was for a long time engaged in conjunction with the Carpenters in preparing for the removal of the Sperm-whale skeleton. In addition to the ordinary welfare of the Osteological Collection, the Articulator (who is also Photographer, Formator, and Lapidary) and his assistant prepared 19 articulated and 11 disarticulated skeletons; 37 negatives; 163 photo-prints; 36 moulds; 64 casts; and 30 micro-slides.

Carpenters.—The Carpenters (Messrs. R. Barnes and B. Lucas) were kept fully occupied in preparing material for the use of the officers throughout the year, including the removal of the Whale skeleton, already referred to, that entailed some very heavy work. Thirty-seven cases from store, some of them large, were either repaired, refitted, or repainted for use in various parts of the Museum.

Mammalia.—By careful weeding eighty-four mounted marsupials were passed into the duplicate series, and space equal to two wall-cases was thus rendered available for some of the higher Mammals. The whole of the Marsupial and non-Marsupial Mammals have been relabelled and rearranged, and are now in systematic order up to and inclusive of the Insectivora. The Carnivora and Chiroptera are now in process of arrangement. The Seals are now for the first time arranged together, and a temporary display of a number of Sheep and Goats has also been made. One of the most important additions of the year was a series of spirit specimens illustrating immature Marsupials from the fœtus to the condition of maturity. The number of specimens registered was ninety-two.

Aves.—In the report for 1894 I referred to the expansion of the birds in consequence of the completion of new cases. Those at the north end of the hall are now occupied by the Australian Game birds and Psittaci, the latter forming an exceedingly interesting and instructive series. Through the addition of sixteen nest-groups, this attractive series has now reached a total of sixty-one groups. These are always an object of inquiry on the part of visitors. A number of foreign birds previously imperfectly named, engaged a good deal of Mr. North's attention during the year. He was also occupied at home in unofficial hours in the elaboration of the "Horn Expedition" birds, and I have to congratulate you on the acquisition thereby of the types, through the liberality of Mr. W. A. Horn. The number of birds, nests, and eggs registered during 1894 was 442.

Reptilia and Batrachia.—Early in the year, in pursuance of the approved scheme of rearrangement, and through the setting free of several cases by the transfer of their contents to the new Invertebrate Gallery, these classes were massed in the Upper Main Hall. Many of the older specimens of Lizards and Frogs were replaced by better material, and by the addition of fresh examples the series may be regarded as almost new. In view of the prospective closing of this part of the Museum for repairs to the roof, already referred to, it appeared to me unwise to proceed further with permanent work until such time as these repairs are completed. In one order (Ophidia), however, excellent progress has been made by the continued preparation of the snake models, the series now numbering twenty-five casts. The heterogeneous assemblage of Alligators, Turtles, and Seals formerly existing in this hall has been abolished, the reptiles rearranged, and the Seals dealt with as previously mentioned. The registrations numbered 266.

Pisces.—I refrained from inaugurating much new work in this class for the reason already advanced in the previous section. Descriptive labels and diagrams were prepared by Mr. Waite for three previously arranged large cases. The wall case removed from the ground floor was re-erected in the Upper Main Hall, and will receive during the current year the Ganoids and smaller Sharks. The registrations numbered 119.

Osteology.—Very satisfactory progress has been made both in adding to our fine Osteological Collection and in preparation for the rearrangement of the whole. The space formerly occupied by four table cases of Post-Tertiary bones has been utilised for the erection of three small Whale Skeletons, and special cases for the smaller Lacertilia, Ophidia, and Chelonia. Sixteen duplicate Bird Skeletons were withdrawn and placed in store. By far the most important operation in this section, if not in the whole year's proceedings, was the removal in February of the Sperm-whale skeleton, 55 feet long. This was transferred without disarticulation from its then position at the north end of the Main Hall to the space between the staircase and public entrance. After a considerable amount of labour, this was carried out without a hitch. The registrations were 31.

Insecta, &c.—The Australian collection has now been laid out to the fullest extent that the limited space allotted to it will allow, 2,000 specimens having been added since my last Report. Both these and the Foreign Insects must be regarded more as an index collection than anything approaching a complete series, for which exhibition space does not exist. The illustration of the life history of many local forms was effected, and amongst the Lepidoptera numerous caterpillars were preserved and placed on view. The number of specimens registered was 2,290.

Mollusca.—

Mollusca.—The arrangement of the Australasian Shells is complete, but I report this with the same reservation, only as far as the space will permit. No further extension can possibly take place, except in the form of unexhibited cabinet space, and that is one entirely dependent on our annual vote for cases. The general collection of Mollusca still retains its old position in the Upper Main Hall, and it is much to be regretted that it cannot be placed in closer contiguity to the Australasian Shells, and thus bring the whole Conchological series together; it was, however, partially rearranged and somewhat added to during the year,—the total number of additions to the exhibited collection during that period being 2,000. An important addition was made by a set of the Mollusca collected by the “Horn Expedition,” presented by Mr. W. A. Horn, through the good offices of Prof. R. Tate, of Adelaide. The registrations were 899 entries of 2,231 specimens.

Invertebrata (exclusive of Insecta, &c., and Mollusca).—Notwithstanding the direction of Mr. Whitelegge’s attention to other important work, satisfactory progress was made in this branch also. The detailed arrangement of the cases was completed during the first half of the year, to the extent of 2,052 specimens, but as Mr. Whitelegge remarks,—“the material for exhibition is by no means exhausted.” Here, again, the trouble is not lack of material, but want of space. However, I hope soon to furnish these cases with an additional shelf, and then several hundreds more specimens can be shown. Some excellent photographs of Rhizopoda were prepared by Mr. Whitelegge, and will be introduced to represent the microscopic members of this group. In Mr. Whitelegge’s Report some interesting details of the use of formol in place of alcohol will be found. The result of numerous experiments carried on here is that a 2½-per cent. solution is sufficient to preserve many delicate organisms, and that for most others a 5-per cent. solution is ample. Its retention of colour has also been found to be satisfactory. The number of registrations was 420.

Ethnology.—The extra space allotted to the Ethnological Hall was occupied by a case to contain mediæval and modern weapons; a second, Egyptian and other ancient Archæology; a third, Mexican and Peruvian pottery; a fourth, pottery from the burial mounds of Arkansas; a fifth, Egyptian and Aboriginal mummy remains; and three small cases are reserved to receive an ethno-conchological collection. The room added to the gallery was utilised for the fine series of 20 carved trees, and the Australian stone and glass weapons and implements. In my last year’s Report I foreshadowed the formation of an Australian Ethno-botanical series, *i.e.*, a collection exemplifying the vegetable substances used by our Blacks in their daily life. I am glad to say that now, through the assistance of several friends of the Institution, I have succeeded, so far, in bringing together 140 interesting specimens, and I am in receipt of further promises of gifts in this direction. The preparation of these for exhibition will shortly be taken in hand. I have also issued instructions for the formation of what may be termed an Ethno-conchological collection, with the view of showing the use of molluscan shells by “savage” peoples. As this is not to be confined merely to the Australian Aborigines, it must be looked upon as of a somewhat more ambitious nature than the preceding, and will take some time to carry out. The most important donation in this section was a native drum, from the Bismarck Archipelago, measuring 7 feet x 3 feet 6 inches (diameter), presented by Mrs. Forsayth. The number of registrations was 404.

Historical.—Previous to the deposition of the “Cook Relics” in the Museum, you possessed a few articles that had been in the possession of Captain Cook, R.N. These were added to the former, thus bringing these valuable series together. The relics have been still further enriched by the gift of Cook’s “Journal” or “Log,” received from Mr. F. H. Dangar, of London. There is every reason to believe that this is the first or “Batavia” copy of the “Journal of the Proceedings of His Majesty’s Bark ‘Endeavour,’ on a voyage round the World, by Lieutenant James Cook, &c.” There is satisfactory evidence to show that it is the copy spoken of by Captain W. J. L. Wharton, R.N., F.R.S., in the introduction to his “Transcription” of the above log (4-to. London, 1893, p. viii), as the “Batavia duplicate.” The registrations were 186.

Numismatics.—Hitherto the science of Numismatics has not been strongly represented in our collections, but it is one that I shall endeavour to push on in the future. You possess a number of unassorted coins, chiefly in copper, and some fine medals in bronze and silver, the latter being the only hitherto exhibited specimens. It is my intention to have the whole of these systematically worked over during the current year, should time permit. A beginning will be made with the Australian Tokens through the kindly tendered assistance of Mr. Coleman P. Hyman. The specimens registered numbered 9.

Mineralogy, &c.—The chief work in this section was the interpolation of specimens in the exhibited collection, and the preparation of labels. The gold specimens and precious stones were arranged, in the case erected for that purpose. The mineral store-room was also completed by our carpenters. Foremost amongst the additions was the series of English marbles placed in a framework on the gallery wall; a series of ores presented by the Broken Hill Proprietary Co.; and reproductions of large Foreign meteorites. The registrations numbered 864.

Palæontology.—It affords me much pleasure to record a very satisfactory amount of work in my own section. The Australasian Invertebrate fossils have all been tabletted and arranged to the number of 5,000, chiefly with the assistance of one of my sons (R. J. Etheridge). As foreshadowed in my last year’s Report five table-cases were removed from the Main Hall, and three of them are destined to receive the Australian Post-Tertiary Vertebrates. The large plaster reproductions were also moved to the same hall and mounted on pedestals. I have also transferred the Irish Elk skeleton, and the imperfect remains of the *Rhytina*. Many of the larger Post-Tertiary Marsupial remains were mounted on appropriate stands and placed in the wall-cases allotted to them. The most important presentations were Perno-Carboniferous fossils by Mr. W. S. Dun, and Silurian fossils by Mr. R. A. Barber. Exchanges were numerous and important—French Tertiary Mollusca from Mr. L. Vignal; Australian fossils (various) from Mr. B. Dunstan; Macropod Jaws from the Queensland Museum; and a very large series of European and New Zealand Tertiary fossils from the Canterbury Museum, Christchurch.

The registrations were as follows:—New specimens acquired by purchase, donation, exchange, and collection...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,597
From old collection	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	461
Total...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,058

Library.—

Library.—Through the exercise of rigorous economy in other directions, you were able during the latter half of last year to resume the purchase of books, a boon that was greatly appreciated by the Librarian and Scientific Staff. Two additional book-cases were placed in the library, and in consequence some rearrangement of the books took place. The maps have also been brought together, and arranged in a separate case.

I submit herewith details of the work done in the various sections by the officers in charge, with their remarks on the same.

I have, &c.,
R. ETHERIDGE, JUNR.,
Curator.

APPENDIX II.

REPORTS OF SCIENTIFIC ASSISTANTS.

To the Curator,—

Sir,

I have the honour of submitting to you the Report for 1895.

Mammals.

The rebuilding of the cases during the year, and the removal of the skeleton of the Sperm-whale to the Osteological Gallery, rendered it possible to greatly improve the condition of the Mammal Collection, and a considerable amount of time has been devoted to the work.

The Marsupials are now in thorough order, and with the exception of a few species are fully represented. The whole collection has been entirely rearranged, fresh examples added, and during the progress of the work two species were discovered which had not been previously recognised in the collection; duplicates have been weeded out and are available for exchange, some of which have already been negotiated.

Attractive groups have been fitted up to represent the animals in their natural state and surroundings, among the more important may be mentioned the Tree-Kangaroos, Native Cats, and Platypus. As far as relates to Mammals, the Taxidermist has been chiefly employed in preparing animals for the Marsupial cases, and in making skins of new material.

The latest addition to the Mammalian Gallery is a case containing immature Marsupials of many species, in stages from the fœtus to that of independence. The descriptive label attached aims at correcting some of the very common notions of Marsupial development.

Some other orders have also been dealt with, and the families mentioned in the last Report as having been temporarily cased, have, for the most part, been assigned to their correct places in the series.

A large temporary case has been built out of old material to house a fine collection of domestic Sheep and Goats received in exchange from the Florence Museum. The large table in the centre of the Mammalian Gallery has been devoted to the Seals, where for the first time they are really well displayed.

A small collection of duplicates has been supplied for the Museum of the reformatory ship "Sobraon," to which objects from other Departments were also added.

One of the two unrecognised species, above referred to, was found to be of the Tree-kangaroo (*Dendrolagus dorianus*, Rams), enabling the writer to contribute the short article published in the "Records" of the Museum, Vol. II, pt. 6, p. 85.

The number of Mammals acquired during the year was...	...	...	...	...	...	88
Re-registered from old collection ...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Total...	...	...	...	...	...	92

Reptiles and Batrachians.

Many of the Lizards and Frogs have been remounted, while a still larger number of old and faded examples have been replaced by fresh specimens. Descriptive labels and diagrams have been prepared, and work in this Section was being pushed on when the disastrous condition of the roof of the gallery was detected. At much waste of time all the exhibits had to be withdrawn for several weeks; they have since been reinstated, but as the repairs are of a temporary nature only, further work in this direction is not encouraged, leaving a large amount of material still to be dealt with.

In the last Report it was stated that a series of coloured casts of snakes had been commenced; this had been added to during the year, and already forms a very useful exhibit. While thanking all those who, in response to my request, brought snakes to the Museum, it may be mentioned that comparatively few were sufficiently perfect for the purpose.

By way of experiment some of the Lizards, smaller Snakes, Frogs, &c., have been preserved in formol, and the results appear to be more satisfactory than those obtained by using spirit. Green colours, as found in some of our beautiful tree frogs and labroid fishes, are still fugitive under its action, but it is possible that the 5-per cent. solution used is stronger than necessary for their preservation. The writer hopes to make further trials before recommending its more general use in the Museum.

The duplicate spirit specimens have been transferred to the new tanks by Mr. Whitelegge, and the worthless material, accumulations of many years, having been eliminated, the duplicates are now in a very satisfactory condition.

The following is the number of new acquisitions received	...	...	...	...	...	262
From old collection...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Total...	...	...	...	...	...	266

Fishes.

Fishes.

Partly owing to the fact that attention has been chiefly devoted to the Mammal Gallery, but mainly to the damage to the roof of the Fish and Reptile Gallery already referred to, but little work has been attempted in this Section. A few more mounted specimens have been added to the "Food Fishes," and descriptive labels and diagrams have been prepared. The collection of Sharks withdrawn from exhibition owing to the removal of the case from the ground-floor to the Fish Gallery will shortly be reinstated, but no work of magnitude is proposed until the roof has been permanently repaired.

The accessions to the collection were 119.

Skeletons.

The removal of a number of fossil remains from the Osteological Gallery somewhat increased the accommodation for "recent" skeletons. The extra space thus obtained was devoted to the exhibition of skeletons of two small Whales, of a Crocodile prepared to show the dermal scutes in relation to the endoskeleton, and of table cases assigned to reptilian skeletons. The skeleton of the Sperm-whale was removed to the central hall early in the year.

The number of skeletons prepared is shown below:—

New specimens	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28
From old collection	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Total...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31

I am, &c.,

EDGAR R. WAITE.

Sir,

I have the honour to herewith hand you the Annual Report of the Sections Aves, Ethnology, History, and Numismatics, detailing the work performed during 1895, and the state of the collections under my charge.

Birds.

The Birds, Nests, and Eggs determined and registered during 1895 were as follows:—

Received by purchase, collection, exchange, and presentation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	399
From old collection...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	43
Total...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	442

For the reason pointed out in my last Annual Report, the acquisitions to the Ornithological Collections are very small again this year. It is much to be regretted that funds are not available for continuing the formation of a thoroughly representative collection of the birds of Australia. At present we have but an imperfect knowledge of the avi-fauna of Central and North-western Australia; only a few patches on the sea-board of the latter portion of the Continent have been systematically worked, and next to nothing has been recorded of the habits and economy of its birds. That many new species still remain to be discovered is proved by the highly satisfactory results obtained by the members of the Horn Scientific Expedition during their brief and hurried journey to Central Australia, the whole of the cost of which was generously defrayed by Mr. W. A. Horn, a gentleman connected with pastoral pursuits in South Australia, and whose name will for ever be perpetuated with the Colony's intellectual and scientific progress. While, however, little is being done by Australians to systematically collect specimens, with a view to work out the fauna of their own Continent, Foreign collectors are assiduously engaged in the collecting and despatch of specimens from Australia to various European and private museums; consequently many types are being sent out of the country, which can only be regarded by Australian zoologists as a national calamity. British ornithologists have never ceased to regret the loss to the nation of the collection of birds and eggs made by Gould in Australia in 1838-9, and Dr. R. Bowdler Sharpe, one of the Senior Assistants of the British Museum, refers to it as "nothing less than a national disaster, and one which unfortunately was irreparable."

The principal acquisitions consist of specimens of *Ara macao* and *A. ararauna*, presented by the Trustees of the Zoological Society, Moore Park; *Mita tuberosa* from Charles Moore, Esq., F.L.S., the Director of the Botanic Gardens; *Diomedea culminata*, from Bare Island, Botany Bay, presented by Colour-Sergeant Woollams, and a bower of *Ptilonorhynchus violaceus*, from Mr. J. C. Wiburd of the Jenolan Caves. The unusually long and severe drought has also been the means of securing for the Museum several species of inland birds that have been driven to the coast in search of food. Chief among them are *Falco hypoleucas*, *Lophoictinia isura*, and *Artamus superciliosus*; it is twenty years since the latter species visited the neighbourhood of Sydney. Another donation, a live specimen of *Haliastur sphenurus*, a bird by no means uncommon in the county of Cumberland, but rarely found close to Sydney, was captured while engaged in devouring the inmates of a pigeon-house at Paddington. A young live specimen of *Attagen aquila*, which is seldom recorded so far south, that had been caught on board the s.s. "Hauroto," about 300 miles east of Sydney Heads, after following the steamer for two days, was also presented by Mr. George Fairbairn. A small collection of birds and eggs in a good state of preservation has been received, in exchange, from the Athens Museum, Greece. The year was also marked by an irruption upon our sea-beaches of numbers of specimens of *Nectris brevicaudus*, a comparative stranger in New South Wales waters. Many dead specimens were washed on shore, and I saw their bodies strewn on the beaches at a distance of 50 miles apart.

At

At the present time the whole of the care of the collection of Mammals and Birds in the Museum devolves upon the Taxidermist, in addition to his usual work; consequently, owing to the limited attention that could be paid to the collection, assistance had to be procured to thoroughly examine it, and keep down the depredations of injurious insects. A permanent assistant to the Taxidermist is still much required to take the entire charge of the Mounted and Skin Collections. The Taxidermist has prepared the following interesting additions to the Group Collection illustrative of the life-histories of our birds:—*Artamus sordidus*, *Podargus strigoides*, *Pachycephala gutturalis*, *Gerygone fusca*, *Petroica leggii*, *Melanodryas bicolor*, *Cisticola exilis*, *Myiagra rubecula*, *Smicronnis brevirostris*, *Sericornis citreogularis*, *Mirafrans horsfieldi*, *Ptilotis leucotis*, *P. chrysops*, *Tropidorhynchus corniculatus*, *Melithreptus brevirostris*, and *Aegintha temporalis*. The total number now represented in the Group Collection is sixty-one species. For nests *in situ* the thanks of the Trustees are chiefly due to Mr. Alfred E. Ivatt and Mr. Joseph Gabriel, F.L.S. During the year I made an examination of the Ornithological Collection in the Spirit-room. One hundred specimens were condemned as useless, destroyed, and written off the registers. In addition to this number, 140 unregistered and damaged specimens were ordered to be destroyed.

Both in the Foreign and Australian Collections many specimens have been determined and labelled, and the Psittaci and Group Collection rearranged. During my investigations I found several types mounted; these have since been reduced to skins, and are now carefully preserved with their original labels in the Reference Collection. A small collection of mounted birds has been sent in exchange to the Technological Museum, Ultimo, for Branch Museums in the country, and several exchanges of eggs have been made with private individuals.

Many inquiries relative to our avi-fauna have been answered during the year, either personally or by letter, and judging from the increasing number of birds sent for identification by our agriculturists and orchardists there is a keener interest taken in obtaining a knowledge of the useful or destructive nature of each species.

In addition to the work performed in this section, my time has, to a great extent, been taken up with the charge of the sections Ethnology and Historic Relics.

The following papers have been published in the "Records":—

Note on a Semi-albino Specimen of *Dacelo gigas*, BODD.

Note on a Nest of *Petræca leggii*, SHARPE.

Also "Preliminary Descriptions of a new genus and of five species of Central Australian Birds" in the July number of "The Ibis."

Coloured plates have been prepared for the paper referred to in my last year's Report on "The Insectivorous Birds of New South Wales," written at the request of the Under Secretary for Mines and Agriculture, and it will shortly be published.

From a collection of Central Australian bird-skins, made by the members of the Horn Scientific Expedition, and since received from Professor W. Baldwin Spencer, of the University of Melbourne, a paper of a semi-official nature (inasmuch as the types of the new species described are to be placed in this Museum) has also been prepared by me during the year.

Ethnology.

The acquisitions registered during 1895 were as follows:—

New specimens	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	383
From old collection	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	404

Many interesting additions have been made to the Ethnological Collection, principally by donation. Among the most important is an exceedingly fine specimen of a large Native Drum, from Ralum, Bismarck Archipelago, presented by Mrs. Forsayth; a number of aboriginal weapons from the Richmond River, received from Miss Bundoock; stone tomahawks and flint and glass serrated spear-heads, from H. Y. L. Brown, Esq., the Government Geologist of South Australia; an aboriginal shield, from Angledool, N.S.W., presented by Dr. James C. Cox; and echidna spine and kangaroo teeth head-bands, dilly-bags, &c., from Alligator River, North Australia, presented by yourself. A number of flint arrow-heads, from various parts of England, were received in exchange from Mr. S. H. Hewlett; also a miscellaneous collection from the Wanganui Museum, New Zealand. A small but valuable collection of stone knives has also been sent in exchange to Professor Giglioli, of the Zoological Museum, Florence. The principal acquisition by purchase consists of a number of glass spear-heads and surgical knives, obtained in the neighbourhood of the overland telegraph stations in North Australia.

During the year many donations of food and other substances used by the Aborigines of Australia have been added to the collection, the principal donors being W. S. Campbell, Esq., Chief Clerk of the Department of Agriculture, New South Wales; T. Worsnop, Esq., Town Clerk of Adelaide; Baron Ferdinand von Mueller, Government Botanist, Melbourne; and Charles Moore, Esq., F.L.S., Director of the Botanic Garden, Sydney. Similar specimens were received in exchange from J. H. Maiden, Esq., Curator of the Technological Museum, Ultimo.

The overcrowded state of the collection referred to in my reports for many years past rendered it absolutely necessary to absorb into the Ethnological Hall a temporary private passage made from the yard into the Main Hall. This space has been utilised for the proper display in cases of examples of ancient pottery from Mexico, Peru, and the burial mounds of Arkansas; of mummy heads from Egypt, and of early colonial historic relics. Under the immediate supervision of yourself many specimens of stone axes, urns, and vases have been properly mounted and exhibited; the nucleus of an Ethno-Conchological collection has been formed, and the specimens in the store-room have been thoroughly examined, cleaned, and arranged.

Numismatical and Historical.

Nine Numismatical specimens have been registered during the year, viz.:—4 presented, 3 received in exchange, 2 from the old collection. The most important acquisitions are an old London cheque, dated June 7th, 1774, drawn on Messrs. Boldero, Carter, Barnston, Smaith, and Carter, ordering to pay Mr. M. Forster, or bearer, the sum of thirty pounds, presented by Henry M'Dowell, Esq.; and a silver dollar, current in Eastern Asia, presented by Captain W. M'Arthur. In exchange, 3 bronze tokens have been received from Mr. Coleman P. Hyman.

To the Historical collection 186 specimens have been added, all acquired by presentation. An exceedingly valuable donation, consisting of one of the logs kept in triplicate by Captain Cook during his voyage in the "Endeavour," was received from F. H. Dangar, Esq.; a second collection of purported "Cook Relics," through the Hon. the Premier and Chief Secretary, from the Government of New South Wales, and an old document, dated December 8th, 1837, pertaining to the early history of South Australia, from Mr. Perceival E. Hoare. Donations were also received of copies of the *Sydney Herald* dated November 30th, 1835, from Mr. B. Allison, and the *Liverpool Mercury*, of July 5th, 1811, from Mr. J. H. Rainbow.

I am, &c.,

ALFRED J. NORTH.

To the Curator,—

Sir,

Herewith I have the honour to present to you the Annual Report of my Section for 1895.

Insects.

The additions to the Entomological collection acquired during the last twelve months have been duly registered, and amount to a total of 2,290.

The presentations include many valuable additions from collections made by yourself in the vicinity of the Jenolan Caves and elsewhere. Collections from the Technological Museum and from Mr. W. W. Froggatt of that Institution, type specimens of Australian Spiders from Mr. W. J. Rainbow, and numerous Lepidoptera from Mr. J. M. Cantle, and Mr. D. A. Porter, of Tamworth, have also largely contributed to our cabinets. It would occupy too much space to particularise here the remaining generous donors.

Owing to the limited accommodation at command for the vast array of Insects which could be placed on exhibition in the Invertebrate Gallery, much time and discretion has consequently been employed in selecting typical forms, in order that the public might form some idea of the prevailing and most interesting and important phases of insect life existing here and abroad. In all, several thousands of specimens (besides about 3,000 specially prepared) have been placed in the gallery, which now only await the printing of descriptive labels. Many typical examples of Australian Insects have been omitted, for the reason that no time could be allowed for collecting specimens of them, and in consequence gaps have been left in the Exhibition Collection rather than insert repetitions of genera already represented. The display of a collection of numerous species of a few genera has been considered to be of less importance than the presence of typical forms, when the space at command is so limited.

Much attention has been given to the preservation of the young stages of the local Lepidoptera, and a fairly large collection of caterpillars has been permanently mounted by an effective method, but a large number of these cannot be placed in the Gallery Collection for want of exhibition space.

Insects, generally, though occupying little space individually, outnumber by far the members of the lower classes of the Invertebrata, and perhaps their study is really of more economic value in an essentially agricultural country; thus, it is to be regretted that more scope is not available for the benefit of those numerous toilers who seek information regarding the indigenous insect-foes, and friends, which affect their agricultural produce in a practical manner. This has hitherto been largely attended to by letters in reply to inquiries of, sometimes, a very vague and dubious nature.

Owing to the limited space at our disposal, it has been my endeavour to make the Exhibition Collection as far as possible an index to the genera of the more typical of the insect fauna of this and other countries; and it has been our object to illustrate the life-histories of as many local insects as the material available would permit.

A great amount of time has been employed in dispensing information, naming specimens and exhibiting the Cabinet Collections to visitors, demonstrating the several experiments which have proved effectual for the preservation of insects, and assisting generally in the arrangement of the Invertebrate gallery.

A fairly representative display of the more important types of local Lepidoptera has been placed on exhibition as far as the Cabinet Collections would permit, omitting a considerable number of unique or rare specimens, which have been carefully retained in the close cabinets, and are at all times available to students desiring to consult them. The Foreign Collection of Butterflies contains most of the more beautiful and interesting forms not before placed on exhibition to the public. The large collection of Foreign Beetles from its former resting-place is now exhibited in the new gallery, but awaits considerable revision and relabelling. Cases of Economic Insects, examples of Insect Architecture, and Spiders have also been arranged as far as accommodation would allow and time would admit.

Considerable application and strict attention have been bestowed upon the Cabinet Collections, which are in good condition, and have not suffered depreciation from pests.

An article "On a Case of presumed Protective Imitation" has been published in the "Records," of the Museum, Vol. II, No. 6, 1895.

I am, &c.,

F. A. A. SKUSE.

To

To the Curator,—

Sir,

I have the honour to herewith submit my Report for the past year.

Marine Invertebrata.

The acquisitions to this Section were slightly in excess of those received last year, and are as follows:—

Vermes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42
Polyzoa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Crustacea	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	215
Echinodermata	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	133
Coelenterata	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Photographs and miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	420

The most notable specimens received during the year were a small collection of Starfishes from Mr. H. Farquhar, of Wellington, New Zealand, including examples of several new species recently described by himself, also some very choice specimens of Echinodermata from Norway, both being acquired by exchange and proving valuable additions to the collection.

During the first half of the year the work of fitting up the new gallery was continued and completed, as far as filling the available space is concerned, but the material for exhibition is by no means exhausted in certain groups. Owing to the want of space, selections had to be made and confined to the representatives of genera only, and until additional space is provided many valuable exhibits will have to remain in storage: this refers more particularly to the smaller Crustacea and parasitic Worms.

The work of preparing the new exhibits has been arduous; and the sorting out, cleaning, determining, mounting, labelling, and spacing of over 2,000 specimens has of course prolonged the completion of the arrangement of the gallery.

The following is a detailed list of specimens mounted for exhibition:—

	Species.	Specimens.
Zoophytes, in spirit	66	66
Actinidæ	12	12
Echinoidea, dry	142	601
" in spirit	13	13
Asteroidea, dry	155	519
" in spirit	20	20
Ophiuroidea, dry	52	142
" in spirit...	76	76
Crinoidea, in spirit	25	25
Holothurioidea, in spirit	44	44
Medusæ and Siphonophora, in spirit	21	21
Polyzoa, in spirit	33	33
Vermes,	20	20
Crustacea, dry...	118	235
" in spirit	203	225
Total	1,000	2,052

The specimens enumerated above consist for the most part of examples not hitherto on exhibition, whilst the old collection of spirit specimens has been thoroughly revised, relabelled, and mounted on black stands.

In consequence of my lengthened experience and knowledge of the contents of the immense collection of spirit specimens, it was allotted to me to undertake a thorough overhauling, classifying, and listing of the whole of the Spirit Collection. Considerable progress has been made in this direction, and the Mammals, Birds, Lizards, Snakes, and Fishes, in the greater part, have been dealt with. These have hitherto been stored in casks, which proved very inconvenient and difficult of access to their contents. A new and vastly improved method of storage has been instituted in the shape of oblong wooden tanks, and in transferring the specimens from the casks to the tanks great care has been exercised to eliminate all utterly worthless examples, palpably unfit for any purpose, which have been accumulating since the foundation of the Institution. These have been condemned and destroyed. All the specimens of value have been washed, carefully packed away, and their registered numbers duly catalogued. Each tank is now numbered, and a complete list of its contents available, thus rendering the collection easy of access and making it possible to select any particular species from any tank at very short notice.

The following list gives the number of specimens contained in the new tanks up to date:—

Mammals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	129
Birds	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Reptiles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	825
Fishes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,125
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,179

In accordance with your instructions a number of experiments have been conducted with a view of testing formol as a preservative, and so far the results have proved highly satisfactory, more especially in regard to delicate marine organisms. Numerous specimens of *Doliolum*, *Salpa*, *Sagitta*, Medusæ, Ctenophora, and Siphonophora have been specially collected and treated successfully with formol. The specimens of *Sagitta*, Medusæ, Ctenophora, and Siphonophora present a life-like appearance, and are far superior to those preserved by other methods. Some *Physalia* and *Velella* have been in formol since March last, and only exhibit a slight fading of the typical blue colour. Those preserved in sea water, with a minimum quantity of formol, appear to have retained their colouration to a greater extent. The solutions used have been varied from 1 to 10 per cent. of the commercial formol, but experience proves that solutions of from 2 to 5 per cent. are best for museum specimens.

THOMAS WHITELEGGE.

To

To the Curator,—

Sir,

Australian Museum, 30 December, 1895.

I have the honour to hand you herewith my Report on the Conchological Section for the year 1895.

Mollusca.

No collecting and little original research were attempted during the year. After disposing of current acquisitions the work, continued from preceding years, of reducing stored collections to order absorbed all time and strength available.

The accessions of the year were both numerous and important. One of the most valuable was received from Mr. A. U. Henn, who presented a portion of the mud brought up on the flukes of a steamer's anchor from the neighbourhood of the Great Barrier Reef. A couple of pints of this material yielded the astonishing number of 175 species of shells. To emphasize the wealth of molluscan life at this anchorage it may be remarked that at no single station did the "Challenger" expedition take as many species. A large number of these were new to the Collection and several new to science. Mr. T. Whitelegge presented examples of an interesting genus, *Pterosoma*, which had been lost to view for seventy years, and had even been discarded from the Molluscan Sub-kingdom; these specimens furnished an opportunity for correctly classifying the Mollusc in an official paper. Another article was prompted by a new genus, *Pugnus*, discovered in the well-searched waters of Port Jackson, and presented by Mr. A. U. Henn. Through Professor R. Tate a duplicate series of the Mollusca, found by the Horn Exploring Expedition to Central Australia, was received from Mr. W. A. Horn. Some rare New Zealand Land Shells were forwarded by Mr. H. B. Preston. Dr. Cox, Mrs. Waterhouse, Mr. Jennings, and other staunch friends of the Institution have from time to time generously denuded their own cabinets to fill gaps in the public collection. By exchange from the Technological Museum, a collection of Japanese and other shells, once the property of the late Rev. J. E. Tenison Woods, and containing some of his types, was obtained. A series of rare Australasian Shells was purchased from Mr. J. Brazier.

The exhibit of Australasian Shells was largely augmented during the year, and has expanded to the furthest limit permitted by space, without, however, exhausting much material which still awaits study and incorporation. The rapid growth of this series called for frequent revision and rearrangement, and will in the future press heavily on space allowance. A few hundred—some exhibited, some not—of Foreign Shells were dealt with. Every mounted type has been distinguished as such by a coloured label. Altogether the named and mounted species were increased by two thousand. Several experiments with formol as a preservative medium for soft molluscs, their eggs, &c., were very successful, and demonstrated the superiority of this article, for this purpose, to alcohol. Numerous Australian Mollusca, new to science, continue to await an opportunity for publication. A series of named shells was forwarded to the Museum on board the training ship "Sobraon."

For four months my Section benefited by the zealous and efficient aid rendered by a volunteer assistant, Mr. J. Jennings, who unpacked, sorted, rearranged, and labelled a great body of foreign and duplicate material.

A new collection, that of Ethno-Conchology, treating of the use of Mollusca by semi-civilised man, has been inaugurated under your supervision, specimens set aside and notes accumulated thereon. During the coming year, acting on your suggestion, attention will chiefly be given to the sorting of stores and examination of the spirit collection.

The literary contributions from this section are represented by,—

- (1) "*Pterosoma*, Lesson, claimed as a Heteropod." Proc. Malacological Soc. I. pp. 333-5 figs. in text.
- (2) "*Dendrotrochus*, Pilsbry, assigned to *Trochomorpha*." Records, Aust. Mus., II, p. 90. Plate XXI.
- (3) "Notes on Mollusca from the Alpine Zone of Mount Kosciusko. Records, Aust. Mus., II, pp. 101-105. Plate XXIII.
- (4) "Description of *Pugnus*, a new genus of Ringiculidæ from Sydney Harbour." Records, Aust. Mus., II, pp. 105-106. Plate XXIII, fig. 1.

The additions to the collection during 1895 were 2,231 specimens registered under 899 numbers of species.

I have, &c.,

CHARLES HEDLEY.

To the Curator,—

Sir,

I have the honour of submitting to you the Report of my Section for 1895.

Minerals.

Satisfactory progress still continues to be made in the gallery devoted to the exhibition of Rocks and Minerals, and, during the year, a considerable number of specimens has been interpolated. The remainder of the older labels has been replaced by freshly written ones, so that now all have a uniform appearance. The gold specimens have been displayed in one half of the upright centre case on the ground floor, the other half being devoted to the gems. Type specimens have been distinguished by affixing an orange dot to them; there are, however, very few of these.

The store for minerals is now completely enclosed, and gas-jets have been fixed in the centre, greatly increasing the convenience of the room.

A number of analyses and microscopic sections have been prepared, to assist in the correct determination of specimens, and considerable time has been expended in giving information to and naming specimens for inquirers.

At

At the end of the year the collection of Marbles and Serpentine (38 in number) from Derbyshire, Devonshire, and Cornwall were placed in the frame provided for them, on the gallery wall by the staircase. They look extremely well, and besides being a valuable and useful exhibit, greatly help to furnish that side of the gallery. A similar collection of Australian Marbles and Ornamental-rocks is much needed, and would greatly enhance the instructive value of the collection.

The analyses of, and work in connection with, the so-called "Mount Morgan bones" were carried out towards the end of the year, and will appear in the next number of the Museum Records. (See Vol. II, No. 7).

The number of specimens acquired shows a marked increase on that of the preceding year; this is more especially seen in the donations. Amongst the latter a collection of characteristic ores, presented by the Broken Hill Proprietary Co., is worthy of especial mention; some of these are very fine examples, and will greatly help to fill a gap in the Australian typical collection. A small collection of rocks from Antarctica, collected by Mr. C. Borchgrevink, is the most interesting among the purchases. Other good specimens so acquired are: large octahedral crystals of gold from New South Wales, and a splendid crystal of felspar doubly twinned on the Manebach and Baveno types, said to be also from this Colony (I am, however, rather doubtful as to the correctness of this locality), and a number of small but well-formed enhydros, all of which were purchased from Mr. A. H. F. Stephen. A large pebble completely encrusted with precious opal was purchased with other specimens from Mr. Crofts, of White Cliffs.

Perhaps the most valuable addition to the Collection is that of ten casts of Australian and Foreign Meteorites, mostly of large size, obtained by exchange from the Technological Museum of this city. These have been placed in the wall-case with the other meteorites and casts already in our possession. Forty-nine minerals have been received from the Noumea Museum, and a collection of New South Wales specimens sent in exchange.

A number of specimens of rocks and minerals were collected by yourself from the Jenolan Caves and district, and are still under determination.

The specimens registered during the year have been obtained as follows:—

By donation, exchange, purchase, and collection ...	484
From old collection	380
Total... ..	864

The following paper was written and published in the Museum Records, Vol. II, No. 6:—"Some Suggestions regarding the formation of Enhydros or Water Stones."

I have, &c.,
T. COOKSEY.

APPENDIX III.

SECRETARY'S REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1895.

To the Trustees of the Australian Museum,—

Gentlemen,

1 February, 1896.

The work pertaining to my office has been carried on during the year under some difficulty, owing to being unusually shorthanded. Mr. Hill, clerk, who had been in your service for ten years, was incapacitated for some months from illness, and died on 11th November. The vacant post was not filled up to the end of the year, although his successor had been engaged to commence work on 1st January, 1896.

The papers and documents which pass through my hands are very considerably more in number and importance than they were a few years ago, and they are constantly increasing. The current office work connected with these has been kept fully up to date, notwithstanding the difficulty above mentioned. If it were allowed to fall into arrears, endless confusion and trouble would result. For the present the office staff suffices; but later on it will probably be necessary to ask for the reappointment of a Junior Clerk, or an Assistant Librarian.

Part of the work connected with the Library has necessarily been allowed to stand over, but is now being overtaken. The registering and rendering available of periodicals and such books as are urgently wanted has, however, been promptly attended to.

An attempt was made to get a further portion of the Library Catalogue ready for the press, but it had to be suspended until further assistance was available. A sum of £50 has been authorised for this work, and I hope to have it carried out early in 1896. Books and periodicals in current use have been bound, as far as funds permitted; but there is an accumulation of those not so urgently needed to be bound as soon as the opportunity occurs.

The Library is rapidly increasing in bulk, and the work of registering, listing, and cataloguing the books as they come in is of considerable importance. Two additional bookcases have been placed in position, and a slight rearrangement made to accommodate the rapidly-increasing series in the Australian and American sections. An alteration has also been made to the map-case, and all the loose maps brought together and arranged. Particulars of these will be included in the Catalogue when it is being printed. The books and complete volumes of periodicals received during 1895 number 425, besides many pamphlets and separate parts. The expenditure for purchase and binding has been £200.

I have, &c.,

S. SINCLAIR,
Secretary and Librarian.

APPENDIX IV.

ABSTRACT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR 1895.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Balances from last year		419 12 0	Salaries—		
From Colonial Treasurer—			Curator	548 0 0	
Statutory endowment	1,000 0 0		Secretary	375 0 0	
Parliamentary appropriation	4,914 0 0		Scientific assistants	1,349 0 0	
		5,914 0 0	Office staff	171 13 4	
From sale of Publications—			Skilled workmen	796 10 0	
Coloured plates of eggs	6 18 0		Attendants	430 0 0	
Australian Lepidoptera	5 10 0		Night-watchmen	150 0 0	
Guides and Catalogues	9 0 0		Miscellaneous	66 6 6	
		21 18 0			3,886 9 10
			Expense of opening on Sundays	112 10 0	
			Allowance to Curator for quarters	200 0 0	
					312 10 0
			Purchase and collection of specimens..	62 16 0	
			Books, periodicals, and binding.....	200 1 0	
			Materials, chemicals, and spirits	35 19 9	
			Material and overtime in removal and re-erection of Whale skeleton	15 10 0	
					314 6 9
			Show-cases, repairs, locks, and fittings		641 10 9
			Scientific catalogues, Museum Records, and Printing		251 2 8
			Specimen bottles and boxes	91 10 5	
			Furniture, minor repairs, and window cleaning	40 18 4	
			Freights and travelling expenses	57 0 8	
					189 9 5
			Miscellaneous expenses—		
			Taxidermist's materials, stationery, and stores	30 11 0	
			Insurance	53 8 6	
			Uniforms	6 7 9	
			Sundries and petty expenses.....	36 15 2	
					127 2 5
			Colouring plates for "Catalogue of Nests and Eggs"		7 19 0
			Balances—		
			Endowment and Special Funds.....	577 15 0	
			Appropriation	46 14 2	
					624 9 2
					£ 6,355 0 0
					£ 6,355 0 0

Examined and found correct, 13 February, 1896,—

J. T. WILSON.
JAMES NORTON.

APPENDIX V.

ATTENDANCE OF THE TRUSTEES DURING 1895.

Crown Trustee.

J. C. Cox, Esq., M.D., F.L.S. 13

Official Trustees.

His Honour the Chief Justice 0

The Honourable the Colonial Secretary 0

The Honourable the Attorney-General 0

The Honourable the Colonial Treasurer 0

The Auditor-General 12

The Collector of Customs 0

The President of the Medical Board 0

Elective Trustees.

J. Belisario, Esq., D.D.S. 12

A. Liversidge, Esq., M.A., F.R.S. 7

The Honourable Jas. Norton, LL.D., M.L.C. 11

H. H. B. Bradley, Esq. 6

Charles Moore, Esq., F.L.S., F.Z.S. 5

The Honourable P. G. King, M.L.C. 5

W. D. Campbell Williams, Esq., L.R.C.P., London, &c. 4*

W. A. Haswell, Esq., D.Sc. 11

T. W. Edgeworth David, Esq., B.A. 5

James R. Hill, Esq. 5

J. T. Wilson, Esq., M.B. 6

The Honourable S. H. Hyam, M.L.C. 5

Number of Meetings during the year—11 ordinary, 2 special, and 3 Committees.

* Had leave of absence granted.

APPENDIX VI.

I.—ATTENDANCE OF VISITORS DURING 1895.

	Week-days	Sundays.	Tota
January	9,886	2,432	12,318
February... ..	6,670	2,772	9,442
March	6,246	2,460	8,706
April	9,498	2,755	12,253
May	6,631	2,647	9,278
June	6,437	3,301	9,738
July	7,364	3,020	10,384
August	6,433	2,748	9,181
September	5,659	2,965	8,624
October	7,704	2,550	10,254
November	6,888	1,954	8,842
December	6,937	2,622	9,559
Totals for the year 1895 ...	86,353	32,226	118,579

II.—COMPARISON OF ATTENDANCE OF VISITORS DURING FIFTEEN YEARS.

	Week-days.			Sundays.		
	Number.	Increase.	Decrease.	Number.	Increase.	Decrease.
1881	73,995	.....	.....	41,660	.....	.....
1882	81,596	7,601	.....	52,505	10,645	.....
1883	86,114	4,518	.....	51,287	.....	1,018
1884	81,653	.....	4,461	44,387	.....	6,900
1885	82,594	941	.....	43,918	.....	469
1886	85,972	3,378	.....	41,259	.....	2,659
1887	85,931	.....	41	36,868	.....	4,391
1888	89,028	3,097	.....	40,337	3,469	.....
1889	92,858	3,830	.....	45,552	5,215	.....
1890	87,900	.....	4,958	36,824	.....	8,728
1891	91,910	4,010	.....	40,935	4,111	.....
1892	94,438	2,528	.....	36,263	.....	4,672
1893*	81,551	.....	12,887	30,776	.....	5,487
1894	86,246	4,695	.....	34,324	3,548	.....
1895*	86,353	107	.....	32,226	.....	2,098

* Partially closed for repairs during these years.

APPENDIX VII.

RETURN OF SPECIMENS ACQUIRED DURING 1895.

Regis- tration mark.	Department.	No. of Specimens acquired by					No. of Specimens sent away in Exchange.
		Donation.	Exchange.	Purchase.	Collection.	Total.	
B.	General	5	.....	.....	.....	5	.....
C.	Mollusca	1,332	723	176	.....	2,231	394
D.	Minerals	242	114	123	5	484	98
E.	Ethnological	209	96	78	.....	383	21
F.	Fossils	498	4,015	4	80	4,597	108
G.	Marine Invertebrata, viz. :—						233
	Coelenterata	6	.....	.....	.....	6	.....
	Echinodermata	12	23	98	.....	133	.....
	Crustacea	215	.....	.....	.....	215	.....
	Polyzoa .....	.....	.....	5	.....	5	.....
	Vermes	21	.....	1	20	42	.....
	Miscellaneous and Photographs	1	.....	18	.....	19	.....
H.	Historical	186	.....	.....	.....	186	.....
I.	Fishes	107	5	7	.....	119	3
K.	Insects	635	378	1	1,276	2,290	35
L.	Casts and Moulds .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
M.	Mammals	68	17	1	2	88	44
N.	Numismatics	4	3	.....	.....	7	2
O.	Birds	212	144	4	39	399	55
R.	Reptiles	226	5	27	4	262	4
S.	Skeletons	25	2	1	.....	28	3
	Total	4,004	5,525	544	1,426	11,499	1,432

APPENDIX VIII.

DONATIONS OF SPECIMENS TO THE MUSEUM.

Donor.	No. of Specimens.	Common and Scientific Names.	Donor.	No. of Specimens.	Common and Scientific Names
MAMMALIA.			AVES—continued.		
Mr. R. J. Atkinson	1	Striped Opossum— <i>Dactylopsila trivirgata</i> .	Mr. E. M. Betts	1	Bronze Cuckoo— <i>Lamprococcyx plagosus</i> .
Mrs. Barker	1	White-bellied Water-rat— <i>Hydromys leucogaster</i> .	Mr. R. Blaxland	1	White eye-browed Wood Swallow— <i>Artamus superciliosus</i> .
Mr. Alfred Bigg	1	Great Grey Kangaroo (Young)— <i>Macropus giganteus</i> .	Mr. J. A. Boyd	1	Nest of Large-billed Gerygone— <i>Gerygone magnirostris</i> .
Mr. J. A. Boyd	1	Red-legged Wallaby— <i>Macropus wilcoxi</i> .	Do	3	Eggs do do
Do	1	Flying-fox— <i>Pteropus poliocephalus</i> .	Do	2	Nests of Plain-coloured Honey-eater— <i>Glyciphila modesta</i> .
Do	1	Bandicoot— <i>Perameles macrura</i> .	Do	2	Eggs do do
Do	1	Pigmy Pouch Mouse— <i>Phascologale minutissima</i> .	Mr. O. Burrows	1	Swamp Quail— <i>Synoicus australis</i> .
Do	1	Opossum— <i>Trichosurus vulpecula</i> .	Mr. Reginald Campbell	1	New Holland Honey-eater— <i>Meliornis nova-hollandica</i> .
Do	1	Bush Rat— <i>Conilurus sp.</i>	Do	1	Superb Warbler— <i>Malurus cyaneus</i> .
Do	4	Rat— <i>Mus sp.</i>	Do	1	Yellow Robin— <i>Eopsaltria australis</i> .
Mr. P. F. Carr	1	Rat Kangaroo— <i>Bettongia penicillata</i> Albino.	Do	1	Black-faced Flycatcher— <i>Monarcha melanopsis</i> .
Mr. Ashton Clarke	1	Native Porcupine— <i>Echidna a. culeata</i> .	Mr. J. M. Cantle	1	Little Bittern— <i>Ardetta minuta</i> .
Mr. N. A. Cobb	1	Rat Kangaroo— <i>Bettongia gaimardi</i> .	Do	1	Nankeen Night-Heron— <i>Nycticorax caledonicus</i> .
Mr. T. P. Collett	2	Tree Rat— <i>Conilurus arboricola</i> .	Do	1	Collared Sparrow Hawk— <i>Accipiter cirrhocephalus</i> .
Dr. J. C. Cox	1	Long-nosed Bandicoot— <i>Perameles nasuta</i> .	Do	2	Nests of the Yellow-throated Sericornis— <i>Sericornis citreogularis</i> .
Do	1	Brown Rat— <i>Mus decumanus</i> . (Eating fruits.)	Do	1	Nest of the Yellow Robin— <i>Eopsaltria australis</i> .
Do	1	Tree Rat— <i>Conilurus arboricola</i> .	Do	1	Nest of the Wood Swallow— <i>Artamus sordidus</i> .
Hon. J. M. Creed, L.R.C.P., M.L.C.	1	Brown Rat— <i>Mus decumanus</i> .	Do	1	Nest of the Red Eye-browed Finch— <i>Egintha temporalis</i> .
Mr. R. Crossley	1	Nest of Rat Kangaroo— <i>Epyprymnus rufescens</i> .	Do	1	Sooty Owl— <i>Strix tenebricosus</i> .
Do	3	Rufous Rat Kangaroo— <i>Epyprymnus rufescens</i> .	Mr. Ashton Clark	1	Grey Falcon— <i>Falco hypoleucos</i> .
Mr. W. A. Cuneo	1	Tiger Cat— <i>Dasyurus maculatus</i> .	Dr. N. A. Cobb	1	Grey Crow-shrike— <i>Strepera cuneicaudata</i> .
Mr. N. Etheridge	2	Scrub Wallaby— <i>Macropus ualabatus</i> . (Fœtus.)	Do	1	Pallid Cuckoo— <i>Cacomantis pallida</i> .
Mr. R. Etheridge	1	Scrub Wallaby— <i>Macropus ualabatus</i> . (From the pouch.)	Do	1	Pacific Heron— <i>Ardea pacifica</i> .
Mr. A. J. Ewen	6	Native Cat— <i>Dasyurus viverrinus</i> .	Do	1	Australian Cormorant— <i>Graculus nova-hollandica</i> .
Mr. H. O. Jackson	1	Black Rat— <i>Mus rattus</i> .	Do	1	Little Black Cormorant— <i>Graculus sulcirostris</i> .
Mr. P. Krucker	1	Mummy of Rat— <i>Mus sp.?</i>	Mr. E. C. Cowle	2	Eggs of White-bellied Bronze-wing— <i>Lophophaps leucogaster</i> .
Mr. G. Masters	1	Tree Rat— <i>Conilurus arboricola</i> .	Mr. W. S. Dun	1	Collared Crow-shrike— <i>Cracticus torquatus</i> .
Mr. C. J. McMaster	1	Native Bear— <i>Phascolarctus cinereus</i> . (Fœtus.)	Do	1	Beautiful Grass-finch— <i>Pæphila mirabilis</i> .
Do	1	Wallaby.	Mr. R. J. Etheridge	1	Nest of the White-throated Gerygone— <i>Gerygone albigularis</i> .
Mr. J. Mitchell	1	Dwarf Bat— <i>Vesperugo pumilus</i> .	Do	1	Nest of the Black and White Fantail— <i>Sanloprocta motacilloides</i> .
N.S.W. Zoological Society	1	Australian Sea Bear— <i>Arctocephalus forsteri</i> .	Mr. R. Etheridge and Mr. J. A. Thorpe.	5	Little Lorikeets— <i>Glossopsittacus pusillus</i> .
Do	2	Black Ape— <i>Cynopithecus niger</i> .	Do	1	Brown Honey-eater— <i>Ptilotis fusca</i> .
Do	1	Leopard Cub— <i>Felis pardus</i> .	Do	1	Spotted-sided Finch— <i>Stagonopleura guttata</i> .
Do	1	Scrub Wallaby— <i>Macropus ualabatus</i> .	Do	2	Spotted Diamond-birds— <i>Pardalotus punctatus</i> .
Do	1	Mongoose— <i>Herpestes griseus</i> .	Do	1	Little Yellow Acanthiza— <i>Acanthiza nana</i> .
Do	1	Tiger Cub— <i>Felis tigris</i> .	Do	1	Lambert's Superb Warbler— <i>Malurus lamberti</i> .
Do	1	Hyæna— <i>Hyæna striata</i> .	Mr. George Fairbairn	1	Frigate-bird— <i>Attagen aquila</i> .
Mr. J. D. Ogilby	1	Hare— <i>Lepus timidus</i> .	Mr. C. H. Fitzhardinge	2	White-eyebrowed Wood Swallow— <i>Artamus superciliosus</i> .
Mr. E. H. P. Ramsay	1	Rat Kangaroo— <i>Bettongia penicillata</i> .	Mr. S. J. Fletcher	1	Leadbeater's Cockatoo— <i>Cacatua leadbeateri</i> .
Mr. A. Reuben	1	Native Cat— <i>Dasyurus viverrinus</i> .	Do	1	Sulphur-crested Cockatoo— <i>Cacatua galerita</i> .
Mr. W. Romy	1	Pouch and young of Native Cat— <i>Dasyurus viverrinus</i> .	Mr. Joseph Gabriel	1	Nest of <i>Petræca leggii</i> —Scarlet-breasted Robin.
Mr. A. M. N. Rose	1	Native Cat— <i>Dasyurus viverrinus</i> .	Do	3	Eggs of do.
Mr. H. O. Rotton	1	Platypus— <i>Ornithorhynchus anatinus</i> .	Mr. J. Gilchrist	1	Nankeen Night-Heron— <i>Nycticorax caledonicus</i> .
Professor W. Baldwin Spencer.	3	Crested-tailed Pouch Mouse— <i>Phascologale cristicaudata</i> .	Mr. E. W. Grant	1	New Holland Darter or "Snake-bird"— <i>Plotus nova-hollandica</i> .
Do do	1	Marsupial Mole— <i>Notoryctes typhlops</i> .	Mr. Henry Grant	1	Nest of Crescent-marked Honey-eater— <i>Lichmera australasiana</i> .
Do do	1	Pouch Mouse— <i>Phascologale macdonnellensis</i> .	Do	2	Eggs of do.
Town and Country Journal	1	Malformed Horn of Ox— <i>Bos taurus</i> .	Mr. R. Grant	1	Short-tailed Petrel— <i>Nectris brevicaudus</i> .
Mr. J. Tuck	1	Black Rat— <i>Mus rattus</i> .	Do	1	Nest of Fire-tailed Finch— <i>Zonæginthus bella</i> .
Mr. E. R. Waite	1	Mole— <i>Talpa europæa</i> .			
Do	1	Opossum— <i>Trichosurus vulpecula</i> . (Coloration uncommon.)			
Mr. R. Williams	1	Wallaroo— <i>Macropus robustus</i> .			
Do	1	Rock Wallaby— <i>Petrogale penicillata</i> .			
Do	1	Rabbit-eared Bandicoot ("Beilby")— <i>Petrogale lagotis</i> .			
	68				
AVES.					
Mr. H. J. Acland	1	Mountain Thrush— <i>Geocichla lunulata</i> .			
Do	2	Grey-backed "Silver-eye"— <i>Zosterops caeruleus</i> .			
Mr. W. E. Bain	1	Satin Bower-Bird— <i>Ptilonorhynchus violaceus</i> .			

Donor.	No. of Specimens.	Common and Scientific Names.	Donor.	No. of Specimens.	Common and Scientific Names.
AVES—continued.			AVES—continued.		
Mr. R. Grant	1	Masked Grass Finch— <i>Poephila personata</i> .	Mr. J. D. Ogilby	1	Scarlet breast do— <i>Petroica leggii</i> .
Do	1	White-throated Thickhead— <i>Pachycephala gutturalis</i> .	Do	1	Black-fronted Dotterel— <i>Ægialitis nigrifrons</i> .
Do	1	Nest of the "Silver-eye"— <i>Zosterops carulescens</i> .	Do	1	White-throated Tree Creeper— <i>Climacteris leucophœa</i> .
Mr. James A. Hill	1	Collared Plain Wanderer— <i>Pedionomus torquatus</i> .	Mr. F. J. Parkes	1	Great Brown Kingfisher— <i>Dacelo gigas</i> (semi-albino).
Mr. W. L. Howarth	1	Little Turtle-Dove— <i>Stictopelia cuneata</i> .	Mr. Henry Peir	1	Grey Crow-Shrike— <i>Strepera cuneicaudata</i> .
Dr. George Hurst	1	Nest of the White-shouldered Lalage— <i>Lalage tricolor</i> .	Mr. Henry Perry	1	Crop of an Australian Bustard, containing a marble— <i>Eupodotis australis</i> .
Do	2	Nests of the Red-capped Robin— <i>Petroica goodenovii</i> .	Mr. E. H. P. Ramsay	3	Scarlet-breasted Robins— <i>Petroica leggii</i> .
Mr. T. R. Icely	1	Nest of the Vinous-tinted Thrush— <i>Merula vinitincta</i> .	Do	2	Spotted Diamond Birds— <i>Pardalotus punctatus</i> .
Do	2	Eggs of do.	Mr. S. Robinson	2	Eggs of Native Companions— <i>Grus australasianus</i> .
Mr. A. E. Ivatt	1	Nest of Black and White Robin— <i>Melanodryas bicolor</i> .	Do	3	Eggs of Straw-necked Ibis— <i>Geron-ticus spinicollis</i> .
Do	1	Nest of Friar-bird— <i>Tropidorhynchus corniculatus</i> .	Do	3	Eggs of White Ibis— <i>Threskiornis strictipennis</i> .
Do	1	Lead-coloured Flycatcher— <i>Myiagra rubecula</i> .	Do	4	Eggs of White Heron— <i>Herodias alba</i> .
Mr. J. Jennings	1	Nest of the Short-billed Honey-eater— <i>Melithreptus brevirostris</i> .	Mr. A. M. N. Rose	1	Nest of Horsfield's Bush Lark— <i>Mirafra horsfieldii</i> .
Mr. Solomon Josephs	1	Australian Barn Owl— <i>Strix delicatula</i> .	Do	1	Egg of do.
Mr. G. A. Keartland	1	Marsh Sandpiper— <i>Totanus stagnatilis</i> .	Do	1	Azure Kingfisher— <i>Alcyone azurea</i> , Lath.
Mr. F. L. King, jun.	1	Nest of Red-eyebrowed Finch— <i>Ægitha temporalis</i> .	Do	1	Australian Goshawk— <i>Astur approximans</i> , V. & H.
Do	1	Australian Goshawk— <i>Astur approximans</i> .	Do	6	Horsfield's Bush Larks— <i>Mirafra horsfieldii</i> .
Do	2	Red-rumped Parrakeets— <i>Psephotus hamatometus</i> .	Do	3	Australian Ground Larks— <i>Anthus australis</i> .
Do	3	Musk Lorikeets— <i>Trichoglossus concinnus</i> .	Do	1	White-fronted Ephthianura— <i>Ephthianura albifrons</i> .
Do	1	Nest of Reed Warbler— <i>Acrocephalus australis</i> .	Do	1	Spoonbill— <i>Platalea flavipes</i> .
Mr. F. Kingcott	1	Square-tailed Kite— <i>Lophoictinia isura</i> .	Do	1	Nest of White-backed Magpie— <i>Gymnorhina leucnota</i> .
Mr. J. D. Lankester	1	Pied Crow-Shrike— <i>Strepera graculina</i> .	Do	1	Wedge-tailed Eagle— <i>Uroætus audax</i> .
Do	1	Wattled Honey-eater— <i>Anthochaera carunculata</i> .	Do	3	White-eyebrowed Wood Swallows— <i>Artamus superciliosus</i> .
Mr. B. Lucas	1	Fan-tailed Cuckoo— <i>Cacomantis flabelliformis</i> .	Mr. H. O. Rotton	1	Australian Goshawk— <i>Astur approximans</i> .
Do	1	Mountain Thrush— <i>Geocichla lunulata</i> .	Mr. S. G. Smith	1	White-bellied Sea Eagle— <i>Haliæetus leucogaster</i> .
Mr. Frank Mack	1	Little Bittern— <i>Ardetta minuta</i> .	Mr. John Staer	1	White Goshawk— <i>Astur novæ-hollandiæ</i> .
Mr. John K. Mackie	2	Eggs of Australian Pelican— <i>Pelecanus conspicillatus</i> .	Mr. J. Stein	2	Boobook Owls— <i>Ninox boobook</i> .
Do	1	Egg of Australian Bustard— <i>Eupodotis australis</i> .	Mrs. Strachan	1	Rosehill Parrakeet— <i>Platycercus eximius</i> .
Mr. Charles Moore	1	Chestnut-bellied Curassow— <i>Mitua tuberosa</i> .	Dr. Clifton Sturt	1	Wedge-tailed Petrel— <i>Puffinus sphenurus</i> .
Mr. S. W. Moore	2	Nests of Yellow-tufted Honey-eater— <i>Ptilotis auricomis</i> .	Mr. J. Tanner	1	Yellow-tailed Black Cockatoo— <i>Calyptorhynchus funereus</i> .
Do	1	Egg of do.	Mr. W. J. Thomas	1	Little Water Crane— <i>Porzana palustris</i> .
Do	1	Nest of Brown Gerygone— <i>Gerygone fusca</i> .	Mr. Harry Thorpe	6	New Holland Honey-eaters— <i>Meliornis novæ hollandiæ</i> .
Mr. J. G. Moss	1	Brown Hawk— <i>Hieracidea orientalis</i> .	Mr. J. A. Thorpe	1	Azure-breasted Porphyrio— <i>Porphyrio melanotus</i> .
Mr. H. Newcombe	4	Lewin's Water Rails— <i>Rallus brachipus</i> .	Do	2	Welcome Swallows— <i>Hirundo neoxena</i> .
Do	2	Red-capped Dotterels— <i>Ægialitis ruficapillus</i> .	Do	1	Nest of the Rufous-headed Grass-warbler— <i>Cisticola exilis</i> .
Do	5	Double-banded Dotterels— <i>Ægialitis bicincta</i> .	Do	3	Eggs of do.
Do	1	Boobook Owl— <i>Ninox boobook</i> (Randwick).	Mr. E. R. Waite	1	Ground Thrush— <i>Geocichla lunulata</i> .
Do	2	Pectoral Rails— <i>Hypotaenidia philippensis</i> .	Do	1	Chestnut-eared Finch— <i>Taniopygia castanotis</i> .
Do	1	Black-tailed Tribonyx— <i>Tribonyx ventralis</i> .	Do	1	Tawny-shouldered Podargus— <i>Podargus strigoides</i> .
Do	1	Gould's Harrier— <i>Circus approximans</i> .	Do	1	Boobook Owl— <i>Ninox boobook</i> .
N.S.W. Zoological Society	1	Red and Blue Macaw— <i>Ara macao</i> .	Do	1	Southern Stone Curlew— <i>Ædicnemus grillarius</i> .
Do	1	Sacred Kingfisher— <i>Halcyon sanctus</i> .	Miss Waterhouse	1	Red-vented Parrakeet— <i>Psephotus hamatorrhous</i> .
Do	1	White-headed Eagle— <i>Haliæetus leucocephalus</i> .	Mr. E. H. Webb	2	Nests of the Reed-warbler— <i>Acrocephalus australis</i> .
Do	1	Blue and Yellow Macaw— <i>Ara araranna</i> .	Do	3	Eggs of do.
Do	1	Pacific Heron— <i>Ardea pacifica</i> .	Mr. Edward White	1	Whistling Eagle— <i>Haliastur sphenurus</i> .
Do	1	Wedge-tailed Eagle— <i>Uroætus audax</i> .	Color-Sergeant Woollams	1	Culminated Albatros— <i>Diomedea culminata</i> .
Mr. J. D. Ogilby	1	Little Black and White Cormorant— <i>Graculus melanoleucus</i> .	Mr. J. C. Wyburd	1	Bower of the Satin Bower-bird— <i>Ptilonorhynchus violaceus</i> .
Do	1	Garrulous Honey-eater— <i>Myzantha garrula</i> .			
Do	1	White-eared do— <i>Ptilotis leucotis</i> .			
Do	1	Black and White Robin (♂)— <i>Melanodryas bicolor</i> .			

Donor.	No. of Specimens.	Common and Scientific Names.	Donor.	No. of Specimens.	Common and Scientific Names.
REPTILIA.			REPTILIA—continued.		
Mr. H. J. Ackland, junr.	1	Sea Snake— <i>Hydrophis</i> sp.	Mr. A. Kennedy	1	Black-backed Snake— <i>Hoplocephalus nigrescens</i> .
Mr. J. Anchau	1	Ringed Snake— <i>Vermicella annulata</i> .	Do	1	Black Snake— <i>Pseudechis porphyriacus</i> .
Mr. A. Antrobus	1	Rock Lizard— <i>Gymnodactylus platurus</i> .	Mr. C. W. King	1	Death Adder— <i>Acanthophis antarctica</i>
Mr. C. Bird	1	Knob-tailed Gecko— <i>Nephrurus asper</i> .	Rev. R. R. King	1	Ringed Snake— <i>Vermicella annulata</i>
Mr. G. R. Board	1	Black Snake— <i>Pseudechis porphyriacus</i> .	Mr. S. Long	1	Skink— <i>Lygosoma decresiense</i> .
Mr. George Bolton	1	Brown Snake— <i>Diemenia superciliosa</i> . (Young.)	Mr. B. Lucas	1	Two-hooded Snake— <i>Furina bicucullata</i>
Mr. J. A. Boyd	1	Blue-tongued Lizard— <i>Tiliqua scincoides</i> .	Mr. R. J. Luke	1	Ringed Snake— <i>Vermicella annulata</i> .
Do	2	Friiled Lizards— <i>Chlamydosaurus kingii</i> .	Dr. S. H. MacCulloch	1	Snake-like Lizard— <i>Lialis burtoni</i> .
Do	1	<i>Hemisphaeriodon gerrardii</i> .	Mr. John Madigan	1	Do Lizard— <i>Lialis burtoni</i> .
Do	1	Spotted Skink— <i>Lygosoma punctulatum</i> .	Mr. J. A. Manton	1	Cast Skin of Brown Snake— <i>Diemenia superciliosa</i> .
Mr. Charles Brady	1	Gecko— <i>Edura robusta</i> .	Mrs. Montague Marks	1	Marbled Gecko— <i>Phyllodactylus marmoratus</i> .
Dr. A. Broom	1	<i>Diporophora australis</i> .	Mr. H. J. M'Cooley	2	Geckos— <i>Diplodactylus spinigerus</i> .
Mr. H. Cameron	1	Whip Snake— <i>Diemenia reticulata</i> .	Do	2	Lizards— <i>Ablepharus boutoni</i> .
Mr. W. D. Campbell	1	Snake-like Lizard— <i>Pygopus lepidopus</i> .	Do	1	Gecko— <i>Edura robusta</i> .
Mr. A. Cooper	1	Two-hooded Snake— <i>Furina bicucullata</i> . (Head only.)	Do	2	Skinks— <i>Lygosoma maccooei</i> .
Dr. J. C. Cox	1	Ringed Snake— <i>Vermicella annulata</i> .	Do	3	Lizards— <i>Lygosoma</i> sp.
Mr. R. C. Crawford	1	Tasmanian Snake— <i>Hoplocephalus coronoides</i> .	Do	6	Gould's Snakes— <i>Hoplocephalus gouldii</i> .
Mr. H. S. W. Crummer	1	Guichenot's Lizard— <i>Lygosoma guichenoti</i> . (Two tails developed.)	Do	1	Goana— <i>Varanus varius</i> .
Mr. W. A. Cuneo	1	Diamond Snake— <i>Python spilotes</i> .	Do	1	Bearded Lizard— <i>Amphibolurus barbatus</i> .
Do	1	Tiger Snake— <i>Hoplocephalus curtus</i> .	Do	8	Boulenger's Lizards— <i>Ablepharus bouengeri</i> .
Mr. A. S. Douet	1	Diamond Snake— <i>Python spilotes</i> .	Do	1	Lesueur's Skink— <i>Lygosoma lesueurii</i> .
Mr. Samuel Drew	1	Death Adder— <i>Acanthophis antarctica</i> .	Do	3	Skinks— <i>Lygosoma decresiense</i> .
Mr. Wm. Duncan	1	Ringed Snake— <i>Vermicella annulata</i> .	Do	3	Geckos— <i>Gehyra variegata</i> .
Mr. N. Etheridge	1	Diamond Snake— <i>Python spilotes</i> .	Do	1	Frog— <i>Limnodynastes dorsalis</i> .
Do	1	Frog— <i>Hyla peronii</i> .	Do	1	Spotted Skink— <i>Lygosoma punctatovittatum</i> .
Mr. R. Etheridge	2	Prickly Lizards— <i>Amphibolurus muricatus</i> .	Do	1	Spiny Lizard— <i>Amphibolurus muricatus</i> .
Do	6	Slender Lizards— <i>Lygosoma tenue</i> .	Do	1	Snake-like Lizard— <i>Delma fraseri</i> .
Do	4	Maccooei's Lizards— <i>Lygosoma maccooei</i> .	Do	1	Whip Snake— <i>Diemenia reticulata</i> .
Do	1	Skink— <i>Ablepharus</i> sp.	Mr. C. J. M'Master	8	Geckos—2 <i>Edura tryoni</i> , 1 <i>Edura robusta</i> , 1 <i>Gymnodactylus sphyrrus</i> , 4 <i>Diplodactylus vittatus</i> .
Do	1	Frog— <i>Pseudophryne bibronii</i> .	Do	4	Skinks—1 <i>Egernia cunninghami</i> , 1 <i>Egernia whitii</i> , 1 <i>Egernia striolata</i> , 1 <i>Lygosoma lesueurii</i> .
Mr. R. J. Etheridge	1	Tree Snake— <i>Dendrophis punctulata</i> .	Do	2	Agamas—1 <i>Amphibolurus</i> sp., 1 <i>Tympanocryptis lineata</i> .
Do	1	Red-naped Snake— <i>Brachysoma diadema</i> .	Do	2	Skinks—1 <i>Lygosoma aequale</i> , 1 <i>Lygosoma</i> sp.
Mr. A. J. Ewen	1	Diamond Snake— <i>Python spilotes</i> .	Do	1	Carpet Snake— <i>Python spilotes</i> . (Young.)
Mr. H. B. Farrell	1	Spotted Gecko— <i>Diplodactylus vittatus</i> .	Do	1	Brown Snake— <i>Diemenia superciliosa</i> . (Young.)
Mr. R. D. Fitzgerald	1	Red-naped Snake— <i>Brachysoma diadema</i> .	Do	1	Whip Snake— <i>Diemenia reticulata</i> . (Young.)
Mr. C. H. Fitzhardinge	1	Two-hooded Snake— <i>Furina bicucullata</i> .	Do	1	Death Adder— <i>Acanthophis antarctica</i> . (Young.)
Mr. J. F. Fitzhardinge	1	Blind Snake— <i>Typhlops polygrammicus</i> .	Do	4	Gould's Snakes— <i>Hoplocephalus gouldii</i> .
Mr. J. V. A. Fox	1	Death Adder— <i>Acanthophis antarctica</i> .	Do	1	Short-tailed Snake— <i>Brachyurophis australis</i> .
Mr. C. Frost	1	Blind Snake— <i>Typhlops bituberculatus</i> .	Do	2	Red-naped Snakes— <i>Brachysoma diadema</i> .
Do	1	Do do <i>wiedii</i> .	Do	2	Ringed Snakes— <i>Vermicella annulata</i> .
Mr. N. F. Gibbin	1	Tree Snake— <i>Dendrophis punctulata</i> .	Do	3	Blind Snakes— <i>Typhlops proximus</i> .
Mr. D. M. Glassford	1	Tiger Snake— <i>Hoplocephalus curtus</i> .	Do	1	Bennett's Frog— <i>Notaden bennettii</i> .
Mr. R. Grant	1	Golden Frog— <i>Hyla aurea</i> .	Do	1	Diamond Snake— <i>Python spilotes</i> .
Do	1	Snake-like Lizard— <i>Lialis burtoni</i> .	Mr. W. Merriment	1	Black Snake— <i>Pseudechis porphyriacus</i> .
Mr. Hardy	1	Gecko— <i>Gehyra oceanica</i> .	Mr. J. Mitchell	1	Brown Snake— <i>Diemenia superciliosa</i> .
Do	2	Skinks— <i>Lygosoma smaragdinum</i> .	Do	1	Black-backed Snake— <i>Hoplocephalus nigrescens</i> .
Do	5	Do do <i>cyanurum</i> .	Do	1	Brown Snake— <i>Diemenia superciliosa</i> .
Do	4	Do do <i>cygnogaster</i> .	Do	1	Black Snake— <i>Pseudechis porphyriacus</i> .
Mr. W. H. Howard	1	Red-naped Snake— <i>Brachysoma diadema</i> .	Mr. H. Newcombe	1	Whip Snake— <i>Diemenia reticulata</i> .
Mr. John Hunter	1	Lizard— <i>Egernia major</i> .	Mr. W. S. C. Norton	1	Tooth of Crocodile— <i>Crocodylus vulgaris</i> ?
Do	1	Tiger Snake— <i>Hoplocephalus curtus</i> .	Mr. R. S. Pearce	1	Elegant Sea Snake— <i>Hydrophis elegans</i> .
Do	1	Black-bellied Snake— <i>Hoplocephalus signatus</i> .	Mr. D. A. Porter	1	Cunningham's Lizard— <i>Egernia cunninghami</i> .
Do	1	Red-bellied Snake— <i>Petrodymon cucullatum</i> .	Do	3	Lizards— <i>Egernia striolata</i> , <i>Lygosoma lesueurii</i> , <i>Lygosoma decresiense</i> .
Do	2	Diamond Snakes— <i>Python spilotes</i> .	Do	1	Burton's Lizard— <i>Lialis burtoni</i> .
Messrs. Hunter & Sons	1	Green Tree Snake— <i>Dendrophis punctulata</i> .	Mr. Cuthbert Potts	1	Rock Lizard— <i>Gymnodactylus platurus</i> .
Hyde Park Trustees	1	Diamond Snake— <i>Python spilotes</i> .	Mrs. Prince	1	Ringed Snake— <i>Vermicella annulata</i> .
Mr. A. H. Jaques	1	Red-bellied Snake— <i>Petrodymon cucullatum</i> .			
Mr. W. P. Johnson	1	Gecko— <i>Edura robusta</i> .			
Mr. J. T. Jones	1	Snake-like Lizard— <i>Pygopus lepidopus</i> .			
Mr. A. P. Kemp	1	Brown Tree Snake— <i>Dipsas fuscus</i> .			
Do	2	Blind Snakes— <i>Typhlops polygrammicus</i> .			
Do	1	Blue-tongued Lizard— <i>Tiliqua scincoides</i> . (Cō-bōi-yōng of the Kempsey blacks.)			

Donor.	No. of Specimens.	Common and Scientific Names.	Donor.	No. of Specimens.	Common and Scientific Names.
REPTILIA—continued.			PISCES—continued.		
Mr. John Pryce	1	Striped Lizard— <i>Lygosoma taniolatum</i> .	Dr. J. C. Cox	3	Freshwater Herrings— <i>Diplomystus nova hollandia</i> .
Queensland Pearlshell Co. (Ltd.)	5	Sea Snakes—2 <i>Aipysurus fuscus</i> , 3 <i>Distira stokesii</i> . (Including a dark variety.)	Do	1	Perch— <i>Percalates colonorum</i> .
Mr. A. M. N. Rose	1	Spotted Blue-tongued Lizard— <i>Tiliqua nigrolutea</i> .	Do	1	Fish— <i>Spratelloides delicatulus</i> .
Do	1	Cunningham's Lizard— <i>Egernia cunninghami</i> .	Do	1	Herring— <i>Elops saurus</i> .
Do	1	Eggs of Tiger Snake— <i>Hoplocephalus curtus</i> .	Do	1	Red Groper— <i>Platycheilichthys badius</i> .
Do	1	Black-naped Snake— <i>Hoplocephalus nigriceps</i> .	Mr. C. W. Darley	1	Egg Case Port Jackson Shark— <i>Heterodontus philippi</i> .
Do	1	Gecko— <i>Gehyra variegata</i> .	Mr. W. S. Dun	2	Skippers— <i>Periophthalmus kolreuteri</i> .
Do	1	Water Lizard— <i>Physignathus lesueurii</i> .	Mr. Fred. Fisher	1	Pipe Fish— <i>Syngnathus margaritifer</i> .
Do	1	Bearded Lizard— <i>Amphibolurus barbatus</i> .	Fisheries Department	2	Sand Mullet— <i>Myxus elongatus</i> .
Do	1	Snake-like Lizard— <i>Pygopus lepidopus</i> .	Do	1	Murray Cod— <i>Oligorus macquariensis</i> . (Attacked by <i>Saprolegnia</i> .)
"Sam"	1	Great Skink— <i>Egernia major</i> .	Do	4	Pilchards— <i>Clupea sagax</i> .
Mr. Thomas Sawtell	2	Black Snakes— <i>Pseudechis porphyriacus</i> .	Fresh Food and Ice Co.	1	Trout— <i>Salmo fario</i> .
Mr. John Simpson	1	Ringed Snake— <i>Vermicella annulata</i> .	Mr. J. W. Grimshaw	1	Flounder— <i>Pseudorhombus arsius</i> .
Do	1	Brown Snake— <i>Diemenia superciliosa</i> .	Mr. Heywood	1	Shark's Egg— <i>Heterodontus galeatus</i> (Alive.)
Do	1	Red-naped Snake— <i>Brachysoma diadema</i> .	Mr. T. R. Icely	2	Pipe Fish— <i>Fistularia serrata</i> .
Dr. Sinclair	1	Tree Snake— <i>Dendrophis punctulata</i> .	Do	3	Coral Fishes— <i>Holacanthus sp.</i>
Mr. John Skelton	1	Short-limbed Lizard— <i>Lygosoma punctato-vittatum</i> . (Tail divided.)	Do	1	do do <i>leucopleura</i> .
Mr. F. A. A. Skuse	1	Viviparous Lizard— <i>Lacerta vivipara</i> .	Do	1	<i>Salarias quadricornis</i> .
Mr. James Smith	1	Black Snake— <i>Pseudechis porphyriacus</i> .	Do	1	<i>Platyglossus trimaculatus</i> .
Mr. B. Stenaker	1	Red-naped Snake— <i>Brachysoma diadema</i> .	Do	1	<i>Novacula</i> .
Mr. Walter Stewart	1	Black Snake— <i>Pseudechis porphyriacus</i> .	Do	5	Leather Jackets— <i>Monacanthus</i> .
Mr. W. Thompson	1	Carpet Snake— <i>Python spilotes, var. variegata</i> .	Do	1	Box Fish— <i>Ostracion cubicus</i> .
Messrs. Tucker & Co.	1	Brown Snake (Young)— <i>Diemenia superciliosa</i> .	Do	1	Toado— <i>Tetodon meleagris</i> .
Mr. Gordon Vernon	1	Short-tailed Snake— <i>Brachyuropis australis</i> .	Do	1	do do <i>oblongus</i> .
Mr. Edgar R. Waite	1	Diamond Snake— <i>Python spilotes</i> .	Do	1	do do <i>callisternus</i> .
Do	1	Crested Triton— <i>Molge cristata</i> .	Mr. P. Jackson	1	Sea Horse— <i>Hippocampus nova hollandia</i> .
Do	1	Bearded Lizard— <i>Amphibolurus barbatus</i> .	Mr. J. Jennings	1	Porcupine Fish— <i>Dicotylichthys punctulatus</i> .
Mr. Walter Walker	1	Black-backed Snake— <i>Hoplocephalus nigrescens</i> .	Mr. Joseph Lipman	1	Crested Goby— <i>Cristiceps australis</i> .
Mr. Samuel Ward	2	Lizards—1 <i>Amphibolurus reticulatus</i> , 1 <i>Egernia depressa</i> .	Mr. George T. Long	1	Pipe Fish— <i>Syngnathus margaritifer</i> .
Do	3	Short-tailed Snakes— <i>Brachyuropis australis</i> .	Mr. John M'Leod	1	Swim bladder of fish— <i>species</i> . (?)
Mr. Arthur Warden	1	Hooded Snake— <i>Petrodymon cucullatum</i> .	Mr. C. J. M'asters	1	Golden Perch— <i>Ctenolates ambiguus</i> .
Mr. T. Whitelegge	1	Whip Snake— <i>Diemenia reticulata</i> .	Do	1	Silver Perch— <i>Therapon ellipticus</i> .
Mr. J. C. Wiburd	3	Spiny Lizards— <i>Amphibolurus muricatus</i> .	Do	2	Cat Fishes— <i>Copidoglanis tandanus</i> .
Mr. E. J. Williams	1	Ringed Snake— <i>Vermicella annulata</i> .	Do	1	Bony Bream— <i>Chatoëssus erebi</i> .
Mr. T. Young	1	Ringed Snake— <i>Vermicella annulata</i> .	N. S. W. Zoological Society.	1	<i>Plesiops sp.</i> (?) (Young).
Unknown	1	Brown Snake— <i>Diemenia superciliosa</i> (Head only.)	Mr. J. D. Ogilby	1	<i>Urometopus johnstonii</i> .
	226		Mr. James O'Hara	1	Giant Toado— <i>Tetodon scleratus</i> .
			Mr. Oliver	1	Dragonet— <i>Callionymus curvicornis</i> .
			Mr. Wm. Parrott	1	Black King Fish— <i>Elacata nigra</i> .
			Mr. E. Phillips	1	Egg of Dog Fish— <i>Scyllium anale</i> .
			Mr. Charles Potter	1	Giant Herring— <i>Megalops cyprinoides</i> .
			Mr. H. Prince	3	Leather-jackets—1 <i>Monacanthus monoceros</i> , 1 <i>Saurida triculenta</i> , 1 <i>Callinectes allporti</i> .
			Mr. Edward Pugh	1	Tobacco Pipe Fish— <i>Fistularia serrata</i> .
			Queensland Pearlshell Co.	1	<i>Synanceia horrida</i> .
			Do	1	<i>Opisthognathus, sp.</i>
			Do	2	<i>Tetodon multistriatus</i> .
			Do	1	<i>Dentex filifer</i> .
			Do	2	<i>Batrachus diemensis</i> .
			Do	1	<i>Chærops cyanodon</i> .
			A. M. N. Rose	3	Crucian Carps— <i>Carassius vulgaris</i> .
			Do	1	Mountain Trout— <i>Galaxias krefftii</i> .
			Do	2	<i>Aphritis bassi</i> .
			Do	1	Eel— <i>Anguilla australis</i> .
			Do	1	<i>Gadopsis marmorata</i> .
			Royal Fisheries Commission.	1	Salmon-trout— <i>Salmo trutta</i> .
			Do	1	Crucian Carp— <i>Carassius carassius</i> .
			Do	1	Macquarie's Perch— <i>Macquaria australasica</i> .
			Do	1	(Infested with <i>saprolegnia</i> .)
			Do	1	<i>Saurus myops</i> .
			Mr. F. W. Smithers	1	Coral Fish— <i>Chelmo truncatus</i> .
			Technological Museum	1	Herring— <i>Elops saurus</i> .
			Mr. R. Thorpe	1	Porcupine Fish— <i>Dicotylichthys punctulatus</i> .
			Mr. W. H. Vosper	1	Rainbow Fish— <i>Coris semicincta</i> .
			Mr. E. G. Whitelegge	1	Short-snouted Sea-horse— <i>Hippocampus breviceps</i> .
			Mr. Thomas Whitelegge	2	Fishes— <i>Spratelloides delicatulus</i> .
			Do	1	Sea-horse— <i>Phyllopteryx foliatus</i> .
			Do	1	Bull's Eye— <i>Priacanthus bennebari</i> .
			Do	1	<i>Centropercis nudivittis</i> .
			Do	1	Egg-case of Port Jackson Shark— <i>Heterodontus galeatus</i> .
			Mr. H. Woodford	1	Frontal Fish— <i>Patacus fronto</i> .
				107	
PISCES.					
Mr. Paul M. Benchon	1	Leather Jacket— <i>Monacanthus megalurus</i> .			
Master Bishop	1	Crested Goby— <i>Cristiceps australis</i> .			
Mr. J. A. Boyd	2	Rock Cods— <i>Scorpana sp.</i>			
Do	2	Three-spined Fishes— <i>Triacanthus biaculeatus</i> .			
Do	1	Sea Shark— <i>Carcharias gangeticus</i> .			
Mr. H. Blaxland	1	Box Fish— <i>Araçana lenticularis</i> .			
Mr. James S. Bray	1	Sergeant Baker— <i>Aulopus purpurisatus</i> .			
Do	1	Ludrick— <i>Girella simplex</i> .			
Mr. T. E. Burrows	1	Pipe Fish— <i>Fistularia serrata</i> .			
Do	1	Egg of Port Jackson Shark— <i>Heterodontus galeatus</i> .			
Mr. J. E. Chinnery	1	Bat Fish— <i>Platax tiera</i> .			
Dr. C. C. Cocks	1	Giant Herring— <i>Megalops cyprinoides</i> .			
Mr. E. J. Cook	1	Box Fish— <i>Ostracion diaphanus</i> .			

Donor.	No. of Specimens.	Common and Scientific Names.	Donor.	No. of Specimens.	Common and Scientific Names.
INSECTA—continued.			INSECTA—continued.		
<i>Hymenoptera</i> —continued.			<i>Coleoptera</i> —continued.		
Mr. W. W. Froggatt.....	51	1 <i>Rhyssa semipunctata</i> , 1 <i>Pimpla intricatoria</i> , 1 <i>Mesosternus albocinctus</i> , 1 <i>Bracon capitator</i> , 1 <i>Pimpla species</i> , 2 <i>Agencia novarae</i> , 1 <i>Elis consanguina</i> , 1 <i>Elis anthracina</i> , 2 <i>Mutilla rugicollis</i> , 2 <i>Pterygophorus cinctus</i> , 1 <i>Discolia soror</i> , 1 <i>Prosopis vidua</i> , 2 <i>Pison spinola</i> , 2 <i>Pison dicipiens</i> , 2 <i>Thynnus luctuosa</i> , 2 <i>Alastor eruirgus</i> , 1 <i>Rhagigaster unicolor</i> , 2 <i>Perga cameroni</i> , 2 <i>Exoneura bicolor</i> , 2 <i>Myrmicia tarsata</i> , 1 <i>Thynnus variabilis</i> , 1 <i>Thynnus leachiellus</i> , 1 <i>Thynnus agilis</i> , 1 <i>Anthophora cingulata</i> , 1 <i>Crocisa nitidula</i> , 1 <i>Sarapoda bombiformis</i> , 1 <i>Lestis bombiformis</i> , 1 <i>Pelopæus latus</i> , 2 <i>Camponotus intrepidus</i> , 1 <i>Camponotus consobrinus</i> , 2 <i>Camponotus testaceipes</i> , 1 <i>Priocnemis bicolor</i> , 1 <i>Perga dorsalis</i> , 2 <i>Perga lewisi</i> , 2 <i>Polistes tasmaniensis</i> , 2 <i>Icaria gregaria</i> .	Mr. Charles French	17	Beetles—2 <i>Rosenbergia megaloccephala</i> , 2 <i>Euryscaphus Waterhousei</i> , 4 <i>Rhytiphora dispar</i> , 1 <i>Trypocharia solida</i> , 2 <i>Astræus navarchis</i> , 1 <i>Strigoptera Australis</i> , 1 <i>Eupæcila balteata</i> , 1 <i>Megacephala Frenchii</i> , 1 <i>Macromalocera sinuaticollis</i> , 2 <i>Tragocerus formosus</i> .
Mr. J. A. Harrison	1	Wasp (female)— <i>Thynnus variabilis</i> .	Miss R. Grimm	1	Beetle—"Fiddle-back" — <i>Schizorhina Australasia</i> .
Mr. McMaster	8	Bull-dog Ants— <i>Myrmecia forficula</i> .	Mr. W. A. Hall	1	Beetle— <i>Xylotrupes Australicus</i> .
Mr. J. C. H. Mingaye	3	Wasps— <i>Diamma bicolor</i> .	Mr. A. Joseph	1	Longicorn Beetle— <i>Phoracantha semipunctata</i> .
Mr. D. A. Porter	1	Saw-fly— <i>Perga dorsalis</i> , Leach.	Mr. S. W. Law	2	Grain Weevils— <i>Sitophilus oryzae</i> .
Do	1	Wasp— <i>Discolia soeor</i> .	Do	2	Beetles— <i>Nigidius trilobus</i> . (In a piece of wood).
Mr. A. M. N. Rose	10	Ants— <i>Camponotus consobrinus</i> .	Mr. MacMaster	1	Ground Beetle— <i>Pamborus sp.</i>
Mr. Edgar R. Waite.....	2	Wood-boring Wasps— <i>Sirex gigas</i> and <i>Sirex juvenicus</i> .	Do	4	Beetles— <i>Mastochilus sp.</i>
Mr. W. T. Withers	2	Wasps— <i>Ichneumonidæ</i> .	Do	1	Beetle— <i>Schizorhina Australasia</i> .
<i>Hemiptera</i> .			Mr. J. D. Ogilby	1	Do — <i>Adelium porcatum</i> .
Mr. A. Cooper	2	Bugs— <i>Harpactor</i> . (These bugs belong to the family <i>Reduviidæ</i> , species of which are well known to feed upon other insects, and not peculiar to the honey-bee).	Rev. J. Olley	1	Cocoon— <i>Lannelicorn Beetle</i> .
Mr. D. A. Porter	1	Leaf-hopper— <i>Cercopis sp.</i>	Mr. B. F. Parker	4	Beetles— <i>Schizorhina Phillipsi</i> .
Do	1	Plant-bug— <i>Scutellendæ (gen. et. sp.)</i>	Mr. D. A. Porter	5	Beetle—1 <i>Homalosa cordatum</i> , 1 <i>Pamborus viridis</i> , 1 <i>Eunectis Australis</i> , 1 <i>Mastochilus Australasicus</i> , 1 <i>Anoplognathus porosus</i> .
<i>Homoptera</i> .			Do	2	Stag-beetles— <i>Lamprima rutilans</i> .
Dr. J. C. Cox.....	5	Stages of a Cicada— <i>Fervicina angularis</i> .	Do	3	Weevils—2 <i>Psilidura Corvi</i> , 1 <i>Taulaurinus sp.</i>
Mr. R. Etheridge	1	Cicada— <i>Cyclochila australasiae</i> .	Do	2	Leaf-beetles— <i>Cryptocephalus litigiosus</i> .
Mr. A. J. Ewen	1	Mealy-bug— <i>Monophlebus crawfordi</i> (female).	Do	1	Beetle— <i>Arthropterus Westwoodii</i> ?
Mr. Harold O. Jackson...	9	4 Cicadas— <i>Fervicina angularis</i> , 3 <i>Cyclochila australasiae</i> , 1 <i>Cicada mærens</i> , 1 <i>Hemicopsaltria Endowaii</i> . (Commonly called "locusts").	Do	3	Cockchafer—1 <i>Anoplognathus porosus</i> , 1 <i>Anoplognathus analis</i> , 1 <i>Anoplognathus sp.?</i>
Mr. D. A. Porter	2	Frog-hoppers— <i>Eurymela fenestrella</i> .	Do	4	Beetle—1 <i>Notoclea sp.?</i> , 1 <i>Australia sp.?</i> , 2 <i>Australia sp.?</i>
Mr. W. R. Roach	1	Winged male of mealy-bug— <i>Monophlebus crawfordi</i> .	Do	1	Weevil— <i>Talaurinus scaber</i> ?
Do	1	Winged male of mealy-bug— <i>Monophlebus crawfordi</i> .	Do	1	Cockchafer— <i>Anoplognathus flavipennis</i> .
Miss Skeet	6	Winged males of <i>Monophlebus crawfordi</i> .	Do	2	Beetles— <i>Trogodendron fasciculatum</i> .
Mr. J. A. Thorpe	1	Cicada— <i>Cicada mærens</i> .	Do	1	Longicorn— <i>Epithora dorsalis</i> .
<i>Neuroptera</i> .			Do	4	Beetles—2 <i>Telephorus sp.</i> , 2 <i>Adelium porcatum</i> .
Mr. J. M. Cantle	1	Dragon-fly— <i>Libellula sp.</i>	Do	1	Longicorn— <i>Mallodon sp.</i>
Do	1	Lace-wing Fly— <i>Chrysopa sp.</i>	Do	2	Ground Beetles— <i>Hellno costatus</i> .
Mr. J. D. Ogilby	1	Dragon-fly— <i>Agriion sp.</i>	Do	1	Beetle— <i>Omolipus sp.</i>
Mr. C. H. Swayne	2	Dragon-flies— <i>Libellula sp.</i>	Do	1	Lady-bird— <i>Coccinellidæ (? gen et sp.)</i>
Mr. V. Wiburd	4	Larva cases of Caddis Fly— <i>Phryganidæ</i> .	Do	2	Beetles— <i>Xanthophæa sp.</i>
Mr. Thomas H. Wiseman	1	Lace-wing Fly— <i>Chrysopa sp.</i>	Do	5	Leaf-beetles—1 <i>Paropsis sp.</i> , 2 <i>Paropsis Froggatti</i> , 2 <i>Paropsis octopunctata</i> .
<i>Coleoptera</i> .			Mr. A. M. N. Rose.....	6	Leaf-eating Beetles— <i>Galeruca sp.</i>
Mr. A. J. Burnell	1	Beetle— <i>Scolecobrotus westwoodii</i> .	Mr. A. Selkirk	1	Beetle— <i>Batocera Boisduvalii</i> .
Mr. N. Etheridge	2	Longicorn Beetles—1 <i>Macrones rufus</i> , 1 <i>Demonassa macleayi</i> .	Dr. E. Sinciair	2	Bombardier Beetles— <i>Pheropsophus verticalis</i> .
Do	1	Click Beetle— <i>Ophidius histrio</i> .	Master G. Sussmilch....	1	Beetle— <i>Mezium sulcatum</i> .
Mr. R. Etheridge	1	Beetle— <i>Bolboseras Gayndahense</i> .	Mr. J. Vivian	4	Lady-birds— <i>Coccinellidæ</i> .
Mr. T. Ferguson	9	Fijian beetles.	Do .....	...	Larvæ of Beetle— <i>Coccinellidæ</i> .
Mr. W. D. Filmer	1	Beetle, "Devil's Coach-horse" — <i>Xantholinus erythropterus</i> .	Mr. A. A. Webber	1	Ground Beetle— <i>Hyperion Schrattereri</i> .
Master L. Foster	1	Beetle— <i>Pheropsophus verticalis</i> .	Mr. T. Whitelegge.....	1	Beetle— <i>Xylonychus eucalypti</i> .
			Mr. V. Wiburd	2	Longicorn Beetles — <i>Demonassa Macleayi</i> .
			Do	2	Weevils— <i>Chrysolophus spectabilis</i> .
			<i>Orthoptera</i> .		
			Mr. G. Altorper.....	1	Cockroach— <i>Polyzosteria limbata</i> .
			Mr. A. H. Brigg.....	1	Phasma— <i>Acrophylla titan</i> .
			Mr. A. O. Burrows	1	Stick Insect— do
			Mr. H. Burton	1	Phasma— <i>Tropidoderus Childreni</i> .
			Mr. Noel Conolly	1	do do
			Dr. J. C. Cox	1	Stick Insect— <i>Acrophylla titan</i> .
			Mr. Alfred Craig	1	do do
			Mr. G. Dixon.....	1	Egg-case of a Cockroach— <i>Blattidæ</i> .
			Mr. Hugh Dixson	1	Cricket— <i>Anostostoma australasiae spm. juv.</i>
			Mr. A. J. Ewen	1	Eggs of a Phasma, on twig of an acacia.
			Mrs. Foote	1	Stick Insect— <i>Acrophylla titan</i> .
			Mr. Edgar J. Godfrey	2	Cockroaches— <i>Periplaneta orientalis</i> .
			Mr. A. Grant	1	Cockroach— do
			Mr. H. G. Holmes	1	Phasma, or Stick Insect— <i>Acrophylla Titan (male)</i> .
			Mr. T. Jones	1	Cricket— <i>Anostoma australasiae (female)</i> .

Donor.	No. of Specimens.	Common and Scientific Names.	Donor.	No. of Specimens.	Common and Scientific Names.
MOLLUSCA—continued.			MOLLUSCA—continued.		
Mr. W. D. Campbell.....	5	<i>Aplysia</i> .	Mr. W. A. Horn	281	15 <i>Pupa mooreana</i> ; 5 <i>Pupa ischna</i> ; 13 <i>Pupa beltiana</i> ; 8 ditto, var.; 9 <i>Pupa ficulnea</i> ; 8 <i>Pupa eremicola</i> ; 13 <i>Stenogyra gracilis</i> , var. <i>novem-pyrata</i> ; 6 <i>Luparus spenceri</i> ; 3 <i>Thersites grandituberculata</i> ; 7 <i>Thersites fodinalis</i> ; 8 <i>Thersites arcigerens</i> ; 15 <i>Thersites setigera</i> ; 8 <i>Thersites squamulosa</i> ; 2 <i>Thersites subleata</i> ; 22 <i>Thersites adcockiana</i> ; 8 <i>Thersites adcockiana</i> , var.; 8 <i>Thersites euryga</i> ; 6 <i>Thersites wattii</i> ; 9 <i>Thersites winneckeana</i> ; 9 <i>Endodonta aemula</i> ; 6 <i>Endodonta retinoides</i> ; 15 <i>Microphyra hemiclausa</i> ; 5 <i>Pupa wallabyensis</i> ; 7 <i>Pupa wallabyensis</i> , var.; 3 <i>Corbicula sublaevigata</i> ; 2 <i>Sphaerium translucentum</i> ; 6 <i>Melania balonnensis</i> ; 7 <i>Melania venustula</i> ; 3 <i>Bythinia australis</i> ; 4 <i>Succinea interioris</i> ; 5 <i>Planorbis fragilis</i> ; <i>Ancylus tasmanicus</i> ; 19 <i>Bulinus newcombi</i> ; — <i>Bulinus newcombi</i> , var.; 5 <i>Bulinus texturatus</i> ; 5 <i>Bulinus texturatus</i> , var.; 2 <i>Limnea vinosa</i> ; 1 <i>Thersites perinflata</i> .
Mr. W. S. Campbell.....	3	1 <i>Nerita polita</i> v. <i>antiquata</i> , 1 <i>Hadra Oconnellensis</i> , 1 <i>Hadra Rainbirdi</i> .	Mr. John Jennings	3	<i>Clementia papyracea</i> , 2 <i>Tapes undulata</i> .
Capt. Carvassa	3	1 <i>Hyalæa tridentata</i> , 1 <i>Oxygyrus kerawireni</i> , 1 <i>Ianthina fragilis</i> .	Do	1	Cockle— <i>Cardium cygnorum</i> .
Revd. T. Cook	7	Sea-shells—4 <i>Acmaea fragilis</i> , 1 <i>Siphonaria obliquata</i> , 2 <i>Haliotis iris</i> .	Do	5	<i>Spisula parva</i> .
Dr. J. C. Cox	86	Shells—1 <i>Tapes undulata</i> , 5 <i>Helicina ueana</i> , 4 <i>Microcystis futunensis</i> , 4 <i>Omphalotropis vallata</i> , 4 <i>Helicarton planospira</i> , 6 <i>Papuina helicoides</i> , 13 <i>Helicina modesta</i> , 4 <i>Partula expansa</i> , 6 <i>Melampus luteus</i> , 12 <i>Melampus fasciatus</i> , 3 <i>Schizoglossa novoseelandica</i> , 2 <i>Lucina</i> sp., 2 valves— <i>Meroe aliciae</i> , 1 <i>Acmaea gealei</i> , 1 <i>Natica lewisi</i> , 1 <i>Clathurella Brencleyi</i> , 3 <i>Ancillaria marginata</i> , 9 <i>Columbella menkeana</i> , 5 <i>Columbella par-dalina</i> .	Do	1	Chiton— <i>Ischnochiton lentiginosus</i> .
Mrs. C. Coxen	2	Cowries— <i>Cypræa vitellus</i> .	Do	3	2 <i>Dosinia circinavia</i> , 1 <i>Cardium</i> sp.
Do	4	do <i>errones</i> .	Do	2	<i>Lucina jacksoniensis</i> .
Do	3	do <i>annulus</i> .	Do	1	Sea-hare— <i>Aplysia tigrina</i> .
Do	2	do <i>erosa</i> .	Do	35	2 <i>Turbo stamineus</i> , 2 <i>Potamides ebeninum</i> , 2 <i>Dolabella scapula</i> , 3 <i>Triton spengleri</i> , 3 <i>Natica didyma</i> , 3 <i>Venerupis crenata</i> , 6 <i>Circe scripta</i> , 6 <i>Acmaea saccharina</i> , 4 <i>Siphonaria denticulata</i> , 4 <i>Patella aculeata</i> .
Do	2	<i>Cypræa moneta</i> .	Do	3	1 <i>Dolabella scapula</i> , 1 <i>Natica glauca</i> , 1 <i>Cerithium rugosum</i> .
Do	1	<i>Cypræa lutea</i> .	Do	6	"Cat's Eyes"— <i>Operculæ Turbo smaragdus</i> .
Mr. Alfred Denning, junr.	1	Diamond slug— <i>Aneitea graeffei</i> .	Mr. Kenneth Kennedy ...	6	1 <i>Triton nodiferus</i> , 1 <i>Venerupis crenata</i> , 1 <i>Cryptoplax striatus</i> .
Mr. R. Etheridge	20	Pond snails— <i>Bulinus</i> sp.	Rev. Archdeacon King ...	3	2 <i>Ferussacia triticea</i> , 5 <i>Ferussacia tornatellina</i> , 79, 205 <i>Heliciter</i> sp.
Mr. T. Ferguson	2	<i>Nausitoria</i> sp.	Do	212	
Mr. J. H. Gabliff	26	<i>Columbella lincolnsis</i> .	Mr. John Manning	3	Snails— <i>Thersites bipartita</i> .
Do	13	<i>Columbella austrina</i> .	Mr. W. L. May	6	<i>Ischnochiton Mayi</i> .
Do	6	<i>Columbella impolita</i> .	Mr. C. H. Musson	15	<i>Amphibola avellana</i> .
Mr. F. T. Gibbins	3	Shells of <i>Ostrea cucullata</i> var. <i>subtrigona</i> (containing spat from Camden Haven, N.S.W.)	Mr. J. D. Ogilby	4	<i>Unio australis</i> .
Government Geologist (Mr. R. L. Jack), Brisbane.	4	Cobras— <i>Kuphus manni</i> .	Mr. F. Pheasant	6	Kauri Snails— <i>Paryphanta busbyi</i> .
Do do	12	do <i>Calobates thoracites</i> .	Mr. Hugh B. Preston ...	82	5 <i>Endodonta moussoni</i> , 4 <i>Endodonta biconcava</i> , sp., 8 <i>Endodonta tapirina</i> , 10 <i>Endodonta coma</i> , 5 <i>Endodonta corniculum</i> , 9 <i>Endodonta bianca</i> , 2 <i>Endodonta prestoni</i> , 11 <i>Flammulina dimorpha</i> , 12 <i>Flammulina planulata</i> , 6 <i>Læma maria</i> , 10 <i>Potamopyrgus corolla</i> .
Do do	23	do <i>Martesia striata</i> .	Mr. G. B. Pritchard.....	9	2 Cobras— <i>Teredo saulii</i> , 2 Snail— <i>Rhytida</i> , sp., 3 Snail— <i>Flammulina</i> , sp., 2 Snail— <i>Potamopyrgus</i> , sp., Geelong.
Mr. T. S. Hall	1	<i>Endodonta murrayana</i> .	Queensland Pearl-shell Fishing Co.	2	<i>Lithodomus teres</i> .
6		<i>Patula</i> sp.	Royal Fisheries Commission.	1	Mass of Oysters— <i>Ostrea cucullata</i> .
7		<i>Amphipeplea subaquatilis</i> .	Royal Society of Victoria	1	<i>Scyllæa pelagica</i> , L.
Mr. C. Hamilton	1	<i>Meretrix castrensis</i> .	Mr. Starkey	4	<i>Columbella discors</i> , var.
Mr. Norman Hardy	41	Seashells—1 <i>Liotia crenata</i> , 2 <i>Cypræa staphylæa</i> , 1 <i>Cypræa isabella</i> , 1 <i>Cypræa scabriuscula</i> , 1 <i>Cypræa cicerula</i> v. <i>lienardi</i> , 3 <i>Aplustrum thalassiarthum</i> , 1 <i>Bullina scabra</i> , 1 <i>Solidula sulcata</i> , 1 <i>Cylichna</i> , 1 <i>Vexilla vexillum</i> , 1 <i>Tectarius cumingi</i> , 1 <i>Acteon</i> , 1 <i>Mitratapanula</i> , 1 <i>Monilea vitiliginea</i> , 1 <i>Trochus clanguloides</i> , 1 <i>Mitra ziervogliana</i> , 1 <i>Nassa albescens</i> , 2 <i>Mangilia</i> sp., 1 <i>Terebra dimidiata</i> , 1 <i>Eulima major</i> , 1 <i>Pyramidella terebellum</i> , 1 <i>Capulus ticaonicus</i> , 1 <i>Siliquaria australis</i> , 1 <i>Phasianella variegata</i> , 1 <i>Solarium perspectivum</i> , 2 <i>Trochomorpha</i> sp., 1 <i>Scalaria pretiosa</i> , 1 <i>Terebellum subulatum</i> , 1 <i>Helicina musiva</i> , 1 <i>Meretrix castrensis</i> , 2 <i>Pinna</i> sp., 1 <i>Nautilus pompilius</i> , 2 <i>Neritina paulucciana</i> , 1 <i>Strombus gibberulus</i> .	Mr. Augustus Simson ...	1	<i>Microphyra hemiclausa</i> .
Mr. C. Hedley	2	<i>Haliotis cunninghami</i>	Mr. T. Steel	26	4 <i>Rhytida capillacea</i> , 3 <i>Hadra gulosa</i> , 3 <i>Chloritis brevipila</i> , 4 <i>Charopa funerea</i> , 12 sp.
Do	1	<i>Puncturella harrissoni</i> .	Professor Ralph Tate ...	17	6 <i>Corbicula desolata</i> , Tate; 10 <i>Coziella stirlingi</i> , Tate; 1 <i>Planorbis gilberti</i> , Brazier.
Do	1	<i>Cantharidus picturatus</i> .	Mr. G. Waterhouse	1	Anatomical preparations of Helices.
Do	1	<i>Venus scabra</i> .	Mr. G. Athol Waterhouse	2	<i>Cypræa vitellus</i> .
Mr. A. W. Henn	1	<i>Pythina stowei</i> .	Mr. J. G. Waterhouse ...	3	Pond Snails— <i>Limnea</i> sp.
Do	17	<i>Rissoa gracilis</i> , <i>Rissoa olivacea</i> , <i>Rissoa incidata</i> , <i>Rissoa contabulata</i> , <i>Rissoa novariensis</i> , <i>Rissoa variegata</i> , <i>Rissoa hanleyi</i> , <i>Rissoa fasciata</i> , <i>Rissoa salebrosa</i> , <i>Rissoa atropurpurea</i> , <i>Rissoa flamia</i> , <i>Rissoa elegans</i> , <i>Rissoa</i> sp., <i>Rissoa</i> sp., <i>Rissoa</i> sp., <i>Rissoina angasi</i> ; <i>Rissoina crassa</i> .	Mrs. J. G. Waterhouse...	9	1 <i>Ranella lampas</i> , 5 <i>Dentalium elephantinum</i> , 1 <i>Helcioniscus tramosericus</i> , 2 <i>Helcioniscus rola</i> .
			Do	3	<i>C. varius</i> .

Donor.	No. of Specimens.	Common and Scientific Names.	Donor.	No. of Specimens.	Common and Scientific Names.
MOLLUSCA—continued.			COELENTERATA.		
Mr. J. G. Waterhouse	1	Cuttlefish Eggs—? <i>Octopus sp.</i>	Marter Edwin Brazier	2	Friiled Coral— <i>Trachyphyllia amaranthum.</i>
Mr. T. Whitelegge	1	Pteropod— <i>Cavolina trispinosa.</i>	Dr. T. Cooksey	2	Sponge—1 <i>Thorecta palmata</i> , 1 <i>Thorecta sp.</i>
Do	7	<i>Pterosoma plana.</i>	Dr. J. C. Cox	1	Zoophyte— <i>Ceratella fusca.</i>
Do	2	<i>Fiona marina.</i>	Master P. M'Carthy	1	Gorgonia— <i>Melitodes ochracea.</i>
Do	2	<i>Cavolina longirostris.</i>		6	
Do	20	Cobras— <i>Teredo saulii.</i>			
Do	12	Pond Snails— <i>Bulinus sp.</i>			
	1332				
ECHINODERMATA.			BOTANICAL.		
Dr. J. C. Cox	1	Sea-egg— <i>Goniocidaris tubaria.</i>	Captain Stokes, R.E.	1	Mushroom— <i>Agaricus sp.</i>
Do	1	Sea-egg— <i>Strongylocentrotus purpuratus</i> , Stimpson.			
Master George Dixon	2	Starfishes— <i>Asterina calcar</i> , Gray.			
Mr. T. R. Icey	2	Sea-eggs— <i>Tripneustes angyulosus.</i>			
Do	1	Sea-egg— <i>Strongylocentrotus tuberculatus.</i>			
Do	2	Brittle stars— <i>Ophiocoma brevipes.</i>			
Queensland Pearl-shell Fishing Co.	2	Sand stars— <i>Ophiopeza conjungens</i> , Bell.			
Do	1	Brittle star— <i>Ophiothrix longipeda</i> , M. & T.			
	12				
CRUSTACEA.			FOSSILS.		
Captain Almond	30	Isopods— <i>Sphaeroma sp.</i>	Mr. R. A. Barber	36	Upper Silurian Fossils.
Do	130	Isopods or "Sea Lice"— <i>Sphaeroma vurrucanda</i> (?), Dana.	Dr. R. Broom	2	<i>Barromys pavus</i> , Broom ("types").
Captain Carrassa	1	Gulf-weed Crab. Barnacles— <i>Nautilograpsus minutus</i> , Linn. (Attached to above several specimens of <i>Conchoderma virgata</i> , Spengler.)	Do	3	Upper Silurian Shells.
Do	1	Siphonophore— <i>Ahyla pentagona</i> , Q. and G.	Do	9	Carboniferous Shells.
Do	24	Larval form of crayfish— <i>Phyllosoma</i> . (Palinurus.)	Hon. Dr. J. M. Creed, M.L.C.	1	Plant Stem (not determinable).
Do	1	<i>Ctenophore.</i>	Professor T. W. E. David.	1	<i>Cinnamomum Leichhardtii.</i>
Do	2	Amphipods— <i>Anchylomera blossevillii</i> , M. Ed.	Mr. W. S. Dun	2	<i>Macrotaeniopteris wiandmatta</i>
Do	1	Amphipod— <i>Parapronoe clausi</i> , Stebbing.	Do	38	N.S.W. Permo-Carboniferous Fossils.
Mr. R. Charlton	1	Frog-crab— <i>Ranina dentata.</i>	Mr. B. Dunstan	10	2 Ironstone blocks with shells, 4 <i>Unionia wianamattensis</i> , 4 <i>Unionella carnei.</i>
Dr. J. C. Cox	5	Sponge Crabs— <i>Hyastenus diacanthus.</i>	Mr. R. Etheridge	29	28 <i>Vivipara intermedia</i> , 1 <i>Melania.</i>
Mr. R. Grant	1	Blue-bottle Crab— <i>Mycteris longicarpus.</i>	Mr. R. Etheridge	5	2 <i>Sarsella forbesii</i> , 2 <i>Sarsella forbesii</i> , 1 <i>Sarsella sp.</i> (F.3,308)
Do	2	Crabs—1 <i>Sesarma erythroductyla</i> , 1 <i>Macrophthalmus selosus.</i>	Do	283	2 <i>Lunulites sp.</i> , 7 <i>Idmonea sp.</i> , 18 <i>Idmonea milneana</i> , 14 <i>Idmonea atlantica</i> , 7 <i>Idmonea serialis</i> , 5 <i>Idmonea sp.</i> , 3 <i>Microporella elevata</i> , 11 <i>Microporella yarraensis</i> , 2 <i>Microporella introversa</i> , 1 <i>Lepralia edax</i> , 1 <i>Lepralia spatulata</i> , 1 <i>Lepralia burlingtonensis</i> , 1 <i>Lepralia undulata</i> , 11 <i>Smittia tatei</i> , 1 <i>Smittia reticulata</i> , 15 <i>Porina coronata</i> , 8 <i>Porina larvalis</i> , 1 <i>Porina clypeata</i> , 1 <i>Cellaria perampla</i> , 22 <i>Cellaria sp.</i> , 9 <i>Cellaria fistulosa</i> , 8 <i>Cellaria malvinensis</i> , 18 <i>Retepora sp.</i> , 5 <i>Retepora minuta</i> , 3 <i>Retepora jacksonensis</i> , 1 <i>Retepora marsupata</i> , 2 <i>Schizoporella sp.</i> , 3 <i>Schizoporella tenella</i> , 1 <i>Schizoporella conservata</i> , 1 <i>Schizoporella bombycina</i> , 1 <i>Cellepora yarraensis</i> , 1 <i>Cellepora fossa</i> , 2 <i>Melicerita angustiloba</i> , 1 <i>Membranipora radificera</i> , 2 <i>Membranipora dentata</i> , 1 <i>Membranipora confluens</i> , 1 <i>Membranipora cylindroformis</i> , 8 <i>Hornera sp.</i> , 4 <i>Hornera frondiculata</i> , 5 <i>Hornera foliacea</i> , 1 <i>Lichenopora cochloidea</i> , 3 <i>Lichenopora hispida</i> , 1 <i>Monoporella hebetata</i> , 1 <i>Monoporella crassicaulis</i> , 1 <i>Defrancea exaltata</i> , 1 <i>Macronota macrostoma</i> , 1 <i>Mucronella coccinea</i> , 1 <i>Porella concinna</i> , 1 <i>Caberea boryi</i> , 3 <i>Crisia sp.</i> , 30 <i>Entalophora raripora</i> , 16 <i>Entalophora verticillata</i> , 2 <i>Entalophora neocomiensis</i> , 2 <i>Filisparsa orakeiensis</i> , 8 <i>Fasciculipora sp.</i> , 1 <i>Diastopora sp.</i> , 1 <i>Diastopora suborbicularis.</i>
Mr. W. Hannell	1	Common Prawn— <i>Penaeus canaliculatus.</i>			
Mr. T. R. Icey	4	Crabs—1 <i>Thalamita prymna</i> , 1 <i>Xantho integer</i> , 1 <i>Planes minutus</i> , 1 <i>Ranina dentata.</i>			
Do	1	Common Prawn— <i>Penaeus canaliculatus.</i>			
Mr. H. C. Pritchard	1	Smooth Glass Crab— <i>Squilla laevis.</i>			
Queensland Pearl-shell Fishing Company.	1	Crab— <i>Camposcia retusa</i> , Latr. (Ratre.)			
Do do	3	Glass Crabs— <i>Gonodactylus chiragra</i> , Fabr.			
Mrs. Selkirk	1	Crab— <i>Halimus spinosus.</i>			
Mr. J. Serbutt	1	Swimming Crab— <i>Scylla serrata.</i>			
Dr. Sinclair	1	Long-armed Prawn— <i>Palaeomon ornatus</i> , Oliver.			
J. G. Smeal	1	Peron's Crayfish— <i>Ibacus peronii.</i>			
Mr. C. Whittel	1	Smooth Glass Crab— <i>Squilla laevis</i> , Hess.			
	215				
VERMES.			AMMONITES.		
Dr. J. C. Cox	2	Planarian Worms— <i>Polycelis australis</i> , Schmarda.	Mr. G. N. Griffiths	1	<i>Ammonites inflatus.</i>
Mr. Hugh Dixon	1	Hair Worm— <i>Gordius sp.</i>	Mr. G. H. Evered	4	1 <i>Productus longispinus</i> , 1 <i>Euomphalus</i> (cast), 1 <i>Spirifera</i> , 1 <i>Spirifera</i> , sp.; and <i>Orthis resupinata</i> (5 species).
Mr. R. H. Duncan	1	do do	Mr. T. S. Hall, M.A.	2	1 <i>Tennograptus magnificus</i> , 1 <i>Dictyonema grande.</i>
Mr. W. D. Filmer	1	Tape Worm— <i>Tania crassicolis.</i>	Mrs. Hamilton	15	1 <i>Ammonites</i> , 1 fern-stem silicified, 1 <i>Nucula</i> , 1 <i>Crioceras australe</i> , 1 <i>Belemnites</i> , 2 agglomerated bi-valve shells, 1 <i>Ancylloceras australis</i> , 2 <i>Maccoyella reflecta</i> , 5 Fossil-wood.
Mr. C. H. Fitzhardinge	1	Hair Worm— <i>Gordius sp.</i>			
Mr. J. H. Foot	1	do do	Mr. Norman Hardy	1	Leaf—Tonga, New Hebrides.
Mr. Wilson de Lauret	1	do do	His Excellency the Governor of New Caledonia.	1	Plant-remains—Coal Measures, New Caledonia.
Mr. Charles A. Lee	7	Nematode Worms— <i>Ascaris sp.</i>			
Miss Polly Martin	1	Planarian Worm— <i>Bipalium kewense.</i>			
Master P. Ramsay	3	Parasites. (From bodies of Opossums.)			
Mr. J. C. Wiburd	1	Planarian Worm— <i>Geoplana quinqueineata.</i>			
Mr. Voss Wiburd	1	Hair Worm— <i>Gordius sp.</i>			
	21				

Donor.	No. of Specimens.	Common and Scientific Names.	Donor.	No. of Specimens.	Common and Scientific Names.
FOSSILS—continued.			MINERALS—continued.		
Geological Survey, Brisbane.	4	2 <i>Thalassina</i> sp.; 2 <i>Gelasinus</i> sp.	Mr. R. Etheridge	1	Basalt.
Mr. P. Jenner	1	1 left half of lower jaw of extinct kangaroo, <i>Macropus</i> sp.; 1 cheek teeth of <i>Diprotodon</i> .	Mr. H. G. Evered	1	Concretion of Cobaltiferous Manganese in Sand or Sandstone.
Do	1		Mr. Gilding	1	Precious Opal. (Filling bivalve.)
Mr. Dennis Lowe	2	<i>Diprotodon australis</i> , Owen.	Mr. W. Gorman	1	Sealstone of Carnelian.
Master H. Marten	1	Portion of left tibia of large extinct kangaroo.	Mr. Goyder	1	Stibnite, with Scheelite (Antimony Ore).
Master P. M'Carthy	1	<i>Monotis richmondiana</i> .	Do	1	Stibnite, with Quartz (Veinstone).
Mr. E. Milne	15	1 <i>Mourlonia carinata</i> , 2 <i>Spirifera</i> , 1 <i>Platyschisma rotundatum</i> , 1 <i>Chaenomya mitchelli</i> , 2 <i>Productus brachythærus</i> , 1 <i>Spirifera duodecimcostata</i> , 1 <i>Protoretæpora</i> sp., 1 <i>Protoretæpora ampla</i> , 1 <i>Martiniopsis</i> sp., 1 <i>Mæonia</i> sp., 1 <i>Spirifera</i> sp., 1 <i>Merismopteria</i> sp., 1 <i>Mæonia elongata</i> .	Do	1	Stibnite (Antimony Ore).
Mr. J. Parsons	3	<i>Maeropus</i> sp.	Do	1	Stibnite, with Cervantite (Antimony Ore).
Do	1	Diprotodon (molar).	Do	1	Brecciated Veinstone.
Mr. D. A. Porter	1	Plant impression—Carboniferous	Do	1	Sago Quartz (aurif.).
Mr. G. B. Pritchard	3	Tate's Trigonina— <i>Trigonina tatei</i> .	Do	1	Stibnite, with slate country rock.
Do	3	<i>Cardita maudensis</i> .	Do	1	Pyrrhotite.
Do	2	<i>Myochama trapezia</i> .	Do	1	Porphyry.
Do	6	Hall's Chione— <i>Chione halli</i> .	Do	1	Quartz Crystals.
Do	1	<i>Zemira præcursoria</i> . (Eocene, Camperdown.)	Do	1	Stibnite (Antimony Ore).
Do	4	<i>Eburnopsis tessellatus</i> . (Lower Eocene, Spring Creek, near Geelong.)	Do	1	Stibnite in vein (Antimony Ore).
Mr. J. H. Rose	1	Fossil Shell.	Do	1	Slickensides (specimen showing).
Mr. G. Sweet	1	<i>Cystiphyllum australe</i> .	Do	1	Stibnite (Antimony Ore).
Mr. J. C. Wiburd	1	Heliolites.	Do	1	Chlinochlore.
Do	1	<i>Favosites</i> .	Do	1	Fibrous Stibnite (Fibrous Antimony).
Mr. T. Williams	2	Fish Remains, Wianamatta Shales.	Do	1	Tetrahedrite (Fahlore, Grey Copper).
	498		Do	1	Cervantite.
			Do	1	Scheelite.
			Do	1	Quartz, Calcite and Stibnite.
			Do	1	Stibnite (Antimony Ore).
			Do	1	Dolomite, with Quartz and Calcite.
			Do	1	Micaceous Felstone, dyke cutting vein.
			Do	1	Mispickel (Arsenical Pyrites).
			Do	1	Fibrous Stibnite (Fibrous Antimony).
			Do	1	Nodule of Sulphate of Iron.
			Mr. W. R. Hall	1	Agates.
			Mrs. Hamilton	3	Concretion of Ferruginous Sandstone.
			Do	1	Selenite (Gypsum).
			Do	1	Stalactite of Carbonate of Lime.
			Do	1	Pebble of Chalcedony.
			Do	2	Shell Conglomerate.
			Mr. John Handley	1	Calcareous Arenaceous Concretion.
			Mr. W. Hill	2	Stibnite (Antimony Ore).
			Mr. J. Jennings	2	Serpentine.
			Do	1	Quartz-vein with Pyrites, &c.
			Do	1	Vein of Pyrites in eruptive dyke.
			Do	1	Quartz and Calcite Vein with Sulphides.
			Mr. Lawrence	1	Antimony Ore (smelted).
			Do	1	Stibnite (Antimony Ore).
			Do	1	Antimony Oxide from Flue.
			Do	1	Metallic Antimony (97 per cent., as sent to London).
			Do	1	Stibnite (Antimony Ore).
			Do	1	Antimony Ore from smelters.
			Do	1	do do
			Do	1	Micaceous Felstone, cutting antimony vein.
			Prof. A. Liversidge	1	So-called "Meerschaum."
			Mr. D. Logan	1	Argillaceous Sandstone, showing prismatic cleavage.
			Mr. B. Lucas	2	Wianamatta Shale.
			Mr. Gibb Maitland	2	Basic Sulphate of Iron.
			Mr. J. T. P. Marsh	2	Iron Pyrites (Mundic).
			Do	2	Cerussite (Carbonate of Lead).
			Do	1	Noumeaite (Nickel Ore).
			Do	2	Granite.
			Do	1	Copper.
			Do	1	Slag.
			Do	1	Calcite (Calc-spar).
			Do	1	Chromite (Chrome Ore).
			Do	1	Cuprite and Malachite (Copper Ore).;
			Do	1	Lead Sulphide, smelted.
			Do	2	Chalcopyrites (Copper Ore).
			Do	2	Galena (Lead Ore).
			Do	1	Muscovite (Mica).
			Do	1	Galena and Pyrites.
			Master P. M'Carthy	2	Fluorite (Fluor-spar).
			Do	2	Slag.
			Do	1	Siderite with Quartz.
			Do	1	Carbonates of Copper.
			Do	1	Chalcopyrites.
			Do	1	Galena.
			Do	2	Calcite.
			Do	1	Granite.
			Do	1	Siderite and Fluor-spar.
			Do	1	Chert.
			Do	1	Blende.
			Do	1	Chalcedony.
			Do	1	Barytes.
			Do	1	

MINERALS.

Mr. Thos. R. Atherden	1	Red Granite.
Do	1	Sulphate of Iron.
Mr. Baker	1	Halloysite (a Variety of Clay).
Mr. R. A. Barber	1	Dendritic Manganese.
Do	1	Devonian Limestone.
Mr. A. Barnard	1	Cinnabar.
Mr. G. Boydell	1	Chalcedony.
Broken Hill Proprietary Company.	30	Minerals—Pyromorphite, Cerussite and Malachite, Calcite on Manganese, Iodyrite, Stalactitic Manganese, Azurite and Malachite, Smithsonite on Cerussite, Smithsonite on Manganese, Native Silver on Gossan, Zincocalcite, Iodyrite containing small quantity of copper, Native Silver with Manganese and Kaolin, Chloride of Silver with Manganese and Quartz, Cerussite with Manganese, Azurite and Cerussite, Azurite, Cerussite, Embolite, Native Copper with Cuprite, Manganese Breccia, Kaolin with Chlorides of Silver.
Mr. C. Czisz	1	Limonite on Sandstone.
Prof. T. W. E. David	11	Rocks.
Mr. G. Dixon	1	Alumite (Alum Stone).
Do	1	Talc Schist, containing gold.
Mr. W. S. Dun	1	Kerosene Shale.
Do	1	Dolerite.
Do	1	Feldspar Porphyry.
Do	1	Actinolite.
Do	1	Mica in Slate.
Mr. N. Etheridge	1	Alum.
Do	1	Nodule of Pyritous Sandstone.
Mr. R. Etheridge	5	Pyrope (Magnesian Garnet).
Do	1	Stibnite, with Quartz.
Do	1	Granite.
Do	1	Vein, with Stibnite.
Do	1	Stibnite.
Do	1	Basalt.
Do	1	Decomposed Conglomerate.
Do	1	Conglomerate.
Do	1	do
Do	1	Stibnite, with Quartz.
Do	1	Dolomite, with Quartz.

Donor.	No. of Specimens.	Common and Scientific Names.	Donor.	No. of Specimens.	Common and Scientific Names.
MINERALS— <i>continued.</i>			ETHNOLOGICAL— <i>continued.</i>		
Mr. M'Fadyen	1	Kaolin Boulder.	Dr. J. C. Cox	1	Aboriginal Shield.
Mr. G. P. Morse	1	Galena, containing trace of silver.	Mr. W. S. Day	1	Native Musical Instrument.
Mr. Geo. Moses	1	Small Gem-stones—Sapphires, Garnets, &c.	Mr. W. S. Dun	1	Bunya-bunya Cone— <i>Aravcaria bid-willi</i> .
Mr. T. Pearson	1	Auriferous Quartz.	Mr. R. Etheridge	1	Bodkin or Pricker from Sturt's Creek, Central Australia.
Mr. D. A. Porter	1	Agate.	Do	2	Plaited Cane Bracelets.
Do	1	Rutile in Quartz.	Do	1	Echidna Spine Forehead-band.
Do	1	Chalcedonic Rock.	Do	1	Kangaroo-tooth Forehead-band.
Do	1	Diorite.	Do	3	String Waist-bands.
Do	1	Gabbro (containing enstatite and hornblende).	Do	3	Yellow Reed Necklets.
Do	6	Rutile in Quartz.	Do	3	Dilly-bags.
Do	5	do	Do	1	Dilly-b'g, with reddish-ochre star.
Mr. H. S. Rienits	2	Wollastonite.	Do	1	Dilly-bag, with white transverse bands.
Mr. J. S. Skeet	1	Shale.	Do	1	Hank of Human Hair.
Do	1	Prismatic Sandstone.	Do	1	Bodkin or Pricker.
Do	1	Dyke Rock.	Mr. W. Filmer	1	Roman Stone-shot dug up under the Tower of London.
Do	1	Quartz-wash.	Mrs. Forsayth	1	Native Drum (very large).
Do	1	Sandstone.	Mr. C. Hamilton	1	Bundle of Silver Sword-piant— <i>Argyroxiphium sandwicense</i> .
Do	1	Non-caking Bituminous Coal.	Do	2	Ball-room Pencils used by King Kama-hameha.
Do	1	Limestone.	Do	1	Stone.
Do	1	Calcareous Deposit.	Do	1	Tuft of Hawaiian Girl's Hair.
Do	1	Coal Strata.	Do	7	Nuts.
Mr. H. B. Smith	3	Concretionary Carbonate of Lime.	Do	1	Half Shell of Nut.
Hon. C. H. Swayne	1	Coral Limestone.	Mrs. T. A. Hamilton	1	Dilly-basket.
Mr. W. Swendsen	1	Auriferous Quartz.	Do	1	Calabash.
Mr. Tate	1	Stibnite (Antimony Ore).	Mr. E. T. Hancock	3	Seeds.
Do	1	do do	Do	5	Spears.
Do	1	do do	Do	2	Dilly-bags.
Mr. Edgar R. Waite	2	Limestone.	Do	1	Wooden Sword.
Do	1	Siliceous Limonite.	Do	1	Woomera.
Mr. S. Ward	13	Gold in Quartz.	Do	1	Wooden Shield.
Do	1	Pyrites in Quartz.	Mr. C. Hedley	1	Stone Axe.
Do	1	Alluvial Gold.	Mr. S. G. Hewlett	26	Stone Chips.
Do	1	Gold in Schist.	Do	4	Operculums.
Mr. T. Ward	1	Auriferous Quartz.	Do	1	Portion of Shell.
Do	1	do	Do	1	Flint Scraper.
Mr. R. G. Watkin	5	Argentiferous Galena.	Mrs. H. Hey	3	Plants used by natives of Batavia River, N. Queensland.
Mr. J. A. Watt, B.Sc.	2	Muscovite (Mica).	Mr. John Jennings	1	Stone Axe-head.
Mr. J. B. Watts	1	Siderite (Spathic Iron Ore).	Do	1	do (broken).
Mr. J. C. Wiburd	1	Calcite (Calc-spar).	Do	2	Stone Grinders.
Do	1	Limonite (Ironstone).	Do	2	Stones for sharpening Weapons.
Mr. J. T. Wilshire	1	Calcareous Sand.	Do	2	Pearl-shell Scrapers.
Mr. Chas. Wooller	1	Pyritous Sandstone.	Do	1	do (toothed).
Do	1	Quartz.	Do	1	Stone Axe-head.
	242		Do	1	Ancient Egyptian Male Figure (Chalk)
			Do	1	Ancient Egyptian Female Figure do
			Do	1	Ancient Egyptian Male Figure (red clay). (Probably Romano-Egyptian.)
ETHNOLOGICAL.			Mrs. R. Kennedy	1	<i>Pituri</i> , or Native Tobacco.
Mr. R. A. Barber	1	Stone Axe-head.	Mr. A. M. Lea	1	Pubic Cover of Native Woman, from "White Feather," W.A.
Mr. J. A. Boyd	1	Wooden Pick-axed shaped Weapon.	Mr. J. H. Maiden	1	Collection of Nuts, used as Aboriginal food.
Do	1	Acute-angled Weapon.	Mr. E. Milne	2	Carved Trunks of Trees.
Rev. G. Brown	1	Money Shell— <i>Nassa collosa</i> .	Mr. Chas. Moore, Botanic Gardens.	1	Seeds of <i>Nelumbium speciosum</i> .
Do	1	Resin used for Ornamentation in New Guinea.	Do do	1	do <i>Abrus precatorius</i> .
Mr. H. Y. L. Brown	2	Spear-heads made from glass bottles.	Do do	1	Fruits of <i>Owensia acidula</i> .
Do	2	Stone Spear-heads.	Do do	1	do <i>Zizyphus jujuba</i> .
Do	4	do Tomakawks.	Do do	1	Rhizomes of <i>Typha angustifolia</i> .
Do	2	do Spear-heads.	Do do	1	Bark-fibre of <i>Hibiscus tiliaceus</i> .
Miss Bundock	1	Shield.	Do do	1	do do <i>heterophyllus</i> .
Do	1	Coolamañ.	Do do	1	do <i>Sterculia diversifolia</i> .
Do	2	Water-vessels made of palm spathes.	Do do	1	do do <i>lurida</i> .
Do	2	Stone Axes.	Do do	1	do <i>Ficus macrophylla</i> .
Do	2	Nullas.	Do do	1	do <i>Laportea gigas</i> .
Do	5	Boomerangs.	Do do	1	Seed of "Cream of Tartar" Tree— <i>Adamsonia gregori</i> , F. v. M.
Do	1	Liangle.	Do do	1	Lot of Grewli Moolly or Emu Apples.
Do	2	String-bags.	Do do	1	do Nardoo Plants.
Do	4	Dilly-bags.	Do do	1	do do Seed.
Do	1	Dilly-bag (partly wool and partly grass).	Mr. R. Sail	1	Stone Axe.
Mr. W. S. Campbell	1	Piece Timber of <i>Acacia melanoxylon</i> .	Do	1	do Rubber or Scraper.
Do	1	do <i>Acacia homalophylla</i> .	Mr. T. Stroud	1	Kootain Roots, dried and pounded into meal.
Do	1	Paper-bag of Fruit of <i>Sterculia diversifolia</i> .	Do	1	Ground Berries, "Five-corners." <i>Styphelia sp.</i> , used as food.
Do	1	Paper-bag of Fruit of <i>Eugenia smithii</i> .	Hon. C. H. Swayne	19	Money Cowries— <i>Cypræa moneta</i> .
Do	1	Paper-bag of Fruit of <i>Achras australis</i> .			
Do	1	Paper-bag of Leaves of <i>Duboisia myoporoides</i> .			

Donor.	No. of Specimens.	Common and Scientific Names.	Donor.	No. of Specimens.	Common and Scientific Names.
ETHNOLOGICAL—continued.			NUMISMATICS.		
Mr. J. A. Thorpe	1	Necklace.	Mr. J. Jennings	1	Penny Token, J. Hurley & Co., Wanganui, N.Z.
Do	1	Seed Necklace, Gudang tribe, Cape York.	Do	1	Penny Token, De Carle & Co., 1862.
Do	1	Seed Necklace, Kulkalega tribe, Cape York.	Captain W. M'Arthur	1	Silver Dollar (1895) current in Eastern Asia.
Do	2	Seed Necklaces, Induigamo tribe, Cape York.	Mr. H. M'Dowell	1	Old London Cheque drawn on Messrs. Boldero, Carter, Barnston, Smaith, and Carter, ordering to pay to Mr. M. Forster or bearer the sum of £30. Dated London, June 7th, 1774.
Do	1	Lot of Seeds of <i>Sersalicia sericea</i> , used by Gudang tribe, Cape York, in necklace-making.		4	
Do	1	Lot of Seeds of <i>Erythrina</i> , used for necklace-making by Cape York natives.	MISCELLANEOUS:		
Do	1	Lot of Seeds of <i>Abrus precatorius</i> , used for necklace-making by Cape York natives.	Mr. W. Graham Waite	4	Photographs of Bushmen's Stone Implements, South Africa.
Do	1	Lot of Seeds of <i>Coix lachryma</i> (Job's tears), used by Kulkalega and Gudang tribes in necklace-making.	Mr. T. Whitelegge	1	Photograph of Pen and Ink Sketch of Prof. T. H. Huxley, drawn by himself in the fly-leaf of a book.
Mr. S. Ward	1	Glass Spear-head.		5	
Do	1	Flint do	SKELETONS.		
Mr. J. C. Wiburd	1	Aboriginal Bread or Native Truffle— <i>Myolitta australis</i> .	Mr. J. A. Boyd	1	Striped Opossum— <i>Dactylopsila trivirgata</i> . (Skull.)
Do	1	Piece Red Pipe-clay, used by Aborigines for rock-shelter drawings.	Mr. W. S. Dun	1	Ring-tailed Opossum— <i>Pseudochirus peregrinus</i> .
Mr. Thos. Worsnop	1	Kapa, rope of human hair.	Mr. Robt. Etheridge	1	Human skull.
Do	1	Kalku, rushes.	Mr. Norman Etheridge	1	White-winged Crow— <i>Corcorax melanorhamphus</i> .
Do	1	Tinnka, rope from Kalku.	Mr. E. du Faur	1	Aboriginal.
Do	1	Wurcha, plant eaten as food.	Mr. G. Hambridge	1	Sea Eagle— <i>Haliaeetus leucogaster</i> .
Do	5	Various Roots and Grasses used by the Cocata tribe, Musgrave Ranges, South Australia.	Mr. Joshua M. Hanson	1	Stone-lifter— <i>Kathetostoma lave</i> .
Miss Yeoman	1	Plant.	Mr. J. D. Lankester	1	White-winged Crow— <i>Corcorax melanoramphus</i> .
Do	1	Fruit of <i>Capparis mitchelli</i> .	Mr. Chas. Moore, Botanic Gardens.	1	Spotted Bower-bird— <i>Chlamydodera maculata</i> .
	209		N.S.W. Zoological Society	1	Ostrich— <i>Struthio camelus</i> .
			Do	1	Slow Loris— <i>Nycticebus tardigradus</i> .
			Mr. J. D. Ogilby	2	Skull of Red-necked Wallaby— <i>Macropus ruficollis</i> .
			Mr. E. H. P. Ramsay	2	Opossum— <i>Trichosurus vulpecula</i> .
			Mr. C. H. P. Robinson	1	King Parrot— <i>Aprosmictus cyanopygius</i> .
			Mr. J. F. Vincent	2	Tiger Cat— <i>Dasyurus maculatus</i> .
			Mr. Edgar R. Waite	1	Australian Raven— <i>Corone australis</i> .
			Do	1	Owl— <i>Ninox boobook</i> .
			Do	1	Rock Wallaby— <i>Petrogale penicillata</i> . (Skull.)
			Do	1	Short-tailed Petrel— <i>Nectris brevicaudus</i> .
			Mr. H. L. White	1	Owlet Nightjar— <i>Ogatheles novae-hollandiae</i> .
			Mr. Adolph Würfel	1	Rabbit Bandicoot— <i>Peragales lagotis</i> .
			Mr. Thos. Walters, Jun.	1	Sea Snake— <i>Hydrophis sp.</i>
	186			25	
HISTORICAL.					
Mr. B. Allison	1	Old Newspaper. Copy of the <i>Sydney Herald</i> , November 30th, 1835.	Mr. J. F. Vincent	2	Tiger Cat— <i>Dasyurus maculatus</i> .
Mr. F. H. Dangar	1	Old Document. Journal or Log of H.M.S. "Endeavour," 1776.	Mr. Edgar R. Waite	1	Australian Raven— <i>Corone australis</i> .
The Government of New South Wales.	182	Supposed Cook Relics, collected by J. Calvert.	Do	1	Owl— <i>Ninox boobook</i> .
Mr. Percival E. Hoare	1	Old Document, pertaining to the early history of South Australia, dated December 8th, 1837.	Do	1	Rock Wallaby— <i>Petrogale penicillata</i> . (Skull.)
Mr. W. J. Rainbow	1	Old Newspaper. <i>Liverpool Mercury</i> of Friday, July 5th, 1811.	Do	1	Short-tailed Petrel— <i>Nectris brevicaudus</i> .
	186		Mr. H. L. White	1	Owlet Nightjar— <i>Ogatheles novae-hollandiae</i> .
			Mr. Adolph Würfel	1	Rabbit Bandicoot— <i>Peragales lagotis</i> .
			Mr. Thos. Walters, Jun.	1	Sea Snake— <i>Hydrophis sp.</i>
				25	

APPENDIX IX.

EXCHANGES.

Specimens received.	Specimens forwarded.	Specimens received.	Specimens forwarded.
Auckland Museum. (59)		British Museum, London. (10)	
Mineral—1 specimen.			Crustacea—144 specimens.
Mr. L. L. Allen, London. (5)		Mr. A. E. Brent, Houghton, Tasmania. (21)	
Mammals—2 specimens.	(In 1893.)	Aves (eggs)—20 specimens.	Aves (eggs)—15 specimens.
Mr. H. J. Acland, junior, Sydney. (51)		Lieut. C. E. Beddome, Hillgrove, Tasmania. (52)	
Aves—5 specimens.	Mammals—5 specimens.	Mollusca—55 specimens.	Mollusca—41 specimens.

Specimens received.	Specimens forwarded.	Specimens received.	Specimens forwarded.
Canterbury Museum, Christchurch. (43)		Public Library, Museum, and Art Gallery of South Australia. (45)	
Fossils—3,833 specimens.	Aves (Osteol.)—3 specimens. Fossils—71 specimens.	Ethnological—2 specimens. Mammals—1 specimen.	..... .....
Mr. B. Dunstan, Sydney. (28)		Prof. Parker, University Museum, Dunedin. (55)	
Fossils—45 specimens. Minerals—2 specimens.	Fossils—37 specimens.	..... ..... .....	Mollusca—17 specimens. Reptiles—4 specimens. Invertebrata—30 specimens.
Mr. S. H. Drew, Wanganui, N.Z. (47)		Queensland Museum, Brisbane. (54)	
Ethnological—12 specimens.	.....	Fossils—38 specimens.	.....
Mr. R. Etheridge, Sydney. (42)		Mr. Carl Quarfordt, Stockholm. (36, 56)	
Books—5 volumes.	Book—1 volume.	Mollusca—52 specimens. Echinodermata—11 specimens.	Mollusca—71 specimens.
Faculté des Sciences, Marseilles. (32)		Royal Zoological Museum, Florence. (4)	
Fishes—3 specimens. Mollusca—1 specimen.	Fishes—2 specimens.	Mammals—11 specimens.	Mammals—20 specimens. Pisces—1 specimen. Aves—1 specimen. Ethnological—15 specimens.
Mr. H. Farquhar, Wellington, N.Z. (40)		Mr. H. C. Rienits, Mount Victoria. (22, 46)	
Asteridea—12 specimens.	Asteridea—19 specimens.	Minerals—17 specimens.	Minerals—20 specimens.
Free Public Library, Sydney. (48)		N.S.S. "Sobraon." (11)	
Book—1 volume.	Books—2 volumes.	.....	Insecta—23 specimens. Invertebrata—39 specimens. Mammals—14 specimens. Mollusca—170 specimens.
Governor of New Caledonia. (44)		Mr. E. P. Sealy, Timaru. (18)	
Fossils—16 specimens. Minerals—49 specimens.	Minerals—60 specimens.	Aves (Eggs)—10 specimens.	Aves (Eggs)—4 specimens.
Hospital, Gladesville. (12)		Mr. G. Savidge, Clarence River. (27)	
Mammals—2 specimens. Birds—1 specimen. Do (eggs)—5 specimens. Insects—1 specimen. Reptiles—4 specimens. Skeletons—1 specimen.	Bird—1 specimen.	Aves (Eggs)—13 specimens.	Aves (Eggs)—11 specimens.
Mr. S. G. Hewlett, Paddington. (23)		The University, Sydney. (29, 33, 58)	
Ethnological—25 specimens.	Ethnological—10 specimens.	Pisces—1 specimen. Fossils—22 specimens.	Mammalia—3 specimens. Invertebrata—1 specimen. Mollusca—3 specimens.
Mr. Coleman P. Hyman, Sydney. (25)		Technological Museum, Sydney. (14)	
Numismatical—3 specimens.	Numismatical—2 specimens.	Mammals—2 specimens. Insect Galls—17 specimens. Minerals—32 specimens. Shells—572 specimens. Do A number of duplicate specimens. Ethnological—57 specimens. Casts—11 specimens. Reptiles—1 specimen. Pisces—1 specimen.	Books—3 volumes. Aves—17 specimens.
Prof. A. C. Haddon, Dublin. (30)		Mr. L. Vignal, Paris. (19)	
Books and pamphlets.	Photographs—26.	Fossils—61 specimens.	Mollusca—35 specimens.
Dr. H. von Ihering, Brazil. (49)		Mrs. Waterhouse, Waverley. (20, 38)	
.....	Mollusca—30 specimens.	Mollusca—20 specimens.	Mollusca—132 specimens.
Mr. J. Jennings, Sydney. (39)		Master Waterhouse, Waverley. (35)	
Mollusca—23 specimens.	Mollusca—23 specimens.	Insects—15 specimens.	Insects—12 specimens.
Mr. J. W. Mellor, Adelaide. (26)		Mr. Edgar B. Waite, Sydney. (31)	
Aves (eggs)—17 specimens.	Aves (eggs)—6 specimens.	Insecta—345 specimens.	Books—2 volumes.
Natural History Museum, Athens. (3)			
Aves (eggs)—73 specimens.	(In 1894.)		
Museum, Perth, West Australia. (37)			
Cast—1 specimen. Mineral—1 specimen.	..... .....	

APPENDIX X.

RETURN OF INFORMATION SUPPLIED TO THE PUBLIC.*

Name.	Details.	Name.	Details.
Mr. H. J. Ackland ...	Information regarding names of Quail and Turnix.	Mr. R. Helms	(a) Determining Birds collected by him in the Clarence River district; (b) Information regarding Mammals, Reptiles, Mollusca, and Insects, from Mount Kosciusko, to assist him in writing an account for the Geographical Society; (c) Determining Lizards (<i>Egernia whitii</i> , <i>Lygosoma entrecasteauxii</i>).
Mr. Baker	Information and determining Bird-eating Caterpillar of the Vine-moth (<i>Agarista glycine</i>).	Dr. Hurst	(a) Determining Egg of <i>Porzana palustris</i> sent for identification; (b) Diagnosis of <i>Corone australis</i> and <i>Corvus coronoides</i> .
Mr. James S. Bray ...	(a) Showing and giving him information about specimens of wood destroyed by White Ants from the roof of the Museum; (b) Naming and giving information about red-spotted poisonous Spider of Australia (<i>Latrodectus sejerio</i>); (c) Information about Pilchard (<i>Clupea sagax</i>); (d) (<i>Pterois volitans</i>); (e) "Stone Lifter" (<i>Kathetostoma laevis</i>); (f) "Fortescue" (<i>Centropogon australis</i>); (g) and "Star Gazer" (<i>Ichthyoscopus inermis</i>).	Mr. T. R. Icely and Friends.	Giving information on Group Collection and exhibiting Reference Collection (<i>Paradiseidæ</i>).
Dr. R. Broom.....	(a) Determining Mammals and Reptiles; (b) Determining Lizards, &c.	Mr. A. E. Ivatt	Giving information on Group Collection.
Mr. H. Y. L. Brown...	Determining (a) Cretaceous Fossils from Northern Territory of South Australia; (b) Permo-Carboniferous ditto; (c) Cretaceous Fossils from Mount Eba, S.A.; (d) Cambrian Trilobite from Camooweal, S.A., and Queensland Border; (e) Cretaceous Fossils in general from South Australia.	Mr. R. L. Jack	Determining supposed Bone from Mount Morgan, Queensland.
Dr. N. A. Cobb and Friend.	Information re <i>Grallina australis</i> and <i>Ardea nova-hollandia</i> .	Mr. A. P. Kemp	Determining Lizards and Snakes.
Constable in charge of Centennial Park.	Determining species (birds) shot in Centennial Park, and giving information whether same were included in "Birds Protection Act."	Hon. P. G. King, M.L.C.	Names and References to Gould, &c., &c., of <i>Eupodotis australis</i> and <i>Edicnemus gal-larius</i> .
Mr. G. A. Dixon	(a) Determining Lizards; (b) Determining Birds and Eggs.	Mr. D. Le Souef	Examining and determining Ornithological specimens collected by him on the Bloomfield River, Queensland.
Mr. Hugh Dixon	Examination of "Leather Jackets" (<i>Mona-canthus ayraudi</i>), with reference to <i>Sapro-legnia</i> .	Mr. H. J. M'Cooley ...	(a) Information re Emus, and description of Riflebird; (b) Information re Prospective Trade to be done in the Colonies and elsewhere by rearing and selling Emus; (c) A full description of the male Riflebird (<i>Ptilorhis paradisæ</i>); (d) Information relative to a Fly presented by him (infesting <i>Aprosmictus</i>).
Mr. S. H. Drew	Information re Museum matters in general, and collecting localities in New South Wales.	Mr. Metcalfe, M.A. ...	Information re Tree Kangaroos (<i>Dendrolagus lumholtzi</i> and <i>D. bennettianus</i>) for Handbook on Australian Zoology. (Published.)
Mr. B. Dunstan	Determining Triassic Plants, Insects, and Fish, from Wianamatta Shales, Sydney.	Mr. J. C. H. Mingaye..	Reporting on a Wasp (<i>Vespidæ</i>).
Fisheries Department, N.S.W.	Determining:—(a) Salmon Trout (<i>Salmo trutta</i>); (b) Crucian Carp (<i>Carassius carassius</i>); (c) Pilchard (<i>Clupea sagax</i>); (d) and Galaxias (<i>Galaxias coxi</i>); (e) Examination of Tallegalane (<i>Myxus elongatus</i>); and (f) Murray Cod (<i>Oligorus macquariensis</i>), with reference to <i>Sapro-legnia</i> ; (g) Naming Photographs of Fishes.	N. S. W. Zoological Society.	Determining Australian Boa (<i>Aspidites ram-sayi</i>).
Mr. Charles French ...	Determination (by letter) of Egg of <i>Eurostopus albigularis</i> from description sent.	Mr. Alfred Randall ...	Information re <i>Threskiornis strictipennis</i> and <i>Grus australasianus</i> .
Mr. W. W. Froggatt ..	(a) Information and names of specimens; (b) Engaged showing collection of, and giving information upon, Australian Butterflies (<i>Fam. Lycaenidæ</i>) and other groups for the <i>Educational Gazette</i> (Department of Public Instruction); (c) Determining Lizards, Snakes, and Frogs.	Royal Commission on Fisheries.	(a) Examining Macquarie Perch (<i>Macquaria australasica</i>), with reference to <i>Sapro-legnia</i> ; (b) Naming, &c., Drawings of Fishes by Mr. L. S. Podmore; (c) Determining Pilchard (<i>Clupea sagax</i>); and (d) Australian Perch (<i>Percalates colonorum</i>).
Mr. A. Hamilton	Determining Fern from Upper Coal-measures, Mount Kembla.	Mr. Thos. Shine.....	Information, Drawings, and Specimens, for illustration of "Venomous Snakes of Australia." (Published.)
		Professor W. Baldwin Spencer.	Determining <i>Typhlopida</i> .
		Technological Museum.	Determining Lizards and Snakes.
		Mr. C. W. de Vis	Information for Directory.
		Mr. H. P. Woodward..	Giving opinion on Coal from Colley Coal-field, W.A.
		Visitors	Much information daily supplied in all departments too numerous to particularise.

* This Return is incomplete, having been kept for a part of the year only.

APPENDIX XI.
ADDITIONS TO THE LIBRARY.

Reg. No.	Book.	How acquired.	Reg. No.	Book.	How acquired.
PART I.—BOOKS.			PART I.—BOOKS— <i>continued.</i>		
7655	ACKLAND (Sir Henry W.). The Unveiling of the Statue of Sydenham in the Oxford Museum, August 9th, 1894, by the Marquess of Salisbury, with an address by Sir Henry W. Acland 1 vol. 8vo. Oxford, 1894.	Presented	7719-21	BROWN (Thos.) Manual of New Zealand Coleoptera. Part 1, 1880; parts 3, 4, 1886; parts 5, 6, 7, 1893. 3 vols. 8vo. Wellington, N.Z., 1880-93.	{ 2 Purchased 1 Presented
7782-85	"ADVENTURE" and "BEAGLE." Narrative of the Surveying Voyages of H.M.S. "Adventure" and "Beagle," between the years 1826 and 1836, describing their Examination of the Southern Shores of South America, and the "Beagle's" circumnavigation of the Globe. 3 vols and appendix. 4 vols. 8vo. London, 1839.	Purchased	7807	BROWN (J. Ednie). The Forest Flora of South Australia. 1 vol. Imp. fol. Adelaide, 1882.	Purchased
	Contain:— Vol. I. Proceedings of the First Expedition, 1826-1830, under Capt. Philip Parker King, edited by Robert Fitz-Roy Vol. II. Proceedings of the Second Expedition, 1831-1836, under Capt. Robert Fitz-Roy. Vol. III. Journal and Remarks, 1832-1836, by Charles Darwin. Appendix to Vol. II		7743	CALVERT (Albert F.) Mineral Resources of Western Australia. 1 vol. 8vo. London, 1839.	Purchased
.....	ALLEN'S (W. H. and Co.) Naturalist's Library. Edited by R. Bowdler Sharpe.		7867-68	"CHALLENGER," H.M.S. Report of the Scientific Results of the Voyage of * * during the years 1872-76, under the command of Capt. Sir George S. Nares and Frank Tourle Thomson, prepared under the superintendence of Sir C. Wyville Thomson, and of John Murray. A summary of the Scientific Results, parts 1 and 2. 2 vols. 4vo. London, 1895.	Purchased
7768-69	— A Handbook to the Primates, by Henry O. Forbes. 2 vols. 1894.			Contains:— Editorial Notes, with list of Memoirs. Summary of Scientific Results, by John Murray. Parts 1 and 2. Report on specimen of Genus Spirula, by T. H. Huxley and Paul Pelseneer. Report on Oceanic Circulation, by Alex. Buchan.	
7770	— A Handbook to the Carnivora, part I. Cats, Civets, and Mongoosees, by Richard Lydekker, 1895.		7842	CHAMBERS' (W. & R.) Concise Gazetteer of the World and Companion Atlas. 1 vol. 8vo. London and Edinburgh, 1895.	Purchased
7771	— A Handbook to the British Mammalia, by R. Lydekker, 1895.		7668	COOK (Capt. James). A Journal of the Proceedings of His Majesty's Barque "Endeavour" on a Voyage round the World, by Lieutenant James Cook, Commander, commencing the 25th May, 1768. Book the First. Ending 23rd October, 1770. In M.S. 1 vol. Fol. (Original manuscript, with engraved charts of the discoveries and various newspaper cuttings added, having the autograph signature of James Cook on the last page. The Journal was written in triplicate, and this is understood to be the first copy, which was sent to the Admiralty from Batavia after the partial wreck of the "Endeavour.")	Presented
7772	— A Handbook to the Birds of Great Britain, by R. Bowdler Sharpe. Vol. 1. 1894.		7744	— Centenaire de la Mort de Cook, célébré le 14 Février 1879, à l'Hotel de la Société de Géographie (Extrait Bull. Soc. Geog. 1879), and one map of Cook's Travels. 1 vol. 8vo. Paris, 1879.	Purchased
7773	— A Handbook to the Order Lepidoptera, by W. F. Kirby, part I. Butterflies. Vol. 1. 1894. 6 vols. 8vo. London, 1894-95.	Purchased		Contains:— Cook, par William Huber, Cook et Dalrymple, par E. T. Hamy, L'Océane Moderne, par C. de Varny, Catalogue descriptive et Méthodique de l'Exposition organisée par la Société de Géographie à l'Occasion du Centenaire de la Mort de Cook, par E. T. Hamy.	
7741	ANDERSON (Ernest) and SPRY (Frank Palmer). Victorian Butterflies, and how to collect them. 1 vol. 8vo. Melbourne, 1893.	Purchased	7859	CHILTON (Charles). The Subterranean Crustacea of New Zealand; with some General Remarks on the Fauna of Caves and Wells. [Trans. Lin. Soc. Lond. Zoology (2) VI, 2, 1 vol. 4to. London, 1894.	Presented
7820	ARNELL (Hampus Wilhelm). De Skandinaviska Lofmossornas Kalendarium. (Akademisk Affhandling, Upsala Universitets Arsskrift, 1875.) — Om Vegetationens Utveckling i Sverige Aren, 1873-75. (Upsala Universitets Arsskrift, 1878) In 1 vol. 8vo. Upsala, 1875 and 1878.	Presented	7746	DAVIS (John). Tracks of M'Kinlay and party across Australia. Edited, with an Introductory View of Recent Explorations, by Wm. Westgarth. (Map missing.) 1 vol. 8vo. London, 1863.	Purchased
7804-5	B**** (Monsieur de). Historie de l'Expédition de Trois Vaisseaux (l'Aigle, le Tienhoven, et la Galère d'Afrique) envoyés par la Compagnie des Indes Occidentales des Provinces Unies, aux Terres Australes en 1721. 2 vols. 12m. La Haye, 1839.	Purchased	7747	DILLON (Capt. P.) ("Research"). Narrative and Successful Result of a Voyage in the South Seas, performed by Order of the Government of British India, to ascertain the actual fate of La Pérouse's Expedition, interspersed with accounts of the Religion, Manners, Customs, and Cannibal Practices of the South Sea Islanders. 2 vols. 8vo. London, 1829.	Purchased
	A French account of Jacob Roggeveen's Voyages in 1721-22 in the Dutch ships "Arend," "Thienhoven" and "Afrikaansche Galei," to the Indian and Pacific Oceans, New Britain, New Guinea, &c.		7963	DODERLEIN (Ludwig). Die Japanischen Seeigel Th. I. Cidaridæ und Salenidæ. 1 vol. Fol. Stuttgart, 1887.	Purchased
7941	BARTLETT (Edward). A Monograph of the Weaver-Birds, <i>Ploceidæ</i> , and Arboreal and Terrestrial Finches, <i>Tringillidæ</i> , parts 1 to 5 (all published). 1 vol. 8vo. London, 1888-89.	Purchased	7749	EARL (George Windsor). Native Races of the Indian Archipelago. (Ethnographical Library, Edwin Norris, Vol. 1.) 1 vol. 8vo. London, 1853.	Purchased
7739	BLANFORD (W. T.). Observations on the Geology and Zoology of Abyssinia. 1 vol. 8vo. London, 1870.	Purchased	7750-53	ELLIS (William). Polynesian Researches during a residence of nearly eight years in the Society and Sandwich Islands. Second edition. 4 vols. 12mo. London, 1836.	Purchased
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7806	BOURNE'S Journal of Landsborough's Expedition from Carpentaria, in search of Burke and Wills. 1 vol. 8vo. Melbourne, 1862.	Purchased			
7824	BOVALLIUS (Carl). The Oxycephalids. (Royal Soc. of Sci., Upsala, 1889). 1 vol. 4vo. Upsala, 1890.	Presented			
7942	BRONN (H. G.) Klassen und Ordnungen des Thier-Reichs, wissenschaftlich dargestellt in Wort und Bild. Band iii. Mollusca, von H. Simroth. Abt. I. Amphineura und Scaphoda. 1 vol. 8vo. Leipzig, 1892-94.	Purchased			

Reg. No.	Book.	How acquired.	Reg. No.	Book.	How acquired.
PART I.—BOOKS—continued.			PART I.—BOOKS—continued.		
7754	ERSKINE (John Elphinstone). Journal of a Cruise among the Islands of the Western Pacific, including the Feejees and others inhabited by the Polynesian Negro Races, in H.M.S. "Havannah."	1 vol. 8vo. London, 1853. Purchased	7827	KJELLMAN (F. R.) Ueber die Algenvegetation des Murmanschen Meeres an der Westküste von Nowaja Semlja und Wajgatsch. (<i>Mit. Kon. Ges. d. Wiss., Upsala, 1877.</i>)	1 vol. 4to. Upsala, 1877. Presented
7821	FRIES (Elias). <i>Epicrisis Generis Hieraciorum.</i>	1 vol. 8vo. Upsala, 1861. Presented	7828	— Om Beringhafvets Algflora. (<i>Kon. Svens. Vet. Akad. Handl., XXIII, 8.</i>)	1 vol. 4to. Stockholm, 1889. Presented
7825	FRISTEDT (R. F.). <i>Ioannis Franckenii Botanologianunc, primum edita. (Reg. Soc. Sci., Upsala, 1877.)</i>	1 vol. 4to. Upsala, 1877. Presented	7829	— The Algae of the Arctic Sea. (<i>Kon. Svens. Vet. Akad. Handl., XX, 5.</i>)	1 vol. 4to. Stockholm, 1883. Presented
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7866	GOULD (John). <i>An Analytical Index to the Works of the late John Gould, by R. Bowdler Sharpe. With Biographical Memoir and Portrait.</i>	1 vol. 4to. London, 1893. Purchased	7728-29	LATHAM (Joannis). <i>Index Ornithologicus sive Systema Ornithologiæ et Supplementum.</i>	2 vols. 4to. Londoni, 1790, 1801. Re-registered
7745	GREY (Sir George). <i>The Library of H.E. Sir George Grey. Philology, vol. ii, part 1. Australia, by W. H. Black; part 2. Papuan Languages, by Sir Geo. Grey.</i>	1 vol. 8vo. Cape Town, 1858. Purchased	7781	LEICHHARDT. <i>Detailed Map of Dr. Ludwig Leichhardt's Route in Australia from Moreton Bay to Port Essington, 1844-45, laid down from his original map, adjusted and drawn by John Arrowsmith, 3 sheets folded.</i>	In 1 vol. 1847. Purchased
7861	GURNEY (J. H.). <i>Catalogue of the Birds of Prey (Accipitres and Striges), with the number of Specimens in Norwich Museum.</i>	1 vol. 8vo. London, 1894. Presented	7823	LILLEBERG (Wilhelm). <i>Bidrag till kännedomen om underfamiljen Lysianassina inom underordningen Amphipoda bland kräftdjuren.</i>	— <i>Bidrag till kännedomen om de inom Sverige och Norrige förekommande Crustaceer af Isopodernas underordning och Tanaidernas familj.</i>
7862	— <i>Catalogue of a Collection of British Birds, formed by the late Mr. John Henry Gurney and his son (compiled and drawn up by the latter), with the Localities, Sex, and State of Plumage.</i>	1 vol. 8vo. London, 1892. Presented	—	— <i>Bidrag till kännedomen om Pterycombus Brama B. Fries, en Fisk af Makrillfiskarnes familj.</i>	— <i>Öfersigt af de inom Skandinavien. (Sverige och Norrige) anträffade Hvalartade Däggdjur. (Cetacea). 2 parts.</i>
7775-76	HAGA (A.). <i>Nederlandsch Nieuw Guinea en de Papeesche Eilanden Historische Bijdrage, 1500-1883.</i>	2 vols. 8vo. Batavia and 'S. Hage, 1884. Purchased	7826	LÖNNBERG (Einar). <i>Anatomische Studien über Skandinavische Cestoden. Inaugural-Dissertation. (Kon. Svens. Vet. Akad. Handl. XXIV, 6.)</i>	1 vol. 4to. Stockholm, 1891. Presented
7846	HADDON (Prof. A. C.). <i>The Decorative Art of British New Guinea: A Study in Papuan Ethnography. (Royal Irish Acad. "Cunningham Memoirs," No. x.)</i>	1 vol. 4to. Dublin, 1894. Presented	7810	MACARTNEY (John Neill). <i>The Bendigo Goldfield Registry. Also Notes on the Bendigo Goldfield by W. Nicholas. Plans by H. B. Nicholas. Second year.</i>	1 vol. 8vo. Melbourne, 1872. Purchased
7898-99	HAECKEL (Ernst). <i>Das System der Medusen Theil 1. Monographie der Medusen.</i>	1 vol. Text, 1 vol. Atlas. (<i>Denks. Med. Nat. Ges. in Jena Bd. 1, 1879.</i>)	7740	MACDONALD (Rev. D.). <i>The Asiatic Origin of the Oceanic Languages: Etymological Dictionary of the Languages of Efaté (New Hebrides), with an introduction.</i>	1 vol. 8vo. Melbourne, 1894. Purchased
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7822	HEDENIUS (Per.). <i>Om Upptäckten af Blodmullet ett Bidrag till de Medicinska Vetenskapernas Historia. (Upsala Universitetets Arsskrift, 1892.)</i>	1 vol. 8vo. Upsala, 1892. Presented	7786	MAJOR (R. H.) (<i>Editor.</i>) <i>Early voyages to Terra Australis, now called Australia, from the beginning of the Sixteenth Century to the time of Captain Cook. (Hakluyt Society.)</i>	1 vol. 8vo. London, 1857. Purchased
7840	HENFREY (Henry William). <i>Guide to the Study of English Coins. New and Revised Edition, by C. F. Keary.</i>	1 vol. 4to. London, 1885. Purchased	7982	MOJSISOVICS (E. V.) UND NEUMAYR (M.). <i>Beiträge zur Paläontologie und Geologie Osterreich-Ungarns und des Orients. Mittheilungen des Paläontologischen Instituts der Universität Wien. Herausgegeben von Prof. Dr. W. Waagen. Band ix.</i>	1 vol. 4to. Wien, 1894-95. Purchased
7777	HODGKINSON (Clement). <i>Australia, from Port Macquarie to Moreton Bay; with Descriptions of the Natives, their Manners, and Customs; the Geology, Natural Productions, Fertility, and Resources of that Region.</i>	1 vol. 8vo. London, 1845. Purchased	7839	MOLLETT (J. W.). <i>An Illustrated Dictionary of Words used in Art and Archæology.</i>	1 vol. 8vo. London, 1883. Purchased
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PART I.—BOOKS—continued.			PART I.—BOOKS—continued.		
7803	NARBOROUGH (JOHN) AND OTHERS. Account of several late voyages and discoveries to the South and North by Sir John Narborough, Captain Jasmen Tasman, Captain John Wood, and Frederick Marten, to which are annexed Introduction and Supplement giving an account of other navigations. 1 vol. 8vo. London, 1694.	Purchased	7796-97	SHOBERL (Frederic). [Editor.] The World in Miniature. The Asiatic Islands and New Holland. A description of Manners, Customs, Character, and Society of the various tribes. 2 vols. 16mo. London (1824?)	Purchased
	Contents:— Introduction. Journal kept by John Narborough (Voyage to the Straights of Magellan, 1669-1671). Relation of a voyage made towards the South Terra Incognita, extracted from the Journal of Capt. Abel Jansen Tasman (1642-43). Relation of a voyage for the discovery of a passage by the N.E. to Japan and China in H.M.S. "Speedwell" and "Prosperous," 1676, by Captain John Wood and Capt. William Flawes. Voyage into Spitzbergen and Greenland, 1671, by Capt. Frederick Marlen. Supplement.		7737	SIEBOLD (Ph. Fr. de). Fauna Japonica Reptilia, elaborantibus C. J. Temminck et H. Schlegel. 1 vol. Fol. Lugduni, Batavorum, 1838.	Purchased
7874-76	NEWTON (ALFRED) AND GADOW (HANS). A Dictionary of Birds, by Alfred Newton and Hans Gadow, with contributions from Richard Lydekker, Chas. S. Roy and Robt. W. Shufeldt. Part 1 (A.—Ga.), 1893. Part 2 (Ga.—Moa.), 1893. Part 3 (Moa.—Sheath), 1894. 3 vols. 8vo. London, 1893-4.	Purchased	7841	SMITH (A.M.) Illustrated Encyclopædia of Gold and Silver Coins of the World. 1 vol. 8vo. Philadelphia, 1886.	Purchased
	Part 1 contains:— Flight, by Charles S. Roy. Fossil Birds, by Richard Lydekker. Part 2 contains:— King-bird, by R. W. Shufeldt. Moa, by Richard Lydekker. Part 3 contains:— Mocking-bird, by R. W. Shufeldt. Odontornithes, by Richard Lydekker.		7798	STONE (Octavius C.) A Few Months in New Guinea. 1 vol. 8vo. London, 1880.	Purchased
7792-93	NIEUW GUINEA. Ethnographisch en Natuurkundig onderzoek en beschreven in 1858, door een Nederlandsch Indische Commissie. Uitgegeven door het Koninklijk Instituut voor Taal-Land-en Volkenkunde van Nederlandsch Indie. (Woordenlist door Dr. J. H. Crookkewit on p. 201.) ATLAS VAN KAARTEN. 1 vol. 8vo. and 1 vol. 4to. Amsterdam, 1862.	Purchased	7799	STUART (John McDouall). Explorations in Australia. The Journals of John McDouall Stuart during 1858, 1859, 1860, 1861, 1862, when he fixed the centre of the Continent and successfully crossed from sea to sea. Edited by William Hardman. Second edition. 1 vol. 8vo. London, 1865.	Purchased
7901	PHILLIPS (John). Illustrations of the Geology of Yorkshire, 1829. Part 2. The Mountain Limestone District, 1836. (Bound in one). 1 vol. 4to. York, 1829, 1836.	Purchased	7814	— Diary of J. McDouall Stuart's Explorations from Adelaide across the Continent of Australia, 1861-1862. 1 vol. 8vo. Melbourne, 1862.	Purchased
7669	RENEVIER (E.) Mémoire Géologique sur la perte du Rhône et ses environs (<i>Mem. Soc. Helv. Sc. Nat.</i> xiv). 1 vol. 4to. Zurich, 1854. Re-registered		7956	SYSTEMATISCHES CONCHILIEN-CABINET, Von Martini und Chennitz, &c. Band I. Abth. 10. Die Genera Livinhacia, Pseudachatina, Perideris, Lincolaria, und Homorus. Bearbeitet von Dr. W. Kobelt. 1 vol. 4to. Nürnberg, 1893-95.	Purchased
7713	REUSCH (HANS.) Bommeloen og Karmen med Omgivelser geologisk beskrevne. 1 vol. 4to. Kristiania. Presented		7957	— Band xi. Abt. 4. Die Familie Pholadea. Bearbeitet von S. Clessin. 1891-1893. — Band xi. Abt. 4a. Die Familie Gastrochaenidae. Bearbeitet von S. Clessin. 1894-5. 1 vol. 4to. Nürnberg, 1891-95.	Purchased
.....	ROBERTSON (J.D.) Handbook to the Coinage of Scotland. (Bound with Hefrey.) London, 1878.	Purchased	7863	TAPLIN (Rev. G.) [Edited by.] The Folklore, Manners, Customs, and Languages of the South Australian Aborigines; gathered from inquiries made by authority of the South Australian Government. First series. 1 vol. 8vo. Adelaide, 1879.	Exchange
.....	ROYAL NATURAL HISTORY. Edited by Richard Lydekker, with preface by P. L. Sclater.			— Addendum—Grammar of the Narrinyeri Tribe of Australian Aborigines, by Rev. G. Taplin. Adelaide, 1878. (Bound with above.)	
7847	— Vol. I (1893-94), Mammals.		7871	TORNIER (Gustav). Das Entstehen der Gelenkformen. [<i>Archiv für Entwicklungsmechanik der Organismus</i> I. 1-3.] 1 vol. 8vo. Leipzig, 1894-95.	Presented
7848	— II (1894), Mammals.		7800	TOWNSEND (Joseph Phipps). Rambles and Observations in New South Wales, with Sketches of Men and Manners, Notices of the Aborigines, &c. 1 vol. 8vo. London, 1849.	Purchased
7849	— III (1894-5), Mammals and Birds.		7818	TRAYN (Geo. W. Jr.) [Continued by PILSBRY, Hy. A.] Manual of Conchology, Structural and Systematic. Vol. xv. Polyplacophora. 1 vol. 8vo. Philadelphia, 1893.	Purchased
7903	— IV. 4 vol. 4to. London, 1893-95. Chapters II, III, IV, V, VI, Perching Birds, by H. A. Macpherson. Chapter VII, Picarian Birds, by R. Bowdler Sharpe.	Purchased	7819	— Manual of Conchology. Second series. Pulmonata. Vol. IX. [Helicidae. Vol. 7.] Guide to the Study of Helices. 1 vol. 8vo. Philadelphia, 1894.	Purchased
7943	SALVADORI (Tommaso). Aggiunte alla Ornitologia della Papuasie e della Molluche. Parti 1, 2, 3. 1 vol. 4to. Torino, 1889-91.	Purchased	7883	— Second series. Pulmonata. Index to the Helices. 1 vol. 8vo. Philadelphia, 1895.	Purchased
7891	SARS (G.O.) On some South African Entomotraca, raised from dried mud. (<i>Ved. Selskabs. Skrifter</i> , 1895, No. 8). 1 vol. 8vo. Christiania, 1895.	Presented	7670	VERNEUIL (M. de), et Colomb (E.) Coup d'Oeil sur la Constitution Géologique de plusieurs Provinces de l'Espagne. Suivi d'une Description de quelques Ossements fossiles du Terrain miocene, par Paul Gervais. [<i>Bul. Soc. Geol. Fr.</i> 2 X.] Notes pour accompagner le Tableau orographique d'une partie de l'Espagne, par M.M. de Verneuil, E. Colomb, et de Lorieère. [<i>Acad. des Sci.</i> XL.] 1 vol. 4to. Paris, 1853 and 1855.	
7738	SCHLEGEL (H.) Abbildungen neuer oder unvollständig bekannter Amphibien, nach der Natur oder dem Leben entworfen, herausgegeben und mit einem erläuternden Texte begleitet. (Coloured plates, no text.) 1 vol. 4to. Dusseldorf, 1837-44.	Purchased	7877	WHARTON (W.J.L.) [Edited by.] Captain Cook's Journal, during his First Voyage Round the World, made in H.M. bark "Endeavour," 1768-71. A literal transcription of the original MSS., with Notes and Introduction. 1 vol. 8vo. London, 1893.	Purchased

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PART I.—BOOKS— <i>continued</i> .			PART II.—PERIODICALS— <i>continued</i> .		
7815	WILSON (Sir Samuel). The Californian Salmon, with an account of its introduction into Victoria. 1 vol. 8vo. Melbourne, 1878.	Purchased	NEW SOUTH WALES— <i>continued</i> .		
7802	WILSON (T. B.). Narrative of a Voyage round the World, comprising an account of the wreck of the ship "Governor Ready" in Torres Straits; a description of the British Settlements on the Coasts of New Holland; Manners and Customs of the Aboriginal Tribes. 1 vol. 8vo. London, 1835.	Purchased	7711	MINES AND AGRICULTURE—DEPARTMENT OF. Annual Report for the year 1894. 1 vol. Fol. Sydney, 1895.	Presented
7830	WITTRÖCK (Veit Brecher). On the Development and Systematic Arrangement of the Pithophoraceæ, a new Order of Algae. [<i>Roy. Soc., Upsala, 1876.</i>] 1 vol. 4to. Upsala, 1877.	Presented	7927	— Hawkesbury Agricultural College and Experimental Farm. Annual Reports, 1892, 1893, 1894. 1 vol. 8vo. Sydney, 1893-5.	Presented
7808	WOODS (J. D.). Native Tribes of South Australia. 1 vol. 8vo. Adelaide, 1879.	Purchased	7886	— Hawkesbury Agricultural College and Experimental Farm. Annual Report, 1894. 1 vol. 8vo. Sydney, 1895.	Presented
	Contents:— Introduction, by J. D. Woods. The Narrinyeri; an account of the Tribes of South Australian Aborigines inhabiting the country around Lakes Alexandrina, Albert, and Coorong, and the Lower Murray. By Rev. Geo. Taplin. Second edition. Some account of the Manners and Superstitions of the Adelaide and Encounter Bay Aborigines. By William Wyatt. Manners and Customs of the Aborigines of the Encounter Bay Tribe. By H. E. A. Meyer. The Aboriginal Tribes of Port Lincoln. By C. W. Schurman. The Manners and Customs of the Dieyerie Tribe of Australian Aborigines. By Samuel Gason. Vocabulary of the Woolner District Dialect, Adelaide River, Northern Territory. By John William Ogilvie Bennett.		7918-24	— Pamphlets: 22, Miscellaneous; 3, Plant Diseases; 7, Economic Entomology; 5, Forestry; 1, Tobacco; 4, Wine; 6, Stock. In 7 vols. 8vo. Sydney, 1891-94.	Presented
7817	WOODS (J. E. Tenison). Malaysian Essays: No. 1, The Fisheries of the Oriental Region; No. 2, Geographical Notes of Malaysia and Asia; No. 3, Malaysian Land and Fresh Water Mollusca. [<i>Proc. Lin. Soc., N.S.W., III, 1888.</i>]	Purchased	7925	— Report on Mixed Farms entered for National Prize Competition. By F. B. Kingdon. 1 vol. 8vo. Sydney, 1894.	Presented
7816	— On the Anatomy and Life History of Mollusca peculiar to Australia. [<i>Prize Essay Roy. Soc. N.S.W., 1888.</i>]	Purchased	7926	— Bulletin. Nos. 2, 3, 4, 1891. In 1 vol. 8vo. Sydney.	Presented
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	NEW SOUTH WALES.		5913	— Forest Branch. Annual Progress Report of State Forest Administration of New South Wales for 1892 (1893).	Presented
7203	AUSTRALIAN MUSEUM. Reports of the Trustees for the years 1893-94.	Presented	— Flowering Plants and Ferns of N.S.W. Parts 1 and 2.	Presented
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7907	FISHERIES—COMMISSIONERS OF. Fisheries of the Colony. Reports for 1890, 1891, 1892. 1 vol. Fol.	Presented		Contains— Notes on Mineral Exhibits, Gold, Coal, Tin, &c., by the Government Geologist (C. S. Wilkinson). Remarks on the Sedimentary Formations of New South Wales (3rd Edition), by Rev. W. B. Clarke. Notes on Iron Ore and Coal Deposits at Wallerawang, by Prof. Liversidge.	
7843	FISHERIES—ROYAL COMMISSION ON. Report of the Royal Commission appointed on the 20th November, 1894, to inquire into and report upon the best means of developing the Marine and other Fisheries of New South Wales, and as to the better regulation of the Fishing Industry by law. Together with the Minutes of Evidence and Appendix. 1 vol. Fol. Sydney, 1895.	Presented	.....	NEW SOUTH WALES RAILWAY INSTITUTE. Railway Budget, vol. III, Nos. 26 to 41.	Presented
7672	GORDON & GOTCH. Australian Handbook for 1895. 1 vol. 8vo. London, &c., 1895.	Purchased	7660	NEW SOUTH WALES OBSERVATORY. Results of Rain, River, and Evaporation Observations made in New South Wales during 1893. 1 vol. 8vo. Sydney, 1894.	Presented
.....	MECHANICS' INSTITUTE, Goulburn. Forty-first Annual Report.	Presented	7872	NEW SOUTH WALES. Wealth and Progress of New South Wales, 1894, by T. A. Coghlan. Eighth Issue, vol. I. 1 vol. 8vo. Sydney, 1895.	Presented
7904	LINNEAN SOCIETY OF N.S.W. Proceedings. Second Series. Vol. IX, for 1894. 1 vol. 8vo. Sydney, 1895.	Presented	7873	— Australian Grasses, by Fred. Turner. Vol. I. 1 vol. 8vo. Sydney, 1895.	Presented
.....	— Proceedings. Second Series. Vol. X, Pts. 1, 2, 3, and Sup.	Presented	3494	PUBLIC LIBRARY. Report from Trustees for 1894.	Presented
7905	— Abstracts of Proceedings, 1886 to 1895. 1 vol. 8vo.	Presented	7680-86	— Classified Subject and Title Catalogue of the Books in the Reference Library, 1869-94. Part 2, with Index. Class A. (Natural History, Philosophy, Science, &c.) 1869-87. Class B. (History, Antiquities, &c.) 1869-87. Class C. (Biography and Correspondence.) 1869-87. Class E. (Periodical and Serial Literature.) 1869-94. Class F. (Jurisprudence, Commerce, &c.) 1869-87. Supplements, 1888, 1893. 7 vols. 4to. Sydney, 1893-95.	Presented
			7724	ROYAL SOCIETY OF NEW SOUTH WALES. Journal and Proceedings. Vol. XXVIII, for 1894. 1 vol. 8vo. Sydney, 1895.	Presented
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			7709	UNIVERSITY OF SYDNEY. Calendar for the Year 1895. 1 vol. 8vo. Sydney, 1895.	Presented
			7813	— Catalogue of the Museum of Antiquities of the Sydney University, compiled by the Curator, Edward Reeve, 1860-1870. 1 vol. 8vo. Sydney, 1870.	Purchased

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PART II.—PERIODICALS— <i>continued.</i>			PART II.—PERIODICALS— <i>continued.</i>		
VICTORIA.			QUEENSLAND— <i>continued.</i>		
7895	AGRICULTURE—DEPARTMENT OF. Systematic Arrangement of Australian Fungi, together with Host-Index and List of Works on the subject, by D. McAlpine. 1 vol. 4to. Melbourne, 1895.	Presented	— Bulletin No. 1. Artesian Water, by B. L. Jack.	Presented
7710	GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF VICTORIA. Observations on New Vegetable Fossils of the Auriferous Drifts; by Baron Ferd. von Mueller. 1st decade 1883, 2nd decade 1884. 1 vol. 8vo. Melbourne, 1883-4.	Presented	7567	NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY OF QUEENSLAND. Transactions. Vol. I. 1892-93-94. 1 vol. 8vo. Brisbane, 1895.	Presented
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7943	SCHOOL OF MINES, Ballarat. Calendar, 1895.	Presented	7676	QUEENSLAND. Queensland Railway and Tourist's Guide, compiled by A. Meston. 1 vol. 8vo. Brisbane, (1890?)	Presented
7915	SCHOOL OF MINES AND INDUSTRIES, Bendigo. Annual Reports, 1885, 1887, 1887-8, 1888-9, 1889-90, 1890-91, 1891-92, 1892-93. In 1 vol. 8vo. Bendigo, 1886-93.	Presented	NEW ZEALAND.		
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7912-13	ADELAIDE CIRCULATING LIBRARY. Reports of Committee for 1889-95. Appendix to Catalogue, Nos. 1 to 8. Catalogue. Part 2. In 2 vols. 8vo. Adelaide, 1895.	Presented	7856	DEPARTMENT OF LANDS AND SURVEY, N.Z. Report for the Year 1894-95, by Stephenson Percy Smith, Surveyor-General. 1 vol. Folio. Wellington, N.Z., 1895.	Presented
7916	PUBLIC LIBRARY MUSEUM AND ART GALLERY. Notes upon Additions to the Museum, by "An Amateur Naturalist," Adelaide, 1887 and 1889. Numismatical Department Descriptive List of Tokens in the Museum Collection, by J. G. O. Tepper, Adelaide, 1890. List of Named Insects in the South Australian Museum, by J. G. O. Tepper, First series, 1887-8; second, 1888-9; third, 1889-90; fourth, 1890-91. In 1 vol. 4to. Adelaide.	Presented	7715-17	REPORTS ON THE MINING INDUSTRY OF NEW ZEALAND, 1888, 1890, and 1892. 3 vols. Folio. Wellington, N.Z., 1888-92.	Presented
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	PART II.—PERIODICALS— <i>continued.</i>			PART II.—PERIODICALS— <i>continued.</i>	
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7774	ETHNOLOGICAL SOCIETY. Journal. Vol. IV, 1856. 1 vol. 8vo. London, 1856.	Purchased	7884	YEAR BOOK of the Learned and Scientific Societies of Great Britain and Ireland. Fifth Annual Issue, 1887. 1 vol. 8vo. London, 1888.	Purchased
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7938	ROYAL MICROSCOPICAL SOCIETY. Journal. Vol. 1895. 1 vol. 8vo. London, 1895.	Purchased			
7732-33	ROYAL SOCIETY OF LONDON. Philosophical Transactions for the Year 1894. Vol. 185. Part 1, Series A and B. 2 vols. 4to. London, 1894.	Purchased			
7857-58	— Philosophical Transactions for the year 1894. Vol. 185. Part 2, Series A and B. 2 vols. 4to. London, 1895.	Purchased			
7970-72	ROYAL SOCIETY. Proceedings. Vol. LVI (incomplete), 1894; LVII, 1894-95; LVIII, 1895. 3 vols. 8vo. London, 1894-5.	Presented			

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7684	BERWICKSHIRE NATURALISTS' CLUB. History, 1892-3. Part 2. 1 vol. 8vo. Alnwick, 1894.	Presented	7694	SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION. Annual Report of the Board of Regents to July, 1893. 1 vol. 8vo. Washington, 1894.	Presented
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.....	— Vol. XXI. Tertiary Rhynchophorous Coleoptera of the United States, by Samuel Hubbard Scudder, 1893.		7890	— Memoirs. Vol. XVIII. 1 Vol. 4to. Cambridge, U.S.A., 1895. Presented	
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7723	AMERICAN MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY. Bulletin. Vol. VI, 1894. 1 vol. 8vo. New York, 1894.	Presented	7697	NEW YORK ACADEMY OF SCIENCES. Transactions. Vol. XIII, 1893-94. 1 Vol. 8vo. New York, 1894. Presented	
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7992	AVK. Vol. XII. 1 vol. 8vo. New York, 1895.	Presented	6222-24	— Annals. Vol. v, Nos. 9, 10, 11, 12, and Index; VI, 7-12 and Index; VII, 6-12, and Index; VIII, 5. Presented	
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7987	CALIFORNIA ACADEMY OF SCIENCES. Proceedings. Second Series, Vol. IV. 1 vol. 8vo. San Francisco, 1894-5.	Presented	NEW YORK STATE LIBRARY. State Library Bulletin. Additions No. 2. Bibliography No. 1. Legislation No. 5.	
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.....	FIELD COLUMBIAN MUSEUM, CHICAGO. Pub. I. Vol. I. No. 1. Historical and Descriptive Account of the Field Columbian Museum.	Presented		Contains, among other Papers and Reports— Livonia Salt Shaft; its History and Geological Relations; by James Hall. Geology of the Livonia Salt Shaft; by D. D. Luther. Succession of Fossil Faunas in the Section of the Livonia Salt Shaft; by J. M. Clarke. New or rare species of Fossils from the Horizons of the Livonia Salt Shaft; by J. M. Clarke. Report on the Helderberg Limestones; by N. H. Darton. Platycnemid Man in New York; by W. H. Sherzer. Discussion of the Genera of Fenestillidae; by G. B. Simpson. Glossary of Names of Bryozoa and Corals; by G. B. Simpson. Handbook of the Brachiopoda, II; by James Hall, assisted by J. M. Clarke. Publications relating to the Geology and Palaeontology of the State of New York, 1876-95; by J. M. Clarke.	
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7706	— Proceedings, Series I, 1870-71; II, 1873-74. 1 Vol. 8vo. New York, 1870-74.	Presented	7758-64	WISCONSIN ACADEMY OF SCIENCES, ARTS, AND LETTERS. Transactions. Vol. III, 1875-76; IV, 1876-77; v, 1877-81; VI, 1881-83; VII, 1883-87; VIII, 1888-91; IX, 2 pts., 1892-93. 7 vols. 8vo. Madison, Wis., 1876-93. Presented	
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7996	— Memoirs. Vol. XVII. 1 vol. 8vo. Cambridge, Mass., 1890-94.	Presented			

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PART II—PERIODICALS— <i>continued.</i>			PART II.—PERIODICALS— <i>continued.</i>		
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA— <i>continued.</i>			FRANCE— <i>continued.</i>		
.....	WAGNER FREE INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE, PHILADELPHIA. [Transactions. Vol. iii, part 3, March, 1895.	Presented	8057-59	RESULTATS DES CAMPAGNES SCIENTIFIQUE Accomplies sur son Yacht par la Prince Albert Ier Prince de Monaco, publiés sous sa Direction avec la concours de Baron Jules de Guerna.	
.....	WEST AMERICAN SCIENTIST. Vol. viii. Nos. 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 77.	Presented		*Fasc. 1. Contribution à la Faune Malacologique des Iles Açores, par P. Dautzenberg, 1889.	
3604	ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF PHILADELPHIA. Twenty-third Annual Report.	Presented		2. Contribution à l'étude des Spongiaires de l'Atlantique Nord, par E. Topsent, 1892.	
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8032	K.K. ZOOLOGISCH-BOTANISCHE GESELLSCHAFT IN WIEN. Verhandlungen, Band XLIV, 1894.	Presented		8. Zoantharies provenant des Campagnes du yacht l'Hirondelle (Golfe de Gascogne, Açores, Terre-Neuve) par E. Jourdan, 1895.	
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8051	MUSEO CIVICO DI STORIA NATURALE IN TRIESTE. Atti. IX. (Vol. III, della Serie nuova.)	Presented	7690	REVUE BIOLOGIQUE du Nord de la France, 1894.	Presented
8033	ORNITHOLOGISCHER-VEREIN IN WIEN. Mittheilungen. "Die Schwalbe." Jahrgang XIX, 1895.	Presented		Nos. 1, 2, 3.	
7689	WIENER ENTOMOLOGISCHE ZEITUNG. Gegründet, redigirt und herausgegeben von Josef Mik, Edmund Reitter, Fritz A. Wachel. Jahr-gang XIII.	Purchased	7691	SOCIETE FRANCAISE DE MINERALOGIE. (Ancienne Société Minéralogique de France.) Bulletin. Tome XVII.	Purchased
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PART II.—PERIODICALS— <i>continued.</i>			PART II.—PERIODICALS— <i>continued.</i>		
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8042	KÖNIGLICHES ETHNOGRAPHISCHES MUSEUM ZU DRESDEN. IX Die Philippinen ii. Negritos. von Dr. A. B. Meyer. 1 vol. Imp. fol. Dresden, 1893.	Presented	SOCIETA ITALIANA DI SCIENZE NATURALI, Milan. Atti. Vol. xxv., fasc. 1, 2.	Presented
8041	V. Jahresbericht (1889) und VI. Jahresbericht der Ornithologischen Beobachtungstationen im Königreich Sachsen, bearbeitet von Dr. A. B. Meyer und Dr. F. Helm. In 1 vol. 4to. Dresden, 1890, 1892.	Presented	SOCIETA TOSCANI DI SCIENZA NATURALI, Pisa. Atti, Processi verbali. Vol. ix, pp. 133-241.	Presented
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7734	MORPHOLOGISCHES JAHRBUCH. Eine Zeitschrift für Anatomie und Entwicklungsgeschichte, herausgegeben von Carl Gegenbaur. Namen- und Sach Register zu Band I-xx (zusammengestellt von Dr. O. Seydel). 1 vol. 8vo. Leipzig, 1895.	Purchased	JAVA.		
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8045-47	ACADEMIE IMPERIALE DES SCIENCES DE ST. PETERSBOURG. Bulletin. Nouvelle Série Tome IV (xxxvi), Nos. 1, 2, 1893-94. Vc. Série Tome I, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 1894; II, Nos. 1-5, 1895.	Presented	7879	SOCIETE DES NATURALISTES DE ST. PETERSBOURG. Travaux. Section de Botanique. Vol. XXIV (1893). Red. par J. Borodine. 1 vol. 8vo. St. Pétersbourg, 1894.	Presented
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AURIVILLIUS (C. W. S.)	Bidrag till kanneiomien om Krustaceer, som lefva hos Mollusker och Tunikater. (<i>Ofversigt K. Vet. Akad. Forhande, 1892.</i>)	Presented			
BIRD PROTECTION ACT,	1894.	Presented			

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PART III.—PAMPHLETS— <i>continued.</i>		PART III.—PAMPHLETS— <i>continued.</i>	
BITTNER (A.) Einige Bemerkungen zu Gauthier's Besprechung meiner Mittheilungen "Ueber Parabrissus und einige andere alttertiäre Echinidengattungen. (<i>Ib.</i> Nr. 11, 1893.)	Presented	GIGLIOLI (E. H.) Appunti intorno ad una Collezione Etnografica fatta durante el terzo viaggio di Cook.	Presented
— Zur definitiven Feststellung des Begriffes "norisch" &c., der alpinen Trias. Wein, 1895.	Presented	— Seventeen other Pamphlets.	Presented
BLANCHARD (R.) Hirudinees de l'Italie continentale et insulaire.	Presented	HEDLEY (C.) Pterosoma claimed as a Heteropod.	Presented
— Notices sur les Parasites de l'Homme.	Presented	— Extract from Journal de Conchyliologie.	Presented
— Sur un Taenia saginata, Bifurque.	Presented	— The Nautilus. Dec., 1894.	Presented
BOVALLIUS (Carl). Ianthé, a new genus of Isopoda. (<i>Bihang K. Svens. Vet. Akad. Hande. VI. 4.</i>)	Presented	— Notes on West Australian Land Shells.	Presented
— New or imperfectly known Isopoda. Parts II, III. (<i>Bihang K. Svens. Vet. Akad. Hande. XI 17, XII, IV, 4.</i>)	Presented	— Notes on Australian Shipworms.	Presented
— Notes on the Family Assellidæ. (<i>Bihang K. Svens. Vet. Akad. Hande. XI 15.</i>)	Presented	— Considerations on the Surviving Refugees in Austral Lands of Ancient Antarctic Life.	Presented
BRADY (J. H.) Eyes to see.	Presented	HEDLUND (T.) Kritische Bemerkungen über einige arten der Flechtengattung Lecanora (Ach.), Lecides (Ach.), und Micarea (Fr.) Stockholm, 1892.	Presented
BRAZIER (John). Ten Reprints.	Presented	HEIN (Wilhelm). Zur Entwicklungsgeschichte des Ornamentes bei den Dajaks.	Presented
BROWN (C. Barrington). The Rubies of Burmah and Associated Minerals. By C. Barrington Brown and J. W. Judd.	Presented	HENNING (Ernst). Agronomiskt-Växtfysiognomiska Studier i Jemtland. Akademisk Afhandling. Stockholm, 1889.	Presented
BULLER (W. L.) Illustrations of Darwinism.	Presented	HILL (Jas. P.) On a Platypus Embryo from the intra-uterine Egg.	Presented
COLLETT (R.) Myodes lemmus, its Habits and Migrations in Norway.	Presented	— On a new species of Enteropneusta from the coast of N.S.W.	Presented
— On a Melanistic Phase of Uria Grylle.	Presented	JACK (R. L.) The Higher Utilitarianism, Anniversary Address.	Presented
— Om 4 for Norges Fauna nye Fugle fundne i 1890-94.	Presented	— Stratigraphical Notes on the Georgina Basin.	Presented
— On a New Agonoid Fish (<i>Agonus gilberti</i>) from Kamtschatka.	Presented	JANET (Charles). Études sur les Fourmis, Notes, 8, 9, 10, 11.	Presented
COPE (E. D.) Reviews from "Scientific American."	Presented	— Observations sur les Frelons.	Presented
— The Antiquity of Man in North America.	Presented	— Sur les Nids de la Vespa crapro.	Presented
COX (J. C.) Observations on a Cytherea found in Bass Straits.	Presented	— Sur la Vespa crapro.	Presented
— On Australian Volutes.	Purchased	JOHNSTON (R. M.) Further Contributions to the History of the Fossil Flora of Tasmania. Part II.	Presented
DAMON (R. F.) Note on the Skeleton of <i>Pareiasaurus bairii</i> , by Prof. H. G. Seeley.	Presented	JUEL (Hans Oscar). Beiträge zur Anatomie der Trematodengattung Apoblema (Dujard). Stockholm, 1889.	Presented
DENDY (A.) Notes on a New Zealand Land Nemertine.	Presented	JUNGER (Johan Richard). Bidrag till Kännedomen om Anatomien hos Familjen Dioscoreæ. Stockholm, 1888.	Presented
— Notes on some Land Planarians collected by Thos. Steel.	Presented	KJELLMAN (F. R.) Redogörelse för Provens färd från Dicksons hamu till Norge samt för Kariska hafvets växt-och djurveld (<i>A. E. Nordenskiolds Redogörelse 1875 Expedition till Jenissej.</i>) Stockholm, 1877.	Presented
— Note on a new variety of Peripatus.	Presented	— Om Algvegetationen i det Sibiriska Ishafvet. [<i>Öfver K. Vet. Akad. Forhand, 1879.</i>]	Presented
— Notes on New Zealand Land Planarians. Part 1.	Presented	— Undersökning af Några till Släktet Adenocystis, Hook fik. et Harv. Hänfödda Alger. (<i>Bihang K. Svens. Vet. Akad. Hande. XV-1.</i>) Stockholm, 1789.	Presented
— Catalogue of Non-calcareous Sponges collected by J. Brucebridge Wilson. Parts 1 and 2.	Presented	— Fanerogamer från Vest-Eskimäernas Land. (<i>Ör. Dvega Exped. Vetenskapliga Iakttagelserd. II, Stockholm, 1883.</i>)	Presented
— Additions to the Cryptozoic Fauna of N.Z.	Presented	— Fanerogamfloran på St. Lawrence.—On. [<i>Ib.</i>]	Presented
FRASER (John). Remarks on the Australian Languages. (<i>Roy. Soc. Proc.</i>) Sydney, 1890.	Purchased	— Om Kommandirski-öarnas Fanerogamflora. [<i>Ib. IV., 1885</i>]	Presented
FREI-GESSNER (E.) Tables analatiqués pour la Détermination des Hyménoptères du Valais; and other Pamphlets.	Presented	— Om Japans Laminariæcker, af F. R. Kjellman, och J. V. Petersen. [<i>Ib. IV., 1885.</i>]	Presented
FRIES (Th. M.) Polyblastiæ Scandinaviæ. (<i>Reg. Soc. Sci. Upsala, 1877.</i>) Upsala, 1877.	Presented	— Om en ny Organisationstyp inom Släktet Laminaria. (<i>Bihang K. Svens. Vet. Akad. Hande. XVIII-III-7.</i>) Stockholm, 1892.	Presented
— Bidrag till en Lefnadsteckning öfver Carl von Linné. I. Inbjudningsskrift till Afhörande af de Offentliga Föreläsningar med hvilka Prof. Henry William Tottie och Prof. Axel Otto Lindfors. Upsala, 1893. II. Inbjudningsskrift till Afhörande af den Offentliga Föreläsningar med hvilken Prof. Knut Hugo Blomberg. Upsala, 1894.	Presented	— Om Fucoidsläktet Myelophycus Kjellm. (<i>ib. XVIII-III-9.</i>) Stockholm, 1893.	Presented
— Naturhie Natural historien i Sverige intill medlet af 1600—Talet. Inbjudningsskrift till den fest hvarmed trehundraårsminnet af Gustav II Adolfs. Upsala, 1894.	Presented	KOHLER (R.) Dragages profonds exécutés, à bord du Caudan, dans le golfe de Gascogne, 1895.	Presented
FRIES (Oscar Robert). Om Svampbildningar på Menniskans hud och deraf Förorsakade Sjukdomar. Upsala, 1867.	Presented	— Echinodermes recuillis à la Ciotat pendant l'été, 1894.	Presented
FRISTEDT (R. F.) Studier i Allmän Pharmakognosi.	Presented	KRAATS (G.) Genera Cetonidarum Australiæ. (<i>Deutsche Ent. Zeit. XXIV.</i>)	Purchased
FRISTEDT (Rob.) och FRIES (Rob.) Om tvänne i Sverige hittills misskända arter af växtsläktet Rumex.	Presented	LAMBE (L. M.) Sponges from the Western Coast of North America.	Presented
FROGGATT (W. W.) Notes on the sub-family Brachycellinæ. Part 4.	Presented	LIVERSIDGE (A.) Notes on Australian and other Stone Implements.	Presented
— Description of a new Mite.	Presented	— Boleite, Nantokite, &c., from Broken Hill.	Presented
— Woodmoths, with some Account of their Life Histories.	Presented	LORIOU (P. de.) Notes pour servir à l'étude des Echinodermes.	Presented
GOVERNMENT STATISTICIAN, Sydney. Statistics of the Seven Colonies of Australasia, 1861-1894.	Presented		

Book.	How acquired.	Book.	How acquired.
PART III.—PAMPHLETS— <i>continued.</i>		PART III.—PAMPHLETS— <i>continued.</i>	
— Etude sur les Mollusques de Rauracien inferior du Jura Bernois.	Presented	— Uebersicht der Geologie Daghestans und des Terek-Gebietes. (<i>Ib.</i> , 1889. XXXIX, 1-2.) Wien., 1889.	Presented
LUCAS (A. H. S.) The Lizards indigenous to Victoria.	Presented	— Ueber das diluviale, aralokaspische Meer und die nordeuropäische Vereisung. (<i>Ib.</i> , 1890. XL, 1.)	Presented
— Preliminary Notice of certain new species of Lizards from Central Australia.	Presented	— Bericht über einen Ausflug in den südöstlichen Theil des Kaukasus, Oct.-Nov., 1889. (<i>Mitt. K. K. Geogr. Ges. Wien.</i> , 1890, 7.) Wien., 1890, 7.	Presented
LUNDSTRÖM (Axel N.) Kritische Bemerkungen ueber die Weiden Nowaja Semljas und ihre genetischen Zusammenhang. [<i>Mit. Kon. Ges. d. Wiss. Upsala</i> , 1877.] Upsala, 1877.	Presented	SMITH (Edgar A.) On a collection of Land Shells from Sarawak, British North Borneo, and other neighbouring Islands. (<i>Proc. Zool. Soc.</i> , 1895.)	Presented
— Carl Linnæi resa till Lappland, 1732. Upsala, 1878.	Presented	— Natural History Notes from H. M. Marine Survey Steamer "Investigator," Series II. No. 10, Report upon some Mollusca dredged in the Bay of Bengal and the Arabian Sea; No. 19, Report upon some Mollusca dredged in the Bay of Bengal and the Arabian Sea during 1893-94. (<i>An. and Mag. Nat. Hist.</i> , 6, XVI, 1894; XVI, 1895.)	Presented
MORTON (Alex.) Extract: Notes on the Occurrence in Tasmania of the Southern Stone Plover.	Presented	— List of the Bornean Species of the Genus <i>Opisthostoma</i> , and descriptions of four new Species. (<i>Ib.</i> , 6, XIV, 1894.)	Presented
NORTH (A. J.) Preliminary Descriptions of a new genus and five new species of Central Australian Birds.	Presented	— Descriptions of new Species of Land Shells from New Guinea. (<i>Ib.</i> , 6, XV, 1895.)	Presented
— Note on the Occurrence of <i>Spatula clypeata</i> and <i>Urodynamis taitensis</i> .	Presented	— List of the recent Species of the Genus <i>Pirula</i> , Lamarek, with notes respecting the Synonymy. (<i>Journ. Malacology</i> , III, 4, 1894.)	Presented
PETERSEN (Gustav Walfred). Studier Over Gadolinit. Stockholm, 1890.	Presented	— On a small collection of Land and Fresh Water Shells from Oman, Arabia. (<i>Proc. Malacol. Soc.</i> , I, 4, 1894.)	Presented
PAJJKULL (C. W.) Undersökningar on Granater.	Presented	— List of the Land and Fresh Water Mollusca collected by Dr. J. W. Gregory in East Africa during his Expedition to Mount Kenia, with descriptions of a few new Species. (<i>Ib.</i>)	Presented
— Om fyndet af en människoskalle i Fyris-åns fordna utloppsbassin.	Presented	SMITT (F. A.) Bidrag till kännedomen om Hafs-Bryozoenas utveckling.	Presented
PEAL (S. E.) Sheet of Comparison of Words and Numerals, Apr., 1895.	Presented	SOCIÉTÉ ZOOLOGIQUE DE FRANCE. Regles de la Nomenclature des Êtres Organismes adoptées par les Congres Internationaux de Zoologie, 1892. (10 copies.)	Presented
PRITCHARD (G. B.) Note on the Occurrence of Fossil Bones at Werribee.	Presented	STENSTROM (K. O. E.) Värmländska Archieracier Anteckningar till Skandinaviens Hieracium-Flora. Upsala, 1890.	Presented
— The Older Tertiaries of Maude by T. S. Hall and G. B. Pritchard.	Presented	THALEN (Rob.) Sur la Recherche des Mines de Fer a l'aide des Mesures magnétiques. (<i>Soc. Roy. Sci. Upsal</i> , 1877.) Upsal, 1877.	Presented
— Contributions to the Palæontology of the Older Tertiary of Victoria.	Presented	THEEL (Hj.) Note sur quelques Holothurics des Mers de la Nouvelle Zemble. (<i>Soc. Roy. Sci. Upsala</i> , 1877.) Upsal, 1877.	Presented
PORTER (E. G.) The Aborigines of Australia.	Presented	TULLBERG (Tycho.) Ueber die Byssus des <i>Mytilus Edulis</i> . (<i>Mit. Kon. Ges. d. Wiss. Upsala</i> , 1877.) Upsala, 1877.	Presented
RAINBOW (W. J.) Descriptions of some New Species of Araneidæ of New South Wales. No. 5.	Presented	VALLEE (Léon). Essai d'un Bibliographie de la Nouvelle-Calédonie et Dépendances. Paris, 1882.	Purchased
RAMOND (G.) Étude de Géologie sur le Bassin de Paris.	Presented	VOSSMAER (A.) Beschryving eener nicuwe soort van Kleenen Hartebok, by de Hollandsche Volksplanting aan de Kaap de Goede Hoop bekend, onder de benaaming van Prongbok. Amsterdam, 1784.	Purchased
— Note sommaire sur l'Aqueduc-Egout de Clichy-Achères.	Presented	WAITE (Edgar R.) Lapwing near Garstang, by J. H. Jackson.	Presented
— Asie et Oceanie.	Presented	— The Story of a Clifden Calling.	Presented
— et DOLLFUS (G.) Géologie du Spitzberg.	Presented	WILSON (J. T.) Description of a Young Ornithorhynchus.	Presented
SACCO (FEDERICO). Essai sur l'Orogénie de la Terre. Turin, 1895.	Presented	— Further Observations on Anatomy of Muzzle of Ornithorhynchus.	Presented
SARS (G. O.) Descriptions of some Australian Phyllopora.	Presented	WIMAN (Carl). Ueber die Silurformation in Jemtland.	Presented
— Contributions to the Knowledge of the Fresh Water Ent mostraca of New Zealand, as shown by artificial hatching from dried mud.	Presented	WOODS (J. F. Tenison). Not quite as Old as the Hills: Lecture on Evidences of Man's Antiquity.	Purchased
SAUSSURE (Henri de.) Revision de la Tribu des Pan-Esthiens. Geneva, 1895.	Presented	ZOOLOGISCHE SAMMLUNG, KÖNIGLICHES MUSEUM, BERLIN. Naturwissenschaftliche Wochenschrift Bd. x. Nos. 8, 26, 27.	Presented
— Coup d'Œil sur L'Hydrologie du Mexique.	Presented	— Sitzungs-Berichte der Gesellschaft naturforschender Freunde zu Berlin, 1894, Nos. 1, 2, 4, 7.	Presented
— Revision de la Tribu des Perisphaeriens, par H. de Saussure et Leo Zehntner.	Presented	— 27 Pamphlets.	Presented
SECQUES (François). Deux Monstres Gasteropages, adultes et salmonides.	Presented		
SIMPSON (B. C.) Chairman's Address to Engineering Section, Royal Society of N.S.W.	Presented		
SINCLAIR (S.) Notes on Erromanga.	Presented		
SKUSE (F. A. A.) The Banded Mosquito of Bengal.	Presented		
SJOGREN (Hjalmar). Beiträge zur Geologie des Berges Savelan im nördlichen Persien.			
— Ueber die Thätigkeit der Schlammvulkane in der Kaspischen Region während der Jahre, 1886-87.	Presented		
— Beiträge zur Kenntniss der Erzlagerstätten von Moravica und Dognacka im Banat. (<i>Jahrb. K. K. Geol. Reichs</i> , 1886. XXXVI, 7.)	Presented		
— Ueber die petrographischen Beschaffenheit des eruptiven Schlammes von den Schlammvulkanen der Kaspischen Region. (<i>Ib.</i> , 1887. XXXVII, 2.)	Presented		
— Der Ausbruch des Schlammvulcans Lok-Botan am Kaspischen Meere vom. 5, Jan., 1887. (<i>Ib.</i> , 1887. XXXVII, 2.)	Presented		

APPENDIX XII.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE AUSTRALIAN MUSEUM UP TO THE END OF 1895.

I.—CATALOGUES.

1. Catalogue of the Specimens of Natural History and Miscellaneous Curiosities in the Australian Museum, by G. Bennett. 1837. 8vo. pp. 71. (Out of print.)
2. Catalogue of Mammalia in the Collection of the Australian Museum, by G. Krefft. 1864. 12mo. pp. 133. (Out of print.)
3. Catalogue of the Minerals and Rocks in the Collection of the Australian Museum, by G. Krefft. 1873. 8vo. pp. xvii-115. (Out of print.)
4. Catalogue of the Australian Birds in the Australian Museum, by E. P. Ramsay, Part I, Accipitres, 1876. 8vo. pp. viii-64, and Supplement, 1890. Part II, Striges, 1890. 8vo. pp. 35. Part III, Psittaci, 1891. 8vo. pp. viii-110. Part IV, Halcyones, 1894. 8vo. pp. viii-24.
5. Catalogue of the Australian Stalk and Cessile-eyed Crustacea, by W. A. Haswell. 1892. 8vo. pp. xxiv-324, with 4 plates.
6. Catalogue of the Library of the Australian Museum. 1883. 8vo. pp. 1878. Wrapper, with two supplements. (Out of print.) New edition. Part III, Pamphlets.
7. Catalogue of a Collection of Fossils in the Australian Museum, with Introductory Notes, by F. Ratte. 1883. 8vo. pp. xxviii-160.
8. Catalogue of the Australian Hydroid Zoophytes, by W. M. Bale. 1884. 8vo. pp. 198, with plates.
9. Descriptive Catalogue of the General Collection of Minerals in the Australian Museum, by F. Ratte. 1885. 8vo. pp. 221, with a plate.
10. Catalogue of Echinodermata in the Australian Museum, by E. P. Ramsay. Part I, Echini, 1885. 2nd edition, 1890. 8vo. pp. viii-54, with 5 plates.
11. Descriptive Catalogue of the Medusæ of the Australian Seas. Part I, Scyphomedusæ. Part II, Hydromedusæ, by R. von Lendenfeld. 1887. 8vo. pp. 32 and 49.
12. Descriptive Catalogue of the Nests and Eggs of Australian Birds, by A. J. North. 1889. 8vo. pp. iv, v-407, with 21 plates.
13. Descriptive Catalogue of the Sponges in the Australian Museum, by R. von Lendenfeld. 1888. 8vo. pp. xiv-260, with 12 plates.
14. Catalogue of the Fishes in the Australian Museum. Part I, Palæichthyan Fishes, by J. Douglas Ogilby. 1888. 8vo. pp. 34.
15. Catalogue of the Marine Shells of Australia and Tasmania, by J. Brazier. Part I, Cephalopoda, 1892. 8vo. pp. 20. Part II, Pteropoda, 1892. 8vo. pp. 22. Part III, Gasteropoda (Murex), 1893. 8vo. pp. 32.
16. Catalogue of Australian Mammals, with Introductory Notes on General Mammology, by J. Douglas Ogilby, 1892. 8vo. pp. xvi-144.

II.—MONOGRAPHS.

1. Australian Lepidoptera and their Transformations, by the late A. W. Scott, with Illustrations by his daughters, Mrs. Morgan and Mrs. Forde. Edited and revised by A. S. Olliff and Mrs. Forde. Vol. II, Parts 1, 2, 3, and 4.

III.—MEMOIRS.

1. History and Description of the Skeleton of a new Sperm Whale in the Australian Museum, by W. S. Wall. 1851. 8vo. pp. 66, with plates. Reprint 1887.
2. Lord Howe Island: its Zoology, Geology, and Physical Characters. 1889. 8vo. pp. viii-132, with 10 plates.

IV.—GUIDES.

1. Guide to the Australian Fossil Remains in the Australian Museum. 1870. 8vo. (Out of print.)
2. Guide to the Contents of the Australian Museum. 1883. 8vo. pp. iv-56. (Out of print.)
3. Guide to the Contents of the Australian Museum. 1890. 8vo. pp. 156.

V.—MISCELLANEOUS PUBLICATIONS.

1. List of old Documents and Relics in the Australian Museum. 1884. Reprinted with additions, 1890. 8vo. pp. 4.
2. Descriptive List of Aboriginal Weapons, Implements, &c., from the Darling and Lachlan Rivers, by K. H. Bennett, F.L.S. 1887. 8vo. pp. 8. (Out of print.)
3. Notes for Collectors. 1887. 8vo. pp. 43.
4. Hints for Collectors of Geological and Mineralogical Specimens, by F. Ratte, pp. 26, with a plate.
5. Hints for the Preservation of Specimens of Natural History, by E. P. Ramsay. 1891. 4th Edition, pp. 32.

VI.—RECORDS.

- Records of the Australian Museum, Vol. I. 8vo. pp. 202. 30 plates.
Vol. II. Nos. 1 to 6, pp. 94. 22 plates.

IN PREPARATION.

- Catalogue of Reptiles, &c., by J. Douglas Ogilby.
Catalogue of Birds. Part V, by E. P. Ramsay.
Catalogue of Tunicata, by Prof. Herdman, Liverpool, England.
Australian Lepidoptera and their Transformations. Vol. II, Part 5.
Catalogue of the Diptera of Australia, by F. A. A. Skuse.
Records, periodically.

May be obtained from the Attendants at the Museum, or from Messrs. Angus and Robertson, Castlereagh-street, Sydney; Messrs. Turner and Henderson, Hunter-street, Sydney; Messrs. Melville, Mullen, and Slade, Melbourne; Messrs. Kegan, Paul, Trench, Trübner, and Co., London.

[Exchanges of Serials, Works, Reports, and other Publications are earnestly solicited on behalf of the Museum Library.]

APPENDIX XIII.

LIST OF THE MUSEUM STAFF AT THE BEGINNING AND END OF THE YEAR 1895.

No. at beginning of year.	No. at end of year.	Name and Office.	Date of appointment to present position.	Date of first appointment in the Museum.
1	1	Robert Etheridge, Curator	1 Jan., 1895	18 April, 1887
2	2	Sutherland Sinclair, Secretary	11 Sept., 1882	
3	3	Edward P. Ramsay, Assistant in Palæontology	1 Jan., 1895	22 Sept., 1874
4	4	Thomas Whitelegge, Scientific Assistant	1 July, 1887	27 Aug., 1883
5	5	Frederick A. A. Skuse do do	15 Oct., 1890	
6	6	Alfred J. North do do	1 Aug., 1891	22 Nov., 1886
7	7	Thomas Cooksey do do	9 May, 1892	
8	8	Edgar R. Waite do do	17 April, 1893	
9	9	Charles Hedley do do (temporary)	1 ,, 1891	1 April, 1891
.....	10	John Jennings do do do	16 ,, 1895	
10	.....	William H. Hill, Clerk (deceased)	1 Jan., 1891	1 Nov., 1884
11	11	Henry Barnes, Articulator, Photographer, &c.	15 March, 1860	
12	12	John A. Thorpe, Taxidermist	5 June, 1869	
13	13	Robert Barnes, Carpenter	— 1866	
14	14	Benton Lucas, Assistant Carpenter	10 May, 1887	1 March, 1883
15	15	Henry Barnes, junior, Assistant Articulator, &c.	1 Oct., 1888	— 1878
16	16	Fred. Kippax, Messenger	1 Aug., 1894	5 Nov., 1888
17	17	Michael O'Grady, Attendant	— 1854	
18	18	Richard Hillsdon, do	1 Jan., 1888	12 Sept., 1887
19	19	Robert Grant, do	12 Jan., 1892	— 1888
20	20	Mrs. A. Dashwood, do	1 Sept., 1882	
21	21	Mrs. K. Fraser, do	1 April, 1889	
22	22	Samuel Long, Night Watchman	7 June, 1893	7 Dec., 1891
23	23	Robert Long, do	5 April, 1894	
.....	24	George Sparks, Boy (temporary)	27 Aug., 1895	

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